# GENEALOGÍA DE

# *ALVARO URIBE VÉLEZ Y LINA MORENO MEJÍA*

# *Y SUS HIJOS JERÓNIMO Y TOMÁS*

**IVÁN RESTREPO JARAMILLO**

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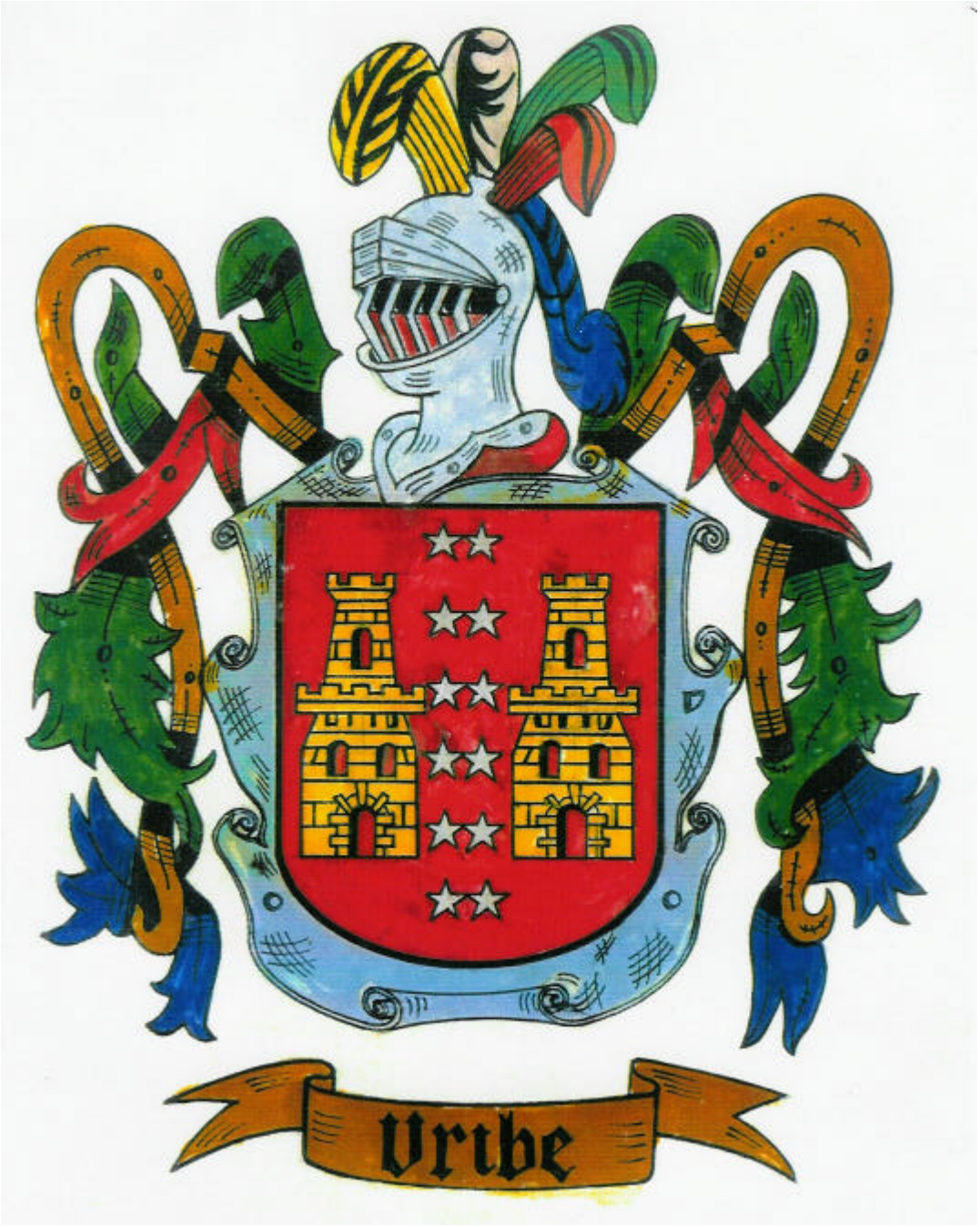
El Retiro 2003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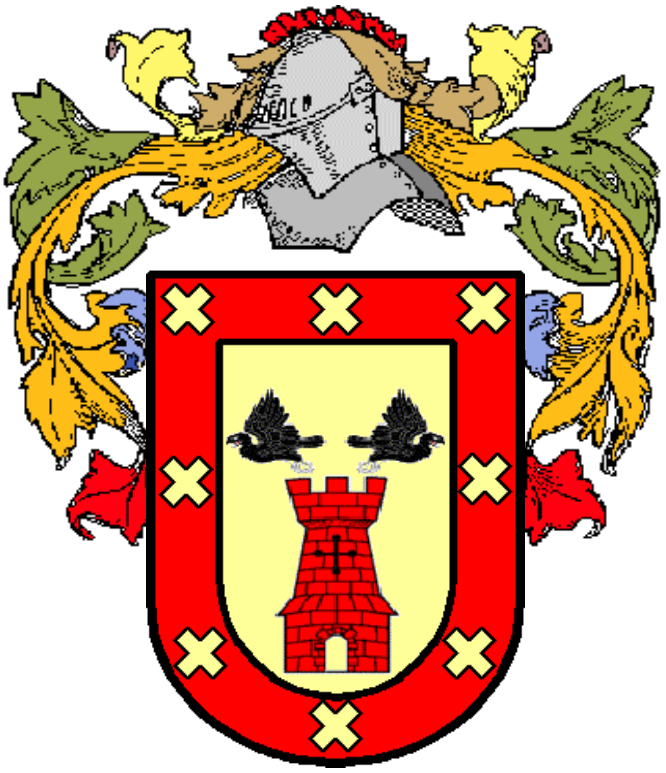

# Moreno

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# NUESTRO APELLIDO URIBE

Por María Emma Escovar Uribe

Como los niños que coleccionan cromos, los mayores coleccionamos historias, vivencias que nos llevan al pasado, al recuerdo. A veces, entre esas historias de nuestro pasado, encontramos algunas que nos eran desconocidas pero que unos abuelos muy antiguos y lejanos habían dejado escritas para nosotros, para sus nietos del futuro, como un puente a través de los siglos, para contarnos quienes eran ellos, como eran sus nombres, sus casas, sus costumbres, la tierra en la que vivían.

Eso es lo que hicieron los abuelos Uribe: enviarnos a través de unos testamentos y unas partidas sacramentales, , ese mensaje de siglos.

La palabra Uribe viene de dos palabras en lengua vasca: Uri: pueblo, villa; y Be: suelo, parte baja. Se debió referir en su momento a la parte baja de una villa, pero buscar su significado primitivo es, como dice al antropólogo vasco Michelena, buscar “la sombra de una sombra”.

Los antepasados de nuestro primer Uribe: Martín de Uribe Echavarría, vivían la Anteiglesia de Larrino, una de las 18 aldeas que formaban la "comunidad de valle" que era el Valle Real de Léniz, en Guipúzcoa. Allí nos aparece hacia 1.505 un Martín Sáenz de Uribe, al que sigue su hijo Pedro, todos llamados Sáenz de Uribe, indicativo de que esta rama de la familia Uribe tuvo su origen en un Sancho. Este primer Pedro Sáenz de Uribe ya ha muerto en 1.561, porque de esa fecha es la primera anotación del libro de difuntos de Larrino, donde se les recuerda a los descendientes de Pedro que deben a la parroquia dos cabos de año y lo que su padre legó en el testamento a la parroquia.

Los Uribe no eran gente especial. No eran grandes nobles ni ricos hacendados. Eran unos pequeños hidalgos, agricultores dependientes de la autoridad de los condes de Oñate. Hombres que labraban la tierra, cuidaban sus vacas y rezaban a San Cristóbal y a las Vírgenes de los santuarios de los pueblos vecinos. Casaban a sus hijos lo mejor que podían, pagaban sus deudas y se hacían enterrar en la iglesia del pueblo.

Al primer Pedro Sáez de Uribe le siguen otros dos de su mismo nombre. Del segundo se conserva el testamento, redactado en 1.568. En él nos habla de lo cotidiano de su vida: de su religiosidad, de su trabajo , de sus deudas, de su mujer y de sus hijos, de su responsabilidad para con sus hermanos como cabeza de familia que era. Deja, como era habitual, el caserío de Uribe a su hijo, el tercer Pedro Sáenz de Uribe.

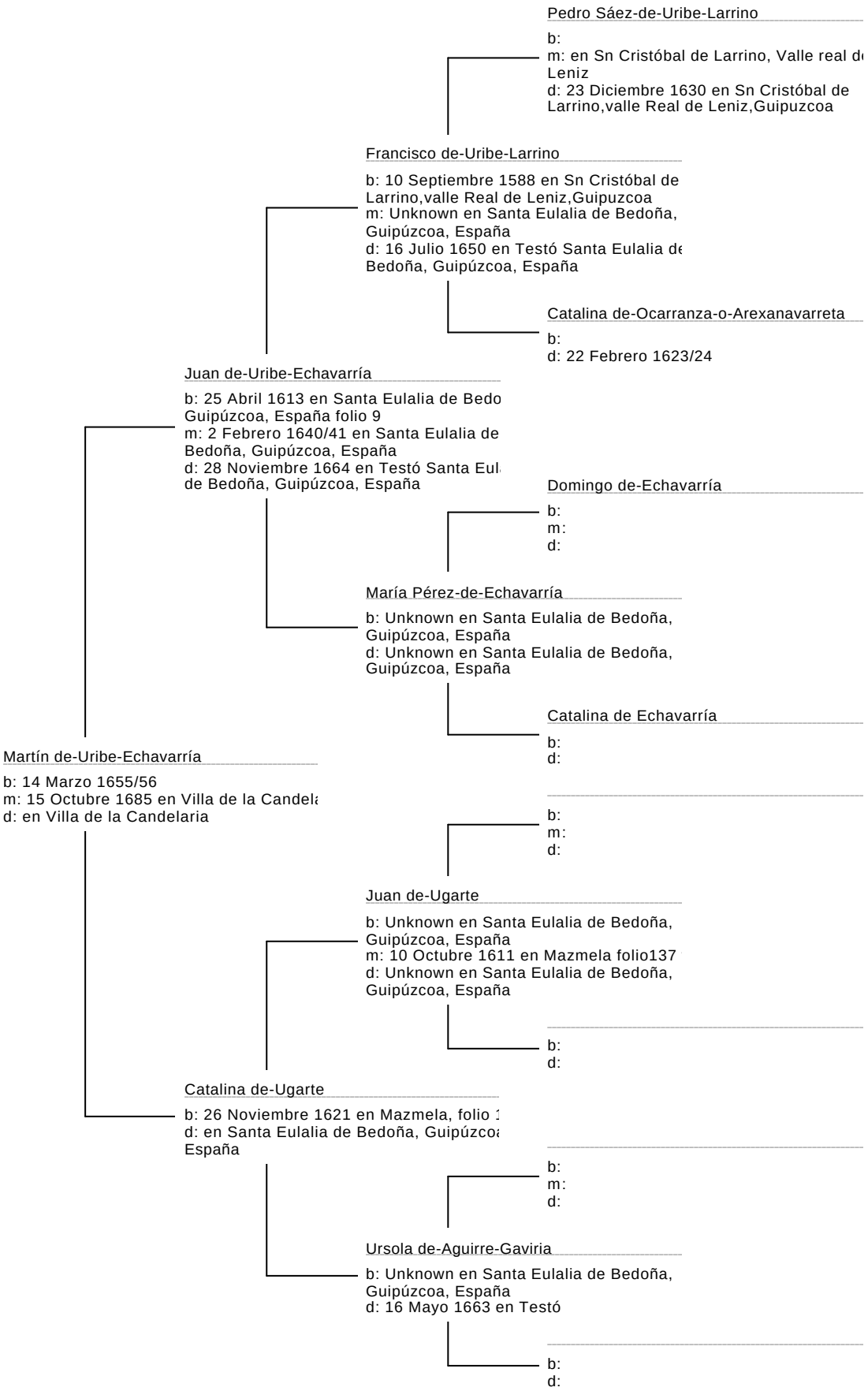
Este tercer Pedro será con el tiempo el padre de Francisco de Uribe, nacido en Larrino en 1.588. Francisco no es el heredero. Ni siquiera el segundo hijo, pero su padre arregla para él un matrimonio ventajoso, con la única hija de un hombre de la aldea vecina: María Pérez de Echavarría. Así nuestra rama de Uribe pasa a la aldea de la esposa: la anteiglesia de Bedoña. Allí vemos a Francisco en su testamento, ya viudo e instalado en el caserío de Echavarría, el que fue de su mujer. Allí había nacido en 1.613, Juan, el hijo mayor de Francisco y María, y allí nacerá también el hijo de Juan: nuestro Martín, en 1.656.

Ha llegado hasta nosotros el testamento de este Juan de Uribe, redactado en 1.664, donde aparecen muchos detalles de la vida cotidiana de la familia, pero para mí el más conmovedor es el de este padre, a punto de morir, que deja ordenado que a su hijo Martín de 8 años y a su hermano Pablo, que es más pequeño, les "den escuela" hasta que aprendan a leer y a escribir, detalle que encuentro por primera vez en un testamento de esta época.

De Martín no sabemos nada más hasta 1.671, cuando, con 15 años solicita en su pueblo una copia de su partida de bautismo. Ese es el pasaporte, la señal de partida. No sabemos nada de su vida hasta que volvemos a encontrarlo en Sevilla en 1.684, desde donde solicita a su hermano unos documentos familiares.

Después...a buscarse la vida...y a América...Nuestro Martín buscó, como tantos, otros cielos y otros mundos, donde todo estaba por hacer y donde se podía crear una nueva patria y una nueva familia. Y a fe que Martín lo logró. Ya en octubre de 1.685 está en Medellín, donde contrae matrimonio con Ana López de Restrepo, el 15 de octubre de 1.685. Ana era hija de Marcos López de Restrepo y de Magdalena Guerra Peláez. La pareja tuvo 5 hijos: tres hombres y dos mujeres. De ellos descendemos todos los Uribe de Antioquia, que llevamos con orgullo por el mundo el nombre que Martín nos legó.

# Ancestros de Martín de Uribe Echavarría



# CAPITULO I

Descendencia directa de Alvaro Uribe Vélez desde Adán y Eva a través de 158 generaciones

1 Adan b: en c 2370 BC
..... +Eva b: en c 2370 BC
2 Set b: en c 2330 BC
3 Enós b: en c 2290 BC
4 Cainam b: en c 2250 BC
. 5 Maleelb: en c 2210 BC
.. 6 Járet b: en c 2170 BC
... 7 Henoc b: en c 2130 BC
... 8 Matusalén b: en c 2090 BC
....9 Lámek b: en c 2050 BC
..... 10 Noah b: en c 2010 BC
..... +Titea b: en c 2010 BC
..... 11 Shem b: en c 1970 BC
..... 12 Arphaxad b: en c 1930 BC
..... 13 Salah b: en c 1930 BC
..... 14 Eber b: en c 1890 BC
..... 15 Peleg b: en c 1850 BC
..... 16 Reu b: en c 1810 BC
..... 17 Serug b: en c 1770 BC
..... 18 Nahor b: en c 1730 BC
..... 19 Terah b: en c 1690 BC
..... +Amtheta b: en c 1690 BC
..... 20 Abraham b: en c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea
..... +Saraib: en c 1600 BC
..... 21 Isaac b: en c 1550 BC
..... +Rebecca b: en c 1525 BC
..... 22 Jacob b: en c 1500 BC Palestina
..... +Rachel b: en c 1450 BC Palestina
..... 23 Yuya (Joseph) b: en c 1430 BC Palestina
..... +Thuya b: en c 1425 BC Egypt
..... 24 Tiy, Queen Of Egypt b: en c. 1400 BC, Ipu, Egypt- d: en c. 1340
..... +Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt b: en c 1410 BC Egypt d: en 1353 BC
..... 25 [426] Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt b: en c 1373 BC Egypt d: en 1336 BC
..... +[425] NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt b: en c 1360 BC Egypt
..... 26 [36] Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt b: en c 1340 BC
..... +[35] Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt b: en c 1370 BC
..... 27 Scota Of Egypt, Princess b: en Egypt (c 1300 BC)

..... +Niul Of Scythia, Prince b: en Scythia (c 1300 BC) d: en Egypt
..... 28 Gaodhal Glas b: en Egypt (c 1280 BC) d: en Egypt
..... 29 Asruth b: en Egypt (c 1255 BC) d: en Egypt
..... 30 Syruth b: en Egypt (c 1230 BC) d: en Crete
..... 31 Heber Scot b: en (c 1205 BC) d: en Scythia
..... 32 Boemain Of Scythia, King b: en Scythia (c 1180 BC)
..... 33 Ogamain Of Scythia, King b: en Scythia (c 1156 BC)
..... 34 Tait b: en Scythia (c 1123 BC)
..... 35 Agnon b: en Scythia (c 1091 BC)
..... 36 Lamhfionn b: en Scythia (c 1058 BC) d: en Gothia (Libya)
..... 37 Heber Glunfionn b: en Gothia (c 1025 BC)
..... 38 Agnan Fionn, King b: en Gothia (c 993 BC)
..... 39 Febric Glas, King b: en Gothia (c 960 BC)
..... 46 Breoghan, King b: en c 738 BC
..... 47 Bile, King b: en c 713 BC
..... 48 Milesius Of Galicia, Prince b: en Galicia (c 688 BC) d: en Galicia
..... +Scota, Princess b: en Egypt (c 660 BC)
..... 49 [428] Heremon, King b: en c 630 BC
..... +[427] Tea Tephi, Princess b: en c 600 BC Judah (see NOTE about chronology)
..... 50 Heberian, King b: en c 581 BC
..... 51 Irial Faidh, King b: en c 564 BC Ireland
..... 52 Eithrial, King b: en Ireland c 548 BC d: en Soirreans, Leinster, Ireland
..... 53 Foll-Aich, Prince b: en Ireland c 532 BC
..... 54 Tighernmas, King b: en Ireland c 515 BC d: en Magh-Sleaght, Leitrim, Ireland
..... 55 Enboath, Prince b: en Ireland c 499 BC
..... 56 Smiringhall b: en Ireland c 483 BC
..... 57 Fiocha Labhrainn, King b: en Ireland c 466 BC d: en Bealgadain, Ireland
..... 58 Aongus Olmucach, King b: en Ireland c 450 BC
..... 59 Moan, Prince b: en Ireland c 434 BC
..... 60 Rothachtach, King b: en Ireland c 417 BC d: en Ireland
..... 61 Drin, Prince b: en Ireland c 401 BC
..... 62 Siorna "Saogalach," King b: en Ireland c 385 BC d: en Aillin, Ireland
..... 63 Olioll Aolcheon b: en Ireland c 368 BC
..... 64 Gialchadh, King b: en Ireland c 352 BC d: en Moighe Muadh, Ireland
..... 65 Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King b: en Ireland c 336 BC d: en Ireland

..... 66 Aedah Glas, Prince b: en Ireland c 319 BC
.....67 Simeon Breac, King b: en Ireland c 303 BC d: en Ireland
..... 68 Muredach Bolgrach, King b: en Ireland c 287 BC d: en Ireland
..... 69 Fiocha Tolgrach, King b: en Ireland c 270 BC d: en Ireland
..... 70 Luach Ladrach, King b: en Ireland c 254 BC d: en Ireland
..... 71 Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince b: en Ireland c 238 BC
..... 72 Ughaine Mor The Great, King b: en Ireland c 221 BC
..... +Caesair Of France, Princess b: en France c 221 BC
..... 73 Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King b: en Ireland c 205 BC
..... 74 Melg Molbthach, King b: en Ireland c 189 BC
..... 75 Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King b: en Ireland c 172 BC
..... 76 Conlaus Caomh, King b: en Ireland c 156 BC
..... 77 Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King b: en Ireland c 140 BC
..... 78 Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King b: en Ireland c 123 BC
..... 79 Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King b: en Ireland c 107 BC d: en Tara, Ireland
..... 80 Enna Aigneach, King b: en Ireland c 91 BC d: en Ireland
..... 81 Labhra Luire, Prince b: en Ireland c 73 BC
..... 82 Assaman Eamhna, Prince b: en Ireland c 56 BC
..... 83 Easamhuin Eambua, Prince b: en Ireland c 38 BC
..... 84 Roigham Ruadh b: en Ireland c 21 BC
..... 85 Fionnlogh b: en Ireland c 4 BC
..... 86 Fionn b: en Ireland c 13 d.c.
..... +Benia b: en Ireland c 13 d. c.
..... 87 Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King b: en Ireland c 30 d.c. d: en Tara, Ireland
..... +Colthfionn b: en c 30 d.c.

..... 88 Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar b: en Ireland c 47 d.c.
..... 89 Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King b: en Ireland c 65 d.c. d: en Ireland
..... +Dearborguill Of Denmark, Princess b: en Denmark c 65 d.c.
..... 90 Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King b: en Ireland c 82 d.c. d: en Ireland
..... +Baine Of Alba, Princess b: en Alba c 82 d.c.
..... 91 Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King b: Abt. 100 en Ireland d: en Tara, Ireland
..... 92 Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King b: Abt. 117 en Ireland
..... +Eithne Of Alba, Princess b: Abt. 117 en Alba
..... 93 Tuathal Teachtmar, King b: Abt. 134 en Ireland d: en Ireland
..... +Baine Balbh, Princess b: Abt. 134 en Alba
..... 94 Felim Teachtmar, King b: Abt. 152 en Ireland
..... +Ughua Of Denmark, Princess b: Abt. 152 en Denmark
..... 95 Conn Ceadcatha, King b: Abt. 170 en Ireland (fl. 2nd century AD BRITANICA) d: en Tara, Ireland
..... 96 Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King b: Abt. 195 en Ireland d: en Magh Mucroimbe, County Galway, Ireland
..... +Meadhbh Leathdearg b: Abt. 195
..... 97 Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King b: Abt. 221 en Ireland d: en Cleitoch, on the Boyne, Ireland
..... +Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess b: Abt. 221 en Leinster, Ireland
..... 98 Carbry Liffechar, King b: Abt. 247 en Ireland d: en Gaura, Ireland
..... 99 Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King b: Abt. 277 en Ireland d: en Dubhcomar
..... +Aoife Of Gale, Princess b: Abt. 277
..... 100 Muiredach Tireach, King b: Abt. 298 en Ireland d: en Ireland
..... +Muirion Of Ulster, Princess b: Abt. 298 en Ulster
..... 101 Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King b: Abt. 319 en Ireland d: en Tara, Ireland

..... +Carthan Casduff b: Abt. 319 en Ireland
..... 102 Niall Naoighiallach, King b: Abt. 350 en Ireland
..... +Roighneach Of Britain, Princess b: Abt. 350 en Britain
..... 103 Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince b: Abt. 374 en Ulster, Ireland
..... 104 [32] Muireadeach b: Abt. 399 en Ulster, Ireland
..... +[31] Earca Of Dalriada, Princess b: Abt. 403 en Dalriada
..... 105 Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King b: Abt. 424 en Ireland d: 501 en Scotland
..... 106 Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 495 en Escocia
..... +Fedelmia b: Abt. 500
..... 107 Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 524 en Escocia d: 560 en Asesinado
..... 108 Aidan (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 544 en Escocia d: 606 en Asesinado
..... 109 Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 570 en Escocia d: 624
..... 110 Donald I (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 590 en Escocia d: 650 en Asesinado
..... 111 II Dongart, King Of Dalriada b: Abt. 610 en Escocia d: 673 en Asesinado
..... 112 Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada) b: Abt. 630 en Escocia d: 697 en Asesinado
..... +Spondana b: Abt. 655
..... 113 [30] Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada b: Abt. 670 en Escocia d: 733
..... +[29] Daughter Of Feradach Wroid b: Abt. 675
..... 114 Aodh, King Of Dalriada b: Abt. 690 d: 778
..... 115 IV Eochaid, King Of Scots b: Abt. 748 d: 781
..... +Fergusia, Of Dalriada b: Abt. 750 d: WFT Est. 781-847
..... 116 Alpin, King Of Dalriada b: Abt. 778 en SCOTLAND d: 20 Julio 834 en GALLOWAY SCOTLAND
..... 117 Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland b: Abt. 810 en SCOTLAND d: 6 Febrero 859 en FORTEVIOT PERTH SCOTLAND

..... 118 I
Constantine, King Of Scotland b: Abt. 836 en SCOTLAND d: 877 en INVERDOVAT FORG FIFE SCOTLAND
..... 119 II
Donald, King Of Scotland b: Abt. 862 en SCOTLAND d: 900 en FORRES MORAY SCOTLAND
..... 120 I
Malcolm, King Of Scotland b: WFT Est. 882-901 d: 954
..... 121 II
Kenneth, King Of Scotland b: WFT Est. 903-932 d: 995
..... 122 II
Malcolm, King Of Scotland b: 954 d: 25 Noviembre 1034
..... 123
Bethoc, Of Scotland b: WFT Est. 969-988 d: WFT Est. 1005-1075
.....
+Crinan, Abbot Of Dunkeld b: WFT Est. 950-980 d: 1045
..... 124 I
Duncan, King Of Scotland b: 1001 en SCOT d: 14 Agosto 1040 en ELGIN MORAY
.....
+Sibyl, Of Northumberland b: Abt. 1014 en NORTHUMBERLAND ENG d: 1040
..... 125 [146]
III Malcolm, King Of Scotland b: 1031 en HOLL PERTHSHIRE SCOT d: 13 Noviembre 1093 en ALNWICK NORTHUMBERLAND ENG
.....
+[145] Margaret, Saint b: 1045 en HUNGARY d: 16 Noviembre 1093 en EDINBURGH SCOTLAND
..... 126 [85]
Matilde de Escocia b: Abt. 1080
.....
+[82] I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135) b: 1068 en SELBY YORKSHIRE ENGLAND d: 1 Diciembre 1135 en LYONS-LA-FORET NORMANDY
..... 127 [112]
Matilda de Inglaterra b: 1103 en LONDRES, INGLATERRA d: 10 Septiembre 1169 en ROUEN, FRANCIA
.....
+[111] Geoffrey IV Plantagenet b: 24 Agosto 1113 d: 7 Septiembre 1150 en LE MANS, FRANCIA
..... 128 [66]
Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra) b: 5 Marzo 1133 en Le Mans, Francia d: 6 Julio 1189 en Tours, Francia
.....
+[37] Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra) b: 1122 d: 31 Marzo 1204 en FONTEVRAULT ANJOU FRANCE
..... 129 [72]
Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla) b: 13 Octubre 1162 en Inglaterra d: 25 Octubre 1214

.....
+[71] Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla) b: 1155 en España d: 6 Octubre 1214 en Burgos, España
.....130 [26] Berenguela (Reina de Castilla) b: Abt. 1175 en España d: en España
.....
+[23] Alfonso IX (Rey de León) b: 1171 en Zamora, León d: 24 Septiembre 1230 en Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia
..... 131
[122] Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León) b: 1201 en Valparaiso, Zamora d: 1252 en Sevilla, España
.....
+[121] Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León) b: Abt. 1200 d: 1235
..... 132
[43] Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León) b: 23 Noviembre 1221 en Toledo, España d: 4 Abril 1284 en Sevilla, España
.....
+Mayor Guillén b: Abt. 1220 en España
..... 133
[16] Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal) b: Abt. 1240
.....
+[15] Alfonso III (Rey de Portugal) b: 5 Mayo 1210 en Coimbra, Portugal d: 16 Febrero 1279 en Lisboa
..... 134
[18] Dionisio (Rey de Portugal) b: 9 Octubre 1261 en Portugal d: 7 Enero 1325 en Portugal
.....
+[17] Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal) b: 1271 d: 4 Julio 1336 en Estremoz, Portugal
..... 135
[4] Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla) b: 1298
.....
+[3] Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León) b: 6 Diciembre 1285 en Sevilla, Andalucía d: 7 Septiembre 1312 en Jaén, Andalucía
..... 136
[10] Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla) b: 1311 en Salamanca, España d: 26 Marzo 1350 en Gibraltar, España
.....
+[9] Leonor de Guzmán b: Abt. 1308 en Sevilla, España d: en España
..... 137
[6] Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla) b: 1333 en Sevilla, España d: 29 Mayo 1379 en Santo Domingo de la Calzada, Burgos, España
.....
+[5] Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla) b: Abt. 1335 en Castilla, España d: 1384 en España
..... 138
[12] Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla) b: Abt. 1360 en España d: en España

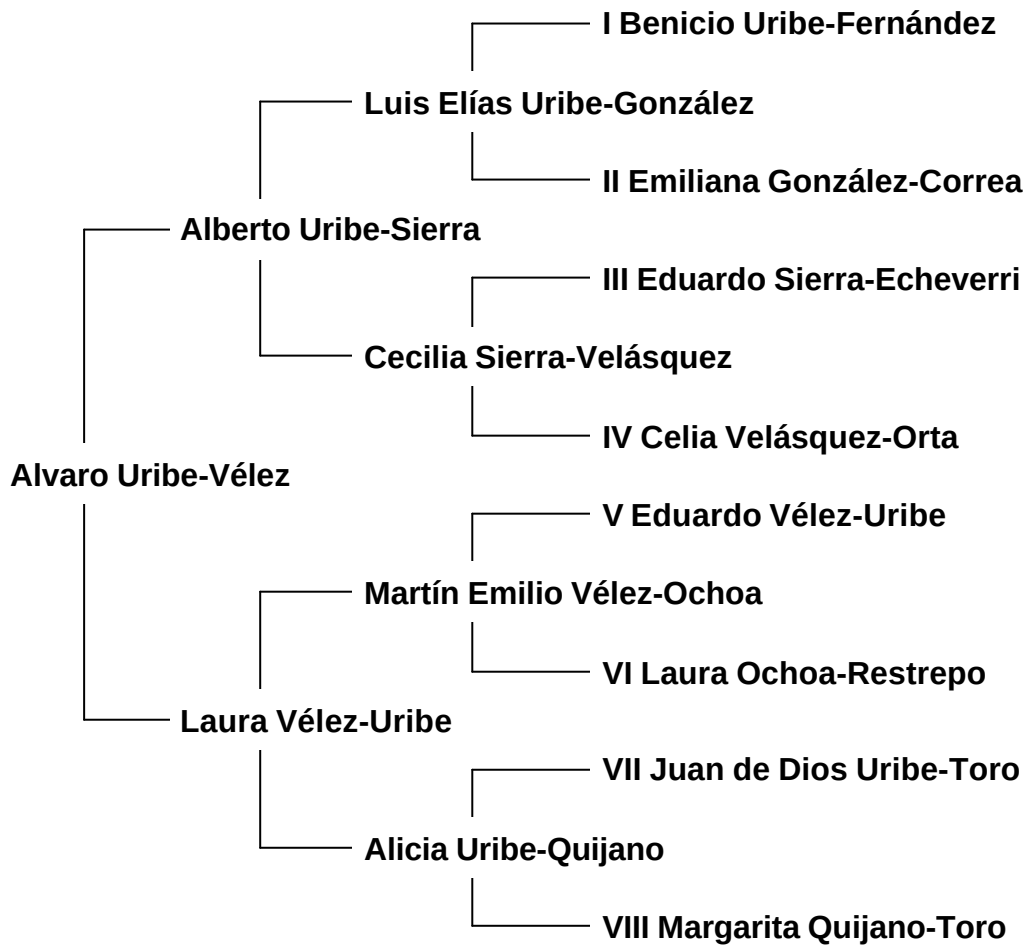
.....
+[11] Juan Alonso de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 1o) b: 1340 en España d: 1393 en España
..... 139
Enrique de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 2o) b: 1388 en España d: 1436 en España
.....
+Teresa Suárez de Figueroa b: Abt. 1389 en España
..... 140
[2] Juan Alonso deGuzmán, Duque de Medinasidonia b: 1410 en Castilla, España d: 1468
.....
+[1] Urraca de Guzmán el Bueno y Figueroa b: Abt. 1420
..... 141
Juan Urraco de Guzmán b: Abt. 1440 en España
.....
+Leonor de Cárdenas b: Abt. 1440 en España
..... 142
Juan de Guzmánb: Abt. 1470 en España
.....
+Isabel de Castillo b: Abt. 1475 en España
.....
143 Juan de Guzmán b: Abt. 1500 en Ocaña, España d: en España
.....
+Luisa de Céspedes b: Abt. 1500 en Ocaña, España d: en España
.....
144 Francisco de Guzmán y Céspedes b: Abt. 1530 en Toledo, España
.....
+Francisca Ruiz y Zurita b: Abt. 1530 en Popayán
.....
145 Francisco de Guzmán y Ruiz b: Abt. 1560 d: Abt. 1622
.....
+Luisa de Miranda b: Abt. 1560 en Bilbao, España
.....
146 Francisco de Guzmán y Miranda b: Abt. 1590 d: Diciembre 1665 en Santafé de Antioquia
.....
+Luisa de Lezcano b: Abt. 1590
.....
147 Ana de Céspedes y Guzmán b: 21 Febrero 1612 en Ciudad de Antioquia
.....
. +Juan Jaramillo de Andrade b: Julio 1611 en Santafe de Antioquia
.....
148 Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes b: Abt. 1647 en Ciudad de Antioquia?
.....
.. +Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrán b: Abt. 1653

.....
149 Alonso Jaramillo Molina b: Abt. 1680 d: en Rionegro
.....
... +María Gallón Arango b: Abt. 1685
.....
150 Juan Antonio Jaramillo Gallón
.....
.... +Angela Villegas Mejia
.....
151 Juana Ignacia Jaramillo Villegas
.....
.... +Ignacio Rojas Tirado
.....
152 Ma Ignacia Rojas Jaramillo
.....
..... +Francisco Gonzalez Velez
.....
153 Jose Ma Gonzalez Rojas
.....
..... +Ma Josefa Teodra Gonzalez Trujillo
.....
154 Francisco Gonzalez Gonzalez
.....
..... +Juliana Correa
.....
155 Emiliana Gonzalez Correa
.....
..... +Benicio Uribe Fernandez
.....
. 156 Luis Elias Uribe Gonzalez
.....
..... +Celia Sierra Velasquez
.....
. 157 Alberto Uribe Sierra
.....
..... +Laura Vélez Uribe
.....
.. 158 Alvaro Uribe Vélez
..... 139
Alonso Pérez de Guzmán el Bueno y Castilla b: Abt. 1390
.....
+Mencia de Figueroa b: Abt. 1400
..... 140
[1] Urraca de Guzmán el Bueno y Figueroa b: Abt. 1420
.....
+[2] Juan Alonso deGuzmán, Duque de Medinasidonia b: 1410 en Castilla, España d: 1468
.....
+[42] Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León) b: Abt. 1230

# CAPITULO II

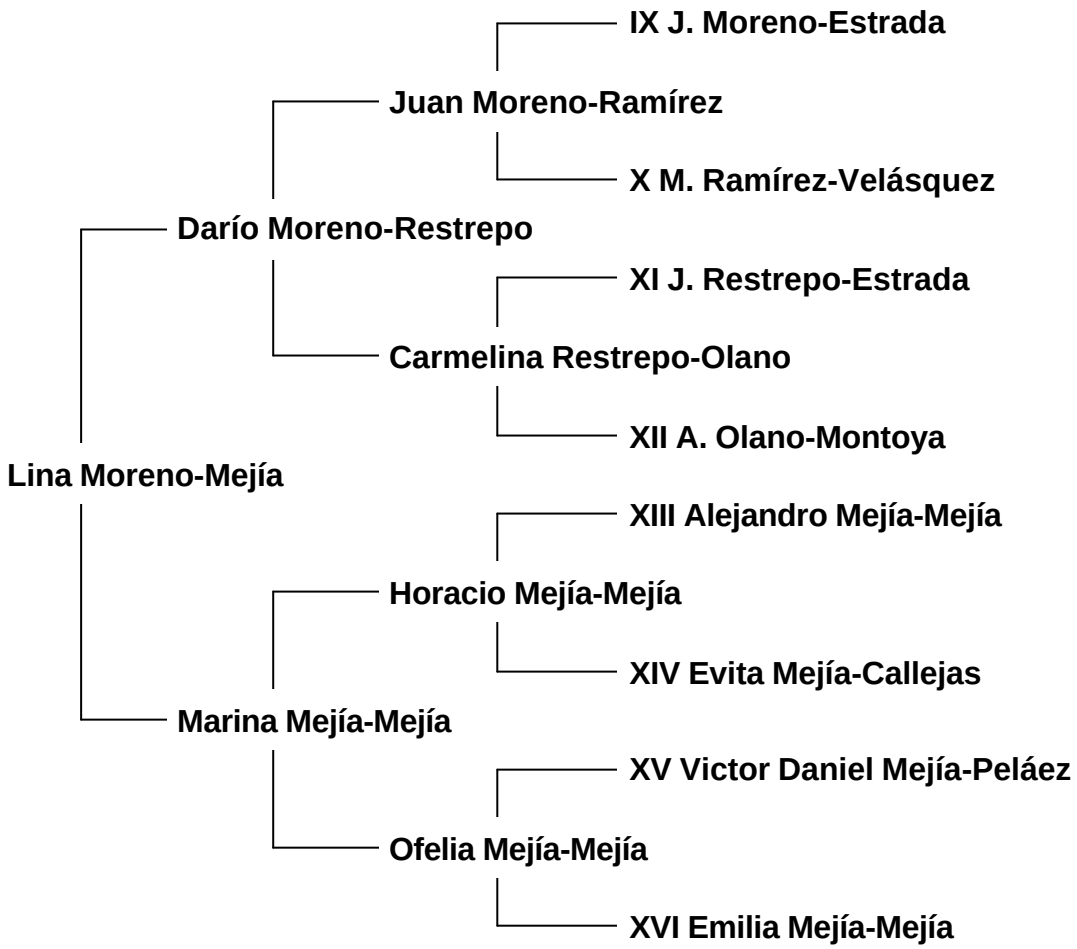
Arboles genealógicos con cuatro y seis generaciones de Alvaro Uribe Vélez y Lina Moreno Mejía, estos en su cuarta generación de bisabuelos, que están numerados del uno (I) al dieciséis (XVI) se abren en dieciséis árboles con seis generaciones de cada bisabuelo.

**Ancestros de Alvaro Uribe Vélez**



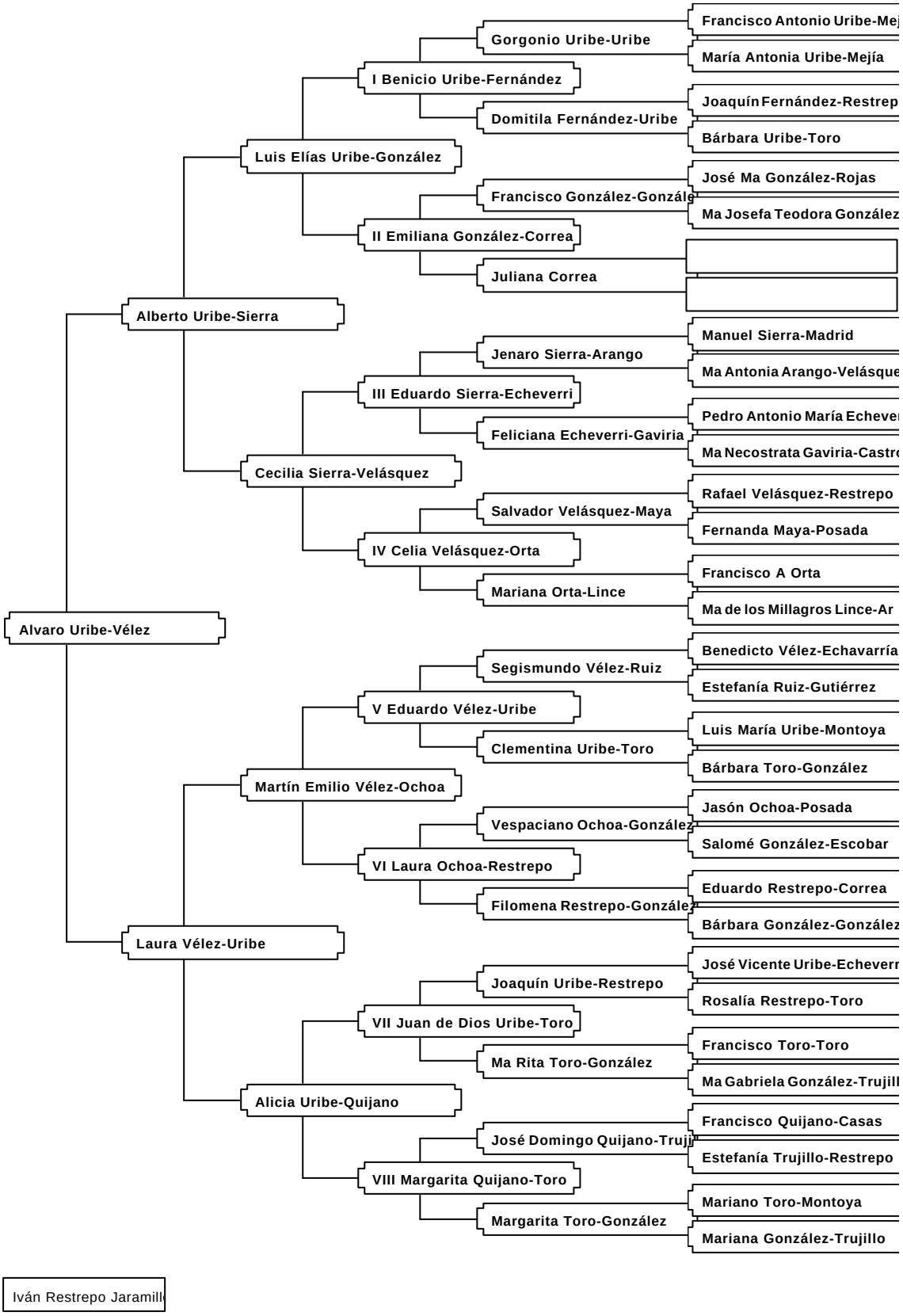

Iván Restrepo Jaramillo

# Ancestros de Lina Moreno Mejía



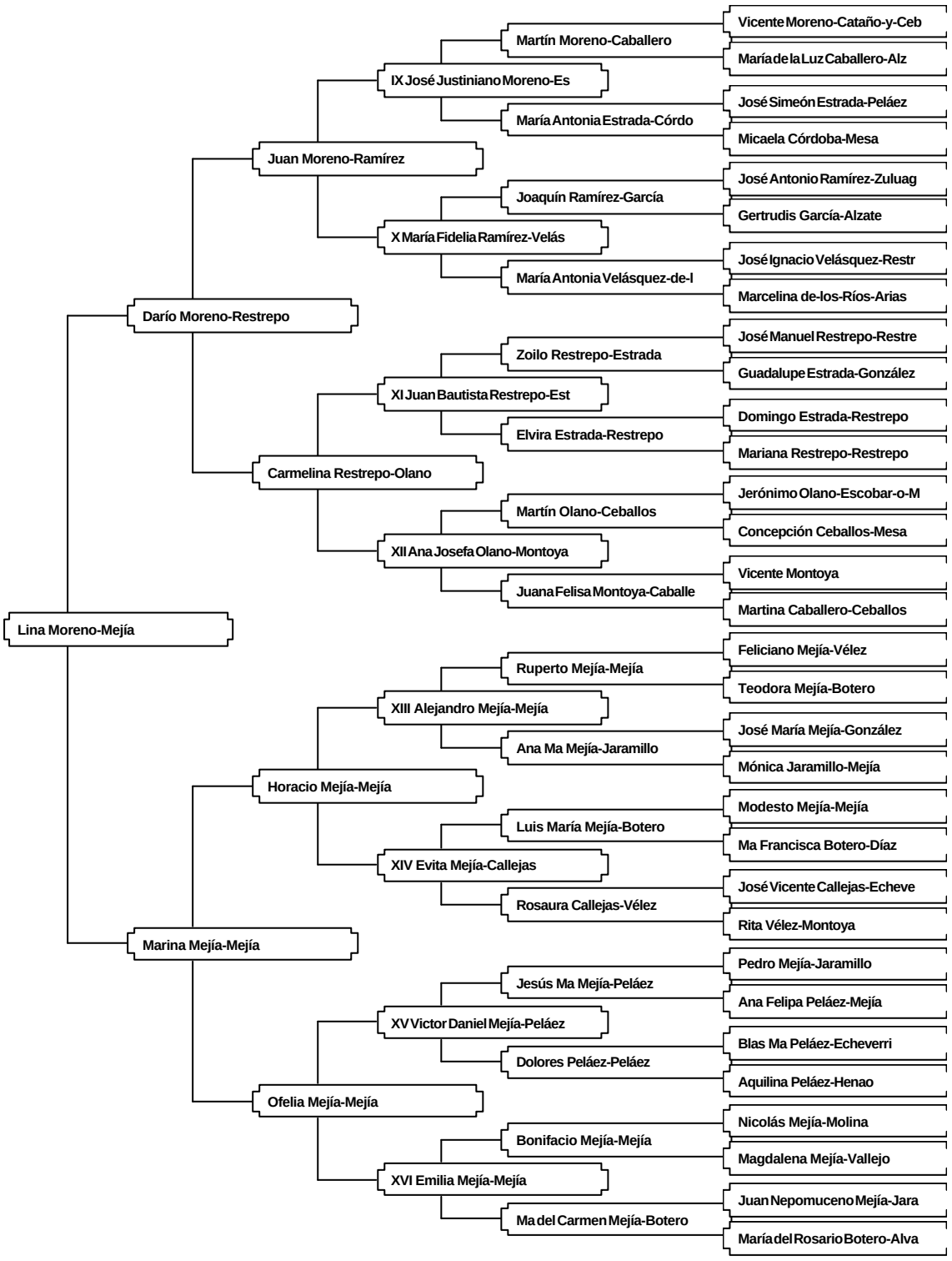

Iván Restrepo Jaramillo

# Ancestros de ALVARO URIBE VÉLEZ

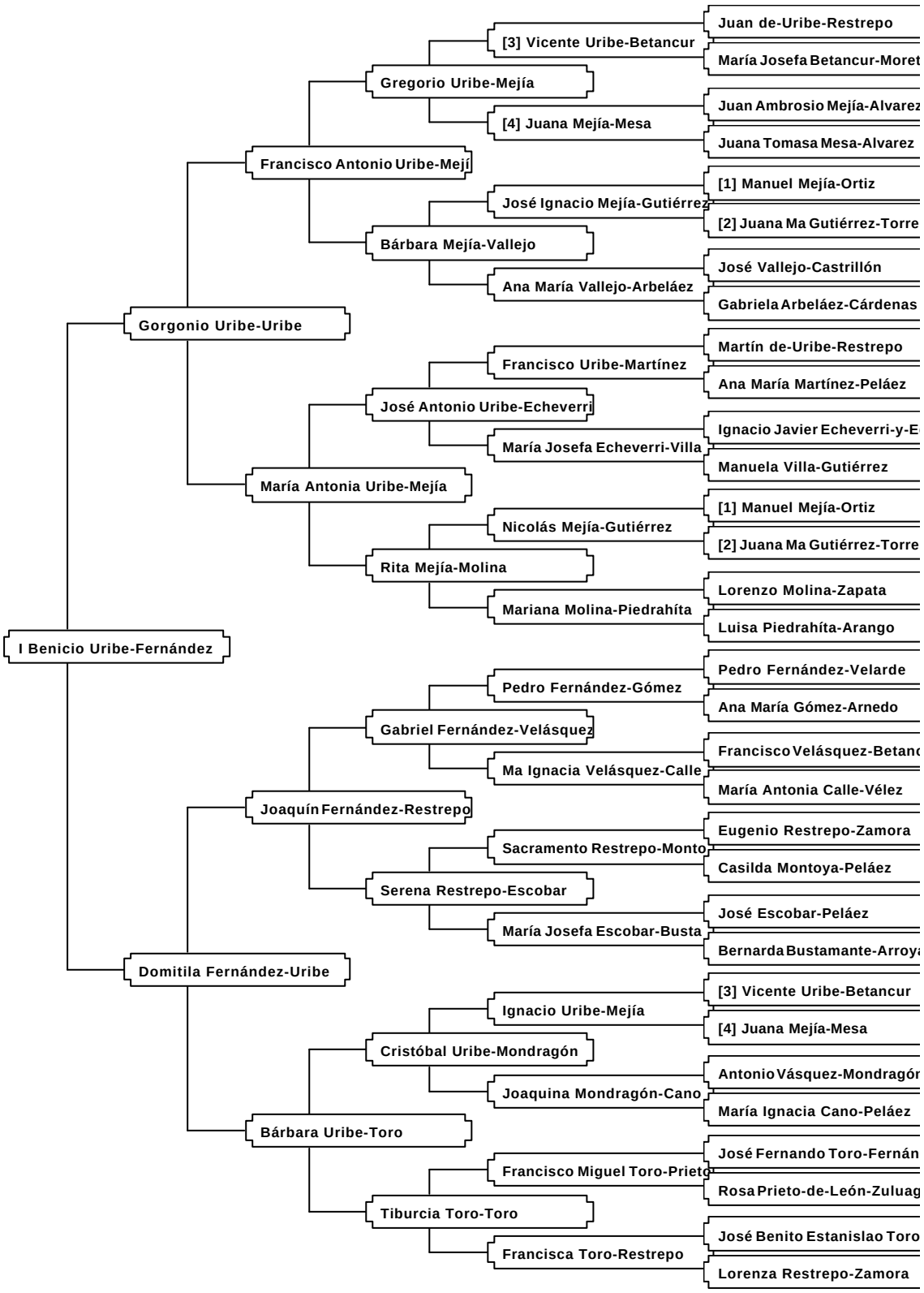



Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de Lina Mejía Moreno

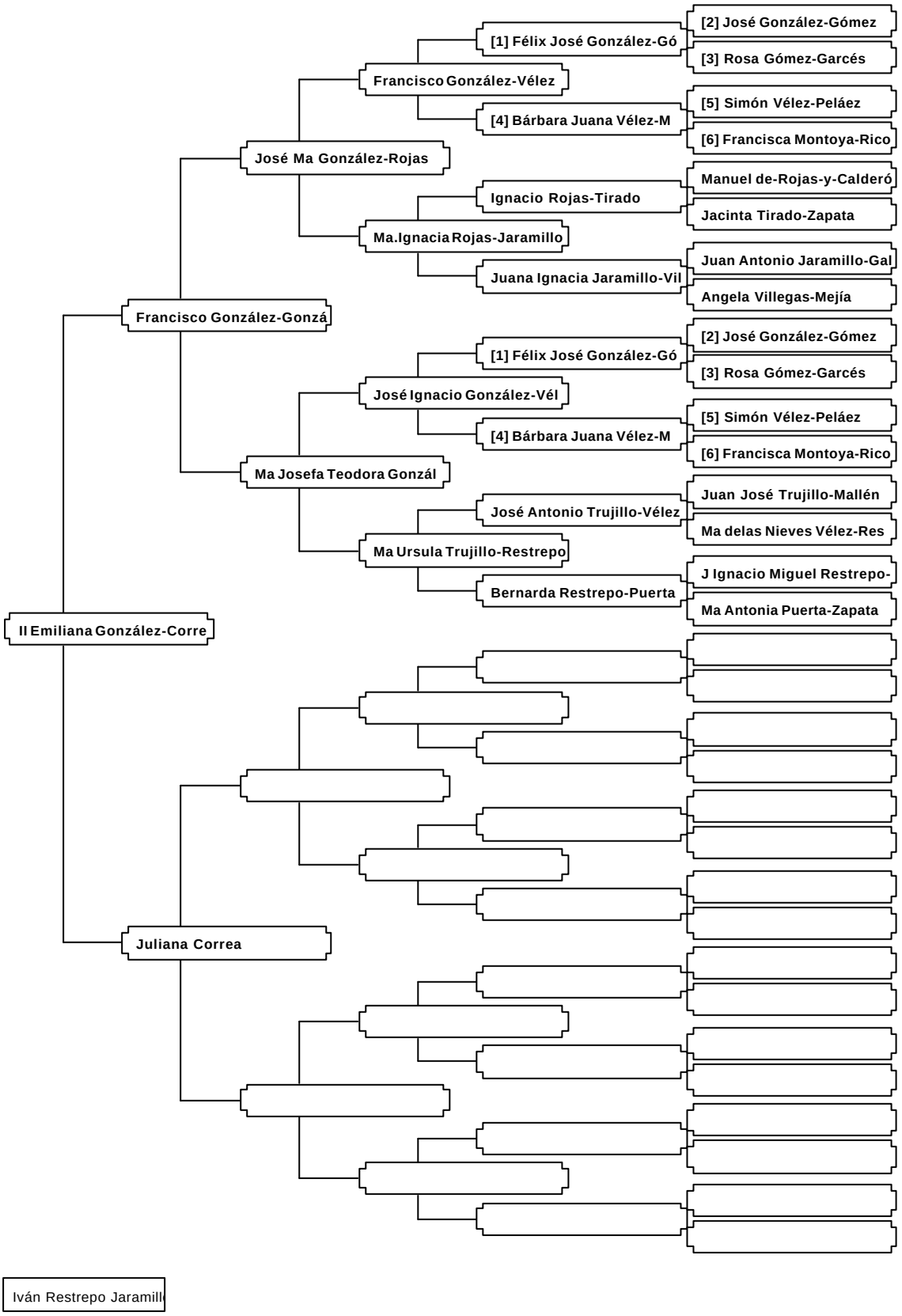


# ANCESTROS DE I BENICIO URIBE FERNÁNDEZ



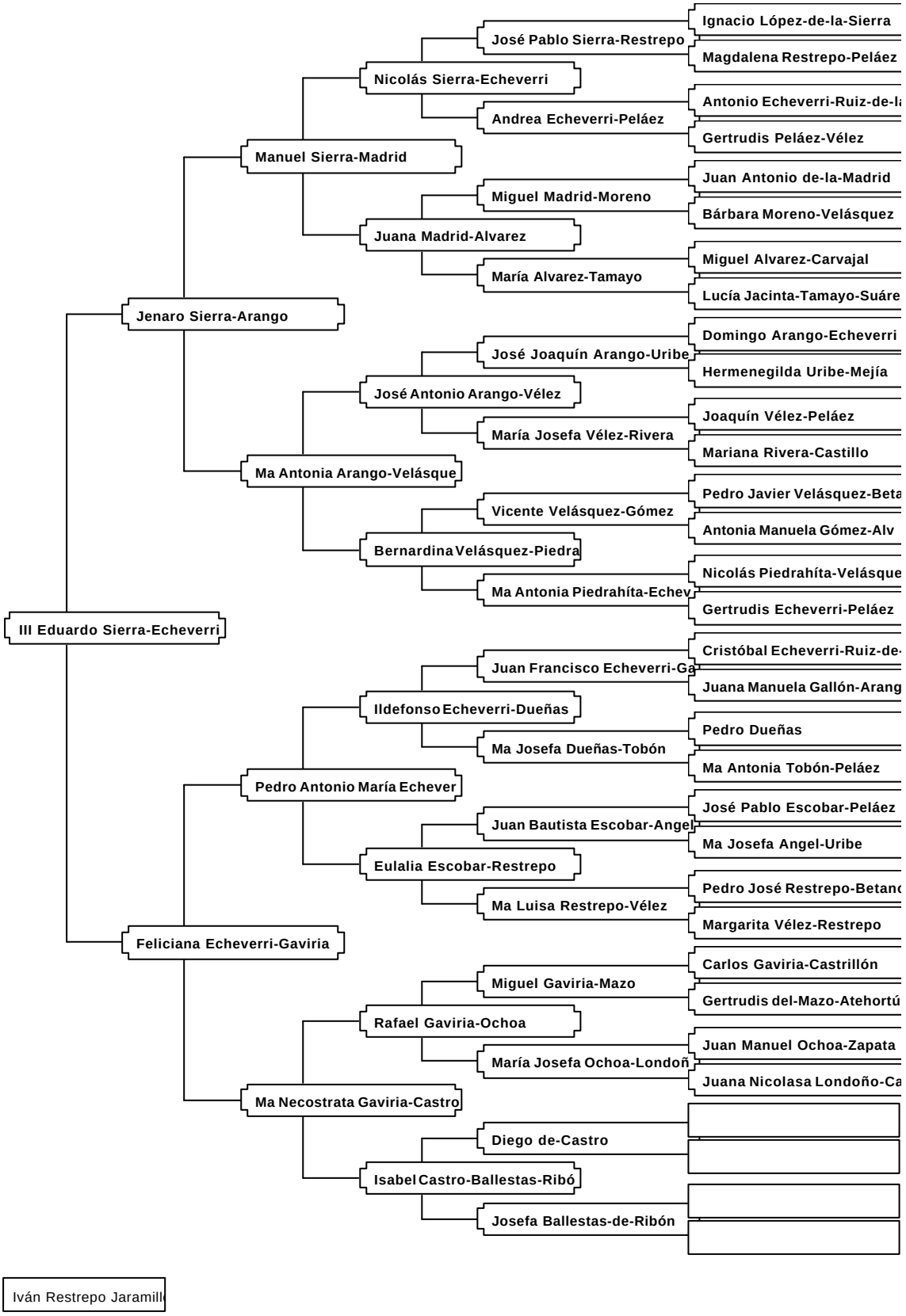

Notes:

# Ancestros de Il Emiliana González Correa - 2



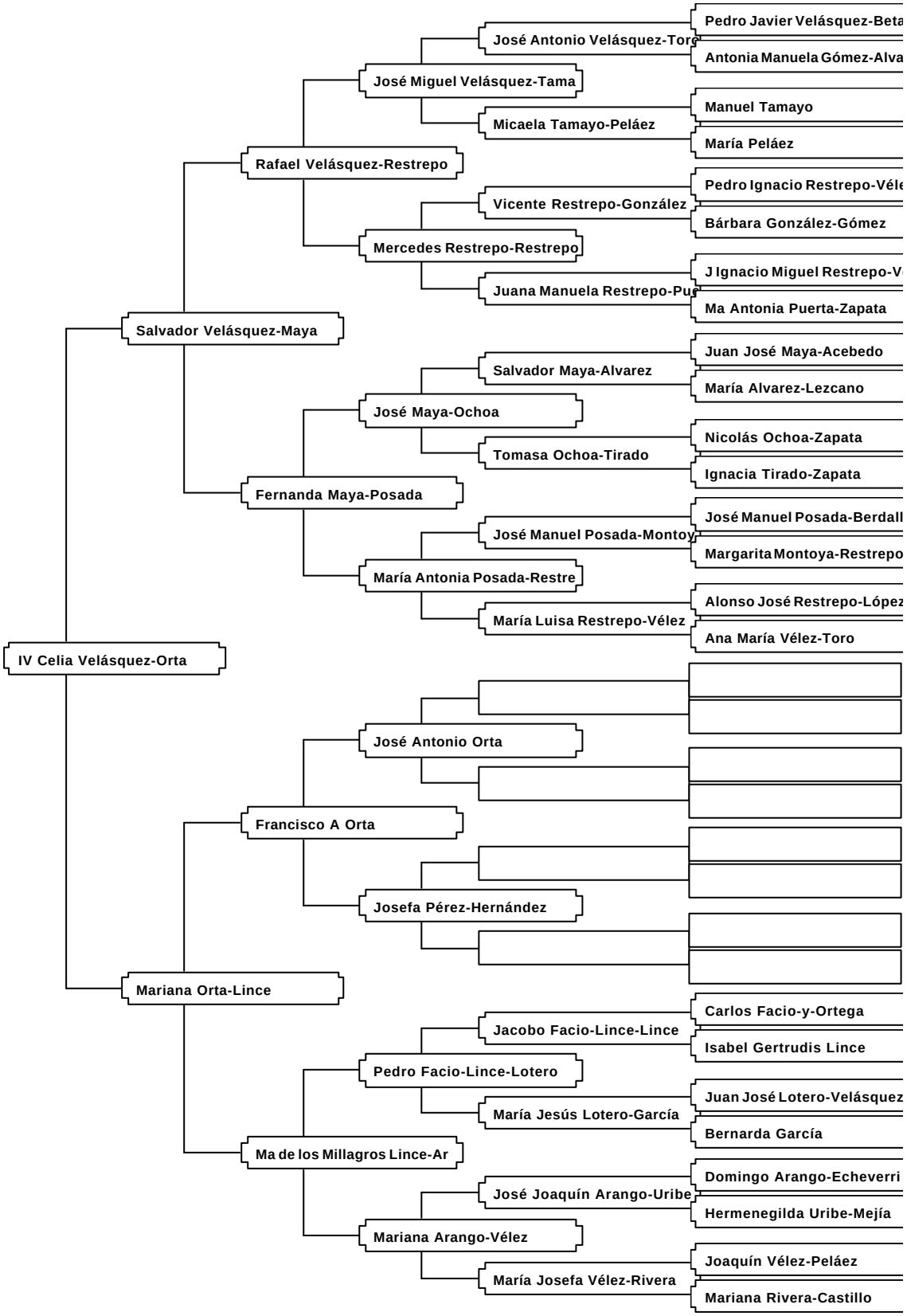

Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de III Eduardo Sierra-Echeverri - 3

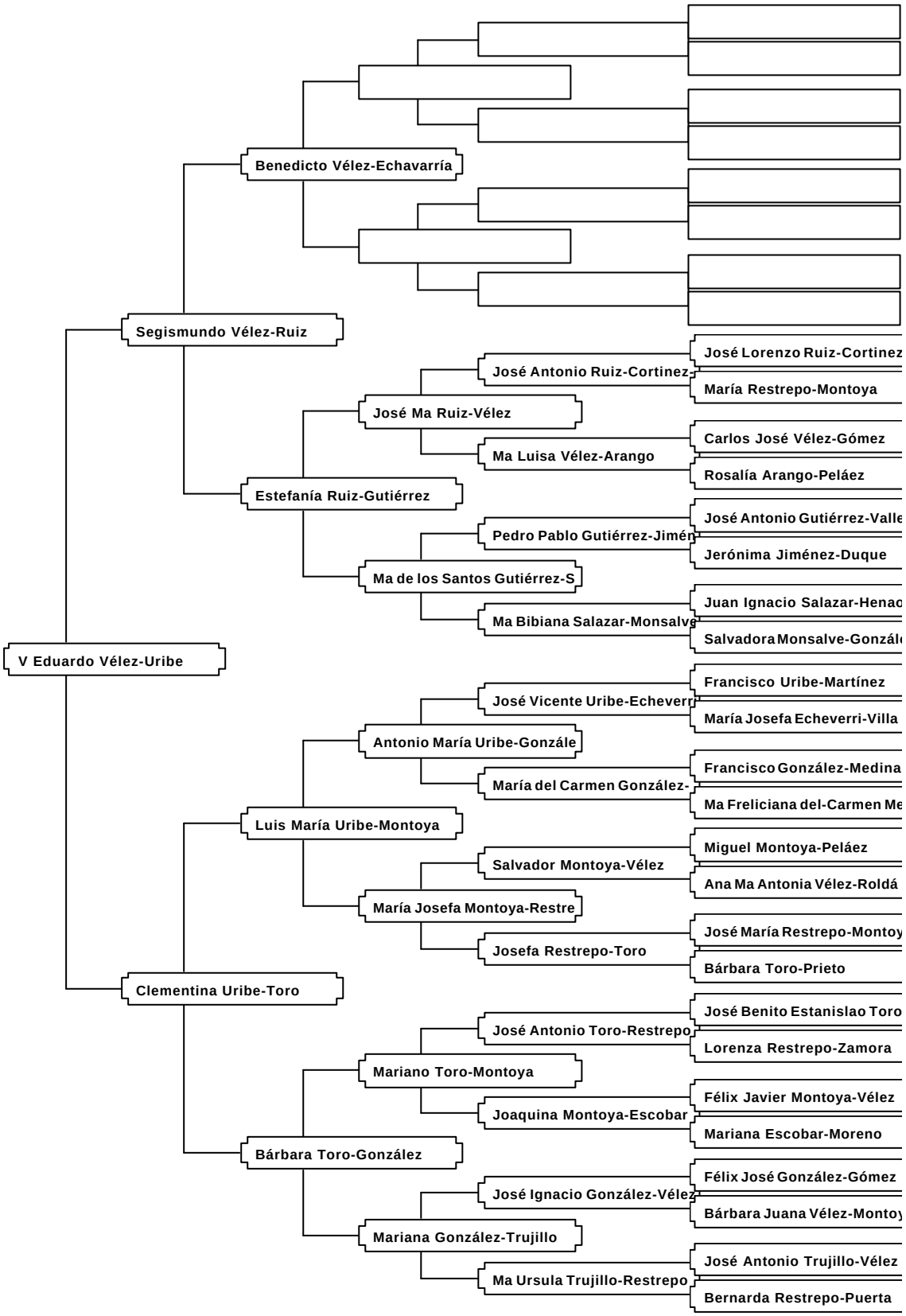



Iván Restrepo Jaramill

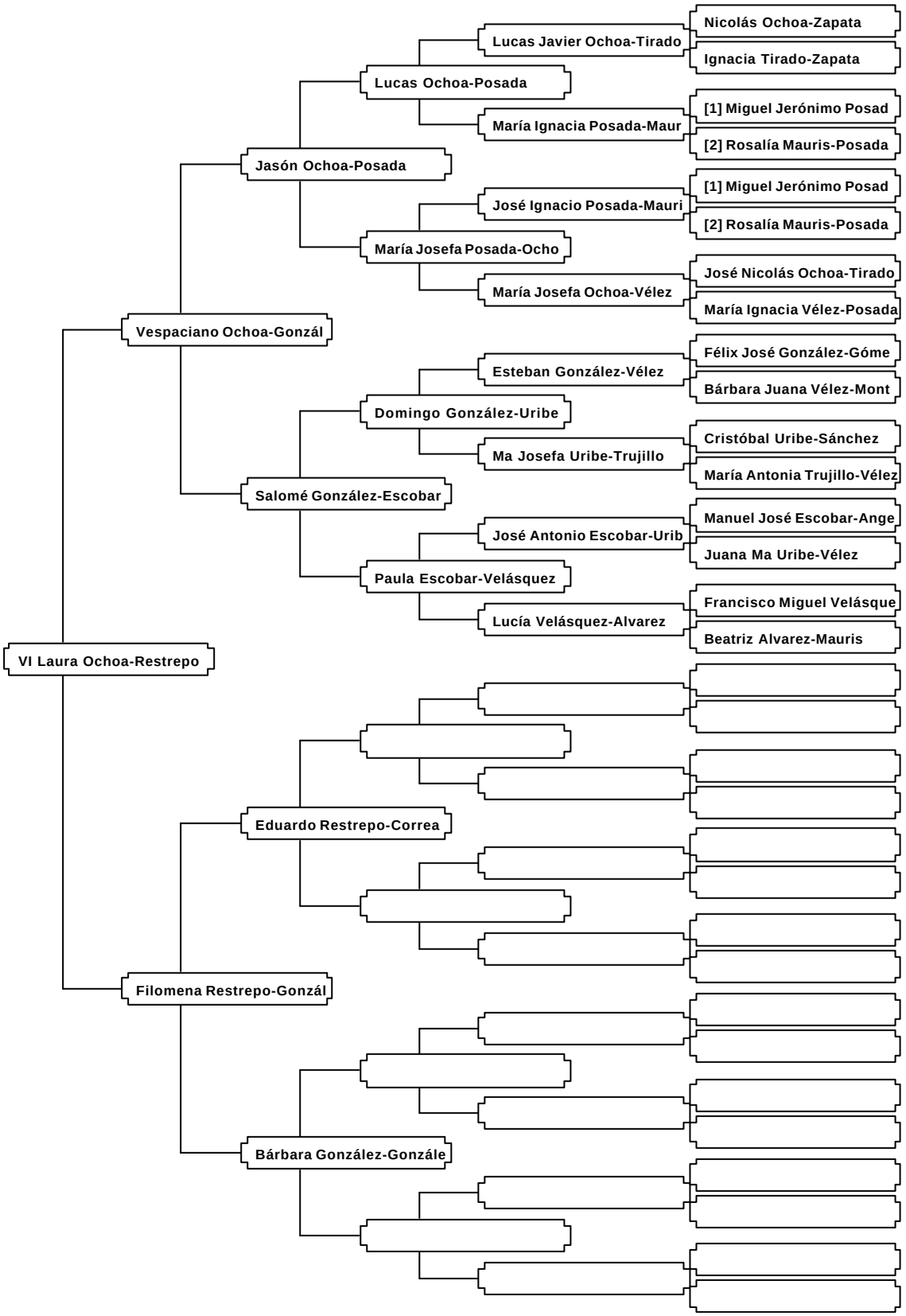
# Ancestros de IV Celia Velásquez Orta 4



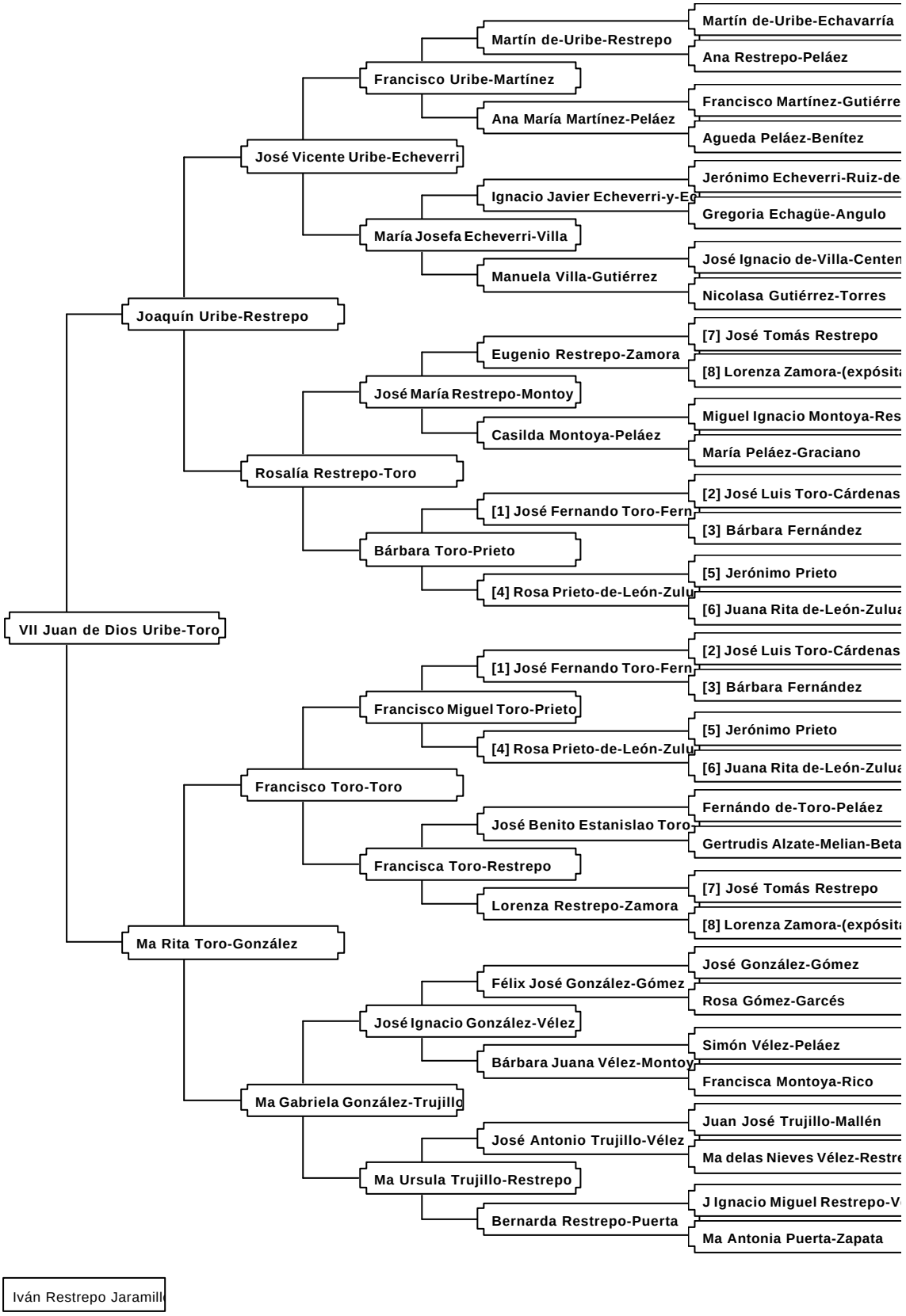
# ANCESTROS DE V EDUARDO VÉLEZ URIBE 5



## Ancestros de VI LAURA OCHOA RESTREPO - 6

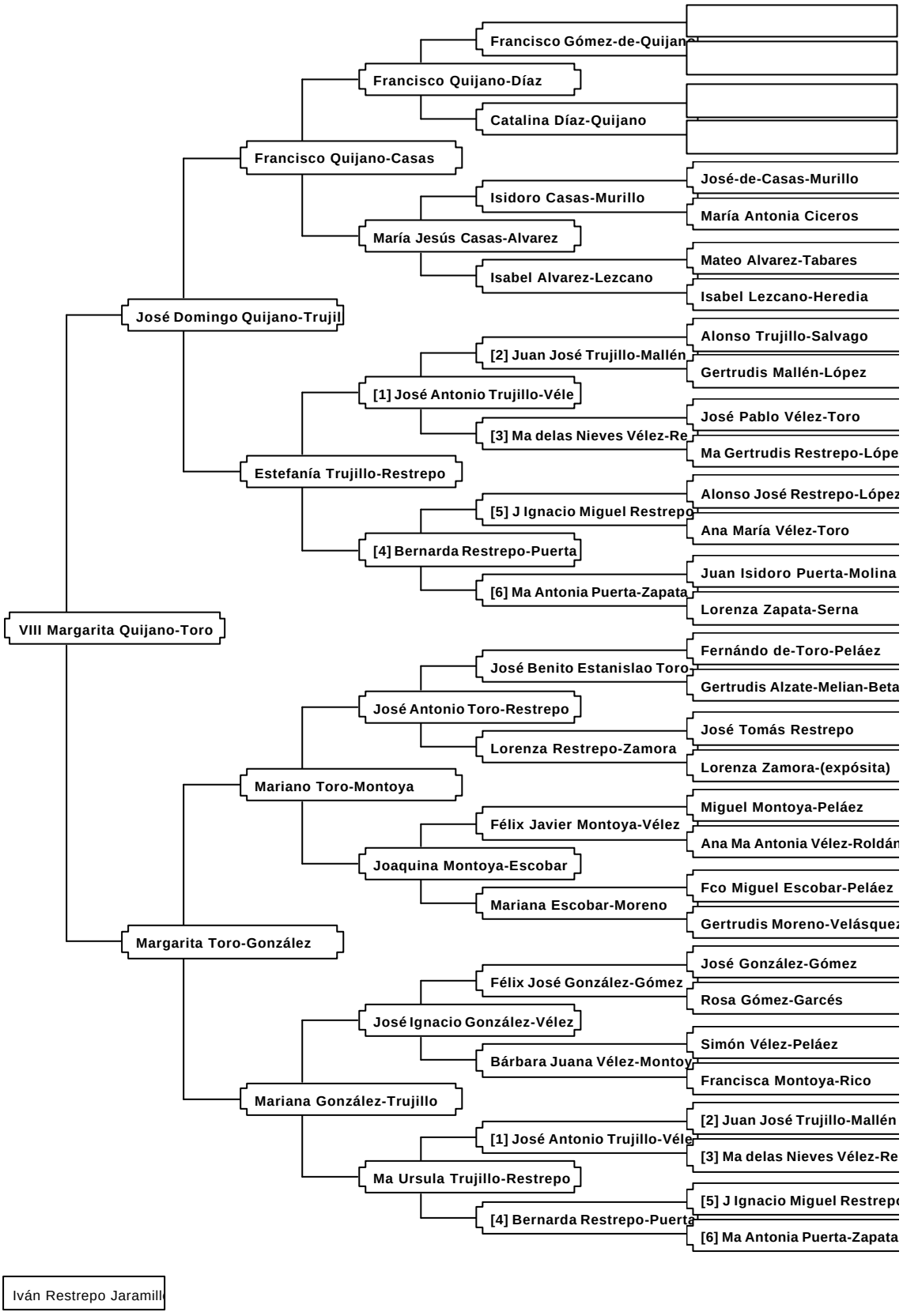


# Ancestros de VII Juan de Diós Uribe Toro - 7



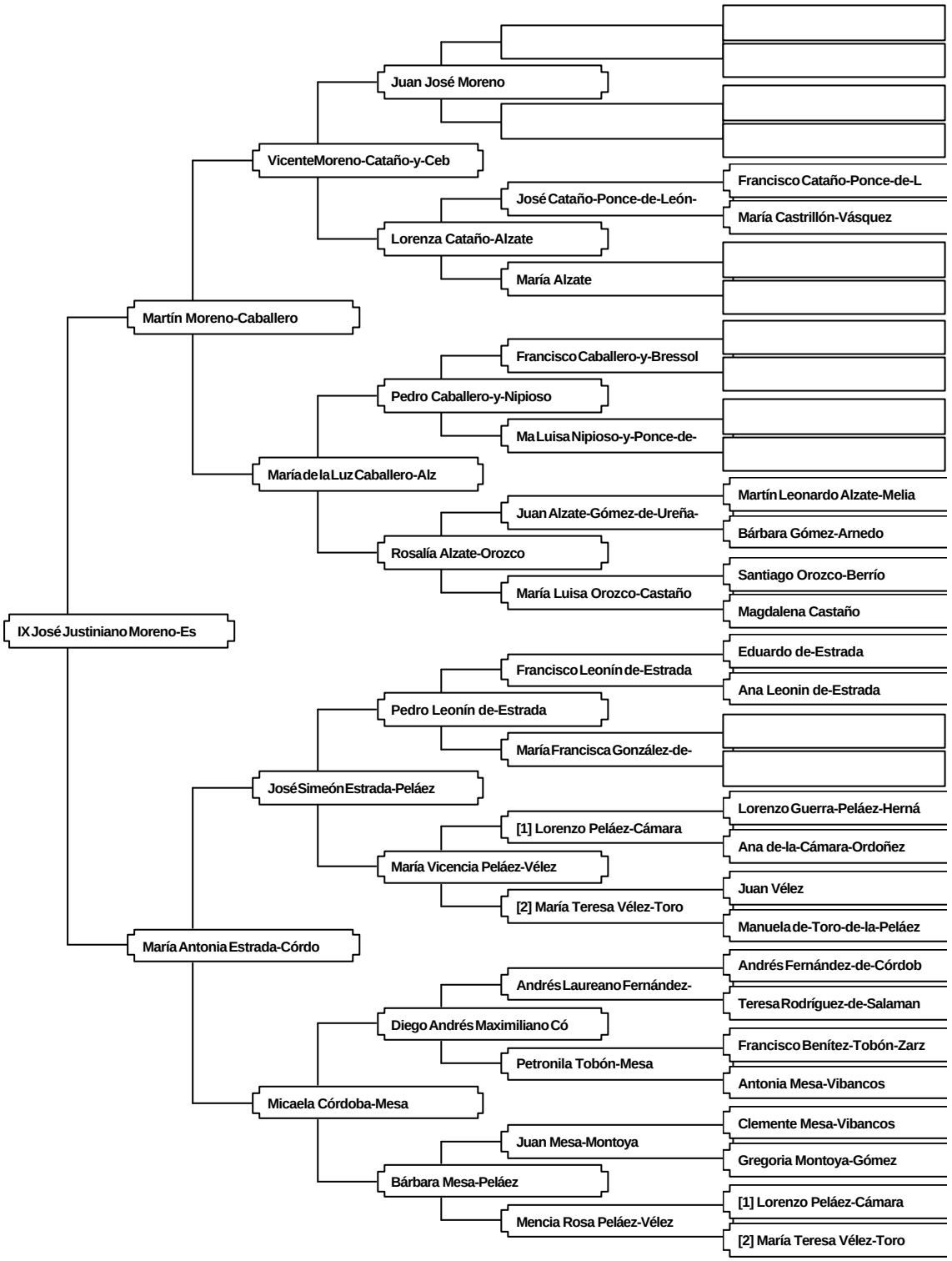

Iván Restrepo Jaramill

## Ancestros de VIII Margarita Quijano Toro 8

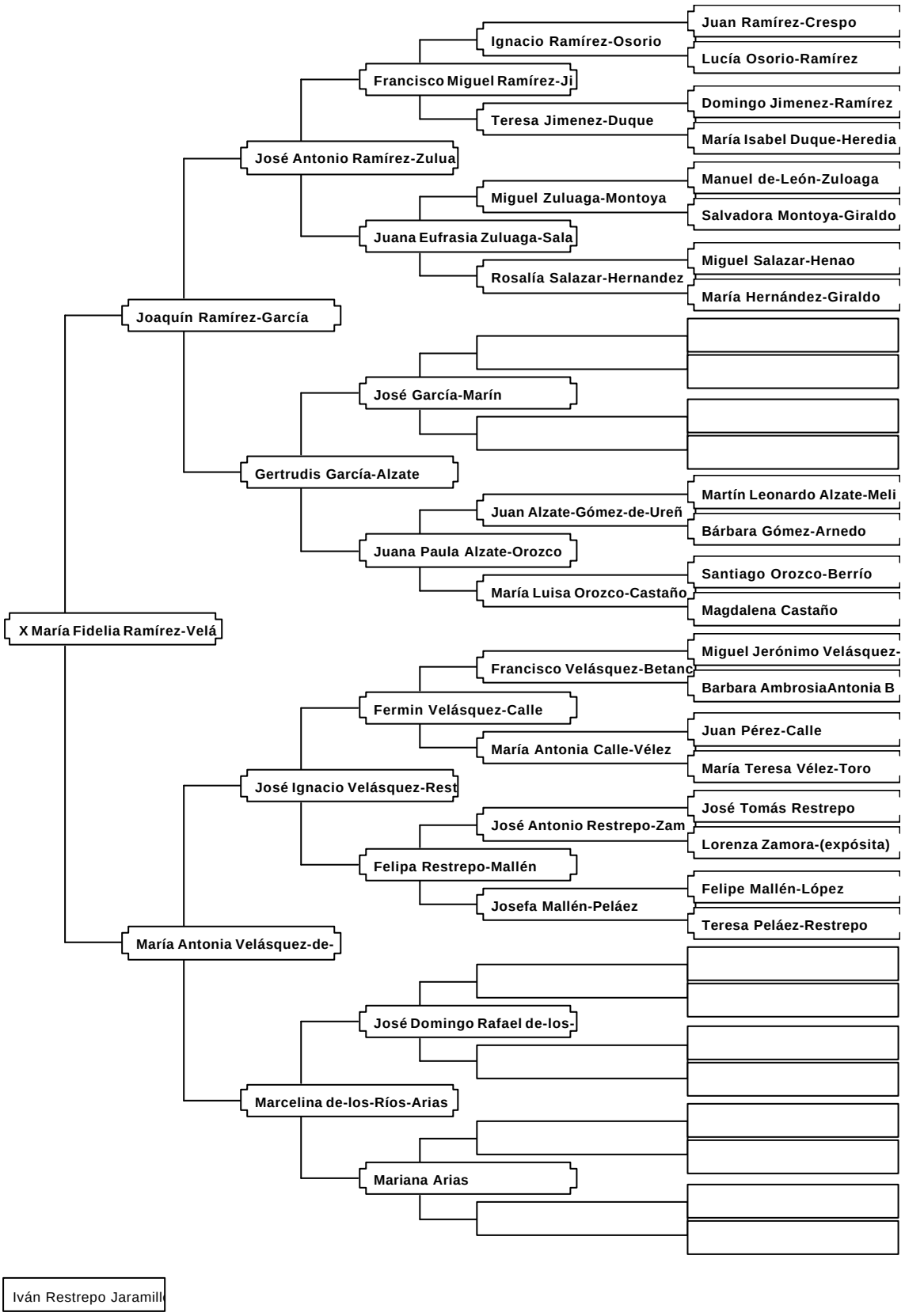



Iván Restrepo Jaramill

## Ancestros de IX José Justiniano Moreno Estrada 9

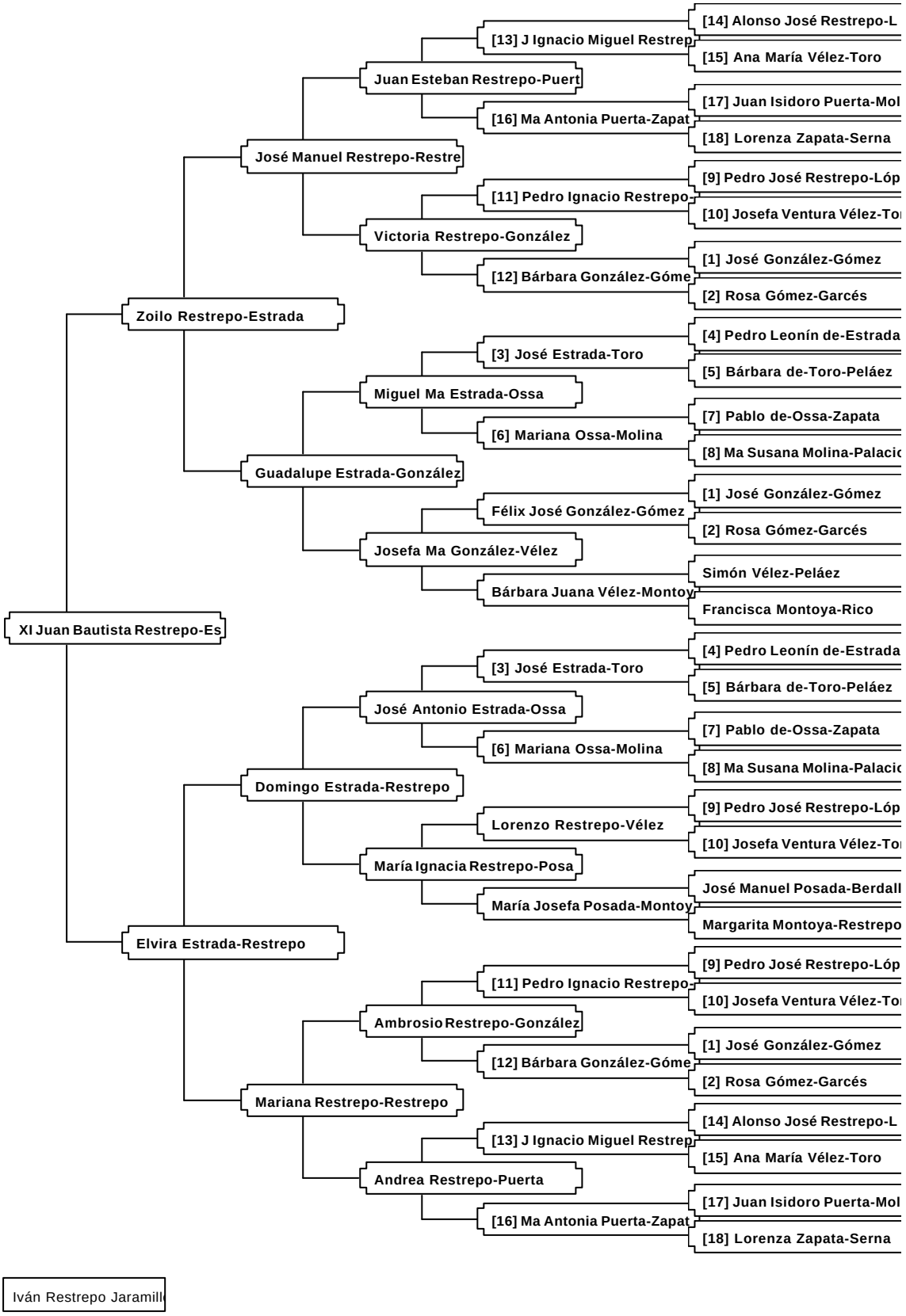


# Ancestros de X María Fidelia Ramírez Velásquez - 10



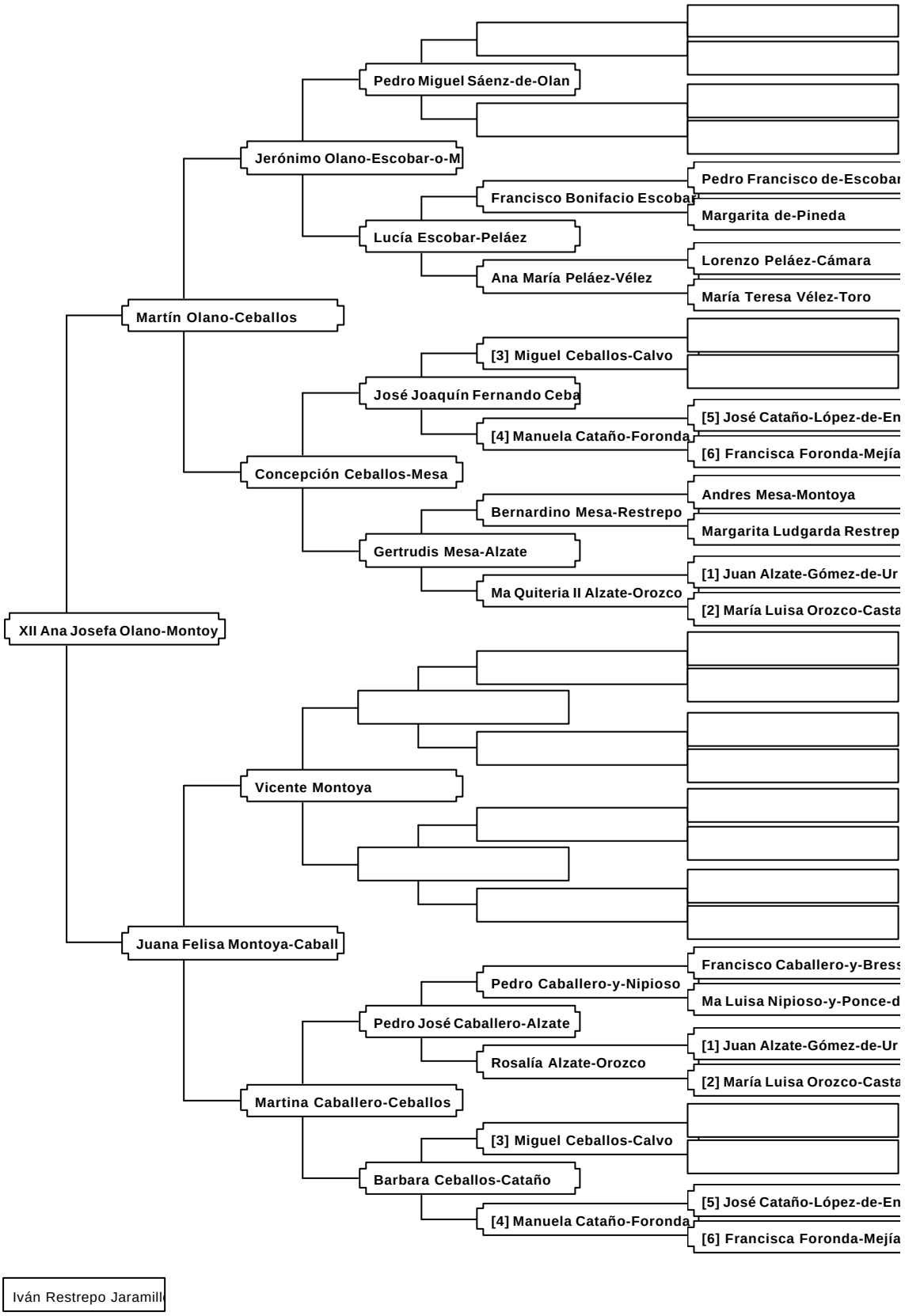

Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de XI Juan Bautista Restrepo Estrada -11



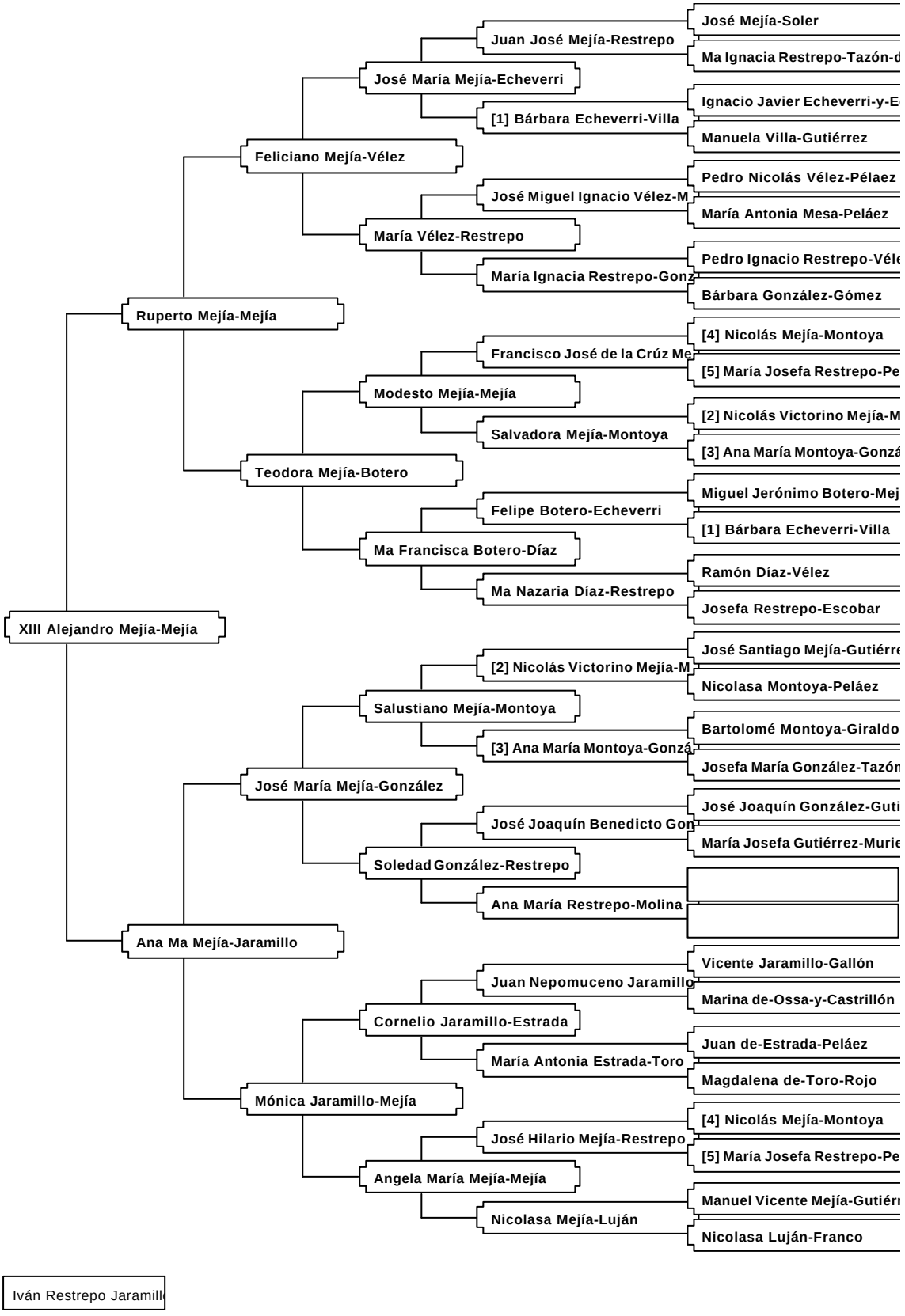

Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de XII Ana Josefa Olano Montoya - 12



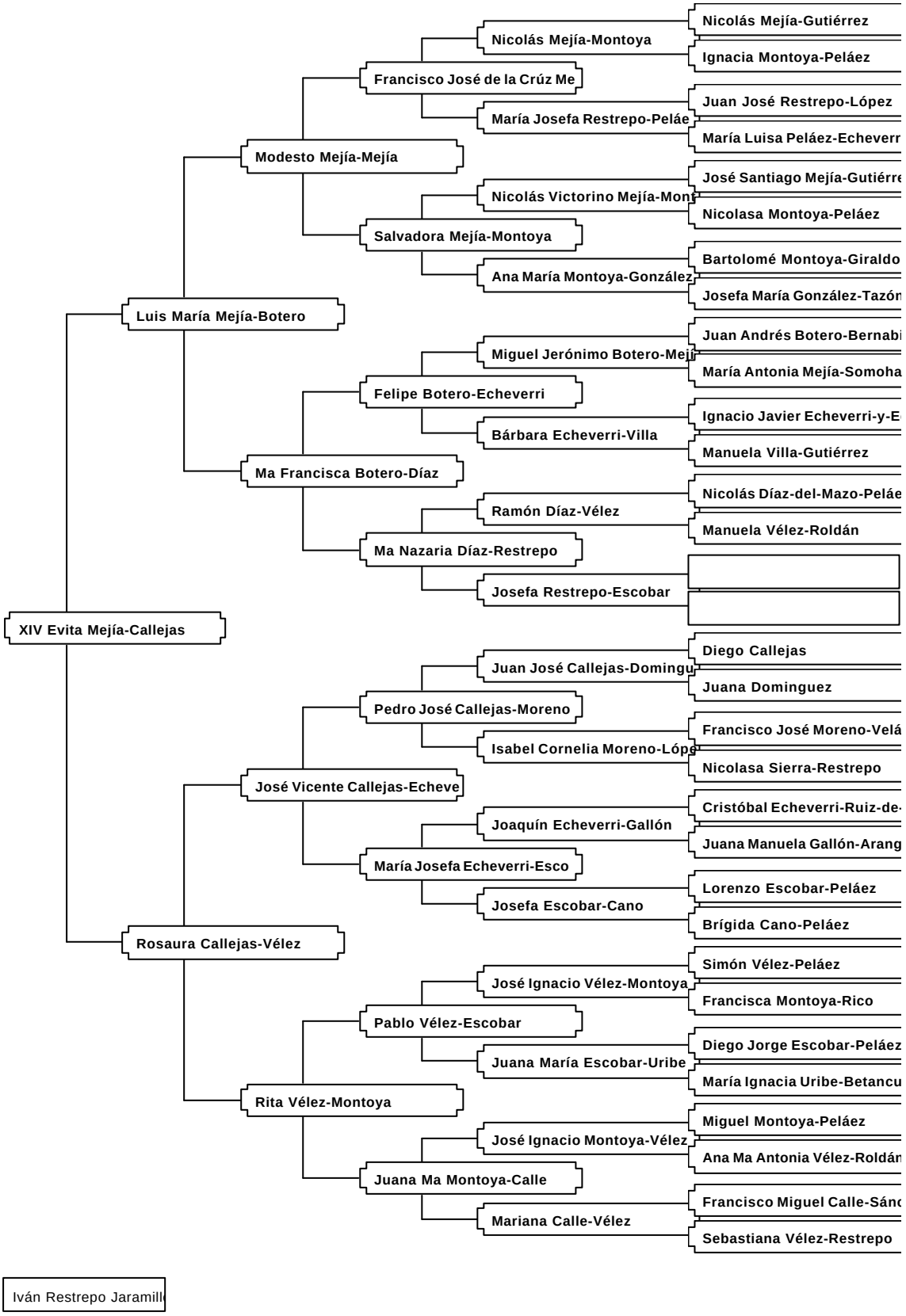

Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de XIII Alejandro Mejía Mejía -13

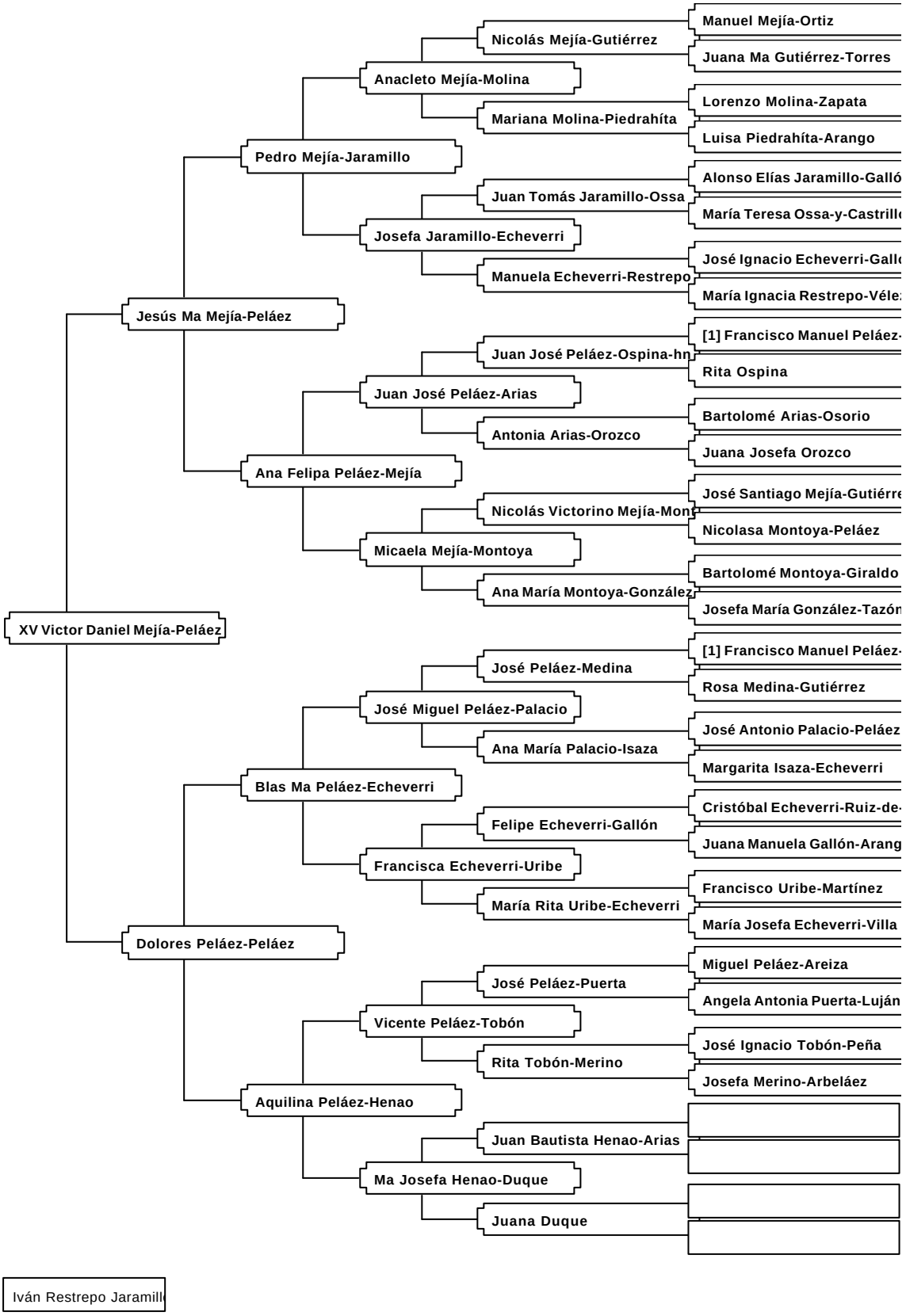



Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de XIV Evita Mejía Callejas - 14

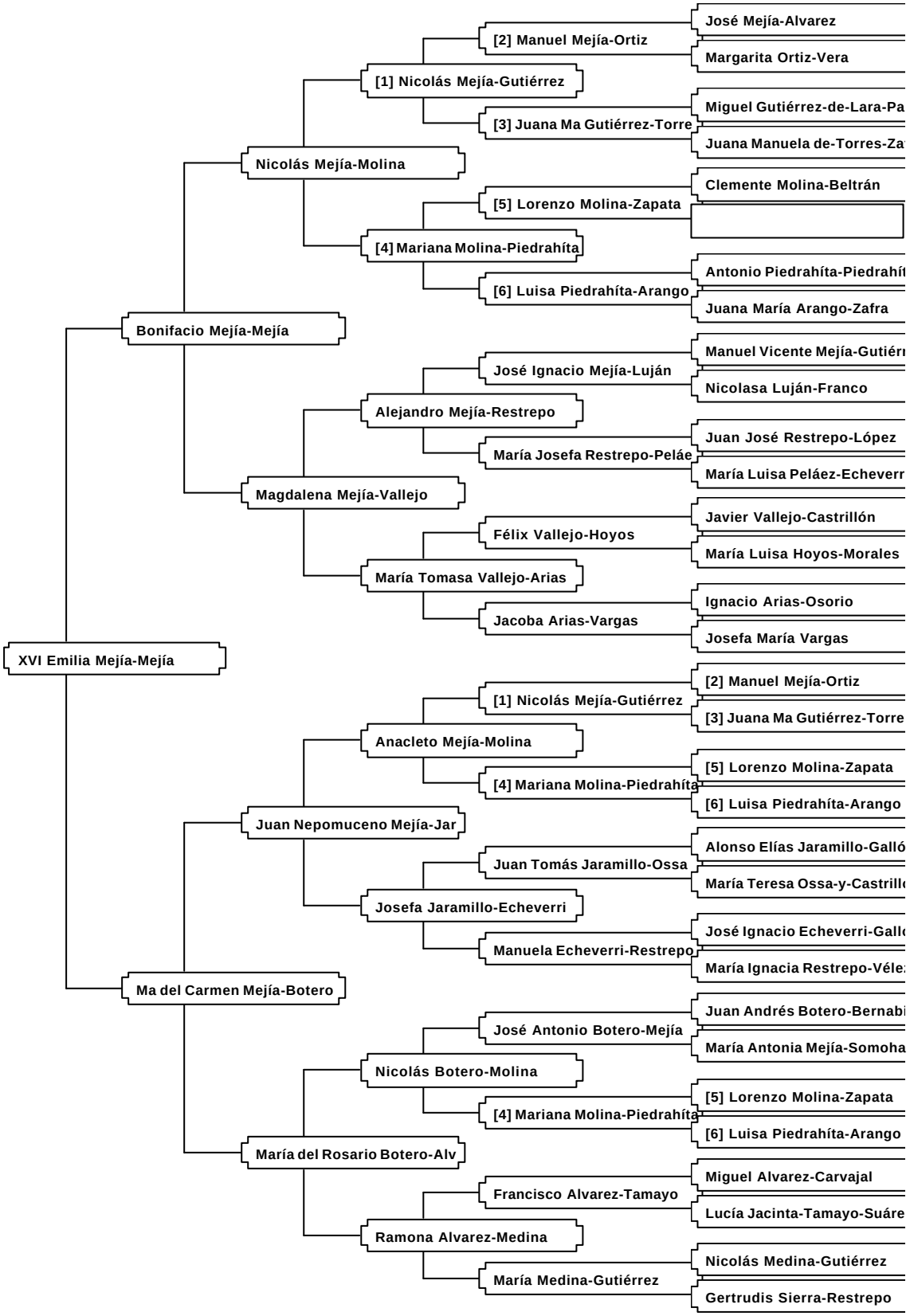


# Ancestros de XV Victor Daniel Mejía Peláez - 1 15




Iván Restrepo Jaramill

# Ancestros de XVI EMILIA MEJÍA MEJÍA - 16



# CAPITULO III

Reporte genealógico detallado de la ascendencia, en su primera parte hasta Teodosio I El Grande año 346 DC, y Cedric, primer rey de los sajones, y luego un reporte de un ascendiente, Mateo Jaramillo Molina por 99 generaciones hasta Ramses III, y de este hasta Adán, también por el Estrada que son ascendientes se puede llegar al mismo punto.

***Reporte Genealógico de Familia Uribe Moreno***

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Jerónimo Uribe-Moreno** He was the son of **2. Alvaro Uribe-Vélez** and **3. Lina Moreno-Mejía**.

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Alvaro Uribe-Vélez,** born 4 Julio 1952. He was the son of **4. Alberto Uribe-Sierra** and **5. Laura Vélez-Uribe**. He married **3. Lina Moreno-Mejía**.

**3. Lina Moreno-Mejía** She was the daughter of **6. Darío Moreno-Restrepo** and **7. Marina Mejía-Mejía**.

More About Alvaro Uribe-Vélez:
Alcalde: Medellin
Gobernador Antioquia: Antioquia
Presidente: Bet. 2002 - 2006, Colombia

Children of Alvaro Uribe-Vélez and Lina Moreno-Mejía are:

1 i. Jerónimo Uribe-Moreno
ii. Tomás Uribe-Moreno

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Alberto Uribe-Sierra,** born 25 Noviembre 1932 in Andes; died 14 Junio 1983. He was the son of **8. Luis Elías Uribe-González** and **9. Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez**. He married **5. Laura Vélez-Uribe**.

**5. Laura Vélez-Uribe** She was the daughter of **10. Martín Emilio Vélez-Ochoa** and **11. Alicia Uribe-Quijano**.

Children of Alberto Uribe-Sierra and Laura Vélez-Uribe are:

2 i. Alvaro Uribe-Vélez, born 4 Julio 1952; married Lina Moreno-Mejía.
ii. Santiago Uribe-Vélez
iii. Alberto Uribe-Vélez
iv. María Teresa Uribe-Vélez
v. María Isabel Uribe-Vélez

**6. Darío Moreno-Restrepo** He was the son of **12. Juan Moreno-Ramírez** and **13. Carmelina Restrepo-Olano**. He married **7. Marina Mejía-Mejía**.

**7. Marina Mejía-Mejía,** died 1998. She was the daughter of **14. Horacio Mejía-Mejía** and **15. Ofelia Mejía-Mejía**.

Children of Darío Moreno-Restrepo and Marina Mejía-Mejía are:

3 i. Lina Moreno-Mejía, married Alvaro Uribe-Vélez.
ii. Carlos Enrique Moreno-Mejía, married Olga Lucía Restrepo.

Children of Darío Moreno-Restrepo and Margot de-Greiff-Ramos are:

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Luis Elías Uribe-González,** born 1904 in Andes lib 23 folio 51 no.102. He was the son of **16. I Benicio Uribe-Fernández** and **17. II Emiliana González-Correa**. He married **9. Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez**.

**9. Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez,** born 1906. She was the daughter of **18. III Eduardo Sierra-Echeverri** and **19. IV Celia Velásquez-Orta**.

Children of Luis Uribe-González and Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez are:

4 i. Alberto Uribe-Sierra, born 25 Noviembre 1932 in Andes; died 14 Junio 1983; married (1) Laura Vélez-Uribe; married (2) Marta Elena Uribe-Soto.
ii. María Elena Uribe-Sierra, married Juan Guillermo Mesa-Gómez.

**10. Martín Emilio Vélez-Ochoa** He was the son of **20. V Eduardo Vélez-Uribe** and **21. VI Laura Ochoa-Restrepo**. He married **11. Alicia Uribe-Quijano**.

**11. Alicia Uribe-Quijano** She was the daughter of **22. VII Juan de Dios Uribe-Toro** and **23. VIII Margarita Quijano-Toro**.

Children of Martín Vélez-Ochoa and Alicia Uribe-Quijano are:

5 i. Laura Vélez-Uribe, married Alberto Uribe-Sierra.
ii. Amparo Vélez-Uribe
iii. Angela Vélez-Uribe

**12. Juan Moreno-Ramírez** He was the son of **24. IX José Justiniano Moreno-Estrada** and **25. X María Fidelia Ramírez-Velásquez**. He married **13. Carmelina Restrepo-Olano** 5 Noviembre 1903 in Rionegro.

**13. Carmelina Restrepo-Olano** She was the daughter of **26. XI Juan Bautista Restrepo-Estrada** and **27. XII Ana Josefa Olano-Montoya**.

Children of Juan Moreno-Ramírez and Carmelina Restrepo-Olano are:

6 i. Darío Moreno-Restrepo, married (1) Marina Mejía-Mejía; married (2) Margot de-Greiff-Ramos.

ii. Rafael Moreno-Restrepo, married Inés Heinninger.
iii. Augusto Moreno-Restrepo, married Marta Greiffenstein-Ospina.
iv. Ana Moreno-Restrepo, married Federico Restrepo.
v. Octavio Moreno-Restrepo, married Lía Mora-González.
vi. Oscar Moreno-Restrepo, married Angela Vélez-de-Bedout.
vii. Gilberto Moreno-Restrepo, married Nora Wills.
viii. Mario Moreno-Restrepo, married Beatriz Gómez.
ix. Juan Moreno-Restrepo, married Marta Bravo.
x. Gustavo Moreno-Restrepo

**14. Horacio Mejía-Mejía** He was the son of **28. XIII Alejandro Mejía-Mejía** and **29. XIV Evita Mejía-Callejas**. He married **15. Ofelia Mejía-Mejía**.

**15. Ofelia Mejía-Mejía** She was the daughter of **30. XV Victor Daniel Mejía-Peláez** and **31. XVI Emilia Mejía-Mejía**.

Child of Horacio Mejía-Mejía and Ofelia Mejía-Mejía is:

7 i. Marina Mejía-Mejía, died 1998; married Darío Moreno-Restrepo.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. I Benicio Uribe-Fernández** He was the son of **32. J Nepomuceno Gorgonio Uribe-Uribe** and **33. Domitila Fernández-Uribe**. He married **17. II Emiliana González-Correa**.

**17. II Emiliana González-Correa** She was the daughter of **34. Francisco González-González** and **35. Juliana Correa**.

Child of I Uribe-Fernández and II González-Correa is:

8 i. Luis Elías Uribe-González, born 1904 in Andes lib 23 folio 51 no.102; married Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez.

**18. III Eduardo Sierra-Echeverri** He was the son of **36. Jenaro Sierra-Arango** and **37. Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria**. He married **19. IV Celia Velásquez-Orta** in Res La América.

**19. IV Celia Velásquez-Orta,** born in La América, Medellín. She was the daughter of **38. Salvador Velásquez-Maya** and **39. Mariana Orta-Lince**.

Child of III Sierra-Echeverri and IV Velásquez-Orta is:

9 i. Cecilia Sierra-Velásquez, born 1906; married Luis Elías Uribe-González.

**20. V Eduardo Vélez-Uribe** He was the son of **40. Segismundo Vélez-Ruiz** and **41. Clementina Uribe-Toro**. He married **21. VI Laura Ochoa-Restrepo**.

**21. VI Laura Ochoa-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **42. Vespaciano Ochoa-González** and **43. Filomena Restrepo-González**.

Child of V Vélez-Uribe and VI Ochoa-Restrepo is:

10 i. Martín Emilio Vélez-Ochoa, married Alicia Uribe-Quijano.

**22. VII Juan de Dios Uribe-Toro** He was the son of **44. Joaquín Uribe-Restrepo** and **45. Ma Rita Toro-González**. He married **23. VIII Margarita Quijano-Toro**.

**23. VIII Margarita Quijano-Toro** She was the daughter of **46. José Domingo Quijano-Trujillo** and **47. Margarita Toro-González**.

Child of VII Uribe-Toro and VIII Quijano-Toro is:

11 i. Alicia Uribe-Quijano, married Martín Emilio Vélez-Ochoa.

**24. IX José Justiniano Moreno-Estrada,** born 29 Marzo 1829 in Barbosa; died Septiembre 1890. He was the son of **48. Martín Moreno-Caballero** and **49. María Antonia Estrada-Córdoba**. He married **25. X María Fidelia Ramírez-Velásquez** 1860 in Santo Domingo.

**25. X María Fidelia Ramírez-Velásquez** She was the daughter of **50. Joaquín Ramírez-García** and **51. María Antonia Velásquez-de-los-Ríos**.

Children of IX Moreno-Estrada and X Ramírez-Velásquez are:

i. Ubaldina Moreno-Ramírez, married José Vicente Restrepo-Mejía; born in Abejorral.
ii. Justiniano Moreno-Ramírez, married Susana Arango-Mejía.
iii. Mercedes Moreno-Ramírez
iv. Tulio Moreno-Ramírez
v. Ma Jesús Moreno-Ramírez
vi. Leonidas Moreno-Ramírez
12 vii. Juan Moreno-Ramírez, married Carmelina Restrepo-Olano 5 Noviembre 1903 in Rionegro.
viii. Manuel Moreno-Ramírez
ix. Benjamin Moreno-Ramírez
x. Isabel Moreno-Ramírez
xi. Solina Moreno-Ramírez
xii. Laura Moreno-Ramírez
xiii. María Moreno-Ramírez

**26. XI Juan Bautista Restrepo-Estrada** He was the son of **52. Zoilo Restrepo-Estrada** and **53. Elvira Estrada-Restrepo**. He married **27. XII Ana Josefa Olano-Montoya**.

**27. XII Ana Josefa Olano-Montoya** She was the daughter of **54. Martín Olano-Ceballos** and **55. Juana Felisa Montoya-Caballero**.

Child of XI Restrepo-Estrada and XII Olano-Montoya is:

13 i. Carmelina Restrepo-Olano, married Juan Moreno-Ramírez 5 Noviembre 1903 in Rionegro.

**28. XIII Alejandro Mejía-Mejía** He was the son of **56. Ruperto Mejía-Mejía** and **57. Ana Ma Mejía-Jaramillo**. He married **29. XIV Evita Mejía-Callejas**.

**29. XIV Evita Mejía-Callejas** She was the daughter of **58. Luis María Mejía-Botero** and **59. Rosaura Callejas-Vélez**.

Children of XIII Mejía-Mejía and XIV Mejía-Callejas are:

14 i. Horacio Mejía-Mejía, married Ofelia Mejía-Mejía.
ii. Benjamín Mejía-Mejía
iii. Alicia Mejía-Mejía
iv. Libia Mejía-Mejía
v. Nera Mejía-Mejía
vi. Hernando Mejía-Mejía
vii. Aurelio Mejía-Mejía
viii. Felipe Mejía-Mejía
ix. Victor Daniel Mejía-Mejía

**30. XV Victor Daniel Mejía-Peláez** He was the son of **60. Jesús Ma Mejía-Peláez** and **61. Dolores Peláez-Peláez**. He married **31. XVI Emilia Mejía-Mejía**.

**31. XVI Emilia Mejía-Mejía** She was the daughter of **62. Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía** and **63. Ma del Carmen Mejía-Botero**.

Children of XV Mejía-Peláez and XVI Mejía-Mejía are:

15 i. Ofelia Mejía-Mejía, married Horacio Mejía-Mejía.
ii. Emilio Mejía-Mejía
iii. Abel Mejía-Mejía
iv. Aurelio Mejía-Mejía, born 7 Septiembre 1899 in Sta Bárbara; died 21 Diciembre 1958 in Medellin; married Ana Botero.
v. Herminia Mejía-Mejía
vi. Maximiliano Mejía-Mejía
vii. David Mejía-Mejía
viii. Ma Teresa Mejía-Mejía
ix. Carmelita Mejía-Mejía
x. Efraín Mejía-Mejía
xi. Adelaida Mejía-Mejía

*Generation No. 6*

**32. J Nepomuceno Gorgonio Uribe-Uribe,** born 9 Septiembre 1815. He was the son of **64. Francisco Antonio Uribe-Mejía** and **65. María Antonia Uribe-Mejía**. He married **33. Domitila Fernández-Uribe** in Res. Retiro.

**33. Domitila Fernández-Uribe** She was the daughter of **66. Joaquín Fernández-Restrepo** and **67. Bárbara Uribe-Toro**.

Children of J Uribe-Uribe and Domitila Fernández-Uribe are:

i. Clímaco Uribe-Uribe, married Rosaura Toro-Velásquez.
ii. Bárbara Uribe-Fernández, married Román Restrepo-Sarrazola.
16 iii. I Benicio Uribe-Fernández, married II Emiliana González-Correa.

iv. Tomás Uribe-Fernández
v. Gorgonio Uribe-Fernández
vi. Heraclio Uribe-Fernández

**34. Francisco González-González,** born in Titiribí. He was the son of **68. José Ma González-Rojas** and **69. Ma Josefa Teodora González-Trujillo**. He married **35. Juliana Correa**.

**35. Juliana Correa**

Children of Francisco González-González and Juliana Correa are:

17 i. II Emiliana González-Correa, married I Benicio Uribe-Fernández.
ii. Juan Bautista González-Correa, married Soila Rosa Ochoa-Villegas.

**36. Jenaro Sierra-Arango** He was the son of **72. Manuel Sierra-Madrid** and **73. Ma Antonia Arango-Velásquez**. He married **37. Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria**.

**37. Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria** She was the daughter of **74. Pedro Antonio María Echeverri-Escobar** and **75. Ma Necostrata Gaviria-Castro**.

Child of Jenaro Sierra-Arango and Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria is:

18 i. III Eduardo Sierra-Echeverri, married (1) Carmen Emilia Cambas-Arango; married (2) IV Celia Velásquez-Orta in Res La América.

**38. Salvador Velásquez-Maya,** born in América, Medellín. He was the son of **76. Rafael Velásquez-Restrepo** and **77. Fernanda Maya-Posada**. He married **39. Mariana Orta-Lince**.

**39. Mariana Orta-Lince** She was the daughter of **78. Francisco A Orta** and **79. Ma de los Millagros Lince-Arango**.

Children of Salvador Velásquez-Maya and Mariana Orta-Lince are:

19 i. IV Celia Velásquez-Orta, born in La América, Medellín; married III Eduardo Sierra-Echeverri in Res La América.
ii. Salvador Velásquez-Orta

**40. Segismundo Vélez-Ruiz** He was the son of **80. Benedicto Vélez-Echavarría** and **81. Estefanía Ruiz-Gutiérrez**. He married **41. Clementina Uribe-Toro**.

**41. Clementina Uribe-Toro** She was the daughter of **82. Luis María Uribe-Montoya** and **83. Bárbara Toro-González**.

Child of Segismundo Vélez-Ruiz and Clementina Uribe-Toro is:

20 i. V Eduardo Vélez-Uribe, married VI Laura Ochoa-Restrepo.

**42. Vespaciano Ochoa-González** He was the son of **84. Jasón Ochoa-Posada** and **85. Salomé González-Escobar**. He married **43. Filomena Restrepo-González**.

**43. Filomena Restrepo-González** She was the daughter of **86. Eduardo Restrepo-Correa** and **87. Bárbara González-González**.

Child of Vespaciano Ochoa-González and Filomena Restrepo-González is:

21 i. VI Laura Ochoa-Restrepo, married V Eduardo Vélez-Uribe.

**44. Joaquín Uribe-Restrepo** He was the son of **88. José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri** and **89. Rosalía Restrepo-Toro**. He married **45. Ma Rita Toro-González**.

**45. Ma Rita Toro-González** She was the daughter of **90. Francisco Toro-Toro** and **91. Ma Gabriela González-Trujillo**.

Child of Joaquín Uribe-Restrepo and Ma Toro-González is:

22 i. VII Juan de Dios Uribe-Toro, married VIII Margarita Quijano-Toro.

**46. José Domingo Quijano-Trujillo** He was the son of **92. Francisco Quijano-Casas** and **93. Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo**. He married **47. Margarita Toro-González**.

**47. Margarita Toro-González** She was the daughter of **94. Mariano Toro-Montoya** and **95. Mariana González-Trujillo**.

Children of José Quijano-Trujillo and Margarita Toro-González are:

23 i. VIII Margarita Quijano-Toro, married VII Juan de Dios Uribe-Toro.
ii. Paulina Quijano-Toro, married Severo González-González.
iii. Rosenda Quijano-Toro
iv. Fabricio Quijano-Toro
v. Enriqueta Quijano-Toro
vi. Valentina Quijano-Toro
vii. Domingo A Quijano-Toro
viii. Francisco Antonio Quijano-Toro

**48. Martín Moreno-Caballero,** born 1787. He was the son of **96. Vicente Moreno-Cataño-y-Ceballos** and **97. María de la Luz Caballero-Alzate**. He married **49. María Antonia Estrada-Córdoba** in Res Santodomingo y Barbosa.

**49. María Antonia Estrada-Córdoba** She was the daughter of **98. José Simeón Estrada-Peláez** and **99. Micaela Córdoba-Mesa**.

Children of Martín Moreno-Caballero and María Estrada-Córdoba are:

24 i. IX José Justiniano Moreno-Estrada, born 29 Marzo 1829 in Barbosa; died Septiembre 1890; married (1) María Ignacia de-los-Ríos-Duque Diciembre 1852 in Santo Domingo; married (2) X María Fidelia Ramírez-Velásquez 1860 in Santo Domingo.
ii. Isabel Moreno-Estrada
iii. Estanislao Moreno-Estrada

iv. Teodosio Moreno-Estrada, born 1826.
v. Federico Moreno-Estrada
vi. Pedro Moreno-Estrada
vii. Mariana Moreno-Estrada
viii. Matilde Moreno-Estrada
ix. Mercedes Moreno-Estrada
x. Lisandro Moreno-Estrada, married Flora Ramírez-Velásquez.

**50. Joaquín Ramírez-García,** born 1806; died 1886 in Santo Domingo. He was the son of **100. José Antonio Ramírez-Zuluaga** and **101. Gertrudis García-Alzate**. He married **51. María Antonia Velásquez-de-los-Ríos**.

**51. María Antonia Velásquez-de-los-Ríos,** born 20 Abril 1814 in Santo Domingo; died 26 Enero 1878 in Santo Domingo. She was the daughter of **102. José Ignacio Velásquez-Restrepo** and **103. Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias**.

Children of Joaquín Ramírez-García and María Velásquez-de-los-Ríos are:

25 i. X María Fidelia Ramírez-Velásquez, married IX José Justiniano Moreno-Estrada 1860 in Santo Domingo.
ii. Flora Ramírez-Velásquez, married Lisandro Moreno-Estrada.

**52. Zoilo Restrepo-Estrada** He was the son of **104. José Manuel Restrepo-Restrepo** and **105. Guadalupe Estrada-González**. He married **53. Elvira Estrada-Restrepo**.

**53. Elvira Estrada-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **106. Domingo Estrada-Restrepo** and **107. Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo**.

Children of Zoilo Restrepo-Estrada and Elvira Estrada-Restrepo are:

26 i. XI Juan Bautista Restrepo-Estrada, married XII Ana Josefa Olano-Montoya.
ii. Mariana Restrepo-Estrada

**54. Martín Olano-Ceballos** He was the son of **108. Jerónimo Olano-Escobar-o-Mesa** and **109. Concepción Ceballos-Mesa**. He married **55. Juana Felisa Montoya-Caballero** 1843 in Yolombó.

**55. Juana Felisa Montoya-Caballero,** born 25 Mayo 1828. She was the daughter of **110. Vicente Montoya** and **111. Martina Caballero-Ceballos**.

Child of Martín Olano-Ceballos and Juana Montoya-Caballero is:

27 i. XII Ana Josefa Olano-Montoya, married XI Juan Bautista Restrepo-Estrada.

**56. Ruperto Mejía-Mejía** He was the son of **112. Feliciano Mejía-Vélez** and **113. Teodora Mejía-Botero**. He married **57. Ana Ma Mejía-Jaramillo**.

**57. Ana Ma Mejía-Jaramillo** She was the daughter of **114. José María Mejía-González** and **115. Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía**.

Children of Ruperto Mejía-Mejía and Ana Mejía-Jaramillo are:

28 i. XIII Alejandro Mejía-Mejía, married XIV Evita Mejía-Callejas.
ii. Vicente Mejía-Mejía
iii. Ubaldina Mejía-Mejía
iv. Angela Mejía-Mejía
v. Rosana Mejía-Mejía
vi. Virginia Mejía-Mejía
vii. Anita Mejía-Mejía
viii. Mercedes Mejía-Mejía
ix. Camila Mejía-Mejía
x. Leonor Mejía-Mejía

**58. Luis María Mejía-Botero** He was the son of **116. Modesto Mejía-Mejía** and **117. Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz**. He married **59. Rosaura Callejas-Vélez**.

**59. Rosaura Callejas-Vélez** She was the daughter of **118. José Vicente Callejas-Echeverri** and **119. Rita Vélez-Montoya**.

Child of Luis Mejía-Botero and Rosaura Callejas-Vélez is:

29 i. XIV Evita Mejía-Callejas, married XIII Alejandro Mejía-Mejía.

**60. Jesús Ma Mejía-Peláez** He was the son of **120. Pedro Mejía-Jaramillo** and **121. Ana Felipa Peláez-Mejía**. He married **61. Dolores Peláez-Peláez**.

**61. Dolores Peláez-Peláez** She was the daughter of **122. Blas Ma Peláez-Echeverri** and **123. Aquilina Peláez-Henao**.

Child of Jesús Mejía-Peláez and Dolores Peláez-Peláez is:

30 i. XV Victor Daniel Mejía-Peláez, married XVI Emilia Mejía-Mejía.

**62. Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía** He was the son of **124. Nicolás Mejía-Molina** and **125. Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo**. He married **63. Ma del Carmen Mejía-Botero**.

**63. Ma del Carmen Mejía-Botero,** born 1847. She was the daughter of **126. Juan Nepomuceno Mejía-Jaramillo** and **127. María del Rosario Botero-Alvarez**.

Child of Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía and Ma Mejía-Botero is:

31 i. XVI Emilia Mejía-Mejía, married XV Victor Daniel Mejía-Peláez.

*Generation No. 7*

**64. Francisco Antonio Uribe-Mejía,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **128. Gregorio Uribe-Mejía** and **129. Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo**. He married **65. María Antonia Uribe-Mejía** in Res. Retiro.

**65. María Antonia Uribe-Mejía** She was the daughter of **130. José Antonio Uribe-Echeverri** and **131. Rita Mejía-Molina**.

Children of Francisco Uribe-Mejía and María Uribe-Mejía are:

i. Angela María Uribe-Uribe, married Rafael Antonio Vallejo-Mejía 30 Octubre 1928 in El Retiro. Antioquia.

32 ii. J Nepomuceno Gorgonio Uribe-Uribe, born 9 Septiembre 1815; married Domitila Fernández-Uribe in Res. Retiro.

iii. Sixta Uribe-Uribe, born 28 Marzo 1818.

iv. Simeona María Uribe-Uribe, born 28 Septiembre 1820.

v. León María Uribe-Uribe, born 25 Abril 1822; married María Lorenza Mejía-Alvarez.

**66. Joaquín Fernández-Restrepo** He was the son of **132. Gabriel Fernández-Velásquez** and **133. Serena Restrepo-Escobar**. He married **67. Bárbara Uribe-Toro**.

**67. Bárbara Uribe-Toro** She was the daughter of **134. Cristóbal Uribe-Mondragón** and **135. Tiburcia Toro-Toro**.

Child of Joaquín Fernández-Restrepo and Bárbara Uribe-Toro is:

33 i. Domitila Fernández-Uribe, married J Nepomuceno Gorgonio Uribe-Uribe in Res. Retiro.

**68. José Ma González-Rojas,** born in Titiribí. He was the son of **136. Francisco González-Vélez** and **137. Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo**. He married **69. Ma Josefa Teodora González-Trujillo** in Fundadres Andes.

**69. Ma Josefa Teodora González-Trujillo,** born 9 Noviembre 1807 in Medellin. She was the daughter of **138. José Ignacio González-Vélez** and **139. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo**.

Children of José González-Rojas and Ma González-Trujillo are:

34 i. Francisco González-González, born in Titiribí; married Juliana Correa.

ii. Juan Bautista González-González

iii. Nicanor González-González, married Rosalía Uribe-Toro in Res Titiribí 11 hijos.

iv. Josefa González-González

v. Epitacio González-González, married Margarita Uribe-Toro.

vi. Mercedes González-González, married Ramón Ochoa-Villegas.

vii. Pedro María González-González, born Unknown in Titiribí; died Unknown in Andes; married Elena Restrepo-Ochoa 20 Agosto 1864 in 22 hijos; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**72. Manuel Sierra-Madrid** He was the son of **144. Nicolás Sierra-Echeverri** and **145. Juana Madrid-Alvarez**. He married **73. Ma Antonia Arango-Velásquez**.

**73. Ma Antonia Arango-Velásquez** She was the daughter of **146. José Antonio Arango-Vélez** and **147. Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta**.

Children of Manuel Sierra-Madrid and Ma Arango-Velásquez are:

36 i. Jenaro Sierra-Arango, married Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria.
ii. José Ma Sierra-Arango
iii. Feliciana Sierra-Arango
iv. Rodulfo Sierra-Arango
v. Valerio Sierra-Arango
vi. Sebastiana Sierra-Arango
vii. Magdalena Sierra-Arango
viii. Eugenio Sierra-Arango
ix. Micaela Sierra-Arango

**74. Pedro Antonio María Echeverri-Escobar** He was the son of **148. Ildefonso Echeverri-Dueñas** and **149. Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo**. He married **75. Ma Necostrata Gaviria-Castro**.

**75. Ma Necostrata Gaviria-Castro** She was the daughter of **150. Rafael Gaviria-Ochoa** and **151. Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón**.

Child of Pedro Echeverri-Escobar and Ma Gaviria-Castro is:

37 i. Feliciana Echeverri-Gaviria, married Jenaro Sierra-Arango.

**76. Rafael Velásquez-Restrepo** He was the son of **152. José Miguel Velásquez-Tamayo** and **153. Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo**. He married **77. Fernanda Maya-Posada** in Res América, Medellín.

**77. Fernanda Maya-Posada** She was the daughter of **154. José Maya-Ochoa** and **155. María Antonia Posada-Restrepo**.

Child of Rafael Velásquez-Restrepo and Fernanda Maya-Posada is:

38 i. Salvador Velásquez-Maya, born in América, Medellín; married Mariana Orta-Lince.

**78. Francisco A Orta,** born in Venezuela; died 19 Abril 1865 in Medellin. He was the son of **156. José Antonio Orta** and **157. Josefa Pérez-Hernández**. He married **79. Ma de los Millagros Lince-Arango**.

**79. Ma de los Millagros Lince-Arango** She was the daughter of **158. Pedro Facio-Lince-Lotero** and **159. Mariana Arango-Vélez**.

Children of Francisco Orta and Ma Lince-Arango are:

39 i. Mariana Orta-Lince, married Salvador Velásquez-Maya.
ii. Lisandro Orta-Lince
iii. Aureliano Orta-Lince
iv. Luciano Orta-Lince
v. Hortensia Orta-Lince
vi. Ma del Rosario Orta-Lince
vii. Natalia Orta-Lince

**80. Benedicto Vélez-Echavarría** He married **81. Estefanía Ruiz-Gutiérrez**.

**81. Estefanía Ruiz-Gutiérrez** She was the daughter of **162. José Ma Ruiz-Vélez** and **163. Ma de los Santos Gutiérrez-Salazar**.

Child of Benedicto Vélez-Echavarría and Estefanía Ruiz-Gutiérrez is:

40 i. Segismundo Vélez-Ruiz, married Clementina Uribe-Toro.

**82. Luis María Uribe-Montoya** He was the son of **164. Antonio María Uribe-González** and **165. María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo**. He married **83. Bárbara Toro-González**.

**83. Bárbara Toro-González** She was the daughter of **94. Mariano Toro-Montoya** and **95. Mariana González-Trujillo**.

Child of Luis Uribe-Montoya and Bárbara Toro-González is:

41 i. Clementina Uribe-Toro, married Segismundo Vélez-Ruiz.

**84. Jasón Ochoa-Posada** He was the son of **168. Lucas Ochoa-Posada** and **169. María Josefa Posada-Ochoa**. He married **85. Salomé González-Escobar**.

**85. Salomé González-Escobar** She was the daughter of **170. Domingo González-Uribe** and **171. Paula Escobar-Velásquez**.

Children of Jasón Ochoa-Posada and Salomé González-Escobar are:

42 i. Vespaciano Ochoa-González, married Filomena Restrepo-González.

ii. Abelardo Ochoa-González, married Ma delas Mercedes Cecilia Vélez-Isaza; born 22 Noviembre 1874 in Itaguí.

**86. Eduardo Restrepo-Correa** He married **87. Bárbara González-González**.

**87. Bárbara González-González**

Child of Eduardo Restrepo-Correa and Bárbara González-González is:

43 i. Filomena Restrepo-González, married Vespaciano Ochoa-González.

**88. José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri** He was the son of **176. Francisco Uribe-Martínez** and **177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa**. He married **89. Rosalía Restrepo-Toro**.

**89. Rosalía Restrepo-Toro** She was the daughter of **178. José María Restrepo-Montoya** and **179. Bárbara Toro-Prieto**.

Children of José Uribe-Echeverri and Rosalía Restrepo-Toro are:

i. Ana Joaquina Uribe-Restrepo, married Nolasco Vélez-Restrepo.
ii. Ana María Uribe-Restrepo, married Ematerio Baena-Palacio.
iii. Francisca Uribe-Restrepo, married Rafael Jaramillo-Mejía.
44 iv. Joaquín Uribe-Restrepo, married Ma Rita Toro-González.

**90. Francisco Toro-Toro** He was the son of **180. Francisco Miguel Toro-Prieto** and **181. Francisca Toro-Restrepo**. He married **91. Ma Gabriela González-Trujillo** in Res Titiribí.

**91. Ma Gabriela González-Trujillo** She was the daughter of **138. José Ignacio González-Vélez** and **139. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo**.

Children of Francisco Toro-Toro and Ma González-Trujillo are:
45 i. Ma Rita Toro-González, married Joaquín Uribe-Restrepo.
ii. José Pablo Toro-González
iii. Canuto Toro-González, married Pastora Villa-Escobar.
iv. Rafael Toro-González
v. Mariano Toro-González
vi. Miguel Ma Toro-González
vii. Ma Sofía Toro-González
viii. Vicente Toro-González
ix. Pedro Toro-González
x. Andres Toro-González
xi. Ma Josefa Toro-González
xii. Dolores Toro-González

**92. Francisco Quijano-Casas** He was the son of **184. Francisco Quijano-Díaz** and **185. María Jesús Casas-Alvarez**. He married **93. Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo** in Res Titiribí.

**93. Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **186. José Antonio Trujillo-Vélez** and **187. Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta**.

Children of Francisco Quijano-Casas and Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo are:
i. Catalina Quijano-Trujillo
ii. Mariana Quijano-Trujillo
iii. Ma Francisca Quijano-Trujillo
iv. Ma Antonia Quijano-Trujillo
v. Manuel Quijano-Trujillo
vi. Ma Jesús Quijano-Trujillo
vii. Margarita Quijano-Trujillo
viii. José Ma Quijano-Trujillo
ix. Isabel Quijano-Trujillo
x. Félix Quijano-Trujillo
46 xi. José Domingo Quijano-Trujillo, married Margarita Toro-González.

**94. Mariano Toro-Montoya,** born 1801. He was the son of **188. José Antonio Toro-Restrepo** and **189. Joaquina Montoya-Escobar**. He married **95. Mariana González-Trujillo** in Res Titiribí.

**95. Mariana González-Trujillo** She was the daughter of **138. José Ignacio González-Vélez** and **139. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo**.

Children of Mariano Toro-Montoya and Mariana González-Trujillo are:

47 i. Margarita Toro-González, married José Domingo Quijano-Trujillo.
ii. Víctor Toro-González
iii. Bárbara Toro-González, married Luis María Uribe-Montoya.
iv. Teresa Toro-González
v. Mariana Toro-González
vi. Leonor Toro-González
vii. Antonio José Toro-González
viii. Mariano Toro-González
ix. Alonso Toro-González
x. Daniel Toro-González
xi. Ma de las Mercedes Toro-González
xii. Rafael Toro-González

**96. Vicente Moreno-Cataño-y-Ceballos** He was the son of **192. Juan José Moreno** and **193. Lorenza Cataño-Alzate**. He married **97. María de la Luz Caballero-Alzate** in Res Cancán,Yolombó.

**97. María de la Luz Caballero-Alzate** She was the daughter of **194. Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso** and **195. Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco**.

Children of Vicente Moreno-Cataño-y-Ceballos and María Caballero-Alzate are:

48 i. Martín Moreno-Caballero, born 1787; married (1) María Antonia Estrada-Córdoba in Res Santodomingo y Barbosa; married (2) Simona Aristizábal-Ramírez.
ii. Tomas Moreno-Caballero
iii. Silveria Moreno-Caballero
iv. Ma Teresa Moreno-Caballero
v. Mariana Moreno-Caballero, married Basilio Ceballos-Mesa.
vi. Demetria Moreno-Caballero
vii. Rosa Moreno-Caballero
viii. Bonifacia Moreno-Caballero

**98. José Simeón Estrada-Peláez,** died Unknown. He was the son of **196. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada** and **197. María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez**. He married **99. Micaela Córdoba-Mesa**.

**99. Micaela Córdoba-Mesa,** born 1757 in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **198. Diego Andrés Maximiliano Córdoba-Tobón** and **199. Bárbara Mesa-Peláez**.

Children of José Estrada-Peláez and Micaela Córdoba-Mesa are:

i. Francisco Estrada-Córdoba, married Isabel Buenaventura Callejas-Moreno; born 14 Enero 1894 in Medellín.
49 ii. María Antonia Estrada-Córdoba, married Martín Moreno-Caballero in Res Santodomingo y Barbosa.

**100. José Antonio Ramírez-Zuluaga** He was the son of **200. Francisco Miguel Ramírez-Jiménez** and **201. Juana Eufrasia Zuluaga-Salazar**. He married **101. Gertrudis García-Alzate** 12 Junio 1786 in Marinilla.

**101. Gertrudis García-Alzate** She was the daughter of **202. José García-Marín** and **203. Juana Paula Alzate-Orozco**.

Child of José Ramírez-Zuluaga and Gertrudis García-Alzate is:

50 i. Joaquín Ramírez-García, born 1806; died 1886 in Santo Domingo; married María Antonia Velásquez-de-los-Ríos.

**102. José Ignacio Velásquez-Restrepo** He was the son of **204. Fermin Velásquez-Calle** and **205. Felipa Restrepo-Mallén**. He married **103. Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias**.

**103. Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias** She was the daughter of **206. José Domingo Rafael de-los-Ríos** and **207. Mariana Arias**.

Child of José Velásquez-Restrepo and Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias is:

51 i. María Antonia Velásquez-de-los-Ríos, born 20 Abril 1814 in Santo Domingo; died 26 Enero 1878 in Santo Domingo; married Joaquín Ramírez-García.

**104. José Manuel Restrepo-Restrepo** He was the son of **208. Juan Esteban Restrepo-Puerta** and **209. Victoria Restrepo-González**. He married **105. Guadalupe Estrada-González**.

**105. Guadalupe Estrada-González** She was the daughter of **210. Miguel Ma Estrada-Ossa** and **211. Josefa Ma González-Vélez**.

Child of José Restrepo-Restrepo and Guadalupe Estrada-González is:

52 i. Zoilo Restrepo-Estrada, married Elvira Estrada-Restrepo.

**106. Domingo Estrada-Restrepo** He was the son of **212. José Antonio Estrada-Ossa** and **213. María Ignacia Restrepo-Posada**. He married **107. Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo**.

**107. Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **214. Ambrosio Restrepo-González** and **215. Andrea Restrepo-Puerta**.

Children of Domingo Estrada-Restrepo and Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo are:

i. Luis Estrada-Restrepo, married Lucrecia Ochoa-Santamaría.
ii. Leonor Estrada-Restrepo
iii. Beatriz Estrada-Restrepo
iv. Clara Estrada-Restrepo
53 v. Elvira Estrada-Restrepo, married Zoilo Restrepo-Estrada.

**108. Jerónimo Olano-Escobar-o-Mesa** He was the son of **216. Pedro Miguel Sáenz-de-Olano** and **217. Lucía Escobar-Peláez**. He married **109. Concepción Ceballos-Mesa**.

**109. Concepción Ceballos-Mesa,** born in Cancán, Yolombó. She was the daughter of **218. José Joaquín Fernando Ceballos-Cataño** and **219. Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate**.

Child of Jerónimo Olano-Escobar-o-Mesa and Concepción Ceballos-Mesa is:

54 i. Martín Olano-Ceballos, married Juana Felisa Montoya-Caballero 1843 in Yolombó.

**110. Vicente Montoya** He married **111. Martina Caballero-Ceballos**.

**111. Martina Caballero-Ceballos** She was the daughter of **222. Pedro José Caballero-Alzate** and **223. Barbara Ceballos-Cataño**.

Child of Vicente Montoya and Martina Caballero-Ceballos is:

55 i. Juana Felisa Montoya-Caballero, born 25 Mayo 1828; married Martín Olano-Ceballos 1843 in Yolombó.

**112. Feliciano Mejía-Vélez** He was the son of **224. José María Mejía-Echeverri** and **225. María Vélez-Restrepo**. He married **113. Teodora Mejía-Botero**.

**113. Teodora Mejía-Botero** She was the daughter of **116. Modesto Mejía-Mejía** and **117. Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz**.

Children of Feliciano Mejía-Vélez and Teodora Mejía-Botero are:

i. Valeria Mejía-Mejía, married Bráulio Angel-Lotero.
ii. Braulio Mejía-Mejía, married (1) Sinforosa Ochoa-Naranjo; married (2) María Luisa Botero-Vallejo.

56 iii. Ruperto Mejía-Mejía, married (1) Etelbina Botero-Uribe; married (2) Ana Ma Mejía-Jaramillo.

iv. Felipa Mejía-Mejía, married Félix Restrepo-Palacio.
v. Justiniano Mejía-Mejía, married Felicia Vélez-Ochoa.
vi. Felicia Mejía-Mejía, married Valentín Correa-Gómez.

**114. José María Mejía-González** He was the son of **228. Salustiano Mejía-Montoya** and **229. Soledad González-Restrepo**. He married **115. Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía** in Res. Retiro.

**115. Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía** She was the daughter of **230. Cornelio Jaramillo-Estrada** and **231. Angela María Mejía-Mejía**.

Children of José Mejía-González and Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía are:

i. María Higinia Mejía-Jaramillo, married Santiago Mejía-Alvarez in Res Sta Barbara.
ii. Juan de Jesús Mejía-Jaramillo
iii. María Teresa Mejía-Jaramillo, married Francisco Antonio Mejía-Hinestroza.

iv. Francisco Mejía-Jaramillo
v. José de la Crúz Mejía-Jaramillo
vi. Daniel Mejía-Jaramillo
vii. Soledad Mejía-Jaramillo
viii. Genoveva Mejía-Jaramillo, married Manuel Ochoa.
57 ix. Ana Ma Mejía-Jaramillo, married Ruperto Mejía-Mejía.

**116. Modesto Mejía-Mejía,** born 1850 in Retiro. He was the son of **232. Francisco José de la Crúz Mejía-Restrepo** and **233. Salvadora Mejía-Montoya**. He married **117. Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz** in Res Retiro.

**117. Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz** She was the daughter of **234. Felipe Botero-Echeverri** and **235. Ma Nazaria Díaz-Restrepo**.

Children of Modesto Mejía-Mejía and Ma Botero-Díaz are:
i. Sótero Mejía-Botero, married Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Palacio.
ii. Tomás Mejía-Botero, married Sótera Gutiérrez-Echeverri.
58 iii. Luis María Mejía-Botero, married Rosaura Callejas-Vélez.
iv. José Ma Mejía-Botero, married Bárbara Posada-Arango; born in Poblado.
v. Antonio Mejía-Botero, married Juana Filomena Restrepo-Palacio.
vi. Wenceslaa Mejía-Botero, married Epifanio Mejía-Abad.
vii. Abdona Mejía-Botero, married Gabriel Cadavid-Mejía.
viii. Ildefonso Mejía-Botero, married Nicomedes Castañeda-Uribe.
ix. Teodora Mejía-Botero, married Feliciano Mejía-Vélez.

**118. José Vicente Callejas-Echeverri** He was the son of **236. Pedro José Callejas-Moreno** and **237. María Josefa Echeverri-Escobar**. He married **119. Rita Vélez-Montoya**.

**119. Rita Vélez-Montoya** She was the daughter of **238. Pablo Vélez-Escobar** and **239. Juana Ma Montoya-Calle**.

Child of José Callejas-Echeverri and Rita Vélez-Montoya is:
59 i. Rosaura Callejas-Vélez, married Luis María Mejía-Botero.

**120. Pedro Mejía-Jaramillo** He was the son of **240. Anacleto Mejía-Molina** and **241. Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri**. He married **121. Ana Felipa Peláez-Mejía** in Res. Retiro censo 1864.

**121. Ana Felipa Peláez-Mejía** She was the daughter of **242. Juan José Peláez-Arias** and **243. Micaela Mejía-Montoya**.

Children of Pedro Mejía-Jaramillo and Ana Peláez-Mejía are:
i. Obdulio Mejía-Peláez, married María Jesús Mejía.
ii. Micaela Mejía-Peláez
iii. Manuel Antonio Mejía-Peláez, married María Luisa Echeverri-Uribe in Abejorral.
iv. Pastora Mejía-Peláez, married Miguel María Jaramillo-Chorem; born 25 Mayo 1841 in Medellin.

v. Julia Mejía-Peláez
vi. Virginia Mejía-Peláez
vii. María Jesús Mejía-Peláez
viii. Ana Rosa Mejía-Peláez
ix. María Luisa Mejía-Peláez, married Agapito Mejía-Hinestroza.
x. Salvador Mejía-Peláez
xi. Inés Mejía-Peláez, married José Antonio Vallejo-Vallejo.
xii. Mercedes Mejía-Peláez, married Francisco José Mejía-Hinestroza.
60 xiii. Jesús Ma Mejía-Peláez, married Dolores Peláez-Peláez.

**122. Blas Ma Peláez-Echeverri** He was the son of **244. José Miguel Peláez-Palacio** and **245. Francisca Echeverri-Uribe**. He married **123. Aquilina Peláez-Henao**.

**123. Aquilina Peláez-Henao** She was the daughter of **246. Vicente Peláez-Tobón** and **247. Ma Josefa Henao-Duque**.

Children of Blas Peláez-Echeverri and Aquilina Peláez-Henao are:
i. Aparicio Peláez-Peláez
ii. Nacianceno Peláez-Peláez
iii. Mercedes Peláez-Peláez
iv. Pedro Peláez-Peláez
v. Ubaldina Peláez-Peláez
vi. Blas Peláez-Peláez
61 vii. Dolores Peláez-Peláez, married Jesús Ma Mejía-Peláez.

**124. Nicolás Mejía-Molina,** died 7 Agosto 1840 in Retiro. He was the son of **248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta**. He married **125. Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo**.

**125. Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo** She was the daughter of **250. Alejandro Mejía-Restrepo** and **251. María Tomasa Vallejo-Arias**.

Children of Nicolás Mejía-Molina and Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo are:
i. Urbano Mejía-Mejía
ii. Florentino Mejía-Mejía
iii. Petronila Mejía-Mejía
iv. Paula Mejía-Mejía
v. Antonio Mejía-Mejía
62 vi. Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía, married (1) María Josefa Mejía-Botero; married (2) Ma del Carmen Mejía-Botero.

**126. Juan Nepomuceno Mejía-Jaramillo** He was the son of **240. Anacleto Mejía-Molina** and **241. Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri**. He married **127. María del Rosario Botero-Alvarez**.

**127. María del Rosario Botero-Alvarez** She was the daughter of **254. Nicolás Botero-Molina** and **255. Ramona Alvarez-Medina**.

Children of Juan Mejía-Jaramillo and María Botero-Alvarez are:

i. Heliodoro Mejía-Botero, married Manuela Jaramillo.
ii. Liborio Mejía-Botero, married Elvira Jaramillo.
iii. Dolores Mejía-Botero, married Custodio Vallejo-Uribe.
iv. Demetrio Mejía-Botero, married Manuela Jaramillo.
v. Anacleto Mejía-Botero, born 1840; married Amelia Peláez-Mejía.
63 vi. Ma del Carmen Mejía-Botero, born 1847; married Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía.
vii. María Josefa Mejía-Botero, born 1844; married Bonifacio Mejía-Mejía.
viii. Ana Joaquina Mejía-Botero, married Manuel Jaramillo-Mejía.
ix. Sacramento Mejía-Botero, married Vicencio Vallejo-Mejía.
x. Manuel María Mejía-Botero, married Mariana Vallejo-Uribe in Res Abejorral.

*Generation No. 8*

**128. Gregorio Uribe-Mejía,** born in Hatoviejo; died 25 Mayo 1821 in Rionegro. He was the son of **256. Vicente Uribe-Betancur** and **257. Juana Mejía-Mesa**. He married **129. Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo** Unknown in Rionegro, Res Retiro.

**129. Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **258. José Ignacio Mejía-Gutiérrez-I** and **259. Ana María Vallejo-Arbeláez**.

Children of Gregorio Uribe-Mejía and Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo are:

i. María del Rosario Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Andrés Avelino Uruburo-Pardo.
ii. Juana María Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Antonio Echeverri-Restrepo Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
iii. Miguel María Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Gregorio Uribe-Mejía-(hijo), born Unknown; died Unknown; married Segunda Alvarez-Tamayo.
v. Manuel Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Pascual Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Juan de-Dios Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Francisca Echeverri-Ortega.
viii. Juan Nepomuceno Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Agapita Vásquez-Alvarez.
ix. Juana Francisca Uribe-Mejía, born 1788; died 6 Enero 1844 in Rionegro; married Ignacio Uribe-Mondragón; born 1773 in Medellín; died 16 Febrero 1829 in Rionegro.

More About Juana Francisca Uribe-Mejía:
Burial: Rionegro

x. Fermina Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

xi. Carmen Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xii. Josefa Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
64 xiii. Francisco Antonio Uribe-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Antonia Uribe-Mejía in Res. Retiro.

**130. José Antonio Uribe-Echeverri,** born 1760. He was the son of **176. Francisco Uribe-Martínez** and **177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa**. He married **131. Rita Mejía-Molina** in Res. Retiro Padron 1786.

**131. Rita Mejía-Molina,** born 1766. She was the daughter of **248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta**.

Children of José Uribe-Echeverri and Rita Mejía-Molina are:

i. Salvadora Uribe-Mejía, born 1783; married José Antonio Botero-Palacio.
ii. Lino Uribe-Mejía, married María del Carmen Vásquez-Restrepo.
iii. Guadalupe Uribe-Mejía, married Rafael Restrepo-Toro.
iv. Rosa Uribe-Mejía, married José Antonio Vásquez-Restrepo.
v. Marcelina Uribe-Mejía, married Joaquín Vásquez-Restrepo.
vi. María Josefa Uribe-Mejía, married Rafael Montoya-Vélez.
vii. Martina Uribe-Mejía, married José Ma Arango-Calle.
viii. María Jesús Uribe-Mejía, married Juan Nepomuceno Arango-Botero; died Unknown.
ix. Manuela Uribe-Mejía
x. Ramón Uribe-Mejía
65 xi. María Antonia Uribe-Mejía, married Francisco Antonio Uribe-Mejía in Res. Retiro.
xii. Valentina Uribe-Mejía, born 1786.

**132. Gabriel Fernández-Velásquez** He was the son of **264. Pedro Fernández-Gómez** and **265. Ma Ignacia Velásquez-Calle**. He married **133. Serena Restrepo-Escobar**.

**133. Serena Restrepo-Escobar,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **266. Sacramento Restrepo-Montoya** and **267. María Josefa Escobar-Bustamante**.

Children of Gabriel Fernández-Velásquez and Serena Restrepo-Escobar are:

i. Joaquina Fernández-Restrepo, married José Antonio Escobar-Trujillo.
ii. Mariano Fernández-Restrepo
iii. Francisco Fernández-Restrepo
iv. Vicente Fernández-Restrepo
v. Miguel Fernández-Restrepo
vi. Guadalupe Fernández-Restrepo
vii. Ma Luisa Fernández-Restrepo
viii. Mercedes Fernández-Restrepo
ix. Ma Jesús Fernández-Restrepo
66 x. Joaquín Fernández-Restrepo, married Bárbara Uribe-Toro.

**134. Cristóbal Uribe-Mondragón** He was the son of **268. Ignacio Uribe-Mejía** and **269. Joaquina Mondragón-Cano**. He married **135. Tiburcia Toro-Toro**.

**135. Tiburcia Toro-Toro** She was the daughter of **180. Francisco Miguel Toro-Prieto** and **181. Francisca Toro-Restrepo**.

Children of Cristóbal Uribe-Mondragón and Tiburcia Toro-Toro are:

i. Tomás Uribe-Toro, born 21 Diciembre 1820 in Fredonia; married María Luisa Uribe-Uribe.

67 ii. Bárbara Uribe-Toro, married Joaquín Fernández-Restrepo.

**136. Francisco González-Vélez,** born in Aguacatal. He was the son of **272. Félix José González-Gómez** and **273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya**. He married **137. Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo**.

**137. Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo,** born in Girardota. She was the daughter of **274. Ignacio Rojas-Tirado** and **275. Juana Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas**.

Children of Francisco González-Vélez and Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo are:

i. Gabriela González-Rojas, married Rafael González-Trujillo.

ii. Pedro González-Rojas

68 iii. José Ma González-Rojas, born in Titiribí; married Ma Josefa Teodora González-Trujillo in Fundadres Andes.

iv. Alberto González-Rojas

v. Nepomuceno González-Rojas

vi. José Gabriel González-Rojas

vii. Manuel González-Rojas

viii. Teresa González-Rojas

ix. Juan Pablo González-Rojas

**138. José Ignacio González-Vélez** He was the son of **272. Félix José González-Gómez** and **273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya**. He married **139. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo** 3 Julio 1799 in Medellín, Res Titiribí.

**139. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **186. José Antonio Trujillo-Vélez** and **187. Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta**.

Children of José González-Vélez and Ma Trujillo-Restrepo are:

i. Rafael González-Trujillo, married Gabriela González-Rojas.

91 ii. Ma Gabriela González-Trujillo, married (1) Mariano Toro-Montoya in Res Titiribí; married (2) Francisco Toro-Toro in Res Titiribí.

iii. Ma Mercedes González-Trujillo

iv. Domingo González-Trujillo

69 v. Ma Josefa Teodora González-Trujillo, born 9 Noviembre 1807 in Medellin; married José Ma González-Rojas in Fundadres Andes.

vi. Vicente González-Trujillo

vii. José Antonio González-Trujillo

viii. Miguel González-Trujillo

95 ix. Mariana González-Trujillo, married Mariano Toro-Montoya in Res Titiribí.
x. Ma Antonia Apolonia González-Trujillo
xi. Ma Manuela González-Trujillo

**144. Nicolás Sierra-Echeverri** He was the son of **288. José Pablo Sierra-Restrepo** and **289. Andrea Echeverri-Peláez**. He married **145. Juana Madrid-Alvarez**.

**145. Juana Madrid-Alvarez** She was the daughter of **290. Miguel Madrid-Moreno** and **291. María Alvarez-Tamayo**.

Children of Nicolás Sierra-Echeverri and Juana Madrid-Alvarez are:

i. Fructuoso Sierra-Madrid
ii. Pedro Sierra-Madrid
iii. Eugenio Sierra-Madrid
iv. Romualdo Sierra-Madrid
v. Felipe Sierra-Madrid
vi. Andrés Sierra-Madrid
vii. Santos Sierra-Madrid
viii. Jerónimo Sierra-Madrid
ix. Ma Josefa Sierra-Madrid
x. Estefanía Sierra-Madrid
xi. Ma Jesús Sierra-Madrid
xii. Andrea Sierra-Madrid
72 xiii. Manuel Sierra-Madrid, married Ma Antonia Arango-Velásquez.

**146. José Antonio Arango-Vélez** He was the son of **292. José Joaquín Arango-Uribe** and **293. María Josefa Vélez-Rivera**. He married **147. Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta**.

**147. Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta** She was the daughter of **294. Vicente Velásquez-Gómez** and **295. Ma Antonia Piedrahíta-Echeverri**.

Children of José Arango-Vélez and Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta are:

73 i. Ma Antonia Arango-Velásquez, married Manuel Sierra-Madrid.
ii. Miguel Arango-Velásquez
iii. Micaela Arango-Velásquez
iv. Rita Arango-Velásquez
v. Gregorio Arango-Velásquez
vi. Francisca Arango-Velásquez
vii. Francisco Arango-Velásquez

**148. Ildefonso Echeverri-Dueñas** He was the son of **296. Juan Francisco Echeverri-Gallón** and **297. Ma Josefa Dueñas-Tobón**. He married **149. Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo** in Res Rionegro.

**149. Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **298. Juan Bautista Escobar-Angel** and **299. Ma Luisa Restrepo-Vélez**.

Children of Ildefonso Echeverri-Dueñas and Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo are:

74 i. Pedro Antonio María Echeverri-Escobar, married Ma Necostrata Gaviria-Castro.
ii. Luis Ma Echeverri-Escobar
iii. Ignacio Ma Echeverri-Escobar
iv. Pedro Pablo Echeverri-Escobar
v. Rosa Echeverri-Escobar
vi. Elías Echeverri-Escobar
vii. Francisco José Echeverri-Escobar

**150. Rafael Gaviria-Ochoa,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **300. Miguel Gaviria-Mazo** and **301. María Josefa Ochoa-Londoño**. He married **151. Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón**.

**151. Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón,** born 1755 in Tenerife, Islas Canarias, España. She was the daughter of **302. Diego de-Castro** and **303. Josefa Ballestas-de-Ribón**.

Child of Rafael Gaviria-Ochoa and Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón is:

75 i. Ma Necostrata Gaviria-Castro, married Pedro Antonio María Echeverri-Escobar.

**152. José Miguel Velásquez-Tamayo** He was the son of **304. José Antonio Velásquez-Toro** and **305. Micaela Tamayo-Peláez**. He married **153. Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo** in Res. Aldea Aná.

**153. Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **306. Vicente Restrepo-González** and **307. Juana Manuela Restrepo-Puerta**.

Child of José Velásquez-Tamayo and Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo is:

76 i. Rafael Velásquez-Restrepo, married Fernanda Maya-Posada in Res América, Medellín.

**154. José Maya-Ochoa** He was the son of **308. Salvador Maya-Alvarez** and **309. Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado**. He married **155. María Antonia Posada-Restrepo**.

**155. María Antonia Posada-Restrepo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **310. José Manuel Posada-Montoya** and **311. María Luisa Restrepo-Vélez**.

Children of José Maya-Ochoa and María Posada-Restrepo are:

i. María Ramona Maya-Posada, married Francisco Velásquez-Saldarriaga.
ii. Polo Maya-Posada
iii. Manuel Maya-Posada
iv. Gregorio Maya-Posada
v. Chiquinquirá Maya-Posada, married Marcelino Restrepo-Restrepo 7 Septiembre 1828 in Medellín; born 26 Abril 1804 in Belén, Medellín; died 23 Mayo 1879 in Medellín.

77 vi. Fernanda Maya-Posada, married Rafael Velásquez-Restrepo in Res América, Medellín.
vii. José Angel Maya-Posada
viii. Emigdio Maya-Posada
ix. Ramona Maya-Posada, married Francisco Velásquez-Saldarriaga.

**156. José Antonio Orta,** born in España. He married **157. Josefa Pérez-Hernández**.

**157. Josefa Pérez-Hernández,** born in Venezuela.

Child of José Orta and Josefa Pérez-Hernández is:
78 i. Francisco A Orta, born in Venezuela; died 19 Abril 1865 in Medellin; married Ma de los Millagros Lince-Arango.

**158. Pedro Facio-Lince-Lotero,** born 1810 in Medellin. He was the son of **316. Jacobo Facio-Lince-Lince** and **317. María Jesús Lotero-García**. He married **159. Mariana Arango-Vélez**.

**159. Mariana Arango-Vélez** She was the daughter of **292. José Joaquín Arango-Uribe** and **293. María Josefa Vélez-Rivera**.

Children of Pedro Facio-Lince-Lotero and Mariana Arango-Vélez are:
79 i. Ma de los Millagros Lince-Arango, married Francisco A Orta.
ii. Jacobo Lince-Arango
iii. Bárbaro Lince-Arango

**162. José Ma Ruiz-Vélez** He was the son of **324. José Antonio Ruiz-Cortinez-Restrepo** and **325. Ma Luisa Vélez-Arango**. He married **163. Ma de los Santos Gutiérrez-Salazar**.

**163. Ma de los Santos Gutiérrez-Salazar** She was the daughter of **326. Pedro Pablo Gutiérrez-Jiménez** and **327. Ma Bibiana Salazar-Monsalve**.

Child of José Ruiz-Vélez and Ma Gutiérrez-Salazar is:
81 i. Estefanía Ruiz-Gutiérrez, married Benedicto Vélez-Echavarría.

**164. Antonio María Uribe-González** He was the son of **88. José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri** and **329. María del Carmen González-Mejía**. He married **165. María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo** in Res.Titiribí.

**165. María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **330. Salvador Montoya-Vélez** and **331. Josefa Restrepo-Toro**.

Children of Antonio Uribe-González and María Montoya-Restrepo are:
i. Próspero Uribe-Montoya, married Marta Restrepo-Restrepo.
ii. Laurencia Uribe-Montoya, married Manuel Antonio Restrepo-Uribe.
iii. Rosalía Uribe-Montoya

82 iv. Luis María Uribe-Montoya, married Bárbara Toro-González.

**168. Lucas Ochoa-Posada,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **336. Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado** and **337. María Ignacia Posada-Mauris**. He married **169. María Josefa Posada-Ochoa**.

**169. María Josefa Posada-Ochoa,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **338. José Ignacio Posada-Mauris** and **339. María Rosalía Josefa Ochoa-Vélez**.

Children of Lucas Ochoa-Posada and María Posada-Ochoa are:

i. Ludgarda Ochoa-Posada
ii. Domitila Ochoa-Posada
iii. Emiliana Ochoa-Posada
iv. María Ochoa-Posada
v. Quiteria Ochoa-Posada
vi. Zoilo Ochoa-Posada
84 vii. Jasón Ochoa-Posada, married Salomé González-Escobar.
viii. Efigenia Ochoa-Posada

**170. Domingo González-Uribe** He was the son of **340. Esteban González-Vélez** and **341. Ma Josefa Uribe-Trujillo**. He married **171. Paula Escobar-Velásquez**.

**171. Paula Escobar-Velásquez** She was the daughter of **342. José Antonio Escobar-Uribe** and **343. Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez**.

Child of Domingo González-Uribe and Paula Escobar-Velásquez is:

85 i. Salomé González-Escobar, married Jasón Ochoa-Posada.

**176. Francisco Uribe-Martínez,** born 1720 in Medellín; died in Rionegro. He was the son of **352. Martín Uribe-Restrepo** and **353. Ana María Martínez-Peláez**. He married **177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa**.

**177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa,** born in Rionegro; died in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **354. Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe** and **355. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez**.

Children of Francisco Uribe-Martínez and María Echeverri-Villa are:

i. Nicolás Uribe-Echeverri, married Agustina Palacio-Peláez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. José Antonio Uribe-Echeverri, born 1760; married Rita Mejía-Molina in Res. Retiro Padron 1786; born 1766.
iii. Pablo Uribe-Echeverri, born 1758; married María Antonia Mejía-Montoya in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1766; died Unknown.
iv. Benedicto Uribe-Echeverri, married Jacinta Restrepo-Palacio in Res Abejorral.
v. María Rita Uribe-Echeverri, married Felipe Echeverri-Gallón; born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Tomasa Uribe-Echeverri, married José Gregorio Martínez-Palacio.
vii. Manuela Uribe-Echeverri, married Jerónimo Palacio-Isaza.
viii. Francisca Uribe-Echeverri, born in Rionegro; married Felipe Restrepo-Echeverri; born Unknown; died 1819 in Abejorral.
ix. Catalina Uribe-Echeverri, married José Ignacio Mejía-Escobar.
88 x. José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri, married (1) María del Carmen González-Mejía in El Retiro; married (2) Rosalía Restrepo-Toro.

**178. José María Restrepo-Montoya,** born 1754; died Unknown. He was the son of **356. Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora** and **357. Casilda Montoya-Peláez**. He married **179. Bárbara Toro-Prieto** in Res Retiro.

**179. Bárbara Toro-Prieto,** born 1760 in Itaguí. She was the daughter of **358. José Fernando Toro-Fernández** and **359. Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga**.

Children of José Restrepo-Montoya and Bárbara Toro-Prieto are:

i. José Ignacio Restrepo-Toro, married (1) Juana María Botero-Mejía in Res Retiro; married (2) María Antonia Botero-Alvarez.
ii. Esteban Restrepo-Toro, married Rafaela Peláez-Mejía.
iii. María Teresa Restrepo-Toro, married Fco Antonio Agapito Uribe-González in Res Titiribí; born 7 Marzo 1800.
iv. Petronila Restrepo-Toro, married Antonio María Uribe-González in Res.Titiribí.
v. Rafael Restrepo-Toro, married Guadalupe Uribe-Mejía.
vi. Josefa Restrepo-Toro, married Salvador Montoya-Vélez.
vii. Isabel Restrepo-Toro
viii. Telésfora Restrepo-Toro
ix. Leonor Restrepo-Toro
x. María Restrepo-Toro
xi. Vicente Restrepo-Toro, married Josefa Botero-Mejía.
xii. José Antonio Restrepo-Toro
xiii. José María Restrepo-Toro
xiv. Manuel Restrepo-Toro
xv. Joaquín Restrepo-Toro
xvi. Carlos Restrepo-Toro
xvii. Lorenzo Restrepo-Toro
89 xviii. Rosalía Restrepo-Toro, married José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri.

**180. Francisco Miguel Toro-Prieto** He was the son of **358. José Fernando Toro-Fernández** and **359. Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga**. He married **181. Francisca Toro-Restrepo**.

**181. Francisca Toro-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **362. José Benito Estanislao Toro-Alzate** and **363. Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora**.

Children of Francisco Toro-Prieto and Francisca Toro-Restrepo are:

90 i. Francisco Toro-Toro, married Ma Gabriela González-Trujillo in Res Titiribí.
ii. Tiburcia Toro-Toro, married Cristóbal Uribe-Mondragón.

**184. Francisco Quijano-Díaz,** born in Villa de Higuera, Santander, España. He was the son of **368. Francisco Gómez-de-Quijano** and **369. Catalina Díaz-Quijano**. He married **185. María Jesús Casas-Alvarez**.

**185. María Jesús Casas-Alvarez,** born in Cauca. She was the daughter of **370. Isidoro Casas-Murillo** and **371. Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano**.

Children of Francisco Quijano-Díaz and María Casas-Alvarez are:

i. María Josefa Quijano-Casas, married Juan José Callejas-Moreno.
ii. Ma Luisa Quijano-Casas
92 iii. Francisco Quijano-Casas, married Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo in Res Titiribí.
iv. José Ma Quijano-Casas, married Felicia Cabarcas-Salazar.
v. Ma Antonia Quijano-Casas

**186. José Antonio Trujillo-Vélez,** born 1753 in Medellin. He was the son of **372. Juan José Trujillo-Mallén** and **373. Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo**. He married **187. Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta** 1777 in Res. Medellín.

**187. Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta** She was the daughter of **374. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez** and **375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata**.

Children of José Trujillo-Vélez and Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta are:

i. Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo, married José Ignacio González-Vélez 3 Julio 1799 in Medellín, Res Titiribí.
93 ii. Estefanía Trujillo-Restrepo, married Francisco Quijano-Casas in Res Titiribí.
iii. Micaela Trujillo-Restrepo
iv. José Ma Trujillo-Restrepo
v. Valerio Trujillo-Restrepo
vi. José Manuel Trujillo-Restrepo
vii. Mariano Trujillo-Restrepo
viii. Pedro Trujillo-Restrepo
ix. Agustina Trujillo-Restrepo

**188. José Antonio Toro-Restrepo** He was the son of **362. José Benito Estanislao Toro-Alzate** and **363. Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora**. He married **189. Joaquina Montoya-Escobar** in Res. Titiribí.

**189. Joaquina Montoya-Escobar** She was the daughter of **378. Félix Javier Montoya-Vélez** and **379. Mariana Escobar-Moreno**.

Children of José Toro-Restrepo and Joaquina Montoya-Escobar are:

94 i. Mariano Toro-Montoya, born 1801; married Mariana González-Trujillo in Res Titiribí.
ii. Genoveva Toro-Montoya
iii. Avelino Toro-Montoya
iv. Manuel Toro-Montoya

v. Francisco Toro-Montoya
vi. Ignacia Toro-Montoya
vii. Guadalupe Toro-Montoya
viii. Pedro Toro-Montoya
ix. Esteban Toro-Montoya

**192. Juan José Moreno,** born in Sevilla ,España. He married **193. Lorenza Cataño-Alzate** in Res Cancán,Yolombó.

**193. Lorenza Cataño-Alzate** She was the daughter of **386. José Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón** and **387. María Alzate**.

Child of Juan Moreno and Lorenza Cataño-Alzate is:

96 i. Vicente Moreno-Cataño-y-Ceballos, married María de la Luz Caballero-Alzate in Res Cancán,Yolombó.

**194. Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso,** born in Málaga España. He was the son of **388. Francisco Caballero-y-Bressol** and **389. Ma Luisa Nipioso-y-Ponce-de-León**. He married **195. Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco** in Res Yolombó.

**195. Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco** She was the daughter of **390. Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo** and **391. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño**.

Children of Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso and Ma Alzate-Orozco are:

97 i. María de la Luz Caballero-Alzate, married Vicente Moreno-Cataño-y-Ceballos in Res Cancán,Yolombó.
ii. Bárbara Caballero-Alzate, married Joaquín Sánchez.
iii. Ma Jesús Caballero-Alzate, married Miguel Ceballos-Mesa.
iv. Pedro José Caballero-Alzate, married Barbara Ceballos-Cataño.
v. Ignacio Caballero-Alzate, married Josefa Moreno.
vi. Ma Antonia Caballero-Alzate, married Juan Bautista Barrientos-Celada; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Francisco Caballero-Alzate
viii. Castor Caballero-Alzate
ix. Rosa Caballero-Alzate
x. Anastacio Caballero-Alzate

**196. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada,** born in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died 1760 in Medellín. He was the son of **392. Francisco Leonín de-Estrada** and **393. María Francisca González-de-Zerdio**. He married **197. María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez** 19 Abril 1716 in Valle de Aburrá.

**197. María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez,** born 1699 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Pedro de-Estrada and María Peláez-Vélez are:

i. Micaela de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
ii. Teresa de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
iii. María Antonia de-Estreda-Peláez, died Unknown.

iv. Juana de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
v. Diego de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown; married Feliciana Castro-y-Guevara in Rionegro.
vi. Juan de-Estrada-Peláez, born in Medellín; died 1760 in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal); married Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 1780 in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal).
98 vii. José Simeón Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown; married Micaela Córdoba-Mesa.
viii. Manuel de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
ix. Pedro de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
x. Esteban de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.
xi. Hermenegildo de-Estrada-Peláez, died Unknown.

**198. Diego Andrés Maximiliano Córdoba-Tobón,** born 7 Septiembre 1702 in Medellin; died Mayo 1793 in Cocepción. He was the son of **396. Andrés Laureano Fernández-de-Córdoba** and **397. Petronila Tobón-Mesa**. He married **199. Bárbara Mesa-Peláez** 1750 in Medellín res Concepción.

**199. Bárbara Mesa-Peláez** She was the daughter of **398. Juan Mesa-Montoya** and **399. Mencia Rosa Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of Diego Córdoba-Tobón and Bárbara Mesa-Peláez are:

i. Joaquín Córdoba-Mesa, born 1764; married María Rita Vallejo-Arias in 10 hijos; born 1772.
99 ii. Micaela Córdoba-Mesa, born 1757 in Rionegro; married José Simeón Estrada-Peláez.
iii. Vicente Córdoba-Mesa
iv. Paula Córdoba-Mesa, married Juan José Antonio Carvajal-Vargas.
v. Petronila Córdoba-Mesa, born 1762 in Rionegro; married (1) Fernando Góngora; born in Bogotá; married (2) Sebastián Figueroa-Camacho; born in Bogotá.
vi. Miguel Crisanto Córdoba-Mesa, born 25 Octubre 1762 in Rionegro; died 27 Noviembre 1823 in Rionegro; married Pascuala Muñoz-Castrillón 20 Febrero 1794 in Copacabana; born Unknown in Barbosa; died Unknown.
vii. Ma Josefa Córdoba-Mesa, married Pedro Carvajal-Vargas Abril 1769 in Rionegro.
viii. Clemente Córdoba-Mesa, died 1795 in Concepción; married Ma Josefa Carvajal-Osorio 1780 in Rionegro.

**200. Francisco Miguel Ramírez-Jiménez** He was the son of **400. Ignacio Ramírez-Osorio** and **401. Teresa Jimenez-Duque**. He married **201. Juana Eufrasia Zuluaga-Salazar**.

**201. Juana Eufrasia Zuluaga-Salazar** She was the daughter of **402. Miguel Zuluaga-Montoya** and **403. Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez**.

Children of Francisco Ramírez-Jiménez and Juana Zuluaga-Salazar are:

i. Custodia Marcelina Ramírez-Zuluaga, born 20 Septiembre 1785 in Salamina; married José Ignacio Botero-Palacio 13 Mayo 1802; born in Vivió Rionegro y Santuario.
ii. Ramón Ramírez-Zuluaga
iii. Raimundo Ramírez-Zuluaga
iv. José María Ramírez-Zuluaga
v. Isidoro Ramírez-Zuluaga
vi. María Teresa Ramírez-Zuluaga
vii. María de la Luz Ramírez-Zuluaga
viii. Micaela Ramírez-Zuluaga
ix. Catalina Ramírez-Zuluaga
100 x. José Antonio Ramírez-Zuluaga, married Gertrudis García-Alzate 12 Junio 1786 in Marinilla.
xi. Gertrudis Ramírez-Zuluaga, married Pedro Ignacio García-Alzate 1828 in Marinilla.

**202. José García-Marín,** born 1743 in España. He married **203. Juana Paula Alzate-Orozco** 26 Mayo 1766.

**203. Juana Paula Alzate-Orozco** She was the daughter of **390. Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo** and **391. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño**.

Children of José García-Marín and Juana Alzate-Orozco are:
i. Pedro Ignacio García-Alzate, married Gertrudis Ramírez-Zuluaga 1828 in Marinilla.
ii. Isabel García-Alzate
101 iii. Gertrudis García-Alzate, married José Antonio Ramírez-Zuluaga 12 Junio 1786 in Marinilla.
iv. Liberata García-Alzate
v. Ana María García-Alzate
vi. Ramón García-Alzate, married (1) Antonia Marín-Pérez; married (2) María Bárbara Salazar-Gómez 1805.
vii. Antonio María García-Alzate, married Isabel Gómez.

**204. Fermin Velásquez-Calle** He was the son of **408. Francisco Velásquez-Betancur** and **409. María Antonia Calle-Vélez**. He married **205. Felipa Restrepo-Mallén**.

**205. Felipa Restrepo-Mallén** She was the daughter of **410. José Antonio Restrepo-Zamora** and **411. Josefa Mallén-Peláez**.

Children of Fermin Velásquez-Calle and Felipa Restrepo-Mallén are:
102 i. José Ignacio Velásquez-Restrepo, married Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias.
ii. Lucía Velásquez-Restrepo, married Salvador Calle-Correa.

**206. José Domingo Rafael de-los-Ríos** He married **207. Mariana Arias**.

**207. Mariana Arias**

Child of José de-los-Ríos and Mariana Arias is:

103 i. Marcelina de-los-Ríos-Arias, married José Ignacio Velásquez-Restrepo.

**208. Juan Esteban Restrepo-Puerta** He was the son of **374. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez** and **375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata**. He married **209. Victoria Restrepo-González**.

**209. Victoria Restrepo-González** She was the daughter of **418. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez** and **419. Bárbara González-Gómez**.

Children of Juan Restrepo-Puerta and Victoria Restrepo-González are:

104 i. José Manuel Restrepo-Restrepo, married Guadalupe Estrada-González.
ii. Ma Antonia Restrepo-Restrepo
iii. Magdalena Restrepo-Restrepo
iv. Ma Manuela Restrepo-Restrepo

**210. Miguel Ma Estrada-Ossa** He was the son of **420. Francisco José Eduardo Estrada-Toro** and **421. Mariana Ossa-Molina**. He married **211. Josefa Ma González-Vélez**.

**211. Josefa Ma González-Vélez** She was the daughter of **272. Félix José González-Gómez** and **273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya**.

Children of Miguel Estrada-Ossa and Josefa González-Vélez are:

i. Francisco Estrada-González
ii. Víctor Estrada-González
105 iii. Guadalupe Estrada-González, married José Manuel Restrepo-Restrepo.
iv. Pedro Estrada-González, married Mariana Saldarriaga-Estrada.
v. Joaquín Estrada-González
vi. Micaela Estrada-González
vii. José Ma Estrada-González
viii. Adelaida Estrada-González

**212. José Antonio Estrada-Ossa** He was the son of **420. Francisco José Eduardo Estrada-Toro** and **421. Mariana Ossa-Molina**. He married **213. María Ignacia Restrepo-Posada**.

**213. María Ignacia Restrepo-Posada** She was the daughter of **426. Lorenzo Restrepo-Vélez** and **427. María Josefa Posada-Montoya**.

Children of José Estrada-Ossa and María Restrepo-Posada are:

i. Rafaela Estrada-Restrepo
106 ii. Domingo Estrada-Restrepo, married Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo.

**214. Ambrosio Restrepo-González** He was the son of **418. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez** and **419. Bárbara González-Gómez**. He married **215. Andrea Restrepo-Puerta**.

**215. Andrea Restrepo-Puerta** She was the daughter of **374. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez** and **375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata**.

Child of Ambrosio Restrepo-González and Andrea Restrepo-Puerta is:

107 i. Mariana Restrepo-Restrepo, married Domingo Estrada-Restrepo.

**216. Pedro Miguel Sáenz-de-Olano,** born in España. He married **217. Lucía Escobar-Peláez**.

**217. Lucía Escobar-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of Pedro Sáenz-de-Olano and Lucía Escobar-Peláez are:

108 i. Jerónimo Olano-Escobar-o-Mesa, married Concepción Ceballos-Mesa.
ii. Justo Olano-Escobar
iii. Manuel Olano-Escobar

**218. José Joaquín Fernando Ceballos-Cataño,** born Abt. 1755 in Cancán, Yolombó. He was the son of **436. Miguel Ceballos-Calvo** and **437. Manuela Cataño-Foronda**. He married **219. Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate** Abt. 1778.

**219. Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate** She was the daughter of **438. Bernardino Mesa-Restrepo** and **439. Ma Quiteria II Alzate-Orozco**.

Children of José Ceballos-Cataño and Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate are:

109 i. Concepción Ceballos-Mesa, born in Cancán, Yolombó; married Jerónimo Olano-Escobar-o-Mesa.
ii. Basilio Ceballos-Mesa, married Mariana Moreno-Caballero.
iii. Juana Bautista Ceballos-Mesa, married Ramón Ceballos-Caballero.
iv. Miguel Ceballos-Mesa, married Ma Jesús Caballero-Alzate.
v. Vicente Ceballos-Mesa, married Dolores Gallo-García.

**222. Pedro José Caballero-Alzate** He was the son of **194. Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso** and **195. Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco**. He married **223. Barbara Ceballos-Cataño**.

**223. Barbara Ceballos-Cataño** She was the daughter of **436. Miguel Ceballos-Calvo** and **437. Manuela Cataño-Foronda**.

Children of Pedro Caballero-Alzate and Barbara Ceballos-Cataño are:

111 i. Martina Caballero-Ceballos, married Vicente Montoya.
ii. Joaquín Caballero-Ceballos
iii. Aparicio Caballero-Ceballos

iv. Crúz Caballero-Ceballos
v. Félix Caballero-Ceballos
vi. Rosa Caballero-Ceballos
vii. Evangelina Caballero-Ceballos
viii. Barbara Caballero-Ceballos
ix. Ma Estefanía Caballero-Ceballos
x. Lucía Caballero-Ceballos

**224. José María Mejía-Echeverri,** born in Envigado. He was the son of **448. Juan José Mejía-Restrepo** and **449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa**. He married **225. María Vélez-Restrepo**.

**225. María Vélez-Restrepo,** born in Itagui. She was the daughter of **450. José Miguel Ignacio Vélez-Mesa** and **451. María Ignacia Restrepo-González**.

Child of José Mejía-Echeverri and María Vélez-Restrepo is:

112 i. Feliciano Mejía-Vélez, married Teodora Mejía-Botero.

**228. Salustiano Mejía-Montoya** He was the son of **456. Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya** and **457. Ana María Montoya-González**. He married **229. Soledad González-Restrepo** in Res. Retiro.

**229. Soledad González-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **458. José Joaquín Benedicto González-Gutiérrez** and **459. Ana María Restrepo-Molina**.

Children of Salustiano Mejía-Montoya and Soledad González-Restrepo are:

i. Patricia Mejía-Gonzalez, married Gregorio Mejía-Mejía.
114 ii. José María Mejía-González, married Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía in Res. Retiro.

**230. Cornelio Jaramillo-Estrada,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **460. Juan Nepomuceno Jaramillo-Ossa** and **461. María Antonia Estrada-Toro**. He married **231. Angela María Mejía-Mejía** in Res. Retiro.

**231. Angela María Mejía-Mejía** She was the daughter of **462. José Hilario Mejía-Restrepo** and **463. Nicolasa Mejía-Luján**.

Children of Cornelio Jaramillo-Estrada and Angela Mejía-Mejía are:

i. Juan Bautista Jaramillo-Mejía, married Carlota Isaza-Pérez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Felipe Jaramillo-Mejía, married María del Rosario Botero-Vallejo.
iii. Cecilio Jaramillo-Mejía, married María del Rosario Abad-Uribe.
iv. Manuel Jaramillo-Mejía, married Ana Joaquina Mejía-Botero.
v. Nepomuceno Jaramillo-Mejía
vi. María Jesús Jaramillo-Mejía, married Ramón Peláez-Mejía; born 30 Agosto 1811 in Retiro; died 21 Marzo 1896 in El Retiro.
vii. Candelaria Jaramillo-Mejía, married Juan Nepomuceno Mejía-Jaramillo.

viii. Nerea Jaramillo-Mejía, married (1) Tomás González-Palacio; married (2) Justo Peláez?.
ix. Petronila Jaramillo-Mejía, married Justo Peláez-Vallejo.
115 x. Mónica Jaramillo-Mejía, married José María Mejía-González in Res. Retiro.
xi. Rafael Jaramillo-Mejía, married Francisca Uribe-Restrepo.
xii. Pedro Juán Jaramillo-Mejía, married María Luisa Jaramillo-Soto; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**232. Francisco José de la Crúz Mejía-Restrepo,** born 8 Mayo 1778 in Rionegro. He was the son of **464. Nicolás Mejía-Montoya** and **465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **233. Salvadora Mejía-Montoya**.

**233. Salvadora Mejía-Montoya,** born 1768. She was the daughter of **456. Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya** and **457. Ana María Montoya-González**.

Children of Francisco Mejía-Restrepo and Salvadora Mejía-Montoya are:
i. Pío Mejía-Mejía, married Dolores Mejía-Gutiérrez in Res Abejorral.
ii. Santos Mejía-Mejía, married Alberto Vélez-Restrepo.
iii. Abdona Mejía-Mejía, married José Ignacio Arango-Botero in Res Abejorral; died Unknown.
116 iv. Modesto Mejía-Mejía, born 1850 in Retiro; married (1) Jacinta Mejía-Correa; married (2) Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz in Res Retiro.
v. Cipriano Mejía-Mejía, born 1848 in Retiro; married (1) Eduarda Mejía-Mejía; married (2) Emigdia Mejía-Botero.
vi. Juan Bautista Mejía-Mejía, married Jacoba Montoya-Arcila in Res Retiro.
vii. Petrona Mejía-Mejía, married Juan Salvador Gutiérrez-Botero.
viii. Manuel María Mejía-Mejía, born 1848 in Retiro; married Candelaria Mejía-Gutiérrez.

**234. Felipe Botero-Echeverri** He was the son of **468. Miguel Jerónimo Botero-Mejía** and **449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa**. He married **235. Ma Nazaria Díaz-Restrepo**.

**235. Ma Nazaria Díaz-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **470. Ramón Díaz-Vélez** and **471. Josefa Restrepo-Escobar**.

Children of Felipe Botero-Echeverri and Ma Díaz-Restrepo are:
117 i. Ma Francisca Botero-Díaz, married Modesto Mejía-Mejía in Res Retiro.
ii. Rita Botero-Díaz, married Juan de Dios Ribera-Mesa.
iii. Juan Antonio Botero-Díaz, married Juliana Arango-Calle.
iv. Joaquina Botero-Díaz, married Cecilio Ribera-Mesa.
v. Vicente Botero-Díaz, married Gertrudis Arango-Vélez.
vi. Nepomuceno Botero-Díaz, married Cecilia Arango-Vélez.
vii. Gertrudis Botero-Díaz, married Rafael Fernández-Restrepo.
viii. Micaela Botero-Díaz, married Joaquín Correa-Díaz.

ix. Juan José Ma Botero-Díaz, married Gertrudis Molina-Mejía.

**236. Pedro José Callejas-Moreno,** born 31 Enero 1789. He was the son of **472. Juan José Callejas-Dominguez** and **473. Isabel Cornelia Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra**. He married **237. María Josefa Echeverri-Escobar**.

**237. María Josefa Echeverri-Escobar,** born 6 Junio 1798. She was the daughter of **474. Joaquín Echeverri-Gallón** and **475. Josefa Escobar-Cano**.

Children of Pedro Callejas-Moreno and María Echeverri-Escobar are:

i. Concepción Callejas-Echeverri, married Fernando Restrepo-Soto; born 5 Junio 1819 in Yarumal; died 20 Junio 1899.
118 ii. José Vicente Callejas-Echeverri, married Rita Vélez-Montoya.
iii. Mariano Callejas-Echeverri, married Ulpiana Pizano-Restrepo.
iv. Dolores Callejas-Echeverri
v. Emeteria Callejas-Echeverri
vi. Crúz María Callejas-Echeverri
vii. Wenceslao Callejas-Echeverri
viii. Adelina Callejas-Echeverri

**238. Pablo Vélez-Escobar,** born in Envigado. He was the son of **476. José Ignacio Vélez-Montoya** and **477. Juana María Escobar-Uribe**. He married **239. Juana Ma Montoya-Calle**.

**239. Juana Ma Montoya-Calle** She was the daughter of **478. José Ignacio Montoya-Vélez** and **479. Mariana Calle-Vélez**.

Child of Pablo Vélez-Escobar and Juana Montoya-Calle is:

119 i. Rita Vélez-Montoya, married José Vicente Callejas-Echeverri.

**240. Anacleto Mejía-Molina** He was the son of **248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta**. He married **241. Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri**.

**241. Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri** She was the daughter of **482. Juan Tomás Jaramillo-Ossa** and **483. Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo**.

Children of Anacleto Mejía-Molina and Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri are:

120 i. Pedro Mejía-Jaramillo, married Ana Felipa Peláez-Mejía in Res. Retiro censo 1864.
126 ii. Juan Nepomuceno Mejía-Jaramillo, married (1) María del Rosario Botero-Alvarez; married (2) Candelaria Jaramillo-Mejía.
iii. Francisca Mejía-Jaramillo, married Gregorio Vallejo-Mejía.
iv. Sergio Mejía-Jaramillo, married Matilde Vélez-Lotero.

**242. Juan José Peláez-Arias** He was the son of **484. Juan José Peláez-Ospina-hn** and **485. Antonia Arias-Orozco**. He married **243. Micaela Mejía-Montoya**.

**243. Micaela Mejía-Montoya,** born 1786. She was the daughter of **456. Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya** and **457. Ana María Montoya-González**.

Children of Juan Peláez-Arias and Micaela Mejía-Montoya are:

121 i. Ana Felipa Peláez-Mejía, married Pedro Mejía-Jaramillo in Res. Retiro censo 1864.
ii. Ramón Peláez-Mejía, born 30 Agosto 1811 in Retiro; died 21 Marzo 1896 in El Retiro; married María Jesús Jaramillo-Mejía.
iii. Víctor Peláez-Mejía, married Juana Valdés-Castañeda.
iv. Francisco María Peláez-Mejía, married Valeria Palacio-Llano.
v. Rafaela Peláez-Mejía, married Esteban Restrepo-Toro.
vi. Aniceta Peláez-Mejía, married (1) Justiniano Mejía-Alvarez; married (2) Plácido Mejía-Gutiérrez.
vii. Francisco Javier Peláez-Mejía, married Domitila Mejía-Ochoa.

**244. José Miguel Peláez-Palacio** He was the son of **488. José Peláez-Medina** and **489. Ana María Palacio-Isaza**. He married **245. Francisca Echeverri-Uribe**.

**245. Francisca Echeverri-Uribe** She was the daughter of **490. Felipe Echeverri-Gallón** and **491. María Rita Uribe-Echeverri**.

Children of José Peláez-Palacio and Francisca Echeverri-Uribe are:

i. María Josefa Peláez-Echeverri, married José María Echeverri-Uribe; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Juana María Peláez-Echeverri, married Luis Echeverri-Uribe.
122 iii. Blas Ma Peláez-Echeverri, married Aquilina Peláez-Henao.

**246. Vicente Peláez-Tobón** He was the son of **492. José Peláez-Puerta** and **493. Rita Tobón-Merino**. He married **247. Ma Josefa Henao-Duque**.

**247. Ma Josefa Henao-Duque** She was the daughter of **494. Juan Bautista Henao-Arias** and **495. Juana Duque**.

Child of Vicente Peláez-Tobón and Ma Henao-Duque is:

123 i. Aquilina Peláez-Henao, married Blas Ma Peláez-Echeverri.

**248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez,** born Unknown; died 24 Febrero 1777 in Rionegro. He was the son of **496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz** and **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta**.

**249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta,** born 1738. She was the daughter of **498. Lorenzo Molina-Zapata** and **499. Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango**.

Children of Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez and Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta are:

124 i. Nicolás Mejía-Molina, died 7 Agosto 1840 in Retiro; married (1) María Josefa Vallejo-Botero in Res. Retiro; married (2) Dionisia Londoño-Marulanda; married (3) Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo.
ii. Ana María Mejía-Molina, married José Antonio Matías Vallejo-Botero in Res. Retiro/fundador; born 2 Marzo 1766 in Rionegro.

iii. Pedro Mejía-Molina, married Josefa Angel-Gutiérrez.
iv. Rita Mejía-Molina, born 1766; married José Antonio Uribe-Echeverri in Res. Retiro Padron 1786; born 1760.
v. Agustín Mejía-Molina, married Ursula Mejía-Montoya; born 1783.
vi. Felipe Mejía-Molina, married Narcisa Gutiérrez-Robledo.
vii. Anacleto Mejía-Molina, married (1) María Jesús Alvarez-Prat; married (2) Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri.

**250. Alejandro Mejía-Restrepo** He was the son of **500. José Ignacio Mejía-Luján** and **465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **251. María Tomasa Vallejo-Arias**.

**251. María Tomasa Vallejo-Arias,** born 1778 in Retiro padrón 1786. She was the daughter of **502. Félix Vallejo-Hoyos** and **503. Jacoba Arias-Vargas**.

Children of Alejandro Mejía-Restrepo and María Vallejo-Arias are:

i. Domingo Mejía-Vallejo, married María Jesús Echeverri-Villegas.
ii. José Antonio Mejía-Vallejo, married Estefa Cuartas-Tobón.
iii. Gregorio Mejía-Vallejo, married Dolores Tobón-Marulanda.
iv. Telésforo Mejía-Vallejo, married Isidora Mejía-Londoño.
v. Lina Mejía-Vallejo
vi. Eustaquio Mejía-Vallejo, married Brígida Mejía-Arango.
vii. Martín Mejía-Vallejo
125 viii. Magdalena Mejía-Vallejo, married Nicolás Mejía-Molina.

**254. Nicolás Botero-Molina,** born 1768. He was the son of **508. José Antonio Botero-Mejía** and **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta**. He married **255. Ramona Alvarez-Medina**.

**255. Ramona Alvarez-Medina** She was the daughter of **510. Francisco Alvarez-Tamayo** and **511. María Medina-Gutiérrez**.

Children of Nicolás Botero-Molina and Ramona Alvarez-Medina are:

127 i. María del Rosario Botero-Alvarez, married Juan Nepomuceno Mejía-Jaramillo.
ii. José Botero-Alvarez, married Prudencia Arcila-Alvarez.
iii. Lino Botero-Alvarez, married Jacoba Henao-Echeverri in Res Retiro y Sta Bárbara.
iv. Petronila Botero-Alvarez, married Fernando Montoya-Alvarez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Vicencia Botero-Alvarez
vi. María Antonia Botero-Alvarez, married José Ignacio Restrepo-Toro.

*Generation No. 9*

**256. Vicente Uribe-Betancur,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. He was the son of **512. Juan Uribe-Restrepo** and **513. María Josefa Betancur-Moreto**. He married **257. Juana Mejía-Mesa** in Medellín.

**257. Juana Mejía-Mesa,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **514. Juan Ambrosio Mejía-Alvarez** and **515. Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez**.

Children of Vicente Uribe-Betancur and Juana Mejía-Mesa are:

i. María Ignacia Uribe-Mejía, died Unknown.
ii. Ignacio Uribe-Mejía, married Joaquina Mondragón-Cano.
iii. Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía, died Unknown; married Domingo Arango-Echeverri; born Unknown; died Unknown.
128 iv. Gregorio Uribe-Mejía, born in Hatoviejo; died 25 Mayo 1821 in Rionegro; married Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo Unknown in Rionegro, Res Retiro.

**258. José Ignacio Mejía-Gutiérrez-I,** born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Agosto 1781 in Ciudad de Arma. He was the son of **496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz** and **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **259. Ana María Vallejo-Arbeláez** Unknown in Rionegro.

**259. Ana María Vallejo-Arbeláez,** born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **518. José Vallejo-Castrillón** and **519. Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas**.

Children of José Mejía-Gutiérrez-I and Ana Vallejo-Arbeláez are:

i. José Antonio Mejía-Vallejo, born 31 Octubre 1754; died 8 Noviembre 1802; married María Gutiérrez-Robledo in Res Rionegro-Fundadores Retiro.
ii. Francisco Ignacio Mejía-Vallejo, born 19 Octubre 1753; died Unknown; married Josefa Morales-Estrada.
iii. Pbro Félix José Mejía-Vallejo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. María Josefa Mejía-Vallejo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Manuel Mejía-Vallejo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
129 vi. Bárbara Mejía-Vallejo, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Gregorio Uribe-Mejía Unknown in Rionegro, Res Retiro.
vii. Pedro Ignacio Mejía-Vallejo, born 1 Agosto 1751.

**264. Pedro Fernández-Gómez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **528. Pedro Fernández-Velarde** and **529. Ana María Gómez-Arnedo**. He married **265. Ma Ignacia Velásquez-Calle**.

**265. Ma Ignacia Velásquez-Calle** She was the daughter of **408. Francisco Velásquez-Betancur** and **409. María Antonia Calle-Vélez**.

Child of Pedro Fernández-Gómez and Ma Velásquez-Calle is:

132 i. Gabriel Fernández-Velásquez, married Serena Restrepo-Escobar.

**266. Sacramento Restrepo-Montoya,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **356. Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora** and

**357. Casilda Montoya-Peláez**. He married **267. María Josefa Escobar-Bustamante** Unknown in Medellín.

**267. María Josefa Escobar-Bustamante,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **534. José Escobar-Peláez** and **535. Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave**.

Children of Sacramento Restrepo-Montoya and María Escobar-Bustamante are:

i. Eugenio Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Rosalía Jaramillo-Jaramillo Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Vicente Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.
133 iii. Serena Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gabriel Fernández-Velásquez.
iv. Eulalia Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Joaquín Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Mariana Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Bárbara Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Vicente Restrepo-Escobar, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**268. Ignacio Uribe-Mejía** He was the son of **256. Vicente Uribe-Betancur** and **257. Juana Mejía-Mesa**. He married **269. Joaquina Mondragón-Cano**.

**269. Joaquina Mondragón-Cano** She was the daughter of **538. Antonio Vásquez-Mondragón** and **539. María Ignacia Cano-Peláez**.

Children of Ignacio Uribe-Mejía and Joaquina Mondragón-Cano are:

i. Ignacio Uribe-Mondragón, born 1773 in Medellín; died 16 Febrero 1829 in Rionegro; married Juana Francisca Uribe-Mejía; born 1788; died 6 Enero 1844 in Rionegro.

More About Juana Francisca Uribe-Mejía:
Burial: Rionegro

ii. Antonio Uribe-Mondragón, married Ana María Zea-Upegui.
iii. María Antonia Uribe-Mondragón
iv. Juan José Uribe-Mondragón, married Teresa Santamaría-Isaza; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Juan María Uribe-Mondragón
vi. Juana María Uribe-Mondragón
vii. Pbro José María Uribe-Mondragón
viii. Vicente Uribe-Mondragón
134 ix. Cristóbal Uribe-Mondragón, married Tiburcia Toro-Toro.

**272. Félix José González-Gómez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **544. José González-Gómez** and **545. Rosa Gómez-Garcés**. He married **273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya** in Res Aguacatal.

**273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya** She was the daughter of **546. Simón Vélez-Peláez** and **547. Francisca Montoya-Rico**.

Children of Félix González-Gómez and Bárbara Vélez-Montoya are:

211 i. Josefa Ma González-Vélez, married Miguel Ma Estrada-Ossa.
138 ii. José Ignacio González-Vélez, married Ma Ursula Trujillo-Restrepo 3 Julio 1799 in Medellín, Res Titiribí.
iii. Esteban González-Vélez, married Ma Josefa Uribe-Trujillo in Res Aguacatal.
iv. Teresa González-Vélez
v. Bárbara González-Vélez
vi. Marcos González-Vélez
vii. Rafael González-Vélez
viii. Pablo González-Vélez
ix. Joaquín González-Vélez
136 x. Francisco González-Vélez, born in Aguacatal; married Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo.

**274. Ignacio Rojas-Tirado** He was the son of **548. Manuel de-Rojas-y-Calderón** and **549. Jacinta Tirado-Zapata**. He married **275. Juana Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas** in Res. Girardota.

**275. Juana Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas** She was the daughter of **550. Juan Antonio Jaramillo-Gallón** and **551. Angela Villegas-Mejía**.

Children of Ignacio Rojas-Tirado and Juana Jaramillo-Villegas are:

137 i. Ma.Ignacia Rojas-Jaramillo, born in Girardota; married Francisco González-Vélez.
ii. Manuel Rojas-Jaramillo
iii. Ramón Rojas-Jaramillo
iv. Juan Antonio Rojas-Jaramillo
v. Joaquín Rojas-Jaramillo
vi. Isidoro Rojas-Jaramillo
vii. Isabel Rojas-Jaramillo

**288. José Pablo Sierra-Restrepo** He was the son of **576. Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra** and **577. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **289. Andrea Echeverri-Peláez**.

**289. Andrea Echeverri-Peláez** She was the daughter of **578. Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **579. Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of José Sierra-Restrepo and Andrea Echeverri-Peláez are:

144 i. Nicolás Sierra-Echeverri, married Juana Madrid-Alvarez.
ii. José Antonio Sierra-Echeverri, born 1757; married Marcela Micaela Gutiérrez-Avendaño in En 1812 en Girardota-14 hijos; born 1767.
iii. Francisco Sierra-Echeverri

**290. Miguel Madrid-Moreno** He was the son of **580. Juan Antonio de-la-Madrid** and **581. Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez**. He married **291. María Alvarez-Tamayo**.

**291. María Alvarez-Tamayo** She was the daughter of **582. Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal** and **583. Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta**.

Children of Miguel Madrid-Moreno and María Alvarez-Tamayo are:

i. Vicencia Madrid-Alvarez, married Gegorio Vélez-Trujillo in Medelliín, Res Hatoviejo.
ii. Leocadia Madrid-Alvarez, married José María Melguizo-Puerta.
iii. Pedro Madrid-Alvarez
iv. Ramón Madrid-Alvarez
145 v. Juana Madrid-Alvarez, married Nicolás Sierra-Echeverri.
vi. Tomasa Madrid-Alvarez
vii. José Miguel Madrid-Alvarez

**292. José Joaquín Arango-Uribe** He was the son of **584. Domingo Arango-Echeverri** and **585. Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía**. He married **293. María Josefa Vélez-Rivera**.

**293. María Josefa Vélez-Rivera** She was the daughter of **586. Joaquín Vélez-Peláez** and **587. Mariana Rivera-Castillo**.

Children of José Arango-Uribe and María Vélez-Rivera are:

i. Hermenegilda Arango-Vélez, married Juan Lorenzo Upegui-Melguizo.
159 ii. Mariana Arango-Vélez, married Pedro Facio-Lince-Lotero.
iii. Joaquina Arango-Vélez
iv. María Lorenza Arango-Vélez, married Francisco González-Montoya.
v. Francisca Arango-Vélez
vi. Candelaria Arango-Vélez
vii. María Luisa Arango-Vélez
viii. Encarnación Arango-Vélez
ix. Josefa Arango-Vélez
x. Joaquín Arango-Vélez
xi. José María Arango-Vélez
xii. Luis Arango-Vélez
xiii. José Arango-Vélez
146 xiv. José Antonio Arango-Vélez, married Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta.

**294. Vicente Velásquez-Gómez** He was the son of **588. Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur** and **589. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez**. He married **295. Ma Antonia Piedrahíta-Echeverri**.

**295. Ma Antonia Piedrahíta-Echeverri** She was the daughter of **590. Nicolás Piedrahíta-Velásquez** and **591. Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez**.

Children of Vicente Velásquez-Gómez and Ma Piedrahíta-Echeverri are:

147 i. Bernardina Velásquez-Piedrahíta, married José Antonio Arango-Vélez.
ii. Ramón Velásquez-Piedrahíta
iii. Miguel Velásquez-Piedrahíta
iv. Ma Josefa Velásquez-Piedrahíta

**296. Juan Francisco Echeverri-Gallón,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **592. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango**. He married **297. Ma Josefa Dueñas-Tobón**.

**297. Ma Josefa Dueñas-Tobón** She was the daughter of **594. Pedro Dueñas** and **595. Ma Antonia Tobón-Peláez**.

Children of Juan Echeverri-Gallón and Ma Dueñas-Tobón are:
i. José Ignacio Echeverri-Dueñas
148 ii. Ildefonso Echeverri-Dueñas, married Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo in Res Rionegro.
iii. Bruno Echeverri-Dueñas

**298. Juan Bautista Escobar-Angel** He was the son of **596. José Pablo Escobar-Peláez** and **597. Ma Josefa Angel-Uribe**. He married **299. Ma Luisa Restrepo-Vélez**.

**299. Ma Luisa Restrepo-Vélez** She was the daughter of **598. Pedro José Restrepo-Betancur** and **599. Margarita Vélez-Restrepo**.

Children of Juan Escobar-Angel and Ma Restrepo-Vélez are:
149 i. Eulalia Escobar-Restrepo, married Ildefonso Echeverri-Dueñas in Res Rionegro.
ii. Ma Josefa Escobar-Restrepo
iii. José Antonio Escobar-Restrepo
iv. Indalecio Escobar-Restrepo
v. José Pablo Escobar-Restrepo
vi. Ma Jesús Escobar-Restrepo
vii. Mariana Escobar-Restrepo

**300. Miguel Gaviria-Mazo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **600. Carlos Gaviria-Castrillón** and **601. Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa**. He married **301. María Josefa Ochoa-Londoño** Unknown in Medellín.

**301. María Josefa Ochoa-Londoño,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **602. Juan Manuel Ochoa-Zapata** and **603. Juana Nicolasa Londoño-Castañeda**.

Children of Miguel Gaviria-Mazo and María Ochoa-Londoño are:
i. Sacramento Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. María de-J. Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Lorenza Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Bernardino Alvarez-Alvarez

Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iv. José Antonio Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Rosa Uribe-Restrepo Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

150 v. Rafael Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón.

vi. Luis Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Bárbara Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Fernando Londoño-Gallón in Residió en Aguacatala.

viii. Mariana Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Antonio Ruiz-Zapata.

ix. Eugenio Gaviria-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Teresa Uribe-Restrepo; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**302. Diego de-Castro,** born in Canarias. He married **303. Josefa Ballestas-de-Ribón** in Res Mompox.

**303. Josefa Ballestas-de-Ribón,** born in Canarias.

Child of Diego de-Castro and Josefa Ballestas-de-Ribón is:

151 i. Isabel Castro-Ballestas-Ribón, born 1755 in Tenerife, Islas Canarias, España; married Rafael Gaviria-Ochoa.

**304. José Antonio Velásquez-Toro,** died 30 Mayo 1807 in Testó Medellín. He was the son of **588. Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur** and **589. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez**. He married **305. Micaela Tamayo-Peláez**.

**305. Micaela Tamayo-Peláez** She was the daughter of **610. Manuel Tamayo** and **611. María Peláez**.

Child of José Velásquez-Toro and Micaela Tamayo-Peláez is:

152 i. José Miguel Velásquez-Tamayo, married Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo in Res. Aldea Aná.

**306. Vicente Restrepo-González,** died in Testo 5 feb 1829 Medellín. He was the son of **418. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez** and **419. Bárbara González-Gómez**. He married **307. Juana Manuela Restrepo-Puerta**.

**307. Juana Manuela Restrepo-Puerta** She was the daughter of **374. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez** and **375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata**.

Children of Vicente Restrepo-González and Juana Restrepo-Puerta are:

i. Emerenciana Restrepo-Restrepo

ii. Remigia Restrepo-Restrepo

153 iii. Mercedes Restrepo-Restrepo, married José Miguel Velásquez-Tamayo in Res. Aldea Aná.

iv. José María Restrepo-Restrepo

v. Rafael Restrepo-Restrepo

vi. Félix Restrepo-Restrepo
vii. Marcelino Restrepo-Restrepo, born 26 Abril 1804 in Belén, Medellín; died 23 Mayo 1879 in Medellín; married (1) Bárbara Velásquez-Maya; married (2) Chiquinquirá Maya-Posada 7 Septiembre 1828 in Medellín.

**308. Salvador Maya-Alvarez** He was the son of **616. Juan José Maya-Acebedo** and **617. María Alvarez-Lezcano**. He married **309. Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado**.

**309. Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado** She was the daughter of **618. Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata** and **619. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata**.

Children of Salvador Maya-Alvarez and Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado are:

154 i. José Maya-Ochoa, married María Antonia Posada-Restrepo.
ii. María Maya-Ochoa
iii. María Jesús Maya-Ochoa
iv. María Ignacia Maya-Ochoa
v. María Josefa Maya-Ochoa
vi. María Maya-Ochoa
vii. Benito Maya-Ochoa
viii. María de la Luz Maya-Ochoa, married Joaquín Lince-Lince 21 Enero 1793 in Medelliín.

**310. José Manuel Posada-Montoya,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **620. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo**. He married **311. María Luisa Restrepo-Vélez** Unknown in Medellín.

**311. María Luisa Restrepo-Vélez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **622. Alonso José Restrepo-López** and **623. Ana María Vélez-Toro**.

Children of José Posada-Montoya and María Restrepo-Vélez are:

i. Juan José Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. María Josefa Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pedro Echavarría-Arango Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 30 Agosto 1817 in Medellín.
iii. Encarnación Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Petronila Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Francisco Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Joaquina Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
155 vii. María Antonia Posada-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Maya-Ochoa.

**316. Jacobo Facio-Lince-Lince** He was the son of **632. Carlos Facio-y-Ortega** and **633. Isabel Gertrudis Lince**. He married **317. María Jesús Lotero-García**.

**317. María Jesús Lotero-García** She was the daughter of **634. Juan José Lotero-Velásquez** and **635. Bernarda García**.

Children of Jacobo Facio-Lince-Lince and María Lotero-García are:

158 i. Pedro Facio-Lince-Lotero, born 1810 in Medellin; married Mariana Arango-Vélez.
ii. Ma Francisca Facio-Lince-Lotero
iii. Ma Rita Facio-Lince-Lotero
iv. Ma de las Mercedes Facio-Lince-Lotero
v. Ma Candelaria Facio-Lince-Lotero
vi. José Facio-Lince-Lotero

**324. José Antonio Ruiz-Cortinez-Restrepo** He was the son of **648. José Lorenzo Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro** and **649. María Restrepo-Montoya**. He married **325. Ma Luisa Vélez-Arango** in Res Aná.

**325. Ma Luisa Vélez-Arango** She was the daughter of **650. Carlos José Vélez-Gómez** and **651. Rosalía Arango-Peláez**.

Child of José Ruiz-Cortinez-Restrepo and Ma Vélez-Arango is:

162 i. José Ma Ruiz-Vélez, married Ma de los Santos Gutiérrez-Salazar.

**326. Pedro Pablo Gutiérrez-Jiménez,** born 1754 in Marinilla. He was the son of **652. José Antonio Gutiérrez-Vallejo** and **653. Jerónima Jiménez-Duque**. He married **327. Ma Bibiana Salazar-Monsalve** in Fundadres Abejorral.

**327. Ma Bibiana Salazar-Monsalve** She was the daughter of **654. Juan Ignacio Salazar-Henao** and **655. Salvadora Monsalve-González**.

Child of Pedro Gutiérrez-Jiménez and Ma Salazar-Monsalve is:

163 i. Ma de los Santos Gutiérrez-Salazar, married José Ma Ruiz-Vélez.

**88. José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri** He was the son of **176. Francisco Uribe-Martínez** and **177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa**. He married **329. María del Carmen González-Mejía** in El Retiro.

**329. María del Carmen González-Mejía** She was the daughter of **658. Francisco González-Medina** and **659. Ma Freliciana del-Carmen Mejía-Montoya**.

Children of José Uribe-Echeverri and María González-Mejía are:

i. Eustasio Uribe-González, married Nicolasa Vallejo-Mejía.
ii. Rafael Uribe-González, married Cecilia Vallejo-Botero.
iii. Carbelsona Uribe-González, married (1) Crisólogo Angel-Botero; married (2) José Antonio Abad-Jiménez in El Retiro.
iv. Fco Antonio Agapito Uribe-González, born 7 Marzo 1800; married María Teresa Restrepo-Toro in Res Titiribí.

164 v. Antonio María Uribe-González, married (1) Petronila Restrepo-Toro in Res.Titiribí; married (2) María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo in Res.Titiribí.
vi. Alvaro Uribe-González
vii. Ramón Uribe-González, died in Sonsón de 92 años; married Ma Antonia Botero-Londoño.
viii. Ma Magdalena Uribe-González, born 30 Mayo 1814.

**330. Salvador Montoya-Vélez** He was the son of **660. Miguel Montoya-Peláez** and **661. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán**. He married **331. Josefa Restrepo-Toro**.

**331. Josefa Restrepo-Toro** She was the daughter of **178. José María Restrepo-Montoya** and **179. Bárbara Toro-Prieto**.

Children of Salvador Montoya-Vélez and Josefa Restrepo-Toro are:

165 i. María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo, married Antonio María Uribe-González in Res.Titiribí.
ii. Ma Jesús Montoya-Restrepo
iii. Pedro Montoya-Restrepo
iv. Vicente Montoya-Restrepo
v. José Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo
vi. Juan Nepomuceno Montoya-Restrepo
vii. Ana Joaquina Montoya-Restrepo
viii. Rosalía Montoya-Restrepo

**336. Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado,** born 15 Enero 1746/47 in Envigado; died 3 Abril 1838 in Envigado. He was the son of **618. Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata** and **619. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata**. He married **337. María Ignacia Posada-Mauris** 30 Diciembre 1781 in Medellín.

**337. María Ignacia Posada-Mauris,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Envigado. She was the daughter of **674. Miguel Jerónimo Posada-Montoya** and **675. Rosalía Mauris-Posada**.

Children of Lucas Ochoa-Tirado and María Posada-Mauris are:

i. Fabián Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ana María Arango-Mesa.
168 ii. Lucas Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Josefa Posada-Ochoa.
iii. Baltasar Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. María Antonia Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Diego Soto-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. María Jesús Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolás Restrepo-Isaza Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
vi. Juana Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Manuel Ochoa-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Antonia Josefa Arango-Jaramillo.

**338. José Ignacio Posada-Mauris,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 3 Noviembre 1807 in Medellín. He was the son of **674. Miguel Jerónimo Posada-Montoya** and **675. Rosalía Mauris-Posada**. He married **339. María Rosalía Josefa Ochoa-Vélez** 27 Noviembre 1781 in Medellín.

**339. María Rosalía Josefa Ochoa-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **678. José Nicolás Ochoa-Tirado** and **679. María Ignacia Vélez-Posada**.

Children of José Posada-Mauris and María Ochoa-Vélez are:

i. Ambrosio Posada-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Eulalia Posada-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Antonio Arango-Mesa.
iii. Felipe Posada-Ochoa, born 1 Marzo 1797; married Leonarda Trujillo-Estrada.
iv. Fermín Posada-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gertrudis Arango-Mesa.
v. Juan Ramón Posada-Ochoa, born Noviembre 1795; died Unknown; married Rita Gaviria-Uribe; died in Bogotá.
vi. Manuel Posada-Ochoa, born 29 Diciembre 1784; died Abril 1861; married Paula Arango-Isaza 15 Enero 1829 in Santa Rosa, Gobernador,residió aguacatal.

More About Manuel Posada-Ochoa:
Gobernador Antioquia: 1842, Antioquia

169 vii. María Josefa Posada-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Lucas Ochoa-Posada.
viii. Miguel Posada-Ochoa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**340. Esteban González-Vélez** He was the son of **272. Félix José González-Gómez** and **273. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya**. He married **341. Ma Josefa Uribe-Trujillo** in Res Aguacatal.

**341. Ma Josefa Uribe-Trujillo** She was the daughter of **682. Cristóbal Uribe-Sánchez** and **683. María Antonia Trujillo-Vélez**.

Children of Esteban González-Vélez and Ma Uribe-Trujillo are:

170 i. Domingo González-Uribe, married Paula Escobar-Velásquez.
ii. Josefa María González-Uribe
iii. José María González-Uribe, married (1) Mariana Molina-Restrepo; married (2) Rita Saldarriaga-Pérez.

**342. José Antonio Escobar-Uribe,** died 2 Julio 1832 in Testo. He was the son of **684. Manuel José Escobar-Angel** and **685. Juana Ma Uribe-Vélez**. He married **343. Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez** in Res Aguacatal.

**343. Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez** She was the daughter of **686. Francisco Miguel Velásquez-Gómez** and **687. Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris**.

Children of José Escobar-Uribe and Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez are:

171 i. Paula Escobar-Velásquez, married Domingo González-Uribe.
ii. Candelaria Escobar-Velásquez
iii. Pedro Escobar-Velásquez
iv. Mariana Escobar-Velásquez
v. Pedrito Escobar-Velásquez
vi. Baltasar Escobar-Velásquez
vii. Ramón Escobar-Velásquez

**352. Martín Uribe-Restrepo,** born 1 Noviembre 1690 in Villa de la Candelaria; died Unknown in Villa de la Candelaria. He was the son of **704. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría** and **705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **353. Ana María Martínez-Peláez** 2 Enero 1714/15 in Medellín.

**353. Ana María Martínez-Peláez** She was the daughter of **706. Francisco Martínez-Gutiérrez-de-Campa** and **707. Agueda María Peláez-Benítez**.

Children of Martín Uribe-Restrepo and Ana Martínez-Peláez are:

i. Nicolasa Uribe-Martínez, married Juan José Mejía-Restrepo.
ii. María Ignacia Uribe-Martínez, married Ignacio Cayetano Villa-Gutiérrez 7 Octubre 1748 in Medellín, Envigado; born Unknown; died Unknown.

176 iii. Francisco Uribe-Martínez, born 1720 in Medellín; died in Rionegro; married María Josefa Echeverri-Villa.

**354. Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe,** born 3 Marzo 1702/03 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **708. Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **709. Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo**. He married **355. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez** 27 Agosto 1739 in Medellín.

**355. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez,** born 1715 in Medellín; died 1771 in Testó Malpaso Tablazo Rionegro. She was the daughter of **710. José Ignacio de-Villa-Centeno** and **711. Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres**.

Children of Ignacio Echeverri-y-Echagüe and Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez are:

i. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Miguel Jerónimo Botero-Mejía; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Juan José Mejía-Restrepo 1779 in Rionegro.
ii. Nicolás Echeverri-Villa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ma Josefa Restrepo-Peláez.
iii. José Antonio Echeverri-Villa, born 1739; married María Antonia Peláez-Medina in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1738.
iv. Francisca Echeverri-Villa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juan José Botero-Mejía 25 Agosto 1751 in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
v. Fermin Echeverri-Villa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Jacinta Palacio-Mejía in Res Rionegro.

177 vi. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa, born in Rionegro; died in Rionegro; married Francisco Uribe-Martínez.

**356. Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **712. José Tomás Restrepo** and **713. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita)**. He married **357. Casilda Montoya-Peláez** Unknown in Medellín.

**357. Casilda Montoya-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **714. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo** and **715. María Peláez-Graciano**.

Children of Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora and Casilda Montoya-Peláez are:

i. Félix Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Toro-Chavarriaga.
ii. Sacramento Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Josefa Escobar-Bustamante Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. Bruno Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Mercedes Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. María Teresa Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Micaela Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Rosa Restrepo-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
178 viii. José María Restrepo-Montoya, born 1754; died Unknown; married Bárbara Toro-Prieto in Res Retiro.

**358. José Fernando Toro-Fernández** He was the son of **716. José Luis Toro-Cárdenas** and **717. Bárbara Fernández**. He married **359. Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga**.

**359. Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga** She was the daughter of **718. Jerónimo Prieto** and **719. Juana Rita de-León-Zuluaga**.

Children of José Toro-Fernández and Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga are:

i. María de los Santos Toro-Prieto, married Teodoro García-Sánchez.
ii. José Antonio Toro-Prieto
180 iii. Francisco Miguel Toro-Prieto, married Francisca Toro-Restrepo.
179 iv. Bárbara Toro-Prieto, born 1760 in Itaguí; married José María Restrepo-Montoya in Res Retiro.

**362. José Benito Estanislao Toro-Alzate,** born Mayo 1717 in Medellín; died Unknown. He was the son of **724. Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez** and **725. Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur**. He married **363. Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora**.

**363. Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **712. José Tomás Restrepo** and **713. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita)**.

Children of José Toro-Alzate and Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora are:

i. Joaquín Toro-Restrepo
ii. Javiera Toro-Restrepo, married Casimiro Montoya-Henao.
iii. Juana Josefa Toro-Restrepo
iv. María Ignacia Toro-Restrepo
188 v. José Antonio Toro-Restrepo, married Joaquina Montoya-Escobar in Res. Titiribí.
181 vi. Francisca Toro-Restrepo, married Francisco Miguel Toro-Prieto.

**368. Francisco Gómez-de-Quijano,** born in Santander España. He married **369. Catalina Díaz-Quijano**.

**369. Catalina Díaz-Quijano**

Child of Francisco Gómez-de-Quijano and Catalina Díaz-Quijano is:

184 i. Francisco Quijano-Díaz, born in Villa de Higuera, Santander, España; married María Jesús Casas-Alvarez.

**370. Isidoro Casas-Murillo,** born in Cordoba-España vino. He was the son of **740. José-de-Casas-Murillo** and **741. María Antonia Ciceros**. He married **371. Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano** 1689.

**371. Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **742. Mateo Alvarez-Tabares** and **743. Isabel Lezcano-Heredia**.

Child of Isidoro Casas-Murillo and Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano is:

185 i. María Jesús Casas-Alvarez, born in Cauca; married Francisco Quijano-Díaz.

**372. Juan José Trujillo-Mallén,** born 24 Junio 1722; died Unknown. He was the son of **744. Alonso Trujillo-Salvago** and **745. Gertrudis Mallén-López**. He married **373. Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo** 6 Abril 1747 in Res. Medellín.

**373. Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **746. José Pablo Vélez-Toro** and **747. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López**.

Children of Juan Trujillo-Mallén and Ma Vélez-Restrepo are:

i. Cristóbal o Alejandro Trujillo-Vélez, born 1749; married María Antonia Vélez-Mesa 12 Mayo 1769 in Medelliín Res Aguacatal.
ii. José Miguel Trujillo-Vélez, died 1810 in Testó; met (1) María Alvarez; met (2) N; married (3) María Micaela Posada-Mauris 1781; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Catalina Trujillo-Vélez
iv. María Antonia Trujillo-Vélez, married Cristóbal Uribe-Sánchez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
186 v. José Antonio Trujillo-Vélez, born 1753 in Medellin; married Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta 1777 in Res. Medellín.

vi. Francisco Trujillo-Vélez, born 1760; married Juana María Tamayo-Peláez in Res Carolina del Príncipe.

**374. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez,** born 14 Julio 1731 in Medellín; died Unknown. He was the son of **622. Alonso José Restrepo-López** and **623. Ana María Vélez-Toro**. He married **375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata**.

**375. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata** She was the daughter of **750. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Molina** and **751. Lorenza Zapata-Serna**.

Children of J Restrepo-Vélez and Ma Puerta-Zapata are:

187 i. Bernarda Restrepo-Puerta, married José Antonio Trujillo-Vélez 1777 in Res. Medellín.

ii. José Miguel Restrepo-Puerta, born 8 Octubre 1755 in Copacabana; married Leonor Vélez-Calle 12 Enero 1778 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About José Miguel Restrepo-Puerta:
Gobernador Antioquia: Antioquia

iii. Pedro Restrepo-Puerta

iv. José Antonio Restrepo-Puerta

215 v. Andrea Restrepo-Puerta, married Ambrosio Restrepo-González.

vi. Juana Manuela Restrepo-Puerta, married Vicente Restrepo-González; died in Testo 5 feb 1829 Medellín.

vii. Cristina Restrepo-Puerta

208 viii. Juan Esteban Restrepo-Puerta, married Victoria Restrepo-González.

**378. Félix Javier Montoya-Vélez** He was the son of **660. Miguel Montoya-Peláez** and **661. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán**. He married **379. Mariana Escobar-Moreno**.

**379. Mariana Escobar-Moreno** She was the daughter of **758. Fco Miguel Escobar-Peláez** and **759. Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez**.

Child of Félix Montoya-Vélez and Mariana Escobar-Moreno is:

189 i. Joaquina Montoya-Escobar, married José Antonio Toro-Restrepo in Res. Titiribí.

**386. José Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón** He was the son of **772. Francisco Cataño-Ponce-de-León** and **773. María Castrillón-Vásquez**. He married **387. María Alzate**.

**387. María Alzate**

Child of José Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón and María Alzate is:

193 i. Lorenza Cataño-Alzate, married Juan José Moreno in Res Cancán,Yolombó.

**388. Francisco Caballero-y-Bressol** He married **389. Ma Luisa Nipioso-y-Ponce-de-León**.

**389. Ma Luisa Nipioso-y-Ponce-de-León**

Child of Francisco Caballero-y-Bressol and Ma Nipioso-y-Ponce-de-León is:

194 i. Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso, born in Málaga España; married Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco in Res Yolombó.

**390. Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo** He was the son of **780. Martín Leonardo Alzate-Betancur** and **781. Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo**. He married **391. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño** 1731 in Marinilla, 10 hijos.

**391. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño,** born Abt. 1719. She was the daughter of **782. Santiago Orozco-Ramírez** and **783. Ma Magdalena Castaño-Duque**.

Children of Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo and María Orozco-Castaño are:

203 i. Juana Paula Alzate-Orozco, married José García-Marín 26 Mayo 1766.

195 ii. Ma Rosalía Alzate-Orozco, married Pedro Caballero-y-Nipioso in Res Yolombó.

iii. Ma Quiteria II Alzate-Orozco, born 1734 in Rionegro; married Bernardino Mesa-Restrepo in padrón Cancán 1777, viuda; born 2 Junio 1724.

iv. Miguel Alzate-Orozco, born 1737 in Medellín; married María Teresa Zuluaga-Montoya 1759 in Marinilla.

v. Ma Teresa Alzate-Orozco, born 1739.

vi. Juana Josefa Alzate-Orozco, born 1739.

vii. Antonio Alzate-Orozco, born 1740; married Feliciana Moreno-Castaño in Res cancán,padrón 1777, 2hijos,2 hijas.

viii. Ma Ignacia Alzate-Orozco, born 1744 in Medellín; married Fco de Páula Vargas-López 1766; born in Machetá, Tunja.

ix. Josefa Alzate-Orozco, born 1746 in Medellín; married Francisco Navarro in Res cancán,padrón 1777, viuda; born in España.

x. José Ignacio Alzate-Orozco, died 1780 in Marinilla; married Juana Josefa Zuluaga-Ramírez Junio 1773 in Marinilla, 4 hijas.

**392. Francisco Leonín de-Estrada,** born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España. He was the son of **784. Eduardo de-Estrada-Valdés** and **785. Ana Leonin de-Estrada**. He married **393. María Francisca González-de-Zerdio** Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España.

**393. María Francisca González-de-Zerdio,** born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España.

Child of Francisco de-Estrada and María González-de-Zerdio is:

196 i. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada, born in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died 1760 in Medellín; married (1) Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez 5

Diciembre 1706 in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Catalina Maya-y-Acebedo 1708 in Valle de Aburrá; married (3) María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez 19 Abril 1716 in Valle de Aburrá.

**394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died 1712 in testó Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**. He married **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro** 8 Mayo 1689 in Valle de Aburrá.

**395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro,** born Abril 1672 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

More About María Teresa Vélez-Toro:
Burial: El Mozo

Children of Alferez Peláez-Cámara and María Vélez-Toro are:

i. Lorenzo Francisco Peláez-Vélez, born 1690; married Ma Gertrudis Espinal-Correa 1715.
ii. Ana María Peláez-Vélez, born 12 Febrero 1691/92 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda 10 Abril 1709 in Medellín; born Mayo 1688 in Sevilla, España; died 24 Abril 1749 in Medellín.
iii. Mencia Rosa Peláez-Vélez, born 1695; married Juan Mesa-Montoya 1713.
iv. Josefa Peláez-Vélez, born 1699 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married Francisco Díaz-del-Mazo 13 Agosto 1719 in Medellín; born in Asturias,España; died in Medellín.
197 v. María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez, born 1699 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro Leonín de-Estrada 19 Abril 1716 in Valle de Aburrá.
vi. Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez, born 1702; married Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra 1721 in Rionegro, Res la Tasajera; born 1664 in Aná.
vii. Juana Manuela Peláez-Vélez, born 1704; married Clemente Mesa-Montoya.

**396. Andrés Laureano Fernández-de-Córdoba,** born 11 Julio 1679 in Sevilla,España. He was the son of **792. Andrés Fernández-de-Córdoba** and **793. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Salamanca**. He married **397. Petronila Tobón-Mesa** Abt. 1701.

**397. Petronila Tobón-Mesa** She was the daughter of **794. Francisco Benítez-Tobón-Zarza** and **795. Antonia Mesa-Vibancos**.

Child of Andrés Fernández-de-Córdoba and Petronila Tobón-Mesa is:

198 i. Diego Andrés Maximiliano Córdoba-Tobón, born 7 Septiembre 1702 in Medellin; died Mayo 1793 in Cocepción; married Bárbara Mesa-Peláez 1750 in Medelliín res Concepción.

**398. Juan Mesa-Montoya** He was the son of **796. Clemente Mesa-Vibancos** and **797. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez**. He married **399. Mencia Rosa Peláez-Vélez** 1713.

**399. Mencia Rosa Peláez-Vélez,** born 1695. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Child of Juan Mesa-Montoya and Mencia Peláez-Vélez is:

199 i. Bárbara Mesa-Peláez, married Diego Andrés Maximiliano Córdoba-Tobón 1750 in Medelliín res Concepción.

**400. Ignacio Ramírez-Osorio,** born 19 Noviembre 1697 in Medellín. He was the son of **800. Juan Ramírez-Crespo** and **801. Lucía Osorio-Ramírez**. He married **401. Teresa Jimenez-Duque**.

**401. Teresa Jimenez-Duque** She was the daughter of **802. Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez** and **803. María Isabel Duque-Heredia**.

Children of Ignacio Ramírez-Osorio and Teresa Jimenez-Duque are:

i. Pedro Ramírez-Jiménez, married María Bartolomé Duque-Salazar; born 1734 in Marinilla; died Unknown.
ii. José Mateo Ramírez-Jiménez
iii. Juana Josefa Ramírez-Jiménez
iv. Maximiano Ramírez-Jiménez
v. Domingo Ramírez-Jiménez
vi. Teresa Ramírez-Jiménez
vii. Juana Bibiana Ramírez-Jiménez
viii. Pablo Ignacio Ramírez-Jiménez
200 ix. Francisco Miguel Ramírez-Jiménez, married Juana Eufrasia Zuluaga-Salazar.
x. María Ignacia Ramírez-Jiménez
xi. María Tomasa Ramírez-Jiménez
xii. María Luisa Ramírez-Jiménez
xiii. Eugenio Ramírez-Jiménez

**402. Miguel Zuluaga-Montoya** He was the son of **804. Manuel de-León-Zuloaga** and **805. Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo**. He married **403. Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez**.

**403. Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez** She was the daughter of **806. Miguel Salazar-Henao** and **807. María Hernández-Giraldo**.

Children of Miguel Zuluaga-Montoya and Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez are:

i. Nicolás Zuluaga-Salazar
ii. Rita Zuluaga-Salazar
iii. José Antonio Zuluaga-Salazar
iv. Sacramento Zuluaga-Salazar
v. Petrona Zuluaga-Salazar
vi. Rosalía Zuluaga-Salazar

201 vii. Juana Eufrasia Zuluaga-Salazar, married Francisco Miguel Ramírez-Jiménez.
viii. Salvador Zuluaga-Salazar, born in El Carmen de Viboral; married Rafaela Gómez-Hoyos.

**408. Francisco Velásquez-Betancur** He was the son of **816. Miguel Jerónimo Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** and **817. Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez**. He married **409. María Antonia Calle-Vélez**.

**409. María Antonia Calle-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **818. Juan Pérez-Calle** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Francisco Velásquez-Betancur and María Calle-Vélez are:

204 i. Fermin Velásquez-Calle, married Felipa Restrepo-Mallén.
ii. Ma Ignacia Velásquez-Calle, married Pedro Fernández-Gómez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Francisco Javier Velásquez-Calle
iv. Francisco Angel Velásquez-Calle
v. José Angel Velásquez-Calle
vi. José Antonio Velásquez-Calle
vii. Rosalía Velásquez-Calle

**410. José Antonio Restrepo-Zamora,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **712. José Tomás Restrepo** and **713. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita)**. He married **411. Josefa Mallén-Peláez**.

**411. Josefa Mallén-Peláez** She was the daughter of **822. Felipe Mallén-López** and **823. Teresa Peláez-Restrepo**.

Children of José Restrepo-Zamora and Josefa Mallén-Peláez are:

i. Rosalía Restrepo-Mallén, married Julián Vásquez-Montoya; died 1835 in Belén,Medellín testó.
205 ii. Felipa Restrepo-Mallén, married Fermin Velásquez-Calle.

**418. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **836. Pedro José Restrepo-López** and **837. Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro**. He married **419. Bárbara González-Gómez**.

**419. Bárbara González-Gómez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **544. José González-Gómez** and **545. Rosa Gómez-Garcés**.

Children of Pedro Restrepo-Vélez and Bárbara González-Gómez are:

i. María Ignacia Restrepo-González, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Miguel Ignacio Vélez-Mesa in vivio en Itaguí.
209 ii. Victoria Restrepo-González, married Juan Esteban Restrepo-Puerta.
214 iii. Ambrosio Restrepo-González, married Andrea Restrepo-Puerta.
iv. Vicente Restrepo-González, died in Testo 5 feb 1829 Medellín; married (1) Juana Manuela Restrepo-Puerta; married (2) María Josefa Londoño-Pérez.

v. Rosalía Restrepo-González, married Joaquín Estrada-Ossa.
vi. Carlos Restrepo-González

**420. Francisco José Eduardo Estrada-Toro,** born Abt. 1707; died Unknown. He was the son of **196. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada** and **841. Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez**. He married **421. Mariana Ossa-Molina**.

**421. Mariana Ossa-Molina,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **842. Pablo de-Ossa-Zapata** and **843. Ma Susana Molina-Palacio**.

Children of Francisco Estrada-Toro and Mariana Ossa-Molina are:

210 i. Miguel Ma Estrada-Ossa, married (1) Josefa Ma González-Vélez; married (2) María Josefa Restrepo-Posada.
ii. Joaquín Estrada-Ossa, married Rosalía Restrepo-González.
212 iii. José Antonio Estrada-Ossa, married María Ignacia Restrepo-Posada.

**426. Lorenzo Restrepo-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **836. Pedro José Restrepo-López** and **837. Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro**. He married **427. María Josefa Posada-Montoya**.

**427. María Josefa Posada-Montoya,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **620. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo**.

Children of Lorenzo Restrepo-Vélez and María Posada-Montoya are:

i. María Josefa Restrepo-Posada, married Miguel Ma Estrada-Ossa.
ii. José Ignacio Restrepo-Posada
iii. José Antonio Restrepo-Posada, died 1831 in Testó Medellín; married María Teresa Arango-Jaramillo.
213 iv. María Ignacia Restrepo-Posada, married José Antonio Estrada-Ossa.

**434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda,** born Mayo 1688 in Sevilla, España; died 24 Abril 1749 in Medellín. He was the son of **868. Pedro Francisco de-Escobar** and **869. Margarita de-Pineda**. He married **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez** 10 Abril 1709 in Medellín.

**435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez,** born 12 Febrero 1691/92 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Francisco Escobar-y-Pineda and Ana Peláez-Vélez are:

i. Manuel Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died 1803; married Micaela Angel-Uribe; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. José Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave 3 Marzo 1736/37 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Ignacio Ricardo Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) María Josefa Vélez-Calle 12 Abril 1779 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Rosalía Angel-Uribe Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Diego Jorge Escobar-Peláez, born 27 Abril 1716 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Ma Gertrúdis Velásquez-Mejía; married (2) María Ignacia Uribe-Betancur Unknown in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
v. Juan Nicolás Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Fco Miguel Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
217 vii. Lucía Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Miguel Sáenz-de-Olano.
viii. Bárbara Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Ana María Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Salvador Mejía-Restrepo.
x. Tomasa Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Javier Restrepo-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
xi. Marina Escobar-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xii. José Pablo Escobar-Peláez, born 18 Diciembre 1727; married Ma Josefa Angel-Uribe 21 Octubre 1753; born Unknown; died Unknown.
xiii. Lorenzo Escobar-Peláez, born 1714 in Medellín; died Unknown; married (1) Micaela Villa-Cepeda-Piedrahíta; married (2) Brígida Cano-Peláez 1758.

**436. Miguel Ceballos-Calvo,** born 14 Octubre 1726 in Sevilla,España. He was the son of **872. Pedro Ceballos** and **873. Ursula Ignacia Calvo**. He married **437. Manuela Cataño-Foronda** in Padrón Cancán, Yolombó 1777 6 hijos.

**437. Manuela Cataño-Foronda** She was the daughter of **874. José Cataño-López-de-Encinales** and **875. Francisca Foronda-Mejía**.

More About Miguel Ceballos-Calvo:
Alcalde: Remedios

Children of Miguel Ceballos-Calvo and Manuela Cataño-Foronda are:
218 i. José Joaquín Fernando Ceballos-Cataño, born Abt. 1755 in Cancán, Yolombó; married Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate Abt. 1778.
ii. Lorenza Ceballos-Cataño, married N Moreno.
iii. Pbro José Antonio Ceballos-Cataño, died 1807 in Cancán, Yolombó.
iv. María Ceballos-Cataño, died 1788; married Francisco Jiménez; born in España.
v. Ramón Ceballos-Cataño, married Catalina Arancita Moreno.
223 vi. Barbara Ceballos-Cataño, married Pedro José Caballero-Alzate.

**438. Bernardino Mesa-Restrepo,** born 2 Junio 1724. He was the son of **876. Andres Mesa-Montoya** and **877. Margarita Ludgarda Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **439. Ma Quiteria II Alzate-Orozco** in padrón Cancán 1777, viuda.

**439. Ma Quiteria II Alzate-Orozco,** born 1734 in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **390. Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo** and **391. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño**.

Child of Bernardino Mesa-Restrepo and Ma Alzate-Orozco is:

219 i. Gertrudis Mesa-Alzate, married José Joaquín Fernando Ceballos-Cataño Abt. 1778.

**448. Juan José Mejía-Restrepo** He was the son of **896. José Mejía-Soler** and **897. Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla**. He married **449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa** 1779 in Rionegro.

**449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **354. Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe** and **355. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez**.

Children of Juan Mejía-Restrepo and Bárbara Echeverri-Villa are:

224 i. José María Mejía-Echeverri, born in Envigado; married María Vélez-Restrepo.

ii. María Josefa Mejía-Echeverri, born in Res Envigado; married Lucas Correa-Vélez; born 13 Octubre 1778 in Envigado.

**450. José Miguel Ignacio Vélez-Mesa** He was the son of **900. Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez** and **901. María Antonia Mesa-Peláez**. He married **451. María Ignacia Restrepo-González** in vivio en Itaguí.

**451. María Ignacia Restrepo-González,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **418. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez** and **419. Bárbara González-Gómez**.

Children of José Vélez-Mesa and María Restrepo-González are:

i. José Miguel Vélez-Restrepo, married Brígida Arango-Isaza.

ii. Juan Francisco Vélez-Restrepo, married María Antonia Posada-Arango.

iii. María Vélez-Restrepo

iv. Micaela Vélez-Restrepo

v. Francisco Vélez-Restrepo, married Ma Antonia Escobar-Montoya.

vi. Cefrenio Vélez-Restrepo

vii. José María Vélez-Restrepo

viii. Joaqina Vélez-Restrepo

ix. Alberto Vélez-Restrepo, married Santos Mejía-Mejía.

x. Teresa Vélez-Restrepo

xi. Pablo Vélez-Restrepo

225 xii. María Vélez-Restrepo, born in Itagui; married José María Mejía-Echeverri.

**456. Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya,** born 15 Abril 1744 in Rionegro; died Unknown. He was the son of **912. José Santiago Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **913. Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez**. He married **457. Ana María Montoya-González** in Resid. La Miel-El Retiro-padrón 1786.

**457. Ana María Montoya-González,** born 1746 in Rionegroo 1751; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **914. Bartolomé Montoya-Giraldo** and **915. Josefa María González-Tazón**.

Children of Nicolás Mejía-Montoya and Ana Montoya-González are:

233 i. Salvadora Mejía-Montoya, born 1768; married Francisco José de la Crúz Mejía-Restrepo.

ii. Ramón Mejía-Montoya, born 1771; married María Josefa Botero-Palacio in Res Retiro.

iii. Manuel Mejía-Montoya, born 1779; married (1) Policarpa González-Palacio; married (2) Eulalia Echeverri-Palacio in Res. Retiro.

228 iv. Salustiano Mejía-Montoya, married (1) Soledad González-Restrepo in Res. Retiro; married (2) Carmen Calderón-Ramírez.

v. María del Rosario Mejía-Montoya, married Francisco Montoya-Correa.

243 vi. Micaela Mejía-Montoya, born 1786; married Juan José Peláez-Arias.

vii. Rosalía Mejía-Montoya, born 1775; married José María Botero-Palacio.

viii. Juan José Nepomuceno Mejía-Montoya, born 14 Junio 1781 in Rionegro; married (1) Isabel Echeverri-Peláez; married (2) María Josefa Mejía-Restrepo.

ix. Ursula Mejía-Montoya, born 1783; married Agustín Mejía-Molina.

x. José Antonio Mejía-Montoya, married María Antonia Martínez-Uribe.

**458. José Joaquín Benedicto González-Gutiérrez,** born 12 Abril 1767; died Unknown. He was the son of **916. José Joaquín González-Gutiérrez** and **917. María Josefa Gutiérrez-Muriel**. He married **459. Ana María Restrepo-Molina**.

**459. Ana María Restrepo-Molina**

Children of José González-Gutiérrez and Ana Restrepo-Molina are:

229 i. Soledad González-Restrepo, married Salustiano Mejía-Montoya in Res. Retiro.

ii. Tomás González-Restrepo, married Eduarda Palacio-Uribe.

**460. Juan Nepomuceno Jaramillo-Ossa,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 1780 in Medellín. He was the son of **920. Vicente Jaramillo-Gallón** and **921. Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón**. He married **461. María Antonia Estrada-Toro** Unknown in Medellín.

**461. María Antonia Estrada-Toro,** born Unknown in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal); died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **922. Juan de-Estrada-Peláez** and **923. Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo**.

Children of Juan Jaramillo-Ossa and María Estrada-Toro are:

i. Mercedes Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pablo Carrasquilla-Sanmiguel; born in Angostura.

230 ii. Cornelio Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Angela María Mejía-Mejía in Res. Retiro.

iii. Cástor María Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Josefa Soto-Vélez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iv. Miguel Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Lorenza Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. María Luisa o Lucía Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Miguel Mejía-Mejía.

vii. María Josefa Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Anacleta Jaramillo-Estrada, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**462. José Hilario Mejía-Restrepo,** born 1763. He was the son of **464. Nicolás Mejía-Montoya** and **465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **463. Nicolasa Mejía-Luján** in Res Retiro padrón 1786.

**463. Nicolasa Mejía-Luján,** born 1756. She was the daughter of **926. Manuel Vicente Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **927. Nicolasa Luján-Franco**.

Children of José Mejía-Restrepo and Nicolasa Mejía-Luján are:

i. Antonio Mejía-Mejía, married Nicolasa Restrepo-Vélez.

ii. Nepomucena Mejía-Mejía, married José María Bernal-Robledo; born 18 Enero 1788 in Rionegro; died 27 Mayo 1860 in Medellín.

231 iii. Angela María Mejía-Mejía, married Cornelio Jaramillo-Estrada in Res. Retiro.

iv. Miguel Mejía-Mejía, married María Luisa o Lucía Jaramillo-Estrada; born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. José Ma Eduardo Mejía-Mejía, born 17 Octubre 1788 in Rionegro; married María Josefa Vallejo-Mejía in Res. Yarumal.

vi. María Rosa Mejía-Mejía, born 1787; married Clemente Antonio Botero-Echeverri in Res la Ceja; born 27 Noviembre 1777; died Unknown.

vii. María Josefa Mejía-Mejía, married Joaquín Muñoz-Luján in Res Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**464. Nicolás Mejía-Montoya** He was the son of **248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **929. Ignacia Montoya-Peláez**. He married **465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez**.

**465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez** She was the daughter of **930. Juan José Restrepo-López** and **931. María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri**.

Children of Nicolás Mejía-Montoya and María Restrepo-Peláez are:

i. José Hilario Mejía-Restrepo, born 1763; married Nicolasa Mejía-Luján in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1756.
ii. Gertrudis Mejía-Restrepo, married José María Mejía-Luján 26 Agosto 1782 in Rionegro.
232 iii. Francisco José de la Crúz Mejía-Restrepo, born 8 Mayo 1778 in Rionegro; married Salvadora Mejía-Montoya.

**468. Miguel Jerónimo Botero-Mejía,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **936. Juan Andrés Botero-Bernabi** and **937. María Antonia Mejía-Somohano**. He married **449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa**.

**449. Bárbara Echeverri-Villa,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **354. Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe** and **355. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez**.

Children of Miguel Botero-Mejía and Bárbara Echeverri-Villa are:

i. Francisco Botero-Echeverri, married Francisca Tobón-Henao.
234 ii. Felipe Botero-Echeverri, married Ma Nazaria Díaz-Restrepo.
iii. Ma Tomasa Botero-Echeverri, married Ubaldo Correa-González; born in Envigado.
iv. Ana Ma Botero-Echeverri, married Nicolasa González-Porras; born 1756.

**470. Ramón Díaz-Vélez** He was the son of **940. Nicolás Díaz-Peláez** and **941. Manuela Vélez-Roldán**. He married **471. Josefa Restrepo-Escobar**.

**471. Josefa Restrepo-Escobar** She was the daughter of **942. Javier Restrepo-Vélez** and **943. Tomasa Escobar-Peláez**.

Children of Ramón Díaz-Vélez and Josefa Restrepo-Escobar are:

235 i. Ma Nazaria Díaz-Restrepo, married Felipe Botero-Echeverri.
ii. Timoteo Díaz-Restrepo
iii. Antonio Díaz-Restrepo
iv. Lorenzo Díaz-Restrepo, married Bárbara Echeverri-Palacio.

**472. Juan José Callejas-Dominguez,** born 8 Febrero 1725/26 in Sevilla vino 1751; died 24 Junio 1786 in Medellín. He was the son of **944. Diego Callejas** and **945. Juana Dominguez**. He married **473. Isabel Cornelia Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra** 6 Febrero 1767 in Medellín.

**473. Isabel Cornelia Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra,** born 1751 in Medellín; died 1 Abril 1823 in Medellín. She was the daughter of **946. Francisco José Moreno-Velásquez** and **947. Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo**.

Children of Juan Callejas-Dominguez and Isabel Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra are:

i. Isabel Buenaventura Callejas-Moreno, born 14 Enero 1894 in Medellín; married Francisco Estrada-Córdoba.

ii. Juan José Callejas-Moreno, married María Josefa Quijano-Casas.
iii. María Josefa Callejas-Moreno
iv. Juana María Callejas-Moreno
v. Nicolasa Callejas-Moreno
vi. Joaquina Callejas-Moreno
vii. Isabel Callejas-Moreno
viii. José Antonio Callejas-Moreno, born 17 Mayo 1782; married Mariana Restrepo-Vélez.
236 ix. Pedro José Callejas-Moreno, born 31 Enero 1789; married María Josefa Echeverri-Escobar.

**474. Joaquín Echeverri-Gallón,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **592. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango**. He married **475. Josefa Escobar-Cano**.

**475. Josefa Escobar-Cano** She was the daughter of **950. Lorenzo Escobar-Peláez** and **951. Brígida Cano-Peláez**.

Children of Joaquín Echeverri-Gallón and Josefa Escobar-Cano are:
237 i. María Josefa Echeverri-Escobar, born 6 Junio 1798; married Pedro José Callejas-Moreno.
ii. José María Echeverri-Escobar, married Faustina Escalante-Londoño.
iii. Gabriel Echeverri-Escobar, born 1796; died 1886; married Francisca Romana Bermúdez-Tirado; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**476. José Ignacio Vélez-Montoya,** born Unknown in Envigado; died Unknown. He was the son of **546. Simón Vélez-Peláez** and **547. Francisca Montoya-Rico**. He married **477. Juana María Escobar-Uribe**.

**477. Juana María Escobar-Uribe,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **954. Diego Jorge Escobar-Peláez** and **955. María Ignacia Uribe-Betancur**.

Children of José Vélez-Montoya and Juana Escobar-Uribe are:
238 i. Pablo Vélez-Escobar, born in Envigado; married Juana Ma Montoya-Calle.
ii. Rafael Vélez-Escobar
iii. Antonio Vélez-Escobar

**478. José Ignacio Montoya-Vélez** He was the son of **660. Miguel Montoya-Peláez** and **661. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán**. He married **479. Mariana Calle-Vélez**.

**479. Mariana Calle-Vélez** She was the daughter of **958. Francisco Miguel Calle-Sánchez** and **959. Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo**.

Child of José Montoya-Vélez and Mariana Calle-Vélez is:

239 i. Juana Ma Montoya-Calle, married Pablo Vélez-Escobar.

**482. Juan Tomás Jaramillo-Ossa,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **964. Alonso Elías Jaramillo-Gallón** and **965. María Teresa Ossa-y-Castrillón**. He married **483. Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo** Unknown in Rionegro.

**483. Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **966. José Ignacio Echeverri-Gallón** and **967. María Ignacia Restrepo-Vélez**.

Children of Juan Jaramillo-Ossa and Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo are:

i. María Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Nicolás Jaramillo-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. José Antonio Jaramillo-Echeverri, born Unknown; died 18 Agosto 1856 in Abejorral; married Eusebia Jacoba Palacio-Restrepo; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Tomás Jaramillo-Londoño, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Emigdio Jaramillo-Londoño, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Francisca Jaramillo-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Rita Jaramillo-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Gertrudis Jaramillo-Echeverri, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in La Ceja; married Ramón Botero-Llano Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in La Ceja.
241 ix. Josefa Jaramillo-Echeverri, married Anacleto Mejía-Molina.

**484. Juan José Peláez-Ospina-hn** He was the son of **968. Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri** and **969. Rita Ospina**. He married **485. Antonia Arias-Orozco**.

**485. Antonia Arias-Orozco** She was the daughter of **970. Bartolomé Arias-Osorio** and **971. Juana Josefa Orozco-Castaño**.

Children of Juan Peláez-Ospina-hn and Antonia Arias-Orozco are:

242 i. Juan José Peláez-Arias, married Micaela Mejía-Montoya.
ii. Juana Josefa Peláez-Arias, married Nicolás Arias.
iii. Rosalía Peláez-Arias
iv. Andrés Peláez-Arias
v. María Ignacia Peláez-Arias
vi. Juana Peláez-Arias
vii. Antonia Peláez-Arias

**488. José Peláez-Medina,** born 24 Septiembre 1750 in Rionegro. He was the son of **968. Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri** and **977. Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez**. He married **489. Ana María Palacio-Isaza** in Res. Retiro.

**489. Ana María Palacio-Isaza** She was the daughter of **978. José Antonio Palacio-Peláez** and **979. Margarita Isaza-Echeverri**.

Children of José Peláez-Medina and Ana Palacio-Isaza are:

i. José María Peláez-Palacio, married Segunda Vallejo-Mejía.
244 ii. José Miguel Peláez-Palacio, married Francisca Echeverri-Uribe.
iii. Esteban Peláez-Palacio, married Josefa Londoño-Romero.
iv. Benito Peláez-Palacio, married Ramona Echeverri-Jaramillo; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Francisco Peláez-Palacio, married Fidelia Escobar-Angel.
vi. Francisca Peláez-Palacio, married Manuel Echeverri-Uribe.

**490. Felipe Echeverri-Gallón,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **592. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango**. He married **491. María Rita Uribe-Echeverri**.

**491. María Rita Uribe-Echeverri** She was the daughter of **176. Francisco Uribe-Martínez** and **177. María Josefa Echeverri-Villa**.

Children of Felipe Echeverri-Gallón and María Uribe-Echeverri are:

i. Luis Echeverri-Uribe, married Juana María Peláez-Echeverri.
ii. Juan Nepomuceno Echeverri-Uribe, married Juana María Ortega-Palacio.
iii. Esteban Echeverri-Uribe
iv. Venancio Echeverri-Uribe
v. Pedro Ignacio Echeverri-Uribe
vi. Nicolás Echeverri-Uribe
vii. Fernanda Echeverri-Uribe
245 viii. Francisca Echeverri-Uribe, married José Miguel Peláez-Palacio.
ix. Juana Echeverri-Uribe
x. Manuel Echeverri-Uribe, married Francisca Peláez-Palacio.

**492. José Peláez-Puerta** He was the son of **984. Miguel Peláez-Areiza** and **985. Angela Antonia Puerta-Luján**. He married **493. Rita Tobón-Merino** in Res Itagui.

**493. Rita Tobón-Merino** She was the daughter of **986. José Ignacio Tobón-Peña** and **987. Josefa Merino-Arbeláez**.

Children of José Peláez-Puerta and Rita Tobón-Merino are:

246 i. Vicente Peláez-Tobón, married Ma Josefa Henao-Duque.
ii. Francisco Peláez-Tobón
iii. Ma Antonia Peláez-Tobón
iv. Juana Peláez-Tobón
v. Rafael Peláez-Tobón
vi. Ana Ma Peláez-Tobón
vii. Diego Peláez-Tobón
viii. Cecilio Peláez-Tobón
ix. José Ignacio Peláez-Tobón
x. Jerónimo Peláez-Tobón

**494. Juan Bautista Henao-Arias** He married **495. Juana Duque**.

**495. Juana Duque**

Children of Juan Henao-Arias and Juana Duque are:

247 i. Ma Josefa Henao-Duque, married Vicente Peláez-Tobón.
ii. Jesús Henao-Duque
iii. Clara Henao-Duque

**496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz,** born 13 Agosto 1690 in Rionegro; died Abt. 2 Septiembre 1765 in San Nicolás de Rionegro. He was the son of **992. José Mejía-Alvarez** and **993. Margarita Ortiz-Vera**. He married **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres** 1712 in Valle de Aburrá.

**497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **994. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo** and **995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra**.

Children of Manuel Mejía-Ortiz and Juana Gutiérrez-Torres are:

i. Micaela Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Javier Puerta-García.
ii. Isabel Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Velásquez-Betancur.
iii. Francisco Javier Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Teresa Velásquez-Gómez.
iv. José Ignacio Mejía-Gutiérrez-I, born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Agosto 1781 in Ciudad de Arma; married Ana María Vallejo-Arbeláez Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
v. Manuel Vicente Mejía-Gutiérrez, born 2 Noviembre 1727 in Rionegro; died 1796 in Testó; married Nicolasa Luján-Franco in Medellín res Retiro padrón 1886; born 1722; died Unknown.
vi. Pbro Miguel Bernardo Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
248 vii. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died 24 Febrero 1777 in Rionegro; married (1) Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta; married (2) Ignacia Montoya-Peláez 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín libro III.
viii. María Ignacia Mejía-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuel Palacio-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. José Santiago Mejía-Gutiérrez, born 1713 in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro.

**498. Lorenzo Molina-Zapata,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **996. Clemente Molina-Beltrán**. He married **499. Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango**.

**499. Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango** She was the daughter of **998. Antonio Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta** and **999. Juana María Arango-Zafra**.

Child of Lorenzo Molina-Zapata and Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango is:

249 i. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta, born 1738; married (1) José Antonio Botero-Mejía in Res Retiro padrón 1786; married (2) Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez.

**500. José Ignacio Mejía-Luján** He was the son of **926. Manuel Vicente Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **927. Nicolasa Luján-Franco**. He married **465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez**.

**465. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez** She was the daughter of **930. Juan José Restrepo-López** and **931. María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri**.

Children of José Mejía-Luján and María Restrepo-Peláez are:

i. María Josefa Mejía-Restrepo, married Juan José Nepomuceno Mejía-Montoya; born 14 Junio 1781 in Rionegro.
ii. Antonia Anacleta Mejía-Restrepo, married Nepomuceno Echeverri-Palacio.
250 iii. Alejandro Mejía-Restrepo, married María Tomasa Vallejo-Arias.
iv. Andrea Mejía-Restrepo, married Salvador Cadavid-Villegas.

**502. Félix Vallejo-Hoyos,** born 1736. He was the son of **1004. Javier Vallejo-Castrillón** and **1005. María Luisa Hoyos-Morales**. He married **503. Jacoba Arias-Vargas** in Res.Rionegro-Retiro padron 1786.

**503. Jacoba Arias-Vargas,** born 1750. She was the daughter of **1006. Ignacio Arias-Osorio** and **1007. Juana Josefa Vargas-Cartagena**.

Children of Félix Vallejo-Hoyos and Jacoba Arias-Vargas are:

i. María Rita Vallejo-Arias, born 1772; married Joaquín Córdoba-Mesa in 10 hijos; born 1764.
ii. Juan Francisco Vallejo-Arias, born 1775 in Retiro padrón 1786; married Rosalía Vallejo-Restrepo.
iii. María Josefa Vallejo-Arias, born 1781 in Retiro padrón 1786; married Elías Vallejo-Restrepo.
iv. Joaquina Vallejo-Arias, born 1785 in Retiro padrón 1786; married Januario Montoya-Mejía.
v. Lorenzo Vallejo-Arias, married María Teresa Henao-Duque.
vi. Simona Vallejo-Arias
vii. José Nicolás Vallejo-Arias
251 viii. María Tomasa Vallejo-Arias, born 1778 in Retiro padrón 1786; married Alejandro Mejía-Restrepo.

**508. José Antonio Botero-Mejía,** born 15 Julio 1741 in Rionegro; died Unknown. He was the son of **936. Juan Andrés Botero-Bernabi** and **937. María Antonia Mejía-Somohano**. He married **249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta** in Res Retiro padrón 1786.

**249. Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta,** born 1738. She was the daughter of **498. Lorenzo Molina-Zapata** and **499. Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango**.

Children of José Botero-Mejía and Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta are:

254 i. Nicolás Botero-Molina, born 1768; married Ramona Alvarez-Medina.
ii. Ana María Botero-Molina, born 1771.
iii. Agustín Botero-Molina, born 1772.
iv. Felipe Botero-Molina, born 1774.
v. Pedro Botero-Molina, born 1776.
vi. Anacieto Botero-Molina, born 1778.
vii. José Nicolás Botero-Molina, born 1781.

**510. Francisco Alvarez-Tamayo,** born 6 Abril 1744; died Unknown. He was the son of **582. Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal** and **583. Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta**. He married **511. María Medina-Gutiérrez**.

**511. María Medina-Gutiérrez** She was the daughter of **1022. Nicolás Medina-Gutiérrez** and **1023. Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo**.

Children of Francisco Alvarez-Tamayo and María Medina-Gutiérrez are:
255 i. Ramona Alvarez-Medina, married Nicolás Botero-Molina.
ii. Miguel Alvarez-Medina, married Ma Antonia Palacio-Uribe in Res Rionegro.
iii. Segunda Alvarez-Medina
iv. José Miguel Alvarez-Medina
v. Tomasa Alvarez-Medina, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Francisco Javier Montoya-González Unknown in Rionegro; born 5 Agosto 1730 in Rionegro; died 10 Enero 1813 in Rionegro.
vi. Silverio Alvarez-Medina

*Generation No. 10*

**512. Juan Uribe-Restrepo,** born Abt. 1686 in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 1728 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **704. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría** and **705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **513. María Josefa Betancur-Moreto** in Santafé de Antioquia.

**513. María Josefa Betancur-Moreto,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1026. Manuel Betancur-Alvarez** and **1027. María Moreto-Peláez**.

Children of Juan Uribe-Restrepo and María Betancur-Moreto are:
256 i. Vicente Uribe-Betancur, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married (1) Juana Mejía-Mesa in Medellín; married (2) Rosa Metauten-González Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Josefa Gertrudis Uribe-Betancur, died Unknown; married Miguel Díez-Acebedo.
iii. María Javiera Uribe-Betancur, died Unknown.
iv. Manuel José Uribe-Betancur, died Unknown.
v. María Ignacia Uribe-Betancur, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Diego Jorge Escobar-Peláez Unknown in

Medellín; born 27 Abril 1716 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

**514. Juan Ambrosio Mejía-Alvarez,** born Aft. Octubre 1666 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1028. José Mejía-Ramírez** and **1029. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares**. He married **515. Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**515. Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1030. Juan Bautista Mesa-Vibancos** and **1031. María Antonia Alvarez-Cortés**.

Children of Juan Mejía-Alvarez and Juana Mesa-Alvarez are:

257 i. Juana Mejía-Mesa, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married Vicente Uribe-Betancur in Medellín.

ii. Francisco Javier Mejía-Mesa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Josefa Betancur.

iii. María Mejía-Mesa, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Antonio Bustamante-Guerra Unknown in Medellín; born in Santillana, Burgos,España; died Abt. 1749 in Medellín.

iv. Josefa Mejía-Mesa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Nicolás Villegas-Henao; died in Testó 2 oct 1749 Medellín.

**518. José Vallejo-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro. He was the son of **1036. Francisco Fernández-Vallejo** and **1037. Ana María Castrillón-Upegui**. He married **519. Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas** Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro.

**519. Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1038. Juan Jerónimo López-de-Arbeláez** and **1039. Ana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur**.

Children of José Vallejo-Castrillón and Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas are:

i. Juan Bautista Vallejo-Arbeláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juana María Botero-Mejía; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Vicente Vallejo-Arbeláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown; married Rita Restrepo-Molina.

259 iii. Ana María Vallejo-Arbeláez, born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Ignacio Mejía-Gutiérrez-I Unknown in Rionegro.

**528. Pedro Fernández-Velarde,** born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He married **529. Ana María Gómez-Arnedo** 18 Octubre 1674 in Valle de Aburrá.

**529. Ana María Gómez-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña** and **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Pedro Fernández-Velarde and Ana Gómez-Arnedo are:

i. Ignacio Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Francisco Javier Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Manuela Correa-Legrada 8 Octubre 1713 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Bárbara Casilda Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Francisco Correa-Legarda Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
264 iv. Pedro Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ma Ignacia Velásquez-Calle.
v. María Manuela Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Margarita Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. María Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Cristóbal Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. María Manuela Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. María Fernández-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**534. José Escobar-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **535. Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave** 3 Marzo 1736/37 in Medellín.

**535. Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1070. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Guerra** and **1071. Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez**.

Children of José Escobar-Peláez and Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave are:

267 i. María Josefa Escobar-Bustamante, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Sacramento Restrepo-Montoya Unknown in Medellín.
ii. José Escobar-Bustamante, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Teresa Rivera-Gutiérrez; married (2) Candelaria Trujillo-Laverde.

**538. Antonio Vásquez-Mondragón,** born in Espñol, vino a Mompós. He married **539. María Ignacia Cano-Peláez** 12 Abril 1755 in Medellín.

**539. María Ignacia Cano-Peláez** She was the daughter of **1078. Juan Francisco Cano** and **1079. María Ignacia Peláez-Gómez**.

Child of Antonio Vásquez-Mondragón and María Cano-Peláez is:

269 i. Joaquina Mondragón-Cano, married Ignacio Uribe-Mejía.

**544. José González-Gómez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1088. Juan González-de-Noriega-Fernández** and **1089. María Josefa Gómez-Arnedo**. He married **545. Rosa Gómez-Garcés** 1723 in Medellín.

**545. Rosa Gómez-Garcés,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1090. José Gómez-Arnedo** and **1091. Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía**.

Children of José González-Gómez and Rosa Gómez-Garcés are:

i. María Nicolasa González-Gómez, born 14 Abril 1725 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Manuel Ignacio Correa-Fernández 6 Julio 1741 in Medellín; born 28 Mayo 1716 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Juana Josefa González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
419 iii. Bárbara González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez.
iv. Rosalía González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Roque González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. José Miguel González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Josefa Montoya-Alzate.
vii. José Ignacio González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. María Ignacia González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Juan de Dios González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Rosalía Toro-Montoya.
272 x. Félix José González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya in Res Aguacatal.

**546. Simón Vélez-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1093. Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano**. He married **547. Francisca Montoya-Rico** Unknown in Medellín.

**547. Francisca Montoya-Rico,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1094. Diego Montoya-García** and **1095. Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo**.

Children of Simón Vélez-Peláez and Francisca Montoya-Rico are:

i. Lorenza Vélez-Montoya, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Antonio Soto-y-Alcedo-Gómez 12 Septiembre 1757 in Medellín; born in Villa de Roso, Infiesto, Oviedo, España; died in Medellín.
ii. Ana María Antonia Vélez-Montoya, married Ubaldo Correa-González 29 Agosto 1776 in Medelliín; born in Envigado.
iii. María Antonia Vélez-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Francisco Vélez-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juana María Correa-González; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Vicente Vélez-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
476 vi. José Ignacio Vélez-Montoya, born Unknown in Envigado; died Unknown; married (1) Juana María Escobar-Uribe; married (2) Ana María Correa in vecino de Envigado.

vii. Joaquín Vélez-Montoya
273 viii. Bárbara Juana Vélez-Montoya, married Félix José González-Gómez in Res Aguacatal.

**548. Manuel de-Rojas-y-Calderón,** born in Oropesa,Extremadura; died 1778. He was the son of **1096. Alonso de-Rojas-y-Loyola** and **1097. María Díez-Calderón**. He married **549. Jacinta Tirado-Zapata** 31 Mayo 1739 in Medellín.

**549. Jacinta Tirado-Zapata,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1098. Juan Tirado-Cabello** and **1099. Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo**.

Children of Manuel de-Rojas-y-Calderón and Jacinta Tirado-Zapata are:
274 i. Ignacio Rojas-Tirado, married Juana Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas in Res. Girardota.
ii. Manuel Ma Rojas-Tirado
iii. Alonso Rojas-Tirado
iv. Juana Rojas-Tirado
v. Ignacia Rojas-Tirado
vi. Manuela Rojas-Tirado
vii. Ma Antonia Rojas-Tirado
viii. Javiera Rojas-Tirado
ix. Ma Jesús Rojas-Tirado

**550. Juan Antonio Jaramillo-Gallón,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1100. Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina** and **1101. María Gallón-Arango**. He married **551. Angela Villegas-Mejía**.

**551. Angela Villegas-Mejía** She was the daughter of **1102. Nicolás Villegas-Henao** and **1103. Josefa Mejía-Mesa**.

Children of Juan Jaramillo-Gallón and Angela Villegas-Mejía are:
i. Francisco Jaramillo-Villegas, married Martina Muñoz-Castrillón; born Unknown; died Unknown.
275 ii. Juana Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas, married Ignacio Rojas-Tirado in Res. Girardota.
iii. Apolonia Jaramillo-Villegas
iv. Paula Jaramillo-Villegas
v. María Ignacia Jaramillo-Villegas, married Mariano Isaza-Cadavid; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Pedro Jaramillo-Villegas
vii. Manuela Jaramillo-Villegas
viii. Pbro Enrique Jaramillo-Villegas
ix. Josefa Jaramillo-Villegas
x. Ildelfonsa Jaramillo-Villegas

**576. Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra,** born in Burgos; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1152. Simón López** and **1153. María Alonsa de-**

**la-Sierra**. He married **577. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez** 30 Enero 1700/01 in Medellín.

**577. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1154. Marcos López-de-Restrepo** and **1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**.

Children of Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra and Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez are:

288 i. José Pablo Sierra-Restrepo, married Andrea Echeverri-Peláez.
ii. Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco José Moreno-Velásquez 25 Octubre 1740 in Medellín; born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Nicolás Medina-Gutiérrez; died 29 Octubre 1789 in Testo Medellín.
iv. José Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Juan Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. María Sierra-Restrepo, married Fernando Mesa-Montoya.
vii. Jacinta Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pablo Gutiérrez-Torres 30 Marzo 1723 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.
viii. Maríana Sierra-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Baena; born in Vizcaya.

**578. Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born 1664 in Aná. He was the son of **1156. Pedro Echeverri-Euguia** and **1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza**. He married **579. Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez** 1721 in Rionegro, Res la Tasajera.

**579. Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez,** born 1702. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra and Gertrudis Peláez-Vélez are:

i. María Echeverri-Peláez, married Miguel Puerta-Mesa; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez, married Nicolás Piedrahíta-Velásquez; born Unknown; died 1765 in Testó Medellín.
iii. Ursula Echeverri-Peláez
iv. Joaquín Echeverri-Peláez
v. Josefa Echeverri-Peláez
vi. Na Echeverri-Peláez, married José del-Campo-y-Blanco in Res.Copacabana.
289 vii. Andrea Echeverri-Peláez, married José Pablo Sierra-Restrepo.

**580. Juan Antonio de-la-Madrid,** born in Jaén, 1741 vino. He was the son of **1160. Diego de-la-Madrid** and **1161. Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba**. He married **581. Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez**.

**581. Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1162. José Martín Moreno-Balcázar** and **1163. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía**.

Children of Juan de-la-Madrid and Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez are:

290 i. Miguel Madrid-Moreno, married (1) María Alvarez-Tamayo; married (2) María Jesús Gómez-Gómez.
ii. Ma del Carmen Madrid-Moreno, married Lorenzo Benítez-Longaray in Res Medellín Alcalde; born 1740 in Cartagena.
iii. Félix Madrid-Moreno
iv. Simón Madrid-Moreno
v. Pbro José Antonio Madrid-Moreno
vi. Salvador Madrid-Moreno
vii. Ignacio Madrid-Moreno
viii. Pbro Carlos Madrid-Moreno

**582. Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal,** born 12 Mayo 1708 in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1164. Martín Alvarez-García** and **1165. María Ignacia Carvajal-y-Mejía**. He married **583. Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta** 7 Mayo 1741 in Rionegreo notario Rionegro.

**583. Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta,** born 18 Diciembre 1713 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1166. Francisco Tamayo-Piedrahíta** and **1167. Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta**.

Children of Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal and Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta are:

510 i. Francisco Alvarez-Tamayo, born 6 Abril 1744; died Unknown; married María Medina-Gutiérrez.
ii. Francisca Gregoria Alvarez-Tamayo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Vicente Escobar-Uribe; born in Envigado.
iii. Josefa María Alvarez-Tamayo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Francisco Jaramillo-Sánchez Unknown in Medellín res Hatoviejo; born Unknown in Hatoviejo; died Abt. 1809 in Medellín.
291 iv. María Alvarez-Tamayo, married Miguel Madrid-Moreno.
v. Segunda Alvarez-Tamayo, married Gregorio Uribe-Mejía-(hijo); born Unknown; died Unknown.

**584. Domingo Arango-Echeverri,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1168. José Eugenio Arango-Vélez** and **1169. María del-Carmen Echeverri-Echagüe**. He married **585. Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía**.

**585. Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía,** died Unknown. She was the daughter of **256. Vicente Uribe-Betancur** and **257. Juana Mejía-Mesa**.

Children of Domingo Arango-Echeverri and Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía are:

292 i. José Joaquín Arango-Uribe, married María Josefa Vélez-Rivera.
ii. María Justa Arango-Uribe

**586. Joaquín Vélez-Peláez** He was the son of **1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1173. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez**. He married **587. Mariana Rivera-Castillo**.

**587. Mariana Rivera-Castillo** She was the daughter of **1174. Francisco Solano-de-Ribera** and **1175. Mariana Calle**.

Child of Joaquín Vélez-Peláez and Mariana Rivera-Castillo is:

293 i. María Josefa Vélez-Rivera, married José Joaquín Arango-Uribe.

**588. Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **816. Miguel Jerónimo Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** and **817. Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez**. He married **589. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez**.

**589. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez** She was the daughter of **1178. Tomás Gómez-Arnedo** and **1179. María Alvarez-García**.

Children of Pedro Velásquez-Betancur and Antonia Gómez-Alvarez are:

304 i. José Antonio Velásquez-Toro, died 30 Mayo 1807 in Testó Medellín; married Micaela Tamayo-Peláez.
ii. Ma Rosa Velásquez-Gómez
iii. José Ignacio Velásquez-Gómez
294 iv. Vicente Velásquez-Gómez, married Ma Antonia Piedrahíta-Echeverri.
v. Francisco Miguel Velásquez-Gómez, married Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris.
vi. Nicolás Velásquez-Gómez

**590. Nicolás Piedrahíta-Velásquez,** born Unknown; died 1765 in Testó Medellín. He was the son of **1180. José Piedrahíta-Cobo** and **1181. Francisca Velásquez-Mejía**. He married **591. Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez**.

**591. Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez** She was the daughter of **578. Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **579. Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of Nicolás Piedrahíta-Velásquez and Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez are:

295 i. Ma Antonia Piedrahíta-Echeverri, married Vicente Velásquez-Gómez.
ii. Micaela Piedrahíta-Echeverri
iii. Nicolás Piedrahíta-Echeverri
iv. Ma Ignacia Piedrahíta-Echeverri
v. Francisco Piedrahíta-Echeverri, married Ignacia Mariaca-Gutiérrez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**592. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 21 Septiembre 1755 in Rionegro. He was the son of **1156. Pedro**

**Echeverri-Euguia** and **1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza**. He married **593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango** Unknown in Rionegro.

**593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 2 Enero 1770 in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1186. Toribio Gallón** and **1187. Olaya Arango-Zafra**.

Children of Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra and Juana Gallón-Arango are:

i. José Ignacio Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Bárbara Jaramillo-Ossa Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) María Ignacia Restrepo-Vélez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

296 ii. Juan Francisco Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ma Josefa Dueñas-Tobón.

490 iii. Felipe Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Rita Uribe-Echeverri.

474 iv. Joaquín Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; met (1) Juana Echeverri-Morales; married (2) Josefa Escobar-Cano.

v. Félix Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ma Josefa Pérez-Restrepo in Medelliín, Res Rionegro.

vi. Manuela Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Alonso José Restrepo-Vélez Unknown in Rionegro; born 1722 in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro.

vii. Isabel Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Francisco Javier Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. Cristóbal Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

x. Miguel Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

xi. Nicolasa Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

xii. Nicolás Echeverri-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**594. Pedro Dueñas** He married **595. Ma Antonia Tobón-Peláez**.

**595. Ma Antonia Tobón-Peláez**

Child of Pedro Dueñas and Ma Tobón-Peláez is:

297 i. Ma Josefa Dueñas-Tobón, married Juan Francisco Echeverri-Gallón.

**596. José Pablo Escobar-Peláez,** born 18 Diciembre 1727. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **597. Ma Josefa Angel-Uribe** 21 Octubre 1753.

**597. Ma Josefa Angel-Uribe,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1194. Ignacio Angel-Vásquez** and **1195. Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo**.

Children of José Escobar-Peláez and Ma Angel-Uribe are:

298 i. Juan Bautista Escobar-Angel, married Ma Luisa Restrepo-Vélez.

ii. José Pablo Escobar-Angel, married Ma Ignacia Vélez-Trujillo.
iii. Mercedes Escobar-Angel, married Francisco López-Hurtado.
iv. Lino Escobar-Angel

**598. Pedro José Restrepo-Betancur** He was the son of **1196. Francisco José Restrepo-Peláez** and **1197. Andrea Betancur-Alvarez**. He married **599. Margarita Vélez-Restrepo**.

**599. Margarita Vélez-Restrepo**

Child of Pedro Restrepo-Betancur and Margarita Vélez-Restrepo is:

299 i. Ma Luisa Restrepo-Vélez, married Juan Bautista Escobar-Angel.

**600. Carlos Gaviria-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1200. Carlos Gaviria-y-Tronconis** and **1201. Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez**. He married **601. Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa** 13 Julio 1717 in Medellín.

**601. Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1202. Pedro del-Mazo-Preciado** and **1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata**.

Children of Carlos Gaviria-Castrillón and Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa are:

i. Bárbara Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Sebastián Saldarriaga-Pérez.
ii. Carlos Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Catalina Jaramillo-Molina 13 Febrero 1751/52 in Medellin.
iii. Antonio Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
300 iv. Miguel Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Josefa Ochoa-Londoño Unknown in Medellín.
v. Andrea Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Gertrudis Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Rafael Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Manuela Gaviria-Mazo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**602. Juan Manuel Ochoa-Zapata,** born 1701 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1204. Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday** and **1205. Isabel Zapata-Serna**. He married **603. Juana Nicolasa Londoño-Castañeda** 1735 in Valle de Aburrá Res aguacatal.

**603. Juana Nicolasa Londoño-Castañeda,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1206. Antonio Londoño-Zapata** and **1207. María Javiera Castañeda-Atehortúa**.

Children of Juan Ochoa-Zapata and Juana Londoño-Castañeda are:

301 i. María Josefa Ochoa-Londoño, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Miguel Gaviria-Mazo Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Manuela Ochoa-Londoño, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Miguel Restrepo-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**610. Manuel Tamayo** He married **611. María Peláez**.
**611. María Peláez**

Child of Manuel Tamayo and María Peláez is:
305 i. Micaela Tamayo-Peláez, married José Antonio Velásquez-Toro.

**616. Juan José Maya-Acebedo** He was the son of **1232. Ventura Maya-Suárez** and **1233. Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos**. He married **617. María Alvarez-Lezcano**.

**617. María Alvarez-Lezcano,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **742. Mateo Alvarez-Tabares** and **743. Isabel Lezcano-Heredia**.

Children of Juan Maya-Acebedo and María Alvarez-Lezcano are:
308 i. Salvador Maya-Alvarez, married Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado.
ii. María Maya-Alvarez
iii. Manuel Maya-Alvarez

**618. Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata,** born 1705 in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 18 Abril 1762 in Envigado. He was the son of **1204. Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday** and **1205. Isabel Zapata-Serna**. He married **619. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata** 1738 in Valle de Aburrá.

**619. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Envigado. She was the daughter of **1098. Juan Tirado-Cabello** and **1099. Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo**.

Children of Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata and Ignacia Tirado-Zapata are:
309 i. Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado, married Salvador Maya-Alvarez.
ii. José Nicolás Ochoa-Tirado, born Abt. 1739 in Medellín; died Abt. 3 Agosto 1822 in Medellín; married (1) Josefa del-Valle-Fonnegra; met (2) Rosa Martínez-de-Ledesma; married (3) María Ignacia Vélez-Posada Unknown in Medellín res aguacatal; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. José Ignacio Ochoa-Tirado, born 1757; died Unknown; married (1) Bárbara Posada-Maurís; married (2) Rita Cadavid-Villegas.
iv. María Tomasa Ochoa-Tirado, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Eduardo Ochoa-Tirado, born Unknown; died Unknown.
336 vi. Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado, born 15 Enero 1746/47 in Envigado; died 3 Abril 1838 in Envigado; married (1) N Atehortúa; married (2) María Luisa Vélez-Posada 28 Enero 1769 in Medellín; married (3) María Ignacia Posada-Mauris 30 Diciembre 1781 in Medellín; married (4) María Jesús Escobar-Angel 12 Septiembre 1796 in Medellín; married (5) María Ignacia Arango-Roldán 17 Noviembre 1800 in Medellín.

vii. Ma Josefa Ochoa-Tirado, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Félix Gallón-Molina 4 Mayo 1769 in Medellin; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**620. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 25 Septiembre 1775 in Medellín. He was the son of **1240. Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **1241. Jerónima Alvarez-García**. He married **621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo** 21 Julio 1715 in Medellín.

**621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1242. Francisco Montoya-Gómez** and **1243. María Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of José Posada-Berdalles and Margarita Montoya-Restrepo are:

i. Jerónima Posada-Montoya, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Ignacio Vélez-Guerra Unknown in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Miguel Jerónimo Posada-Montoya, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Rosalía Mauris-Posada 1 Julio 1753 in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
310 iii. José Manuel Posada-Montoya, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Luisa Restrepo-Vélez Unknown in Medellín.
iv. Pbro José Antonio Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Ignacia Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Juana María Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Candelaria Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Micaela Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
427 ix. María Josefa Posada-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Lorenzo Restrepo-Vélez.

**622. Alonso José Restrepo-López,** born Unknown in Medellín; died 9 Enero 1773 in Medellín. He was the son of **1244. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez** and **1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal**. He married **623. Ana María Vélez-Toro** 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín.

**623. Ana María Vélez-Toro,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

Children of Alonso Restrepo-López and Ana Vélez-Toro are:

i. Alonso José Restrepo-Vélez, born 1722 in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Manuela Echeverri-Gallón Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
ii. Luis Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Hipólita Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Marcela Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Marcos Pérez-Tazón-de-Rivilla 1749 in Medellín.
v. Agustín Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
311 vi. María Luisa Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Manuel Posada-Montoya Unknown in Medellín.
vii. Joaquín Restrepo-Vélez-de-R, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Juan José Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Encarnación Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
374 x. J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez, born 14 Julio 1731 in Medellín; died Unknown; married Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata.
xi. María Ignacia Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Ignacio Echeverri-Gallón Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín.
xii. Javier Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Tomasa Escobar-Peláez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**632. Carlos Facio-y-Ortega,** born in Santamaría, España. He married **633. Isabel Gertrudis Lince**.

**633. Isabel Gertrudis Lince**

Child of Carlos Facio-y-Ortega and Isabel Lince is:
316 i. Jacobo Facio-Lince-Lince, married (1) Margarita Lince-Vasco; married (2) María Jesús Lotero-García.

**634. Juan José Lotero-Velásquez** He married **635. Bernarda García**.

**635. Bernarda García,** born in Medellín.

Child of Juan Lotero-Velásquez and Bernarda García is:
317 i. María Jesús Lotero-García, married Jacobo Facio-Lince-Lince.

**648. José Lorenzo Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro,** died 1727 in Medellín. He was the son of **1296. Domingo Ruiz-Cortinez** and **1297. Juana Toro-Alzate**. He married **649. María Restrepo-Montoya**.

**649. María Restrepo-Montoya** She was the daughter of **1298. Francisco Restrepo** and **1299. Nicolasa Montoya**.

Child of José Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro and María Restrepo-Montoya is:
324 i. José Antonio Ruiz-Cortinez-Restrepo, married Ma Luisa Vélez-Arango in Res Aná.

**650. Carlos José Vélez-Gómez** He was the son of **1300. José Antonio Vélez-Peláez** and **1301. Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez**. He married **651. Rosalía Arango-Peláez**.

**651. Rosalía Arango-Peláez** She was the daughter of **1302. Fernando Antonio Arango-Vélez** and **1303. Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri**.

Child of Carlos Vélez-Gómez and Rosalía Arango-Peláez is:

325 i. Ma Luisa Vélez-Arango, married José Antonio Ruiz-Cortinez-Restrepo in Res Aná.

**652. José Antonio Gutiérrez-Vallejo,** born 1719 in Rionegro. He married **653. Jerónima Jiménez-Duque** 1740 in Marinilla.

**653. Jerónima Jiménez-Duque**

Children of José Gutiérrez-Vallejo and Jerónima Jiménez-Duque are:

326 i. Pedro Pablo Gutiérrez-Jiménez, born 1754 in Marinilla; married Ma Bibiana Salazar-Monsalve in Fundadres Abejorral.
ii. Ma Josefa Gutiérrez-Jiménez
iii. José Domingo Gutiérrez-Jiménez
iv. Felipe Santiago Gutiérrez-Jiménez

**654. Juan Ignacio Salazar-Henao,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1308. Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo** and **1309. Juana Henao-Losada**. He married **655. Salvadora Monsalve-González** in Residió en Marinilla.

**655. Salvadora Monsalve-González**

Children of Juan Salazar-Henao and Salvadora Monsalve-González are:

i. María Irene Salazar-Monsalve, married José Antonio Viana-hn.
ii. Melchor Salazar-Monsalve
iii. Nicolás Salazar-Monsalve
iv. José Ignacio Salazar-Monsalve
v. Antonio Salazar-Monsalve
vi. Manuel Salazar-Monsalve
vii. María Rosalía Salazar-Monsalve
viii. Mariana Salazar-Monsalve
ix. Juana Salazar-Monsalve
x. Bruno Salazar-Monsalve

327 xi. Ma Bibiana Salazar-Monsalve, married Pedro Pablo Gutiérrez-Jiménez in Fundadres Abejorral.

xii. Tomasa Salazar-Monsalve

**658. Francisco González-Medina** He was the son of **1316. José González-Tazón** and **1317. Ana María Medina-Gutiérrez**. He married **659. Ma Freliciana del-Carmen Mejía-Montoya** 7 Enero 1771 in Rionegro.

**659. Ma Freliciana del-Carmen Mejía-Montoya,** born 26 Octubre 1746 in Rionegro; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **912. José Santiago Mejía-Gutiérrez** and **913. Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez**.

Children of Francisco González-Medina and Ma Mejía-Montoya are:

329 i. María del Carmen González-Mejía, married José Vicente Uribe-Echeverri in El Retiro.
ii. Aquilino González-Mejía, married Mercedes González-Ospina.

**660. Miguel Montoya-Peláez,** died Unknown. He was the son of **714. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo** and **715. María Peláez-Graciano**. He married **661. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán**.

**661. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán** She was the daughter of **1322. Francisco Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1323. Agustina Roldán-Peláez**.

Children of Miguel Montoya-Peláez and Ana Vélez-Roldán are:
478 i. José Ignacio Montoya-Vélez, married Mariana Calle-Vélez.
330 ii. Salvador Montoya-Vélez, married Josefa Restrepo-Toro.
378 iii. Félix Javier Montoya-Vélez, married Mariana Escobar-Moreno.
iv. Angela Ma Montoya-Vélez, married Lorenzo Restrepo-Escobar.
v. Juliana Montoya-Vélez, born in Medellín; married Patricio Correa-Díaz.

**674. Miguel Jerónimo Posada-Montoya,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **620. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo**. He married **675. Rosalía Mauris-Posada** 1 Julio 1753 in Medellín.

**675. Rosalía Mauris-Posada,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1350. Manuel Mauris-López** and **1351. Liberata Posada-Berdalles**.

Children of Miguel Posada-Montoya and Rosalía Mauris-Posada are:
i. Bábara Posada-Mauris, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. José Ramón Posada-Mauris, born 23 Abril 1756; died Unknown.
338 iii. José Ignacio Posada-Mauris, born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 3 Noviembre 1807 in Medellín; married (1) Rita Montoya-Restrepo 15 Noviembre 1797 in Medellín; married (2) María Rosalía Josefa Ochoa-Vélez 27 Noviembre 1781 in Medellín.
iv. María Micaela Posada-Mauris, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Miguel Trujillo-Vélez 1781; died 1810 in Testó.
v. María Antonia Posada-Mauris, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan de Carrasquilla-y-Monje 27 Febrero 1795 in Medelliín; born 10 Febrero 1762 in Sn Lucar de Barrameda, Andalucía; died 1840 in Medellin.
vi. José Antonio Posada-Mauris, born Unknown; died Unknown.
337 vii. María Ignacia Posada-Mauris, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Envigado; married Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado 30 Diciembre 1781 in Medellín.

**678. José Nicolás Ochoa-Tirado,** born Abt. 1739 in Medellín; died Abt. 3 Agosto 1822 in Medellín. He was the son of **618. Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata** and

**619. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata**. He married **679. María Ignacia Vélez-Posada** Unknown in Medellín res aguacatal.

**679. María Ignacia Vélez-Posada,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1358. José Ignacio Vélez-Guerra** and **1359. Jerónima Posada-Montoya**.

Children of José Ochoa-Tirado and María Vélez-Posada are:

i. José Joaquín Ochoa-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Rita Ochoa-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Nicolás Ochoa-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; met (1) Rosa Martínez; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Petronila Piedrahíta-Mariaca Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (3) Josefa Abad-del-Valle Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
339 iv. María Rosalía Josefa Ochoa-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Ignacio Posada-Mauris 27 Noviembre 1781 in Medellín.

**682. Cristóbal Uribe-Sánchez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1364. Juan Vicente Uribe-Restrepo** and **1365. Juana Sánchez-Arroyave**. He married **683. María Antonia Trujillo-Vélez**.

**683. María Antonia Trujillo-Vélez** She was the daughter of **372. Juan José Trujillo-Mallén** and **373. Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo**.

Child of Cristóbal Uribe-Sánchez and María Trujillo-Vélez is:

341 i. Ma Josefa Uribe-Trujillo, married Esteban González-Vélez in Res Aguacatal.

**684. Manuel José Escobar-Angel** He was the son of **1368. Manuel Escobar-Peláez** and **1369. Micaela Angel-Uribe**. He married **685. Juana Ma Uribe-Vélez**.

**685. Juana Ma Uribe-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1370. Antonio Uribe-Sánchez** and **1371. Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo**.

Children of Manuel Escobar-Angel and Juana Uribe-Vélez are:

342 i. José Antonio Escobar-Uribe, died 2 Julio 1832 in Testo; married Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez in Res Aguacatal.
ii. Miguel Escobar-Uribe
iii. Joaquín Escobar-Uribe
iv. Luis Escobar-Uribe

**686. Francisco Miguel Velásquez-Gómez** He was the son of **588. Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur** and **589. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez**. He married **687. Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris**.

**687. Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris** She was the daughter of **1374. Diego Alvarez-González** and **1375. Tomasa Mauris-de Posada**.

Children of Francisco Velásquez-Gómez and Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris are:

i. Dolores Velásquez-Alvarez, married José Ignacio Uribe-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. José María Velásquez-Alvarez
343 iii. Lucía Velásquez-Alvarez, married José Antonio Escobar-Uribe in Res Aguacatal.
iv. Petronila Velásquez-Alvarez
v. Juana Velásquez-Alvarez

**704. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría,** born 14 Marzo 1655/56; died in Villa de la Candelaria. He was the son of **1408. Juan de-Uribe-Echavarría** and **1409. Catalina de-Ugarte**. He married **705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez** 15 Octubre 1685 in Villa de la Candelaria.

**705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1154. Marcos López-de-Restrepo** and **1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**.

Children of Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría and Ana Restrepo-Peláez are:

i. Juan Uribe-Restrepo, born Abt. 1686 in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 1728 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) María Josefa Betancur-Moreto in Santafé de Antioquia; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) María López-de-Idarraga-Hernandez.
352 ii. Martín Uribe-Restrepo, born 1 Noviembre 1690 in Villa de la Candelaria; died Unknown in Villa de la Candelaria; married Ana María Martínez-Peláez 2 Enero 1714/15 in Medellín.
iii. Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ignacio Angel-Vásquez 3 Julio 1720 in Medellín; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.
iv. Juan Vicente Uribe-Restrepo, born 1 Junio 1700 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juana Sánchez-Arroyave 27 Febrero 1723/24 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.
v. Catalina Uribe-Restrepo, born Unknown.

**706. Francisco Martínez-Gutiérrez-de-Campa,** born in Cos,Asturias. He was the son of **1412. Francisco Martínez** and **1413. Juliana Gutiérrez-de-la-Campa**. He married **707. Agueda María Peláez-Benítez** 2 Noviembre 1688.

**707. Agueda María Peláez-Benítez** She was the daughter of **1414. Nicolás Peláez-Cámara** and **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**.

Children of Francisco Martínez-Gutiérrez-de-Campa and Agueda Peláez-Benítez are:

i. Francisco Martínez-Peláez

ii. José Nicolás Martínez-Peláez, married Jerónima Palacio-Vélez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Juana Martínez-Peláez
353 iv. Ana María Martínez-Peláez, married Martín Uribe-Restrepo 2 Enero 1714/15 in Medellín.

**708. Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1156. Pedro Echeverri-Euguia** and **1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza**. He married **709. Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo** 19 Octubre 1697 in Medellín.

**709. Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1418. José Echagüe-y-Andia** and **1419. Gregoria de-Angulo-Sotomayor**.

Children of Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra and Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo are:

i. Miguel Echeverri-Echagüe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ignacia Botero-Mejía; born Unknown; died Unknown.
354 ii. Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe, born 3 Marzo 1702/03 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez 27 Agosto 1739 in Medellín.
iii. María del-Carmen Echeverri-Echagüe, born 10 Febrero 1701/02 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Eugenio Arango-Vélez 1715 in Rionegro; born Julio 1697 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
iv. Gregoria Echeverri-Echagüe, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juan Gregorio Isaza-Atuesta Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
v. Catalina Echeverri-Echagüe, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Josefa Echeverri-Echagüe
vii. Bernardo Echeverri-Echagüe, born 1702.
viii. Tomasa Echeverri-Echagüe
ix. Juana Ma Echeverri-Echagüe, born 1716.
x. Francisco Javier Echeverri-Echagüe
xi. Gertrudis Echeverri-Echagüe, married Miguel Jerónimo López.
xii. Juan Bautista Echeverri-Echagüe
xiii. Nicolás Javier Echeverri-Echagüe

**710. José Ignacio de-Villa-Centeno,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1420. Toribio de-Villa-Posada** and **1421. Juana María de-Centeno-Hidalgo**. He married **711. Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres** 12 Noviembre 1714 in Medellín.

**711. Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **994. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo** and **995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra**.

Children of José de-Villa-Centeno and Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres are:

i. Ignacio Cayetano Villa-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Ignacia Uribe-Martínez 7 Octubre 1748 in Medellín, Envigado.

355 ii. Manuela Villa-Gutiérrez, born 1715 in Medellín; died 1771 in Testó Malpaso Tablazo Rionegro; married Ignacio Javier Echeverri-y-Echagüe 27 Agosto 1739 in Medellín.

iii. Nicolás Villa-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**712. José Tomás Restrepo,** born 1679 in Medellín-bautizado; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1424. Juan Ambrosio Restrepo-Peláez** and **1425. La-Negra Pacha-(Pachita)**. He married **713. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita)** 1720 in Medellín.

**713. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita),** born 1699 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1426. José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez** and **1427. Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal**.

Children of José Restrepo and Lorenza Zamora-(expósita) are:

356 i. Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Casilda Montoya-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Ignacio Restrepo-Zamora, born Unknown; died Unknown.

410 iii. José Antonio Restrepo-Zamora, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Mariana Vásquez-Montoya; married (2) Josefa Mallén-Peláez.

363 iv. Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Benito Estanislao Toro-Alzate.

v. Nicolás Restrepo-Zamora, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Antonio Restrepo Zamora, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**714. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. He was the son of **1242. Francisco Montoya-Gómez** and **1243. María Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **715. María Peláez-Graciano** 7 Octubre 1719 in Medellín.

**715. María Peláez-Graciano,** born 1689 in Medellín; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**.

Children of Miguel Montoya-Restrepo and María Peláez-Graciano are:

i. José María Montoya-Peláez, married Gregoria Vélez-Roldán.

357 ii. Casilda Montoya-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Eugenio Restrepo-Zamora Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Santiago Mejía-Gutiérrez 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín; born 1713 in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

iv. Ignacia Montoya-Peláez, died Unknown; married Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín libro III; born Unknown; died 24 Febrero 1777 in Rionegro.
v. Miguel Montoya-Peláez, died Unknown; married Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán.

**716. José Luis Toro-Cárdenas,** born 1726. He was the son of **1432. Fernando Toro-Escobar** and **1433. Ma Olga Cárdenas-Jaramillo**. He married **717. Bárbara Fernández** 1740 in Medelliín.

**717. Bárbara Fernández**

Children of José Toro-Cárdenas and Bárbara Fernández are:

358 i. José Fernando Toro-Fernández, married Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga.
ii. Vicente Toro-Fernández, married Ignacia Chavarriaga-Mejía.
iii. José Ignacio Toro-Fernández

**718. Jerónimo Prieto** He married **719. Juana Rita de-León-Zuluaga**.

**719. Juana Rita de-León-Zuluaga**

Child of Jerónimo Prieto and Juana de-León-Zuluaga is:

359 i. Rosa Prieto-Zuluaga, married José Fernando Toro-Fernández.

**724. Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1448. Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez** and **1449. Ana María Peláez-Benítez**. He married **725. Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur** Unknown in Medellín.

**725. Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1450. Juan Alzate-Olais** and **1451. Mariana Betancur-Alvarez**.

Children of Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez and Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur are:

i. José Ignacio Toro-Alzate, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Montoya-Molina 1733.
ii. Juana Toro-Alzate, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Domingo Ruiz-Cortinez 1 Mayo 1707; born in Burgos, España.
iii. Javier Toro-Alzate, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Ignacia González-Gómez.
iv. Manuela Toro-Alzate, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonio González-Gómez 1717; born Unknown; died Unknown.

362 v. José Benito Estanislao Toro-Alzate, born Mayo 1717 in Medellín; died Unknown; married (1) Juana Josefa González; married (2) Lorenza Restrepo-Zamora.

**740. José-de-Casas-Murillo** He married **741. María Antonia Ciceros**.

**741. María Antonia Ciceros,** born Unknown in Córdoba, España; died Unknown in Córdoba, España.

Child of José-de-Casas-Murillo and María Ciceros is:

370 i. Isidoro Casas-Murillo, born in Cordoba-España vino; married Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano 1689.

**742. Mateo Alvarez-Tabares,** born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 6 Enero 1687/88 in Medellín. He was the son of **1484. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga**. He married **743. Isabel Lezcano-Heredia** in Medellín.

**743. Isabel Lezcano-Heredia,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1486. José de-Lezcano-y-Taborda** and **1487. Catalina de-Heredia**.

Children of Mateo Alvarez-Tabares and Isabel Lezcano-Heredia are:

i. Mateo Alvarez-Lezcano, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Andrea Angel-de-la-Guerra-Aguiar Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

More About Mateo Alvarez-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Tesorero de Medellín, por muchos años.

ii. Carlos Alvarez-Lezcano, born in Medellín; died Abt. 22 Agosto 1750 in Medellín; married Tomasa Perpetua García-de-la-Sierra Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

371 iii. Isabel Alvarez-Lezcano, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Isidoro Casas-Murillo 1689; married (2) Isidoro de-Casas-Murillo 28 Septiembre 1698 in Medellín.

iv. José Alvarez-Lezcano, died Unknown.

v. Matías Alvarez-Lezcano

vi. Diego Alvarez-Lezcano, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Diego Alvarez-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Sacerdote.

vii. María Alvarez-Lezcano, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan José Maya-Acebedo.

**744. Alonso Trujillo-Salvago,** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera,Cádiz, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1488. Alonso Trujillo** and **1489. Isabel Salvago**. He married **745. Gertrudis Mallén-López** 22 Mayo 1720 in Medellín Vino X 1690.

**745. Gertrudis Mallén-López,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1490. Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado** and **1491. María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal**.

More About Alonso Trujillo-Salvago:

Burial: Vivió 112 años 6 meses 17 días

Children of Alonso Trujillo-Salvago and Gertrudis Mallén-López are:

372 i. Juan José Trujillo-Mallén, born 24 Junio 1722; died Unknown; married Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo 6 Abril 1747 in Res. Medellín.

ii. María Josefa Trujillo-Mallén, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez in Res.Hatoviejo; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Isabel Trujillo-Mallén, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo; married Mateo Peláez-Gómez Unknown in Medellín res Hatoviejo; born in Hatoviejo; died Unknown in Hatoviejo.

**746. José Pablo Vélez-Toro,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**. He married **747. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López** Unknown in Medellín.

**747. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1244. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez** and **1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal**.

Children of José Vélez-Toro and Ma Restrepo-López are:

i. Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Antonio Uribe-Sánchez 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Cristóbal Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) María Antonia Calle 1753 in Medellín; married (2) María Antonia Calle-Sánchez 4 Noviembre 1753 in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Francisca Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Isaza-Pérez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iv. José Ignacio Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Josefa Velásquez.

v. Margarita Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. María Antonia Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

373 vii. Ma delas Nieves Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan José Trujillo-Mallén 6 Abril 1747 in Res. Medellín.

viii. Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Miguel Calle-Sánchez 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín; died Unknown.

**750. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Molina,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1500. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Palacios-Serna** and **1501. Ursula Molina-Beltrán**. He married **751. Lorenza Zapata-Serna**.

**751. Lorenza Zapata-Serna,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1502. Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** and **1503. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez**.

Children of Juan Puerta-Molina and Lorenza Zapata-Serna are:

i. Ursula Puerta-Zapata, married Ignacio Javier Arango-Echeverri; born 3 Agosto 1716; died Unknown.
ii. Juana María Puerta-Zapata, married Francisco de-Burgos.
iii. José Puerta-Zapata, married Catalina Muñoz-Madrigal.
iv. Teresa Puerta-Zapata
375 v. Ma Antonia Puerta-Zapata, married J Ignacio Miguel Restrepo-Vélez.

**758. Fco Miguel Escobar-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **759. Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez**.

**759. Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1162. José Martín Moreno-Balcázar** and **1163. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía**.

Children of Fco Escobar-Peláez and Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez are:

379 i. Mariana Escobar-Moreno, married Félix Javier Montoya-Vélez.
ii. José Gabriel Escobar-Moreno, married María Josefa Montoya-Restrepo; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Félix Escobar-Moreno
iv. Ignacio Escobar-Moreno
v. Hermógenes Escobar-Moreno

**772. Francisco Cataño-Ponce-de-León,** born in Arce, Alcocer, España. He married **773. María Castrillón-Vásquez**.

**773. María Castrillón-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1546. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia** and **1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa**.

Children of Francisco Cataño-Ponce-de-León and María Castrillón-Vásquez are:

386 i. José Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón, married María Alzate.
ii. Vicente Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón
iii. Margarita Cataño-Ponce-de-León-Castrillón

**780. Martín Leonardo Alzate-Betancur,** born Abt. 1678; died 1735 in Rionegro. He was the son of **1450. Juan Alzate-Olais** and **1451. Mariana Betancur-Alvarez**. He married **781. Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo** 1704 in Medellín,luego Rionegro.

**781. Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo** She was the daughter of **1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña** and **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Martín Alzate-Betancur and Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo are:

i. María Amancia Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña, married Pedro Henao-Giraldo; born 1695; died 1745 in la mosca.
ii. Mariana Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo, married (1) Esteban Montoya-Giraldo; died 1737; married (2) Juan de Diós Morales-Silva?; born in Honda, vecino Rionegro.
390 iii. Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo, married (1) María Luisa Orozco-Castaño 1731 in Marinilla, 10 hijos; married (2) Ignacia Granda-Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa 1756 in Medellín.
iv. Ma Dámasa Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña, born 1706.
v. Fernando Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña, born 1722.
vi. Marcos Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo, died 1746 in Marinilla; married Ma Catalina Salazar-Hernandez 1733 in Seis hijos.

**782. Santiago Orozco-Ramírez** He married **783. Ma Magdalena Castaño-Duque**.

**783. Ma Magdalena Castaño-Duque**

Children of Santiago Orozco-Ramírez and Ma Castaño-Duque are:

391 i. María Luisa Orozco-Castaño, born Abt. 1719; married Juan Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Árnedo 1731 in Marinilla, 10 hijos.
ii. Ma Juana Páula Orozco-Castaño, born 1713 in Rionegro; married Santiago Giraldo-Henao; born 18 Agosto 1698.
iii. Juana Josefa Orozco-Castaño, married Bartolomé Arias-Osorio 1726 in Marinilla, 13 hijos; died 1770.

More About Bartolomé Arias-Osorio:
Burial: El Mozo

**784. Eduardo de-Estrada-Valdés** He was the son of **1568. Antonio de-Estrada-y-Zebos** and **1569. Juana Antonia Ma de-Valdés**. He married **785. Ana Leonin de-Estrada**.

**785. Ana Leonin de-Estrada**

Child of Eduardo de-Estrada-Valdés and Ana de-Estrada is:

392 i. Francisco Leonín de-Estrada, born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; married María Francisca González-de-Zerdio Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España.

**788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández,** born Abt. 1606 in Santafé de Bogotá; died 1676 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1576. Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos** and **1577. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa**. He married **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal** Abt. 1634.

**789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal,** born 1617 in Santafé de Bogotá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1578. Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara** and **1579. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza"**.

Children of Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández and Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal are:

i. Nicolás Peláez-Cámara, born in Valle de Aburrá; died 27 Noviembre 1671 in Valle de Aburrá; married Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares 12 Agosto 1662 in Sitio de Aná; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Francisco Peláez-Cámara, born in Velle de Aburrá; died 1717 in testó Medellín; met (1) Jerónima Góez-Aguirre; married (2) María Graciano-de-Ocampo Abt. 1663 in Valle de Aburrá.

iii. Juana María Peláez-Cámara, married Jacinto Torres-Moscoso 1663 in Sitio de Aná; born in Mariquita.

iv. María Josefa Peláez-Cámara, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married José Moreto 5 Julio 1669 in Valle de Aburrá; born in Santafé de Bogotá.

394 v. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara, born in Valle de Aburrá; died 1712 in testó Valle de Aburrá; married María Teresa Vélez-Toro 8 Mayo 1689 in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Isabel Peláez-Cámara, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Nieto 4 Diciembre 1678 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

vii. Ana María Peláez-Cámara, born 1638 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married (1) Francisco Forero; married (2) José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez Unknown in Medellín; born in villa de Matamoros, España; died Abt. 1695 in Medellín.

More About José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez:
Fact 1: De los fundadores de Medellín.
Fact 2: Testó el 10 02 1685 (1695).
Fact 3: Alguacil Mayor 1668, 1690.

viii. Matías Peláez-Cámara, died Abt. 1659.

ix. Jerónimo Peláez-Cámara, died Abt. 1659.

x. Juan Peláez-Cámara, born 1636.

xi. María Peláez-Cámara, born 1638.

xii. Mencia Peláez-Cámara, married Fco Fernández-Porras-y-Soto 1665 in Sitio de Aná; born in Mariquita.

**790. Juan Vélez,** born 8 Abril 1649 in Asturias, España; died Abt. Abril 1733 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1580. Domingo Vélez** and **1581. María de-Rivero-Santibáñez**. He married **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez** 4 Mayo 1670 in Capilla de Aná, Valle de Aburrá.

**791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1582. Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata** and **1583. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**.

Children of Juan Vélez and Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez are:

i. Gertrudis Vélez-Toro, born 11 Enero 1673/74 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra 19 Septiembre 1694 in Medellín; born 1670 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Juana de-la-Rosa Vélez-Toro, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga 2 Octubre 1701 in Medellín; born Unknown in Flor, Lema, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín.

More About Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga:
Burial: Nota : no es hijo de Francisco

iii. Francisca Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Andrea Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Domingo Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Tomasa Peláez-Restrepo.

vi. Francisco Javier Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died 1745 in Testo Medellín; married Agustina Roldán-Peláez 20 Febrero 1717/18 in Medellín; died Unknown.

vii. Catalina Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Domingo Maya-Acebedo.

viii. José Pablo Vélez-Toro, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Tomasa Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla; married (2) Lucía Gómez-Gil Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (3) Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

ix. Ana María Vélez-Toro, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Alonso José Restrepo-López 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died 9 Enero 1773 in Medellín.

x. Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pedro José Restrepo-López 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

xi. Manuel Salvador Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

xii. Juan Vélez-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

395 xiii. María Teresa Vélez-Toro, born Abril 1672 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara 8 Mayo 1689 in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Juan Pérez-Calle 19 Marzo 1702/03 in Medellín.

xiv. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro, born 31 Julio 1690 in Valle de Aburrá; died Septiembre 1752 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano 14 Enero 1713/14 in Valle de Aburrá; born 1681 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez 1 Julio 1720 in Valle de Aburrá; born in valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (3) Manuela Ochoa-Zapata 14 Mayo 1747 in Valle de Aburrá; born 1711 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**792. Andrés Fernández-de-Córdoba** He married **793. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Salamanca**.

**793. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Salamanca** She was the daughter of **1586. Juan Rodríguez-de-Salamanca** and **1587. Manuela Hurtado-de-Hurrisola**.

Child of Andrés Fernández-de-Córdoba and Teresa Rodríguez-de-Salamanca is:

396 i. Andrés Laureano Fernández-de-Córdoba, born 11 Julio 1679 in Sevilla,España; married Petronila Tobón-Mesa Abt. 1701.

**794. Francisco Benítez-Tobón-Zarza,** born in Jerez de la Frontera. He was the son of **1588. Benito Sánchez-de-Tobón** and **1589. Juana Gutiérrez-Colmenero**. He married **795. Antonia Mesa-Vibancos**.

**795. Antonia Mesa-Vibancos,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1590. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio** and **1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Francisco Benítez-Tobón-Zarza and Antonia Mesa-Vibancos are:

i. Francisco Tobón-Mesa, married María Ignacia González-de-Castro-Mesa 1702 in Primos hermanos; died Unknown.
ii. Jerónimo Tobón-Mesa, born 1679 in Medellin; married Máxima Mesa-Chavarriaga; born 3 Marzo 1719/20.
iii. Leonor Tobón-Mesa

397 iv. Petronila Tobón-Mesa, married Andrés Laureano Fernández-de-Córdoba Abt. 1701.

v. Ma Ignacia Tobón-Mesa
vi. Juan Tobón-Mesa

**796. Clemente Mesa-Vibancos,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1590. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio** and **1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente**. He married **797. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez** in Res Fontidueño.

**797. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1594. Antonio Montoya-Ortiz** and **1595. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña**.

Children of Clemente Mesa-Vibancos and Gregoria Montoya-Gómez are:

398 i. Juan Mesa-Montoya, married Mencia Rosa Peláez-Vélez 1713.
ii. Andres Mesa-Montoya, married Margarita Ludgarda Restrepo-Peláez 12 Febrero 1712/13 in Medelliín; died Unknown.
iii. Catalina Mesa-Montoya
iv. Juana María Mesa-Montoya
v. Fernando Mesa-Montoya, married María Sierra-Restrepo.
vi. Clemente Mesa-Montoya, married Juana Manuela Peláez-Vélez; born 1704.

**800. Juan Ramírez-Crespo** He was the son of **1600. Jerónimo Ramírez-Idarraga** and **1601. Leonor Crespo**. He married **801. Lucía Osorio-Ramírez** 22 Mayo 1697 in Medellín.

**801. Lucía Osorio-Ramírez** She was the daughter of **1602. Francisco Osorio** and **1603. Francisca Ramírez**.

Children of Juan Ramírez-Crespo and Lucía Osorio-Ramírez are:

400 i. Ignacio Ramírez-Osorio, born 19 Noviembre 1697 in Medellín; married Teresa Jimenez-Duque.

ii. Juan José Ignacio Hibrión Ramírez-Osorio, born 19 Noviembre 1697 in Medellin; died 1777 in Testó Marinilla; married (1) Josefa Jiménez-Duque

iii. Angela Gertrudis Ramírez-Osorio, married Romualdo Jiménez-Duque.

**802. Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez,** born 8 Diciembre 1680 in Medellín; died 6 Mayo 1738. He was the son of **1604. Juan Jiménez-Fajardo** and **1605. María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga**. He married **803. María Isabel Duque-Heredia** 22 Febrero 1701/02 in Rionegro.

**803. María Isabel Duque-Heredia,** born Unknown; died 1763. She was the daughter of **1606. Juan Duque-de-Estrada-hn** and **1607. Juana Josefa Heredia-Ramírez-hn**.

Child of Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez is:

Children of Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez and María Duque-Heredia are:

i. Lucía Jiménez-Duque, married Pedro José Gómez-Betancur 4 Agosto 1728 in Marinilla; born Diciembre 1705 in Marinilla.

ii. Jerónima Jimenez-Duque, married Juan Antonio Gómez-Betancur 4 Agosto 1728 in Marinilla; born Marzo 1703/04 in Socorro.

iii. Pablo Jimenez-Duque, married Juana Villegas-Restrepo.

iv. María Jiménez-Duque, married (1) Manuel Toro-Herrera; married (2) Pedro Ocampo-Giraldo Julio 1725 in El grán Padrón de Marinilla; born Abt. 1698; died 1766 in Testo.

v. Juan Bautista Jimenez-Duque, born 4 Julio 1726 in Marinilla; died 28 Noviembre 1801 in Marinilla; married María Ignacia Zuluaga-Montoya 10 Junio 1747 in Marinilla; died 1795.

vi. Bonifacio Jimenez-Duque, married Ma Ignacia Serna-López-de-Idárraga.

vii. María Paula Jimenez-Duque

viii. Pedro Jimenez-Duque

ix. Francisco Jimenez-Duque

x. María Ignacia Jimenez-Duque

401 xi. Teresa Jimenez-Duque, married Ignacio Ramírez-Osorio.

xii. Romualdo Jiménez-Duque, married (1) Angela Gertrudis Ramírez-Osorio; married (2) María Candelaria Betancur-Tello-de-Meneses in Medelliín, Res Itagui y Envigado.

xiii. Josefa Jiménez-Duque, married Juan José Ignacio Hibrión Ramírez-Osorio; born 19 Noviembre 1697 in Medellin; died 1777 in Testó Marinilla.
xiv. Juana Jiménez-Duque, married (1) Juan Giraldo-Muñoz; married (2) Javier Gómez-Betancur.
xv. Pbro José Jiménez-Duque, met Ana María Gonzalez-Tazón.
xvi. Marcela Jiménez-Duque, married (1) José de-los-Ríos; married (2) José Orozco-López-de-Arellano.
xvii. Isabel Jiménez-Duque, married Pedro Ignacio Betancur-Tello-de-Meneses in Res Itagui.
xviii. Pbro Fabián Sebastián Jiménez-Duque
xix. Bernarda Basilia Jiménez-Duque, married José Miguel Aristizábal-Arbeláez; born in San Jerónimo.

**804. Manuel de-León-Zuloaga** He was the son of **1608. Andres de-León-Zuloaga** and **1609. Agustina Rosa Yepes-Benitez**. He married **805. Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo** in Marinilla.

**805. Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1610. Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya** and **1611. Ana Giraldo-Muñoz**.

Children of Manuel de-León-Zuloaga and Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo are:

i. José Ignacio Zuluaga-Montoya
ii. José Nicolás Zuluaga-Montoya
iii. Josefa Zuluaga-Montoya, married José Antonio Hoyos-Villegas; born 1729 in Marinilla.
iv. Bárbara Zuluaga-Montoya, married Diego Gómez-Jiménez.
v. María Teresa Zuluaga-Montoya, married (1) Matías Gómez-Jimenez; died in Testó 1779 Marinilla; married (2) Miguel Alzate-Orozco 1759 in Marinilla; born 1737 in Medellín.
vi. Rita Zuluaga-Montoya, married Luis Bernardo Hoyos-Villegas; born 1734.
vii. Francisco Javier Andrés Zuluaga-Montoya, born 1742; married María Andrea Gómez-Jimenez; born 1753.
viii. Antonio Zuluaga-Montoya
ix. Fermín Zuluaga-Montoya
402 x. Miguel Zuluaga-Montoya, married Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez.

**806. Miguel Salazar-Henao,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1308. Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo** and **1309. Juana Henao-Losada**. He married **807. María Hernández-Giraldo**.

**807. María Hernández-Giraldo** She was the daughter of **1614. Juan Hernandez** and **1615. María Flor Giraldo**.

Children of Miguel Salazar-Henao and María Hernández-Giraldo are:

i. Juan Ignacio Salazar-Hernandez
403 ii. Rosalía Salazar-Hernandez, married Miguel Zuluaga-Montoya.
iii. María Antonia Salazar-Hernandez

iv. Juan Bautista Salazar-Hernandez
v. Ma Catalina Salazar-Hernandez, met (1) Pbro Juan Miguel Duque-Salazar in primos hermanos; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Marcos Alzate-Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo 1733 in Seis hijos; died 1746 in Marinilla.

**816. Miguel Jerónimo Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 17 Junio 1734 in Medellín. He was the son of **1632. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera** and **1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra**. He married **817. Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez** Unknown in Medellín.

**817. Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco** and **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares**.

Children of Miguel Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra and Barbara Betancur-Alvarez are:

i. José Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) María Teresa Calle-Vélez in Res Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Leonor García-Gómez 2 Febrero 1725/26 in Antioquia.
ii. Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez.
iii. María Josefa Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan José Lotero-Vélez; born in Segovia, España; died in Testó 1747-Medellín.
iv. Bárbara Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Agustina Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Carlos Velásquez-Betancur, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Josefa Sánchez-Arroyave 27 Enero 1739/40 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
408 vii. Francisco Velásquez-Betancur, married María Antonia Calle-Vélez.

**818. Juan Pérez-Calle,** born Unknown in Armaño, León, España; died 8 Agosto 1750 in Medellín. He was the son of **1636. Juan Pérez-de-Palacios** and **1637. Angela Calle-y-Estrada**. He married **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro** 19 Marzo 1702/03 in Medellín.

**395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro,** born Abril 1672 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

More About María Teresa Vélez-Toro:
Burial: El Mozo

Children of Juan Pérez-Calle and María Vélez-Toro are:

i. Francisco Angel Calle-Vélez, born in Medellín; died Abt. 28 Septiembre 1770 in Medellín; married Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave in Medellín; born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín.
ii. Francisco Javier Calle-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Ignacio Calle-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Juan José Calle-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
409 v. María Antonia Calle-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Velásquez-Betancur.
vi. María Teresa Calle-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Velásquez-Betancur in Res Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**822. Felipe Mallén-López,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1490. Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado** and **1491. María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal**. He married **823. Teresa Peláez-Restrepo**.

**823. Teresa Peláez-Restrepo** She was the daughter of **1646. Juan Peláez-Graciano** and **1647. Mariana Restrepo-Peláez**.

Child of Felipe Mallén-López and Teresa Peláez-Restrepo is:
411 i. Josefa Mallén-Peláez, married José Antonio Restrepo-Zamora.

**836. Pedro José Restrepo-López,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1244. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez** and **1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal**. He married **837. Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro** 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín.

**837. Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

Children of Pedro Restrepo-López and Josefa Vélez-Toro are:
418 i. Pedro Ignacio Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara González-Gómez.
ii. Ana María Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Andrea Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Francisco Miguel Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuela Ochoa-Londoño; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Joaquín Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Margarita Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Santiago Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Teresa Lotero in Se ordenó.
426 viii. Lorenzo Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Josefa Posada-Montoya.
ix. María Gertrudis Restrepo-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Ignacio Montoya-Metautén Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

**196. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada,** born in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died 1760 in Medellín. He was the son of **392. Francisco Leonín de-Estrada** and **393. María Francisca González-de-Zerdio**. He married **841. Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez** 5 Diciembre 1706 in Valle de Aburrá.

**841. Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Bef. 1708 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1448. Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez** and **1449. Ana María Peláez-Benítez**.

Child of Pedro de-Estrada and Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez is:

420 i. Francisco José Eduardo Estrada-Toro, born Abt. 1707; died Unknown; married Mariana Ossa-Molina.

**842. Pablo de-Ossa-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 16 Febrero 1746/47 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1684. Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás** and **1685. Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**. He married **843. Ma Susana Molina-Palacio** Unknown in Medellín.

**843. Ma Susana Molina-Palacio,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1686. Carlos Molina-Beltrán** and **1687. Jorónima Palacio-Mejía**.

Children of Pablo de-Ossa-Zapata and Ma Molina-Palacio are:

i. Juana Ossa-Molina, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolás José Tirado-Zapata Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 14 Julio 1745 in Medellín.
ii. Miguel Ossa.Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Isabel Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Josefa Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Tomasa de-Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. José Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. María Ignacia Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.

421 viii. Mariana Ossa-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco José Eduardo Estrada-Toro.

**868. Pedro Francisco de-Escobar,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Sevilla, España. He married **869. Margarita de-Pineda** Unknown in España.

**869. Margarita de-Pineda,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Pedro de-Escobar and Margarita de-Pineda is:

434 i. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda, born Mayo 1688 in Sevilla, España; died 24 Abril 1749 in Medellín; married Ana María Peláez-Vélez 10 Abril 1709 in Medellín.

**872. Pedro Ceballos** He married **873. Ursula Ignacia Calvo**.

**873. Ursula Ignacia Calvo**

Child of Pedro Ceballos and Ursula Calvo is:

436 i. Miguel Ceballos-Calvo, born 14 Octubre 1726 in Sevilla,España; married Manuela Cataño-Foronda in Padrón Cancán, Yolombó 1777 6 hijos.

**874. José Cataño-López-de-Encinales** He married **875. Francisca Foronda-Mejía** 1735 in Antioquia, res Cancán,Yolombó.

**875. Francisca Foronda-Mejía**

Child of José Cataño-López-de-Encinales and Francisca Foronda-Mejía is:

437 i. Manuela Cataño-Foronda, married Miguel Ceballos-Calvo in Padrón Cancán, Yolombó 1777 6 hijos.

**876. Andres Mesa-Montoya** He was the son of **796. Clemente Mesa-Vibancos** and **797. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez**. He married **877. Margarita Ludgarda Restrepo-Peláez** 12 Febrero 1712/13 in Medelliín.

**877. Margarita Ludgarda Restrepo-Peláez,** died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1154. Marcos López-de-Restrepo** and **1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**.

Children of Andres Mesa-Montoya and Margarita Restrepo-Peláez are:

438 i. Bernardino Mesa-Restrepo, born 2 Junio 1724; married Ma Quiteria II Alzate-Orozco in padrón Cancán 1777, viuda.

ii. Gregoria Mesa-Restrepo

iii. Francisco Mesa-Restrepo

**896. José Mejía-Soler** He was the son of **1792. Tomás Mejía-Mejía** and **1793. Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz**. He married **897. Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla**.

**897. Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla** She was the daughter of **1794. Juan José Restrepo-Peláez** and **1795. Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo**.

Children of José Mejía-Soler and Ma Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla are:

i. Salvador Mejía-Restrepo, married Ana María Escobar-Peláez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Ma Teresa Mejía-Restrepo

iii. Nicolás Mejía-Restrepo

iv. Ma Victoria Mejía-Restrepo

v. Angela Mejía-Restrepo

448 vi. Juan José Mejía-Restrepo, married (1) Nicolasa Uribe-Martínez; married (2) Bárbara Echeverri-Villa 1779 in Rionegro.

**900. Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1173. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez**. He married **901. María Antonia Mesa-Peláez**.

**901. María Antonia Mesa-Peláez** She was the daughter of **1802. Clemente Mesa-Montoya** and **1803. Juana Manuela Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of Pedro Vélez-Pélaez and María Mesa-Peláez are:

i. María Antonia Vélez-Mesa, married Cristóbal o Alejandro Trujillo-Vélez 12 Mayo 1769 in Medelliín Res Aguacatal; born 1749.
ii. Francisco Vélez-Mesa
iii. María Jesús Vélez-Mesa, married Bautista Montoya-Vélez.
iv. María Ildefonsa Vélez-Mesa
v. Joaquín Vélez-Mesa
vi. Josefa Vélez-Mesa, married Joaquín Montoya-Vélez-padre.
450 vii. José Miguel Ignacio Vélez-Mesa, married María Ignacia Restrepo-González in vivio en Itaguí.

**912. José Santiago Mejía-Gutiérrez,** born 1713 in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz** and **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **913. Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez** 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín.

**913. Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **714. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo** and **715. María Peláez-Graciano**.

Children of José Mejía-Gutiérrez and Nicolasa Montoya-Peláez are:

i. Juana Mejía-Montoya, born 1740 in aprox. Rionegro dice ser de 1754; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Cristóbal Montoya-González Unknown in RionegroRes Retiro padrón 1786; born 1755 in Rionegro; died 15 Julio 1818 in Guarzo, Retiro.
ii. María Antonia Mejía-Montoya, born 1766; died Unknown; married Pablo Uribe-Echeverri in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1758.
iii. Ma Freliciana del-Carmen Mejía-Montoya, born 26 Octubre 1746 in Rionegro; died Unknown; married Francisco González-Medina 7 Enero 1771 in Rionegro.
iv. José Nicolás Mejía-Montoya, born 21 Febrero 1742/43.
v. Félix Mejía-Montoya, born 6 Diciembre 1748.
vi. Francisca Cecilia Mejía-Montoya, born 14 Diciembre 1749.
vii. Joaquín de Jesús Mejía-Montoya, born 3 Julio 1758.
viii. José Mejía-Montoya, born 4 Diciembre 1760.
ix. Ma.Dominga Mejía-Montoya, born 25 Diciembre 1763.
456 x. Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya, born 15 Abril 1744 in Rionegro; died Unknown; married Ana María Montoya-González in Resid. La Miel-El Retiro-padrón 1786.
xi. José Ignacio Mejía-Montoya, died 27 Enero 1782 in Rionegro; married María Rosa Giraldo-Ospina in Res.Retiro Padron 1786; born 1738; died 28 Octubre 1803.
xii. José Ildefonso Mejía-Montoya, born 12 Febrero 1761.
xiii. Manuela deSacramento Mejía-Montoya, born 1 Junio 1755; married Manuel Agustín Montoya-González in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 11 Mayo 1746 in Rionegro; died 28 Abril 1814.

**914. Bartolomé Montoya-Giraldo,** born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1610. Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya** and **1611. Ana Giraldo-Muñoz**. He married **915. Josefa María González-Tazón** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**915. Josefa María González-Tazón,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1830. Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa** and **1831. Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo**.

Children of Bartolomé Montoya-Giraldo and Josefa González-Tazón are:

i. Cristóbal Montoya-González, born 1755 in Rionegro; died 15 Julio 1818 in Guarzo, Retiro; married Juana Mejía-Montoya Unknown in RionegroRes Retiro padrón 1786; born 1740 in aprox. Rionegro dice ser de 1754; died Unknown in Rionegro.

457 ii. Ana María Montoya-González, born 1746 in Rionegroo 1751; died Unknown; married Nicolás Victorino Mejía-Montoya in Resid. La Miel-El Retiro-padrón 1786.

iii. Manuel Agustín Montoya-González, born 11 Mayo 1746 in Rionegro; died 28 Abril 1814; married Manuela deSacramento Mejía-Montoya in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1 Junio 1755.

**916. José Joaquín González-Gutiérrez,** born Abt. 30 Marzo 1728 in Rionegro; died 4 Julio 1806 in Rionegro diciendo la misa. He was the son of **1832. Bernardo González-Aparicio** and **1833. Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango**. He married **917. María Josefa Gutiérrez-Muriel** 13 Junio 1751 in Rionegro viudo se ordenó.

**917. María Josefa Gutiérrez-Muriel,** born 1 Marzo 1733/34 in Rionegro; died 5 Febrero 1772 in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1834. Miguel Gutiérrez-Torres** and **1835. Bárbara Ignacia Muriel-Díaz**.

Children of José González-Gutiérrez and María Gutiérrez-Muriel are:

i. Rafael González-Gutiérrez, born 1752 in Rionegro; died 7 Octubre 1799 in Rionegro; married María Francisca Zapata-Ossa in Antioquia; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Ignacio Guillermo González-Gutiérrez, born Abt. 18 Febrero 1754; died Unknown.

iii. Ma Josefa Leandra González-Gutiérrez, born Abt. 30 Marzo 1762 in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Francisco Campuzano-Fernández 19 Mayo 1780 in Valle de Rionegro; born 3 Octubre 1754 in Mata, San Félix, valle de Buelna, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in valle de Rionegro.

iv. María Salomé González-Gutiérrez, born 28 Octubre 1768; died Unknown.

v. Cipriano González-Gutiérrez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

458 vi. José Joaquín Benedicto González-Gutiérrez, born 12 Abril 1767; died Unknown; married Ana María Restrepo-Molina.

**920. Vicente Jaramillo-Gallón,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1100. Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina** and **1101. María Gallón-Arango**. He married **921. Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón** Unknown in Medellín.

**921. Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1842. José de-Ossa-Zapata** and **1843. María Teresa Castrillón-Serna**.

Children of Vicente Jaramillo-Gallón and Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón are:

i. Bárbara Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Ignacio Echeverri-Gallón Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Gertrudis Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Medellin; died Unknown; married Carlos Velásquez-Calle 15 Septiembre 1789 in Rionegro.

iii. Manuel Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Ramón Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

460 v. Juan Nepomuceno Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 1780 in Medellín; married María Antonia Estrada-Toro Unknown in Medellín.

**922. Juan de-Estrada-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died 1760 in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal). He was the son of **196. Pedro Leonín de-Estrada** and **197. María Vicencia Peláez-Vélez**. He married **923. Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo** Unknown in Medellín.

**923. Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 1780 in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal). She was the daughter of **1846. Juan Toro-Benítez-Colmenero** and **1847. Rosa Rojo-Santillana**.

Children of Juan de-Estrada-Peláez and Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo are:

461 i. María Antonia Estrada-Toro, born Unknown in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal); died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Nepomuceno Jaramillo-Ossa Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Francisco Estrada-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Antonio Estrada-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Nicolás Estrada-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Micaela Estrada-Toro, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Joaquín Atehortúa-Arango; married (2) Julián Vásquez-Montoya; died 1835 in Belén,Medellín testó.

**926. Manuel Vicente Mejía-Gutiérrez,** born 2 Noviembre 1727 in Rionegro; died 1796 in Testó. He was the son of **496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz** and **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **927. Nicolasa Luján-Franco** in Medellín res Retiro padrón 1886.

**927. Nicolasa Luján-Franco,** born 1722; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1854. Tomás Nicolás Rodríguez-de-Luján-Hernández** and **1855. Luisa Franco-Velásquez**.

Children of Manuel Mejía-Gutiérrez and Nicolasa Luján-Franco are:

463 i. Nicolasa Mejía-Luján, born 1756; married José Hilario Mejía-Restrepo in Res Retiro padrón 1786.
ii. José María Mejía-Luján, married Gertrudis Mejía-Restrepo 26 Agosto 1782 in Rionegro.
iii. María Mejía-Luján, born in Rionegro; married Cristóbal Esteban Díez-Uribe.
iv. Melchora Mejía-Luján, born in 1760; married (1) Manuel Tomás Gorrón; born in Antioquia; married (2) Carlos Baena-Sierra in Res Retiro padrón 1786.
500 v. José Ignacio Mejía-Luján, married (1) María Josefa Echeverri-Palacio in Rionegro- Res Retiro; married (2) María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez.
vi. Manuel Mejía-Luján, born 1764.

**248. Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez,** born Unknown; died 24 Febrero 1777 in Rionegro. He was the son of **496. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz** and **497. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **929. Ignacia Montoya-Peláez** 30 Agosto 1739 in Medellín libro III.

**929. Ignacia Montoya-Peláez,** died Unknown. She was the daughter of **714. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo** and **715. María Peláez-Graciano**.

Children of Nicolás Mejía-Gutiérrez and Ignacia Montoya-Peláez are:

464 i. Nicolás Mejía-Montoya, married María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez.
ii. Rosa Mejía-Montoya, married Pablo Gutiérrez-Sierra; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**930. Juan José Restrepo-López,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1244. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez** and **1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal**. He married **931. María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri** Unknown in Medellín.

**931. María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1862. Francisco Peláez-Graciano** and **1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra**.

Children of Juan Restrepo-López and María Peláez-Echeverri are:

i. Nicolás Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Teresa Palacio-Peláez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Antonio Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
iii. Joaquín Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married (1) Teresa Palacio-Mejía
iv. José Ignacio Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Francisca Palacio-Mejía.
v. Vicente Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married (1) María Rita Granda-Toro 1

Mayo 1772 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Catalina Vélez-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

465 vi. María Josefa Restrepo-Peláez, married (1) José Ignacio Mejía-Luján; married (2) Nicolás Mejía-Montoya.

**936. Juan Andrés Botero-Bernabi,** born Unknown in Génova, Italia; died 7 Junio 1746 in Rionegro. He was the son of **1872. Juan Bautista Botero** and **1873. María Manuela Barnabi**. He married **937. María Antonia Mejía-Somohano** 26 Junio 1712 in Rionegro.

**937. María Antonia Mejía-Somohano,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1874. José Ignacio Mejía-Ortiz** and **1875. María Antonia Somohano-Torres**.

Children of Juan Botero-Bernabi and María Mejía-Somohano are:

i. Félix Botero-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Juan José Botero-Mejía, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Francisca Echeverri-Villa 25 Agosto 1751 in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

iii. Pedro Luis Botero-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Mariana Palacio-Mejía.

468 iv. Miguel Jerónimo Botero-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Echeverri-Villa.

v. Ignacia Botero-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Miguel Echeverri-Echagüe; born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Juana María Botero-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Bautista Vallejo-Arbeláez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

508 vii. José Antonio Botero-Mejía, born 15 Julio 1741 in Rionegro; died Unknown; married Mariana Molina-Piedrahíta in Res Retiro padrón 1786.

**940. Nicolás Díaz-Peláez,** born in Medellin; died Unknown. He was the son of **1880. Francisco Díaz-del-Mazo** and **1881. Josefa Peláez-Vélez**. He married **941. Manuela Vélez-Roldán** 27 Mayo 1749 in Medelliín.

**941. Manuela Vélez-Roldán** She was the daughter of **1322. Francisco Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1323. Agustina Roldán-Peláez**.

Child of Nicolás Díaz-Peláez and Manuela Vélez-Roldán is:

470 i. Ramón Díaz-Vélez, married Josefa Restrepo-Escobar.

**942. Javier Restrepo-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **622. Alonso José Restrepo-López** and **623. Ana María Vélez-Toro**. He married **943. Tomasa Escobar-Peláez**.

**943. Tomasa Escobar-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**.

Children of Javier Restrepo-Vélez and Tomasa Escobar-Peláez are:

i. Lorenzo Restrepo-Escobar, married Angela Ma Montoya-Vélez.
ii. Francisco Restrepo-Escobar, married (1) Bárbara Acosta-Velásquez; married (2) Mercedes Angel-Jaramillo.
iii. Ramón Restrepo-Escobar, married Bárbara Vélez-González.
iv. Ma Antonia Restrepo-Escobar, married Vicente Vélez-González.
471 v. Josefa Restrepo-Escobar, married Ramón Díaz-Vélez.
vi. Ma de la Luz Restrepo-Escobar, married Jerónimo Vélez-Velásquez.

**944. Diego Callejas,** born in Sevilla. He married **945. Juana Dominguez**.

**945. Juana Dominguez** She was the daughter of **1890. Juan Sebastián Rodríguez** and **1891. Sebastiana Rodríguez-y-Dominguez**.

Child of Diego Callejas and Juana Dominguez is:

472 i. Juan José Callejas-Dominguez, born 8 Febrero 1725/26 in Sevilla vino 1751; died 24 Junio 1786 in Medellín; married Isabel Cornelia Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra 6 Febrero 1767 in Medellín.

**946. Francisco José Moreno-Velásquez,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1162. José Martín Moreno-Balcázar** and **1163. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía**. He married **947. Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo** 25 Octubre 1740 in Medellín.

**947. Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **576. Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra** and **577. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of Francisco Moreno-Velásquez and Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo are:

i. Serena Moreno-López, born 26 Octubre 1749 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pedro Robledo-Rubio 14 Diciembre 1746 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Granada, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. María del-Carmen Moreno-López, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Francisco Javier Moreno-López, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Antonio Moreno-López, born Unknown; died Unknown.
473 v. Isabel Cornelia Moreno-López-de-la-Sierra, born 1751 in Medellín; died 1 Abril 1823 in Medellín; married Juan José Callejas-Dominguez 6 Febrero 1767 in Medellín.

**950. Lorenzo Escobar-Peláez,** born 1714 in Medellín; died Unknown. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **951. Brígida Cano-Peláez** 1758.

**951. Brígida Cano-Peláez** She was the daughter of **1078. Juan Francisco Cano** and **1079. María Ignacia Peláez-Gómez**.

Children of Lorenzo Escobar-Peláez and Brígida Cano-Peláez are:

475 i. Josefa Escobar-Cano, married Joaquín Echeverri-Gallón.
ii. Agustín Escobar-Cano

**954. Diego Jorge Escobar-Peláez,** born 27 Abril 1716 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **955. María Ignacia Uribe-Betancur** Unknown in Medellín.

**955. María Ignacia Uribe-Betancur,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **512. Juan Uribe-Restrepo** and **513. María Josefa Betancur-Moreto**.

Children of Diego Escobar-Peláez and María Uribe-Betancur are:

i. Vicente Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. José Antonio Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ana María Arango-Angel.
iii. Diego Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Aurelio Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown in Envigado; died Unknown in Envigado; married Rosalía Correa-González Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
v. Micaela Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.
477 vi. Juana María Escobar-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Ignacio Vélez-Montoya.
vii. Francisco Vicente Escobar-Uribe, born in Envigado; married Francisca Gregoria Alvarez-Tamayo; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**958. Francisco Miguel Calle-Sánchez,** died Unknown. He was the son of **1916. Francisco Angel Calle-Vélez** and **1917. Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave**. He married **959. Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo** 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín.

**959. Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **746. José Pablo Vélez-Toro** and **747. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López**.

Children of Francisco Calle-Sánchez and Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo are:

i. Pbro Miguel Calle-Vélez
ii. Ma Luisa Calle-Vélez, married José María Vélez-Ochoa in Res.Envigado; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Eduardo Calle-Vélez, married Francisca Arango-Angel 25 Febrero 1770 in Medellin; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Ma Josefa Calle-Vélez
v. José Ma Calle-Vélez
479 vi. Mariana Calle-Vélez, married José Ignacio Montoya-Vélez.
vii. Gertrudis Calle-Vélez
viii. José Antonio Calle-Vélez

ix. Ana Ma Calle-Vélez

**964. Alonso Elías Jaramillo-Gallón,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1100. Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina** and **1101. María Gallón-Arango**. He married **965. María Teresa Ossa-y-Castrillón** Unknown in Rionegro.

**965. María Teresa Ossa-y-Castrillón,** born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1842. José de-Ossa-Zapata** and **1843. María Teresa Castrillón-Serna**.

More About Alonso Elías Jaramillo-Gallón:
Alcalde: Rionegro
Regidor: Rionegro

Children of Alonso Jaramillo-Gallón and María Ossa-y-Castrillón are:

482 i. Juan Tomás Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo Unknown in Rionegro.
ii. José Antonio Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown; married María Francisca Ruiz-Zapata; born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown.
iii. Nicolás Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Manuel Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. José Félix Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Alonso Jaramillo-Ossa-(el-Tuerto), born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Ruiz-Zapata; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Manuel Salvador Jaramillo-Ossa, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Ramona Romero-Puerta Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
viii. Ma Francisca Jaramillo-Ossa, married José Ma Jaramillo-Molina in Res Medellín; died in Testo 1822.

**966. José Ignacio Echeverri-Gallón,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **592. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **593. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango**. He married **967. María Ignacia Restrepo-Vélez** Unknown in Medellín.

**967. María Ignacia Restrepo-Vélez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **622. Alonso José Restrepo-López** and **623. Ana María Vélez-Toro**.

Children of José Echeverri-Gallón and María Restrepo-Vélez are:

483 i. Manuela Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juan Tomás Jaramillo-Ossa Unknown in Rionegro.
ii. José Cosme Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Manuel Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Juan Tomás Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. José Antonio Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juana María Uribe-Mejía Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
vi. Basilia Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Salvador Isaza-Palacio in Rionegro fund Abejorral; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Ana Francisca Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. María Josefa Echeverri-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**968. Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri,** born 1707 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1862. Francisco Peláez-Graciano** and **1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra**. He married **969. Rita Ospina**.

**969. Rita Ospina**

Child of Francisco Peláez-Echeverri and Rita Ospina is:
484 i. Juan José Peláez-Ospina-hn, married Antonia Arias-Orozco.

Children of Francisco Peláez-Echeverri and Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez are:
488 i. José Peláez-Medina, born 24 Septiembre 1750 in Rionegro; married Ana María Palacio-Isaza in Res. Retiro.
ii. María Mauricia Peláez-Medina, born 13 Noviembre 1743.
iii. Fco o Manuel Peláez-Medina, born 1 Febrero 1753.
iv. Ma Bárbara Peláez-Medina, born 30 Junio 1755.
v. Rafael Ignacio Peláez-Medina, born 24 Abril 1758.
vi. María Antonia Peláez-Medina, born 1738; married José Antonio Echeverri-Villa in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1739.

**970. Bartolomé Arias-Osorio,** died 1770. He was the son of **1940. Pedro Santiago Arias-Bedoya** and **1941. Margarita Osorio-Velásquez**. He married **971. Juana Josefa Orozco-Castaño** 1726 in Marinilla, 13 hijos.

**971. Juana Josefa Orozco-Castaño** She was the daughter of **782. Santiago Orozco-Ramírez** and **783. Ma Magdalena Castaño-Duque**.

More About Bartolomé Arias-Osorio:
Burial: El Mozo

Children of Bartolomé Arias-Osorio and Juana Orozco-Castaño are:
485 i. Antonia Arias-Orozco, married Juan José Peláez-Ospina-hn.
ii. Juan Gregorio Arias-Orozco, born 1727; married Ma Rosalía Rivera-Duque 1762 in Marinilla.
iii. José Matías Arias-Orozco, born 1729; married Francisca Javiera Piedrahíta-Delgado 1756 in Rionegro; born in San Jerónimo.
iv. Juan Agustín Arias-Orozco, married Margarita Ramírez-Jiménez in 1 hijo.

v. Teresa Arias-Orozco
vi. Micaela Arias-Orozco
vii. Mariana Arias-Orozco
viii. Juan Antonio Arias-Orozco

**968. Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri,** born 1707 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1862. Francisco Peláez-Graciano** and **1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra**. He married **977. Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez**.

**977. Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez** She was the daughter of **1954. Antonio José Medina** and **1955. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres**.

Child of Francisco Peláez-Echeverri and Rita Ospina is:

484 i. Juan José Peláez-Ospina-hn, married Antonia Arias-Orozco.

Children of Francisco Peláez-Echeverri and Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez are:

488 i. José Peláez-Medina, born 24 Septiembre 1750 in Rionegro; married Ana María Palacio-Isaza in Res. Retiro.
ii. María Mauricia Peláez-Medina, born 13 Noviembre 1743.
iii. Fco o Manuel Peláez-Medina, born 1 Febrero 1753.
iv. Ma Bárbara Peláez-Medina, born 30 Junio 1755.
v. Rafael Ignacio Peláez-Medina, born 24 Abril 1758.
vi. María Antonia Peláez-Medina, born 1738; married José Antonio Echeverri-Villa in Res Retiro padrón 1786; born 1739.

**978. José Antonio Palacio-Peláez** He was the son of **1956. Carlos Palacio-Vélez** and **1957. María Josefa Peláez-López**. He married **979. Margarita Isaza-Echeverri**.

**979. Margarita Isaza-Echeverri**

Children of José Palacio-Peláez and Margarita Isaza-Echeverri are:

489 i. Ana María Palacio-Isaza, married José Peláez-Medina in Res. Retiro.
ii. Jerónimo Palacio-Isaza, married Manuela Uribe-Echeverri.
iii. María del Carmen Palacio-Isaza
iv. Sacramento Palacio-Isaza, married Juan Crisóstomo Ortega-Atehortúa.
v. Alejandro Palacio-Isaza
vi. Bernarda Palacio-Isaza

**984. Miguel Peláez-Areiza** He married **985. Angela Antonia Puerta-Luján**.

**985. Angela Antonia Puerta-Luján**

Child of Miguel Peláez-Areiza and Angela Puerta-Luján is:

492 i. José Peláez-Puerta, married Rita Tobón-Merino in Res Itagui.

**986. José Ignacio Tobón-Peña** He married **987. Josefa Merino-Arbeláez**.

**987. Josefa Merino-Arbeláez**

Children of José Tobón-Peña and Josefa Merino-Arbeláez are:

i. Andrés Tobón-Merino, married Ana Josefa Henao-Arias.

493 ii. Rita Tobón-Merino, married José Peláez-Puerta in Res Itagui.

**992. José Mejía-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. He was the son of **1028. José Mejía-Ramírez** and **1029. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares**. He married **993. Margarita Ortiz-Vera** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá Res Rionegro.

**993. Margarita Ortiz-Vera,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1986. Pedro Ortíz-Montesdeoca** and **1987. María de-Vera**.

Children of José Mejía-Alvarez and Margarita Ortiz-Vera are:

496 i. Manuel Mejía-Ortiz, born 13 Agosto 1690 in Rionegro; died Abt. 2 Septiembre 1765 in San Nicolás de Rionegro; married Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres 1712 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. José Ignacio Mejía-Ortiz, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Antonia Somohano-Torres Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

**994. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo,** born in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1988. Juan Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Sánchez** and **1989. Victoria Pardo-Velásquez**. He married **995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1990. Pedro de-Torres-Blandón** and **1991. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Children of Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo and Juana de-Torres-Zafra are:

i. Pablo Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Paula Ramírez-Carrero; born 1688 in Bautizada en Rionegro; married (2) Jacinta Sierra-Restrepo 30 Marzo 1723 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (3) María Ignacia Arroyave-Velásquez 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Ignacio de-Villa-Centeno 12 Noviembre 1714 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

497 iii. Juana Ma Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Manuel Mejía-Ortiz 1712 in Valle de Aburrá.
iv. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonio José Medina; born in Sevilla, España.
v. Miguel Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 4 Agosto 1755 in Rionegro; married Bárbara Ignacia Muriel-Díaz 24 Octubre 1728 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro.
vi. Pedro Gutiérrez-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisca Vallejo-Castrillón in Res. Rionegro; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**996. Clemente Molina-Beltrán,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1992. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata** and **1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García**.

Child of Clemente Molina-Beltrán is:
498 i. Lorenzo Molina-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango.

Children of Clemente Molina-Beltrán and Andrea Zapata-Serna are:
i. Manuela Molina-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Beatriz Molina-Zapata, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Antonio Puerta-Libreros 11 Octubre 1724 in Medellín; born 19 Noviembre 1694 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. Clemente Molina-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Mariana Molina-Zapata, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Miguel de-Villa-Castañeda Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.
v. María Teresa Molina-Zapata, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Toribio Gallón-Arango Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
vi. Miguel María Molina-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. José María Molina-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**998. Antonio Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1996. Cap Juan de Piedrahita-Saavedra** and **1997. Jacinta González-de-Piedrahita**. He married **999. Juana María Arango-Zafra** 1686.

**999. Juana María Arango-Zafra,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died 1735 in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **1998. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés** and **1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Children of Antonio Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta and Juana Arango-Zafra are:
499 i. Luisa Piedrahíta-Arango, married Lorenzo Molina-Zapata.

ii. Agustín Piedrahíta-Arango
iii. Ma Javiera Piedrahíta-Arango

**1004. Javier Vallejo-Castrillón,** born in Rionegro; died Unknown. He was the son of **1036. Francisco Fernández-Vallejo** and **1037. Ana María Castrillón-Upegui**. He married **1005. María Luisa Hoyos-Morales** in Res.Rionegro.

**1005. María Luisa Hoyos-Morales** She was the daughter of **2010. Bernardo Hoyos-Burgos** and **2011. Juana Morales-Bocanegra**.

Children of Javier Vallejo-Castrillón and María Hoyos-Morales are:

i. Catalina Vallejo-Hoyos, married Andrés Jerónimo Montoya-González; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Salvadora Vallejo-Hoyos, married Juan Nicolás Arbeláez-Cárdenas 1725 in Rionegro; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Manuela Vallejo-Hoyos, married Pedro Villegas-Henao.
502 iv. Félix Vallejo-Hoyos, born 1736; married Jacoba Arias-Vargas in Res.Rionegro-Retiro padron 1786.
v. José Nicolás Vallejo-Hoyos, married Trinidad Arias-Vargas.

**1006. Ignacio Arias-Osorio,** born 1692; died 1778 in testó Llanogrande. He was the son of **1940. Pedro Santiago Arias-Bedoya** and **1941. Margarita Osorio-Velásquez**. He married **1007. Juana Josefa Vargas-Cartagena** in 11 hijos.

**1007. Juana Josefa Vargas-Cartagena** She was the daughter of **2014. Miguel Jerónimo Vargas-Feria** and **2015. Ma Gertrudis Cartagena-Valencia**.

Children of Ignacio Arias-Osorio and Juana Vargas-Cartagena are:

503 i. Jacoba Arias-Vargas, born 1750; married Félix Vallejo-Hoyos in Res.Rionegro-Retiro padron 1786.
ii. Trinidad Arias-Vargas, married José Nicolás Vallejo-Hoyos.
iii. Carlos Ignacio Arias-Vargas, born 1740; married Isabel Giraldo-Duque 1775 in Marinilla.

**1022. Nicolás Medina-Gutiérrez,** died 29 Octubre 1789 in Testo Medellín. He was the son of **1954. Antonio José Medina** and **1955. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres**. He married **1023. Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo**.

**1023. Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **576. Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra** and **577. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of Nicolás Medina-Gutiérrez and Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo are:

i. Miguel Medina-Gutiérrez
511 ii. María Medina-Gutiérrez, married Francisco Alvarez-Tamayo.
iii. Carlos Medina-Gutiérrez
iv. Antonia Medina-Gutiérrez
v. Josefa Medina-Gutiérrez

vi. Francisco Medina-Gutiérrez

*Generation No. 11*

**1026. Manuel Betancur-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Diciembre 1730 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco** and **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares**. He married **1027. María Moreto-Peláez** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**1027. María Moreto-Peláez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2054. José Moreto** and **2055. María Josefa Peláez-Cámara**.

Children of Manuel Betancur-Alvarez and María Moreto-Peláez are:

i. Manuel Javier Betancur-Moreto, born Unknown; died Unknown.

513 ii. María Josefa Betancur-Moreto, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Uribe-Restrepo in Santafé de Antioquia.

**1028. José Mejía-Ramírez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Octubre 1666 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**. He married **1029. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares** 16 Enero 1654/55 in Sitio de Aná.

**1029. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1484. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of José Mejía-Ramírez and María Alvarez-Tabares are:

i. Pbro Manuel Mejía-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Narcisa Mejía-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Villegas-y-Ceballos; born in Burgos -vino 1680.

992 iii. José Mejía-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Margarita Ortiz-Vera Unknown in Valle de Aburrá Res Rionegro.

iv. Francisca Mejía-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Martín Alejo Morante-Sotomayor Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown; died Unknown.

514 v. Juan Ambrosio Mejía-Alvarez, born Aft. Octubre 1666 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1030. Juan Bautista Mesa-Vibancos,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1590. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio** and **1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente**. He married **1031. María Antonia Alvarez-Cortés** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1031. María Antonia Alvarez-Cortés,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2062. Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **2063. Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez**.

Children of Juan Mesa-Vibancos and María Alvarez-Cortés are:

i. Antonio Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gertrudis Chavarriaga-Alvarez.
ii. Bernardino Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Francisco Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Josefa Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Juan Bautista Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Juan José Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
515 vii. Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Ambrosio Mejía-Alvarez Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
viii. Laura Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Lorenzo Betancur-Alvarez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Matías Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Paula de-Sotomayor-Mejía Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
x. Paula Mesa-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1036. Francisco Fernández-Vallejo,** born Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2072. Lorenzo Fernández-Vallejo** and **2073. Catalina Barreda-y-Portilla**. He married **1037. Ana María Castrillón-Upegui** 23 Junio 1686 in Medellín.

**1037. Ana María Castrillón-Upegui,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2074. Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez** and **2075. María Upegui-Mejía**.

Children of Francisco Fernández-Vallejo and Ana Castrillón-Upegui are:

1004 i. Javier Vallejo-Castrillón, born in Rionegro; died Unknown; married (1) María Josefa Hoyos-Morales; married (2) María Luisa Hoyos-Morales in Res.Rionegro.
518 ii. José Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; married Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro.
iii. Juana María Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra; born 1664 in Aná.
iv. Francisca Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Gutiérrez-Torres in Res. Rionegro; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Catalina Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Andrés Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Miguel Vallejo-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1038. Juan Jerónimo López-de-Arbeláez,** born 1681 in España-Sevilla; died 4 Noviembre 1767 in San Nicolás de Rionegro. He was the son of **2076. Cap Juan López-de-Arbeláez** and **2077. Luisa Jerónima de-Ortega-y-Arana**. He married **1039. Ana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur** 18 Enero 1698/99 in Medellín.

**1039. Ana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur,** born 16 Julio 1683 in Medellín; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **2078. Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa** and **2079. Antonia Betancur-Alvarez**.

Children of Juan López-de-Arbeláez and Ana de-Cárdenas-Betancur are:

i. María Nicolasa Arbeláez-Cárdenas, born Unknown; died Unknown.

519 ii. Gabriela Arbeláez-Cárdenas, born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; married José Vallejo-Castrillón Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro.

iii. José Buenaventura Arbeláez-Cárdenas, born 1714 in Medellin; died Unknown; married Manuela Salvadora Gutiérrez-Vallejo.

iv. Juan Nicolás Arbeláez-Cárdenas, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Salvadora Vallejo-Hoyos 1725 in Rionegro.

v. María Ignacia Arbeláez-Cárdenas, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2116. Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña** and **2117. Ana Poblete**. He married **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines** 18 Abril 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2118. Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo** and **2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

More About José Gómez-de-Ureña:
Fact 1: regidor de Medellín.

Children of José Gómez-de-Ureña and Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines are:

529 i. Ana María Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro Fernández-Velarde 18 Octubre 1674 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Tomás Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Alvarez-García; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Lucía Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Restrepo-Peláez in nota unos hijos son López; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. María Josefa Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan González-de-Noriega-Fernández 9 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín; born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Abt. 31 Agosto 1703 in Medellín.

v. Hipólita Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Cuartas-y-Arce 7 Junio 1699 in Medellín; born in Camargo la Mayor, Santander, España.

781 vi. Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo, married Martín Leonardo Alzate-Betancur 1704 in Medellín,luego Rionegro.
vii. Manuel Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. José Gómez-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

**1070. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Guerra,** born in Santillana, Burgos,España; died Abt. 1749 in Medellín. He was the son of **2140. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Sánchez** and **2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano**. He married **1071. Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez** Unknown in Medellín.

**1071. Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medfellín. She was the daughter of **2142. Francisco Fernández-de-Arroyave** and **2143. Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra**.

Children of Juan Bustamante-Guerra and Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez are:
535 i. Bernarda Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Escobar-Peláez 3 Marzo 1736/37 in Medellín.
ii. María Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Juana Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Josefa Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Javier Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. José Bustamante-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1078. Juan Francisco Cano,** born in España vino 1750. He married **1079. María Ignacia Peláez-Gómez**.

**1079. María Ignacia Peláez-Gómez,** died Unknown. She was the daughter of **2158. Alejo Peláez-Graciano** and **2159. Micaela Gómez-Torres**.

Children of Juan Cano and María Peláez-Gómez are:
539 i. María Ignacia Cano-Peláez, married Antonio Vásquez-Mondragón 12 Abril 1755 in Medellín.
ii. Tomasa Cano-Peláez, married Francisco Angel-Uribe; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Ambrosia Cano-Peláez, married José Ramón Huertas 5 Junio 1757 in Medelliín; born in Tembleque,Lillo,Toledo.
iv. Narcisa Cano-Peláez
v. José Cano-Peláez
vi. Pbro José Salvador Cano-Peláez
vii. Alejo Cano-Peláez, married Ma Josefa Correa-Angel 24 Diciembre 1765 in Medellin.
951 viii. Brígida Cano-Peláez, married Lorenzo Escobar-Peláez 1758.

**1088. Juan González-de-Noriega-Fernández,** born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Abt. 31 Agosto 1703 in Medellín. He was the son of

**2176. Juan González-de-Teleña-y-Noriega** and **2177. Toribia Fernández-de-Arnedo**. He married **1089. María Josefa Gómez-Arnedo** 9 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín.

**1089. María Josefa Gómez-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña** and **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Juan González-de-Noriega-Fernández and María Gómez-Arnedo are:

544 i. José González-Gómez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Rosa Gómez-Garcés 1723 in Medellín.
ii. Antonio González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuela Toro-Alzate 1717; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Manuel González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Laura Valderrama-Urrego.
iv. Francisco González-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ventura Peláez-Restrepo.
v. Juana Lucía González-Gómez, married Juan Manuel Alvarez-García; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. María Ignacia González-Gómez, married (1) Javier Toro-Alzate; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Juan Ramírez-Crespo.

**1090. José Gómez-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña** and **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines**. He married **1091. Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía** Unknown in Medellín.

**1091. Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2182. Pedro Santiago Garcés-Ramírez** and **2183. Constanza Mejía**.

Children of José Gómez-Arnedo and Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía are:

545 i. Rosa Gómez-Garcés, born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married José González-Gómez 1723 in Medellín.
ii. María Gómez-Garcés, married Francisco Javier Cuartas-Gómez 24 Noviembre 1723 in la Estrella.
iii. Manuel José Gómez-Garcés
iv. Francisco Javier Gómez-Garcés

**1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro,** born 31 Julio 1690 in Valle de Aburrá; died Septiembre 1752 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**. He married **1093. Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano** 14 Enero 1713/14 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1093. Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano,** born 1681 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**.

Children of Ignacio Vélez-Toro and Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano are:

i. José Ignacio Vélez-Guerra, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Jerónima Posada-Montoya Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

546 ii. Simón Vélez-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisca Montoya-Rico Unknown in Medellín.

Children of Ignacio Vélez-Toro and María Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez are:

i. Cristóbal Vélez-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Lorenzo Vélez-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

900 iii. Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) María Josefa Trujillo-Mallén in Res.Hatoviejo; married (2) María Antonia Mesa-Peláez.

iv. Miguel Vélez-Peláez

v. Francisco Antonio Vélez-Peláez

vi. Catalina Vélez-Peláez, married Vicente Restrepo-Peláez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

vii. José Antonio Vélez-Peláez, married Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez.

viii. Francisco Angel Vélez-Peláez, married María Ignacia Velásquez-Sánchez 16 Abril 1758 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

586 ix. Joaquín Vélez-Peláez, married Mariana Rivera-Castillo.

x. Manuela Vélez-Peláez

xi. Francisca Vélez-Peláez

xii. Ana María Vélez-Peláez

**1094. Diego Montoya-García,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2188. Joaquín Montoya-Gómez** and **2189. María García-Galvis**. He married **1095. Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo** Unknown in Medellín.

**1095. Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2190. Fernándo Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara** and **2191. María Gómez-de-Arnedo**.

Children of Diego Montoya-García and Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo are:

i. Agustín Montoya-Rico, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bernarda Alvarez-García.

547 ii. Francisca Montoya-Rico, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Simón Vélez-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Nicolás Rafael Montoya-Rico, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1096. Alonso de-Rojas-y-Loyola,** born in Extremadura. He married **1097. María Díez-Calderón**.

**1097. María Díez-Calderón**

Child of Alonso de-Rojas-y-Loyola and María Díez-Calderón is:

548 i. Manuel de-Rojas-y-Calderón, born in Oropesa,Extremadura; died 1778; married Jacinta Tirado-Zapata 31 Mayo 1739 in Medellín.

**1098. Juan Tirado-Cabello,** born Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died Abt. 14 Julio 1745 in Medellín. He was the son of **2196. Francisco González-Tirado** and **2197. Isabel María de-Aguilar**. He married **1099. Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo** 12 Enero 1715/16 in Medellín.

**1099. Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2198. Juan Zapata-Serna** and **2199. Juana Gertrudis Jaramillo-Molina**.

Children of Juan Tirado-Cabello and Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo are:

i. Nicolás José Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 14 Julio 1745 in Medellín; married (1) María Josefa de-Villa-Molina 21 Febrero 1746/47 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Juana Ossa-Molina Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

549 ii. Jacinta Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuel de-Rojas-y-Calderón 31 Mayo 1739 in Medellín.

iii. Diego Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Lorenzo Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Facundo Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Cornelio Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Felipe Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

619 viii. Ignacia Tirado-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Envigado; married Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata 1738 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1100. Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina,** born Abt. 15 Octubre 1679 in Medellín; died in Rionegro. He was the son of **2200. Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes** and **2201. Jacinta Molina-Beltrán**. He married **1101. María Gallón-Arango** 1718 in Rionegro Res Medellín.

**1101. María Gallón-Arango,** born in Rionegro; died in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1186. Toribio Gallón** and **1187. Olaya Arango-Zafra**.

Children of Gerónimo Jaramillo-Molina and María Gallón-Arango are:

964 i. Alonso Elías Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Teresa Ossa-y-Castrillón Unknown in Rionegro.

920 ii. Vicente Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Javier Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

550 iv. Juan Antonio Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Angela Villegas-Mejía.

v. Manuela Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Jacinta Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Manuel Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Josefa García-Molina in Res Copacabana y Barbosa.
viii. Ana María Jaramillo-Gallón, born Unknown; married José Ignacio Arango-Vélez 1750 in Medelliín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1102. Nicolás Villegas-Henao,** died in Testó 2 oct 1749 Medellín. He was the son of **2204. Juan José Villegas-Mejía** and **2205. Josefa Henao-Losada**. He married **1103. Josefa Mejía-Mesa**.

**1103. Josefa Mejía-Mesa,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **514. Juan Ambrosio Mejía-Alvarez** and **515. Juana Tomasa Mesa-Alvarez**.

Children of Nicolás Villegas-Henao and Josefa Mejía-Mesa are:

551 i. Angela Villegas-Mejía, married Juan Antonio Jaramillo-Gallón.
ii. María Felicia Villegas-Mejía
iii. Pbro Juan Gervacio Villegas-Mejía
iv. Joaquina Villegas-Mejía, married Pedro Pablo Cadavid-Jiménez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. María Josefa Villegas-Mejía, married Joaquín Cadavid-Jiménez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1152. Simón López,** born Unknown in Villa de Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in villa de Colindres, Burgos, España. He married **1153. María Alonsa de-la-Sierra** Unknown in Villa de Colindres, Burgos, España.

**1153. María Alonsa de-la-Sierra,** born Unknown in villa de Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Villa de Colindres, Burgos, España.

Child of Simón López and María de-la-Sierra is:

576 i. Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra, born in Burgos; died Unknown in Medellín; married Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez 30 Enero 1700/01 in Medellín.

**1154. Marcos López-de-Restrepo,** born in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2308. Pedro López-de-Restrepo** and **2309. María del-Aguila**. He married **1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz** Abt. 1656 in Antioquia.

**1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz,** born Abt. 1639 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2310. Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera** and **2311. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal**.

Children of Marcos López-de-Restrepo and Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz are:

705 i. Ana Restrepo-Peláez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría 15 Octubre 1685 in Villa de la Candelaria.
ii. Francisco Restrepo-Peláez, died Unknown; married Mariana Alzate-Legarda 1708 in unos hijos son López; born 1690.

iii. María Antonia Restrepo-Peláez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Alejandro Casafús-Viequi Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Jasa, Huesca, Aragón, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

877 iv. Margarita Ludgarda Restrepo-Peláez, died Unknown; married Andres Mesa-Montoya 12 Febrero 1712/13 in Medelliín.

v. José Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Lucía Gómez-Arnedo in nota unos hijos son López; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Ma Hilaria Correa-Correa.

577 vi. Magdalena Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ignacio López-de-la-Sierra 30 Enero 1700/01 in Medellín.

vii. Juan José Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo in tengo información que unos hijos son López; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1156. Pedro Echeverri-Euguia,** born Unknown in Fuenterrabía ,Guipúscoa, España; died Abt. 6 Febrero 1718/19 in Rionegro. He was the son of **2312. Juan de-Aldape-Echeverri** and **2313. Catalina Euguía-y-Viasi**. He married **1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza** 16 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **2314. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **2315. Juana María de-Mendoza-Ruiz**.

Children of Pedro Echeverri-Euguia and Juana Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza are:

708 i. Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo 19 Octubre 1697 in Medellín.

578 ii. Antonio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born 1664 in Aná; married (1) Juana María Vallejo-Castrillón; married (2) Gertrudis Eusebia Peláez-Vélez 1721 in Rionegro, Res la Tasajera.

iii. Catalina Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

592 iv. Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 21 Septiembre 1755 in Rionegro; married Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango Unknown in Rionegro.

v. Pedro Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Ignacio Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Francisco Peláez-Graciano 1697 in Medellín, desc Rionegro; born in Medellín; died in Medellín.

More About Francisco Peláez-Graciano:
Burial: El Mozo

**1160. Diego de-la-Madrid** He was the son of **2320. Antonio Rodríguez Valbuena** and **2321. María Velasco-y-Montes-de-Oca**. He married **1161. Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba**.

**1161. Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba** She was the daughter of **2322. Andrés Gallego-Pajares** and **2323. María de Córdoba**.

Child of Diego de-la-Madrid and Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba is:

580 i. Juan Antonio de-la-Madrid, born in Jaén, 1741 vino; married Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez.

**1162. José Martín Moreno-Balcázar,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2324. Melchor Moreno** and **2325. Juana Balcázar**. He married **1163. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía** 25 Octubre 1715 in Medellín.

**1163. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2326. Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** and **2327. María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta**.

Children of José Moreno-Balcázar and Ma Velásquez-Mejía are:

946 i. Francisco José Moreno-Velásquez, born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolasa Sierra-Restrepo 25 Octubre 1740 in Medellín.

759 ii. Gertrudis Moreno-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Fco Miguel Escobar-Peláez.

581 iii. Bárbara Moreno-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Antonio de-la-Madrid.

**1164. Martín Alvarez-García,** born 8 Diciembre 1683 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2328. Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés** and **2329. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines**. He married **1165. María Ignacia Carvajal-y-Mejía** 13 Junio 1707 in Medellín.

**1165. María Ignacia Carvajal-y-Mejía,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2330. Juan de-Carvajal-y-Valdés** and **2331. Ana María Mejía-Mejía**.

Children of Martín Alvarez-García and María Carvajal-y-Mejía are:

582 i. Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal, born 12 Mayo 1708 in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta 7 Mayo 1741 in Rionegreo notario Rionegro.

ii. Juana Ignacia Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Micaela Gregoria Alvarez-Carvaja, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Juana Gabriela Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Teresa Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Isabel Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Anastasia Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Lucía Alvarez-Carvajal, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1166. Francisco Tamayo-Piedrahíta,** born 22 Julio 1672 in Medellín; died Unknown in medellín. He was the son of **2332. Baltasar Tamayo-Preciado** and **2333. Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra**. He married **1167. Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta** Unknown in Medellín.

**1167. Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2334. Aureano Suárez-Piedrahíta** and **2335. Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta**.

Children of Francisco Tamayo-Piedrahíta and Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta are:

i. Juan Manuel Tamayo-Suárez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

583 ii. Lucía Jacinta-Tamayo-Suárez-de-Piedrahíta, born 18 Diciembre 1713 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Miguel Alvarez-Carvajal 7 Mayo 1741 in Rionegreo notario Rionegro.

iii. Juan Ignacio Tamayo-Suárez, born Unknown; died 1768 in Medellín; married María Antonia Mesa-López-de-la-Sierra.

iv. Manuel Salvador Tamayo-Suárez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Margarita Tamayo-Suárez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Josefa Justa Tamayo-Suárez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1168. José Eugenio Arango-Vélez,** born Julio 1697 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **2336. Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra** and **2337. Gertrudis Vélez-Toro**. He married **1169. María del-Carmen Echeverri-Echagüe** 1715 in Rionegro.

**1169. María del-Carmen Echeverri-Echagüe,** born 10 Febrero 1701/02 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **708. Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **709. Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo**.

Children of José Arango-Vélez and María Echeverri-Echagüe are:

i. Ignacio Javier Arango-Echeverri, born 3 Agosto 1716; died Unknown; married Ursula Puerta-Zapata.

ii. Jacinta Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Cristóbal Arango-Echeverri, born 1720 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married Lorenza Angel-Uribe Unknown in Medellín; born Abt. 17 Agosto 1724 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iv. Bárbara Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Ignacio Angel-Uribe; born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Felipe Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Rosa Angel-Uribe.

584 vi. Domingo Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Hermenegilda Uribe-Mejía.

vii. Juan Tomás Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. José Nicolás Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. María Teresa Arango-Echeverri, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married Antonio Echavarría-Monsalve 25 Diciembre 1755 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

x. Manuel Arango-Echeverri, born 28 Agosto 1723 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married Angela María Roldán-Montoya 28 Agosto 1754 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
xi. Antonio Arango-Echeverri, married (1) Francisca Alvarez-Peláez 1740 in Medelliín; married (2) Gertrudis Gómez-Pérez 1744.
xii. Jacinto Roque Arango-Echeverri

**1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro,** born 31 Julio 1690 in Valle de Aburrá; died Septiembre 1752 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**. He married **1173. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez** 1 Julio 1720 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1173. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez,** born in valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2346. Cap Mateo Peláez-Benítez** and **2347. Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo**.

Children of Ignacio Vélez-Toro and Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano are:
i. José Ignacio Vélez-Guerra, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Jerónima Posada-Montoya Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
546 ii. Simón Vélez-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisca Montoya-Rico Unknown in Medellín.

Children of Ignacio Vélez-Toro and María Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez are:
i. Cristóbal Vélez-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Lorenzo Vélez-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
900 iii. Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) María Josefa Trujillo-Mallén in Res.Hatoviejo; married (2) María Antonia Mesa-Peláez.
iv. Miguel Vélez-Peláez
v. Francisco Antonio Vélez-Peláez
vi. Catalina Vélez-Peláez, married Vicente Restrepo-Peláez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
vii. José Antonio Vélez-Peláez, married Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez.
viii. Francisco Angel Vélez-Peláez, married María Ignacia Velásquez-Sánchez 16 Abril 1758 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.
586 ix. Joaquín Vélez-Peláez, married Mariana Rivera-Castillo.
x. Manuela Vélez-Peláez
xi. Francisca Vélez-Peláez
xii. Ana María Vélez-Peláez

**1174. Francisco Solano-de-Ribera** He was the son of **2348. Francisco Solano-de-Ribera-padre** and **2349. Margarita Gómez-del-Castillo**. He married **1175. Mariana Calle**.

**1175. Mariana Calle**

Child of Francisco Solano-de-Ribera and Mariana Calle is:

587 i. Mariana Rivera-Castillo, married Joaquín Vélez-Peláez.

**1178. Tomás Gómez-Arnedo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1058. José Gómez-de-Ureña** and **1059. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines**. He married **1179. María Alvarez-García**.

**1179. María Alvarez-García,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **2328. Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés** and **2329. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines**.

Children of Tomás Gómez-Arnedo and María Alvarez-García are:

i. Bárbara Gómez-Alvarez, married Vicente de-Cárdenas.

589 ii. Antonia Manuela Gómez-Alvarez, married Pedro Javier Velásquez-Betancur.

**1180. José Piedrahíta-Cobo,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2360. José Piedrahíta-Saavedra** and **2361. Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa**. He married **1181. Francisca Velásquez-Mejía** Diciembre 1719 in Medellín.

**1181. Francisca Velásquez-Mejía,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2326. Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** and **2327. María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta**.

Children of José Piedrahíta-Cobo and Francisca Velásquez-Mejía are:

i. Ignacio Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 5 Febrero 1780 in Medellín; married Gertrudis Alvarez-Angel 13 Diciembre 1743 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

590 ii. Nicolás Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born Unknown; died 1765 in Testó Medellín; married Gertrudis Echeverri-Peláez.

iii. Pedro Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Rosalía Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Marcos Bustamante-Mejía in Medellín; born in Medellín; died in Medellín.

v. Francisco Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Miguel Piedrahíta-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1186. Toribio Gallón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Rionegro. He married **1187. Olaya Arango-Zafra** 29 Junio 1692 in Rionegro.

**1187. Olaya Arango-Zafra,** born Abt. 8 Septiembre 1675 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1998. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés** and **1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Children of Toribio Gallón and Olaya Arango-Zafra are:

i. Toribio Gallón-Arango, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married (1) María Teresa Gaviria-Castrillón 3 Diciembre 1738 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married (2) María Teresa Molina-Zapata Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro.

ii. María Gallón-Arango, born in Rionegro; died in Rionegro; married Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina 1718 in Rionegro Res Medellín; born Abt. 15 Octubre 1679 in Medellín; died in Rionegro.

593 iii. Juana Manuela Gallón-Arango, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Abt. 2 Enero 1770 in Rionegro; married Cristóbal Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra Unknown in Rionegro.

**1194. Ignacio Angel-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2388. Andrés Angel-de-Prado-González** and **2389. Catalina Vásquez-Guerra**. He married **1195. Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo** 3 Julio 1720 in Medellín.

**1195. Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **704. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría** and **705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of Ignacio Angel-Vásquez and Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo are:

i. Pedro Ignacio Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Arango-Echeverri; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Rosa Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Micaela Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuel Escobar-Peláez; born Unknown; died 1803.

iv. Rosalía Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ignacio Ricardo Escobar-Peláez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

v. Francisco Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Tomasa Cano-Peláez.

vi. Luis Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Isabel Uribe-Vélez 1 Noviembre 1769 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Miguel Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Juan Bautista Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. Nicolasa Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José-(Juan) Ignacio Correa-Fernández; born Unknown; died Unknown.

x. Lorenza Angel-Uribe, born Abt. 17 Agosto 1724 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Cristóbal Arango-Echeverri Unknown in Medellín; born 1720 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín.

597 xi. Ma Josefa Angel-Uribe, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Pablo Escobar-Peláez 21 Octubre 1753.

xii. María Rosa Angel-Uribe, married Felipe Arango-Echeverri; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1196. Francisco José Restrepo-Peláez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**. He married **1197. Andrea Betancur-Alvarez** Unknown in Medellín.

**1197. Andrea Betancur-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco** and **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares**.

Children of Francisco Restrepo-Peláez and Andrea Betancur-Alvarez are:

i. Magdalena Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Angela Rafaela Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Juan Jiménez-Ramírez; met (2) Alejandro Nieto; born in España.
iii. María Luisa Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Silvestre García-Cadavid Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Villafranca del Vierzo, León, España; died Abt. 7 Mayo 1783 in Medellín.
iv. Ana Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Pedro Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Rosalía Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Francisco Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Josefa Restrepo-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
598 ix. Pedro José Restrepo-Betancur, married Margarita Vélez-Restrepo.

**1200. Carlos Gaviria-y-Tronconis,** born Unknown in Villa de la Victoria, Alava, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2400. Pedro Gaviria-Tronconis** and **2401. Damiana González**. He married **1201. Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez** 25 Septiembre 1768 in Medellín.

**1201. Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1546. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia** and **1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa**.

Children of Carlos Gaviria-y-Tronconis and Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez are:

i. Pedro Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
600 ii. Carlos Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa 13 Julio 1717 in Medellín.
iii. Catalina Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Francisca Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. María Teresa Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Toribio Gallón-Arango 3 Diciembre 1738 in Medellín; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.
vi. Juan J. Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Miguel Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Josefa Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Lorenza Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. Angela Gaviria-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1202. Pedro del-Mazo-Preciado,** born Unknown in villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España; died Abt. Agosto 1736 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **2404. Toribio del-Mazo** and **2405. María Preciado**. He married **1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata** Diciembre 1623 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2406. Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa** and **2407. Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**.

Children of Pedro del-Mazo-Preciado and Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata are:

601 i. Gertrudis del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Carlos Gaviria-Castrillón 13 Julio 1717 in Medellín.
ii. Bárbara del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday 1732 in Valle de Aburrá; born 27 Octubre 1659 in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. María Josefa del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Pedro del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Micaela del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Francisca del-Mazo-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1204. Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday,** born 27 Octubre 1659 in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2408. Francisco de-Ochoa-López** and **2409. María Ortiz-de-Alday**. He married **1205. Isabel Zapata-Serna** 1692 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1205. Isabel Zapata-Serna,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1502. Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** and **1503. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez**.

Children of Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday and Isabel Zapata-Serna are:

i. María Ochoa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Francisco Molina-Villa; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) Javier Puerta-Molina 30 Abril 1719 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

602 ii. Juan Manuel Ochoa-Zapata, born 1701 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juana Nicolasa Londoño-Castañeda 1735 in Valle de Aburrá Res aguacatal.
iii. Rosalía Ochoa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Felipe Salgado; born in Remedios.
iv. Manuela Ochoa-Zapata, born 1711 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro 14 Mayo 1747 in Valle de Aburrá; born 31 Julio 1690 in Valle de Aburrá; died Septiembre 1752 in Valle de Aburrá.

v. Ambrosio Francisco Ochoa-Zapata, born 31 Mayo 1689.
vi. Lucas Javier Ochoa-Zapata, born 1690.
vii. Ignacio Ambrosio Ochoa-Zapata, born 1694.
viii. Isabel Ochoa-Zapata
ix. María Rita Ochoa-Zapata, married Francisco José Molina-Villa 1736.
618 x. Nicolás Ochoa-Zapata, born 1705 in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 18 Abril 1762 in Envigado; married Ignacia Tirado-Zapata 1738 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1206. Antonio Londoño-Zapata,** born 6 Junio 1688 in Medellín; died Abril 1768 in Medellín. He was the son of **2412. Juan Londoño-Trasmiera** and **2413. Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**. He married **1207. María Javiera Castañeda-Atehortúa** 11 Septiembre 1715 in Medellín.

**1207. María Javiera Castañeda-Atehortúa,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2414. Ignacio de-Castañeda** and **1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata**.

Children of Antonio Londoño-Zapata and María Castañeda-Atehortúa are:
603 i. Juana Nicolasa Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Manuel Ochoa-Zapata 1735 in Valle de Aburrá Res aguacatal.
ii. Bárbara Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Antonio Adriano de-Gómez 10 Febrero 1750/51 in Medellín; born 23 Enero 1720/21 in Pueblo de Guzmán, Huelva, Extremadura, España; died 11 Mayo 1793 in Medellín.
iii. María Rita Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. María Antonia Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Félix José Jaramillo-Molina.
v. Fernando Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Josefa Teresa Gallón-Molina; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Nicolás Londoño-Castañeda, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Jacinta de-Molina-Castaño.

**1232. Ventura Maya-Suárez,** born in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **2464. Domingo de-Maya** and **2465. Ana Suárez-Cardozo**. He married **1233. Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos** 28 Octubre 1669 in Aburrá.

**1233. Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos** She was the daughter of **2466. Ambrosio de-Acebedo** and **2467. Isabel de-Torreblanca-Vivancos**.

Children of Ventura Maya-Suárez and Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos are:
i. Domingo Maya-Acebedo, married Catalina Vélez-Toro; born Unknown; died Unknown.
616 ii. Juan José Maya-Acebedo, married María Alvarez-Lezcano.
iii. Catalina Maya-Acebedo

**1240. Manuel Posada-Berdalles,** born Abt. 22 Abril 1664 in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2480. Manuel Berdalles-Posada** and **2481. Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana**. He married **1241. Jerónima Alvarez-García** 19 Noviembre 1690 in Villa de la Candelaria.

**1241. Jerónima Alvarez-García,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2328. Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés** and **2329. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines**.

Children of Manuel Posada-Berdalles and Jerónima Alvarez-García are:

620 i. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 25 Septiembre 1775 in Medellín; married (1) Margarita Montoya-Restrepo 21 Julio 1715 in Medellín; married (2) María Antonia Puerta-Ochoa 1758 in Medellín; married (3) Luisa Suárez-Cervantes Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Liberata Posada-Berdalles, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Manuel Mauris-López 3 Febrero 1716/17 in Medellín; born in Lugo, Galicia, España; died 1725 in Medellín.

iii. Pbro Esteban Antonio Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Catalina Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Francisco Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Francisca Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Bernarda Posada-Berdalles, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1242. Francisco Montoya-Gómez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1594. Antonio Montoya-Ortiz** and **1595. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña**. He married **1243. María Restrepo-Peláez** Unknown in Medellín.

**1243. María Restrepo-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**.

Children of Francisco Montoya-Gómez and María Restrepo-Peláez are:

621 i. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Manuel Posada-Berdalles 21 Julio 1715 in Medellín.

714 ii. Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married María Peláez-Graciano 7 Octubre 1719 in Medellín.

iii. Fernándo Montoya-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Manuela Montoya-Restrepo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolás Geraldo Roldán-Guerra Unknown in Medellín; born Junio 1700 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

v. Juan Montoya-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Antonio Montoya-Restrepo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1244. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died 30 Agosto 1700 in Medellín. He was the son of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**. He married **1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal** 12 Septiembre 1688 in Medellín.

**1245. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal,** born Abt. 1673 in Medellín; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2490. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González** and **2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz**.

Children of Alonso Restrepo-Peláez and Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal are:

622 i. Alonso José Restrepo-López, born Unknown in Medellín; died 9 Enero 1773 in Medellín; married Ana María Vélez-Toro 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín.

ii. Pablo Restrepo-López, born Unknown; died Unknown.

836 iii. Pedro José Restrepo-López, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Josefa Ventura Vélez-Toro 16 Mayo 1717 in Medellín.

747 iv. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Pablo Vélez-Toro Unknown in Medellín.

930 v. Juan José Restrepo-López, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri Unknown in Medellín.

**1296. Domingo Ruiz-Cortinez,** born in Burgos, España. He married **1297. Juana Toro-Alzate** 1 Mayo 1707.

**1297. Juana Toro-Alzate,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **724. Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez** and **725. Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur**.

Children of Domingo Ruiz-Cortinez and Juana Toro-Alzate are:

648 i. José Lorenzo Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro, died 1727 in Medellín; married María Restrepo-Montoya.

ii. Domingo Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro

iii. José Cristóbal Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro

iv. Francisco Antonio Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro

v. Rosa Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro

**1298. Francisco Restrepo** He married **1299. Nicolasa Montoya**.

**1299. Nicolasa Montoya**

Child of Francisco Restrepo and Nicolasa Montoya is:

649 i. María Restrepo-Montoya, married José Lorenzo Ruiz-Cortinez-Toro.

**1300. José Antonio Vélez-Peláez** He was the son of **1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1173. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez**. He married **1301. Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez**.

**1301. Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez** She was the daughter of **2602. Domingo Gómez-de-Rivero** and **2603. Ana Josefa Pérez-de-Rivero**.

Children of José Vélez-Peláez and Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez are:

i. María Rosa Vélez-Gómez, married José Indalecio Palacio-Guerra.
650 ii. Carlos José Vélez-Gómez, married Rosalía Arango-Peláez.
iii. Diego Vélez-Gómez
iv. Joaquín Vélez-Gómez
v. Juan Nepomuceno Vélez-Gómez
vi. Francisco José Vélez-Gómez, married Josefa Díaz.

**1302. Fernando Antonio Arango-Vélez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **2336. Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra** and **2337. Gertrudis Vélez-Toro**. He married **1303. Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri** 1728 in Rionegro.

**1303. Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri** She was the daughter of **1862. Francisco Peláez-Graciano** and **1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra**.

Children of Fernando Arango-Vélez and Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri are:

i. Bartolomé Arango-Peláez
ii. Javier Arango-Peláez
iii. Nicolás Arango-Peláez, married Mariana Toro-Rojo; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Ma Teresa Arango-Peláez
v. Juana Arango-Peláez
vi. Trinidad Arango-Peláez, married Francisco Angel Yepes-Calle.
vii. Teresa Arango-Peláez
651 viii. Rosalía Arango-Peláez, married Carlos José Vélez-Gómez.

**1308. Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo,** born Unknown in Simití; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **2616. Pedro Salazar** and **2617. Jacinta del-Castillo**. He married **1309. Juana Henao-Losada** Unknown in Cali, fundador Salazar Marinilla.

**1309. Juana Henao-Losada,** born Unknown in Cali; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2618. Melchor Henao-García** and **2619. Juana Lozada-Zerpa**.

Children of Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo and Juana Henao-Losada are:

806 i. Miguel Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Hernández-Giraldo.
ii. Pedro Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. María Ignacia Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Melchora de-los-Reyes Salazar-Henao, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Marinilla; married Cap José Martín

Duque-Heredia 3 Noviembre 1712 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Abt. 1680; died Noviembre 1737 in Marinilla.

v. Rosa Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Gabriela Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown.

654 vii. Juan Ignacio Salazar-Henao, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Salvadora Monsalve-González in Residió en Marinilla.

**1316. José González-Tazón** He was the son of **1830. Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa** and **1831. Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo**. He married **1317. Ana María Medina-Gutiérrez** 1723 in Rionegro.

**1317. Ana María Medina-Gutiérrez** She was the daughter of **1954. Antonio José Medina** and **1955. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres**.

Children of José González-Tazón and Ana Medina-Gutiérrez are:

i. María Rita González-Medina, born 3 Agosto 1733 in Rionegro.

ii. Ana María González-Medina, born 27 Diciembre 1739 in Rionegro.

iii. Juana Josefa González-Medina, born 24 Febrero 1742/43.

658 iv. Francisco González-Medina, married (1) Ma Ignacia Avendaño-Piedrahita-hn 6 Abril 1748 in Rionegro con dispensa(matri may 6 1750 ?); married (2) Ma Freliciana del-Carmen Mejía-Montoya 7 Enero 1771 in Rionegro.

v. Simona González-Medina, married Jose Sánchez-Hernández 1758 in Rionegreo aprox; born in Sogamoso; died 1782 in Testó Rionegro.

vi. Domingo Nicolás González-Medina, born 24 Febrero 1725/26 in Rionegro; married Gertrudis Gómez-Jiménez.

vii. Agustín González-Medina, married (1) Juana Vallejo 30 Agosto 1750 in Rionegro; married (2) Catalina Porras-Gómez 1755 in aprox; born 1715.

viii. Juan Ignacio González-Medina, married María Francisca Palacio-Mejía 5 Febrero 1756 in Rionegro.

**1322. Francisco Javier Vélez-Toro,** born Unknown; died 1745 in Testo Medellín. He was the son of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**. He married **1323. Agustina Roldán-Peláez** 20 Febrero 1717/18 in Medellín.

**1323. Agustina Roldán-Peláez,** died Unknown. She was the daughter of **2646. Juan Roldán-de-la-Barrera** and **2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano**.

Children of Francisco Vélez-Toro and Agustina Roldán-Peláez are:

i. José María Vélez-Roldán, married Felipa Flórez-o-Montoya.

ii. Francisco Vélez-Roldán

941 iii. Manuela Vélez-Roldán, married Nicolás Díaz-Peláez 27 Mayo 1749 in Medelliín.

661 iv. Ana Ma Antonia Vélez-Roldán, married Miguel Montoya-Peláez.

v. Gertrudis Vélez-Roldán

vi. Gregoria Vélez-Roldán, married José María Montoya-Peláez.

**1350. Manuel Mauris-López,** born in Lugo, Galicia, España; died 1725 in Medellín. He was the son of **2700. Domingo Mauris** and **2701. Dominga López-Llanes-(o-Yañez)**. He married **1351. Liberata Posada-Berdalles** 3 Febrero 1716/17 in Medellín.

**1351. Liberata Posada-Berdalles,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1240. Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **1241. Jerónima Alvarez-García**.

Children of Manuel Mauris-López and Liberata Posada-Berdalles are:

i. María Ignacia Mauris-Posada, died Unknown; married Rafael Ricaurte-y-Terreros 8 Julio 1745 in Medelliín; born in Bogotá.

675 ii. Rosalía Mauris-Posada, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Miguel Jerónimo Posada-Montoya 1 Julio 1753 in Medellín.

iii. Tomasa Mauris-Posada, married Diego Alvarez-del-Pino.

iv. Ignacio Mauris-Posada, born 1725; died Unknown.

**1358. José Ignacio Vélez-Guerra,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1092. Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro** and **1093. Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano**. He married **1359. Jerónima Posada-Montoya** Unknown in Medellín.

**1359. Jerónima Posada-Montoya,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **620. José Manuel Posada-Berdalles** and **621. Margarita Montoya-Restrepo**.

Children of José Vélez-Guerra and Jerónima Posada-Montoya are:

i. Juan Francisco Vélez-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown.

679 ii. María Ignacia Vélez-Posada, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Nicolás Ochoa-Tirado Unknown in Medellín res aguacatal.

iii. María Luisa Vélez-Posada, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado 28 Enero 1769 in Medellín; born 15 Enero 1746/47 in Envigado; died 3 Abril 1838 in Envigado.

**1364. Juan Vicente Uribe-Restrepo,** born 1 Junio 1700 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **704. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría** and **705. Ana Restrepo-Peláez**. He married **1365. Juana Sánchez-Arroyave** 27 Febrero 1723/24 in Medellín.

**1365. Juana Sánchez-Arroyave,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2730. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra** and **2731. Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez**.

Children of Juan Uribe-Restrepo and Juana Sánchez-Arroyave are:

i. José Miguel Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Ignacia Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. María Ignacia Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Antonio Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
v. Francisco Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. María Josefa Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Clemente Nicolás Saturnino Mesa-Peláez 23 Mayo 1756 in Medellín; born 17 Diciembre 1733.
vii. María Nicolasa Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Andrea Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
682 ix. Cristóbal Uribe-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Antonia Trujillo-Vélez.

**1368. Manuel Escobar-Peláez,** born Unknown; died 1803. He was the son of **434. Francisco Bonifacio Escobar-y-Pineda** and **435. Ana María Peláez-Vélez**. He married **1369. Micaela Angel-Uribe**.

**1369. Micaela Angel-Uribe,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1194. Ignacio Angel-Vásquez** and **1195. Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo**.

Children of Manuel Escobar-Peláez and Micaela Angel-Uribe are:
i. José María Escobar-Angel, died 1823 in Medellín testó; married Cecilia Vélez-Velásquez.
684 ii. Manuel José Escobar-Angel, married Juana Ma Uribe-Vélez.
iii. Aurelio Escobar-Angel, married María Rita Huertas-Cano.
iv. José Antonio Escobar-Angel
v. Manuela Escobar-Angel
vi. María Jesús Escobar-Angel, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Envigado; married Lucas Javier Ochoa-Tirado 12 Septiembre 1796 in Medellín; born 15 Enero 1746/47 in Envigado; died 3 Abril 1838 in Envigado.

**1370. Antonio Uribe-Sánchez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1364. Juan Vicente Uribe-Restrepo** and **1365. Juana Sánchez-Arroyave**. He married **1371. Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo** 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín.

**1371. Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **746. José Pablo Vélez-Toro** and **747. Ma Gertrudis Restrepo-López**.

Children of Antonio Uribe-Sánchez and Bárbara Vélez-Restrepo are:
685 i. Juana Ma Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuel José Escobar-Angel.
ii. María de-Jesús Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Miguel Latorre-Gómez.
iii. José Antonio Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. José Ignacio Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Dolores Velásquez-Alvarez.

v. José Marcelo Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Gertrudis Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. María Ignacia Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Pedro Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Micaela Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. María Josefa Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xi. Isabel Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Luis Angel-Uribe 1 Noviembre 1769 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.
xii. José Pablo Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Gertrudis Arango-Angel 29 Octubre 1769 in Medellín-Envigado; born 25 Julio 1743; died Unknown; married (2) Mariana Arango-Jaramillo 1784 in Medellín.
xiii. Miguel María Uribe-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ma Josefa Restrepo-Vélez 5 Febrero 1779 in Medellin; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1374. Diego Alvarez-González** He married **1375. Tomasa Mauris-de Posada**.

**1375. Tomasa Mauris-de Posada**

Children of Diego Alvarez-González and Tomasa Posada are:

i. José Antonio Pío Alvarez-Mauris, married María del Socorro Acosta-Montoya.
687 ii. Beatriz Alvarez-Mauris, married Francisco Miguel Velásquez-Gómez.
iii. Ignacio Alvarez-Mauris
iv. Rafael Alvarez-Mauris
v. José Manuel Alvarez-Mauris
vi. Fermín Alvarez-Mauris
vii. Pablo Alvarez-Mauris
viii. Clemente Alvarez-Mauris
ix. Bernavé Alvarez-Mauris, married Ma Ignacia Vélez-González.

**1408. Juan de-Uribe-Echavarría,** born 25 Abril 1613 in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España folio 9; died 28 Noviembre 1664 in Testó Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España. He was the son of **2816. Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino** and **2817. María Pérez-de-Echavarría**. He married **1409. Catalina de-Ugarte** 2 Febrero 1640/41 in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

**1409. Catalina de-Ugarte,** born 26 Noviembre 1621 in Mazmela, folio 103; died in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España. She was the daughter of **2818. Juan de-Ugarte** and **2819. Ursola de-Aguirre-Gaviria**.

Children of Juan de-Uribe-Echavarría and Catalina de-Ugarte are:

i. María Ascenci de-Uribe-Echavarría, Stepchild; married Juan Bautista de-Estrada.

704 ii. Martín de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 14 Marzo 1655/56; died in Villa de la Candelaria; married Ana Restrepo-Peláez 15 Octubre 1685 in Villa de la Candelaria.
iii. Pablo de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 1654; died in Murió joven.
iv. Francisca de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 1648.
v. Ana de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 1651.
vi. Josepha de-Uribe, born 1653.
vii. Ursula de-Uribe-Echavarría, married Antonio de-Querexazu in Res Mondragón, España.
viii. Francisco de-Uribe-Echavarría, married Antonia de-Izurieta.

**1412. Francisco Martínez,** born in España. He married **1413. Juliana Gutiérrez-de-la-Campa**.

**1413. Juliana Gutiérrez-de-la-Campa**

Child of Francisco Martínez and Juliana Gutiérrez-de-la-Campa is:
706 i. Francisco Martínez-Gutiérrez-de-Campa, born in Cos,Asturias; married Agueda María Peláez-Benítez 2 Noviembre 1688.

**1414. Nicolás Peláez-Cámara,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died 27 Noviembre 1671 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**. He married **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares** 12 Agosto 1662 in Sitio de Aná.

**1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2830. Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces** and **2831. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of Nicolás Peláez-Cámara and Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares are:
707 i. Agueda María Peláez-Benítez, married Francisco Martínez-Gutiérrez-de-Campa 2 Noviembre 1688.
ii. Ana María Peláez-Benítez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez 13 Octubre 1680 in Valle de Aburrá; born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. María Peláez-Benítez, married Alferez Francisco de-Burgos 1698; born in España.
iv. Cap Mateo Peláez-Benítez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo 13 Octubre 1694 in Valle de Aburrá; born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá.
v. José Peláez-Benítez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1418. José Echagüe-y-Andia,** born 1655 in Vizcaya, España; died Abt. 8 Marzo 1722/23 in San Jerónimo de los Cedros. He married **1419. Gregoria de-Angulo-Sotomayor** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1419. Gregoria de-Angulo-Sotomayor,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in San Jerónimo de los Cedros. She was the daughter of **2838. Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán** and **2839. Andrea de-Sotomayor**.

Children of José Echagüe-y-Andia and Gregoria de-Angulo-Sotomayor are:

i. Catalina Echagüe-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

709 ii. Gregoria Echagüe-Angulo, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Jerónimo Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra 19 Octubre 1697 in Medellín.

iii. Juana Francisca Echagüe-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Miguel Echagüe-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. María Echagüe-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1420. Toribio de-Villa-Posada,** born Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias; died 7 Noviembre 1698 in Valle de Aburrá, en el hato Santa Rosa. He was the son of **2840. Toribio de-Villa** and **2841. María Sánchez-Prieto-de-Posada**. He married **1421. Juana María de-Centeno-Hidalgo** 10 Enero 1666/67 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1421. Juana María de-Centeno-Hidalgo,** born Abt. 29 Mayo 1644 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2842. Rodrigo García-Hidalgo** and **2843. Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo**.

More About Toribio de-Villa-Posada:
Fact 1: Teniente de Gobernador de 1676 a 1679.

Children of Toribio de-Villa-Posada and Juana de-Centeno-Hidalgo are:

i. Andrea de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Leonor de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Juana de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Molina-Beltrán Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Febrero 1715/16 in Medellín.

710 iv. José Ignacio de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolasa Gutiérrez-Torres 12 Noviembre 1714 in Medellín.

v. Francisco de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 28 Diciembre 1740 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Micaela de-Castañeda-Rodríguez Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Manuela Cataño-Ponce-de-León Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

vi. Juan de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Rosa de-Villa-Centeno, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Mariaca-y-Serralta; born in Sambrana, Alaba; died 5 Octubre 1744 in Antioquia.

**1424. Juan Ambrosio Restrepo-Peláez,** born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**. He met **1425. La-Negra Pacha-(Pachita)**.

**1425. La-Negra Pacha-(Pachita),** born Unknown in Colombia; died Unknown in Medellín.

Child of Juan Restrepo-Peláez and La-Negra Pacha-(Pachita) is:

712 i. José Tomás Restrepo, born 1679 in Medellín-bautizado; died Unknown in Medellín; married Lorenza Zamora-(expósita) 1720 in Medellín.

**1426. José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez,** born 1679 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco** and **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares**. He met **1427. Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal**.

**1427. Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2490. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González** and **2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz**.

More About José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez:
Fact 1: 1679, Bautizado
Fact 2: 1704, Ordenado
Fact 3: 1708, Sacristan menor de Medellín

Child of José Betancur-Alvarez and Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal is:

713 i. Lorenza Zamora-(expósita), born 1699 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Tomás Restrepo 1720 in Medellín.

**1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara,** born in Velle de Aburrá; died 1717 in testó Medellín. He was the son of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**. He married **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo** Abt. 1663 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**

Children of Francisco Peláez-Cámara and María Graciano-de-Ocampo are:

i. Margarita Peláez-Graciano, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married (1) Juan Antonio Bustamante-Sánchez 29 Diciembre 1680 in Medellín; born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married (2) Juan Roldán-de-la-Barrera 10 Octubre 1691 in Medellín; born in España; died in Medellín.
ii. Gertrudis Peláez-Graciano, born 1681 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Ig nacio Javier Vélez-Toro 14 Enero 1713/14 in Valle de Aburrá; born 31 Julio 1690 in Valle de Aburrá; died Septiembre 1752 in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. José Ignacio Peláez-Graciano, born Junio 1684 in Valle de Aburrá; died 4 Junio 1728 in Medellín; married (2) Juana López-

de-Atuesta-Correal 15 Junio 1713 in Medellín; born in Medellín; died in Medellín.

iv. Alejo Peláez-Graciano, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Micaela Gómez-Torres 22 Abril 1713 in Valle de Aburrá, desc Hatoviejo; born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá.

715 v. María Peláez-Graciano, born 1689 in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Miguel Ignacio Montoya-Restrepo 7 Octubre 1719 in Medellín.

vi. Ana Rosa Peláez-Graciano, born 1678; married José Felipe Restrepo-Peláez.

vii. Nicolás Peláez-Graciano, born 1681; married Manuela Arroyave-Velásquez 1706.

viii. Juan Peláez-Graciano, died 1731 in testó Medellín; married Mariana Restrepo-Peláez Abt. 1700; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. Francisco Peláez-Graciano, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra 1697 in Medellín, desc Rionegro; born in Medellín; died in Medellín.

More About Francisco Peláez-Graciano:
Burial: El Mozo

**1432. Fernando Toro-Escobar** He married **1433. Ma Olga Cárdenas-Jaramillo**.

**1433. Ma Olga Cárdenas-Jaramillo** She was the daughter of **2866. Horacio Cárdenas-Roldán** and **2867. Raquel Jaramillo-Arango**.

Children of Fernando Toro-Escobar and Ma Cárdenas-Jaramillo are:

i. Ma Raquel Toro-Cárdenas

ii. Adelaida Toro-Cárdenas

iii. Alejandro Toro-Cárdenas

iv. Juan Bautista Toro-Cárdenas

v. José Ignacio Toro-Cárdenas

716 vi. José Luis Toro-Cárdenas, born 1726; married Bárbara Fernández 1740 in Medelliín.

**1448. Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1582. Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata** and **1583. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**. He married **1449. Ana María Peláez-Benítez** 13 Octubre 1680 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1449. Ana María Peláez-Benítez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1414. Nicolás Peláez-Cámara** and **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**.

Children of Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez and Ana Peláez-Benítez are:

i. Marina de-Toro-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

724 ii. Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Ignacia de-Toro-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

841 iv. Bárbara de-Toro-Peláez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Bef. 1708 in Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro Leonín de-Estrada 5 Diciembre 1706 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1450. Juan Alzate-Olais,** born Abt. 1630 in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España; died 12 Agosto 1703 in Medellín. He was the son of **2900. Juan de-Alzate** and **2901. Catalina Olais**. He married **1451. Mariana Betancur-Alvarez** 1662 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1451. Mariana Betancur-Alvarez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died 1678 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2902. Francisco Betancur-Velasco** and **2903. Margarita Alvarez-Tabares**.

Children of Juan Alzate-Olais and Mariana Betancur-Alvarez are:

i. Juan Ventura Alzate-Betancur, born Abt. 1663; died Septiembre 1736 in Sopetrán; married (1) Francisca Legrada-Salazar 29 Octubre 1688 in Medellin, luego Sopetrán, 9 hijos; married (2) María Hoyos-Bolívar Abt. 1723.

780 ii. Martín Leonardo Alzate-Betancur, born Abt. 1678; died 1735 in Rionegro; married (1) Clara Muñóz-de-Bonilla-García-de-Heredia in Sabaletas; met (2) Rosa Galeano-Quinchía; married (3) Bárbara Gómez-Arnedo 1704 in Medellín,luego Rionegro.

725 iii. Gertrudis Alzate-Betancur, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Fernándo de-Toro-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

iv. Magdalena Alzate-Betancur, died Unknown.

**1484. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos,** born in Arma; died 10 Marzo 1660/61 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2968. Diego Alvarez-del-Pino** and **2969. Justina de-Arcos-Cortés**. He married **1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga** Noviembre 1636 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga,** born 1611 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2970. Martín de-Tabares** and **2971. Juana de-Morga-Ortiz**.

More About Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos:
Fact 1: Testó en marzo de 1661.

Children of Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos and Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga are:

742 i. Mateo Alvarez-Tabares, born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 6 Enero 1687/88 in Medellín; married Isabel Lezcano-Heredia in Medellín.

ii. Juana Alvarez-Tabares, died Unknown; married Juan Antonio Porras-de-Santamaría.

iii. Margarita Alvarez-Tabares, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Francisco Betancur-Velasco Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
iv. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Manuel Betancur-Velasco Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Abt. 7 Julio 1716 in Medellín.
v. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) José Mejía-Ramírez 16 Enero 1654/55 in Sitio de Aná; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Octubre 1666 in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Martín de-Chavarriaga 8 Octubre 1668 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Beatriz Alvarez-Tabares, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Murcia, España; died Abt. 21 Diciembre 1684 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1653.
Fact 2: Testó el 21 12 1684.

vii. Cap Juan Matías Alvarez-Tabares, married (1) María Bueno-de-Herrera-Gaitán-y-Ponce-de-León in Res Cartago sin descendencia; married (2) Ana Cortés-de-Palacios-y-Vivas-Sedano.

More About Cap Juan Matías Alvarez-Tabares:
Alcalde: Cartago
Fact 1: Juez de la Santa Cruzada.

**1486. José de-Lezcano-y-Taborda,** died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **2972. Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano** and **2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres**. He married **1487. Catalina de-Heredia** in Valle de Aburrá.

**1487. Catalina de-Heredia,** born in Toro, Cauca; died in Valle de Aburrá.

More About José de-Lezcano-y-Taborda:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Tesorero de 1659 a 1663.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario. Regidor Perpetuo.

Children of José de-Lezcano-y-Taborda and Catalina de-Heredia are:
743 i. Isabel Lezcano-Heredia, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married Mateo Alvarez-Tabares in Medellín.
ii. Ana Lezcano, married Juan de-Ibarguen 31 Diciembre 1681 in Antioquia; born in Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya.
iii. Pbro Jerónimo Lezcano
iv. Alf Miguel Lezcano

v. Alf José Lezcano, married Ana de-Chavarriaga.

**1488. Alonso Trujillo** He married **1489. Isabel Salvago** Unknown in España.

**1489. Isabel Salvago,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Alonso Trujillo and Isabel Salvago is:

744 i. Alonso Trujillo-Salvago, born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera,Cádiz, España; died Unknown in Medellín; met (1) María Rosa Córdoba-Ordoñez-hn; married (2) Gertrudis Mallén-López 22 Mayo 1720 in Medellín Vino X 1690.

**1490. Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado,** born Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **2980. Felipe Mallén** and **2981. Ana Jimeno-del-Prado**. He married **1491. María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal** Unknown in Medellín.

**1491. María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2490. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González** and **2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz**.

Children of Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado and María López-de-Atuesta-Correal are:

745 i. Gertrudis Mallén-López, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Alonso Trujillo-Salvago 22 Mayo 1720 in Medellín Vino X 1690.

822 ii. Felipe Mallén-López, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Teresa Peláez-Restrepo.

**1500. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Palacios-Serna,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **3000. Francisco Puerta-Palacios** and **3001. María Angela de-la-Serna-Alvarado**. He married **1501. Ursula Molina-Beltrán** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1501. Ursula Molina-Beltrán,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **1992. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata** and **1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García**.

Children of Juan Puerta-Palacios-Serna and Ursula Molina-Beltrán are:

750 i. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Lorenza Zapata-Serna.

ii. Javier Puerta-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (2) María Ochoa-Zapata 30 Abril 1719 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Carlos Ignacio Puerta-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Carlos Ignacio Puerta-Molina:

Fact 1: Sacerdote.

iv. José Patricio Puerta-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Diego Puerta-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Antonio Puerta-Molina, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married María Ignacia Mesa-Sotomayor Unknown in Copacabana; born Unknown in Copacabana; died Unknown in Copacabana.

**1502. Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata,** born Abt. 19 Octubre 1643 in Antioquia; died 1713 in Medellín. He was the son of **3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera** and **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz**. He married **1503. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1503. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez,** born Abt. 24 Marzo 1649/50 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3006. Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio** and **3007. Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa**.

More About Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Alcalde de laHermandad 1661, 1662.
Fact 2: Alguacil Mayor de 1671 a 1680/84/94/97.

Children of Juan Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata and María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez are:

i. Juan Zapata-Serna, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juana Gertrudis Jaramillo-Molina Unknown in Medellín; born Abt. 24 Julio 1676 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Pbro FcoJose Zapata-Serna-Palacio, born Unknown; died Unknown; met Jacinta Hernández-Henao.

More About Pbro FcoJose Zapata-Serna-Palacio:
Fact 1: Cura, vicario y juez eclesiástico y de diezmos.

iii. Pedro Zapata-Serna, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juana María Molina-Villa 16 Enero 1717/18 in Antioquia; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
751 iv. Lorenza Zapata-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Isidoro Puerta-Molina.
v. Joseph Zapata-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Francisco Xavier Zapata-Serna, born Abt. 28 Febrero 1682/83 in Medellín; died 23 Mayo 1752 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) María Francisca del-Pino-Moncada 31 Julio 1734 in Antioquia; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (2) Bárbara García Unknown in Colombia; born Unknown in Colombia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (3) Ana Isabel de-Guzmán Unknown in Colombia; born Unknown in Colombia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (4) Ana

o María García-Ordás-Gómez Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Francisco Xavier Zapata-Serna:
Fact 1: Maestro de Campo

vii. Andrea Zapata-Serna, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Clemente Molina-Beltrán Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.
viii. Isabel Zapata-Serna, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday 1692 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born 27 Octubre 1659 in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ix. Ana María Zapata-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. Francisca Zapata-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xi. Bernarda Micaela Zapata-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xii. Joaquín Zapata-Serna
xiii. Cristóbal Zapata-Serna-Palacio, married Inés del-Pino-Jaramillo; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1546. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia,** born 27 Septiembre 1600 in Arma ( LaVieja ); died Abt. 23 Octubre 1686 in San Diego, Medellín. He was the son of **3092. Diego Alvarez-Castrillón** and **3093. Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón**. He married **1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa,** born Abt. 23 Mayo 1621 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 1705 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **3094. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros** and **3095. Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa**.

More About Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1645,1646.
Fact 2: Teniente de Gobernador de 05 1648 a 01 1649.
Fact 3: Gobernador Interino de 1649 a 14 02 1651.
Fact 4: Testó el 23 10 1686.

More About María Vásquez-de-Espinosa:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 23 05 1621.

Children of Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia and María Vásquez-de-Espinosa are:

i. Lorenzo Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Lorenzo Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Cura, Vicario, Comisario del Santo Oficio.

ii. Mateo Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Mateo Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Cura y Vicario del Valle del Rionegro.

iii. Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) María Teresa Serna-Zapata 25 Diciembre 1703 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Tomasa Mosquera-Silva Unknown in Popayán; born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

More About Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Alcalde Mayor 1683.

iv. Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Upegui-Mejía Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

More About Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Alférez Mayor de 1663 a1682.

v. Ana Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Isabel Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
773 vii. María Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown; married Francisco Cataño-Ponce-de-León.
viii. Lucía de-Castrllón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pablo Castaño-Ponce-de-León.
ix. Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Carlos Gaviria-y-Tronconis 25 Septiembre 1768 in Medellín; born Unknown in Villa de la Victoria, Alava, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
x. Catalina Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Saldarriaga-Irigoyen; born in Berrota de Baztan,Navarra; died 27 Octubre 1704 in Medellín.
xi. Bárbara Castrillón-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1568. Antonio de-Estrada-y-Zebos,** born in Conmendador de Mora de la orden de Santiago. He was the son of **3136. Antonio de-Estrada** and **3137. Juana Fernández-de-Zebos**. He married **1569. Juana Antonia Ma de-Valdés**.

**1569. Juana Antonia Ma de-Valdés** She was the daughter of **3138. Sarg Mayor Pedro Valdés-Corro** and **3139. María de-Iunco**.

Child of Antonio de-Estrada-y-Zebos and Juana de-Valdés is:
784 i. Eduardo de-Estrada-Valdés, married Ana Leonin de-Estrada.

**1576. Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos,** born Abt. 1570 in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos, España; died Abril 1633 in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **3152. Juan Guerra-Peláez** and **3153. María Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos**. He married **1577. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa** Bef. 1601 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

**1577. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa,** born Unknown in Azuaga, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **3154. Juan Correa** and **3155. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez**.

More About Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos:
Fact 1: Testó en 2 10 1605 y en 2 09 1632.

Children of Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos and María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa are:

i. Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera, born 10 Abril 1601 in Iglesia las Nieves, Santafé de Bogotá; died 1654 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Isabel de-Ortega-Rodríguez 1621 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; born Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married (2) Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal Aft. 1633 in Antioquia, res.Valle de Aburrá; born 1608 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 16 Enero 1684/85 in Valle de Aburrá.

   More About Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera:
   Fact 1: 31 Julio 1654, Testó en su finca del Valle de Aburrá.

   More About Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal:
   Fact 1: Testó el 22 09 1684.

ii. María Peláez, born Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown.

iii. Juana Guerra, born Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown.

788 iv. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández, born Abt. 1606 in Santafé de Bogotá; died 1676 in Valle de Aburrá; met (1) Adriana Berrío-Pérez-de-Saavedra; married (2) Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal Abt. 1634; married (3) Josefa Betancur-y-Velasco-Alvarez 9 Abril 1666 in Valle de Aburrá.

**1578. Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara,** born Unknown in Nueva Segovia de Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **3156. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas**. He married **1579. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza"** 1607 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**1579. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza",** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3158. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo"** and **3159. Juana Martín-(o-Martínez)**.

More About Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara:
Fact 1: Encomendero

Children of Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara and Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza" are:

i. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal, born 1608 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 16 Enero 1684/85 in Valle de Aburrá; married

Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera Aft. 1633 in Antioquia, res.Valle de Aburrá; born 10 Abril 1601 in Iglesia las Nieves, Santafé de Bogotá; died 1654 in Valle de Aburrá.

More About Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal:
Fact 1: Testó el 22 09 1684.

More About Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera:
Fact 1: 31 Julio 1654, Testó en su finca del Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Margarita Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Francisco Correal-de-Ocampo Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

iii. Mariana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Alférez-Andrés de-Bolívar Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iv. Joseph Francisco Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-y-Carvajal, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Joseph Francisco Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-y-Carvajal:
Fact 1: Alférez. Encomendero.

789 v. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal, born 1617 in Santafé de Bogotá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández Abt. 1634.

**1580. Domingo Vélez,** born Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; died Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España. He was the son of **3160. Domingo Vélez-de-Franquin** and **3161. María de-Rivero**. He married **1581. María de-Rivero-Santibáñez** Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España.

**1581. María de-Rivero-Santibáñez,** born Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; died Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España. She was the daughter of **3162. Toribio de-Rivero** and **3163. Francisca Santibáñez**.

Children of Domingo Vélez and María de-Rivero-Santibáñez are:

790 i. Juan Vélez, born 8 Abril 1649 in Asturias, España; died Abt. Abril 1733 in Valle de Aburrá; married Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez 4 Mayo 1670 in Capilla de Aná, Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Elvira Vélez, married Bartolomé Gómez.

**1582. Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Villa de la Candelaria. He was the son of **3164. Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez** and **3165. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero**. He married **1583. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**1583. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz,** born Abt. 1637 in Valle de Aburrá; died 1681 in Villa de la Candelaria. She was the daughter of **2310. Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera** and **2311. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal**.

More About Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Regidor Perpetuo de 1651 a1659.
Fact 2: Depositario General de 1662 a 1666,/76/83/84.
Fact 3: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1654.

Children of Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata and Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz are:

i. Cristóbal Toro-de-la-Peláez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Ana María Peláez-Benítez 13 Octubre 1680 in Valle de Aburrá; born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Juan de-Toro-de-la-Peláez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares Unknown in Medellín; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. José de-Toro-de-la-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
791 iv. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Vélez 4 Mayo 1670 in Capilla de Aná, Valle de Aburrá.

**1586. Juan Rodríguez-de-Salamanca** He married **1587. Manuela Hurtado-de-Hurrisola**.

**1587. Manuela Hurtado-de-Hurrisola**

Child of Juan Rodríguez-de-Salamanca and Manuela Hurtado-de-Hurrisola is:

793 i. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Salamanca, married Andrés Fernández-de-Córdoba.

**1588. Benito Sánchez-de-Tobón** He married **1589. Juana Gutiérrez-Colmenero**.

**1589. Juana Gutiérrez-Colmenero** She was the daughter of **3178. Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero** and **3179. Mencia Villacreces**.

Child of Benito Sánchez-de-Tobón and Juana Gutiérrez-Colmenero is:

794 i. Francisco Benítez-Tobón-Zarza, born in Jerez de la Frontera; married Antonia Mesa-Vibancos.

**1590. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio,** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera; died 24 Marzo 1654/55 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **3180. Mateo González-de-Mesa** and **3181. Catalina Guerra-(o-Herrera)**. He married **1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente** in Valle de Aburrá.

**1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente,** born 1628 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **3182. Bartolomé Sánchez-Vibancos** and **3183. Catalina Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio and María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente are:

i. María Josefa Mesa-Vibancos, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Diego de-Caldas-Barbosa; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Juan González-de-Castro-Rodríguez 1670 in Valle de Aburrá, res Fontidueño; born in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España; died in Valle de Aburrá.

796 ii. Clemente Mesa-Vibancos, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Gregoria Montoya; married (2) Gregoria Montoya-Gómez in Res Fontidueño.

iii. Juan Bautista Mesa-Vibancos, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married María Antonia Alvarez-Cortés Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

795 iv. Antonia Mesa-Vibancos, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Benítez-Tobón-Zarza.

**1594. Antonio Montoya-Ortiz,** born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **3188. Juan de-Montoya** and **3189. Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano**. He married **1595. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña** Unknown in Antioquia.

**1595. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2116. Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña** and **2117. Ana Poblete**.

More About Antonio Montoya-Ortiz:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1652.

Children of Antonio Montoya-Ortiz and Ana Gómez-de-Ureña are:

797 i. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Clemente Mesa-Vibancos in Res Fontidueño.

ii. Francisco Montoya-Gómez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Restrepo-Peláez Unknown in Medellín; born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Joaquín Montoya-Gómez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married María García-Galvis Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

**1600. Jerónimo Ramírez-Idarraga** He was the son of **3200. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz** and **3201. Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar**. He married **1601. Leonor Crespo**.

**1601. Leonor Crespo**

Child of Jerónimo Ramírez-Idarraga and Leonor Crespo is:

800 i. Juan Ramírez-Crespo, married (1) María Ignacia González-Gómez; married (2) Lucía Osorio-Ramírez 22 Mayo 1697 in Medellín.

**1602. Francisco Osorio** He married **1603. Francisca Ramírez**.
**1603. Francisca Ramírez**

Child of Francisco Osorio and Francisca Ramírez is:
801 i. Lucía Osorio-Ramírez, married Juan Ramírez-Crespo 22 Mayo 1697 in Medellín.

**1604. Juan Jiménez-Fajardo,** born 1645 in Santa Marta. He was the son of **3208. Juan Jimenez** and **3209. María J. Fajardo**. He married **1605. María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga**.
**1605. María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga** She was the daughter of **3200. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz** and **3201. Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar**.

Children of Juan Jiménez-Fajardo and María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga are:
i. Juan Jiménez-Ramírez, married Angela Rafaela Restrepo-Betancur; born Unknown; died Unknown.
802 ii. Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez, born 8 Diciembre 1680 in Medellín; died 6 Mayo 1738; married (2) María Isabel Duque-Heredia 22 Febrero 1701/02 in Rionegro.
iii. Pedro Jiménez-Ramírez, married Magdalena Restrepo-Betancur.
iv. Ana Jiménez-Ramírez, married José López-de-Arellano-Gómez; born in de Mompóz.

**1606. Juan Duque-de-Estrada-hn,** born 1644 in Mariquita; died 3 Abril 1728 in Marinilla. He was the son of **3212. Pedro Duque-de-Estrada** and **3213. Era Blanca-?**. He married **1607. Juana Josefa Heredia-Ramírez-hn** 1664 in Arma.
**1607. Juana Josefa Heredia-Ramírez-hn,** born 24 Marzo 1656/57 in Antioquia, Cali?; died 14 Mayo 1722 in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3214. Juan García-de-Heredia-y-Castrillón** and **3215. María Páula Ramírez-Belalcázar**.

Children of Juan Duque-de-Estrada-hn and Juana Heredia-Ramírez-hn are:
i. Polonia Duque-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Juan Pablo Valencia-Velásquez; married (2) Nicolás Castaño-Sánchez-Torreblanca.
ii. Angela de la Crúz Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1667; died Octubre 1734 in Marinilla; married José Castaño-Sánchez-Torreblanca.
iii. Francisco Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1675; died Unknown; married María Nicolasa Quiceno-Martínez in 5 hijos.

iv. Josefa Duque-Heredia, born Unknown; died Marzo 1735/36 in Marinilla; married Juan Eulogio Martínez-de-Castro-Machado; born in Medellin.
v. Antonio Duque-Heredia, born 1678 in Rionegro; died Unknown; married Jacinta Salazar-Henao 1727 in Marinilla; died 1734.
vi. Pedro Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1688; died Unknown; married (1) María Benjumea-Arias in 8 hijos.
vii. Cap José Martín Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1680; died Noviembre 1737 in Marinilla; married Melchora de-los-Reyes Salazar-Henao 3 Noviembre 1712 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Marinilla.
viii. Manuel Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1672; died 1735 in Marinilla; married Jerónima de-Soto-hn in 12 hijos.
ix. Paula Duque-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Maximiliano Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla.
803 x. María Isabel Duque-Heredia, born Unknown; died 1763; married Domingo Jimenez-Ramírez 22 Febrero 1701/02 in Rionegro.
xi. José Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1680 in Marinilla; died 1736; married (2) Josefa Ignacia Salazar-Henao 1712 in Marinilla.
xii. María Manuela Duque-Heredia, born Abt. 1682; married Juan Germán Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla.

**1608. Andres de-León-Zuloaga** He was the son of **3216. Domingo de-León-Zuloaga** and **3217. Andrea Latorre-de-Angulo**. He married **1609. Agustina Rosa Yepes-Benitez** 1698 in Medellín.

**1609. Agustina Rosa Yepes-Benitez** She was the daughter of **3218. Juan Yepes-Sandobal** and **3219. Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**.

Children of Andres de-León-Zuloaga and Agustina Yepes-Benitez are:
804 i. Manuel de-León-Zuloaga, married Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo in Marinilla.
ii. Juana León-Zuluaga-Yepes, married Jeronimo Prieto; born in España.

**1610. Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya,** born 1676 in Antioquia-Expósito; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. He was the son of **3220. Pbro Miguel Jerónimo Montoya-Piedrahíta** and **3221. Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano**. He married **1611. Ana Giraldo-Muñoz** 26 Septiembre 1696 in Rionegro.

**1611. Ana Giraldo-Muñoz,** born 1674 in Marinilla; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3222. Francisco Manzueto-Giraldo** and **3223. Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla**.

Children of Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya and Ana Giraldo-Muñoz are:
i. José Antonio Pelayo Montoya-Giraldo, born 18 Agosto 1698 in Rionegro; died 5 Febrero 1724/25 in Medellin; married Ventura González-Tazón 5 Febrero 1724/25 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro.

914 ii. Bartolomé Montoya-Giraldo, born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Josefa María González-Tazón Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. Blas Montoya-Giraldo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Andrés Montoya-Giraldo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Gertrudis Montoya-Giraldo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
805 vi. Salvadora Montoya-Giraldo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Manuel de-León-Zuloaga in Marinilla.

**1614. Juan Hernandez** He married **1615. María Flor Giraldo**.
**1615. María Flor Giraldo**

Child of Juan Hernandez and María Giraldo is:
807 i. María Hernández-Giraldo, married Miguel Salazar-Henao.

**1632. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera,** born in Arma-viejo; died 27 Julio 1665 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **3264. Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor** and **3265. María Magdalena de-Mera**. He married **1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra** in Valle de Aburrá.

**1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá.

Children of Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera and Marcela de-la-Parra are:
i. Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 4 Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburrá; married María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. María Lucía Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Magdalena Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, met (1) Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa; born in Ibagué; died in Medellín; married (2) Antonio Sánchez-de-Ayala-Cartagena.
iv. Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Francisco Fernández-de-Arroyave Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
v. Bernarda Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. María Antonia Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Abt. 1642 in Valle de Aburrá,hija natural legitimada; died 5 Julio 1724 in Valle de Aburrá; married Marcos Franco-de-Heredia 9 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá, sitio de Aná; born Abt. 1620 in Anserma; died 26 Abril 1693 in Valle de Aburrá.
vii. Juan Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown; died Unknown.
816 viii. Miguel Jerónimo Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 17 Junio 1734 in Medellín; married

Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez Unknown in Medellín.

**1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco,** born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Abt. 7 Julio 1716 in Medellín. He was the son of **3268. Cap.Luis de-Betancur** and **3269. Juana de-Velasco**. He married **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1484. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of Manuel Betancur-Velasco and Antonia Alvarez-Tabares are:

i. Beatriz Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Antonia Betancur-Alvarez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa 1675; born in Ibagué; died in Medellín.
iii. Juana Lorenza Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. María Bernabela Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Josefa Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Ana Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Andrea Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco José Restrepo-Peláez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
viii. Bárbara Betancour-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Rosa Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. Manuel Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Diciembre 1730 in Santafé de Antioquia; married María Moreto-Peláez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
xi. Juan Lorenzo Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Laura Mesa-Alvarez; born Unknown; died Unknown.
817 xii. Barbara AmbrosiaAntonia Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Miguel Jerónimo Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra Unknown in Medellín.
xiii. Ma Magdalena Betancur-Alvarez, married Jacinto Franco-Velásquez 1690 in Res Rionegro,desc Retiro,la Miel y Marinilla; born Abt. 1661.
xiv. José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez, born 1679 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; met Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

More About José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez:
Fact 1: 1679, Bautizado
Fact 2: 1704, Ordenado
Fact 3: 1708, Sacristan menor de Medellín

**1636. Juan Pérez-de-Palacios,** born Unknown in Armaño, León, España; died Unknown in Armaño, León, España. He married **1637. Angela Calle-y-Estrada** Unknown in Armaño, León, España.

**1637. Angela Calle-y-Estrada,** born Unknown in Armaño, León, España; died Unknown in Armaño, León, España.

Child of Juan Pérez-de-Palacios and Angela Calle-y-Estrada is:

818 i. Juan Pérez-Calle, born Unknown in Armaño, León, España; died 8 Agosto 1750 in Medellín; married María Teresa Vélez-Toro 19 Marzo 1702/03 in Medellín.

**1646. Juan Peláez-Graciano,** died 1731 in testó Medellín. He was the son of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**. He married **1647. Mariana Restrepo-Peláez** Abt. 1700.

**1647. Mariana Restrepo-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**.

Child of Juan Peláez-Graciano and Mariana Restrepo-Peláez is:

823 i. Teresa Peláez-Restrepo, married Felipe Mallén-López.

**1684. Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás,** born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **3368. Agustín de-Ossa-Goyás** and **3369. Felipa Guiola-y-Balumpisquisela**. He married **1685. Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1685. Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera** and **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz**.

Children of Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás and Ana Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata are:

i. Nicolás de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Agustín de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Lucía Pimienta-Vásquez Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

842 iii. Pablo de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 16 Febrero 1746/47 in Valle de Aburrá; married Ma Susana Molina-Palacio Unknown in Medellín.

iv. José de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Teresa Castrillón-Serna Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro.

v. Rosa de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Francisca de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Felipa de-Ossa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1686. Carlos Molina-Beltrán,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 19 Abril 1721 in Medellín. He was the son of **1992. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata** and **1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García**. He married **1687. Jorónima Palacio-Mejía** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1687. Jorónima Palacio-Mejía,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3374. Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga** and **3375. Mariana Mejía-Ramírez**.

More About Carlos Molina-Beltrán:
Fact 1: Sargento Mayor. Juez de Residencia.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario de la villa de Medellín.

Children of Carlos Molina-Beltrán and Jorónima Palacio-Mejía are:

i. José Molina-Palacio, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Carlos Molina-Palacio, born Unknown; died Unknown.
843 iii. Ma Susana Molina-Palacio, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pablo de-Ossa-Zapata Unknown in Medellín.

**1792. Tomás Mejía-Mejía,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **3584. Tomás Gregorio Mejía-Ramírez** and **3585. Luisa Mejía-Delgado**. He married **1793. Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz**.

**1793. Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz** She was the daughter of **3586. Pedro de-Soler** and **3587. Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra**.

Children of Tomás Mejía-Mejía and Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz are:

896 i. José Mejía-Soler, married Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla.
ii. Miguel Mejía-Soler
iii. Juan León Mejía-Soler
iv. Lorenzo Mejía-Soler
v. Teresa Mejía-Soler
vi. Angela Mejía-Soler
vii. Gregoria Mejía-Soler

**1794. Juan José Restrepo-Peláez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1154. Marcos López-de-Restrepo** and **1155. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**. He married **1795. Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo** in tengo información que unos hijos son López.

**1795. Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **3590. Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla** and **3591. Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Juan Restrepo-Peláez and Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo are:

i. Tomasa Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla, married José Pablo Vélez-Toro; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

897 ii. Ma Ignacia Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla, married José Mejía-Soler.
iii. José Restrepo-Tazón-de-Rivilla

**1802. Clemente Mesa-Montoya** He was the son of **796. Clemente Mesa-Vibancos** and **797. Gregoria Montoya-Gómez**. He married **1803. Juana Manuela Peláez-Vélez**.

**1803. Juana Manuela Peláez-Vélez,** born 1704. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Clemente Mesa-Montoya and Juana Peláez-Vélez are:

901 i. María Antonia Mesa-Peláez, married Pedro Nicolás Vélez-Pélaez.
ii. Clemente Nicolás Saturnino Mesa-Peláez, born 17 Diciembre 1733; married María Josefa Uribe-Sánchez 23 Mayo 1756 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. José Ignacio Mesa-Peláez, married Ma Josefa Sánchez-Arroyave Mayo 1756; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1830. Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa,** born 1674 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **3660. Juan González-de-Castro-Rodríguez** and **3661. María Josefa Mesa-Vibancos**. He married **1831. Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá res Rionegro.

**1831. Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **3590. Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla** and **3591. Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa and Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo are:

i. Ventura González-Tazón, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Antonio Pelayo Montoya-Giraldo 5 Febrero 1724/25 in Medellín; born 18 Agosto 1698 in Rionegro; died 5 Febrero 1724/25 in Medellin.
915 ii. Josefa María González-Tazón, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Bartolomé Montoya-Giraldo Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. Francisco Javier González-Tazón, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juana María Guzmán-Echavarría 1734 in Santa Rosa de Osos; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iv. Ana María Gonzalez-Tazón, married (1) José Henao-Giraldo; born 1697 in Vivio Rionegro; died 1749 in testó; met (2) Pbro José Jiménez-Duque.
v. José González-Tazón, married Ana María Medina-Gutiérrez 1723 in Rionegro.

**1832. Bernardo González-Aparicio,** born in Llanes, Asturias, España; died 21 Abril 1736 in Rionegro. He was the son of **3664. Cosme González** and

**3665. Francisca de-Aparicio-Corrales-y-Otero**. He married **1833. Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango** 29 Septiembre 1725 in Rionegro.

**1833. Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango,** born in Medellín; died in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3666. José Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa** and **3667. Antonia Arango-Zafra**.

Children of Bernardo González-Aparicio and Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango are:

916 i. José Joaquín González-Gutiérrez, born Abt. 30 Marzo 1728 in Rionegro; died 4 Julio 1806 in Rionegro diciendo la misa; married María Josefa Gutiérrez-Muriel 13 Junio 1751 in Rionegro viudo se ordenó.

ii. Pbro Bernardo González-Gutiérrez, died Unknown.

iii. Pbro Elías Vicente González-Gutiérrez, died Unknown.

iv. Dr Cosme Nicolás González-Gutiérrez, born Diciembre 1735 in Rionegro; died in Rionegro testó 1811; married Bárbara Villegas-Londoño 2 Abril 1777 in Rionegro; born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro.

**1834. Miguel Gutiérrez-Torres,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 4 Agosto 1755 in Rionegro. He was the son of **994. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo** and **995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra**. He married **1835. Bárbara Ignacia Muriel-Díaz** 24 Octubre 1728 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1835. Bárbara Ignacia Muriel-Díaz,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3670. Antonio Muriel** and **3671. Ana Díaz-de-Latorre**.

Children of Miguel Gutiérrez-Torres and Bárbara Muriel-Díaz are:

917 i. María Josefa Gutiérrez-Muriel, born 1 Marzo 1733/34 in Rionegro; died 5 Febrero 1772 in Rionegro; married José Joaquín González-Gutiérrez 13 Junio 1751 in Rionegro viudo se ordenó.

ii. José Antonio Gutiérrez-Muriel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Francisco Antonio Gutiérrez-Muriel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Mónica Gutiérrez-Muriel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Dionisio Gutiérrez-Muriel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Eulalia Gutiérrez-Muriel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1842. José de-Ossa-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **1684. Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás** and **1685. Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**. He married **1843. María Teresa Castrillón-Serna** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1843. María Teresa Castrillón-Serna,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3686. Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez** and **3687. María Teresa Serna-Zapata**.

Children of José de-Ossa-Zapata and María Castrillón-Serna are:

965 i. María Teresa Ossa-y-Castrillón, born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Alonso Elías Jaramillo-Gallón Unknown in Rionegro.

921 ii. Marina de-Ossa-y-Castrillón, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Vicente Jaramillo-Gallón Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Ana María de-Ossa-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. José Ignacio de-Ossa-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Diego de-Ossa-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Luisa Gómez-Jiménez in Res Marinilla.

**1846. Juan Toro-Benítez-Colmenero,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **3692. Juan de-Toro-de-la-Peláez** and **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**. He married **1847. Rosa Rojo-Santillana** 17 Febrero 1727/28 in Medellín.

**1847. Rosa Rojo-Santillana,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3694. Juan-(o-José) Rojo** and **3695. Bernarda Santillana-Correa**.

Children of Juan Toro-Benítez-Colmenero and Rosa Rojo-Santillana are:

923 i. Magdalena de-Toro-Rojo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 1780 in San Luis de Góngora ( Yarumal); married Juan de-Estrada-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

ii. María de-Jesus Toro-Rojo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Mariana Toro-Rojo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Nicolás Arango-Peláez.

iv. José Toro-Rojo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Trinidad Toro-Rojo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1854. Tomás Nicolás Rodríguez-de-Luján-Hernández,** born Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **3708. Francisco Rodríguez-Luján** and **3709. Inés Hernández-de-Pestosa**. He married **1855. Luisa Franco-Velásquez** 30 Enero 1695/96 in Medellín.

**1855. Luisa Franco-Velásquez,** born 1680 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3710. Marcos Franco-de-Heredia** and **3711. María Antonia Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra**.

Children of Tomás Rodríguez-de-Luján-Hernández and Luisa Franco-Velásquez are:

927 i. Nicolasa Luján-Franco, born 1722; died Unknown; married Manuel Vicente Mejía-Gutiérrez in Medellín res Retiro padrón 1886.

ii. Roque Nicolás Luján-Franco, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Josefa Rita Luján-Franco, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Pablo Luján-Franco, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. José Antonio Luján-Franco, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Juan Miguel Luján-Franco, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. José Damasio Luján-Franco, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Carmen Hoyos-Echavarría Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.

**1862. Francisco Peláez-Graciano,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. He was the son of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**. He married **1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra** 1697 in Medellín, desc Rionegro.

**1863. Juana Ma Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1156. Pedro Echeverri-Euguia** and **1157. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza**.

More About Francisco Peláez-Graciano:
Burial: El Mozo

Children of Francisco Peláez-Graciano and Juana Echeverri-Ruiz-de-la-Parra are:

i. Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri, married Fernando Antonio Arango-Vélez 1728 in Rionegro; born Unknown; died Unknown.

931 ii. María Luisa Peláez-Echeverri, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juan José Restrepo-López Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Micaela Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri, born 9 Octubre 1710 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iv. María Anastasia Peláez-Echeverri, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married José Ignacio Tobón-Mesa.

v. Lorenzo Peláez-Echeverri, born 13 Junio 1706 in Sn Lorenzo del Hatillo; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Josefa Gutiérrez-de Lara-Arroyave.

968 vi. Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri, born 1707 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Rita Ospina; married (2) Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez.

vii. Josefa María Peláez-Echeverri, born 5 Marzo 1701/02.

viii. María NN Peláez-Echeverri, born 27 Agosto 1708.

**1872. Juan Bautista Botero,** born Unknown in Génova, Italia; died Unknown in Génova, Italia. He married **1873. María Manuela Barnabi** Unknown in Génova, Italia.

**1873. María Manuela Barnabi,** born Unknown in Génova, Italia; died Unknown in Génova, Italia.

Child of Juan Botero and María Barnabi is:

936 i. Juan Andrés Botero-Bernabi, born Unknown in Génova, Italia; died 7 Junio 1746 in Rionegro; married María Antonia Mejía-Somohano 26 Junio 1712 in Rionegro.

**1874. José Ignacio Mejía-Ortiz,** born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **992. José Mejía-Alvarez** and **993. Margarita Ortiz-Vera**. He married **1875. María Antonia Somohano-Torres** Unknown in Rionegro.

**1875. María Antonia Somohano-Torres,** born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3750. Antonio Somohano-e-Izquierdo** and **3751. María Josefa de-Torres-Zafra**.

Child of José Mejía-Ortiz and María Somohano-Torres is:

937 i. María Antonia Mejía-Somohano, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Juan Andrés Botero-Bernabi 26 Junio 1712 in Rionegro.

**1880. Francisco Díaz-del-Mazo,** born in Asturias,España; died in Medellín. He was the son of **3760. Cristóbal Díaz-del-Mazo** and **3761. María Gómez-de-la-Concha**. He married **1881. Josefa Peláez-Vélez** 13 Agosto 1719 in Medellín.

**1881. Josefa Peláez-Vélez,** born 1699 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **394. Alferez Lorenzo Peláez-Cámara** and **395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**.

Children of Francisco Díaz-del-Mazo and Josefa Peláez-Vélez are:

i. Ignacio Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown.
ii. Rosa Lía Díaz-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Pedro Rodríguez-de-Zea-Casafús Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Abt. 1793 in Santa Rosa de Osos.
iii. Gertrudis Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown.
iv. Teresa Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown.
v. María Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown.
vi. Magdalena Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown.
vii. Cristóbal Díaz-Peláez, died Unknown; married Ma Josefa de Jesús Gertrudis Echavarría-Palacio.
940 viii. Nicolás Díaz-Peláez, born in Medellin; died Unknown; married (1) Manuela Vélez-Peláez; married (2) Manuela Vélez-Roldán 27 Mayo 1749 in Medelliín.

**1890. Juan Sebastián Rodríguez** He married **1891. Sebastiana Rodríguez-y-Dominguez**.

**1891. Sebastiana Rodríguez-y-Dominguez**

Child of Juan Rodríguez and Sebastiana Rodríguez-y-Dominguez is:

945 i. Juana Dominguez, married Diego Callejas.

**1916. Francisco Angel Calle-Vélez,** born in Medellín; died Abt. 28 Septiembre 1770 in Medellín. He was the son of **818. Juan Pérez-Calle** and

**395. María Teresa Vélez-Toro**. He married **1917. Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave** in Medellín.

**1917. Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2730. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra** and **2731. Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez**.

Children of Francisco Calle-Vélez and Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave are:

958 i. Francisco Miguel Calle-Sánchez, died Unknown; married Sebastiana Vélez-Restrepo 8 Diciembre 1750 in Medellín.
ii. María Antonia Calle-Sánchez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Cristóbal Vélez-Restrepo 4 Noviembre 1753 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. María Josefa Calle-Sánchez, married Manuel Santamaría-Fernández 1 Julio 1879 in Medellín; born 1 Abril 1734 in Anzó, valle de Mena, Burgos, España; died in Medellín.
iv. Alberto María Calle-Sánchez, died Unknown.
v. Jerónimo Calle-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Andrea Calle-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Mariana Calle-Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**1940. Pedro Santiago Arias-Bedoya,** died 1726 in Rionegro. He was the son of **3880. Bartolomé Arias-Bueno** and **3881. Paula Bedoya-Beltrán**. He married **1941. Margarita Osorio-Velásquez** 1675.

**1941. Margarita Osorio-Velásquez** She was the daughter of **3882. Gabriel Osorio** and **3883. Isabel Velásquez**.

Children of Pedro Arias-Bedoya and Margarita Osorio-Velásquez are:

1006 i. Ignacio Arias-Osorio, born 1692; died 1778 in testó Llanogrande; married Juana Josefa Vargas-Cartagena in 11 hijos.
970 ii. Bartolomé Arias-Osorio, died 1770; married (1) Mauricia Rosa Henao-Giraldo 1719 in dos hijas; married (2) Juana Josefa Orozco-Castaño 1726 in Marinilla, 13 hijos.
iii. Isabel Arias-Osorio, married Juan Antonio Henao-Giraldo.

More About Juan Antonio Henao-Giraldo:
Burial: El sordo

iv. Gertrudis Arias-Osorio
v. José Hipólito Arias-Osorio, died 1715.
vi. Juan José Arias-Osorio, born 1688.
vii. Catalina Arias-Osorio, born 1697; married Ignacio Henao-Giraldo 1717 in Rionegro.
viii. María Candelaria Arias-Osorio

**1954. Antonio José Medina,** born in Sevilla, España. He married **1955. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres**.

**1955. Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **994. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo** and **995. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra**.

Children of Antonio Medina and Antonia Gutiérrez-Torres are:

977 i. Rosa Medina-Gutiérrez, married Francisco Manuel Peláez-Echeverri.

1022 ii. Nicolás Medina-Gutiérrez, died 29 Octubre 1789 in Testo Medellín; married Gertrudis Sierra-Restrepo.

iii. Ana María Medina-Gutiérrez, married José González-Tazón 1723 in Rionegro.

iv. Juan José Medina-Gutiérrez, born 1708 in Rionegro; married Josefa Echeverri-Echague.

**1956. Carlos Palacio-Vélez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. He was the son of **3912. Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga** and **3913. Juana de-la-Rosa Vélez-Toro**. He married **1957. María Josefa Peláez-López** Unknown in Medellín.

**1957. María Josefa Peláez-López,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3914. José Ignacio Peláez-Graciano** and **3915. Juana López-de-Atuesta-Correal**.

Children of Carlos Palacio-Vélez and María Peláez-López are:

i. Francisco Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Francisco José Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown in Medellín; died 25 Agosto 1837 in Abejorral; married María Teresa Restrepo-Echeverri 20 Octubre 1788 in Rionegro; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Abejorral.

iii. María Teresa Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Nicolás Restrepo-Peláez; born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

iv. Agustina Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Nicolás Uribe-Echeverri.

v. Jerónimo Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juana María González-Guzmán.

vi. José Antonio Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. María Rosa Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Domingo de-Isaza-Echeverri Unknown in Rionegro; born Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro.

viii. Rosalía Palacio-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan de los Santos Tobón-Peláez.

978 ix. José Antonio Palacio-Peláez, married Margarita Isaza-Echeverri.

**1986. Pedro Ortíz-Montesdeoca,** born in vino de Tunja. He was the son of **3972. Alonso Ortiz-Montes-de-Oca**. He married **1987. María de-Vera**.

**1987. María de-Vera** She was the daughter of **3974. Juan García-Castrillón** and **3975. Ana de-Vera**.

Child of Pedro Ortíz-Montesdeoca and María de-Vera is:

993 i. Margarita Ortiz-Vera, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married José Mejía -Alvarez Unknown in Valle de Aburrá Res Rionegro.

**1988. Juan Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Sánchez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **3976. Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Lara** and **3977. María Sánchez-Calderón**. He married **1989. Victoria Pardo-Velásquez** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**1989. Victoria Pardo-Velásquez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **3978. Agustín Pardo-Velásquez-Dasmariñas**.

Child of Juan Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Sánchez and Victoria Pardo-Velásquez is:

994 i. Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo, born in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1990. Pedro de-Torres-Blandón,** born Unknown in España vino 1620; died 1684 in Remedios. He married **1991. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1991. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **3982. Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo** and **3983. María Castrillón-Heredia**.

Children of Pedro de-Torres-Blandón and Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón are:

i. María Josefa de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Antonio Somohano-e-Izquierdo Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro.

ii. Juana María de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Jerónimo Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iii. Constanza de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Fernanado de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Francisco Anatonio de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Simón de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown; died Unknown.

995 vii. Juana Manuela de-Torres-Zafra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Miguel Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Pardo Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**1992. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata,** born in Mariquita; died 25 Mayo 1696 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **3984. Antonio de-**

**Molina-y-Toledo** and **3985. Antonia de-Toro-Zapata**. He married **1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3986. Diego Beltrán-del-Castillo** and **3987. Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa**.

More About Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Sargento Mayor, nombrado el 4 11 1653.

Children of Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata and Isabel Beltrán-del-Castillo-García are:

996 i. Clemente Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Andrea Zapata-Serna Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Carlos Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 19 Abril 1721 in Medellín; married Jorónima Palacio-Mejía Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

More About Carlos Molina-Beltrán:
Fact 1: Sargento Mayor. Juez de Residencia.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario de la villa de Medellín.

iii. Diego Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María del Carmen Castaño.

iv. Ursula Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Juan Isidoro Puerta-Palacios-Serna Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

v. Francisca Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Jacinta Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes 8 Mayo 1674 in El Sitio de Aná, Valle de Aburrá; born 1650 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

vii. María Ignacia Molina-Beltran, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Juan Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Febrero 1715/16 in Medellín; married Juana de-Villa-Centeno Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

ix. Alejo Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

x. Pedro Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Pedro Molina-Beltrán:
Fact 1: Jesuíta.

xi. Gertrudis Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

xii. José Molina-Beltrán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About José Molina-Beltrán:
Fact 1: Sacerdote.

**1996. Cap Juan de Piedrahita-Saavedra,** born in España. He married **1997. Jacinta González-de-Piedrahita**.

**1997. Jacinta González-de-Piedrahita**

Children of Cap de Piedrahita-Saavedra and Jacinta González-de-Piedrahita are:

i. Lic Alonso Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta

998 ii. Antonio Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Isabel Diaz-del-Pino-Cortés.; married (3) Juana María Arango-Zafra 1686.

**1998. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés,** born Abt. 1635 in Villagonzay, Asturias, España; died 2 Diciembre 1677 in Antioquia. He was the son of **3996. Juan del-Campo-Valdés-González** and **3997. María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez**. He married **1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón** 1660 in Medellín res Rionegro.

**1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Arma; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3982. Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo** and **3983. María Castrillón-Heredia**.

Children of Antonio de-Arango-Valdés and Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón are:

999 i. Juana María Arango-Zafra, born Unknown in Antioquia; died 1735 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Antonio Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta 1686; married (2) Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza 1680 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Antonia Arango-Zafra, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 1748 in Testó; married (1) José de-Rivillas in Con el yerno; born in España; married (2) Domingo Gómez-Constantino 1690; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Medellín; married (3) José Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa 1705 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 15 Septiembre 1728 in Medellín.

iii. Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra, born 1670 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Gertrudis Vélez-Toro 19 Septiembre 1694 in Medellín; born 11 Enero 1673/74 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iv. Olaya Arango-Zafra, born Abt. 8 Septiembre 1675 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Toribio Gallón 29 Junio 1692 in Rionegro; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Rionegro.

v. Catalina Arango-Zafra, born 1679; died Unknown; married Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes Unknown in Medellín; born 1650 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

vi. Bernardino Arango-Zafra, married Agustina Ruiz-Calzado-y-Piedrahíta in Res El Valle.

vii. Juan Francisco Arango-Zafra

**2010. Bernardo Hoyos-Burgos,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **4020. Bernardo de-Cerantes-y-Hoyos** and **4021. Elena de-Burgos-Antolines**. He married **2011. Juana Morales-Bocanegra** Unknown in Marinilla.

**2011. Juana Morales-Bocanegra,** born Unknown in Marinilla; died Unknown in Marinilla. She was the daughter of **4022. Lucas Morales** and **4023. Juana López-de-Idárraga**.

Children of Bernardo Hoyos-Burgos and Juana Morales-Bocanegra are:

i. María Josefa Hoyos-Morales, married Javier Vallejo-Castrillón; born in Rionegro; died Unknown.
ii. Bernardo Hoyos-Morales, died 1780 in Marinilla; married (2) Gertrudis Villegas-Henao.
iii. Elena Hoyos-Morales
iv. Juana Hoyos-Morales
1005 v. María Luisa Hoyos-Morales, married Javier Vallejo-Castrillón in Res.Rionegro.
vi. María Ignacia Hoyos-Morales

**2014. Miguel Jerónimo Vargas-Feria** He was the son of **4028. Jerónimo Vargas-Machuca-Angulo** and **4029. Andrea Ruiz-de-la-Feria**. He married **2015. Ma Gertrudis Cartagena-Valencia**.

**2015. Ma Gertrudis Cartagena-Valencia** She was the daughter of **4030. Bartolomé Cartagena-Pereira** and **4031. Ma Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines**.

Children of Miguel Vargas-Feria and Ma Cartagena-Valencia are:

i. Ma Ignacia Vargas-Cartagena, married Diego Carvajal-Gómez.
1007 ii. Juana Josefa Vargas-Cartagena, married Ignacio Arias-Osorio in 11 hijos.

*Generation No. 12*

**2054. José Moreto,** born in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **2055. María Josefa Peláez-Cámara** 5 Julio 1669 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2055. María Josefa Peláez-Cámara,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**.

Child of José Moreto and María Peláez-Cámara is:

1027 i. María Moreto-Peláez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Manuel Betancur-Alvarez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar,** born Abt. 1603 in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya; died 19 Octubre 1644 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **4112.**

**Juan del-Puerto-Mejía** and **4113. Constanza de-Montoya**. He married **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez** 1608 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died 19 Junio 1668 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4114. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo)** and **4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn**.

More About Juan Mejía-de-Tobar:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinariode Antioquia 1623, 1628.
Fact 2: Contador de la Real Hacienda de 1626 a 1631.
Fact 3: Tesorero de la Real Hacienda de 1635 a 1644.

Children of Juan Mejía-de-Tobar and Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez are:

i. Tomás Gregorio Mejía-Ramírez, born 1624 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Noviembre 1662 in Sopetrán; married Luisa Mejía-Delgado Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Sopetrán.

ii. Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez, born 1625 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Catalina Delgado-Laínez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez:
Fact 1: Teniente de Tesorero de 1671 a 1676.

iii. Mariana Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died 30 Mayo 1657 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Jerónimo Palacio-Murga 1644; born in vizcaya; married (2) Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga 25 Junio 1644 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (3) Martín Libreros-Montenegro Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

More About Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad.

iv. Francisco Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married (2) Ambrosia de-Herrera Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Francisco Mejía-Ramírez:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hemandad 1650.

1028 v. José Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Octubre 1666 in Valle de Aburrá; married María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares 16 Enero 1654/55 in Sitio de Aná.

vi. Constanza Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. María Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Antonia Mejía-Ramírez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in España; died 1654 in Valle de Aburrá.

More About Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1645.

**2062. Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos,** born in Arma; died 1700 in Cartago. He was the son of **2968. Diego Alvarez-del-Pino** and **2969. Justina de-Arcos-Cortés**. He married **2063. Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez** in Anserma.

**2063. Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez,** born in Anserma; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4126. Cap.Alonso Cortés** and **4127. Isabel Rodríguez-Gómez**.

Children of Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos and Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez are:

i. Ana María Alvarez-Arcos-Cortés, married Cristóbal Gómez-Mateo 1665; born in Vino 1665 a Medellín; died 1724 in testó.

ii. Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 10 Junio 1690 in Medellín; married Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines 22 Abril 1663 in Sitio de Aná, Medellín; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.

1031 iii. María Antonia Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Bautista Mesa-Vibancos Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iv. Ursula Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

v. Fabiana Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Tomás Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

vii. Sebastián Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

viii. Pedro Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

ix. Jacinto Alvarez-Cortés, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

x. Juan Alvarez-Cortés, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2072. Lorenzo Fernández-Vallejo,** born Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo,

Burgos, España. He married **2073. Catalina Barreda-y-Portilla** Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España.

**2073. Catalina Barreda-y-Portilla,** born Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España.

Child of Lorenzo Fernández-Vallejo and Catalina Barreda-y-Portilla is:

1036 i. Francisco Fernández-Vallejo, born Unknown in Ontaneda del Valle de Toranzo, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ana María Castrillón-Upegui 23 Junio 1686 in Medellín.

**2074. Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1546. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia** and **1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa**. He married **2075. María Upegui-Mejía** Unknown in Medellín.

**2075. María Upegui-Mejía,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **4150. Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui** and **4151. Antonia Mejía-Ramírez**.

More About Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Alférez Mayor de 1663 a1682.

Child of Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez and María Upegui-Mejía is:

1037 i. Ana María Castrillón-Upegui, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Fernández-Vallejo 23 Junio 1686 in Medellín.

**2076. Cap Juan López-de-Arbeláez** He was the son of **4152. Martín Arbeláez-Puyana** and **4153. María Rita de-Montemar**. He married **2077. Luisa Jerónima de-Ortega-y-Arana**.

**2077. Luisa Jerónima de-Ortega-y-Arana**

Child of Cap López-de-Arbeláez and Luisa de-Ortega-y-Arana is:

1038 i. Juan Jerónimo López-de-Arbeláez, born 1681 in España-Sevilla; died 4 Noviembre 1767 in San Nicolás de Rionegro; married Ana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur 18 Enero 1698/99 in Medellín.

**2078. Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa,** born in Ibagué; died in Medellín. He was the son of **4156. Jacinto de-Cárdenas** and **4157. Magdalena Figueroa-y-Luna**. He married **2079. Antonia Betancur-Alvarez** 1675.

**2079. Antonia Betancur-Alvarez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1634. Manuel Betancur-Velasco** and **1635. Antonia Alvarez-Tabares**.

Children of Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa and Antonia Betancur-Alvarez are:

i. Nicolás de-Cárdenas-Betancur, born 1680; died in testó 1754; married Catalina Gómez-Alvarez.

ii. Ignacio de-Cárdenas-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.
1039 iii. Ana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur, born 16 Julio 1683 in Medellín; died Unknown in San Nicolás de Rionegro; married Juan Jerónimo López-de-Arbeláez 18 Enero 1698/99 in Medellín.
iv. Jacinto de-Cárdenas-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonia Gómez-Alvarez.
v. Jana María de-Cárdenas-Betancur, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2116. Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña,** born 1575 in Villa de Lepe, Ayamonte, España; died 1624 in Antioquia. He was the son of **4232. Antonio Pérez** and **4233. Catalina Gómez**. He married **2117. Ana Poblete** Unknown in Antioquia.

**2117. Ana Poblete,** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **4234. Alonso Pérez**.

More About Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña:
Fact 1: Alguacil Mayor de 1608 a 1624.

Children of Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña and Ana Poblete are:
i. Alonso Pérez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died 1656 in Llano de las Ovejas.
ii. Maestro-Juan Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Maestro-Juan Gómez-de-Ureña:
Fact 1: Cura, Comisario de la santa cruzada y juez sup.

1058 iii. José Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines 18 Abril 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.
1595 iv. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Antonio Montoya-Ortiz Unknown in Antioquia.
v. Antonio Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Miguel Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Margarita Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. María Gómez-de-Ureña, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2118. Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Mompós. He married **2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4238. Alonso López-Paladines** and **4239. Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín)**.

Children of Alonso de-Arnedo and María Paladines-de-la-Fuente are:
i. Francisco Tiburcio de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Antonia de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Francisca de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Diego García-Galvis 7 Abril 1660 in Sitio de Aná, Medellín; born Unknown in Colombia o España; died Unknown in Medellín.

iv. Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez 4 Marzo 1657/58 in Sitio de Aná; born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Abt. 24 Febrero 1695/96 in Valle de Aburrá.

1059 v. Lucía de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married José Gómez-de-Ureña 18 Abril 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born 16 Agosto 1640 in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died 8 Mayo 1684 in La Villa de la Candelaria.

vii. Alfonsa de-Arnedo-Paladines, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2140. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Sánchez,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. He was the son of **4280. Martín Alonso de-Bustamante** and **4281. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante**. He married **2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano** 29 Diciembre 1680 in Medellín.

**2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**.

Child of Juan Bustamante-Sánchez and Margarita Peláez-Graciano is:

1070 i. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Guerra, born in Santillana, Burgos,España; died Abt. 1749 in Medellín; married (1) Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez Unknown in Medellín; married (2) María Mejía-Mesa Unknown in Medellín.

**2142. Francisco Fernández-de-Arroyave,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He married **2143. Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2143. Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1632. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera** and **1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra**.

Children of Francisco Fernández-de-Arroyave and Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra are:

i. Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra 3 Mayo 1705 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

1071 ii. Josefa de-Arroyave-Velásquez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medfellín; married Juan Antonio Bustamante-Guerra Unknown in Medellín.
iii. Manuela de-Arroyave-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Teresa de-Arroyave-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Ignacia de-Arroyave-Velásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2158. Alejo Peláez-Graciano,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**. He married **2159. Micaela Gómez-Torres** 22 Abril 1713 in Valle de Aburrá, desc Hatoviejo.

**2159. Micaela Gómez-Torres,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4318. Jerónimo Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo** and **4319. Juana María de-Torres-Zafra**.

Children of Alejo Peláez-Graciano and Micaela Gómez-Torres are:
1079 i. María Ignacia Peláez-Gómez, died Unknown; married Juan Francisco Cano.
ii. Mateo Peláez-Gómez, born in Hatoviejo; died Unknown in Hatoviejo; married Isabel Trujillo-Mallén Unknown in Medellín res Hatoviejo; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo.

**2176. Juan González-de-Teleña-y-Noriega,** born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España. He married **2177. Toribia Fernández-de-Arnedo** Unknown in España.

**2177. Toribia Fernández-de-Arnedo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España.

Child of Juan González-de-Teleña-y-Noriega and Toribia Fernández-de-Arnedo is:
1088 i. Juan González-de-Noriega-Fernández, born Unknown in Oviedo, Asturias, España; died Abt. 31 Agosto 1703 in Medellín; married María Josefa Gómez-Arnedo 9 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín.

**2182. Pedro Santiago Garcés-Ramírez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **4364. Andrés Garcés-de Acuña** and **4365. Ana Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**. He married **2183. Constanza Mejía** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2183. Constanza Mejía,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

Children of Pedro Garcés-Ramírez and Constanza Mejía are:
i. Andrés Garcés-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
1091 ii. Agueda Garcés-de-Acuña-Mejía, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Gómez-Arnedo Unknown in Medellín.

**2188. Joaquín Montoya-Gómez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1594. Antonio Montoya-Ortiz** and **1595. Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña**. He married **2189. María García-Galvis** Unknown in Medellín.

**2189. María García-Galvis,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **4378. Diego García-Galvis** and **4379. Francisca de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Joaquín Montoya-Gómez and María García-Galvis are:

i. Miguel Montoya-García, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Isabel Metauten-González Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

1094 ii. Diego Montoya-García, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Juan Montoya-García, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Javier Montoya-García, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Alzate-López-Atuesta.

**2190. Fernándo Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara,** born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **4380. Cristóbal Rodríguez-Rico** and **4381. Isabel de-Vergara**. He married **2191. María Gómez-de-Arnedo** 6 Febrero 1675/76 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2191. María Gómez-de-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4382. Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez** and **4383. Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines**.

Children of Fernándo Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara and María Gómez-de-Arnedo are:

i. Isabel Rico-de-la-Mata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1095 ii. Magdalena Rico-de-la-Mata-Arnedo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Diego Montoya-García Unknown in Medellín.

**2196. Francisco González-Tirado,** born Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España. He married **2197. Isabel María de-Aguilar** Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España.

**2197. Isabel María de-Aguilar,** born Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España.

Child of Francisco González-Tirado and Isabel de-Aguilar is:

1098 i. Juan Tirado-Cabello, born Unknown in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died Abt. 14 Julio 1745 in Medellín; married Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo 12 Enero 1715/16 in Medellín.

**2198. Juan Zapata-Serna,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1502. Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** and **1503. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez**. He married **2199. Juana Gertrudis Jaramillo-Molina** Unknown in Medellín.

**2199. Juana Gertrudis Jaramillo-Molina,** born Abt. 24 Julio 1676 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2200. Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes** and **2201. Jacinta Molina-Beltrán**.

Child of Juan Zapata-Serna and Juana Jaramillo-Molina is:

1099 i. Tomasa Zapata-Jaramillo, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Tirado-Cabello 12 Enero 1715/16 in Medellín.

**2200. Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes,** born 1650 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **4400. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno** and **4401. Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán**. He married **2201. Jacinta Molina-Beltrán** 8 Mayo 1674 in El Sitio de Aná, Valle de Aburrá.

**2201. Jacinta Molina-Beltrán,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1992. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata** and **1993. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García**.

Children of Cap. Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes and Jacinta Molina-Beltrán are:

i. Carlos Mateo Jaramillo-y-Molina, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo; married Narcisa Sánchez-Somohano 7 Julio 1727 in Medellín, res Hatoviejo; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo.

ii. Juana Gertrudis Jaramillo-Molina, born Abt. 24 Julio 1676 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Zapata-Serna Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

1100 iii. Gerónimo Alonso Jaramillo-Molina, born Abt. 15 Octubre 1679 in Medellín; died in Rionegro; married María Gallón-Arango 1718 in Rionegro Res Medellín.

iv. José Urbano Jaramillo-Molina, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Margarita Rivas-Luna Unknown in Tolima; born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Mateo Jaramillo-Molina, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo; married Narcisa Sánchez-Somohano 7 Julio 1727 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Hatoviejo.

**2204. Juan José Villegas-Mejía** He was the son of **4408. Juan Villegas-y-Ceballos** and **4409. Narcisa Mejía-Alvarez**. He married **2205. Josefa Henao-Losada**.

**2205. Josefa Henao-Losada** She was the daughter of **2618. Melchor Henao-García** and **2619. Juana Lozada-Zerpa**.

Children of Juan Villegas-Mejía and Josefa Henao-Losada are:

1102 i. Nicolás Villegas-Henao, died in Testó 2 oct 1749 Medellín; married Josefa Mejía-Mesa.

ii. Gertrudis Villegas-Henao, married Bernardo Hoyos-Morales; died 1780 in Marinilla.

iii. Pedro Villegas-Henao, married Manuela Vallejo-Hoyos.

**2308. Pedro López-de-Restrepo,** born in España; died in España. He was the son of **4616. Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Fernández** and **4617. María Pérez**. He married **2309. María del-Aguila** in San Lucar de Barrameda, España.

**2309. María del-Aguila,** born in Andalucía, España; died in San Lucar de Barrameda, España.

Child of Pedro López-de-Restrepo and María del-Aguila is:

1154 i. Marcos López-de-Restrepo, born in San Lucar de Barrameda, España; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz Abt. 1656 in Antioquia.

**2310. Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera,** born 10 Abril 1601 in Iglesia las Nieves, Santafé de Bogotá; died 1654 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1576. Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos** and **1577. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa**. He married **2311. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal** Aft. 1633 in Antioquia, res.Valle de Aburrá.

**2311. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal,** born 1608 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 16 Enero 1684/85 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1578. Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara** and **1579. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza"**.

More About Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera:
Fact 1: 31 Julio 1654, Testó en su finca del Valle de Aburrá.

More About Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal:
Fact 1: Testó el 22 09 1684.

Children of Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera and Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal are:

i. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara, born Abt. 1635 in Valle de Aburrá; died Bef. 24 Abril 1681 in Medellín; married Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez Abt. 1652 in Medellín; born Abt. 1620 in San Esteban de Pianton,Castropol, España; died 24 Abril 1681 in Medellín la iguana el volador.

1583 ii. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz, born Abt. 1637 in Valle de Aburrá; died 1681 in Villa de la Candelaria; married Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

1155 iii. Magdalena de-la-Peláez-Ruiz, born Abt. 1639 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Marcos López-de-Restrepo Abt. 1656 in Antioquia.

iv. Juan de-la-Peláez-Ruiz, born Abt. 1641 in Valle de Aburrá; died 27 Mayo 1665 in Valle de Aburrá.

More About Juan de-la-Peláez-Ruiz:
Fact 1: Murió pequeño.

v. María Sabina Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara, born Abt. 1643 in Antioquia.

**2312. Juan de-Aldape-Echeverri,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **2313. Catalina Euguía-y-Viasi** Unknown in España.

**2313. Catalina Euguía-y-Viasi,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan de-Aldape-Echeverri and Catalina Euguía-y-Viasi is:

1156 i. Pedro Echeverri-Euguia, born Unknown in Fuenterrabía ,Guipúscoa, España; died Abt. 6 Febrero 1718/19 in Rionegro; married Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza 16 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2314. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born 1601 in C.de Antioquia; died Abt. 1 Abril 1668 in C.de Antioquia. He was the son of **4628. Jerónimo Ruiz** and **4629. María de-Vargas**. He married **2315. Juana María de-Mendoza-Ruiz** 1644 in C. de Antioquia.

**2315. Juana María de-Mendoza-Ruiz,** born Unknown in C.de Antioquia; died Unknown in C.de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **4630. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana** and **4631. Isabel de-Torreblanca**.

Children of Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra and Juana de-Mendoza-Ruiz are:

1157 i. Juana Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married (1) Pedro Echeverri-Eugia; married (2) Pedro Echeverri-Eugia; married (3) Pedro Echeverri-Euguia 16 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. María Josefa Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juana María Arango-Zafra 1680 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Antioquia; died 1735 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iv. Jerónimo Dionisio Ruiz-de-la-Parra-Mendoza, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2320. Antonio Rodríguez Valbuena** He married **2321. María Velasco-y-Montes-de-Oca**.

**2321. María Velasco-y-Montes-de-Oca**

Child of Antonio Valbuena and María Velasco-y-Montes-de-Oca is:

1160 i. Diego de-la-Madrid, married Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba.

**2322. Andrés Gallego-Pajares** He married **2323. María de Córdoba**.

**2323. María de Córdoba**

Child of Andrés Gallego-Pajares and María de Córdoba is:

1161 i. Catalina Pajares-y-Córdoba, married Diego de-la-Madrid.

**2324. Melchor Moreno,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Sevilla, España. He married **2325. Juana Balcázar** Unknown in Sevilla, España.

**2325. Juana Balcázar,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Sevilla, España.

Child of Melchor Moreno and Juana Balcázar is:

1162 i. José Martín Moreno-Balcázar, born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía 25 Octubre 1715 in Medellín.

**2326. Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 4 Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1632. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera** and **1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra**. He married **2327. María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2327. María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4654. Francisco Mejía-Ramírez** and **4655. Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda**.

Children of Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra and María Mejía-Urnieta are:

1163 i. Ma Gertrudis Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Martín Moreno-Balcázar 25 Octubre 1715 in Medellín.

ii. Enrique Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. Enero 1765 in Medellín; married Catalina de-Casas-Alvarez Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Antonio Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Marcos Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Ignacio Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Catalina Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1181 vii. Francisca Velásquez-Mejía, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Piedrahíta-Cobo Diciembre 1719 in Medellín.

**2328. Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 10 Junio 1690 in Medellín. He was the son of **2062. Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **2063. Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez**. He married **2329. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines** 22 Abril 1663 in Sitio de Aná, Medellín.

**2329. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **4658. Cap Felipe García-Ordás-de-Figueroa** and **4659. Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés and Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines are:

1241 i. Jerónima Alvarez-García, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Manuel Posada-Berdalles 19 Noviembre 1690 in Villa de la Candelaria.

ii. Alfonsa Alvarez-García, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Cap Luis de Arteaga-Márquez; born in San Lucar de Barrameda-España.

1164 iii. Martín Alvarez-García, born 8 Diciembre 1683 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Ignacia Carvajal-y-Mejía 13 Junio 1707 in Medellín.

iv. Javier Alvarez-García, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Juan Manuel Alvarez-García, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Juana Lucía González-Gómez; married (2) María Francisca Sánchez-Somohano; born Unknown; died Unknown.

1179 vi. María Alvarez-García, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Tomás Gómez-Arnedo.

**2330. Juan de-Carvajal-y-Valdés,** born Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **4660. Blas de-Carvajal-y-Valdés** and **4661. María Inclán-de-Quirós**. He married **2331. Ana María Mejía-Mejía** Unknown in Medellín.

**2331. Ana María Mejía-Mejía,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3584. Tomás Gregorio Mejía-Ramírez** and **3585. Luisa Mejía-Delgado**.

Children of Juan de-Carvajal-y-Valdés and Ana Mejía-Mejía are:

i. Francisco José Carvajal-y-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. María Lucía Carvajal-y-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1165 iii. María Ignacia Carvajal-y-Mejía, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Martín Alvarez-García 13 Junio 1707 in Medellín.

**2332. Baltasar Tamayo-Preciado,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Abt. 26 Enero 1671/72 in Valle de Aburrá.

He was the son of **4664. Baltasor Tamayo** and **4665. Catalina Preciado-Durán**. He married **2333. Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2333. Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4666. Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra** and **4667. Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez**.

Children of Baltasar Tamayo-Preciado and Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra are:

i. Laura Tamayo-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Lorenza Tamayo-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Juana María Tamayo-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
1166 iv. Francisco Tamayo-Piedrahíta, born 22 Julio 1672 in Medellín; died Unknown in medellín; married Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta Unknown in Medellín.

**2334. Aureano Suárez-Piedrahíta,** born in Sevilla. He was the son of **4668. Benito Suárez-Piedrahíta** and **4669. Luisa Piedrahíta**. He married **2335. Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta**.

**2335. Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **4670. Fernando Montoya-Ortiz** and **4671. Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez**.

Child of Aureano Suárez-Piedrahíta and Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta is:

1167 i. Francisca Suárez-Piedrahíta, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Tamayo-Piedrahíta Unknown in Medellín.

**2336. Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra,** born 1670 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **1998. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés** and **1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón**. He married **2337. Gertrudis Vélez-Toro** 19 Septiembre 1694 in Medellín.

**2337. Gertrudis Vélez-Toro,** born 11 Enero 1673/74 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

Children of Alférez-Esteban Arango-Zafra and Gertrudis Vélez-Toro are:

i. Lic.Esteban Laureano Arango-Vélez, born 29 Julio 1696 in ordenado 1718; died Unknown; met (1) Teresa de-la-Chica-Betuma-India; met (2) NN Mulata; met (3) Catalina Ospina-Marín 1729; born 1696; died in Sera lo mismo?.

More About Catalina Ospina-Marín:
Burial: Catalina hija de polonia hija de esta Catalina c con Juan Fco Ceballos Loaiza

1168 ii. José Eugenio Arango-Vélez, born Julio 1697 in Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María del-Carmen Echeverri-Echagüe 1715 in Rionegro.

iii. Antonio Arango-Vélez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Francisca Alvarez-Angel 1740 in Medelliín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married (2) Gertrudis Gómez-Pérez 1744 in Medelliín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Pablo Javier Arango-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Bárbara Ruiz-Castrillón 1733 in Rionegro.

v. José Ignacio Arango-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ana María Jaramillo-Gallón 1750 in Medelliín; born Unknown.

vi. Francisco Arango-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Sabina Sánchez-Pérez 1737 in Medelliín.

vii. Miguel Arango-Vélez, born Unknown; died 1779 in Testo; married Sebastiana Gómez-Pérez 1737 in Medelliín.

1302 viii. Fernando Antonio Arango-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Jerónima Peláez-Echeverri 1728 in Rionegro.

ix. Juan Nicolás Arango-Vélez

x. María Teresa Arango-Vélez, married Antonio Echavarría-Monsalve.

**2346. Cap Mateo Peláez-Benítez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1414. Nicolás Peláez-Cámara** and **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**. He married **2347. Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo** 13 Octubre 1694 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2347. Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4694. Cristóbal Pérez-de-Rivero** and **4695. Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of Cap Peláez-Benítez and Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo are:

i. María Jacinta Peláez-Pérez, died Unknown.

ii. Pbro Cristóbal Peláez-Pérez, died Unknown.

iii. Pbro Juan Esteban Peláez-Pérez, died Unknown.

iv. María Gertrudis Peláez-Pérez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Palcio-Vélez Unknown in Medellín; born 1705 in Medellín; died Abt. 30 Abril 1781 in Medellín.

1173 v. María Cecilia Guerra-Pélaez-Pérez, born in valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Ignacio Javier Vélez-Toro 1 Julio 1720 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2348. Francisco Solano-de-Ribera-padre** He married **2349. Margarita Gómez-del-Castillo**.

**2349. Margarita Gómez-del-Castillo**

Child of Francisco Solano-de-Ribera-padre and Margarita Gómez-del-Castillo is:

1174 i. Francisco Solano-de-Ribera, married Mariana Calle.

**2360. José Piedrahíta-Saavedra,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Popayán. He was the son of **4666. Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra** and **4667. Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez**. He married **2361. Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa** 20 Mayo 1691 in Popayán.

**2361. Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán. She was the daughter of **4722. Andrés Cobo-de-Figueroa** and **4723. Antonia del-Aguila**.

Children of José Piedrahíta-Saavedra and Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa are:

1180 i. José Piedrahíta-Cobo, born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisca Velásquez-Mejía Diciembre 1719 in Medellín.

ii. María Piedrahíta-Cobo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2388. Andrés Angel-de-Prado-González,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 10 Octubre 1703 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **4776. Félix Angel-de-Prado** and **4777. Catalina González-de-Amador**. He married **2389. Catalina Vásquez-Guerra** Unknown in Medellín.

**2389. Catalina Vásquez-Guerra,** born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **4778. José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez** and **4779. Ana María Peláez-Cámara**.

Children of Andrés Angel-de-Prado-González and Catalina Vásquez-Guerra are:

1194 i. Ignacio Angel-Vásquez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Rosalía Uribe-Restrepo 3 Julio 1720 in Medellín.

ii. Lorenzo Angel-de-Prado-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2392. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez,** born Abt. 1620 in San Esteban de Pianton,Castropol, España; died 24 Abril 1681 in Medellín la iguana el volador. He was the son of **4784. Juan López-de-Restrepo** and **4785. Inés Méndez-Sotomayor**. He married **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara** Abt. 1652 in Medellín.

**2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara,** born Abt. 1635 in Valle de Aburrá; died Bef. 24 Abril 1681 in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2310. Sargento-Mayor-Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Vera** and **2311. Juana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal**.

Children of Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez and María Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara are:

1424 i. Juan Ambrosio Restrepo-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; met La-Negra Pacha-(Pachita).
ii. Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Cristóbal Pérez-de-Rivero Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Asturia, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
1243 iii. María Restrepo-Peláez, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Montoya-Gómez Unknown in Medellín.
iv. Juana Restrepo-Peláez, died Unknown.
1647 v. Mariana Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Peláez-Graciano Abt. 1700.
1244 vi. Alonso Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Medellín; died 30 Agosto 1700 in Medellín; married Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal 12 Septiembre 1688 in Medellín.
vii. Diego Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
viii. José Felipe Restrepo-Peláez, married Ana Rosa Peláez-Graciano; born 1678.
1196 ix. Francisco José Restrepo-Peláez, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Andrea Betancur-Alvarez Unknown in Medellín.

**2400. Pedro Gaviria-Tronconis,** born Unknown in Villa de Vergara, Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in Villa de Vergara, Guipúzcoa, España. He married **2401. Damiana González** Unknown in Villa de Vergara, Guipúzcoa, España.

**2401. Damiana González,** born Unknown in Villa de Vergara, Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in Villa de Vergara, Guipúzcoa, España.

Child of Pedro Gaviria-Tronconis and Damiana González is:
1200 i. Carlos Gaviria-y-Tronconis, born Unknown in Villa de la Victoria, Alava, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Manuela Castrillón-Vásquez 25 Septiembre 1768 in Medellín.

**2404. Toribio del-Mazo,** born Unknown in Villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España. He married **2405. María Preciado** Unknown in Villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España.

**2405. María Preciado,** born Unknown in Villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España.

Children of Toribio del-Mazo and María Preciado are:
1202 i. Pedro del-Mazo-Preciado, born Unknown in villa de Piélagos, Burgos, España; died Abt. Agosto 1736 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata Diciembre 1623 in Ciudad de Antioquia.
ii. Toribio del-Mazo-Preciado, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2406. Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa,** born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Abt. 1688 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **4812. Domingo de-Atehortúa** and **4813. María de-Ossa**. He married **2407. Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2407. Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera** and **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz**.

More About Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1657.
Fact 2: Testó el 29 08 1688.

Children of Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa and Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata are:

1203 i. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Pedro del-Mazo-Preciado Diciembre 1623 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (2) Ignacio de-Castañeda Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.
ii. Margarita Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Nicolás Atehortua-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gregoria Jaramillo-Arango.
iv. María Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Domingo Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Juana Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Francisco Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Rosa Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Antonio Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
x. Isabel Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.
xi. Andrés Atehortúa-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2408. Francisco de-Ochoa-López,** born Unknown in Calahorra; died Unknown in Madrid. He was the son of **4816. José López-de-Ochoa**. He married **2409. María Ortiz-de-Alday** Unknown in Madrid.

**2409. María Ortiz-de-Alday,** born Unknown in Valle de Oquendo, Alava; died Unknown in Madrid. She was the daughter of **4818. Domingo Ortiz-de-Alday** and **4819. Manuela de-las-Cuevas-Ocaña-y-Pantoja**.

Child of Francisco de-Ochoa-López and María Ortiz-de-Alday is:

1204 i. Lucas de-Ochoa-y-López-Alday, born 27 Octubre 1659 in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Isabel Zapata-Serna 1692 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (2) Bárbara del-Mazo-Atehortúa 1732 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2412. Juan Londoño-Trasmiera,** born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Abt. 8 Julio 1709 in Antioquia. He was the son of **4824.**

**Juan de-Londoño-y-Trasmiera** and **4825. Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta**. He married **2413. Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** 16 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín.

**2413. Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera** and **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz**.

Children of Juan Londoño-Trasmiera and Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata are:

i. Agustín Londoño-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1206 ii. Antonio Londoño-Zapata, born 6 Junio 1688 in Medellín; died Abril 1768 in Medellín; married (1) María Javiera Castañeda-Atehortúa 11 Septiembre 1715 in Medellín; married (2) Manuela Puerta-Velásuez Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Juan Londoño-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Javiera Londoño-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Ignacio Castañeda-y-Atehortúa.

v. Catalina Londoño-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Sancho Londoño-Zapata, born 31 Enero 1699/00 in Medellín; died Junio 1765 in Rionegro; married María Javiera Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro.

**2414. Ignacio de-Castañeda,** born Unknown in Bilbao, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He married **1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**1203. Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2406. Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa** and **2407. Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**.

Children of Ignacio de-Castañeda and Gertrudis Atehortúa-Zapata are:

1207 i. María Javiera Castañeda-Atehortúa, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Antonio Londoño-Zapata 11 Septiembre 1715 in Medellín.

ii. Ignacio Castañeda-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Javier Castañeda-Atehortúa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2464. Domingo de-Maya,** born in Pamplona vino 1628. He was the son of **4928. Miguel Maya** and **4929. María Endériz**. He married **2465. Ana Suárez-Cardozo**.

**2465. Ana Suárez-Cardozo,** born in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **4930. Agustín de-Suárez-Cardozo** and **4931. Juana Maldonado**.

Child of Domingo de-Maya and Ana Suárez-Cardozo is:

1232 i. Ventura Maya-Suárez, born in Santafé de Bogotá; married Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos 28 Octubre 1669 in Aburrá.

**2466. Ambrosio de-Acebedo** He married **2467. Isabel de-Torreblanca-Vivancos**.

**2467. Isabel de-Torreblanca-Vivancos** She was the daughter of **4934. Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca** and **4935. Catalina de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Ambrosio de-Acebedo and Isabel de-Torreblanca-Vivancos are:

i. Jacinto Acebedo-Torreblanca, married Juana María Mesa-Villavicencio.

1233 ii. Juana de-Acebedo-Vibancos, married Ventura Maya-Suárez 28 Octubre 1669 in Aburrá.

iii. Pedro de-Acebedo

iv. Jacinto de-Acebedo, married Juana María Mesa-Villavicencio.

v. Teresa de-Acebedo

vi. Manuela de-Acebedo

vii. Isabel de-Acebedo

**2480. Manuel Berdalles-Posada,** born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España. He was the son of **4960. Toribio Berdalles-Posada** and **4961. Catalina de-Posada**. He married **2481. Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana** Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España.

**2481. Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana,** born Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España. She was the daughter of **4962. Pedro Sánchez-de-la-Quintana** and **4963. María Gómez-de-la-Torre**.

Child of Manuel Berdalles-Posada and Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana is:

1240 i. Manuel Posada-Berdalles, born Abt. 22 Abril 1664 in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Jerónima Alvarez-García 19 Noviembre 1690 in Villa de la Candelaria.

**2490. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González,** born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **4980. Toribio López-Atuesta** and **4981. Catalina González**. He married **2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz** 17 Enero 1659/60 in Medellín.

**2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4982. Francisco Correal-de-Ocampo** and **4983. Margarita Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal**.

Children of Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González and Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz are:

i. Jacinto López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.

1491 ii. María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Margarita López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Envigado; married Juan Bautista de-Isaza 30 Noviembre 1682 in Medellín; born Unknown in villa de Rentería, San Sebastián, Guipúzcoa; died Abt. 20 Enero 1699/00 in Envigado.

1245 iv. Catalina López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born Abt. 1673 in Medellín; died in Medellín; married (1) Alonso Restrepo-Peláez 12 Septiembre 1688 in Medellín; married (2) Francisco José Alzate-Legarda 1708 in Medellín.

v. Juana López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married José Ignacio Peláez-Graciano 15 Junio 1713 in Medellín; born Junio 1684 in Valle de Aburrá; died 4 Junio 1728 in Medellín.

1427 vi. Lorenza López-de-Atuesta-Correal, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; met José Miguel Betancur-Alvarez.

**2602. Domingo Gómez-de-Rivero** He married **2603. Ana Josefa Pérez-de-Rivero**.

**2603. Ana Josefa Pérez-de-Rivero,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **4694. Cristóbal Pérez-de-Rivero** and **4695. Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez**.

Children of Domingo Gómez-de-Rivero and Ana Pérez-de-Rivero are:

i. Elvira Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez, married Miguel Muñoz-Naranjo 25 Julio 1742 in Medellin; born in Bienvenida, Badajoz,España.

1301 ii. Juana Gómez-de-Rivero-Pérez, married José Antonio Vélez-Peláez.

**2616. Pedro Salazar,** born Unknown in Simití; died Unknown in Simití. He married **2617. Jacinta del-Castillo** Unknown in Simití.

**2617. Jacinta del-Castillo,** born Unknown in Simití; died Unknown in Simití.

Child of Pedro Salazar and Jacinta del-Castillo is:

1308 i. Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo, born Unknown in Simití; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Juana Henao-Losada Unknown in Cali, fundador Salazar Marinilla.

**2618. Melchor Henao-García,** died 1687 in Testó Rionegro. He was the son of **5236. Gregorio Henao-Vivas** and **5237. Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn**. He married **2619. Juana Lozada-Zerpa** in Residió en Rionegro.

**2619. Juana Lozada-Zerpa** She was the daughter of **5238. Martín Lozada** and **5239. Juana Zerpa**.

Children of Melchor Henao-García and Juana Lozada-Zerpa are:

i. María Juana Josefa Henao-Losada, married (1) Antonio Salazar-del-Castillo; born in Simití, Bolivar; married (2) Tomás Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla 1693 in Rionegro.
ii. Josefa Henao-Losada, married Juan José Villegas-Mejía.
1309 iii. Juana Henao-Losada, born Unknown in Cali; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Antonio de-Salazar-del-Castillo Unknown in Cali, fundador Salazar Marinilla.
iv. Gertrudis Henao-Losada, married Santiago Hernández-Henao 1701; died 1736 in Marinilla.
v. Domingo Henao-Losada, died 1718 in Testó Rionegro; married Marina Galeano Febrero 1694/95 in Rionegro,desc Rionegro,Retiro,Sonsón,Sn Vicente.
vi. Tomás Henao-Losada, married Dominga Giraldo-Muñoz.

**2646. Juan Roldán-de-la-Barrera,** born in España; died in Medellín. He was the son of **5292. Juan Francisco Roldán** and **5293. María Ureña-de-la-Barrera**. He married **2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano** 10 Octubre 1691 in Medellín.

**2141. Margarita Peláez-Graciano,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**.

Children of Juan Roldán-de-la-Barrera and Margarita Peláez-Graciano are:
i. Nicolás Geraldo Roldán-Guerra, born Junio 1700 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Manuela Montoya-Restrepo Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Manuel Javier Roldán-Guerra, died Unknown.
1323 iii. Agustina Roldán-Peláez, died Unknown; married Francisco Javier Vélez-Toro 20 Febrero 1717/18 in Medellín.
iv. Hipólita Roldán-Guerra, died Unknown.
v. Bernardina Roldán-Guerra, died Unknown.
vi. Miguel Javier Roldán-Guerra, died Unknown.

**2700. Domingo Mauris,** born Unknown in Lugo, Galicia, España; died Unknown in Lugo, Galicia, España. He married **2701. Dominga López-Llanes-(o-Yañez)** Unknown in Lugo, Galicia, España.

**2701. Dominga López-Llanes-(o-Yañez),** born Unknown in Lugo, Galicia, España; died Unknown in Lugo, Galicia, España.

Child of Domingo Mauris and Dominga López-Llanes-(o-Yañez) is:
1350 i. Manuel Mauris-López, born in Lugo, Galicia, España; died 1725 in Medellín; married Liberata Posada-Berdalles 3 Febrero 1716/17 in Medellín.

**2730. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **5460. Juan**

**Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Nieto** and **5461. Isabel Peláez-Cámara**. He married **2731. Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez** 3 Mayo 1705 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2731. Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2142. Francisco Fernández-de-Arroyave** and **2143. Margarita Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra**.

Children of Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra and Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez are:

i. Bárbara Sánchez-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
1917 ii. Gertrudis Sánchez-Arroyave, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín; married Francisco Angel Calle-Vélez in Medellín.
1365 iii. Juana Sánchez-Arroyave, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Vicente Uribe-Restrepo 27 Febrero 1723/24 in Medellín.
iv. Pedro Ignacio Sánchez-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. María Josefa Sánchez-Arroyave, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Carlos Velásquez-Betancur 27 Enero 1739/40 in Medellín; born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín.
vi. Ma Josefa Sánchez-Arroyave, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Ignacio Mesa-Peláez Mayo 1756.

**2816. Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino,** born 10 Septiembre 1588 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz,Guipuzcoa; died 16 Julio 1650 in Testó Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España. He was the son of **5632. Pedro Sáez-de-Uribe-Larrino** and **5633. Catalina de-Ocarranza-o-Arexanavarreta**. He married **2817. María Pérez-de-Echavarría** Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

**2817. María Pérez-de-Echavarría,** born Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España. She was the daughter of **5634. Domingo de-Echavarría** and **5635. Catalina de Echavarría**.

More About Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino:
Burial: Valle Real de Leniz

Children of Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino and María Pérez-de-Echavarría are:

i. Magdalena de-Echavarría, married Pedro de-Urizar.
ii. Pedro de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 1573.
iii. Domingo de-Uribe-Echavarría
iv. Mari Miguel de-Uribe-Echavarría
1408 v. Juan de-Uribe-Echavarría, born 25 Abril 1613 in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España folio 9; died 28 Noviembre 1664 in Testó Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; married Catalina de-Ugarte 2 Febrero 1640/41 in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

**2818. Juan de-Ugarte,** born Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España. He married **2819. Ursola de-Aguirre-Gaviria** 10 Octubre 1611 in Mazmela folio137 vto.

**2819. Ursola de-Aguirre-Gaviria,** born Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; died 16 Mayo 1663 in Testó.

Child of Juan de-Ugarte and Ursola de-Aguirre-Gaviria is:

1409 i. Catalina de-Ugarte, born 26 Noviembre 1621 in Mazmela, folio 103; died in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; married Juan de-Uribe-Echavarría 2 Febrero 1640/41 in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

**2830. Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces,** born 1608 in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died 19 Enero 1680/81 in Medellín. He was the son of **3178. Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero** and **3179. Mencia Villacreces**. He married **2831. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga** 1640 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2831. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga,** born 1619 in Santefé de Antioquia; died Unknown in ´Medellín. She was the daughter of **2970. Martín de-Tabares** and **2971. Juana de-Morga-Ortiz**.

More About Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces:
Fact 1: Figura entre losfunddores de Medellín.
Fact 2: Testó el 12 01 1681.

Children of Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces and Catalina Tabares-de-Morga are:

1415 i. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Nicolás Peláez-Cámara 12 Agosto 1662 in Sitio de Aná; married (2) Juan de-Toro-de-la-Peláez Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Tomasa Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Miguel de-Herrera-Crespo in vecino de Aburrá.

iii. Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Pedro de-Salazar-Correa; married (2) Juan Yepes-Sandobal; born in España.

**2838. Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 26 Noviembre 1669 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **5676. Juan Rodríguez-de-Angulo** and **5677. Isabel de-Santiago-Barbarán**. He married **2839. Andrea de-Sotomayor** Unknown in Cáceres.

**2839. Andrea de-Sotomayor,** born Unknown in Cáceres; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **5678. Melchor López-Núñez** and **5679. Cecilia de-Sotomayor**.

More About Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán:
Fact 1: Testó el 26 11 1669.

Children of Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán and Andrea de-Sotomayor are:

i. Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown in Colombia; died Unknown in Colombia; married (1) Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Murcia, España; died Abt. 21 Diciembre 1684 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (2) Domingo León Zuloaga Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1653.
Fact 2: Testó el 21 12 1684.

ii. Cecilia de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown in Santafé de Bobotá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Bernardino Correa-Collantes Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Medellín.

1419 iii. Gregoria de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in San Jerónimo de los Cedros; married José Echagüe-y-Andia Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iv. Mónica de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Juana de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Magdalena de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Antonia de-Angulo-Sotomayor, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Jerónimo Mejía-Urnieta; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**2840. Toribio de-Villa,** born Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias; died Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias. He married **2841. María Sánchez-Prieto-de-Posada** Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias.

**2841. María Sánchez-Prieto-de-Posada,** born Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias; died Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias.

Children of Toribio de-Villa and María Sánchez-Prieto-de-Posada are:

1420 i. Toribio de-Villa-Posada, born Unknown in Piñeres, Cosejo de LLanes, Asturias; died 7 Noviembre 1698 in Valle de Aburrá, en el hato Santa Rosa; married Juana María de-Centeno-Hidalgo 10 Enero 1666/67 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. José de-Villa-Posada, born in Piñeres Asturias; married Bárbara Teresa Díez-de-Latorre in Medellín aprox 1800.

**2842. Rodrigo García-Hidalgo,** born Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died 1675 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **5684. Juan de-la-Fuente-Hidalgo** and **5685. Leonor García**. He married **2843. Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo** 2 Mayo 1641 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2843. Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 1686 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **5686. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo** and **5687. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda**.

More About Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo:
Fact 1: Testó en 1686.

Children of Rodrigo García-Hidalgo and Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo are:

1421 i. Juana María de-Centeno-Hidalgo, born Abt. 29 Mayo 1644 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Toribio de-Villa-Posada 10 Enero 1666/67 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Ana de-Santiago-Hidalgo, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Niquía, Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro de-Celada-Vélez 8 Enero 1666/67 in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Villapanillo, valle de Tovalinilla, Burgos,España; died Unknown in Niquía, Valle de Aburrá.

**2866. Horacio Cárdenas-Roldán** He married **2867. Raquel Jaramillo-Arango**.

**2867. Raquel Jaramillo-Arango**

Child of Horacio Cárdenas-Roldán and Raquel Jaramillo-Arango is:

1433 i. Ma Olga Cárdenas-Jaramillo, married Fernando Toro-Escobar.

**2900. Juan de-Alzate,** born Unknown in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España. He married **2901. Catalina Olais** Unknown in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España.

**2901. Catalina Olais,** born Unknown in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España.

Child of Juan de-Alzate and Catalina Olais is:

1450 i. Juan Alzate-Olais, born Abt. 1630 in San Sebastián de Guipúzcoa, España; died 12 Agosto 1703 in Medellín; married (1) Juana Restrepo-Peláez in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Mariana Betancur-Alvarez 1662 in Valle de Aburrá.

**2902. Francisco Betancur-Velasco,** born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **3268. Cap.Luis de-Betancur** and **3269. Juana de-Velasco**. He married **2903. Margarita Alvarez-Tabares** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2903. Margarita Alvarez-Tabares,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **1484. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos** and **1485. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of Francisco Betancur-Velasco and Margarita Alvarez-Tabares are:

i. Magdalena Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Francisca Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Lucas Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Beatriz Sanciprian-Dominguez.

1451 iv. Mariana Betancur-Alvarez, born in Valle de Aburrá; died 1678 in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Alzate-Olais 1662 in Valle de Aburrá.
v. María J. Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Bárbara Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. José Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. Margarita Betancur-Alvarez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Ruiz.

**2968. Diego Alvarez-del-Pino,** born in Talavera de la Reina, España; died in Arma. He married **2969. Justina de-Arcos-Cortés** in Cartago.

**2969. Justina de-Arcos-Cortés,** born in Cartago; died in Arma. She was the daughter of **5938. Capitán Gómez de-Arcos-Cortés** and **5939. Catalina Gómez-de-Osorio**.

Children of Diego Alvarez-del-Pino and Justina de-Arcos-Cortés are:
i. Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos, born in Arma; died 1700 in Cartago; married Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez in Anserma; born in Anserma; died in Valle de Aburrá.
1484 ii. Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos, born in Arma; died 10 Marzo 1660/61 in Valle de Aburrá; married Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga Noviembre 1636 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**2970. Martín de-Tabares,** born Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal; died Abt. 22 Diciembre 1667 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **5940. Francisco Fernández-Casserero** and **5941. Beatriz Rodríguez-de-Tabares**. He married **2971. Juana de-Morga-Ortiz** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2971. Juana de-Morga-Ortiz,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **5942. Capitán Francisco de-Morga** and **5943. María Ortiz**.

Children of Martín de-Tabares and Juana de-Morga-Ortiz are:
1485 i. Beatriz Tabares-de-Morga, born 1611 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Diego Alvarez-de-los-Arcos Noviembre 1636 in Ciudad de Antioquia.
ii. Margarita Tabares-de-Morga, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan José Puerta-Vergara Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iii. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga, born 1619 in Santefé de Antioquia; died Unknown in ´Medellín; married Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces 1640 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1608 in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died 19 Enero 1680/81 in Medellín.

More About Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces:
Fact 1: Figura entre losfunddores de Medellín.
Fact 2: Testó el 12 01 1681.

iv. Ana de-Vidal, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Antonio de-Tabares-de-Morga, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Hilario Tabares-Guerrero, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Tomasa de-Figueroa-Luna Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
vii. Margarita Tabares-Morga, married Juan José Puerta-Vergara; born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**2972. Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano,** born Abt. 1554 in Vizcaya, España,casas Urinete,Lezcano y Saldundique; died Bef. 1622 in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres** 1590 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres,** born Abt. 1575 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **5946. Juan "El Mozo" Taborda-López** and **5947. Jerónima de-Torres**.

More About Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1592,1597,1601,1614.
Fact 2: Alcalde de la Santa Hermandad 1595, 1602.
Fact 3: Teniente de Tesorero de julio de 1599 a 1600.
Fact 4: Teniente del Gobernador, 1599,1600/08/13/15.
Fact 7: .

Children of Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano and Ana Taborda-y-Torres are:

i. Francisca Urnieta-Taborda, born 1624 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown; married Juan Delgado-Laínez; born 1608 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 9 Agosto 1677 in Testó Ciudad de Antioquia.

   More About Juan Delgado-Laínez:
   Fact 1: Testó el 09 08 1677.
   Fact 2: Regidor Perpetuo de 1650 a 1660.
   Fact 3: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1655.

ii. Luisa Urnieta-Taborda, born Abt. 1593 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1663 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda Abt. 1610 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1585 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 17 Diciembre 1665 in Santafé de Antioquia.

   More About Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda:
   Fact 1: Encomendero.
   Fact 2: Depositario General de 1607 a 1631.
   Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario 1624, 1633, 1637, 1650, 1663.
   Fact 4: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1646.

iii. Juana Urnieta-Taborda, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Domingo de-Elorza.
iv. Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown; married Andrea de-Quiróz; born Abt. 1600; died 1637 in testó.

More About Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda:
Fact 1: Encomendeero. Se ordenó de Cura.

v. Miguel Marín-de-Lezcano, born 25 Agosto 1603 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
vi. María Francisca de-Saldundique-Urnieta, born 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown; married Cap.Francisco Martínez-Vibancos Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Cap.Francisco Martínez-Vibancos:
Fact 1: Encomendero.

vii. Catalina de-Lezcano, born Abt. 1615 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.
viii. Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Francisco Mejía-Ramírez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Francisco Mejía-Ramírez:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hemandad 1650.

1486 ix. José de-Lezcano-y-Taborda, died in Valle de Aburrá; married Catalina de-Heredia in Valle de Aburrá.

**2980. Felipe Mallén,** born Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España; died Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España. He married **2981. Ana Jimeno-del-Prado** Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España.

**2981. Ana Jimeno-del-Prado,** born Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España; died Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España.

Child of Felipe Mallén and Ana Jimeno-del-Prado is:
1490 i. Felipe Mallén-Jimeno-del-Prado, born Unknown in Zaragoza, Aragón, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Gertrudis López-de-Atuesta-Correal Unknown in Medellín.

**3000. Francisco Puerta-Palacios,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España. He married **3001. María Angela de-la-Serna-Alvarado** Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**3001. María Angela de-la-Serna-Alvarado,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

Children of Francisco Puerta-Palacios and María de-la-Serna-Alvarado are:

i. Juan Antonio Puerta-Serna, born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married María Libreros-Mejía Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

1500 ii. Juan Isidoro Puerta-Palacios-Serna, born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Ursula Molina-Beltrán Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera,** born Abt. 11 Junio 1609 in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died 1673 in El Guayabal, Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **6008. Juan Gómez-de-Múnera** and **6009. Francisca Ximénez-Zapata**. He married **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz,** born Abt. 2 Noviembre 1625 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 12 Noviembre 1702 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **6010. Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata** and **6011. María García-Ordás-Figueroa**.

More About Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 11 de junio de 1609.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1651/53. Regidor 1687.
Fact 3: Alguacil Mayor de 1654 a 1665, 1685.

Children of Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera and Ana de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz are:

i. Marina Gertrudis Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Bachiller. Encomendero.

ii. María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married José de-Ossa-Goyás Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

1685 iii. Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iv. Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Londoño-Trasmiera 16 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín; born Unknown in villa

de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Abt. 8 Julio 1709 in Antioquia.

v. Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Abt. 1688 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1657.
Fact 2: Testó el 29 08 1688.

1502 vi. Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Abt. 19 Octubre 1643 in Antioquia; died 1713 in Medellín; married María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

vii. Lorenzo Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown; married María Nicolosa Pimienta-Vásquez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. José Ignacio Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown; married Francisca Pretel-Toro Unknown in Honda; born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. Fernando Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

More About Fernando Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Se ordenó Jesuíta

x. Antonio Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

More About Antonio Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Se ordenó

xi. Manuel Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

xii. Pedro y/o Javier Zapata-y-Múnera, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

More About Pedro y/o Javier Zapata-y-Múnera:
Fact 1: Sacerdote. Comisario de la Sagrada Cuzada.
Fact 2: Calificdor del Santo Oficio.

xiii. Gregoria Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

More About Gregoria Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Monja Carmelita de Cartagena.

xiv. Catalina Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

**3006. Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio,** born 1594 in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **6012. Pedro de-la-Serna** and **6013. María de-Palacio**. He married **3007. Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3007. Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa,** born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3094. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros** and **3095. Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa**.

More About Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio:
Fact 1: Alclde Ordinario 1643. 1651, 1671.
Fact 2: Alguacil Mayor 1667.
Fact 3: Alguacil Mayor del Santo Oficio.

Children of Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio and Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa are:

i. Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Marina Gertrudis Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Bachiller. Encomendero.

1503 ii. María de-la-Serna-Palacio-Vásquez, born Abt. 24 Marzo 1649/50 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Bautista Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iii. Francisco José Serna-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Francisco José Serna-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Cura, Vicario y Juez eclesiástico.

iv. Gregorio Serna-Vásquez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Gregorio Serna-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Depositario General.

**3092. Diego Alvarez-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Abt. 1 Noviembre 1611 in Arma Viejo. He was the son of **6184. Rodrigo Alvarez-Castrillón** and **6185. María Bernaldo-de-Quirós**. He married **3093. Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón** Unknown in Arma Viejo.

**3093. Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón,** born Unknown in Cauca; died Unknown in Arma Viejo. She was the daughter of **6186. Cap.Nicolás Blandón** and **6187. Catalina de-Heredia-madre**.

More About Diego Alvarez-Castrillón:

Fact 1: Testó 1 11 1611.

Children of Diego Alvarez-Castrillón and Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón are:

i. Andrés Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1546 ii. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia, born 27 Septiembre 1600 in Arma ( LaVieja ); died Abt. 23 Octubre 1686 in San Diego, Medellín; married (1) Francisca de-los-Rios; married (2) María Vásquez-de-Espinosa Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iii. Diego Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Juan Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. María Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo in Arma; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1654 in Santafé de Antioquia.

vi. Ana Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Catalina Alvarez-Castrillón-Heredia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3094. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros,** born 1583 in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **6188. Pedro Fernández-Vásquez** and **6189. María Sánchez-Guadramiros**. He married **3095. Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa** in Santafé de Antioquia.

**3095. Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **6190. Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés** and **6191. Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar**.

More About Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1626, 1662/63.
Fact 2: Teniente Gobernador 1630.
Fact 3: Alcalde de la Santa Hermandad.

Children of Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros and Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa are:

1547 i. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa, born Abt. 23 Mayo 1621 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 1705 in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa, born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born 1594 in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio:
Fact 1: Alclde Ordinario 1643. 1651, 1671.
Fact 2: Alguacil Mayor 1667.
Fact 3: Alguacil Mayor del Santo Oficio.

iii. Laureana Vásquez-de-Espinosa, born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Agustín

Pimienta-Valero Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Almodóvar del Campo, Calatrava; died 3 Julio 1671 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (2) Baltasar de-Arce-y-Sandoval Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Albunquerque, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iv. Francisco Vásquez-de-Espinosa, born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown; married Juana Montoya-Piedrahíta; born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Jerónima de los Santos Vásquez-Guadramiros, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown.

**3136. Antonio de-Estrada** He was the son of **6272. Fernando de-Estrada** and **6273. María Manrique-de-Guevara**. He married **3137. Juana Fernández-de-Zebos**.

**3137. Juana Fernández-de-Zebos** She was the daughter of **6274. Diego Fernández-Azuero** and **6275. Toribia de-Zebas**.

Child of Antonio de-Estrada and Juana Fernández-de-Zebos is:

1568 i. Antonio de-Estrada-y-Zebos, born in Conmendador de Mora de la orden de Santiago; married Juana Antonia Ma de-Valdés.

**3138. Sarg Mayor Pedro Valdés-Corro,** born in Sr de la casa de Valdés. He married **3139. María de-Iunco**.

**3139. María de-Iunco,** born in Sra de la casa de Iunco.

Child of Sarg Valdés-Corro and María de-Iunco is:

1569 i. Juana Antonia Ma de-Valdés, married Antonio de-Estrada-y-Zebos.

**3152. Juan Guerra-Peláez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **3153. María Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos** Unknown in España.

**3153. María Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan Guerra-Peláez and María Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos is:

1576 i. Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos, born Abt. 1570 in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos, España; died Abril 1633 in Santafé de Bogotá; married (1) María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa Bef. 1601 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married (2) Juana Rodríguez-Melgarejo Aft. 1620 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

**3154. Juan Correa,** born Unknown in Azuaga, España; died Unknown in Azuaga, España. He married **3155. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez** Unknown in España.

**3155. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **6310. Gonzalo Gómez-Crespo** and **6311. María Hernández-Barragán**.

Child of Juan Correa and María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez is:

1577 i. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Correa, born Unknown in Azuaga, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Juan Guerra-Peláez-y-Abeo-y-Araco-Juncos Bef. 1601 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Juan Correa and María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez is:

**3156. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra,** born Unknown in Villa de la Parra, Extremadura.; died Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto.. He was the son of **6312. Capitan Cap.Jerónimo de-la-Parra** and **6313. Ana Ruiz**. He married **3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas** Unknown in Sevilla, España.

**3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in Villa de Alange, Extremadura.; died Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto..

Children of Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra and Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas are:

i. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana, born Abt. 1577 in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Isabel de-Torreblanca Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana:
Fact 1: Teniente de Contador 1611.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1617/19/23/32/34/36.

1578 ii. Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara, born Unknown in Nueva Segovia de Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza" 1607 in Santafé de Antioquia.

iii. Jerónimo Ruiz, born Unknown in Nueva Segovia de Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown; met María de-Vargas; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Beatriz de-la-Cámara, born Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died 1651 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juan Bautista Laínez-Lobato Unknown in Villa de Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; born Abt. 1555 in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Beatriz de-la-Cámara:
Fact 1: Testó el 9 de febrero de 1651.

More About Juan Bautista Laínez-Lobato:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario en 1605, 1615, 1629.

v. María Ruiz- de-la-Cámara, born Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Colombia; married Juan de-Biedma-y-Cisneros Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Colombia.
vi. Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra

**3158. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo",** born 1569 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia. He was the son of **6316. Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca** and **6317. Mencia de-Carvajal**. He married **3159. Juana Martín-(o-Martínez)** Abt. 1592 in Antioquia.

**3159. Juana Martín-(o-Martínez),** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **6318. Cap.Gal.Pedro "El Mozo" Martín**.

More About Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo":
Fact 1: Alguacil Mayor en 1595.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario en 1601.
Fact 3: Encomendero.

More About Juana Martín-(o-Martínez):
Fact 1: Hija Natural.

Child of Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo" and Juana Martín-(o-Martínez) is:
1579 i. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza", born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara 1607 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**3160. Domingo Vélez-de-Franquin,** born Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras; died Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras. He married **3161. María de-Rivero** Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras.

**3161. María de-Rivero,** born Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras; died Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras.

Child of Domingo Vélez-de-Franquin and María de-Rivero is:
1580 i. Domingo Vélez, born Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; died Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; married María de-Rivero-Santibáñez Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España.

**3162. Toribio de-Rivero,** born Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras; died Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras. He married **3163. Francisca Santibáñez** Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras.

**3163. Francisca Santibáñez,** born Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras; died Unknown in Consejo de Mazquerras.

Child of Toribio de-Rivero and Francisca Santibáñez is:

1581 i. María de-Rivero-Santibáñez, born Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; died Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España; married Domingo Vélez Unknown in Asturias de Santillana, España.

**3164. Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez,** born Unknown in España; died 24 Enero 1614/15 in Remedios. He was the son of **6328. Cristóbal Servero** and **6329. Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez**. He married **3165. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero** Unknown in Remedios.

**3165. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios. She was the daughter of **6330. Luis Zapata-de-Cárdenas** and **6331. Mariana Valero**.

More About Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez:
Fact 1: Conquistador.

Children of Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez and Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero are:

i. Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata, born 1595 in Remedios; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married María García-Ordás-Figueroa Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Alguacil Mayor 1630/31/50.
Fact 2: Tesorero de la Real Hacienda de 1626 a 1631/41.
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador 1635/36 a /44, 1646 a /48.

1582 ii. Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Villa de la Candelaria; married Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

iii. Juan de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Juan de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Fue Jesuíta y Procurador de la Orden en Roma.

iv. Antonia de-Toro-Zapata, born in Mariquita; died in Mariquita; married Antonio de-Molina-y-Toledo in Mariquita; born in Mariquita; died in Antioquia.

v. Catalina de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vi. Jerónima de-Toro-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3178. Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero,** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España. He married **3179. Mencia Villacreces** Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España.

**3179. Mencia Villacreces,** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España.

Children of Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero and Mencia Villacreces are:

i. Cap.Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero, born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España.

More About Cap.Pedro Gutiérrez-Colmenero:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1660.
Fact 2: De los primeros colonizadores del Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces, born 1608 in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died 19 Enero 1680/81 in Medellín; married Catalina Tabares-de-Morga 1640 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1619 in Santefé de Antioquia; died Unknown in ´Medellín.

More About Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces:
Fact 1: Figura entre losfunddores de Medellín.
Fact 2: Testó el 12 01 1681.

1589 iii. Juana Gutiérrez-Colmenero, married Benito Sánchez-de-Tobón.

**3180. Mateo González-de-Mesa,** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España. He married **3181. Catalina Guerra-(o-Herrera)** Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España.

**3181. Catalina Guerra-(o-Herrera),** born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España; died Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera, España.

Child of Mateo González-de-Mesa and Catalina Guerra-(o-Herrera) is:

1590 i. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio, born Unknown in Jerez de la Frontera; died 24 Marzo 1654/55 in Valle de Aburrá; married María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente in Valle de Aburrá.

**3182. Bartolomé Sánchez-Vibancos,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **3183. Catalina Paladines-de-la-Fuente** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**3183. Catalina Paladines-de-la-Fuente,** born Unknown; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

Child of Bartolomé Sánchez-Vibancos and Catalina Paladines-de-la-Fuente is:

1591 i. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente, born 1628 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio in Valle de Aburrá.

**3188. Juan de-Montoya,** born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España. He married **3189. Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano** Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España.

**3189. Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano,** born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España. She was the daughter of **6378. Juan Ortiz-Tocano** and **6379. Ma Alonsa Pineda**.

Children of Juan de-Montoya and Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano are:

i. Fernando Montoya-Ortiz, born in Burgos; died 1668 in Antioquia; married Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez Unknown in Antioquia; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Antioquia.

1594 ii. Antonio Montoya-Ortiz, born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Ana Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña Unknown in Antioquia.

**3200. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz** She was the daughter of **6400. Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez** and **6401. n Albornoz**. She married **3201. Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar** Abt. 1645.

**3201. Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar** She was the daughter of **6402. Domingo López-de-Idárraga** and **6403. Josefa Manuela de-Belalcazar**.

Children of Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz and Isabel de-Idárraga-Belalcázar are:

1600 i. Jerónimo Ramírez-Idarraga, married Leonor Crespo.

ii. María Ramírez-Idarraga

iii. María Josefa Ramírez-Idarraga

iv. Bernardo Ramírez-Idarraga

v. María Ramírez-Idarraga

1605 vi. María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga, married Juan Jiménez-Fajardo.

**3208. Juan Jimenez,** born in Andalucía. He married **3209. María J. Fajardo**.

**3209. María J. Fajardo**

Child of Juan Jimenez and María Fajardo is:

1604 i. Juan Jiménez-Fajardo, born 1645 in Santa Marta; married María Ramírez-López-de-Idárraga.

**3212. Pedro Duque-de-Estrada,** born Abt. 1612 in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Mariquita. He was the son of **6424. Pedro Villar-de-Estrada** and **6425. Teresa Fernández-Iguanzo**. He met **3213. Era Blanca-?**.

**3213. Era Blanca-?**

Child of Pedro Duque-de-Estrada and Era Blanca-? is:

1606 i. Juan Duque-de-Estrada-hn, born 1644 in Mariquita; died 3 Abril 1728 in Marinilla; married Juana Josefa Heredia-Ramírez-hn 1664 in Arma.

**3214. Juan García-de-Heredia-y-Castrillón,** born 1610 in Santiago de Arma; died Bet. 1657 - 1665 in Marinilla. He met **3215. María Páula Ramírez-Belalcázar**.

**3215. María Páula Ramírez-Belalcázar,** born 1631 in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **6430. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez-el-mozo** and **6431. Juana Josefa Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn**.

Children of Juan García-de-Heredia-y-Castrillón and María Ramírez-Belalcázar are:

1607 i. Juana Josefa Heredia-Ramírez-hn, born 24 Marzo 1656/57 in Antioquia, Cali?; died 14 Mayo 1722 in Medellín; married Juan Duque-de-Estrada-hn 1664 in Arma.

ii. María Heredia-Ramírez-hn, Adopted child; married José Muñoz-de-Bonilla-Alarcón 1665.

**3216. Domingo de-León-Zuloaga,** born in vino 1679 de Vizcaya; died 1682 in Cáceres. He married **3217. Andrea Latorre-de-Angulo**.

**3217. Andrea Latorre-de-Angulo,** born Unknown in Santafé-de-Antioquia; died 8 Enero 1699/00 in San Jerónimo. She was the daughter of **6434. Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago** and **6435. Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor**.

Children of Domingo de-León-Zuloaga and Andrea Latorre-de-Angulo are:

1608 i. Andres de-León-Zuloaga, married Agustina Rosa Yepes-Benitez 1698 in Medellín.

**3218. Juan Yepes-Sandobal,** born in España. He was the son of **6436. Mateo Yepes** and **6437. María Sandobal**. He married **3219. Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares**.

**3219. Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **2830. Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces** and **2831. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of Juan Yepes-Sandobal and Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares are:

1609 i. Agustina Rosa Yepes-Benitez, married Andres de-León-Zuloaga 1698 in Medellín.

ii. Miguel Yepes-Benitez, married Andrea Rangel-Figueroa.

iii. Gabriel Yepes-Benitez

iv. Bernarda Yepes-Benitez

v. Juana Yepes-Benitez, married José de-Sanmartín-de-la-Fuente 29 Enero 1689/90 in Medellín; born in Galicia, España.

**3220. Pbro Miguel Jerónimo Montoya-Piedrahíta,** born 1636 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Septiembre 1703 in Sopetrán. He was the son of **4670. Fernando Montoya-Ortiz** and **4671. Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez**. He met **3221. Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano**.

**3221. Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **6442. Lic Matías de-Tapia-Briceño** and **6443. Antonia Lezcano-Quiróz-hn**.

More About Pbro Miguel Jerónimo Montoya-Piedrahíta:
Fact 1: Cura doctrinero de Sopetran y Rionegro.
Fact 2: Vicario, Examinador Sinodal.

Children of Pbro Montoya-Piedrahíta and Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano are:

1610 i. Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya, born 1676 in Antioquia-Expósito; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Ana Giraldo-Muñoz 26 Septiembre 1696 in Rionegro.
ii. José Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. María Solano-de-Tapia, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Rosa Gertrudis Solano-de-Tapia, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3222. Francisco Manzueto-Giraldo,** born Abt. 1640 in Arma,Valle de Rionegro fundó Marinilla; died 15 Agosto 1732 in Marinilla. He was the son of **6444. Juan Giraldo-Lobo** and **6445. Francisca Pareja**. He married **3223. Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla** Abt. 1659 in Marinilla.

**3223. Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla,** born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Diciembre 1738 in Marinilla. She was the daughter of **6446. Diego Muñoz-de-Bonilla** and **6447. María de-Alarcón**.

Children of Francisco Manzueto-Giraldo and Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla are:

i. Tomás Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla, married (1) María Juana Josefa Henao-Losada 1693 in Rionegro; married (2) Juana María Orozco-Arias 1720.
ii. Pedro Maximiliano Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla, married Paula Duque-Heredia; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Juana Giraldo-Muñoz, married Gregorio Ocampo-Henao in Fund Ocampo Oriente,Sonsón y viejo Caldas; born Abt. 1673 in La Tasajera; died Octubre 1735 in Marinilla.
iv. Florencia Giraldo-Muñoz, married Juan Hernández-Henao 1695 in Marinilla; born 1670 in La Tasajera, Copacabana.
v. Juan Giraldo-Muñoz, married (1) Rosa Castaño-Duque; married (2) Clara López-de-Encinales-Carmona; married (3) Juana Jiménez-Duque.
vi. Pedro Giraldo-Muñoz, married María de-Ayala-Cárdenas.
vii. Lorenza Giraldo-Muñoz, married (1) José Orozco-Ramírez; born in Marinilla; married (2) Nicacio García-de-Heredia-Carmona; born in Marinilla.
viii. Jacoba Giraldo-Muñoz, married Sbastián Pineda-Correa; born in San Jerónimo.
ix. Isabel Giraldo-Muñoz
x. Dominga Giraldo-Muñoz, married Tomás Henao-Losada.
xi. Francisco Giraldo-Muñoz, married Gertrudis de-Ayala-y-Cárdenas.
xii. María Giraldo-Muñoz, married Jerónimo Pérez; born in Arma.

1611 xiii. Ana Giraldo-Muñoz, born 1674 in Marinilla; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Francisco Solano-de-Tapia-y-Montoya 26 Septiembre 1696 in Rionegro.

xiv. Juan Germán Giraldo-Muñóz-de-Bonilla, married María Manuela Duque-Heredia; born Abt. 1682.

xv. Mauricia Giraldo-Muñoz-de-Bonilla, married Juan Henao-García; born Abt. 1646 in tasajera; died 1716 in Rionegro.

**3264. Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor,** born Unknown in Valle del Cauca; died Unknown in Valle del Cauca. He was the son of **6528. Melchor Velásquez-de-Valdenebro** and **6529. Catalina de-Fuenmayor**. He married **3265. María Magdalena de-Mera** Unknown in Arma.

**3265. María Magdalena de-Mera,** born Unknown in Mariquita; died Unknown in Arma. She was the daughter of **6530. Matías de-Salcedo** and **6531. Juana López-de-Mera**.

Children of Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor and María de-Mera are:

1632 i. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera, born in Arma-viejo; died 27 Julio 1665 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra in Valle de Aburrá..

ii. Miguel Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Francisco Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera, born Unknown; died Unknown.

Children of Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor and María de-Mera are:

**3268. Cap.Luis de-Betancur,** born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Islas Canarias, España. He married **3269. Juana de-Velasco** Unknown in Islas Canarias, España.

**3269. Juana de-Velasco,** born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Islas Canarias, España.

More About Cap.Luis de-Betancur:
Fact 1: Conquistador y Encomendero.

Children of Cap.Luis de-Betancur and Juana de-Velasco are:

1634 i. Manuel Betancur-Velasco, born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Abt. 7 Julio 1716 in Medellín; married Antonia Alvarez-Tabares Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Francisco Betancur-Velasco, born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Margarita Alvarez-Tabares Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**3368. Agustín de-Ossa-Goyás,** born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España. He married **3369. Felipa Guiola-y-Balumpisquisela** Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España.

**3369. Felipa Guiola-y-Balumpisquisela,** born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España.

Children of Agustín de-Ossa-Goyás and Felipa Guiola-y-Balumpisquisela are:

1684 i. Francisco de-Ossa-Goyás, born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Ana María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. José de-Ossa-Goyás, born Unknown in Elorrio, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married María Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**3374. Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **6748. Sargento-Mayor-Juan de-Palacio-Gaviria** and **6749. María Murga-Rivero**. He married **3375. Mariana Mejía-Ramírez** 25 Junio 1644 in Valle de Aburrá.

**3375. Mariana Mejía-Ramírez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died 30 Mayo 1657 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**.

More About Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad.

Children of Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga and Mariana Mejía-Ramírez are:

1687 i. Jorónima Palacio-Mejía, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Carlos Molina-Beltrán Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Josefa Palacio-Mejía, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown; married Alferez Real Sebastián Pérez-Moreno; born in vino aprox. 1665.

iii. Magdalena Palacio-Mejía, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown.

**3584. Tomás Gregorio Mejía-Ramírez,** born 1624 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Noviembre 1662 in Sopetrán. He was the son of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**. He married **3585. Luisa Mejía-Delgado** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**3585. Luisa Mejía-Delgado,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Sopetrán. She was the daughter of **7170. Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez** and **7171. Catalina Delgado-Laínez**.

Children of Tomás Mejía-Ramírez and Luisa Mejía-Delgado are:

1792 i. Tomás Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz.

ii. Luis Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Ana María Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan de-Carvajal-y-Valdés Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
iv. Juan Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Gregorio Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Juan Mejía-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Ana Ma Mejía-Mejía
viii. Juan Mejía-Mejía

**3586. Pedro de-Soler** He married **3587. Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra**.
**3587. Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra**

Child of Pedro de-Soler and Isabel Ruiz-de-la-Parra is:
1793 i. Isabel de-Soler-Ruiz, married Tomás Mejía-Mejía.

**3590. Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla,** born 16 Agosto 1640 in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died 8 Mayo 1684 in La Villa de la Candelaria. He was the son of **7180. Juan Tazón-de-Rivilla** and **7181. Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente**. He married **3591. Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**3591. Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2118. Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo** and **2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla and Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines are:
1831 i. Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa Unknown in Valle de Aburrá res Rionegro.
ii. Josefa Tazón-Arnedo, married Juan Pérez-Moreno.
iii. Manuela Tazón-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Andrés Pérez-de-Rivero; born Unknown; died 1752 in Medellín.
1795 iv. Sebastiana Tazón-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan José Restrepo-Peláez in tengo información que unos hijos son López.

**3660. Juan González-de-Castro-Rodríguez,** born in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España; died in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **7320. Antonio (El-Cojo) González** and **7321. Catalina Rodríguez**. He married **3661. María Josefa Mesa-Vibancos** 1670 in Valle de Aburrá, res Fontidueño.

**3661. María Josefa Mesa-Vibancos,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1590. Antonio Mesa-Villavicencio** and **1591. María Vibancos-Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Juan González-de-Castro-Rodríguez and María Mesa-Vibancos are:

1830 i. Francisco González-de-Castro-Mesa, born 1674 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Jerónima Tazón-Arnedo Unknown in Valle de Aburrá res Rionegro.
ii. María Ignacia González-de-Castro-Mesa, died Unknown; married Francisco Tobón-Mesa 1702 in Primos hermanos.
iii. Bárbara González-de-Castro-Mesa, born in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Sebastián Metauten 7 Septiembre 1705 in Medellín; born Unknown in Villa de Estela, Navarra, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
iv. Tomasa González-de-Castro-Mesa, died Unknown; married Fernando Montoya-Restrepo.
v. Bernarda González-de-Castro-Mesa, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan Francisco Monsalve-Hoyos 1714.
vi. Javiera González-de-Castro-Mesa, married José Santiago Agudelo-Quintero 1718 in Res San Jerónimo.
vii. Juan González-de-Castro-Mesa, married Angela Castrillón-Tobón in Res Copacabana.

**3664. Cosme González,** born Unknown in Llanes, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llanes, Asturias, España. He married **3665. Francisca de-Aparicio-Corrales-y-Otero** Unknown in Llanes, Asturias, España.

**3665. Francisca de-Aparicio-Corrales-y-Otero,** born Unknown in Llanes, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llanes, Asturias, España.

Child of Cosme González and Francisca de-Aparicio-Corrales-y-Otero is:
1832 i. Bernardo González-Aparicio, born in Llanes, Asturias, España; died 21 Abril 1736 in Rionegro; married Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango 29 Septiembre 1725 in Rionegro.

**3666. José Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 15 Septiembre 1728 in Medellín. He was the son of **7332. Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Gómez** and **7333. Catlina Correa-Collantes**. He married **3667. Antonia Arango-Zafra** 1705 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3667. Antonia Arango-Zafra,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 1748 in Testó. She was the daughter of **1998. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés** and **1999. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Child of José Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa and Antonia Arango-Zafra is:
1833 i. Catalina Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Arango, born in Medellín; died in Rionegro; married Bernardo González-Aparicio 29 Septiembre 1725 in Rionegro.

**3670. Antonio Muriel,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **7340. Rodrigo Muriel-Quintero** and **7341. Francisca de-Ossio-y-Salazar**. He married **3671. Ana Díaz-de-Latorre** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3671. Ana Díaz-de-Latorre,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

Child of Antonio Muriel and Ana Díaz-de-Latorre is:

1835 i. Bárbara Ignacia Muriel-Díaz, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Miguel Gutiérrez-Torres 24 Octubre 1728 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**3686. Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1546. Cap.Mateo Castrillón-Heredia** and **1547. María Vásquez-de-Espinosa**. He married **3687. María Teresa Serna-Zapata** 25 Diciembre 1703 in Valle de Aburrá.

**3687. María Teresa Serna-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **7374. Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez** and **7375. Marina Gertrudis Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata**.

More About Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Alcalde Mayor 1683.

Children of Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez and María Serna-Zapata are:

1843 i. María Teresa Castrillón-Serna, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José de-Ossa-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Luisa Castrillón-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Lorenzo Castrillón-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Isabel Castrillón-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Andrea Castrillón-Serna, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3692. Juan de-Toro-de-la-Peláez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **1582. Cristóbal de-Toro-Zapata** and **1583. Andrea de-la-Peláez-Ruiz**. He married **1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares** Unknown in Medellín.

**1415. Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2830. Mateo Benítez-Colmenero-Villacreces** and **2831. Catalina Tabares-de-Morga**.

Children of Juan de-Toro-de-la-Peláez and Gertrudis Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares are:

i. Cristobal Toro-Benítez-Colmenero, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Rosa Cervantes-Puerta-Vergara Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Manuel Toro-Benítez-Colmenero, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

1846 iii. Juan Toro-Benítez-Colmenero, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Rosa Rojo-Santillana 17 Febrero 1727/28 in Medellín.

iv. Diego Toro-Benítez-Colmenero, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Abt. 1720 in Valle de Aburrá.

**3694. Juan-(o-José) Rojo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **7388. Domingo Rojo** and **7389. Catalina Alvarez**. He married **3695. Bernarda Santillana-Correa** 1688 in Medellín.

**3695. Bernarda Santillana-Correa,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **7390. Francisco de-Santillana** and **7391. Ana Correa-Quirós**.

Child of Juan-(o-José) Rojo and Bernarda Santillana-Correa is:

1847 i. Rosa Rojo-Santillana, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan Toro-Benítez-Colmenero 17 Febrero 1727/28 in Medellín.

**3708. Francisco Rodríguez-Luján,** born Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España. He married **3709. Inés Hernández-de-Pestosa** Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España.

**3709. Inés Hernández-de-Pestosa,** born Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España.

Child of Francisco Rodríguez-Luján and Inés Hernández-de-Pestosa is:

1854 i. Tomás Nicolás Rodríguez-de-Luján-Hernández, born Unknown in San Miguel de la Palma, Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Luisa Franco-Velásquez 30 Enero 1695/96 in Medellín.

**3710. Marcos Franco-de-Heredia,** born Abt. 1620 in Anserma; died 26 Abril 1693 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **7420. José Franco-de-Heredia** and **7421. Juana González-Junguito**. He married **3711. María Antonia Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra** 9 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá, sitio de Aná.

**3711. María Antonia Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra,** born Abt. 1642 in Valle de Aburrá,hija natural legitimada; died 5 Julio 1724 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1632. Alonso Velásquez-de-Obando-Mera** and **1633. Marcela "La-Casica" de-la-Parra**.

Children of Marcos Franco-de-Heredia and María Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra are:

i. Ignacio Franco-Velásquez
ii. Gregorio Francisco Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1660; married Josefa de-Cárdenas-Velásquez-hn.
iii. Jacinto Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1661; married Ma Magdalena Betancur-Alvarez 1690 in Res Rionegro,desc Retiro,la Miel y Marinilla.

iv. Pedro Santiago Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1663; married Catalina Herrera-Benitez-Colmenero 1689 in Medellín.
v. Marcos Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1665; died 1708 in Medellín; married Mariana Mejía-Angulo 1699.
vi. Alonso José Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1668; married María Montiva.
vii. Feliciana Franco-Velásquez, born Abt. 1671.
viii. Manuel Francisco Franco-Velásquez, born 1674; married Gertrudis Mejía-Delgado.
ix. Ma Rosa Franco-Velásquez, born 1678.
1855 x. Luisa Franco-Velásquez, born 1680 in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Tomás Nicolás Rodríguez-de-Luján-Hernández 30 Enero 1695/96 in Medellín.
xi. Gertrudis Franco-Velásquez, born 1683; married Francisco Mejía-Angulo 1697.

**3750. Antonio Somohano-e-Izquierdo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. He married **3751. María Josefa de-Torres-Zafra** Unknown in Valle de Rionegro.

**3751. María Josefa de-Torres-Zafra,** born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro. She was the daughter of **1990. Pedro de-Torres-Blandón** and **1991. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Children of Antonio Somohano-e-Izquierdo and María de-Torres-Zafra are:
i. María Josefa Somohano-Torres, born Unknown in San Niclás de Rionegro; died Unknown in Medellín; married Francisco Sánchez-de-Rivero 25 Julio 1703 in San Niclás de Rionegro; born Unknown in Cuero, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Medellín.
1875 ii. María Antonia Somohano-Torres, born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Unknown in Rionegro; married José Ignacio Mejía-Ortiz Unknown in Rionegro.
iii. Francisco Somohano-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Angela Somohano-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3760. Cristóbal Díaz-del-Mazo,** born Unknown in Asturias,España; died Unknown in Asturias,España. He married **3761. María Gómez-de-la-Concha** Unknown in Asturias,España.

**3761. María Gómez-de-la-Concha,** born Unknown in Asturias,España; died Unknown in Asturias,España.

Child of Cristóbal Díaz-del-Mazo and María Gómez-de-la-Concha is:
1880 i. Francisco Díaz-del-Mazo, born in Asturias,España; died in Medellín; married Josefa Peláez-Vélez 13 Agosto 1719 in Medellín.

**3880. Bartolomé Arias-Bueno,** born Abt. 1620 in España?; died 13 Septiembre 1684 in Rionegro. He married **3881. Paula Bedoya-Beltrán**.

**3881. Paula Bedoya-Beltrán** She was the daughter of **7762. Bedoya** and **7763. Catalina Beltrán-mestiza**.

Children of Bartolomé Arias-Bueno and Paula Bedoya-Beltrán are:

1940 i. Pedro Santiago Arias-Bedoya, died 1726 in Rionegro; married Margarita Osorio-Velásquez 1675.
ii. Laureano Arias-Bedoya
iii. Bernabé Arias-Bedoya, died 1694 in Rionegro; met (1) Isabel del-Río-González; married (2) Felipa Carmona-Zerpa Abt. 1674; married (3) Juana Morales-Bocanegra-y-López-Maldonado 1688 in Medellín.
iv. María Arias-Bedoya, died 1697 in Rionegro; met (1) Pbro José Correa-de-Soto-Collantes; married (2) Francisco de-Benjumea 1670 in Rionegro, fundador apellido; born in España,.
v. Marcelino Arias-Bedoya, married María Carmona-Zerpa.
vi. Lucía Ana Arias-Bedoya
vii. Francisco Ambrosio Arias-Bedoya

**3882. Gabriel Osorio** He married **3883. Isabel Velásquez**.
**3883. Isabel Velásquez**

Child of Gabriel Osorio and Isabel Velásquez is:

1941 i. Margarita Osorio-Velásquez, married Pedro Santiago Arias-Bedoya 1675.

**3912. Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga,** born Unknown in Flor, Lema, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He was the son of **7824. Sarg Mayor Juan de Palacios** and **7825. María Murga-de-Rivero**. He married **3913. Juana de-la-Rosa Vélez-Toro** 2 Octubre 1701 in Medellín.

**3913. Juana de-la-Rosa Vélez-Toro,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **790. Juan Vélez** and **791. Manuela de-Toro-de-la-Peláez**.

More About Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga:
Burial: Nota : no es hijo de Francisco

Children of Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga and Juana Vélez-Toro are:

1956 i. Carlos Palacio-Vélez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married María Josefa Peláez-López Unknown in Medellín.
ii. José Palcio-Vélez, born 1705 in Medellín; died Abt. 30 Abril 1781 in Medellín; married María Gertrudis Peláez-Pérez Unknown in Medellín; born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.
iii. Pedro Palacio-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Jerónima Palacio-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married José Nicolás Martínez-Peláez.
v. Manuel Palacio-Vélez, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Ignacia Mejía-Gutiérrez; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3914. José Ignacio Peláez-Graciano,** born Junio 1684 in Valle de Aburrá; died 4 Junio 1728 in Medellín. He was the son of **1430. Francisco Peláez-Cámara** and **1431. María Graciano-de-Ocampo**. He married **3915. Juana López-de-Atuesta-Correal** 15 Junio 1713 in Medellín.

**3915. Juana López-de-Atuesta-Correal,** born in Medellín; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2490. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González** and **2491. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz**.

Child of José Peláez-Graciano and Juana López-de-Atuesta-Correal is:

1957 i. María Josefa Peláez-López, born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Carlos Palacio-Vélez Unknown in Medellín.

**3972. Alonso Ortiz-Montes-de-Oca**

Child of Alonso Ortiz-Montes-de-Oca is:

1986 i. Pedro Ortíz-Montesdeoca, born in vino de Tunja; married María de-Vera.

**3974. Juan García-Castrillón** He married **3975. Ana de-Vera**.

**3975. Ana de-Vera,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **7950. Martín Delgado-Jurado** and **7951. Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara**.

Child of Juan García-Castrillón and Ana de-Vera is:

1987 i. María de-Vera, married Pedro Ortíz-Montesdeoca.

**3976. Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Lara,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **3977. María Sánchez-Calderón** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**3977. María Sánchez-Calderón,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Lara and María Sánchez-Calderón is:

1988 i. Juan Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Sánchez, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Victoria Pardo-Velásquez Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**3978. Agustín Pardo-Velásquez-Dasmariñas,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **7956. Rodrigo Pardo** and **7957. Juana Bautista-de-Meneses**.

Child of Agustín Pardo-Velásquez-Dasmariñas is:

1989 i. Victoria Pardo-Velásquez, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Juan Gutiérrez-de-Lara-Sánchez Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**3982. Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1654 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **5686. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo** and **5687. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda**. He married **3983. María Castrillón-Heredia** in Arma.

**3983. María Castrillón-Heredia,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3092. Diego Alvarez-Castrillón** and **3093. Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón**.

Children of Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo and María Castrillón-Heredia are:

1999 i. Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón, born Unknown in Arma; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Antonio de-Arango-Valdés 1660 in Medellín res Rionegro.

1991 ii. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; married Pedro de-Torres-Blandón Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iii. Tomás Bernardo de-Zafra-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Ana de-Zafra-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Alonso López-Vibancos Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Juan de-Zafra-Castrillón, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Jerónima Tabares Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3984. Antonio de-Molina-y-Toledo,** born in Mariquita; died in Antioquia. He was the son of **7968. Cap.Carlos de-Molina-de-la-Nava** and **7969. María de-Toledo**. He married **3985. Antonia de-Toro-Zapata** in Mariquita.

**3985. Antonia de-Toro-Zapata,** born in Mariquita; died in Mariquita. She was the daughter of **3164. Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez** and **3165. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero**.

Children of Antonio de-Molina-y-Toledo and Antonia de-Toro-Zapata are:

i. Francisco de-Molina-y-Toledo, born in Antioquia; died Abt. 1651 in Zaragoza, Antioquia.

More About Francisco de-Molina-y-Toledo:
Fact 1: Murió soltero de heridas.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1648.
Fact 3: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1649.

1992 ii. Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata, born in Mariquita; died 25 Mayo 1696 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iii. Bernardino de-Molina-y-Toledo, died Unknown.

iv. Gerónima de-Molina-y-Toledo, died Unknown.

v. María Ignacia de-Molina-y-Toledo, died Unknown.

**3986. Diego Beltrán-del-Castillo,** born 1604 in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **7972. Pedro del-Castillo** and **7973. Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo**. He married **3987. Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa** Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

**3987. Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **7974. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás** and **7975. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés**.

Children of Diego Beltrán-del-Castillo and Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa are:

i. María Josefa Beltrán-del-Castillo-García, born Unknown; died Unknown.

1993 ii. Isabel o-Beatriz Beltrán-del-Castillo-García, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Carlos de-Molina-y-Toledo-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iii. Pedro Beltran-del-Castillo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**3996. Juan del-Campo-Valdés-González,** born Unknown in Asturias, España; died Unknown in Asturias, España. He was the son of **7992. Diego del-Campo-Valdés** and **7993. Valésquida González**. He married **3997. María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez** Unknown in España.

**3997. María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **7994. Diego Suárez-de-Arango** and **7995. Aldonza Alvarez-de-Arango**.

Child of Juan del-Campo-Valdés-González and María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez is:

1998 i. Antonio de-Arango-Valdés, born Abt. 1635 in Villagonzay, Asturias, España; died 2 Diciembre 1677 in Antioquia; married Olaya de-Zafra-Castrillón 1660 in Medellín res Rionegro.

**4020. Bernardo de-Cerantes-y-Hoyos,** born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Remedios. He married **4021. Elena de-Burgos-Antolines** 1627 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**4021. Elena de-Burgos-Antolines,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Remedios. She was the daughter of **8042. Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines** and **8043. Andrea Rangel-de-Medoza-oMaría-de Herrera-y-Zap**.

More About Bernardo de-Cerantes-y-Hoyos:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1648.

Children of Bernardo de-Cerantes-y-Hoyos and Elena de-Burgos-Antolines are:

2010 i. Bernardo Hoyos-Burgos, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juana Morales-Bocanegra Unknown in Marinilla.
ii. Juan Hoyos-Burgos, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios.
iii. Elvira Hoyos-Burgos, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Juan de-Monsalve-de-Bonilla Unknown in Antioquia; born Unknown in San José de Mérida, Venezuela; died Unknown in Antioquia.
iv. Nicolasa Hoyos-Burgos, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios.
v. Gregorio Hoyos-Burgos, born Unknown in Remedios; died Abt. 5 Diciembre 1695 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juana de-Guzmán-Jaramillo Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 1707 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4022. Lucas Morales** He was the son of **8044. Ambrosio Morales-Bocanegra** and **8045. Juana de-la-Estrella**. He married **4023. Juana López-de-Idárraga**.

**4023. Juana López-de-Idárraga** She was the daughter of **8046. Juan López** and **8047. Magdalena López**.

Child of Lucas Morales and Juana López-de-Idárraga is:
2011 i. Juana Morales-Bocanegra, born Unknown in Marinilla; died Unknown in Marinilla; married Bernardo Hoyos-Burgos Unknown in Marinilla.

**4028. Jerónimo Vargas-Machuca-Angulo** He married **4029. Andrea Ruiz-de-la-Feria**.

**4029. Andrea Ruiz-de-la-Feria**

Child of Jerónimo Vargas-Machuca-Angulo and Andrea Ruiz-de-la-Feria is:
2014 i. Miguel Jerónimo Vargas-Feria, married Ma Gertrudis Cartagena-Valencia.

**4030. Bartolomé Cartagena-Pereira** He married **4031. Ma Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines**.

**4031. Ma Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines** She was the daughter of **8062. Juan Valencia-Ramírez-de-la-Serna** and **8063. Catalina Antolines-Maldonado**.

Child of Bartolomé Cartagena-Pereira and Ma Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines is:
2015 i. Ma Gertrudis Cartagena-Valencia, married Miguel Jerónimo Vargas-Feria.

*Generation No. 13*

**4112. Juan del-Puerto-Mejía,** born Unknown in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya; died Unknown in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya. He was the son of **8224. Alonso Mejía**. He married **4113. Constanza de-Montoya** Unknown in Aranda del Duero, España.

**4113. Constanza de-Montoya,** born Unknown in Aranda del Duero, España; died Unknown in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya.

Child of Juan del-Puerto-Mejía and Constanza de-Montoya is:

2056 i. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar, born Abt. 1603 in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya; died 19 Octubre 1644 in Valle de Aburrá; married Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez 1608 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4114. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo),** born Abt. 1552 in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España; died 16 Septiembre 1604 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **8228. Cristóbal Martínez-López** and **8229. Elvira Ramírez-Alvarez**. He married **4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn** Enero 1583/84 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn,** born 1564 in Santafé de Antioquia (?); died Aft. 1629 in Santafé de Antioquia 1653?. She was the daughter of **6316. Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca** and **8231. Luisa India-Tahamí**.

More About Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo):
Fact 1: Regidor en 1587
Fact 2: Procurador General en 1594 y 1594
Fact 3: Alcalde de la Hermandad en 1599
Fact 4: Encomendero

Children of Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo) and Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn are:

i. Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez, born Unknown; died 1650 in Aburrá; met (1) n Albornoz; married (2) Leonor Márquez-de-Fontidueña 1621.

   More About Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez:
   Fact 1: Declarado como hijo natural por su padre

ii. Peralvarez de-Coy(Pedro Sánchez), born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez-el-mozo, born Unknown; died Abt. 1657; married Juana Josefa Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn Abt. 1623; born in Bautizada adulta en 1613.
iv. Bartolomé Sánchez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Ana Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Septiembre 1644 in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Andrés Garcés-de Acuña Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Zaragosa o Remedios; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Alonso Esteban Gordon

Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Catalina Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez, born Unknown; died 1652 in Lima; married Martín de-Soto-y-Arce.

2057 vii. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died 19 Junio 1668 in Valle de Aburrá; married Juan Mejía-de-Tobar 1608 in Santafé de Antioquia.

viii. Juana Sánchez-o-Guillén, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco de-Luna-Pastrana.

ix. Isabel Pérez-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4126. Cap.Alonso Cortés,** born 1575 in España; died 1623 in Antioquia. He married **4127. Isabel Rodríguez-Gómez** 1590 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4127. Isabel Rodríguez-Gómez,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **8254. Alonso Gómez** and **8255. Isabel Rodríguez**.

More About Cap.Alonso Cortés:
Fact 1: Fue muerto en campaña para castigar indios.

Children of Cap.Alonso Cortés and Isabel Rodríguez-Gómez are:

i. Inés Cortés-Rodríguez, married Pedro Diaz-del-Pino.

2063 ii. Gregoria Cortés-Rodríguez, born in Anserma; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Pedro Alvarez-de-los-Arcos in Anserma.

**4150. Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui,** born Unknown in España; died 1654 in Valle de Aburrá. He married **4151. Antonia Mejía-Ramírez** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**4151. Antonia Mejía-Ramírez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**.

More About Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1645.

Children of Pedro Martínez-de-Upegui and Antonia Mejía-Ramírez are:

2075 i. María Upegui-Mejía, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Andrés Castrillón-Vásquez Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Isabel de-Upegui-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Pedro de-Upegui-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Sargento-Mayor Juan de-Upegui-Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Dominga Gómez-Alvarez.

**4152. Martín Arbeláez-Puyana,** born in Irún,España. He was the son of **8304. Juan Arbeláez-Bulano** and **8305. María Puyana**. He married **4153. María Rita de-Montemar**.

**4153. María Rita de-Montemar**

Child of Martín Arbeláez-Puyana and María de-Montemar is:

2076 i. Cap Juan López-de-Arbeláez, married Luisa Jerónima de-Ortega-y-Arana.

**4156. Jacinto de-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Ibagué. He married **4157. Magdalena Figueroa-y-Luna** Unknown in Ibagué.

**4157. Magdalena Figueroa-y-Luna,** born Unknown in Ibagué; died Unknown in Ibagué. She was the daughter of **8314. Alvaro Suárez-Figueroa** and **8315. Ana de-Luna**.

Child of Jacinto de-Cárdenas and Magdalena Figueroa-y-Luna is:

2078 i. Luis de-Cárdenas-Figueroa, born in Ibagué; died in Medellín; met (1) Magdalena Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra; married (2) Antonia Betancur-Alvarez 1675.

**4232. Antonio Pérez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **4233. Catalina Gómez** Unknown in España.

**4233. Catalina Gómez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Antonio Pérez and Catalina Gómez is:

2116 i. Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña, born 1575 in Villa de Lepe, Ayamonte, España; died 1624 in Antioquia; married Ana Poblete Unknown in Antioquia.

**4234. Alonso Pérez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown.

Child of Alonso Pérez is:

2117 i. Ana Poblete, born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Domingo Gómez-de-Ureña Unknown in Antioquia.

**4238. Alonso López-Paladines,** born Unknown in España; died 4 Septiembre 1627 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **8476. Gonzalo López-Paladines** and **8477. María Gómez**. He married **4239. Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín)** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4239. Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín),** born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **8478. Bachiller-Francisco Pérez-Holguín**.

More About Alonso López-Paladines:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1616.
Fact 2: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1615, 1618.

Children of Alonso López-Paladines and Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín) are:

i. Catalina López-Paladines, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Bobotá; married Cap Felipe García-Ordás-de-Figueroa in Santafé de Bobotá Residió Aburrá; born in Santafé de Bobotá; died in Santafé de Bobotá.
2119 iii. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
iv. Ana López-Paladines, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Alonso López-Paladines-(hijo), born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4280. Martín Alonso de-Bustamante,** born Unknown in Santillana, Burgos,España; died Unknown in Santillana, Burgos,España. He was the son of **8560. Juan Alonso de-la-Sierra-Bustamante** and **8561. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda**. He married **4281. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante** Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**4281. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Santillana, Burgos,España.

Child of Martín de-Bustamante and María Sánchez-de-Bustamante is:

2140 i. Juan Antonio Bustamante-Sánchez, born in Medellín; died in Medellín; married Margarita Peláez-Graciano 29 Diciembre 1680 in Medellín.

**4318. Jerónimo Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **4382. Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez** and **4383. Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines**. He married **4319. Juana María de-Torres-Zafra** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**4319. Juana María de-Torres-Zafra,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **1990. Pedro de-Torres-Blandón** and **1991. Juana de-Zafra-Castrillón**.

Children of Jerónimo Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo and Juana de-Torres-Zafra are:

2159 i. Micaela Gómez-Torres, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Alejo Peláez-Graciano 22 Abril 1713 in Valle de Aburrá, desc Hatoviejo.
ii. Catalina Gómez-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Javier Gómez-Torres, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Isabel de-la-Barrera-Arnedo; met (2) María Piedrahíta-Montoya in hijas con apellido del difunto esposo.
iv. Catalina Gómez-de-Ureña-Torres, married Manuel Posada-Junco 29 Agosto 1720 in Medellín; born in Asturias España.

**4364. Andrés Garcés-de Acuña,** born Unknown in Zaragosa o Remedios; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He married **4365. Ana Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4365. Ana Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 16 Septiembre 1644 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **4114. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo)** and **4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn**.

Children of Andrés Acuña and Ana Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez are:

2182 i. Pedro Santiago Garcés-Ramírez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Constanza Mejía Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Isabel Garcés-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Margarita Garcés-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Juana Garcés-Ramírez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4378. Diego García-Galvis,** born Unknown in Colombia o España; died Unknown in Medellín. He married **4379. Francisca de-Arnedo-Paladines** 7 Abril 1660 in Sitio de Aná, Medellín.

**4379. Francisca de-Arnedo-Paladines,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2118. Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo** and **2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Diego García-Galvis and Francisca de-Arnedo-Paladines are:

2189 i. María García-Galvis, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Medellín; married Joaquín Montoya-Gómez Unknown in Medellín.
ii. José García-Galvis, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Salvador García-Galvis, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Gregorio García-Galvis, born Unknown; died Unknown.
v. Alonso García-Galvis, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4380. Cristóbal Rodríguez-Rico,** born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España. He married **4381. Isabel de-Vergara** Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España.

**4381. Isabel de-Vergara,** born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España.

Children of Cristóbal Rodríguez-Rico and Isabel de-Vergara are:

2190 i. Fernándo Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara, born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married María Gómez-de-Arnedo 6 Febrero 1675/76 in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Nicolás Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara, born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juliana Gómez-de-Arnedo Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín.

Children of Cristóbal Rodríguez-Rico and Isabel de-Vergara are:

**4382. Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez,** born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Abt. 24 Febrero 1695/96 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **8764.**

**Andrés Gómez** and **8765. Ana María Pérez-de-Ureña**. He married **4383. Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines** 4 Marzo 1657/58 in Sitio de Aná.

**4383. Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **2118. Alonso Tiburcio de-Arnedo** and **2119. María Paladines-de-la-Fuente**.

Children of Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez and Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines are:

2191 i. María Gómez-de-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Fernándo Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara 6 Febrero 1675/76 in Valle de Aburrá.

ii. Juliana Gómez-de-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Nicolás Rico-de-la-Mata-Vergara Unknown in Medellín; born Unknown in Colunga, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín.

iii. Pedro Gómez-de-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Jana María Gómez-de-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Ana Gómez-de-Arnedo, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Lucas Dominguez-de-Valderrama-y-Sancebrián; born in Anserma.

vi. Jerónimo Gómez-de-Ureña-Arnedo, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Rosa Muñoz; married (2) Juana María de-Torres-Zafra Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (3) Nicolasa Rosa Muñoz Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**4400. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno,** born Abt. 25 Julio 1611 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1684 in Honda. He was the son of **5686. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo** and **5687. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda**. He married **4401. Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán** in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4401. Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán,** born Abt. 21 Febrero 1611/12 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1665 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **8802. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda** and **8803. Luisa Urnieta-Taborda**.

More About Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1643, 1656.
Fact 2: Regidor Perpetuo de 1648 a 1650.
Fact 3: Capitán del Número. Bautizado el 25 07 1611.
Fact 4: Otorgó testamento el 13 de abril de 1684.

More About Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 21 de febrero de 1612.

Children of Cap. Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno and Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán are:

i. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Antioquia; married Feliciana (0-

Teresa) Vivas-Piedrahíta in Cali; born in Cali; died in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Cap. Esteban Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, died Unknown; married Isabel Rodríguez-Martínez Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Luis Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, died Unknown.

More About Luis Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes:
Fact 1: Presbítero

2200 iv. Cap. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, born 1650 in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married (1) Jacinta Molina-Beltrán 8 Mayo 1674 in El Sitio de Aná, Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Catalina Arango-Zafra Unknown in Medellín.

v. Francisco José Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Francisco José Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes:
Fact 1: Sacerdote Jesuita.

vi. María Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Céspedes, born Abt. 13 Febrero 1648/49; died Unknown; married Juan García-Gómez-Sandi-hn in Residió en Medellín; born in Santafe de Antioquia.

**4408. Juan Villegas-y-Ceballos,** born in Burgos -vino 1680. He married **4409. Narcisa Mejía-Alvarez**.

**4409. Narcisa Mejía-Alvarez,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **1028. José Mejía-Ramírez** and **1029. María Josefa Alvarez-Tabares**.

Child of Juan Villegas-y-Ceballos and Narcisa Mejía-Alvarez is:

2204 i. Juan José Villegas-Mejía, married Josefa Henao-Losada.

**4616. Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Fernández,** born in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España. He was the son of **9232. Alonso López** and **9233. María Fernández**. He married **4617. María Pérez** Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**4617. María Pérez,** born in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

Children of Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Fernández and María Pérez are:

i. Juan López-de-Restrepo, born in San Esteban de Piantón, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, España; married Inés Méndez-Sotomayor in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; born in San Esteban de Piantón, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, España.

2308 ii. Pedro López-de-Restrepo, born in España; died in España; married María del-Aguila in San Lucar de Barrameda, España.
iii. Pablo López-de-Restrepo

**4628. Jerónimo Ruiz,** born Unknown in Nueva Segovia de Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown. He was the son of **3156. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas**. He met **4629. María de-Vargas**.

**4629. María de-Vargas,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

Child of Jerónimo Ruiz and María de-Vargas is:
2314 i. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born 1601 in C.de Antioquia; died Abt. 1 Abril 1668 in C.de Antioquia; married Juana María de-Mendoza-Ruiz 1644 in C. de Antioquia.

**4630. Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana,** born Abt. 1577 in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **3156. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas**. He married **4631. Isabel de-Torreblanca** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4631. Isabel de-Torreblanca,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **6316. Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca** and **6317. Mencia de-Carvajal**.

More About Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana:
Fact 1: Teniente de Contador 1611.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1617/19/23/32/34/36.

Children of Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana and Isabel de-Torreblanca are:
i. Jerónimo Ruiz-de-Aldana-Torreblanca, born 21 Febrero 1614/15; died Unknown.
2315 ii. Juana María de-Mendoza-Ruiz, born Unknown in C.de Antioquia; died Unknown in C.de Antioquia; married Cristóbal Ruiz-de-la-Parra 1644 in C. de Antioquia.
iii. Elvira Ruiz-de-Aldana-Torreblanca, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4654. Francisco Mejía-Ramírez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**. He married **4655. Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4655. Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2972. Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano** and **2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres**.

More About Francisco Mejía-Ramírez:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hemandad 1650.

Children of Francisco Mejía-Ramírez and Paula de-Urnieta-Lezcano-Taborda are:

i. Jerónimo Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Antonia de-Angulo-Sotomayor; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Francisco Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died 3 Mayo 1700 in Antioquia; married Magdalena Arias-Foronda.
2327 iii. María del-Carmen Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Antonio Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
iv. Jacinto Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown; married María Magdalena Delgado-Urineta.
v. José Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vi. Constanza Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Antonia Mejía-de-Tobr-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Abt. 1679 in Medellín.
viii. Alonso Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ix. Simón Mejía-Urnieta, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4658. Cap Felipe García-Ordás-de-Figueroa,** born in Santafé de Bobotá; died in Santafé de Bobotá. He was the son of **7974. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás** and **7975. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés**. He married **4659. Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente** in Santafé de Bobotá Residió Aburrá.

**4659. Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Bobotá. She was the daughter of **4238. Alonso López-Paladines** and **4239. Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín)**.

Children of Cap García-Ordás-de-Figueroa and Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente are:

i. Juan García-Ordás-Paladines, died Unknown.
ii. Jacinto García-Ordás-Paladines, died Unknown.
iii. Miguel García-Ordás-Paladines, died Unknown.
iv. Nicolás García-Ordás-Paladines, died Unknown.

More About Nicolás García-Ordás-Paladines:
Fact 1: Presbítero.

2329 v. Gabriela García-Ordás-Paladines, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín; married Gregorio Alvarez-Cortés 22 Abril 1663 in Sitio de Aná, Medellín.

**4660. Blas de-Carvajal-y-Valdés,** born Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in asturias, Oviedo, España. He married **4661. María Inclán-de-Quirós** Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España.

**4661. María Inclán-de-Quirós,** born Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España.

Child of Blas de-Carvajal-y-Valdés and María Inclán-de-Quirós is:

2330 i. Juan de-Carvajal-y-Valdés, born Unknown in Asturias, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Ana María Mejía-Mejía Unknown in Medellín.

**4664. Baltasor Tamayo,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España. He was the son of **9328. Jerónimo Sánchez-de-Tamayo** and **9329. María Vivas-de-Tobar**. He married **4665. Catalina Preciado-Durán** Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

**4665. Catalina Preciado-Durán,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

Child of Baltasor Tamayo and Catalina Preciado-Durán is:

2332 i. Baltasar Tamayo-Preciado, born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Abt. 26 Enero 1671/72 in Valle de Aburrá; married Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**4666. Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra,** born 1613 in Toledo, España; died 3 Enero 1666/67 in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **9332. Antonio Piedrahíta** and **9333. Luisa Piedrahíta-Saavedra**. He married **4667. Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez** 1650 in Valle de Aburrá.

**4667. Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez,** born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **9334. Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava** and **9335. María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria**.

More About Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra:
Fact 1: Apodado "El Bjo". Alcalde de la Hermandad 1640.
Fact 2: Procurador General en 1642. Alférez Mayor 1650.
Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario ev 1644/46/47/48/53.
Fact 4: Teniente de Gobernador de 1653 a 04 1658.
Fact 5: Capitán de número. Testó el 31 12 1666.

Children of Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra and Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez are:

i. Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Medellín.
ii. Maestro-Luis Alvarez-Piedrahíta, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

More About Maestro-Luis Alvarez-Piedrahíta:
Fact 1: Presbítero.

iii. Alférez-Antonio Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de San Nicolás de Rionegro.
iv. María Javiera Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Rionegro; married Sancho

Londoño-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; born 31 Enero 1699/00 in Medellín; died Junio 1765 in Rionegro.

2333 v. Catalina Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Baltasar Tamayo-Preciado Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Alonso Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra-Piedrahíta, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown; met Petrona Galeano.

vii. Jacinta Mónica Piedrahíta-y-Saavedra, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

2360 viii. José Piedrahíta-Saavedra, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Popayán; married Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa 20 Mayo 1691 in Popayán.

ix. Isabel Piedrahíta-Piedrahíta

**4668. Benito Suárez-Piedrahíta** He married **4669. Luisa Piedrahíta**.

**4669. Luisa Piedrahíta**

Child of Benito Suárez-Piedrahíta and Luisa Piedrahíta is:

2334 i. Aureano Suárez-Piedrahíta, born in Sevilla; married Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta.

**4670. Fernando Montoya-Ortiz,** born in Burgos; died 1668 in Antioquia. He was the son of **3188. Juan de-Montoya** and **3189. Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano**. He married **4671. Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez** Unknown in Antioquia.

**4671. Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **9334. Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava** and **9335. María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria**.

Children of Fernando Montoya-Ortiz and Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez are:

2335 i. Josefa Montoya-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Aureano Suárez-Piedrahíta.

ii. Juana Montoya-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Vásquez-de-Espinosa; born in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown.

iii. Agustín Fernándo Montoya-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Ana María Montoya-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Andrés Montoya-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.

3220 vi. Pbro Miguel Jerónimo Montoya-Piedrahíta, born 1636 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Septiembre 1703 in Sopetrán; met (1) Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano; met (2) María de-Hinojosa.

**4694. Cristóbal Pérez-de-Rivero,** born Unknown in Asturia, España; died Unknown in Medellín. He married **4695. Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez** Unknown in Medellín.

**4695. Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez,** born in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín. She was the daughter of **2392. Alferez Real Alonso**

**López-de-Restrepo-Méndez** and **2393. María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara**.

Children of Cristóbal Pérez-de-Rivero and Sebastiana Restrepo-Peláez are:

i. Andrés Pérez-de-Rivero, born Unknown; died 1752 in Medellín; married Manuela Tazón-Arnedo; born Unknown; died Unknown.

2347 ii. Catalina Pérez-de-Rivero-Restrepo, born in Valle de Aburrá; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap Mateo Peláez-Benítez 13 Octubre 1694 in Valle de Aburrá.

iii. Andrea Pérez-de-Rivero, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Francisco Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra 20 Enero 1713/14 in Medellín; born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

iv. Josefa Pérez-de-Rivero, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married José Antonio Isaza-Atuesta 6 Enero 1714/15 in Medellín; born Unknown in Envigado; died Unknown in Medellín.

2603 v. Ana Josefa Pérez-de-Rivero, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Manuel Gómez-de-Rivero; married (2) Domingo Gómez-de-Rivero.

**4722. Andrés Cobo-de-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán. He married **4723. Antonia del-Aguila** Unknown in Popayán.

**4723. Antonia del-Aguila,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán. She was the daughter of **9446. Lorenzo del-Aguila** and **9447. Francisca Arévalo**.

Child of Andrés Cobo-de-Figueroa and Antonia del-Aguila is:

2361 i. Francisca Cobo-de-Figueroa, born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán; married (1) Antonio Fernández-del-Castillo Bef. 1691; married (2) José Piedrahíta-Saavedra 20 Mayo 1691 in Popayán.

**4776. Félix Angel-de-Prado,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died 8 Octubre 1686 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **9552. Pedro Angel** and **9553. María de-Prado**. He married **4777. Catalina González-de-Amador** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**4777. Catalina González-de-Amador,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **9554. Juan de-Amador** and **9555. Bernarda Correa-de-Soto**.

Children of Félix Angel-de-Prado and Catalina González-de-Amador are:

2388 i. Andrés Angel-de-Prado-González, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 10 Octubre 1703 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Catalina Vásquez-Guerra Unknown in Medellín.

ii. Pedro Angel-de-Prado-González, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Josefa Gertrudis Angel-de-Prado-González, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4778. José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez,** born in villa de Matamoros, España; died Abt. 1695 in Medellín. He was the son of **9556. José Vásquez-Romero** and **9557. Catalina Vásquez-de-la-Calada**. He married **4779. Ana María Peláez-Cámara** Unknown in Medellín.

**4779. Ana María Peláez-Cámara,** born 1638 in Valle de Aburrá; died in Medellín. She was the daughter of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**.

More About José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez:
Fact 1: De los fundadores de Medellín.
Fact 2: Testó el 10 02 1685 (1695).
Fact 3: Alguacil Mayor 1668, 1690.

Children of José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez and Ana Peláez-Cámara are:

i. Ana Vásquez-Guerra, died Unknown.
ii. Francisco Vásquez-Guerra, died Unknown; married María Correa-Angulo; born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Lorenzo Vásquez-Guerra, died Unknown.
iv. Marina Vásquez-Guerra, died Unknown.
2389 v. Catalina Vásquez-Guerra, born Unknown in Medellín; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Andrés Angel-de-Prado-González Unknown in Medellín.

**4784. Juan López-de-Restrepo,** born in San Esteban de Piantón, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, España. He was the son of **4616. Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Fernández** and **4617. María Pérez**. He married **4785. Inés Méndez-Sotomayor** in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**4785. Inés Méndez-Sotomayor,** born in San Esteban de Piantón, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, España. She was the daughter of **9570. Juan Prieto-de-Bustelo** and **9571. Bárbara Méndez-Sotomayor**.

Child of Juan López-de-Restrepo and Inés Méndez-Sotomayor is:

2392 i. Alferez Real Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Méndez, born Abt. 1620 in San Esteban de Pianton,Castropol, España; died 24 Abril 1681 in Medellín la iguana el volador; married María Josefa Guerra-Peláez-Ruiz-de-la-Cámara Abt. 1652 in Medellín.

**4812. Domingo de-Atehortúa,** born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España. He was the son of **9624. Juan de-Atehortúa** and **9625. María Martínez-de-Jáuregui**. He married **4813. María de-Ossa** Unknown in Villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España.

**4813. María de-Ossa,** born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España. She was the daughter of **9626. Juan de-Ossa** and **9627. María Pérez-de-Bolimbiscar**.

Child of Domingo de-Atehortúa and María de-Ossa is:

2406 i. Antonio de-Atehortúa-y-Ossa, born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Abt. 1688 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Francisca Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**4816. José López-de-Ochoa,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **9632. Sebastián López-de-Ochoa**.

Child of José López-de-Ochoa is:

2408 i. Francisco de-Ochoa-López, born Unknown in Calahorra; died Unknown in Madrid; married María Ortiz-de-Alday Unknown in Madrid.

**4818. Domingo Ortiz-de-Alday,** born Unknown in valle de Oquendo, Alava, España; died Unknown in valle de Oquendo, Alava, España. He married **4819. Manuela de-las-Cuevas-Ocaña-y-Pantoja** Unknown in Valle de Oquendo, Alava, España.

**4819. Manuela de-las-Cuevas-Ocaña-y-Pantoja,** born Unknown in valle de Oquendo, Alava, España; died Unknown in valle de Oquendo, Alava, España.

Child of Domingo Ortiz-de-Alday and Manuela de-las-Cuevas-Ocaña-y-Pantoja is:

2409 i. María Ortiz-de-Alday, born Unknown in Valle de Oquendo, Alava; died Unknown in Madrid; married Francisco de-Ochoa-López Unknown in Madrid.

**4824. Juan de-Londoño-y-Trasmiera,** born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in Villa de Requema, La Mancha, España. He was the son of **9648. Juan de-Londoño** and **9649. Bárbara Pardo-de-la-Casta**. He married **4825. Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta** Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España.

**4825. Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta,** born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España. She was the daughter of **9650. Agustín de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta** and **9651. Catalina Ruiz-Ferrer**.

Children of Juan de-Londoño-y-Trasmiera and Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta are:

2412 i. Juan Londoño-Trasmiera, born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Abt. 8 Julio 1709 in Antioquia; married Bárbara Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata 16 Septiembre 1685 in Medellín.

ii. Agustín Londoño-Trasmiera, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**4928. Miguel Maya** He was the son of **9856. Juan de-Maya** and **9857. Juana de-Torres**. He married **4929. María Endériz**.

**4929. María Endériz**

Child of Miguel Maya and María Endériz is:

2464 i. Domingo de-Maya, born in Pamplona vino 1628; married Ana Suárez-Cardozo.

**4930. Agustín de-Suárez-Cardozo** He married **4931. Juana Maldonado**.

**4931. Juana Maldonado**

Child of Agustín de-Suárez-Cardozo and Juana Maldonado is:

2465 i. Ana Suárez-Cardozo, born in Santafé de Bogotá; married Domingo de-Maya.

**4934. Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca** He married **4935. Catalina de-la-Fuente**.

**4935. Catalina de-la-Fuente**

Child of Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca and Catalina de-la-Fuente is:

2467 i. Isabel de-Torreblanca-Vivancos, married Ambrosio de-Acebedo.

**4960. Toribio Berdalles-Posada,** born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España. He was the son of **9920. Pedro Berdalles-Posada** and **9921. María González**. He married **4961. Catalina de-Posada** Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

**4961. Catalina de-Posada,** born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

Child of Toribio Berdalles-Posada and Catalina de-Posada is:

2480 i. Manuel Berdalles-Posada, born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; married Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España.

**4962. Pedro Sánchez-de-la-Quintana,** born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España. He was the son of **9924. García Sánchez-de-la-Quintana** and **9925. María González-de-Cortínez**. He married **4963. María Gómez-de-la-Torre** Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

**4963. María Gómez-de-la-Torre,** born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

Child of Pedro Sánchez-de-la-Quintana and María Gómez-de-la-Torre is:

2481 i. Catalina Sánchez-de-la-Quintana, born Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España; married Manuel Berdalles-Posada Unknown in Sierra de Cuero, Peña Rubia, Burgos, España.

**4980. Toribio López-Atuesta,** born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Burgos, España. He married **4981. Catalina González** Unknown in Burgos, España.

**4981. Catalina González,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Toribio López-Atuesta and Catalina González is:

2490 i. Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González, born Unknown in Burgos, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz 17 Enero 1659/60 in Medellín.

**4982. Francisco Correal-de-Ocampo,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **4983. Margarita Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**4983. Margarita Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **1578. Diego Ruiz-de-la-Cámara** and **1579. Mencia de-Carvajal-"La-Moza"**.

Child of Francisco Correal-de-Ocampo and Margarita Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-de-Carvajal is:

2491 i. Tomasa Correal-de-Ocampo-Ruiz, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Rodrigo López-Atuesta-González 17 Enero 1659/60 in Medellín.

**5236. Gregorio Henao-Vivas,** born Abt. 1600 in Cali; died Abt. 1670 in Copacabana. He was the son of **10472. Melchor Henao-Rengifo** and **10473. María Vivas**. He married **5237. Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn** in Cali.

**5237. Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn,** born 1618 in Antioquia; died 1716 in Medellín. She was the daughter of **3094. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros** and **10475. Clara García-de-Paredes-hn**.

Children of Gregorio Henao-Vivas and Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn are:

2618 i. Melchor Henao-García, died 1687 in Testó Rionegro; married Juana Lozada-Zerpa in Residió en Rionegro.

ii. Violante Henao-García

iii. Juan Henao-García, born Abt. 1646 in tasajera; died 1716 in Rionegro; married Mauricia Giraldo-Muñoz-de-Bonilla.
iv. Bonifacio Henao-García, born 1638 in Antioquia.
v. Gregorio Albino Henao-García, married Donata Galeano 1674 in La Tasajera.
vi. Isabel Henao-García, married Bartolomé Pulgarín-López-de-Idárraga 1678 in Copacabana.
vii. Margarita Henao-García, married Sebastián de-Campos.
viii. María Henao-García, married Fabián Muñóz-de-Bonilla-Alarcón; born in Arma.

**5238. Martín Lozada** He married **5239. Juana Zerpa**.

**5239. Juana Zerpa** She was the daughter of **10478. Luis de-Zerpa** and **10479. María de Alarcón**.

Child of Martín Lozada and Juana Zerpa is:
2619 i. Juana Lozada-Zerpa, married Melchor Henao-García in Residió en Rionegro.

**5292. Juan Francisco Roldán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **5293. María Ureña-de-la-Barrera** Unknown in España.

**5293. María Ureña-de-la-Barrera,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan Roldán and María Ureña-de-la-Barrera is:
2646 i. Juan Roldán-de-la-Barrera, born in España; died in Medellín; married Margarita Peláez-Graciano 10 Octubre 1691 in Medellín.

**5460. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Nieto,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **10920. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa** and **10921. María Nieto**. He married **5461. Isabel Peláez-Cámara** 4 Diciembre 1678 in Valle de Aburrá.

**5461. Isabel Peláez-Cámara,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **788. Lorenzo Guerra-Peláez-Hernández** and **789. Ana Ruiz-de-la-Cámara-Carvajal**.

Children of Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Nieto and Isabel Peláez-Cámara are:
i. Gertrudis Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Francisco de-la-Granda-de-la-Mata 11 Abril 1706 in Valle de Aburrá; born Unknown in Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
ii. Francisco Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Andrea Pérez-de-Rivero 20 Enero 1713/14 in Medellín; born Unknown; died Unknown.

2730 iii. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Guerra, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Margarita de-Arroyave-Velásquez 3 Mayo 1705 in Valle de Aburrá.

**5632. Pedro Sáez-de-Uribe-Larrino,** died 23 Diciembre 1630 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz,Guipuzcoa. He was the son of **11264. Pedro Sanz-de-Uribe-II** and **11265. Ana de Urriarte**. He married **5633. Catalina de-Ocarranza-o-Arexanavarreta** in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino, Valle real de Leniz.

**5633. Catalina de-Ocarranza-o-Arexanavarreta,** died 22 Febrero 1623/24.

Child of Pedro Sáez-de-Uribe-Larrino is:

Children of Pedro Sáez-de-Uribe-Larrino and Catalina de-Ocarranza-o-Arexanavarreta are:

2816 i. Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino, born 10 Septiembre 1588 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz,Guipuzcoa; died 16 Julio 1650 in Testó Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; married (1) Ursola de-Aguirre-Gaviria; met (2) Catalina Echavarría; married (3) María Pérez-de-Echavarría Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

ii. Pedro Sáez

**5634. Domingo de-Echavarría** He married **5635. Catalina de Echavarría**.

**5635. Catalina de Echavarría**

Child of Domingo de-Echavarría and Catalina de Echavarría is:

2817 i. María Pérez-de-Echavarría, born Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; died Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España; married Francisco de-Uribe-Larrino Unknown in Santa Eulalia de Bedoña, Guipúzcoa, España.

**5676. Juan Rodríguez-de-Angulo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Antioquia. He married **5677. Isabel de-Santiago-Barbarán** Unknown in Antioquia.

**5677. Isabel de-Santiago-Barbarán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **11354. Pedro Barbarán**.

Children of Juan Rodríguez-de-Angulo and Isabel de-Santiago-Barbarán are:

2838 i. Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Abt. 26 Noviembre 1669 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Andrea de-Sotomayor Unknown in Cáceres.

ii. María de-Angulo-Barbarán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Isabel de-Angulo-Barbarán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Simón de-Angulo-Barbarán, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**5678. Melchor López-Núñez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **5679. Cecilia de-Sotomayor** Unknown in España.

**5679. Cecilia de-Sotomayor,** born Unknown in ESpaña; died Unknown in España.

Child of Melchor López-Núñez and Cecilia de-Sotomayor is:

2839 i. Andrea de-Sotomayor, born Unknown in Cáceres; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán Unknown in Cáceres.

**5684. Juan de-la-Fuente-Hidalgo,** born Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España. He married **5685. Leonor García** Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

**5685. Leonor García,** born Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

Child of Juan de-la-Fuente-Hidalgo and Leonor García is:

2842 i. Rodrigo García-Hidalgo, born Unknown in Almendralejo, Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died 1675 in Valle de Aburrá; met (1) Magdalena Cortés-de-Avila; married (2) Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo 2 Mayo 1641 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**5686. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo,** born Abt. 5 Febrero 1578/79 in Villa de Montejicar, Granada, España; died Abril 1648 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **11372. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández** and **11373. Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo**. He married **5687. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda** 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**5687. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda,** born Abt. 1572 in Tunja; died in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **11374. Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno** and **11375. Juana Taborda**.

More About Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 5 de febrero de 1579.
Fact 2: Regidor Perpetuo de 1603 a 1648.
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador de My 1631 a Dc. 1634.
Fact 4: Encomendero, Hidalgo.

Children of Cap. Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo and Juana de-Centeno-Taborda are:

3982 i. Fernándo de-Zafra-Jaramillo, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1654 in Santafé de Antioquia; married María Castrillón-Heredia in Arma.

2843 ii. Margarita Jaramillo-de-Salcedo, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 1686 in Valle de Aburrá; married Rodrigo García-Hidalgo 2 Mayo 1641 in Santafé de Antioquia.

iii. María Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1676 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Alonso de-Rodas-Santander-III; married (2) Cap.Rodrigo Alonso Jaramillo-de-Sepúlveda Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Abt. 1571 in Zafra, Extremadura; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

iv. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno, born Abt. 25 Julio 1611 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1684 in Honda; married (1) Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán in Santafé de Antioquia; born Abt. 21 Febrero 1611/12 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1665 in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) Ana Chacón-de-Poveda Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1643, 1656.
Fact 2: Regidor Perpetuo de 1648 a 1650.
Fact 3: Capitán del Número. Bautizado el 25 07 1611.
Fact 4: Otorgó testamento el 13 de abril de 1684.

More About Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 21 de febrero de 1612.

v. Luis Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno, died Unknown.

**5938. Capitán Gómez de-Arcos-Cortés,** born in España; died in Cartago. He was the son of **11876. Alféres General Cap.Gral.Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés** and **11877. Isabel de-los-Ríos**. He married **5939. Catalina Gómez-de-Osorio** in Cartago.

**5939. Catalina Gómez-de-Osorio,** born in Cartago; died in Cartago.

Child of Gómez de-Arcos-Cortés and Catalina Gómez-de-Osorio is:

2969 i. Justina de-Arcos-Cortés, born in Cartago; died in Arma; married Diego Alvarez-del-Pino in Cartago.

**5940. Francisco Fernández-Casserero,** born Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal; died Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal. He married **5941. Beatriz Rodríguez-de-Tabares** Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal.

**5941. Beatriz Rodríguez-de-Tabares,** born Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal; died Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal.

Child of Francisco Fernández-Casserero and Beatriz Rodríguez-de-Tabares is:

2970 i. Martín de-Tabares, born Unknown in Portugalete, Potugal; died Abt. 22 Diciembre 1667 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juana de-Morga-Ortiz Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**5942. Capitán Francisco de-Morga,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **5943. María Ortiz** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**5943. María Ortiz,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

Child of Francisco de-Morga and María Ortiz is:

2971 i. Juana de-Morga-Ortiz, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Simón Rodríguez; married (2) Martín de-Tabares Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**5946. Juan "El Mozo" Taborda-López,** born Abt. 1547 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Bef. 1590 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **11892. Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda** and **11893. Leonor López-de-Santofimia**. He married **5947. Jerónima de-Torres** Abt. 1574 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**5947. Jerónima de-Torres,** born 1559 in Villa de Arma; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **11894. Jerónimo de-Torres**.

More About Juan "El Mozo" Taborda-López:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1573/75/81
Fact 2: Regidor 1574
Fact 3: Encomendero

Child of Juan Taborda-López and Jerónima de-Torres is:

2973 i. Ana Taborda-y-Torres, born Abt. 1575 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano 1590 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**6008. Juan Gómez-de-Múnera,** born Unknown in Chinchilla, España; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha. He was the son of **12016. Antonio Sánchez-de-Múnera** and **12017. Beatriz de-Gascón**. He married **6009. Francisca Ximénez-Zapata** Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha.

**6009. Francisca Ximénez-Zapata,** born Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha. She was the daughter of **12018. Antonio Ximénez-Zapata** and **12019. María de-Cantos-Barnuebo**.

Children of Juan Gómez-de-Múnera and Francisca Ximénez-Zapata are:

3004 i. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera, born Abt. 11 Junio 1609 in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died 1673 in El Guayabal, Valle de Aburrá; married Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Juana de-Cantos-y-Zapata, born Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died Unknown.

**6010. Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata,** born 1595 in Remedios; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **3164. Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez** and **3165. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero**. He married **6011. María García-Ordás-Figueroa** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**6011. María García-Ordás-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **7974. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás** and **7975. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés**.

More About Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Alguacil Mayor 1630/31/50.
Fact 2: Tesorero de la Real Hacienda de 1626 a 1631/41.
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador 1635/36 a /44, 1646 a /48.

Child of Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata and María García-Ordás-Figueroa is:

3005 i. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz, born Abt. 2 Noviembre 1625 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 12 Noviembre 1702 in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**6012. Pedro de-la-Serna,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España. He was the son of **12024. Juan García-de-la-Serna** and **12025. María Ramírez-de-la-Pila**. He married **6013. María de-Palacio** Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**6013. María de-Palacio,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España. She was the daughter of **12026. Hernándo de-Alvarado** and **12027. María de-Nadal-Saravia**.

Child of Pedro de-la-Serna and María de-Palacio is:

3006 i. Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio, born 1594 in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**6184. Rodrigo Alvarez-Castrillón,** born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España. He married **6185. María Bernaldo-de-Quirós** Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España.

**6185. María Bernaldo-de-Quirós,** born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España. She was the daughter of **12370. Juan García-de-Tineo** and **12371. Catalina Bernaldo-de-Quirós**.

Children of Rodrigo Alvarez-Castrillón and María Bernaldo-de-Quirós are:

3092 i. Diego Alvarez-Castrillón, born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Abt. 1 Noviembre 1611 in Arma Viejo; married Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón Unknown in Arma Viejo.

ii. Cap.Pedro Alvarez-Castrillón, born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España.

iii. Tomás Alvarez-Castrillón, born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España.

iv. Melchor Alvarez-Castrillón, born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España.

**6186. Cap.Nicolás Blandón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Arma viejo. He married **6187. Catalina de-Heredia-madre** Unknown in Arma Viejo.

**6187. Catalina de-Heredia-madre,** born Unknown in Arma Viejo; died Unknown in Arma viejo.

More About Cap.Nicolás Blandón:
Fact 1: De los Conquistadores del Cauca.

Children of Cap.Nicolás Blandón and Catalina de-Heredia-madre are:

3093 i. Catalina de-Heredia-Blandón, born Unknown in Cauca; died Unknown in Arma Viejo; married Diego Alvarez-Castrillón Unknown in Arma Viejo.
ii. María de-Heredia-Blandón, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Cristóbal de-Heredia-Blandón, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**6188. Pedro Fernández-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España. He was the son of **12376. Alonso Fernández-Urraco** and **12377. Catalina Alonso**. He married **6189. María Sánchez-Guadramiros** Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

**6189. María Sánchez-Guadramiros,** born Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España. She was the daughter of **12378. Martín Vásquez-Barquero** and **12379. Isabel García-Guadramiros**.

Child of Pedro Fernández-Vásquez and María Sánchez-Guadramiros is:

3094 i. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros, born 1583 in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa in Santafé de Antioquia; met (2) Clara García-de-Paredes-hn.

**6190. Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés,** born 1560 in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura; died 1623 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **12380. Pedro Cortés** and **12381. María González**. He married **6191. Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar** in Santafé de Antioquia.

**6191. Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar,** born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **12382. Cap.Juan de-Espinosa-Villadiego** and **12383. María Salazar**.

More About Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés:
Fact 1: Regidor Perpetuo de 1595 a 1623.
Fact 2: Alcalde.

More About Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar:
Fact 1: Testó el 20 10 1611.

Children of Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés and Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar are:

3095 i. Jerónima Cortés-de-Espinosa, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros in Santafé de Antioquia; married (2) Baltasar Arce-y-Sandoval.

ii. Juan Cortés-de-Espinosa, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

iii. María Cortés-de-Espinosa, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**6272. Fernando de-Estrada** He was the son of **12544. Fernando de-Estrada** and **12545. Marquesa de-Valdés**. He married **6273. María Manrique-de-Guevara**.

**6273. María Manrique-de-Guevara** She was the daughter of **12546. José de-Guevara** and **12547. María Manrique**.

Child of Fernando de-Estrada and María Manrique-de-Guevara is:

3136 i. Antonio de-Estrada, married Juana Fernández-de-Zebos.

**6274. Diego Fernández-Azuero,** born in Sr de la casa de su apellido. He married **6275. Toribia de-Zebas**.

**6275. Toribia de-Zebas,** born in Sra de la casa de Zebas.

Child of Diego Fernández-Azuero and Toribia de-Zebas is:

3137 i. Juana Fernández-de-Zebos, married Antonio de-Estrada.

**6310. Gonzalo Gómez-Crespo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **6311. María Hernández-Barragán** Unknown in España.

**6311. María Hernández-Barragán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Children of Gonzalo Gómez-Crespo and María Hernández-Barragán are:

3155 i. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Correa Unknown in España.

ii. María Hernández-de-la-Vera-Gómez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Correa Unknown in España; born Unknown in Azuaga, España; died Unknown in Azuaga, España.

**6312. Capitan Cap.Jerónimo de-la-Parra,** born Unknown in Villa de la Parra Extremadura, España; died Unknown. He married **6313. Ana Ruiz** Unknown in España.

**6313. Ana Ruiz,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown.

More About Capitan Cap.Jerónimo de-la-Parra:
Fact 1: Conquiatador. Encomendero.
Fact 2: Regidorde Nueva Segovia 1589.
Fact 3: Poblador de varios pueblos.

Child of Cap.Jerónimo de-la-Parra and Ana Ruiz is:

3156 i. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra, born Unknown in Villa de la Parra, Extremadura.; died Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto; married Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas Unknown in Sevilla, España.

**6316. Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca,** born 1517 in Sevilla, España; died 1620 in Santafé de Antioquia. He met **6317. Mencia de-Carvajal** 1567 in Arma.

**6317. Mencia de-Carvajal,** born 1552 in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **12634. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo** and **12635. Mayor Vásquez**.

More About Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario1566/69/71/72/79/82/88/89/94.
Fact 2: Regidor 1567/73/83/87.
Fact 3: Encomendero.

Children of Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca and Mencia de-Carvajal are:

3158 i. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo", born 1569 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Juana Martín-(o-Martínez) Abt. 1592 in Antioquia.

ii. Bartolomé Sánchez-y-Carvajal, born 1585 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married María de-Vargas; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Bartolomé Sánchez-y-Carvajal:
Fact 1: Testó el 16 julio de 1653

iii. Isabel de-Torreblanca, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Abt. 1577 in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana:
Fact 1: Teniente de Contador 1611.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1617/19/23/32/34/36.

iv. María Sánchez-Torreblanca, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**6318. Cap.Gal.Pedro "El Mozo" Martín,** born 1557 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá (probablemente); died Abt. 22 Julio 1607 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **12636. Pedro Martín-Hernández** and **12637. India Chibcha**.

More About Cap.Gal.Pedro "El Mozo" Martín:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Hidalgo
Fact 2: Teniente General de Gaspar de Rodas 1595.
Fact 3: El hombre más rico de su época.

Children of Cap.Gal.Pedro "El Mozo" Martín are:

3159 i. Juana Martín-(o-Martínez), born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo" Abt. 1592 in Antioquia.
ii. Diego Martín-(o-Martínez), born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Agustina Martín-(o-Martínez), born Unknown; died Unknown.

**6328. Cristóbal Servero,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Mariquita. He was the son of **12656. Juan Servero** and **12657. Isabel Bernal**. He married **6329. Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez** Unknown in España.

**6329. Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **12658. Hernándo de-Toro** and **12659. Inés Rodríguez**.

Child of Cristóbal Servero and Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez is:

3164 i. Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez, born Unknown in España; died 24 Enero 1614/15 in Remedios; married (1) Inés de-Carvajal Unknown in Victoria; married (2) Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero Unknown in Remedios.

**6330. Luis Zapata-de-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios. He married **6331. Mariana Valero** Unknown in Remedios.

**6331. Mariana Valero,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios. She was the daughter of **12662. (Martín ?) García-Valero** and **12663. Isabel Balsco-de-Velasco**.

Children of Luis Zapata-de-Cárdenas and Mariana Valero are:

3165 i. Catalina Zapata-de-Cárdenas-Valero, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios; married Cap.Juan de-Toro-Rodríguez Unknown in Remedios.
ii. María Teresa de-Herrera-y-Zapata, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios; married Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez Unknown in Remedios; born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Remedios.

More About Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez:
Fact 1: Llamado por error Agustín.

**6378. Juan Ortiz-Tocano** He married **6379. Ma Alonsa Pineda**.
**6379. Ma Alonsa Pineda**

Child of Juan Ortiz-Tocano and Ma Pineda is:
3189 i. Magdalena Ortiz-Tocano, born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; married Juan de-Montoya Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España.

**6400. Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez,** born Unknown; died 1650 in Aburrá. He was the son of **4114. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo)** and **4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn**. He met **6401. n Albornoz**.
**6401. n Albornoz**

More About Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez:
Fact 1: Declarado como hijo natural por su padre

Child of Cristóbal Martínez-de-Coy-Sánchez and n Albornoz is:
3200 i. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz, married Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar Abt. 1645.

**6402. Domingo López-de-Idárraga** He married **6403. Josefa Manuela de-Belalcazar**.
**6403. Josefa Manuela de-Belalcazar**

Child of Domingo López-de-Idárraga and Josefa de-Belalcazar is:
3201 i. Isabel Floriana de-Idárraga-Belalcázar, married Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-III-Albornoz Abt. 1645.

**6424. Pedro Villar-de-Estrada,** born Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España. He was the son of **12848. Gutierre Villar-de-Estrada-y-Mier** and **12849. Mencia de-Aranda**. He married **6425. Teresa Fernández-Iguanzo** Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España.
**6425. Teresa Fernández-Iguanzo,** born Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España.

Child of Pedro Villar-de-Estrada and Teresa Fernández-Iguanzo is:
3212 i. Pedro Duque-de-Estrada, born Abt. 1612 in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Mariquita; met Era Blanca-?.

**6430. Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez-el-mozo,** born Unknown; died Abt. 1657. He was the son of **4114. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo)** and **4115. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn**. He married **6431. Juana Josefa Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn** Abt. 1623.

**6431. Juana Josefa Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn,** born in Bautizada adulta en 1613. She was the daughter of **12862. NN Rodas** and **12863. Ana María de-Belalcazar-Moreno**.

Children of Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez-el-mozo and Juana Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn are:

i. Juan Nicasio Ramírez-Belalcázar, married Ana María de-Burgos-Taborda.
ii. Fabián Ramírez-Belalcázar, born in Res Arma.
iii. Esteban Ramírez-Belalcázar, born in Res Buga.
3215 iv. María Páula Ramírez-Belalcázar, born 1631 in Antioquia; met Juan García-de-Heredia-y-Castrillón.
v. Francisco Antonio Ramírez-Belalcazar, born 1624 in Bauttizado Antioquia; married Catalina Cartagena-"la-cancanera"; born in Buga? vivió en Rionegro.

**6434. Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago,** born Unknown in Murcia, España; died Abt. 21 Diciembre 1684 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **12868. Andrés de-Latorre-y-Loba** and **12869. Catalina Carrillo**. He married **6435. Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**6435. Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor,** born Unknown in Colombia; died Unknown in Colombia. She was the daughter of **2838. Francisco de-Angulo-Barbarán** and **2839. Andrea de-Sotomayor**.

More About Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1653.
Fact 2: Testó el 21 12 1684.

Children of Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago and Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor are:

i. Francisca Latorre-de-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
3217 ii. Andrea Latorre-de-Angulo, born Unknown in Santafé-de-Antioquia; died 8 Enero 1699/00 in San Jerónimo; married (1) Domingo de-León-Zuloaga; married (2) Antonio Echavarría-Jáuregui 1667 in Santafé de Antioquia.
iii. Rosa Bernarda Latorre-de-Angulo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**6436. Mateo Yepes** He married **6437. María Sandobal**.

**6437. María Sandobal**

Child of Mateo Yepes and María Sandobal is:

3218 i. Juan Yepes-Sandobal, born in España; married Juana Benítez-Colmenero-Tabares.

**6442. Lic Matías de-Tapia-Briceño,** born in España. He met **6443. Antonia Lezcano-Quiróz-hn**.

**6443. Antonia Lezcano-Quiróz-hn,** died 1687 in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **12886. Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda** and **12887. Andrea de-Quiróz**.

Child of Lic de-Tapia-Briceño and Antonia Lezcano-Quiróz-hn is:

3221 i. Catalina de-Tapia-Briceño-Lizcano, born Unknown; died Unknown; met Pbro Miguel Jerónimo Montoya-Piedrahíta.

**6444. Juan Giraldo-Lobo,** born in Santiago de Arma. He married **6445. Francisca Pareja**.

**6445. Francisca Pareja**

Child of Juan Giraldo-Lobo and Francisca Pareja is:

3222 i. Francisco Manzueto-Giraldo, born Abt. 1640 in Arma,Valle de Rionegro fundó Marinilla; died 15 Agosto 1732 in Marinilla; married Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla Abt. 1659 in Marinilla.

**6446. Diego Muñoz-de-Bonilla** He was the son of **12892. Juan Muñoz** and **12893. Ana del-Prado**. He married **6447. María de-Alarcón**.

**6447. María de-Alarcón** She was the daughter of **12894. Pedro de-Alarcón-hn** and **12895. Beatriz Sánchez**.

Child of Diego Muñoz-de-Bonilla and María de-Alarcón is:

3223 i. Sabina Muñóz-de-Bonilla, born Unknown in Valle de Rionegro; died Diciembre 1738 in Marinilla; married Francisco Manzueto-Giraldo Abt. 1659 in Marinilla.

**6528. Melchor Velásquez-de-Valdenebro,** born Unknown in Utrera, Sevilla, España; died Abt. 1591 in Buga. He married **6529. Catalina de-Fuenmayor** Unknown in Buga.

**6529. Catalina de-Fuenmayor,** born Unknown in Buga; died Unknown in Buga. She was the daughter of **13058. Alonso de-Fuenmayor** and **13059. María de-Benálcazar**.

Children of Melchor Velásquez-de-Valdenebro and Catalina de-Fuenmayor are:

i. Melchor Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Rodrigo Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Agustín Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Catalina Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown; died Unknown.

3264 v. Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown in Valle del Cauca; died Unknown in Valle del Cauca; married (1) María Magdalena de-Mera Unknown in Arma; married (2) María Magdalena de-Mera Unknown in Arma.

**6530. Matías de-Salcedo,** born Unknown in Sevilla, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **6531. Juana López-de-Mera** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**6531. Juana López-de-Mera,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **13062. Juan López-de-Mera** and **13063. María de-Grajeda**.

Children of Matías de-Salcedo and Juana López-de-Mera are:

3265 i. María Magdalena de-Mera, born Unknown in Mariquita; died Unknown in Arma; married Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor Unknown in Arma.

ii. María Magdalena de-Mera, born Unknown in Mariquita; died Unknown in Arma; married Alonso Velásquez-de-Fuenmayor Unknown in Arma; born Unknown in Valle del Cauca; died Unknown in Valle del Cauca.

**6748. Sargento-Mayor-Juan de-Palacio-Gaviria,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España. He was the son of **13496. Marcos de-Palacio** and **13497. Magdalena Gaviria**. He married **6749. María Murga-Rivero** Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

**6749. María Murga-Rivero,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España. She was the daughter of **13498. Francisco de-Murga** and **13499. Ana de-Rivero**.

Child of Sargento-Mayor-Juan de-Palacio-Gaviria and María Murga-Rivero is:

3374 i. Jerónimo Palacio(s)-Murga, born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Mariana Mejía-Ramírez 25 Junio 1644 in Valle de Aburrá.

**7170. Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez,** born 1625 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **2056. Juan Mejía-de-Tobar** and **2057. Elvira Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez**. He married **7171. Catalina Delgado-Laínez** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**7171. Catalina Delgado-Laínez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **7950. Martín Delgado-Jurado** and **7951. Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara**.

More About Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez:
Fact 1: Teniente de Tesorero de 1671 a 1676.

Children of Juan Mejía-Ramírez and Catalina Delgado-Laínez are:

3585 i. Luisa Mejía-Delgado, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Sopetrán; married Tomás Gregorio Mejía-Ramírez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.
ii. Juan Bonifacio Mejía-Delgado, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. José Mejía-Delgado, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Francisca de la Trinidad Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**7180. Juan Tazón-de-Rivilla,** born Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España. He was the son of **14360. Juan Tazón** and **14361. María Rivilla**. He married **7181. Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente** Unknown in Villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España.

**7181. Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente,** born Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España. She was the daughter of **14362. Rodrigo de-la-Castañera** and **14363. María de-la-Puente**.

Child of Juan Tazón-de-Rivilla and Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente is:
3590 i. Lorenzo Tazón-de-Rivilla, born 16 Agosto 1640 in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died 8 Mayo 1684 in La Villa de la Candelaria; married Beatriz de-Arnedo-Paladines Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**7320. Antonio (El-Cojo) González,** born Unknown in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España. He married **7321. Catalina Rodríguez** Unknown in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España.

**7321. Catalina Rodríguez,** born Unknown in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España.

Child of Antonio González and Catalina Rodríguez is:
3660 i. Juan González-de-Castro-Rodríguez, born in Cabezas de San Juan, Andalucía, España; died in Valle de Aburrá; married María Josefa Mesa-Vibancos 1670 in Valle de Aburrá, res Fontidueño.

**7332. Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Gómez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **14664. Lucas Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes** and **14665. Felipa Gómez-de-Silva**. He married **7333. Catlina Correa-Collantes** Unknown in Sitio de Aná.

**7333. Catlina Correa-Collantes,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

Children of Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Gómez and Catlina Correa-Collantes are:
i. Francisca Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

3666 ii. José Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Correa, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 15 Septiembre 1728 in Medellín; married Antonia Arango-Zafra 1705 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**7340. Rodrigo Muriel-Quintero,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He married **7341. Francisca de-Ossio-y-Salazar** Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**7341. Francisca de-Ossio-y-Salazar,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

Child of Rodrigo Muriel-Quintero and Francisca de-Ossio-y-Salazar is:

3670 i. Antonio Muriel, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Ana Díaz-de-Latorre Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**7374. Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **3006. Alférez-Pedro de-la-Serna-Palacio** and **3007. Andrea Vásquez-de-Espinosa**. He married **7375. Marina Gertrudis Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**7375. Marina Gertrudis Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3004. Cap.Antonio Zapata-Gómez-de-Múnera** and **3005. Ana María de-Toro-Zapata-Ordaz**.

More About Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez:
Fact 1: Bachiller. Encomendero.

Children of Cap.Pedro Serna-Vásquez and Marina Zapata-de-Toro-Zapata are:

i. Andrea Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Pedro Serna-Zapata, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married María Gertrudis de-Eizaguirre-Arce Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

iii. Fernándo Antonio Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Fernándo Antonio Serna-Zapata:
Fact 1: Cura y Vicario.

iv. Francisco José Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Francisco José Serna-Zapata:
Fact 1: Cura y Vicario.

3687 v. María Teresa Serna-Zapata, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap.Diego Castrillón-Vásquez 25 Diciembre 1703 in Valle de Aburrá.

vi. Ana María Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Antonio Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Gertrudis Serna-Zapata, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**7388. Domingo Rojo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **7389. Catalina Alvarez** Unknown in España.

**7389. Catalina Alvarez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Domingo Rojo and Catalina Alvarez is:

3694 i. Juan-(o-José) Rojo, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Bernarda Santillana-Correa 1688 in Medellín.

**7390. Francisco de-Santillana,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. He was the son of **14780. Francisco de-Santillana-(Padre)** and **14781. Jerónima García**. He married **7391. Ana Correa-Quirós** 1658 in Valle de Aburrá.

**7391. Ana Correa-Quirós,** born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 1661 in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **14782. Pedro Correa-de-Soto** and **14783. María Quiroz-Santander**.

Child of Francisco de-Santillana and Ana Correa-Quirós is:

3695 i. Bernarda Santillana-Correa, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juan-(o-José) Rojo 1688 in Medellín.

**7420. José Franco-de-Heredia,** died in Toro, Cauca. He married **7421. Juana González-Junguito** in Toro, Cauca.

**7421. Juana González-Junguito,** died in Toro, Cauca.

Child of José Franco-de-Heredia and Juana González-Junguito is:

3710 i. Marcos Franco-de-Heredia, born Abt. 1620 in Anserma; died 26 Abril 1693 in Valle de Aburrá; married (2) María Antonia Velásquez-de-Obando-Parra 9 Noviembre 1659 in Valle de Aburrá, sitio de Aná.

**7762. Bedoya,** born in Cauca. He married **7763. Catalina Beltrán-mestiza**.

**7763. Catalina Beltrán-mestiza**

Child of Bedoya and Catalina Beltrán-mestiza is:

3881 i. Paula Bedoya-Beltrán, married Bartolomé Arias-Bueno.

**7824. Sarg Mayor Juan de Palacios,** born in Villacastín,España. He was the son of **15648. Marcos de-Palacios** and **15649. Magdalena de-Rivero**. He married **7825. María Murga-de-Rivero**.

**7825. María Murga-de-Rivero** She was the daughter of **15650. Francisco de-Murga** and **15651. Ana de Rivero**.

Child of Sarg de Palacios and María Murga-de-Rivero is:

3912 i. Jerónimo Palacio-de-Estrada-Murga, born Unknown in Flor, Lema, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Medellín; married Juana de-la-Rosa Vélez-Toro 2 Octubre 1701 in Medellín.

**7950. Martín Delgado-Jurado,** born 1571 in Huelva, Andalucía, España; died 1650 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **15900. Juan Delgado-Buenamano** and **15901. Yomar Sánchez-Jurado**. He married **7951. Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**7951. Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara,** born Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **15902. Juan Bautista Laínez-Lobato** and **15903. Beatriz de-la-Cámara**.

More About Martín Delgado-Jurado:
Fact 1: Regidor Perpetuo de 1608 a 1650.

Child of Martín Delgado-Jurado and Juana Laines-Lobato is:

Children of Martín Delgado-Jurado and Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara are:

i. Juan Delgado-Laínez, born 1608 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 9 Agosto 1677 in Testó Ciudad de Antioquia; married Francisca Urnieta-Taborda; born 1624 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

   More About Juan Delgado-Laínez:
   Fact 1: Testó el 09 08 1677.
   Fact 2: Regidor Perpetuo de 1650 a 1660.
   Fact 3: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1655.

ii. Catalina Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1625 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

   More About Juan "El Mozo" Mejía-Ramírez:
   Fact 1: Teniente de Tesorero de 1671 a 1676.

iii. José Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Antonio Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

3975 v. Ana de-Vera, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan García-Castrillón.

vi. Yomar Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

vii. Beatriz Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

viii. Ana María Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ix. Manuela Delgado-Laínez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**7956. Rodrigo Pardo,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **15912. Rodrigo Pardo-"Padre"**. He married **7957. Juana Bautista-de-Meneses** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**7957. Juana Bautista-de-Meneses,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Rodrigo Pardo and Juana Bautista-de-Meneses is:

3978 i. Agustín Pardo-Velásquez-Dasmariñas, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**7968. Cap.Carlos de-Molina-de-la-Nava,** born in Ubeda, España; died in Mariquita. He was the son of **15936. Carlos de-Molina** and **15937. María de-la-Nava-Olivares-y-Coalla**. He married **7969. María de-Toledo** Unknown in Colombia.

**7969. María de-Toledo,** born in Colombia; died in Mariquita. She was the daughter of **15938. Cap.Antonio de-Toledo** and **15939. María de-Acebedo**.

Child of Cap.Carlos de-Molina-de-la-Nava and María de-Toledo is:

3984 i. Antonio de-Molina-y-Toledo, born in Mariquita; died in Antioquia; married Antonia de-Toro-Zapata in Mariquita.

**7972. Pedro del-Castillo,** born Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla. He was the son of **15944. Juan del-Castillo** and **15945. Alberta de-Montoya**. He married **7973. Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo** Unknown in Castilla, España.

**7973. Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo,** born Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla. She was the daughter of **15946. Diego Beltrán-del-Caicedo** and **15947. Catalina de-Arroyo**.

Child of Pedro del-Castillo and Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo is:

3986 i. Diego Beltrán-del-Castillo, born 1604 in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburrá; married Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

**7974. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás,** born 1570 in Río Seco de Tapia, Oviedo; died in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **15948. Jorge García** and **15949. Inés Ordás**. He married **7975. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés** 1596 in Santafé de Bogotá, vino 1589.

**7975. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés,** born in Alanje, España; died in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **15950. Martín Alonso de-Figueroa** and **15951. María Cortés**.

More About Cap Juan García-de-Ordás:

Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario en 1607, 1624.
Fact 2: Teniente de Gobernador en 1614.

More About Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés:
Fact 1: Flórez de Ocaris la llamaba María de Figueroa.

Children of Cap García-de-Ordás and Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés are:

i. Cap Felipe García-Ordás-de-Figueroa, born in Santafé de Bobotá; died in Santafé de Bobotá; married Jerónima Paladines-de-la-Fuente in Santafé de Bobotá Residió Aburrá; born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Bobotá.

ii. Gertrudis García-Ordás-de-Figueroa

iii. Juan García-Ordás-de-Figueroa, died Abt. 1655 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Marìa Trejo; married (2) Faustina Cipriana de-Burgos-Antolines; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Juan García-Ordás-de-Figueroa:
Fact 1: Alférez Mayor de 1617 a 1655.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinrio 1644.

iv. Pbro Lorenzo García-Ordás-Figueroa, born 19 Diciembre 1596 in Catedral Bogotá.

More About Pbro Lorenzo García-Ordás-Figueroa:
Fact 1: Cura doctrinero y Vicario.
Fact 2: Juez Eclesíastico y de Diezmos de Ant.
Fact 3: Comisario y calificador de la Inquisición.

3987 v. Jacinta García-Ordás-Figueroa, born Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Diego Beltrán-del-Castillo Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

vi. María García-Ordás-Figueroa, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; born 1595 in Remedios; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Fernándo de-Toro-Zapata:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Alguacil Mayor 1630/31/50.
Fact 2: Tesorero de la Real Hacienda de 1626 a 1631/41.
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador 1635/36 a /44, 1646 a /48.

**7992. Diego del-Campo-Valdés,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **7993. Valésquida González** Unknown in España.

**7993. Valésquida González,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Diego del-Campo-Valdés and Valésquida González is:

3996 i. Juan del-Campo-Valdés-González, born Unknown in Asturias, España; died Unknown in Asturias, España; married María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez Unknown in España.

**7994. Diego Suárez-de-Arango,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **7995. Aldonza Alvarez-de-Arango** Unknown in España.

**7995. Aldonza Alvarez-de-Arango,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in ESpaña.

Child of Diego Suárez-de-Arango and Aldonza Alvarez-de-Arango is:

3997 i. María Diez-de-Arango-Alvarez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan del-Campo-Valdés-González Unknown in España.

**8042. Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines,** born Abt. 1577 in Remedios; died Septiembre 1655 in Remedios. He was the son of **16084. Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez** and **16085. María Teresa de-Herrera-y-Zapata**. He married **8043. Andrea Rangel-de-Medoza-oMaría-de Herrera-y-Zap** Unknown in Remedios.

**8043. Andrea Rangel-de-Medoza-oMaría-de Herrera-y-Zap,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios. She was the daughter of **16086. Gral.Rodrigo Hidalgo-Rangel**.

More About Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Hidalgo. Teneinte de Gobernador.
Fact 2: Alclde Ordinario 1634. Alguacil Mayor y Regidor.

Children of Cap de-Burgos-Antolines and Andrea Herrera-y-Zap are:

i. Mateo de-Burgos-Antolinez, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Faustina Cipriana de-Burgos-Antolines, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Juan García-Ordás-de-Figueroa; died Abt. 1655 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Juan García-Ordás-de-Figueroa:
Fact 1: Alférez Mayor de 1617 a 1655.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinrio 1644.

4021 iii. Elena de-Burgos-Antolines, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Remedios; married Bernardo de-Cerantes-y-Hoyos 1627 in Ciudad de Antioquia.
iv. Feliciana de-Burgos, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**8044. Ambrosio Morales-Bocanegra** He married **8045. Juana de-la-Estrella**.

**8045. Juana de-la-Estrella**

Child of Ambrosio Morales-Bocanegra and Juana de-la-Estrella is:

4022 i. Lucas Morales, married Juana López-de-Idárraga.

**8046. Juan López** He married **8047. Magdalena López**.

**8047. Magdalena López**

Child of Juan López and Magdalena López is:

4023 i. Juana López-de-Idárraga, married Lucas Morales.

**8062. Juan Valencia-Ramírez-de-la-Serna,** born in España. He married **8063. Catalina Antolines-Maldonado** in Res Remedios.

**8063. Catalina Antolines-Maldonado** She was the daughter of **8042. Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines**.

Children of Juan Valencia-Ramírez-de-la-Serna and Catalina Antolines-Maldonado are:

4031 i. Ma Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines, married Bartolomé Cartagena-Pereira.

ii. Juan Valencia-Beltrán-Antolines, died in testó Marinilla 1709; married (1) Catalina Ortíz-Blandón-Velásquez; married (2) Cecilia Mesa-Mafla.

*Generation No. 14*

**8224. Alonso Mejía,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **16448. Alonso Mejía-de-Pedraza** and **16449. Jerónima de-Tobar-y-River**.

Child of Alonso Mejía is:

4112 i. Juan del-Puerto-Mejía, born Unknown in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya; died Unknown in Villacastin, Segovia, Vizcaya; married Constanza de-Montoya Unknown in Aranda del Duero, España.

**8228. Cristóbal Martínez-López,** born Unknown in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España. He married **8229. Elvira Ramírez-Alvarez** Unknown in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España.

**8229. Elvira Ramírez-Alvarez,** born Unknown in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España.

Child of Cristóbal Martínez-López and Elvira Ramírez-Alvarez is:

4114 i. Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo), born Abt. 1552 in Villa de Lepe, Andalucía, España; died 16 Septiembre 1604 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (2) Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn Enero 1583/84 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**6316. Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca,** born 1517 in Sevilla, España; died 1620 in Santafé de Antioquia. He met **8231. Luisa India-Tahamí** Unknown in Bfr 1567.

**8231. Luisa India-Tahamí,** born Abt. 1650 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

More About Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario1566/69/71/72/79/82/88/89/94.
Fact 2: Regidor 1567/73/83/87.
Fact 3: Encomendero.

More About Luisa India-Tahamí:
Fact 1: Se desconoce su apellido

Children of Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca and Mencia de-Carvajal are:

i. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo", born 1569 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Juana Martín-(o-Martínez) Abt. 1592 in Antioquia; born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia.

More About Rodrigo de-Carvajal-"El-Mozo":
Fact 1: Alguacil Mayor en 1595.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario en 1601.
Fact 3: Encomendero.

More About Juana Martín-(o-Martínez):
Fact 1: Hija Natural.

ii. Bartolomé Sánchez-y-Carvajal, born 1585 in Antioquia; died Unknown in Antioquia; married María de-Vargas; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Bartolomé Sánchez-y-Carvajal:
Fact 1: Testó el 16 julio de 1653

4631 iii. Isabel de-Torreblanca, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cristóbal Ruiz-de-Aldana Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

iv. María Sánchez-Torreblanca, born Unknown; died Unknown.

Child of Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca and Luisa India-Tahamí is:

4115 i. Juana Sánchez-Torreblanca-hn, born 1564 in Santafé de Antioquia (?); died Aft. 1629 in Santafé de Antioquia 1653?; married Juan "El Bueno" Ramírez-de-Coy-(Cerrudo) Enero 1583/84 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8254. Alonso Gómez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **8255. Isabel Rodríguez** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8255. Isabel Rodríguez,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **16510. Diego Rodríguez** and **16511. Beatriz Díaz**.

Children of Alonso Gómez and Isabel Rodríguez are:

i. N.N. Gómez-Rodríguez, born Unknown; died Unknown.

ii. Gaspar Gómez-Rodríguez, born Abt. 1572; died Unknown.

More About Gaspar Gómez-Rodríguez:
Fact 1: Encomendero.

iii. Sebastián Gómez-Rodríguez, born 1584; died Unknown.

4127 iv. Isabel Rodríguez-Gómez, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap.Alonso Cortés 1590 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8304. Juan Arbeláez-Bulano,** born in Irún,España caballero de Santiago. He was the son of **16608. Jacobo de-Arbeláez-y-Achoarena** and **16609. María de-Bulano**. He married **8305. María Puyana**.

**8305. María Puyana**

Child of Juan Arbeláez-Bulano and María Puyana is:

4152 i. Martín Arbeláez-Puyana, born in Irún,España; married María Rita de-Montemar.

**8314. Alvaro Suárez-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Ibagué; died Unknown in Ibagué. He married **8315. Ana de-Luna** Unknown in Ibagué.

**8315. Ana de-Luna,** born Unknown in Ibagué; died Unknown in Ibagué.

Child of Alvaro Suárez-Figueroa and Ana de-Luna is:

4157 i. Magdalena Figueroa-y-Luna, born Unknown in Ibagué; died Unknown in Ibagué; married Jacinto de-Cárdenas Unknown in Ibagué.

**8476. Gonzalo López-Paladines,** born Unknown in Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla, Andalucía; died Unknown in España. He married **8477. María Gómez** Unknown in Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla, Andalucía.

**8477. María Gómez,** born Unknown in Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla, Andalucía; died Unknown in España.

Child of Gonzalo López-Paladines and María Gómez is:

4238 i. Alonso López-Paladines, born Unknown in España; died 4 Septiembre 1627 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín) Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8478. Bachiller-Francisco Pérez-Holguín,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Bachiller-Francisco Pérez-Holguín:
Fact 1: Cura.

Child of Bachiller-Francisco Pérez-Holguín is:

4239 i. Isabel Pérez-Galeano-(u-Holguín), born Unknown in Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Alonso López-Paladines Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8560. Juan Alonso de-la-Sierra-Bustamante,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España. He was the son of **17120. Juan Alonso** and **17121. María Gónzalez-de-la-Sierra**. He married **8561. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda** Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**8561. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España. She was the daughter of **17122. Juan Sánchez-de-Bustamante** and **17123. María Barreda**.

Child of Juan de-la-Sierra-Bustamante and María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda is:

4280 i. Martín Alonso de-Bustamante, born Unknown in Santillana, Burgos,España; died Unknown in Santillana, Burgos,España; married María Sánchez-de-Bustamante Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**8764. Andrés Gómez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **8765. Ana María Pérez-de-Ureña** Unknown in España.

**8765. Ana María Pérez-de-Ureña,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Andrés Gómez and Ana Pérez-de-Ureña is:

4382 i. Luis Gómez-de-Ureña-Pérez, born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Abt. 24 Febrero 1695/96 in Valle de Aburrá; married Isabel de-Arnedo-Paladines 4 Marzo 1657/58 in Sitio de Aná.

**8802. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda,** born 1585 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 17 Diciembre 1665 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **17604. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz** and **17605. María de-Miranda**. He married **8803. Luisa Urnieta-Taborda** Abt. 1610 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**8803. Luisa Urnieta-Taborda,** born Abt. 1593 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1663 in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **2972. Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano** and **2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres**.

More About Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda:
Fact 1: Encomendero.
Fact 2: Depositario General de 1607 a 1631.
Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario 1624, 1633, 1637, 1650, 1663.
Fact 4: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1646.

Children of Cap. de-Guzmán-y-Miranda and Luisa Urnieta-Taborda are:

4401 i. Ana de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán, born Abt. 21 Febrero 1611/12 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Bef. 1665 in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Centeno in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Sag. Gregorio de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán, born Abt. 21 Diciembre 1613 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 10 Mayo 1650 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Sag. Gregorio de-Céspedes-y-Guzmán:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 21 de diciembre de 1613.
Fact 2: Sargento Mayor. Alcalde Ordinario 1629.
Fact 3: Depositario General de 1633 a 1650.
Fact 4: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1644.

iii. María de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 15 Febrero 1614/15; died Unknown.

More About María de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 15 de febrero de 1615.

iv. Magdalena de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 12 Agosto 1617 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap. Antonio del-Pino-Villapadierna Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Abt. 1621 in Remedios; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Magdalena de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 12 de agosto de 1617.

More About Cap. Antonio del-Pino-Villapadierna:
Fact 1: Encomendero. Alcalde Ordinario 1659/65/74/99.
Fact 2: Teniente de Gobernador de 1679 al 1 04 1685.
Fact 3: Gobernador interino 1685. Alcalde de la Hermandad.

v. Gerónima de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 24 Diciembre 1618; died Unknown.

More About Gerónima de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizada el 24 de diciembre de 1618.

vi. Antonio de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 10 Octubre 1621; died 1678 in Urrao.

More About Antonio de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 10 de octubre de 1621.
Fact 2: Bachiller Presbítero.
Fact 3: Cura de Sopetran y San Gerónimo

vii. Alférez Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Lezcano, born Abt. 27 Septiembre 1622; died Unknown.

More About Alférez Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 27 de septiembre de 1622.

viii. Tesorero Ignacio de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 6 Septiembre 1625 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1698 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Tesorero Ignacio de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 6 de septiembre de 1625.
Fact 2: Encomendero.

ix. Contador Nicolás de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 17 Mayo 1627 in Santafé de Antioquia; died 1686 in Santafé de AnTioquia; married (2) Luisa de-Zarrázola Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Contador Nicolás de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizado el 17 de mayo de 1627
Fact 2: Depositario General 1659, 1660.
Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario 1664. Encomendero.

x. Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 1629; died Unknown.

More About Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: Bautizado en 1629. Fue avivir a Cali.
Fact 2: Regidor perpetuo de 1661 a1666.

xi. Alférez Pedro de-Guzmán-Lezcano, born Abt. 1623; died Unknown.

More About Alférez Pedro de-Guzmán-Lezcano:
Fact 1: bautizado en 1623

**9232. Alonso López,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España. He married **9233. María Fernández** Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**9233. María Fernández,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

Child of Alonso López and María Fernández is:

4616 i. Alonso López-de-Restrepo-Fernández, born in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; married María Pérez Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**9328. Jerónimo Sánchez-de-Tamayo,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España. He was the son of **18656. Cirilo Sánchez-de-Tamayo** and **18657. María Rodríguez**. He married **9329. María Vivas-de-Tobar** Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

**9329. María Vivas-de-Tobar,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

Child of Jerónimo Sánchez-de-Tamayo and María Vivas-de-Tobar is:

4664 i. Baltasor Tamayo, born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; married Catalina Preciado-Durán Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

**9332. Antonio Piedrahíta,** born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Toledo, España. He married **9333. Luisa Piedrahíta-Saavedra** Unknown in Toledo, España.

**9333. Luisa Piedrahíta-Saavedra,** born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Toledo, España.

Child of Antonio Piedrahíta and Luisa Piedrahíta-Saavedra is:

4666 i. Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra, born 1613 in Toledo, España; died 3 Enero 1666/67 in Valle de Aburrá; married Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez 1650 in Valle de Aburrá.

**9334. Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava,** born 1585 in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Zaragoza, Antioquia. He was the son of **18668. Andrés González-Piedrahíta** and **18669. María González-de-la-Nava**. He married **9335. María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria** Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**9335. María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria,** born Unknown in Villa de Pedroso, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá. She was the daughter of **18670. Juan Gutiérrez-Iriartegui-(Yllastegui)** and **18671. Gracia de-Guetaria**.

More About Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava:
Fact 1: Alcalde de la Hermandad 1618

Children of Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava and María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria are:

4671 i. Isabel Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Fernando Montoya-Ortiz Unknown in Antioquia.

4667 ii. Jacinta Piedrahíta-Gutiérrez, born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Cap.-Alférez-Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra 1650 in Valle de Aburrá.

**9446. Lorenzo del-Aguila,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán. He married **9447. Francisca Arévalo** Unknown in Popayán.

**9447. Francisca Arévalo,** born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán.

Child of Lorenzo del-Aguila and Francisca Arévalo is:

4723 i. Antonia del-Aguila, born Unknown in Popayán; died Unknown in Popayán; married Andrés Cobo-de-Figueroa Unknown in Popayán.

**9552. Pedro Angel,** born Unknown in Islas Canarias, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **9553. María de-Prado** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**9553. María de-Prado,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **19106. Bernardo Matías de-Prado**.

Child of Pedro Angel and María de-Prado is:

4776 i. Félix Angel-de-Prado, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died 8 Octubre 1686 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Catalina González-de-Amador Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**9554. Juan de-Amador,** born Unknown; died 1651 in Llano de Ovejas. He married **9555. Bernarda Correa-de-Soto** Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**9555. Bernarda Correa-de-Soto,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

Children of Juan de-Amador and Bernarda Correa-de-Soto are:

4777 i. Catalina González-de-Amador, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Félix Angel-de-Prado Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Domingo Amador-Correa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Juan Amador-Correa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Fabián Amador-Correa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Isabel Amador-Correa, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**9556. José Vásquez-Romero,** born Unknown in villa de Matamoros, España; died Unknown in villa de Matamoros, España. He married **9557. Catalina Vásquez-de-la-Calada** Unknown in villa de Matamoros, España.

**9557. Catalina Vásquez-de-la-Calada,** born Unknown in villa de Matamoros, España; died Unknown in villa de Matamoros, España.

Child of José Vásquez-Romero and Catalina Vásquez-de-la-Calada is:

4778 i. José Vásquez-Romero-Vásquez, born in villa de Matamoros, España; died Abt. 1695 in Medellín; married Ana María Peláez-Cámara Unknown in Medellín.

**9570. Juan Prieto-de-Bustelo,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España. He married **9571. Bárbara Méndez-Sotomayor** Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**9571. Bárbara Méndez-Sotomayor,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España. She was the daughter of **19142. Rodrigo Rodríguez** and **19143. María López**.

Child of Juan Prieto-de-Bustelo and Bárbara Méndez-Sotomayor is:

4785 i. Inés Méndez-Sotomayor, born in San Esteban de Piantón, España; died in San Esteban de Piantón, España; married Juan López-de-Restrepo in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**9624. Juan de-Atehortúa,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **9625. María Martínez-de-Jáuregui** Unknown in España.

**9625. María Martínez-de-Jáuregui,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan de-Atehortúa and María Martínez-de-Jáuregui is:

4812 i. Domingo de-Atehortúa, born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; married María de-Ossa Unknown in Villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España.

**9626. Juan de-Ossa,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **9627. María Pérez-de-Bolimbiscar** Unknown in España.

**9627. María Pérez-de-Bolimbiscar,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan de-Ossa and María Pérez-de-Bolimbiscar is:

4813 i. María de-Ossa, born Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España; married Domingo de-Atehortúa Unknown in Villa de Elorrio, Durango, Vizcaya, España.

**9632. Sebastián López-de-Ochoa,** born Unknown in Calahorra, España; died Unknown in Calahorra, España. He was the son of **19264. Juan López-de-Mure-y-Ochoa** and **19265. Elvira de-Leza**.

Child of Sebastián López-de-Ochoa is:

4816 i. José López-de-Ochoa, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

**9648. Juan de-Londoño,** born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España. He married **9649. Bárbara Pardo-de-la-Casta** Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España.

**9649. Bárbara Pardo-de-la-Casta,** born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España.

Child of Juan de-Londoño and Bárbara Pardo-de-la-Casta is:

4824 i. Juan de-Londoño-y-Trasmiera, born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in Villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; married Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España.

**9650. Agustín de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta,** born Unknown in Valencia, España; died Unknown in Valencia, España. He married **9651. Catalina Ruiz-Ferrer** Unknown in Valencia, España.

**9651. Catalina Ruiz-Ferrer,** born Unknown in Valencia, España; died Unknown in Valencia, España.

Child of Agustín de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta and Catalina Ruiz-Ferrer is:

4825 i. Catalina de-la-Cuesta-y-Pardo-de-la-Casta, born Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; died Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España; married Juan de-Londoño-y-Trasmiera Unknown in villa de Requema, La Mancha, España.

**9856. Juan de-Maya,** born in Maya,Vizcaya. He married **9857. Juana de-Torres**.

**9857. Juana de-Torres**

Child of Juan de-Maya and Juana de-Torres is:

4928 i. Miguel Maya, married María Endériz.

**9920. Pedro Berdalles-Posada,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **9921. María González** Unknown in España.

**9921. María González,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Pedro Berdalles-Posada and María González is:

4960 i. Toribio Berdalles-Posada, born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; married Catalina de-Posada Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

Child of Pedro Berdalles-Posada and María González is:

**9924. García Sánchez-de-la-Quintana,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **9925. María González-de-Cortínez** Unknown in España.

**9925. María González-de-Cortínez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of García Sánchez-de-la-Quintana and María González-de-Cortínez is:

4962 i. Pedro Sánchez-de-la-Quintana, born Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España; married María Gómez-de-la-Torre Unknown in Llemín, Cangas de Onís, Asturias, España.

**10472. Melchor Henao-Rengifo** He was the son of **20944. Vicente Henao-Tamayo** and **20945. Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval**. He married **10473. María Vivas**.

**10473. María Vivas**

Child of Melchor Henao-Rengifo and María Vivas is:

5236 i. Gregorio Henao-Vivas, born Abt. 1600 in Cali; died Abt. 1670 in Copacabana; married (1) Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn in Cali; married (2) María Ramírez in Cali.

**3094. Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros,** born 1583 in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **6188. Pedro Fernández-Vásquez** and **6189. María Sánchez-Guadramiros**. He met **10475. Clara García-de-Paredes-hn**.

**10475. Clara García-de-Paredes-hn** She was the daughter of **7974. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás**.

More About Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1626, 1662/63.
Fact 2: Teniente Gobernador 1630.
Fact 3: Alcalde de la Santa Hermandad.

Child of Martín Vásquez-Guadramiros and Clara García-de-Paredes-hn is:

5237 i. Jacoba García-de-Ordás-hn, born 1618 in Antioquia; died 1716 in Medellín; married Gregorio Henao-Vivas in Cali.

**10478. Luis de-Zerpa,** born in Extremadura. He married **10479. María de Alarcón**.

**10479. María de Alarcón** She was the daughter of **20958. Pedro de-Alarcón** and **20959. Beatriz Sánchez**.

Child of Luis de-Zerpa and María de Alarcón is:

5239 i. Juana Zerpa, married Martín Lozada.

**10920. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **10921. María Nieto** Unknown in España.

**10921. María Nieto,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa and María Nieto is:

5460 i. Juan Sánchez-de-la-Hinojosa-Nieto, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Isabel Peláez-Cámara 4 Diciembre 1678 in Valle de Aburrá.

**11264. Pedro Sanz-de-Uribe-II,** died 9 Septiembre 1568 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino.Valle Real de Lemis. He was the son of **22528. Pedro Saez de Uribe** and **22529. María de Zuriano**. He married **11265. Ana de Urriarte** in Res Sn.Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz.

**11265. Ana de Urriarte**

Children of Pedro Sanz-de-Uribe-II and Ana de Urriarte are:

5632 i. Pedro Sáez-de-Uribe-Larrino, died 23 Diciembre 1630 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz,Guipuzcoa; married (2) Catalina de-Ocarranza-o-Arexanavarreta in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino, Valle real de Leniz.

ii. Catalina Sanz-de-Uribe

iii. Mari Martín Sanz-de-Uribe

iv. Cristóbal Sanz-de-Uribe

v. Juan Sanz-de-Uribe-Larrino, born 10 Mayo 1557.

**11354. Pedro Barbarán,** born 1538 in Valencia, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Pedro Barbarán:
Fact 1: Conquistador.

Child of Pedro Barbarán is:

5677 i. Isabel de-Santiago-Barbarán, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Antioquia; married Juan Rodríguez-de-Angulo Unknown in Antioquia.

**11372. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández,** born in Villa de Zafra, Extremadura, España; died 5 Noviembre 1583 in Villa de Motejicar, Granada,

España. He was the son of **22744. Francisco Jaramillo-Sánchez** and **22745. Constanza Hernández**. He married **11373. Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo** in España.

**11373. Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo,** born in Granada, España; died in España. She was the daughter of **22746. Antonio de-Toledo** and **22747. María de Acebedo**.

More About Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández:
Fact 1: Hidalgo.

Children of Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández and Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo are:

5686 i. Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo, born Abt. 5 Febrero 1578/79 in Villa de Montejicar, Granada, España; died Abril 1648 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juana de-Centeno-Taborda 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Francisco Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo, born 27 Febrero 1579/80 in Villa de Montejicar, Granada, España; died Unknown.

iii. Ana Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo, born 23 Abril 1584 in Villa de Alange, Extremadura, España; died Unknown.

**11374. Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno,** born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Abril 1572 in Tunja. He was the son of **22748. Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno** and **22749. Catalina-(o-Catarina) Fernández**. He married **11375. Juana Taborda** Abt. 1562 in Santefé de Antioquia.

**11375. Juana Taborda,** born Abt. 1536 in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **11892. Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda** and **11893. Leonor López-de-Santofimia**.

More About Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno:
Fact 1: Teniente de Gobernador de 1562 a 1564, 1571
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1567, 1569, 1571
Fact 3: Encomendero

Children of Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno and Juana Taborda are:

i. Hernándo de-Zafra-y-Taborda, born Unknown; died Abt. 1582.

ii. Catalina Centeno-Taborda, born Abt. 1567 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Andrés de-Parías Abt. 1582 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1552 in España; died 1606 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Andrés de-Parías:
Fact 1: Alguacil Mayor de 1593 a 1606.

iii. María Centeno-Taborda, born Abt. 1570 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; died 4 Agosto 1645 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) García Jaramillo-de-Andrade 1594 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1532 in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Abt. 1608 in Antioquia; married (2) Alonso de Rodas Carvajal 1609 in

Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown; died Unknown; married (3) Antonio Machado-"El-Mozo" Noviembre 1609 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1 Noviembre 1576 in Ciudd de Antioquia; died Abt. 1633 in Santafé de Bogotá; married (4) Fernando de-Ossio-y-Salazar Aft. 1620; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About García Jaramillo-de-Andrade:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1586/91/95/98, 1606
Fact 2: En 1561 llegó a Arma con madre y hermanas

5687 iv. Juana de-Centeno-Taborda, born Abt. 1572 in Tunja; died in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap. Juan Jaramillo-de-Andrade-y-Salcedo 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**11876. Alféres General Cap.Gral.Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés,** born in Medellín, Extremadura, España; died Abt. 22 Abril 1590 in Cartago. He was the son of **23752. Gómez de-Arcos** and **23753. Catalina Redondo-Mateus**. He married **11877. Isabel de-los-Ríos** Unknown in Arma.

**11877. Isabel de-los-Ríos,** born in Arma; died in Cartago.

More About Alféres General Cap.Gral.Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés:
Fact 1: Testó el 22 04 1590. Alcalde Ordinario 1673.
Fact 2: Encomendero.

Children of Cap.Gral.Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés and Isabel de-los-Ríos are:

5938 i. Capitán Gómez de-Arcos-Cortés, born in España; died in Cartago; married Catalina Gómez-de-Osorio in Cartago.

ii. Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés-Rios, died Unknown.

**11892. Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda,** born 1515 in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España; died Abt. 1569 in Ciudad de Antioquia. He was the son of **23784. Alonso Taborda**. He married **11893. Leonor López-de-Santofimia** 1535 in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España.

**11893. Leonor López-de-Santofimia,** born Unknown in España; died Abt. 1550 in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **23786. Diego López-de-Santofimia**.

More About Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1555
Fact 2: Regidor1562
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador 1567-1569
Fact 4: Encomendero Hidalgo

Children of Cap.Juan Taborda and Leonor López-de-Santofimia are:

i. Juana Taborda, born Abt. 1536 in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Francisco Moreno-de-León Abt. 1558 in Santafé de Antioquia; born 1527 in Jaén, Andalucía; died Octubre 1562 in Santafé de Antioquia;

married (2) Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno Abt. 1562 in Santefé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Abril 1572 in Tunja; married (3) Damián de-Silva Febrero 1572/73 in Tunja; born Abt. 1540 in Potugal; died Abt. 1608 in España.

More About Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno:
Fact 1: Teniente de Gobernador de 1562 a 1564, 1571
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1567, 1569, 1571
Fact 3: Encomendero

ii. Leonor Taborda, born Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cap.Juanes de-Zabala Abt. 1562 in Ciudad de Antioquia; born Abt. 1526 in Vizcaya, España; died Aft. 1590 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Juanes de-Zabala:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario en 1560, 1562, 1574, 1577.
Fact 2: Regidor en 1569, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1585.
Fact 3: Encomendero, Hidalgo.

5946 iii. Juan "El Mozo" Taborda-López, born Abt. 1547 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Bef. 1590 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Jerónima de-Torres Abt. 1574 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**11894. Jerónimo de-Torres,** born 1521 in España; died Aft. 1592 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Jerónimo de-Torres:
Fact 1: Alcale Ordinario 1579/82/88.
Fact 2: Regidor 1580.
Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario de Arma en 1554.

Child of Jerónimo de-Torres is:

5947 i. Jerónima de-Torres, born 1559 in Villa de Arma; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Juan "El Mozo" Taborda-López Abt. 1574 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**12016. Antonio Sánchez-de-Múnera,** born Unknown in Chinchilla, España; died Unknown in Chinchilla, España. He married **12017. Beatriz de-Gascón** Unknown in Chinchilla, España.

**12017. Beatriz de-Gascón,** born Unknown in Chinchilla, España; died Unknown in Chinchilla, España.

Child of Antonio Sánchez-de-Múnera and Beatriz de-Gascón is:

6008 i. Juan Gómez-de-Múnera, born Unknown in Chinchilla, España; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha;

married Francisca Ximénez-Zapata Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha.

**12018. Antonio Ximénez-Zapata,** born Unknown in Chinchilla, España; died Unknown in Chinchilla, España. He married **12019. María de-Cantos-Barnuebo** Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha.

**12019. María de-Cantos-Barnuebo,** born Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha. She was the daughter of **24038. Gaspar de-Cantos** and **24039. María de-Alarcón**.

More About Antonio Ximénez-Zapata:
Fact 1: Señor del Villar.

Child of Antonio Ximénez-Zapata and María de-Cantos-Barnuebo is:

6009 i. Francisca Ximénez-Zapata, born Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; married (1) Juan Gómez-de-Múnera Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; married (2) Sebastián de-Guevara-y-Cántos Unknown.

**12024. Juan García-de-la-Serna,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España. He married **12025. María Ramírez-de-la-Pila** Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**12025. María Ramírez-de-la-Pila,** born Unknown in valle de Cayón, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

Child of Juan García-de-la-Serna and María Ramírez-de-la-Pila is:

6012 i. Pedro de-la-Serna, born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; married María de-Palacio Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**12026. Hernándo de-Alvarado,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España. He married **12027. María de-Nadal-Saravia** Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**12027. María de-Nadal-Saravia,** born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

Child of Hernándo de-Alvarado and María de-Nadal-Saravia is:

6013 i. María de-Palacio, born Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España; married Pedro de-la-Serna Unknown in Colindres, Burgos, España.

**12370. Juan García-de-Tineo,** born Unknown in Asturias, España; died Unknown in Asturias, España. He married **12371. Catalina Bernaldo-de-Quirós** Unknown in Asturias, España.

**12371. Catalina Bernaldo-de-Quirós,** born Unknown in Asturias, España; died Unknown in Asturias, España.

Child of Juan García-de-Tineo and Catalina Bernaldo-de-Quirós is:

6185 i. María Bernaldo-de-Quirós, born Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; died Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España; married Rodrigo Alvarez-Castrillón Unknown in Bual, Asturias, España.

**12376. Alonso Fernández-Urraco,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **12377. Catalina Alonso** Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

**12377. Catalina Alonso,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Alonso Fernández-Urraco and Catalina Alonso is:

6188 i. Pedro Fernández-Vásquez, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; married María Sánchez-Guadramiros Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

**12378. Martín Vásquez-Barquero,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **12379. Isabel García-Guadramiros** Unknown in España.

**12379. Isabel García-Guadramiros,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Martín Vásquez-Barquero and Isabel García-Guadramiros is:

6189 i. María Sánchez-Guadramiros, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; married Pedro Fernández-Vásquez Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España.

**12380. Pedro Cortés,** born in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura; died in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura. He married **12381. María González** in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura.

**12381. María González,** born in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura; died in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura.

Child of Pedro Cortés and María González is:

6190 i. Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés, born 1560 in Puebla del Prior, Extremadura; died 1623 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar in Santafé de Antioquia.

Child of Pedro Cortés and María González is:

**12382. Cap.Juan de-Espinosa-Villadiego,** born Abt. 1554 in Burgos, Castilla, España; died 1634 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **24764. Juan de-Espinosa** and **24765. Ana de-Villadiego**. He met **12383. María Salazar**.

**12383. María Salazar,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Cap.Juan de-Espinosa-Villadiego:
Fact 1: Teniente Gobernador de 1591 a 1592, 1624/5.
Fact 2: Teniente Gobernador 1624 y 1625
Fact 3: Alcalde Ordinario 1593, 1599, 1621.
Fact 4: Testó 20 de oct. de 1611 en Antioquia

Children of Cap.Juan de-Espinosa-Villadiego and María Salazar are:

6191 i. Andrea de-Espinosa-Salazar, born in Santafé de Antioquia; died in Santafé de Antioquia; married Cristóbal Sánchez-Cortés in Santafé de Antioquia.
ii. Sebastián de-Espinosa-Salazar, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died 9 Febrero 1678/79 in Santafé de Antioquia.
iii. Ana de-Espinosa-Salazar, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**12544. Fernando de-Estrada,** born in Sirvió a Felipe II. He was the son of **25088. Fernando de-Estrada** and **25089. María Caso-y-Nava**. He married **12545. Marquesa de-Valdés**.

**12545. Marquesa de-Valdés**

Child of Fernando de-Estrada and Marquesa de-Valdés is:

6272 i. Fernando de-Estrada, married María Manrique-de-Guevara.

**12546. José de-Guevara,** born in Virrey de Navarra. He married **12547. María Manrique**.

**12547. María Manrique**

Child of José de-Guevara and María Manrique is:

6273 i. María Manrique-de-Guevara, married Fernando de-Estrada.

**12634. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo,** born 1538 in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Abt. Abril 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **25268. Gonzalo de-Carvajal** and **25269. Mencia Hernández**. He married **12635. Mayor Vásquez** Unknown in España.

**12635. Mayor Vásquez,** born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extremadura, España; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **25270. Pedro Hernández-Baquero** and **25271. Blanca Núñez**.

More About Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo:
Fact 1: Por 1567 llegó a Arma

More About Mayor Vásquez:
Fact 1: Parece murió en el viaje de España a Antioquia

Child of Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo and Mayor Vásquez is:

6317 i. Mencia de-Carvajal, born 1552 in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; met Cap.Bartolomé Sánchez-Torreblanca 1567 in Arma.

**12636. Pedro Martín-Hernández,** born 1515 in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España; died 1589 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá (probablemente). He was the son of **25272. Juan Martín** and **25273. Catalina Hernández**. He met **12637. India Chibcha**.

**12637. India Chibcha,** born Unknown in Sabana de Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá.

More About Pedro Martín-Hernández:
Fact 1: Conquistador

Child of Pedro Martín-Hernández and India Chibcha is:

6318 i. Cap.Gal.Pedro "El Mozo" Martín, born 1557 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá (probablemente); died Abt. 22 Julio 1607 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married Unknown.

**12656. Juan Servero,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **12657. Isabel Bernal** Unknown in España.

**12657. Isabel Bernal,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan Servero and Isabel Bernal is:

6328 i. Cristóbal Servero, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Mariquita; married Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez Unknown in España.

**12658. Hernándo de-Toro,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **12659. Inés Rodríguez** Unknown in España.

**12659. Inés Rodríguez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Hernándo de-Toro and Inés Rodríguez is:

6329 i. Ana de-Toro-Rodríguez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Cristóbal Servero Unknown in España.

**12662. (Martín ?) García-Valero,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown. He met **12663. Isabel Balsco-de-Velasco** Unknown in España.

**12663. Isabel Balsco-de-Velasco,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown.

Child of (Martín García-Valero and Isabel Balsco-de-Velasco is:

6331 i. Mariana Valero, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios; married Luis Zapata-de-Cárdenas Unknown in Remedios.

**12848. Gutierre Villar-de-Estrada-y-Mier,** born Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España. He married **12849. Mencia de-Aranda** Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España.

**12849. Mencia de-Aranda,** born Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España.

Child of Gutierre Villar-de-Estrada-y-Mier and Mencia de-Aranda is:

6424 i. Pedro Villar-de-Estrada, born Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España; married Teresa Fernández-Iguanzo Unknown in Serna, valle de Peña Mellera, Burgos, España.

**12862. NN Rodas** He married **12863. Ana María de-Belalcazar-Moreno**.

**12863. Ana María de-Belalcazar-Moreno** She was the daughter of **25726. Hernando Moreno** and **25727. Ana de-Belalcazar-Sánchez**.

Child of NN Rodas and Ana de-Belalcazar-Moreno is:

6431 i. Juana Josefa Belalcázar-o-Rodas-hn, born in Bautizada adulta en 1613; married Juan Ramírez-de-Coy-Sánchez-el-mozo Abt. 1623.

**12868. Andrés de-Latorre-y-Loba,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **12869. Catalina Carrillo** Unknown in España.

**12869. Catalina Carrillo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Andrés de-Latorre-y-Loba and Catalina Carrillo is:

6434 i. Andrés Latorre-y-Santiago, born Unknown in Murcia, España; died Abt. 21 Diciembre 1684 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (1) Isabel de-Angulo-Sotomayor Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married (2) Isabel Gómez-de-Salazar Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married (3) Beatriz Alvarez-Tabares Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**12886. Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda,** born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown. He was the son of **2972. Cap.Miguel de-Urnieta-Lezcano** and **2973. Ana Taborda-y-Torres**. He married **12887. Andrea de-Quiróz**.

**12887. Andrea de-Quiróz,** born Abt. 1600; died 1637 in testó. She was the daughter of **25774. Sebastián de-Quiroz** and **25775. Ana de-Santander-Pimentel**.

More About Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda:
Fact 1: Encomendeero. Se ordenó de Cura.

Child of Lic de-Lezcano-Taborda and Andrea de-Quiróz is:
6443 i. Antonia Lezcano-Quiróz-hn, died 1687 in Antioquia; met Lic Matías de-Tapia-Briceño.

**12892. Juan Muñoz,** born in Popayán. He married **12893. Ana del-Prado**.
**12893. Ana del-Prado**

Child of Juan Muñoz and Ana del-Prado is:
6446 i. Diego Muñoz-de-Bonilla, married María de-Alarcón.

**12894. Pedro de-Alarcón-hn,** born in Tunja; died in Testo 1634. He was the son of **25788. Bartolomé de-Alarcón** and **25789. María de-Rojas**. He married **12895. Beatriz Sánchez**.
**12895. Beatriz Sánchez**

Child of Pedro de-Alarcón-hn and Beatriz Sánchez is:
6447 i. María de-Alarcón, married Diego Muñoz-de-Bonilla.

**13058. Alonso de-Fuenmayor,** born Unknown in España; died Abt. 1604 in Cali. He married **13059. María de-Benálcazar** Unknown in Cali.
**13059. María de-Benálcazar,** born Unknown in Cali; died Unknown in Cali. She was the daughter of **26118. Sebastián de-Benálcazar-(ó-Belalcazar)**.

Child of Alonso de-Fuenmayor and María de-Benálcazar is:
6529 i. Catalina de-Fuenmayor, born Unknown in Buga; died Unknown in Buga; married Melchor Velásquez-de-Valdenebro Unknown in Buga.

**13062. Juan López-de-Mera,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **13063. María de-Grajeda** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.
**13063. María de-Grajeda,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **26126. Alonso de-Grajeda**.

Child of Juan López-de-Mera and María de-Grajeda is:
6531 i. Juana López-de-Mera, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Matías de-Salcedo Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**13496. Marcos de-Palacio,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España. He married **13497. Magdalena Gaviria** Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

**13497. Magdalena Gaviria,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

More About Marcos de-Palacio:
Fact 1: Caballero de la orden de Santiago.

Child of Marcos de-Palacio and Magdalena Gaviria is:

6748 i. Sargento-Mayor-Juan de-Palacio-Gaviria, born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; married María Murga-Rivero Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

**13498. Francisco de-Murga,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España. He married **13499. Ana de-Rivero** Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

**13499. Ana de-Rivero,** born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

Child of Francisco de-Murga and Ana de-Rivero is:

6749 i. María Murga-Rivero, born Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España; married Sargento-Mayor-Juan de-Palacio-Gaviria Unknown in Orduña, Vizcaya, España.

**14360. Juan Tazón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **14361. María Rivilla** Unknown in España.

**14361. María Rivilla,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan Tazón and María Rivilla is:

7180 i. Juan Tazón-de-Rivilla, born Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; married Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente Unknown in Villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España.

**14362. Rodrigo de-la-Castañera,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **14363. María de-la-Puente** Unknown in España.

**14363. María de-la-Puente,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Rodrigo de-la-Castañera and María de-la-Puente is:

7181 i. Felipa de-Castañera-y-Puente, born Unknown in villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; died Unknown in villa de

Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España; married Juan Tazón-de-Rivilla Unknown in Villa de Camargo la Mayor, Asturias, España.

**14664. Lucas Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **29328. Luis Gutiérrez-Rodríguez** and **29329. María Céspedes**. He married **14665. Felipa Gómez-de-Silva** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**14665. Felipa Gómez-de-Silva,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **29330. Cristóbal Gómez-de-Silva** and **29331. María Corverán**.

Child of Lucas Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes and Felipa Gómez-de-Silva is:

7332 i. Francisco Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes-Gómez, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Catlina Correa-Collantes Unknown in Sitio de Aná.

**14780. Francisco de-Santillana-(Padre),** born Unknown; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He met **14781. Jerónima García**.

**14781. Jerónima García,** born Unknown in Venecia; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Francisco de-Santillana-(Padre) and Jerónima García is:

7390 i. Francisco de-Santillana, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married Ana Correa-Quirós 1658 in Valle de Aburrá.

**14782. Pedro Correa-de-Soto,** born Unknown in Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **29564. Juan Correa-de-Soto** and **29565. Catalina Durán**. He met **14783. María Quiroz-Santander**.

**14783. María Quiroz-Santander,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **25774. Sebastián de-Quiroz** and **25775. Ana de-Santander-Pimentel**.

Child of Pedro Correa-de-Soto and María Quiroz-Santander is:

7391 i. Ana Correa-Quirós, born Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; died 1661 in Valle de Aburrá; married Francisco de-Santillana 1658 in Valle de Aburrá.

**15648. Marcos de-Palacios,** born in España. He married **15649. Magdalena de-Rivero**.

**15649. Magdalena de-Rivero**

Child of Marcos de-Palacios and Magdalena de-Rivero is:

7824 i. Sarg Mayor Juan de Palacios, born in Villacastín,España; married María Murga-de-Rivero.

**15650. Francisco de-Murga,** born in Villacastín,España. He married **15651. Ana de Rivero**.

**15651. Ana de Rivero**

Child of Francisco de-Murga and Ana de Rivero is:

7825 i. María Murga-de-Rivero, married Sarg Mayor Juan de Palacios.

**15900. Juan Delgado-Buenamano,** born Unknown in Huelva, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Huelva, Andalucía, España. He married **15901. Yomar Sánchez-Jurado** Unknown in Huelva, Andalucía, España.

**15901. Yomar Sánchez-Jurado,** born Unknown in Huelva, Andalucía, España; died Unknown in Huelva, Andalucía, España.

Child of Juan Delgado-Buenamano and Yomar Sánchez-Jurado is:

7950 i. Martín Delgado-Jurado, born 1571 in Huelva, Andalucía, España; died 1650 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Juana Laines-Lobato; married (2) Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

**15902. Juan Bautista Laínez-Lobato,** born Abt. 1555 in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia. He married **15903. Beatriz de-la-Cámara** Unknown in Villa de Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

**15903. Beatriz de-la-Cámara,** born Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died 1651 in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **3156. Cap.Juan Ruiz-de-la-Parra** and **3157. Elvira (Martínez)-de-Cárdenas**.

More About Juan Bautista Laínez-Lobato:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario en 1605, 1615, 1629.

More About Beatriz de-la-Cámara:
Fact 1: Testó el 9 de febrero de 1651.

Children of Juan Laínez-Lobato and Beatriz de-la-Cámara are:

7951 i. Juana Laínez-Lobato-de-la-Cámara, born Unknown in Nueva Segovia, Barquisimeto, Venezuela; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Martín Delgado-Jurado Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Juana Laines-Lobato, married Martín Delgado-Jurado; born 1571 in Huelva, Andalucía, España; died 1650 in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Martín Delgado-Jurado:
Fact 1: Regidor Perpetuo de 1608 a 1650.

**15912. Rodrigo Pardo-"Padre",** born Unknown in Palos de Moguer; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **31824. Francisco Velásquez** and **31825. Ana de-Fonseca**.

Child of Rodrigo Pardo-"Padre" is:

7956 i. Rodrigo Pardo, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Juana Bautista-de-Meneses Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**15936. Carlos de-Molina,** born Unknown in Ubeda, España; died Unknown in Asturias, España. He married **15937. María de-la-Nava-Olivares-y-Coalla** Unknown in España.

**15937. María de-la-Nava-Olivares-y-Coalla,** born Unknown in Segovia, España; died Unknown in Mariquita.

More About Carlos de-Molina:
Fact 1: Licenciado en derecho, profesor en Jurisprudencia.

Children of Carlos de-Molina and María de-la-Nava-Olivares-y-Coalla are:

7968 i. Cap.Carlos de-Molina-de-la-Nava, born in Ubeda, España; died in Mariquita; married María de-Toledo Unknown in Colombia.

ii. Mariana de-Molina-de-la-Nava, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Pedro Suárez-Farfán; born in Sevilla.

iii. María de-Molina-de-la-Nava, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**15938. Cap.Antonio de-Toledo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Colombia. He married **15939. María de-Acebedo** Unknown in Colombia.

**15939. María de-Acebedo,** born Unknown; died Unknown in Colombia.

Child of Cap.Antonio de-Toledo and María de-Acebedo is:

7969 i. María de-Toledo, born in Colombia; died in Mariquita; married Cap.Carlos de-Molina-de-la-Nava Unknown in Colombia.

**15944. Juan del-Castillo,** born Unknown in Castilla, España; died Unknown in Castilla, España. He married **15945. Alberta de-Montoya** Unknown in Castilla, España.

**15945. Alberta de-Montoya,** born Unknown in Castilla, España; died Unknown in Castilla, España.

Child of Juan del-Castillo and Alberta de-Montoya is:

7972 i. Pedro del-Castillo, born Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; married Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo Unknown in Castilla, España.

**15946. Diego Beltrán-del-Caicedo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **31892. Hernán Pérez-de-Ocio-y-Caicedo** and **31893. María Ramírez-Beltrán-de-Corcuera**. He married **15947. Catalina de-Arroyo** Unknown in España.

**15947. Catalina de-Arroyo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Diego Beltrán-del-Caicedo:
Fact 1: De los Conquistadores del Parú.

Child of Diego Beltrán-del-Caicedo and Catalina de-Arroyo is:

7973 i. Beatriz Beltrán-del-Caicedo, born Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; died Unknown in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda de Ebro, Castilla; married Pedro del-Castillo Unknown in Castilla, España.

**15948. Jorge García,** born in España. He was the son of **31896. Lorenzo García** and **31897. Teresa Hernandez**. He married **15949. Inés Ordás**.

**15949. Inés Ordás** She was the daughter of **31898. Juan de-Mancilla** and **31899. Teresa de-Ordñas**.

Child of Jorge García and Inés Ordás is:

7974 i. Cap Juan García-de-Ordás, born 1570 in Río Seco de Tapia, Oviedo; died in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married (2) Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés 1596 in Santafé de Bogotá, vino 1589.

**15950. Martín Alonso de-Figueroa,** born Unknown in Alanje, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **31900. Juan Esteban García** and **31901. Juana Blasquez**. He married **15951. María Cortés** Unknown in Alanje, España.

**15951. María Cortés,** born Unknown in Alanje, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **31900. Juan Esteban García** and **31901. Juana Blasquez**.

Children of Martín de-Figueroa and María Cortés are:

i. Leonor Alonso-Cortés, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Diego Silvestre Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

7975 ii. Marina de-Figueroa-Cortés, born in Alanje, España; died in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married Cap Juan García-de-Ordás 1596 in Santafé de Bogotá, vino 1589.

**16084. Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez,** born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Remedios. He was the son of **32168.**

**Cap.Francisco de-Burgos-Antolinez**. He married **16085. María Teresa de-Herrera-y-Zapata** Unknown in Remedios.

**16085. María Teresa de-Herrera-y-Zapata,** born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios. She was the daughter of **6330. Luis Zapata-de-Cárdenas** and **6331. Mariana Valero**.

More About Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez:
Fact 1: Llamado por error Agustín.

Child of Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez and María de-Herrera-y-Zapata is:

8042 i. Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines, born Abt. 1577 in Remedios; died Septiembre 1655 in Remedios.; married (3) Andrea Rangel-de-Medoza-oMaría-de Herrera-y-Zap Unknown in Remedios; married (4) María Herrera-y-Zapata Unknown in Remedios.

**16086. Gral.Rodrigo Hidalgo-Rangel,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Gral.Rodrigo Hidalgo-Rangel:
Fact 1: Teniente de Bobernador de Cáceres.
Fact 2: Miembro del Cabildo de C. de Antioquia.
Fact 3: Maese de Campo.

Child of Gral.Rodrigo Hidalgo-Rangel is:

8043 i. Andrea Rangel-de-Medoza-oMaría-de Herrera-y-Zap, born Unknown in Remedios; died Unknown in Remedios; married Cap Agustín de-Burgos-Antolines Unknown in Remedios.

*Generation No. 15*

**16448. Alonso Mejía-de-Pedraza,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **16449. Jerónima de-Tobar-y-River** Unknown in España.

**16449. Jerónima de-Tobar-y-River,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Children of Alonso Mejía-de-Pedraza and Jerónima de-Tobar-y-River are:

8224 i. Alonso Mejía, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.
ii. Pedro Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Miguel Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iv. Jerónima Mejía, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**16510. Diego Rodríguez,** born Abt. 1537 in España; died Unknown in Colombia. He married **16511. Beatriz Díaz** Unknown.

**16511. Beatriz Díaz,** born Unknown; died Unknown in Colombia.

More About Diego Rodríguez:

Fact 1: Regidor en 1567,1576, 1577, 1590.
Fact 2: Encomendero.

Children of Diego Rodríguez and Beatriz Díaz are:

8255 i. Isabel Rodríguez, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married Alonso Gómez Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Diego Rodríguez-"El-Mozo", born Abt. 1564; died Unknown.

**16608. Jacobo de-Arbeláez-y-Achoarena,** born in Irún,España caballero de Santiago. He was the son of **33216. Juan de-Arbeláez** and **33217. María de Anchoarena**. He married **16609. María de-Bulano**.

**16609. María de-Bulano** She was the daughter of **33218. Martín de-Bulano** and **33219. María Pérez-de-Goycueta**.

Child of Jacobo de-Arbeláez-y-Achoarena and María de-Bulano is:

8304 i. Juan Arbeláez-Bulano, born in Irún,España caballero de Santiago; married María Puyana.

**17120. Juan Alonso,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España. He married **17121. María Gónzalez-de-la-Sierra** Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**17121. María Gónzalez-de-la-Sierra,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

Child of Juan Alonso and María Gónzalez-de-la-Sierra is:

8560 i. Juan Alonso de-la-Sierra-Bustamante, born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; married María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**17122. Juan Sánchez-de-Bustamante,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España. He married **17123. María Barreda** Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**17123. María Barreda,** born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

Child of Juan Sánchez-de-Bustamante and María Barreda is:

8561 i. María Sánchez-de-Bustamante-Barreda, born Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; died Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España; married Juan Alonso de-la-Sierra-Bustamante Unknown in Bárcena, Torrelavega, España.

**17604. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz,** born 1563 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 1622 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **35208. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes** and **35209. Francisca Ruiz-y-**

**Zurita**. He married **17605. María de-Miranda** Unknown in Bilbao, Vizcaya, España.

**17605. María de-Miranda,** born Unknown in Bilbao, Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

More About Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario en 1593, 1608.
Fact 2: Encomendero.-Alférez Real y Conquistador.
Fact 3: Otorgó testamento el 22 de oct. de 1622.

Children of Cap. de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz and María de-Miranda are:

8802 i. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Miranda, born 1585 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 17 Diciembre 1665 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Luisa Urnieta-Taborda Abt. 1610 in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Diego de-Céspedes, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; married María del-Prado-y-Guzmán Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia.

iii. Pedro de-Guzmán-y-Miranda, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-y-Miranda, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown.

More About Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-y-Miranda:
Fact 1: Alcalde Ordinario 1631.
Fact 2: Teniente de Tesorero de 1631 a1634.

v. Ana de-Guzmán-y-Miranda, born Unknown in Santafé de Antioquia; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**18656. Cirilo Sánchez-de-Tamayo,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España. He married **18657. María Rodríguez** Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

**18657. María Rodríguez,** born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

Child of Cirilo Sánchez-de-Tamayo and María Rodríguez is:

9328 i. Jerónimo Sánchez-de-Tamayo, born Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; died Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España; married María Vivas-de-Tobar Unknown in Villa de Alburquerque,Badajoz, España.

Child of Cirilo Sánchez-de-Tamayo and María Rodríguez is:

**18668. Andrés González-Piedrahíta,** born in Villar del Perdozo, España; died in Zaragoza. He was the son of **37336. Agustín Piedrahíta**. He married **18669. María González-de-la-Nava** Unknown in Villar de Pedroso, España.

**18669. María González-de-la-Nava,** born Unknown in Villar de Pedroso, España; died Unknown in Zaragoza, Antioquia.

Children of Andrés González-Piedrahíta and María González-de-la-Nava are:

i. María de-Nava-Piedrahíta, married Domingo Hernández-de-Soto; born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Andrés González-Piedrahíta
iii. Juan González-Piedrahíta
iv. Isabel González-Piedrahíta
v. Andrés Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava, born Unknown; died Unknown.
9334 vi. Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava, born 1585 in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Zaragoza, Antioquia; married María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.
vii. Isabel González-Piedrahíta-y-González, born Unknown; died Unknown.
viii. María de-la-Nava-Piedrahíta, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**18670. Juan Gutiérrez-Iriartegui-(Yllastegui),** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. He married **18671. Gracia de-Guetaria** Bef. 1592 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**18671. Gracia de-Guetaria,** born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **37342. Juanes de-Guetaria**.

Children of Juan Gutiérrez-Iriartegui-(Yllastegui) and Gracia de-Guetaria are:

i. Juana Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Francisca Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria, born Unknown; died Unknown.
9335 iii. María Gutiérrez-de-Guetaria, born Unknown in Villa de Pedroso, España; died Unknown in Valle de Aburrá; married (1) Juan Piedrahíta-Saavedra; married (2) Juan Piedrahíta-y-González-de-la-Nava Unknown in Valle de Aburrá.

**19106. Bernardo Matías de-Prado,** born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Bernardo Matías de-Prado is:

9553 i. María de-Prado, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Pedro Angel Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**19142. Rodrigo Rodríguez,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España. He married **19143. María López** Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**19143. María López,** born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

Child of Rodrigo Rodríguez and María López is:

9571 i. Bárbara Méndez-Sotomayor, born Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; died Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España; married Juan Prieto-de-Bustelo Unknown in San Esteban de Piantón, Castropol, España.

**19264. Juan López-de-Mure-y-Ochoa,** born Unknown in Calahorra, España; died Unknown in Calahorra, España. He married **19265. Elvira de-Leza** Unknown in España.

**19265. Elvira de-Leza,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Calahorra, España.

Child of Juan López-de-Mure-y-Ochoa and Elvira de-Leza is:

9632 i. Sebastián López-de-Ochoa, born Unknown in Calahorra, España; died Unknown in Calahorra, España.

**20944. Vicente Henao-Tamayo** He was the son of **41888. Francisco Henao** and **41889. Inés de-Tamayo**. He married **20945. Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval** 1567.

**20945. Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval,** born 1551 in Anserma. She was the daughter of **41890. Gil de-Rengifo** and **41891. Eugenia de-Sandoval-Coya**.

Child of Vicente Henao-Tamayo and Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval is:

10472 i. Melchor Henao-Rengifo, married María Vivas.

**20958. Pedro de-Alarcón** He was the son of **41916. Bartolomé de-Alarcón** and **41917. María de-Rojas**. He married **20959. Beatriz Sánchez**.

**20959. Beatriz Sánchez**

Child of Pedro de-Alarcón and Beatriz Sánchez is:

10479 i. María de Alarcón, married Luis de-Zerpa.

**22528. Pedro Saez de Uribe,** died 1558. He married **22529. María de Zuriano**.

**22529. María de Zuriano**

Children of Pedro de Uribe and María de Zuriano are:

11264 i. Pedro Sanz-de-Uribe-II, died 9 Septiembre 1568 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino.Valle Real de Lemis; married (1) Ana de Urriarte in Res Sn.Cristóbal de Larrino,valle Real de Leniz.; married (3) María García-de-Iturrioz 25 Septiembre 1559 in Sn Cristóbal de Larrino, Valle real de Leniz.

ii. Martín Sanz-de-Uribe-Larrino

iii. Bartolomé Sanz-de-Uribe-Larrino

iv. Francisco Sanz-de-Uribe-Larrino, married Inesa de-Oro.

v. Catalina Sanz-de-Uribe, married Sebastian de-Urriarte.

**22744. Francisco Jaramillo-Sánchez,** born in España; died in España. He was the son of **45488. Alonso Jaramillo-del-Prado** and **45489. Teresa "la Rosilla" Sánchez**. He married **22745. Constanza Hernández** in España.

**22745. Constanza Hernández,** born in España; died in España.

Child of Francisco Jaramillo-Sánchez and Constanza Hernández is:

11372 i. Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández, born in Villa de Zafra, Extremadura, España; died 5 Noviembre 1583 in Villa de Motejicar, Granada, España; married (1) Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo in España; married (2) Isabel de-Luna Unknown in Santos de Maimona, España.

**22746. Antonio de-Toledo,** born in Español. He married **22747. María de Acebedo** in España.

**22747. María de Acebedo,** born in España.

More About Antonio de-Toledo:
Fact 1: Conquistador español

Child of Antonio de-Toledo and María de Acebedo is:

11373 i. Isabel de-Toledo-y-Salcedo, born in Granada, España; died in España; married Alonso Jaramillo-de-Andrade-Hernández in España.

**22748. Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno,** born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España. He married **22749. Catalina-(o-Catarina) Fernández** Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España.

**22749. Catalina-(o-Catarina) Fernández,** born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España.

Children of Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno and Catalina-(o-Catarina) Fernández are:

11374 i. Cap.Fernándo de-Zafra-Centeno, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Abril 1572 in Tunja; met (1) India-Beatriz; married (2) Juana Taborda Abt. 1562 in Santefé de Antioquia.

ii. Juan de-Zafra-Centeno-Fernández, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extremadura, España; died Unknown.

iii. Francisco de-Zafra-Centeno-Fernández, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown.

iv. Pedro de-Zafra-Centeno-Frenández, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown.

v. Ana de-Zafra-Centeno-Fernández, born Unknown in Badajoz, Extemadura, España; died Unknown.

**23752. Gómez de-Arcos,** born in Condado de Medellín, Extremadura, España; died in Condado de Medellín, Extremadura, España. He married **23753. Catalina Redondo-Mateus** in Condado de Medellín, Extremadura, España.

**23753. Catalina Redondo-Mateus,** born in Condado de Medellín, Extremadura, España; died in Condado de Medellín, Extremadura, España.

Child of Gómez de-Arcos and Catalina Redondo-Mateus is:

11876 i. Alféres General Cap.Gral.Alonso de-Arcos-Cortés, born in Medellín, Extremadura, España; died Abt. 22 Abril 1590 in Cartago; married Isabel de-los-Ríos Unknown in Arma.

**23784. Alonso Taborda,** born in Alburquerque, Extremadura; died in Alburquerque, Extremadura. He was the son of **47568. Alonso "El Viejo" Taborda** and **47569. Isabel Díaz**.

More About Alonso Taborda:
Fact 1: Era tío de Juan "El Viejo" Taborda y no padre

Children of Alonso Taborda are:

11892 i. Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda, born 1515 in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España; died Abt. 1569 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Leonor López-de-Santofimia 1535 in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España.

ii. Catalina de-Rivera, died Unknown.

iii. Francisco de-Rivera, died Unknown.

**23786. Diego López-de-Santofimia,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Diego López-de-Santofimia is:

11893 i. Leonor López-de-Santofimia, born Unknown in España; died Abt. 1550 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Cap.Juan "El Ilustre" Taborda 1535 in Alburquerque, Extremadura, España.

**24038. Gaspar de-Cantos,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **24039. María de-Alarcón** Unknown in España.

**24039. María de-Alarcón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Gaspar de-Cantos:
Fact 1: Descendiente de Martín Sánchez de Cantos.

More About María de-Alarcón:
Fact 1: Sobrina de los Condes de Valverde.

Child of Gaspar de-Cantos and María de-Alarcón is:

12019 i. María de-Cantos-Barnuebo, born Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; died Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha; married Antonio Ximénez-Zapata Unknown in Albacete, comunidad de Castilla - La Mancha.

**24764. Juan de-Espinosa,** born Abt. 1555 in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,; died Unknown in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,. He married **24765. Ana de-Villadiego** Unknown in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,.

**24765. Ana de-Villadiego,** born Unknown in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,; died Unknown in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,.

Children of Juan de-Espinosa and Ana de-Villadiego are:

i. Francisco de-Espinosa-Villadiego, born Abt. 1543 in Espinosa de los Monteros, Burgos,; died Unknown.

More About Francisco de-Espinosa-Villadiego:
Fact 1: Primeros conquistadores de Buga.
Fact 2: Regidor, Alcalde y Procurador Gral. de Buga.

12382 ii. Cap.Juan de-Espinosa-Villadiego, born Abt. 1554 in Burgos, Castilla, España; died 1634 in Santafé de Antioquia; met María Salazar.

**25088. Fernando de-Estrada** He was the son of **50176. Juan de-Estrada** and **50177. Juana Manrique**. He married **25089. María Caso-y-Nava**.

**25089. María Caso-y-Nava** She was the daughter of **50178. Bernardo González-de-Caso** and **50179. María de-la-Nava**.

Children of Fernando de-Estrada and María Caso-y-Nava are:

12544 i. Fernando de-Estrada, born in Sirvió a Felipe II; married Marquesa de-Valdés.

ii. Juan de-Estrada, died in Vino a las Indias y Murió.

**25268. Gonzalo de-Carvajal,** born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España. He married **25269. Mencia Hernández** Unknown in villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España.

**25269. Mencia Hernández,** born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España.

Child of Gonzalo de-Carvajal and Mencia Hernández is:

12634 i. Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo, born 1538 in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Abt. Abril 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Mayor Vásquez Unknown in España.

**25270. Pedro Hernández-Baquero,** born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España. He married **25271. Blanca Núñez** Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España.

**25271. Blanca Núñez,** born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España; died Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extemadura, España.

Child of Pedro Hernández-Baquero and Blanca Núñez is:

12635 i. Mayor Vásquez, born Unknown in Villa de Zafra, Extremadura, España; died Unknown; married Rodrigo de-Carvajal-y-Jaramillo Unknown in España.

**25272. Juan Martín,** born Unknown in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España; died Unknown in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España. He married **25273. Catalina Hernández** Unknown in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España.

**25273. Catalina Hernández,** born Unknown in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España; died Unknown in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España.

Child of Juan Martín and Catalina Hernández is:

12636 i. Pedro Martín-Hernández, born 1515 in Avila, Castilla la Vieja, España; died 1589 in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá (probablemente); met (1) India Chibcha; married (2) Catalina Barrionuevo Unknown in Colombia.

**25726. Hernando Moreno,** born in España. He married **25727. Ana de-Belalcazar-Sánchez** Abt. 1590.

**25727. Ana de-Belalcazar-Sánchez,** born Abt. 1576. She was the daughter of **51454. Antonio Moyono-Mestizo-hn** and **51455. Inés Sánchez-india**.

Child of Hernando Moreno and Ana de-Belalcazar-Sánchez is:

12863 i. Ana María de-Belalcazar-Moreno, married NN Rodas.

**25774. Sebastián de-Quiroz,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He married **25775. Ana de-Santander-Pimentel** Unknown.

**25775. Ana de-Santander-Pimentel,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **51550. Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander** and **51551. Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza)**.

More About Sebastián de-Quiroz:
Fact 1: Escribno de Cáceres en 1590 y 1592.
Fact 2: Alcalde de Antioquia en 1603.

More About Ana de-Santander-Pimentel:
Fact 1: Escribano y Contador de 1620 a 1625.

Children of Sebastián de-Quiroz and Ana de-Santander-Pimentel are:

14783 i. María Quiroz-Santander, born Unknown; died Unknown; met Pedro Correa-de-Soto.

12887 ii. Andrea de-Quiróz, born Abt. 1600; died 1637 in testó; married Lic Juan de-Lezcano-Taborda.

**25788. Bartolomé de-Alarcón** He married **25789. María de-Rojas**.

**25789. María de-Rojas**

Child of Bartolomé de-Alarcón and María de-Rojas is:

12894 i. Pedro de-Alarcón-hn, born in Tunja; died in Testo 1634; married Beatriz Sánchez.

**26118. Sebastián de-Benálcazar-(ó-Belalcazar),** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in cali.

Child of Sebastián de-Benálcazar-(ó-Belalcazar) is:

13059 i. María de-Benálcazar, born Unknown in Cali; died Unknown in Cali; married Alonso de-Fuenmayor Unknown in Cali.

**26126. Alonso de-Grajeda,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Alonso de-Grajeda is:

13063 i. María de-Grajeda, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Juan López-de-Mera Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**29328. Luis Gutiérrez-Rodríguez,** born Unknown in villa de Sombela, España; died Unknown in villa de Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **58656. Rodrigo Gutiérrez** and **58657. María Rodríguez**. He married **29329. María Céspedes** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**29329. María Céspedes,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **58658. Lucas de-Céspedes** and **58659. María Francisca Pérez-Jijón**.

Child of Luis Gutiérrez-Rodríguez and María Céspedes is:

14664 i. Lucas Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Felipa Gómez-de-Silva Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**29330. Cristóbal Gómez-de-Silva,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He married **29331. María Corverán** Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**29331. María Corverán,** born Unknown; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Cristóbal Gómez-de-Silva and María Corverán is:

14665 i. Felipa Gómez-de-Silva, born Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Lucas Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**29564. Juan Correa-de-Soto,** born Unknown in Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Extremadura, España. He married **29565. Catalina Durán** Unknown in Extremadura, España.

**29565. Catalina Durán,** born Unknown in Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Extremadura, España.

Child of Juan Correa-de-Soto and Catalina Durán is:

14782 i. Pedro Correa-de-Soto, born Unknown in Extremadura, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; met (1) María Quiroz-Santander; married (2) Olaya Collantes 1634 in Santafé de Bogotá.

**31824. Francisco Velásquez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **63648. Antón Pardo-Dasmariñas** and **63649. Catalina Velásquez**. He married **31825. Ana de-Fonseca** Unknown in España.

**31825. Ana de-Fonseca,** born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **63650. Pedro de-Porres** and **63651. Catalina Fernández-Fonseca**.

Child of Francisco Velásquez and Ana de-Fonseca is:

15912 i. Rodrigo Pardo-"Padre", born Unknown in Palos de Moguer; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**31892. Hernán Pérez-de-Ocio-y-Caicedo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **63784. Baltasar de-Caicedo**. He married **31893. María Ramírez-Beltrán-de-Corcuera** Unknown in España.

**31893. María Ramírez-Beltrán-de-Corcuera,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Hernán Pérez-de-Ocio-y-Caicedo and María Ramírez-Beltrán-de-Corcuera is:

15946 i. Diego Beltrán-del-Caicedo, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Catalina de-Arroyo Unknown in España.

**31896. Lorenzo García,** born Unknown in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, España. He married **31897. Teresa Hernandez**.

**31897. Teresa Hernandez**

Child of Lorenzo García and Teresa Hernandez is:

15948 i. Jorge García, born in España; married Inés Ordás.

**31898. Juan de-Mancilla,** born Unknown in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, España; died Unknown in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, España. He married **31899. Teresa de-Ordñas**.

**31899. Teresa de-Ordñas**

Child of Juan de-Mancilla and Teresa de-Ordñas is:

15949 i. Inés Ordás, married Jorge García.

**31900. Juan Esteban García,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **31901. Juana Blasquez** Unknown in España.

**31901. Juana Blasquez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Children of Juan García and Juana Blasquez are:

15950 i. Martín Alonso de-Figueroa, born Unknown in Alanje, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married María Cortés Unknown in Alanje, España.

15951 ii. María Cortés, born Unknown in Alanje, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Santafé de Bogotá; married Martín Alonso de-Figueroa Unknown in Alanje, España.

**32168. Cap.Francisco de-Burgos-Antolinez,** born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Remedios.

Child of Cap.Francisco de-Burgos-Antolinez is:

16084 i. Cap.Baltasar de-Burgos-Antolinez, born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Remedios; married María Teresa de-Herrera-y-Zapata Unknown in Remedios.

*Generation No. 16*

**33216. Juan de-Arbeláez,** born in Irún,España. He was the son of **66432. Pedro o Peruste de Arbeláez** and **66433. María Ibargoyen**. He married **33217. María de Anchoarena**.

**33217. María de Anchoarena**

More About Juan de-Arbeláez:
Señor: Casa Arbeláez,Guipuzcoa

Child of Juan de-Arbeláez and María de Anchoarena is:

16608 i. Jacobo de-Arbeláez-y-Achoarena, born in Irún,España caballero de Santiago; married María de-Bulano.

**33218. Martín de-Bulano** He married **33219. María Pérez-de-Goycueta**.

**33219. María Pérez-de-Goycueta**

Child of Martín de-Bulano and María Pérez-de-Goycueta is:

16609 i. María de-Bulano, married Jacobo de-Arbeláez-y-Achoarena.

**35208. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes,** born 1525 in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died 2 Febrero 1573/74 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **70416. Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-de-Castillo** and **70417. María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio**. He married **35209. Francisca Ruiz-y-Zurita** Abt. 1559 in Cali, posiblemente.

**35209. Francisca Ruiz-y-Zurita,** born 1542 in Gobernación de Popayán; died Abt. 1605 in Santafé de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **70418. Cap.Francisco Ruiz** and **70419. Mariana de-Zurita**.

More About Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes:
Fact 1: Regidor 1560, 1562, 1566, 1567, 1569
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1571, 1572, 1574
Fact 3: Encomendero

Children of Cap. de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes and Francisca Ruiz-y-Zurita are:

i. Luisa de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz, born 1560; died Unknown.

17604 ii. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz, born 1563 in Santafé de Antioquia; died Abt. 1622 in Santafé de Antioquia; married María de-Miranda Unknown in Bilbao, Vizcaya, España.

iii. Cap.Juan de-Guzmán-y-Ruiz, born Abt. 1566; died Unknown.

**37336. Agustín Piedrahíta,** born Unknown in Toledo, España; died Unknown in Toledo, España.

Child of Agustín Piedrahíta is:

18668 i. Andrés González-Piedrahíta, born in Villar del Perdozo, España; died in Zaragoza; married María González-de-la-Nava Unknown in Villar de Pedroso, España.

**37342. Juanes de-Guetaria,** born 1532 in Vizcaya, España; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Juanes de-Guetaria:
Fact 1: Conquistador.

Children of Juanes de-Guetaria are:

18671 i. Gracia de-Guetaria, born Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; died Unknown in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Juan Gutiérrez-Iriartegui-(Yllastegui) Bef. 1592 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

ii. Alférez-Alonso de-Guetaria, born Abt. 1589 in Ciudad de Antioquia; died 1685.

More About Alférez-Alonso de-Guetaria:
Fact 1: Tesorero de 1651 a 1659.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1652.

**41888. Francisco Henao,** born in Alba de Tormes,Castilla la Vieja. He married **41889. Inés de-Tamayo**.

**41889. Inés de-Tamayo**

Child of Francisco Henao and Inés de-Tamayo is:

20944 i. Vicente Henao-Tamayo, married Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval 1567.

**41890. Gil de-Rengifo** He married **41891. Eugenia de-Sandoval-Coya**.

**41891. Eugenia de-Sandoval-Coya,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **83782. Cap.Diego de-Sandoval-y-Ampuero** and **83783. Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn**.

Child of Gil de-Rengifo and Eugenia de-Sandoval-Coya is:

20945 i. Maria de-Rengifo-Sandoval, born 1551 in Anserma; married Vicente Henao-Tamayo 1567.

**41916. Bartolomé de-Alarcón** He married **41917. María de-Rojas**.

**41917. María de-Rojas**

Child of Bartolomé de-Alarcón and María de-Rojas is:

20958 i. Pedro de-Alarcón, married Beatriz Sánchez.

**45488. Alonso Jaramillo-del-Prado,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in ESpaña. He was the son of **90976. Francisco Jaramillo** and **90977. Isabel del-Prado**. He married **45489. Teresa "la Rosilla" Sánchez** Unknown in España.

**45489. Teresa "la Rosilla" Sánchez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Alonso Jaramillo-del-Prado and Teresa Sánchez is:

22744 i. Francisco Jaramillo-Sánchez, born in España; died in España; married Constanza Hernández in España.

**47568. Alonso "El Viejo" Taborda,** born Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura; died Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura. He married **47569. Isabel Díaz** Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura.

**47569. Isabel Díaz,** born Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura; died Unknown in Alburquerque, Extremadura.

Child of Alonso Taborda and Isabel Díaz is:

23784 i. Alonso Taborda, born in Alburquerque, Extremadura; died in Alburquerque, Extremadura; married Unknown.

**50176. Juan de-Estrada** He was the son of **100352. Juan de-Estrada** and **100353. Isabel Tobar-Sandoval**. He married **50177. Juana Manrique**.

**50177. Juana Manrique** She was the daughter of **100354. Duque de-Mexera-Dn-Pedro-el-Fuert**.

Child of Juan de-Estrada and Juana Manrique is:

25088 i. Fernando de-Estrada, married María Caso-y-Nava.

**50178. Bernardo González-de-Caso** He married **50179. María de-la-Nava**.

**50179. María de-la-Nava**

Child of Bernardo González-de-Caso and María de-la-Nava is:

25089 i. María Caso-y-Nava, married Fernando de-Estrada.

**51454. Antonio Moyono-Mestizo-hn** He was the son of **102908. Adelantado Sebastián de-Belalcázar**. He married **51455. Inés Sánchez-india**.

**51455. Inés Sánchez-india**

Child of Antonio Moyono-Mestizo-hn and Inés Sánchez-india is:

25727 i. Ana de-Belalcazar-Sánchez, born Abt. 1576; married Hernando Moreno Abt. 1590.

**51550. Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander,** born 1550 in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **103100. Licenciado-Luis de-Santander** and **103101. Francisca Alonso**. He married **51551. Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza)** Unknown.

**51551. Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza),** born 1558; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **103102. Cap.Antonio Pimentel-(o-Jiménz-de-Prado)**.

More About Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander:
Fact 1: Regidor de 1573 a 1581, 1604.
Fact 2: Alcalde Ordinario 1578.
Fact 3: Teniente de Gobernador de 1586 a 1588.
Fact 4: Contador de 1573 a 1581 y de 1586 a 1600.

Children of Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander and Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza) are:

i. Luis de-Santander, born 1575; died Unknown.
ii. Gregorio Bolado Santander, born Unknown; died Unknown.
iii. Presbítero-Rodrígo de-Santander, born 1585; died Unknown.
iv. Andrés de-Santander, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Andrés de-Santander:
Fact 1: Contador de la Real Hacienda de 1620 a 1625.
Fact 2: Escribano.

25775 v. Ana de-Santander-Pimentel, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Sebastián de-Quiroz Unknown.
vi. Francisca de-Santander, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**58656. Rodrigo Gutiérrez,** born Unknown in villa de Sombela, España; died Unknown in villa de Sombela, España. He married **58657. María Rodríguez** Unknown in villa de Sombela, España.

**58657. María Rodríguez,** born Unknown in villa de Sombela, España; died Unknown in villa de Sombela, España.

Child of Rodrigo Gutiérrez and María Rodríguez is:

29328 i. Luis Gutiérrez-Rodríguez, born Unknown in villa de Sombela, España; died Unknown in villa de Santafé de Bogotá; married María Céspedes Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

Child of Rodrigo Gutiérrez and María Rodríguez is:

**58658. Lucas de-Céspedes,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **117316. Diego de-Céspedes**. He married **58659. María Francisca Pérez-Jijón** Unknown in Argamisilla.

**58659. María Francisca Pérez-Jijón,** born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. She was the daughter of **117318. Pedro Rodríguez-Catalán** and **117319. María Alonso-Jijón-(Xixona)**.

Child of Lucas de-Céspedes and María Pérez-Jijón is:

29329 i. María Céspedes, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Luis Gutiérrez-Rodríguez Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

**63648. Antón Pardo-Dasmariñas,** born Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España; died Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España. He was the son of **127296. Gabriel González-Pardo-Dasmariñas**. He married **63649. Catalina Velásquez** Unknown in Palos de Moguer.

**63649. Catalina Velásquez,** born Unknown in Palos de Moguer; died Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España. She was the daughter of **127298. Aparicio Velásquez** and **127299. Isabel Roldán-Cadena**.

Child of Antón Pardo-Dasmariñas and Catalina Velásquez is:

31824 i. Francisco Velásquez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Ana de-Fonseca Unknown in España.

**63650. Pedro de-Porres,** born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Madrid, España. He married **63651. Catalina Fernández-Fonseca** Unknown in Madrid, España.

**63651. Catalina Fernández-Fonseca,** born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Madrid, España. She was the daughter of **127302. Juan Fernández-de-Montemayor** and **127303. Ana Tamayo**.

Child of Pedro de-Porres and Catalina Fernández-Fonseca is:

31825 i. Ana de-Fonseca, born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Francisco Velásquez Unknown in España.

**63784. Baltasar de-Caicedo,** born Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España; died Unknown in Berantevilla, Burgos, España.

Child of Baltasar de-Caicedo is:

31892 i. Hernán Pérez-de-Ocio-y-Caicedo, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married María Ramírez-Beltrán-de-Corcuera Unknown in España.

*Generation No. 17*

**66432. Pedro o Peruste de Arbeláez,** born in Irún,España. He married **66433. María Ibargoyen**.

**66433. María Ibargoyen**

Child of Pedro de Arbeláez and María Ibargoyen is:

33216 i. Juan de-Arbeláez, born in Irún,España; married María de Anchoarena.

**70416. Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-de-Castillo,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **140832. Juan de-Guzmán-(Hijo)** and **140833. Isabel de-Castillo**. He married **70417. María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio** Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**70417. María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died 8 Mayo 1570 in España. She was the daughter of **140834. Juan de-Céspedes-Cárdenas** and **140835. Teresa Osorio**.

More About María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio:
Fact 1: Testó el 03 03 1568

Children of Cap. de-Guzmán-de-Castillo and María de-Céspedes-Osorio are:

i. Alonso de-Céspedes, born Unknown; died Unknown.

35208 ii. Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes, born 1525 in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died 2 Febrero 1573/74 in Santafé de Antioquia; met (1) India-(de-Fco.-de-Guzman); married (2) Francisca Ruiz-y-Zurita Abt. 1559 in Cali, posiblemente.

iii. María de-Céspedes, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iv. Catalina de-Céspedes, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Ana de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes, born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Abt. 1591 in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**70418. Cap.Francisco Ruiz,** born 1514 in España; died Unknown in Cartago. He married **70419. Mariana de-Zurita** Unknown in Cali, posiblemente.

**70419. Mariana de-Zurita,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown.

More About Cap.Francisco Ruiz:
Fact 1: Conquistador
Fact 2: Alguacil Mayor y Defensor de los Naturales en Popayán.
Fact 3: Regidor de Arma en 1566, 1568, 1570.
Fact 4: Alcalde de Caratago en 1574.

Children of Cap.Francisco Ruiz and Mariana de-Zurita are:

i. Cap.Francisco Ruiz-Zurita, born 1539; died Unknown.

More About Cap.Francisco Ruiz-Zurita:
Fact 1: Encomendero

35209 ii. Francisca Ruiz-y-Zurita, born 1542 in Gobernación de Popayán; died Abt. 1605 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Cap. Francisco de-Guzmán-y-Céspedes Abt. 1559 in Cali, posiblemente; married (2) Gaspar de-Luyando Abt. 1574 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**83782. Cap.Diego de-Sandoval-y-Ampuero,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown. He married **83783. Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn** Unknown.

**83783. Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **167566. Huayana Cápac-el-grande** and **167567. Paccha Dulchisela**.

More About Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn:
Fact 1: Fue hecha prisionera por Diego de Sandoval.
Fact 2: Vivió en Quito.

Child of Cap.Diego de-Sandoval-y-Ampuero and Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn is:

41891 i. Eugenia de-Sandoval-Coya, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Gil de-Rengifo.

**90976. Francisco Jaramillo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **90977. Isabel del-Prado** Unknown in España.

**90977. Isabel del-Prado,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Francisco Jaramillo and Isabel del-Prado is:

45488 i. Alonso Jaramillo-del-Prado, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in ESpaña; married Teresa "la Rosilla" Sánchez Unknown in España.

**100352. Juan de-Estrada,** born in Peleó conquista Granada 1492. He was the son of **200704. Fernán de-Estrada** and **200705. Marquesa de-la-Nava**. He married **100353. Isabel Tobar-Sandoval** in Sn Martín y Boca de Huergano.

**100353. Isabel Tobar-Sandoval**

More About Juan de-Estrada:
Burial: Embajador Francia e Inglaterra

Children of Juan de-Estrada and Isabel Tobar-Sandoval are:

50176 i. Juan de-Estrada, married Juana Manrique.
ii. Fernán de-Estrada

**100354. Duque de-Mexera-Dn-Pedro-el-Fuert**

Child of Duque de-Mexera-Dn-Pedro-el-Fuert is:

50177 i. Juana Manrique, married Juan de-Estrada.

**102908. Adelantado Sebastián de-Belalcázar**

Child of Adelantado Sebastián de-Belalcázar is:

51454 i. Antonio Moyono-Mestizo-hn, married Inés Sánchez-india.

**103100. Licenciado-Luis de-Santander,** born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown. He married **103101. Francisca Alonso** Unknown in Valladolid, España.

**103101. Francisca Alonso,** born Unknown in Valladolid, España; died Unknown.

Child of Licenciado-Luis de-Santander and Francisca Alonso is:

51550 i. Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander, born 1550 in Valladolid, España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza) Unknown.

**103102. Cap.Antonio Pimentel-(o-Jiménz-de-Prado),** born 1518 in España; died Unknown in Villa de Arma (?).

More About Cap.Antonio Pimentel-(o-Jiménz-de-Prado):
Fact 1: Encomendro, Conquistador.

Children of Cap.Antonio Pimentel-(o-Jiménz-de-Prado) are:

51551 i. Catalina Pimentel-(Mestiza), born 1558; died Unknown; married Contador-Rodrigo de-Santander Unknown.

ii. Antonio del-Prado-(Mestizo), born 1567; died Unknown.

**117316. Diego de-Céspedes,** born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá. He was the son of **234632. Lope de-Céspedes** and **234633. María Ruiz**.

Child of Diego de-Céspedes is:

58658 i. Lucas de-Céspedes, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married María Francisca Pérez-Jijón Unknown in Argamisilla.

**117318. Pedro Rodríguez-Catalán,** born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Argamisilla. He married **117319. María Alonso-Jijón-(Xixona)** Unknown in Argamisilla.

**117319. María Alonso-Jijón-(Xixona),** born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Argamisilla.

Child of Pedro Rodríguez-Catalán and María Alonso-Jijón-(Xixona) is:

58659 i. María Francisca Pérez-Jijón, born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá; married Lucas de-Céspedes Unknown in Argamisilla.

**127296. Gabriel González-Pardo-Dasmariñas,** born Unknown in Monsbeltran, España; died Unknown in Monsbeltran, España.

Child of Gabriel González-Pardo-Dasmariñas is:

63648 i. Antón Pardo-Dasmariñas, born Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España; died Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España; married Catalina Velásquez Unknown in Palos de Moguer.

**127298. Aparicio Velásquez,** born Unknown in Monsbeltrán, España; died Unknown in Monsbeltrán, España. He married **127299. Isabel Roldán-Cadena** Unknown in Monsbeltrán, España.

**127299. Isabel Roldán-Cadena,** born Unknown in Monsbeltrán, España; died Unknown in Monsbeltrán, España.

Child of Aparicio Velásquez and Isabel Roldán-Cadena is:

63649 i. Catalina Velásquez, born Unknown in Palos de Moguer; died Unknown in Betanzos, Galicia,España; married Antón Pardo-Dasmariñas Unknown in Palos de Moguer.

**127302. Juan Fernández-de-Montemayor,** born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Madrid, España. He married **127303. Ana Tamayo** Unknown in Madrid, España.

**127303. Ana Tamayo,** born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Madrid, España.

Child of Juan Fernández-de-Montemayor and Ana Tamayo is:

63651 i. Catalina Fernández-Fonseca, born Unknown in Madrid, España; died Unknown in Madrid, España; married Pedro de-Porres Unknown in Madrid, España.

*Generation No. 18*

**140832. Juan de-Guzmán-(Hijo),** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **281664. Juan de-Guzmán-(Padre)**. He married **140833. Isabel de-Castillo** Unknown in España.

**140833. Isabel de-Castillo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Children of Juan de-Guzmán-(Hijo) and Isabel de-Castillo are:

70416 i. Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-de-Castillo, born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in España; married María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

ii. Cap.Francisco de-Guzmán-de-Castillo, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**140834. Juan de-Céspedes-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España. He was the son of **281668. Gutiérre Martínez-de-Céspedes** and **281669. Constanza de-Cárdenas**. He married **140835. Teresa Osorio** Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**140835. Teresa Osorio,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

Children of Juan de-Céspedes-Cárdenas and Teresa Osorio are:

70417 i. María Luisa de-Céspedes-Osorio, born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died 8 Mayo 1570 in España; married Cap. Juan de-Guzmán-de-Castillo Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

ii. Juan de-Céspedes-Osorio, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married María de-la-Torre Unknown in España; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

**167566. Huayana Cápac-el-grande,** born Unknown in Perú Rey del sol emperador 1493-1525; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **335132. Túpac Yupanqui**. He married **167567. Paccha Dulchisela**.

**167567. Paccha Dulchisela,** born Unknown in Reina del imperio de los Quitus; died Unknown.

Children of Huayana Cápac-el-grande and Paccha Dulchisela are:

83783 i. Francisca Coya-(hija-del-Inca)hn, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Cap.Diego de-Sandoval-y-Ampuero Unknown.

ii. Atabalipa-(Atahualpa)hn, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**200704. Fernán de-Estrada** He was the son of **401408. Fernán de-Estrada** and **401409. Juana de-Guzmán**. He married **200705. Marquesa de-la-Nava**.

**200705. Marquesa de-la-Nava** She was the daughter of **401410. Juan Pariente**.

Child of Fernán de-Estrada and Marquesa de-la-Nava is:

100352 i. Juan de-Estrada, born in Peleó conquista Granada 1492; married Isabel Tobar-Sandoval in Sn Martín y Boca de Huergano.

**234632. Lope de-Céspedes,** born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Argamisilla. He married **234633. María Ruiz** Unknown in Almodóvar del Campo España.

**234633. María Ruiz,** born Unknown in Almodóvar del Campo España; died Unknown in Almodóvar del Campo España.

Children of Lope de-Céspedes and María Ruiz are:

117316 i. Diego de-Céspedes, born Unknown in Argamisilla; died Unknown in Santafé de Bogotá.

ii. Juan de-Céspedes, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**281664. Juan de-Guzmán-(Padre),** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **563328. Juan Urraco de-Guzmán** and **563329. Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna**.

Child of Juan de-Guzmán-(Padre) is:

140832 i. Juan de-Guzmán-(Hijo), born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Isabel de-Castillo Unknown in España.

**281668. Gutiérre Martínez-de-Céspedes,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España. He was the son of **563336. Gutiérre de-Céspedes-Arias** and **563337. Aldosa-(2) Osorio**. He married **281669. Constanza de-Cárdenas** Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**281669. Constanza de-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España Puebla del Maestre; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

More About Gutiérre Martínez-de-Céspedes:
Burial: Conmendador de Lizza
Comendador: Unknown, de Liaza en la Orden de Santiago

Child of Gutiérre Martínez-de-Céspedes and Constanza de-Cárdenas is:

140834 i. Juan de-Céspedes-Cárdenas, born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; married Teresa Osorio Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**335132. Túpac Yupanqui,** born Unknown in Perú gobernó 1471-1493; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **670264. Pachacuti Yupanqui**.

More About Túpac Yupanqui:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca
Fact 2: Gobernó de 1471 a 1493

Children of Túpac Yupanqui are:

167566 i. Huayana Cápac-el-grande, born Unknown in Perú Rey del sol emperador 1493-1525; died Unknown in Perú; married Paccha Dulchisela.

ii. Huallpa Túpac-Yupanqui, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Unknown in Perú.

More About Huallpa Túpac-Yupanqui:
Fact 1: Probablemente fué el padre de Francisca Coya.

iii. Topa Yupanqui, born Unknown; died Unknown.

**401408. Fernán de-Estrada** He was the son of **802816. Juan de-Estrada** and **802817. Blanca Enriquez-Puertocarrero**. He married **401409. Juana de-Guzmán**.

**401409. Juana de-Guzmán,** born in De la casa del Toral.

Child of Fernán de-Estrada and Juana de-Guzmán is:

200704 i. Fernán de-Estrada, married Marquesa de-la-Nava.

**401410. Juan Pariente,** born in Caballero de la orden de Calatrata.

Child of Juan Pariente is:

200705 i. Marquesa de-la-Nava, married Fernán de-Estrada.

*Generation No. 20*

**563328. Juan Urraco de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **1126656. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa** and **1126657. Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa**. He married **563329. Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna** Unknown in España.

**563329. Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **1126658. Alonso de-Cárdenas** and **1126659. Leonor de-Luna**.

Child of Juan de-Guzmán and Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna is:

281664 i. Juan de-Guzmán-(Padre), born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Unknown.

**563336. Gutiérre de-Céspedes-Arias,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **1126672. Gutiérre Céspedes-de-Lozada** and **1126673. María Arias**. He married **563337. Aldosa-(2) Osorio** Unknown in España.

**563337. Aldosa-(2) Osorio,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Gutiérre de-Céspedes-Arias and Aldosa-(2) Osorio is:

281668 i. Gutiérre Martínez-de-Céspedes, born Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; died Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España; married Constanza de-Cárdenas Unknown in Villa de Ocaña, Toledo, España.

**670264. Pachacuti Yupanqui,** born Unknown in Perú gobernó 1438-1471; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **1340528. Viraconcha**.

More About Pachacuti Yupanqui:
Fact 1: Emperdor Inca
Fact 2: Gobernó de 1438 a 1471

Child of Pachacuti Yupanqui is:

335132 i. Túpac Yupanqui, born Unknown in Perú gobernó 1471-1493; died Unknown in Perú.

**802816. Juan de-Estrada** He was the son of **1605632. Alvaro Duque-de-Estrada** and **1605633. Ursula López-de-Mendoza**. He married **802817. Blanca Enriquez-Puertocarrero**.

**802817. Blanca Enriquez-Puertocarrero**

Child of Juan de-Estrada and Blanca Enriquez-Puertocarrero is:

401408 i. Fernán de-Estrada, married Juana de-Guzmán.

*Generation No. 21*

**1126656. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa,** born in España; died in España. He was the son of **2253312. Enrique de-Guzmán** and **2253313. Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa**. He married **1126657. Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa** Unknown in España.

**1126657. Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa,** born in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **2253314. Alonso Pérez-de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Castilla** and **2253315. Mencia Suárez-de-Figueroa**.

More About Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa:
Burial: duque de Medinasidonia y conde de niebla

Child of Juan de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa and Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa is:

563328 i. Juan Urraco de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna Unknown in España.

**1126658. Alonso de-Cárdenas,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **1126659. Leonor de-Luna** Unknown in España.

**1126659. Leonor de-Luna,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Alonso de-Cárdenas:
Burial: Conmendador Mayor de León

Child of Alonso de-Cárdenas and Leonor de-Luna is:

563329 i. Leonor de-Cárdenas-Luna, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Urraco de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**1126672. Gutiérre Céspedes-de-Lozada,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **1126673. María Arias** Unknown in España.

**1126673. María Arias,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **2253346. Pedro Arias**.

More About Gutiérre Céspedes-de-Lozada:
Caballero: Unknown, de la Orden de Santiago

Children of Gutiérre Céspedes-de-Lozada and María Arias are:

563336 i. Gutiérre de-Céspedes-Arias, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Aldosa-(2) Osorio Unknown in España.

ii. Fernando de-Céspedes-Arias, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

iii. Juana Gutiérrez-de-Céspedes, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

**1340528. Viraconcha,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **2681056. Llavas Huaca**.

More About Viraconcha:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Viraconcha is:

670264 i. Pachacuti Yupanqui, born Unknown in Perú gobernó 1438-1471; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**1605632. Alvaro Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **3211264. Gonzalo Duque-de-Estrada** and **3211265. Méneca o Mencia de-Valdés**. He married **1605633. Ursula López-de-Mendoza**.

**1605633. Ursula López-de-Mendoza**

Child of Alvaro Duque-de-Estrada and Ursula López-de-Mendoza is:

802816 i. Juan de-Estrada, married Blanca Enriquez-Puertocarrero.

*Generation No. 22*

**2253312. Enrique de-Guzmán,** born in España; died in Gibraltar, España. He was the son of **4506624. Juan Alonso "El Bueno" de-Guzmán-Osorio** and **4506625. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn**. He married **2253313. Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa** Unknown in España.

**2253313. Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa,** born in España; died in España. She was the daughter of **4506626. Lorenzo Suárez-de-Figueroa** and **4506627. María Orozco**.

More About Enrique de-Guzmán:
Burial: Conde de Niebla y San Lucar

Fact 1: 2do. Conde de Niebla. Sr. de Sanlúcar.

Child of Enrique de-Guzmán and Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa is:

1126656i. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa, born in España; died in España; married (1) María de-la-Cerda Unknown in España; married (2) Isabel Meneses-y-Fonseca Unknown in España; married (3) Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa Unknown in España.

**2253314. Alonso Pérez-de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Castilla** He married **2253315. Mencia Suárez-de-Figueroa**.

**2253315. Mencia Suárez-de-Figueroa** She was the daughter of **4506626. Lorenzo Suárez-de-Figueroa** and **4506627. María Orozco**.

Child of Alonso Pérez-de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Castilla and Mencia Suárez-de-Figueroa is:

1126657i. Urraca de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Figueroa, born in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-y-Figueroa Unknown in España.

**2253346. Pedro Arias,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Pedro Arias:
IX Maestre: Unknown, de la Orden de Santiago

Child of Pedro Arias is:

1126673i. María Arias, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Gutiérre Céspedes-de-Lozada Unknown in España.

**2681056. Llavas Huaca,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **5362112. Inaca Roca**.

More About Llavas Huaca:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Llavas Huaca is:

1340528i. Viraconcha, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú.

**3211264. Gonzalo Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **6422528. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** and **6422529. Aldonsa Laso-de-la-Vega**. He married **3211265. Méneca o Mencia de-Valdés**.

**3211265. Méneca o Mencia de-Valdés** She was the daughter of **6422530. Conde Diego Melendez-de-Valdés**.

Child of Gonzalo Duque-de-Estrada and Méneca de-Valdés is:

1605632i. Alvaro Duque-de-Estrada, married Ursula López-de-Mendoza.

*Generation No. 23*

**4506624. Juan Alonso "El Bueno" de-Guzmán-Osorio,** born in España; died in Batalla España. He was the son of **9013248. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso** and **9013249. Urraca Osorio**. He married **4506625. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn** in España.

**4506625. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn,** born 1355 in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **9013250. Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo"** and **9013251. Beatriz Ponce-de-León**.

More About Juan Alonso "El Bueno" de-Guzmán-Osorio:
Burial: Conde de Niebla Sr de Sn Lucar
Fact 1: 1er Conde de Niebla. Sr. Sanlúcar de Bejar.
Fact 2: Sr. de Lepe, Ayamonte, La Redondela y Conil.

Child of Juan de-Guzmán-Osorio and Beatríz de-Castilla-hn is:
2253312i. Enrique de-Guzmán, born in España; died in Gibraltar, España; married Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa Unknown in España.

**4506626. Lorenzo Suárez-de-Figueroa** He married **4506627. María Orozco**.

**4506627. María Orozco**

Children of Lorenzo Suárez-de-Figueroa and María Orozco are:
2253313i. Teresa Suárez-de-Figueroa, born in España; died in España; married Enrique de-Guzmán Unknown in España.
2253315ii. Mencia Suárez-de-Figueroa, married Alonso Pérez-de-Guzmán-el-Bueno-y-Castilla.

**5362112. Inaca Roca,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **10724224. Capac Yupanqui**.

More About Inaca Roca:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Inaca Roca is:
2681056i. Llavas Huaca, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**6422528. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **12845056. Fernán García-Duque-de-Estrada** and **12845057. Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos**. He married **6422529. Aldonsa Laso-de-la-Vega**.

**6422529. Aldonsa Laso-de-la-Vega,** born in De la casa de la Vega.

More About Juan Duque-de-Estrada:
Burial: Alcalde de Oviedo

Child of Juan Duque-de-Estrada and Aldonsa Laso-de-la-Vega is:
3211264i. Gonzalo Duque-de-Estrada, married Méneca o Mencia de-Valdés.

**6422530. Conde Diego Melendez-de-Valdés,** born in Sr de las torres de la Sancuzuda.

Child of Conde Diego Melendez-de-Valdés is:
3211265i. Méneca o Mencia de-Valdés, married Gonzalo Duque-de-Estrada.

*Generation No. 24*

**9013248. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **18026496. Alonso "El Bueno" Pérez-de-Guzmán** and **18026497. María Alfonso-Coronel**. He married **9013249. Urraca Osorio** Unknown in España.

**9013249. Urraca Osorio,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **18026498. Nuño Alvar-Osorio**.

More About Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso:
Burial: Sr de Sn Lucar y Torre de Guzmán

Child of Juan de-Guzmán-Alfonso and Urraca Osorio is:
4506624i. Juan Alonso "El Bueno" de-Guzmán-Osorio, born in España; died in Batalla España; married (1) Beatríz de-Castilla-hn in España; married (2) María de Castilla 1369 in España.

**9013250. Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo",** born Unknown in Rey 1369-1379; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **18026500. Rey Alfonso-XI-el-Justiciero-de-Castilla-y-León** and **18026501. Leonor de-Guzmán**. He met **9013251. Beatriz Ponce-de-León**.

**9013251. Beatriz Ponce-de-León,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **18026502. Pedro Ponce-de-León-conde-de-Marcena** and **18026503. Beatríz de-Aragón**.

More About Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo":
Burial: Conde de Trastamara

Children of Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo" and Beatriz Ponce-de-León are:
4506625i. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn, born 1355 in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Alonso "El Bueno" de-Guzmán-Osorio in España.

ii. Rey Juan-I-de-Castilla-hn-de-Castilla-y-León, born in Rey 1379-1390; married (1) Leonor de-Aragón; married (2) Beatríz de-Portugal.

**10724224. Capac Yupanqui,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **21448448. Maytala Capac**.

More About Capac Yupanqui:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Capac Yupanqui is:
5362112i. Inaca Roca, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**12845056. Fernán García-Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **25690112. Fernán de-Estrada** and **25690113. María de-Ulloa**. He married **12845057. Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos**.

**12845057. Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos** She was the daughter of **25690114. Gómez Pérez-de-Ayala** and **25690115. Elvira de-Zevallos**.

Child of Fernán García-Duque-de-Estrada and Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos is:
6422528i. Juan Duque-de-Estrada, married Aldonsa Laso-de-la-Vega.

*Generation No. 25*

**18026496. Alonso "El Bueno" Pérez-de-Guzmán,** born 24 Enero 1255/56 in España; died 3 Septiembre 1309 in Batalla Guacin, Prados de León, España. He was the son of **36052992. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González** and **36052993. Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León**. He married **18026497. María Alfonso-Coronel** Unknown in España.

**18026497. María Alfonso-Coronel,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **36052994. Juan o Fernán González-de-Aguilar**.

Child of Alonso Pérez-de-Guzmán and María Alfonso-Coronel is:
9013248i. Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married (1) Urraca Osorio Unknown in España; married (2) Beatriz Ponce-de-León Unknown in España.

**18026498. Nuño Alvar-Osorio,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Nuño Alvar-Osorio:
Burial: Conde de Trastamara

Child of Nuño Alvar-Osorio is:

9013249i. Urraca Osorio, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso Unknown in España.

**18026500. Rey Alfonso-XI-el-Justiciero-de-Castilla-y-León,** born in Castilla, Rey en 1312-1350; died 26 Marzo 1350 in Gibraltar, España. He was the son of **36053000. Rey Fernando-IV-el-emplazado-de-Castilla** and **36053001. Constanza de-Portugal**. He met **18026501. Leonor de-Guzmán**.

**18026501. Leonor de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **36053002. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán** and **36053003. Juana Ponce-de-León**.

More About Leonor de-Guzmán:
Burial: Sra de Medinasidonia Oropesa y Villa García

Child of Rey Alfonso-XI-el-Justiciero-de-Castilla-y-León and Leonor de-Guzmán is:

9013250i. Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo", born Unknown in Rey 1369-1379; died Unknown in España; met Beatriz Ponce-de-León.

**18026502. Pedro Ponce-de-León-conde-de-Marcena** He was the son of **36053004. Fernando Pérez-Ponce-de-León** and **36053005. Isabel de-Guzmán**. He married **18026503. Beatríz de-Aragón**.

**18026503. Beatríz de-Aragón** She was the daughter of **36053006. Rey Jaime-II-de-Aragón** and **36053007. Beatríz de-Lauria**.

Child of Pedro Ponce-de-León-conde-de-Marcena and Beatríz de-Aragón is:

9013251i. Beatriz Ponce-de-León, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; met (1) Rey Enrique-II-de-León-y-Castilla-el-Bastardo".; married (3) Juan Alonso de-Guzmán-Alfonso Unknown in España.

**21448448. Maytala Capac,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **42896896. Llanque Yupanqui**.

More About Maytala Capac:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Maytala Capac is:

10724224 i. Capac Yupanqui, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**25690112. Fernán de-Estrada** He was the son of **51380224. Fernán Díez-de-Estrada** and **51380225. María de-Noriega**. He married **25690113. María de-Ulloa**.

**25690113. María de-Ulloa**

Child of Fernán de-Estrada and María de-Ulloa is:

12845056 i. Fernán García-Duque-de-Estrada, married Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos.

**25690114. Gómez Pérez-de-Ayala** He married **25690115. Elvira de-Zevallos**.

**25690115. Elvira de-Zevallos,** born in Sra de Escalante.

Child of Gómez Pérez-de-Ayala and Elvira de-Zevallos is:

12845057 i. Elvira Pérez-de-Ayala-de-Zevallos, married Fernán García-Duque-de-Estrada.

*Generation No. 26*

**36052992. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **72105984. Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán** and **72105985. María González-Girón**. He married **36052993. Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León** Unknown in España.

**36052993. Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **72105986. Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León** and **72105987. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla**.

More About Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González:
Burial: Adelantado mayor de Castilla Sr de Derrumado y Sn Román

Children of Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González and Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León are:

i. Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán, married María Girón.

More About Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán:
Burial: Sr de Brijuela

18026496 ii. Alonso "El Bueno" Pérez-de-Guzmán, born 24 Enero 1255/56 in España; died 3 Septiembre 1309 in Batalla Guacin, Prados de León, España; married (1) Mencia de-Figueroa in España; married (2) María Alfonso-Coronel Unknown in España.

**36052994. Juan o Fernán González-de-Aguilar,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Juan o Fernán González-de-Aguilar is:

18026497 i. María Alfonso-Coronel, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Alonso "El Bueno" Pérez-de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**36053000. Rey Fernando-IV-el-emplazado-de-Castilla,** born in Rey 1295-1312; died in de 25 años en Jaén. He was the son of **72106000. Rey Sancho-IV-El-Bravo-de-Castilla** and **72106001. María de-Molina**. He married **36053001. Constanza de-Portugal**.

**36053001. Constanza de-Portugal,** died 1313. She was the daughter of **72106002. Rey Dionis-I-de-Portugal** and **72106003. Sta Isabel-de-Portugal**.

Children of Rey Fernando-IV-el-emplazado-de-Castilla and Constanza de-Portugal are:

18026500 i. Rey Alfonso-XI-el-Justiciero-de-Castilla-y-León, born in Castilla, Rey en 1312-1350; died 26 Marzo 1350 in Gibraltar, España; met (1) Leonor de-Guzmán; married (2) María de-Portugal.

ii. Leonor de-Castilla, married Rey Alfonso-IV-de-Aragón; born in Rey 1327-1336.

More About Rey Alfonso-IV-de-Aragón:
Burial: El Benigno

**36053002. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán** He was the son of **72106004. Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán** and **72106005. María Girón**. He married **36053003. Juana Ponce-de-León**.

**36053003. Juana Ponce-de-León** She was the daughter of **72106006. Fernán Pérez-Ponce-de-León** and **72106007. Urraca Gutiérrez-de-Meneses**.

Child of Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán and Juana Ponce-de-León is:

18026501 i. Leonor de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; met Rey Alfonso-XI-el-Justiciero-de-Castilla-y-León.

**36053004. Fernando Pérez-Ponce-de-León** He married **36053005. Isabel de-Guzmán**.

**36053005. Isabel de-Guzmán**

More About Fernando Pérez-Ponce-de-León:
Burial: Sr de Marcuna

Child of Fernando Pérez-Ponce-de-León and Isabel de-Guzmán is:

18026502 i. Pedro Ponce-de-León-conde-de-Marcena, married Beatríz de-Aragón.

**36053006. Rey Jaime-II-de-Aragón,** born in Rey 1291-1327. He was the son of **72106012. Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia** and **72106013. Constanza de-Sicilia**. He married **36053007. Beatríz de-Lauria**.

**36053007. Beatríz de-Lauria**

More About Rey Jaime-II-de-Aragón:
Burial: El Justo

Child of Rey Jaime-II-de-Aragón and Beatríz de-Lauria is:

18026503 i. Beatríz de-Aragón, married Pedro Ponce-de-León-conde-de-Marcena.

**42896896. Llanque Yupanqui,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **85793792. Sinchi Roca**.

More About Llanque Yupanqui:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Llanque Yupanqui is:

21448448 i. Maytala Capac, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**51380224. Fernán Díez-de-Estrada** He was the son of **102760448. Diego de-Estrada** and **102760449. María Díez**. He married **51380225. María de-Noriega** 1332 in León, casa de Guzmán 5 hijos.

**51380225. María de-Noriega**

Child of Fernán Díez-de-Estrada and María de-Noriega is:

25690112 i. Fernán de-Estrada, married María de-Ulloa.

*Generation No. 27*

**72105984. Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **144211968. Ruy Núñez-de-Guzmán** and **144211969. Godo González-de-Lara**. He married **72105985. María González-Girón** Unknown in España.

**72105985. María González-Girón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **144211970. Gonzalo Ruiz-Girón**.

More About Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán:
Burial: Tío de Sto Domingo de Guzmán

Child of Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán and María González-Girón is:

36052992 i. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León Unknown in España.

**72105986. Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León,** born Unknown in Rey 1188-1230; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **144211972. Rey Fernando-II-de-León** and **144211973. Teresa de-Lara**. He married **72105987. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla** 1198 in Castilla.

**72105987. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla,** born Unknown in Castilla; died 1246 in Castilla. She was the daughter of **144211974. Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla** and **144211975. Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet**.

Children of Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León and Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla are:

36052993 i. Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González Unknown in España.

ii. Rey Fernando-III-El-Santo-de-Castilla, born in Rey 1217-1252; married Beatríz de-Suabia.

iii. Infante Alonso-de-Molina

**72106000. Rey Sancho-IV-El-Bravo-de-Castilla,** born in Rey 1284-1295. He was the son of **144212000. Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio** and **144212001. Violante de-Aragón**. He married **72106001. María de-Molina**.

**72106001. María de-Molina,** died 1322. She was the daughter of **144212002. Infante Alonso-de-Molina**.

More About María de-Molina:
Burial: La Reina Prudente

Child of Rey Sancho-IV-El-Bravo-de-Castilla and María de-Molina is:

36053000 i. Rey Fernando-IV-el-emplazado-de-Castilla, born in Rey 1295-1312; died in de 25 años en Jaén; married Constanza de-Portugal.

**72106002. Rey Dionis-I-de-Portugal,** born in Rey 1279-1325. He was the son of **144212004. Rey Alfonso-III-de-Portugal** and **144212005. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn**. He married **72106003. Sta Isabel-de-Portugal**.

**72106003. Sta Isabel-de-Portugal,** died 1336. She was the daughter of **72106012. Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia** and **72106013. Constanza de-Sicilia**.

Child of Rey Dionis-I-de-Portugal and Sta Isabel-de-Portugal is:

36053001 i. Constanza de-Portugal, died 1313; married Rey Fernando-IV-el-emplazado-de-Castilla.

**72106004. Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán** He was the son of **36052992. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán-González** and **36052993. Infanta Urraca-Alfonso-de-León**. He married **72106005. María Girón**.

**72106005. María Girón**

More About Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán:
Burial: Sr de Brijuela

Child of Alvaro Pérez-de-Guzmán and María Girón is:
36053002 i. Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán, married Juana Ponce-de-León.

**72106006. Fernán Pérez-Ponce-de-León** He married **72106007. Urraca Gutiérrez-de-Meneses**.
**72106007. Urraca Gutiérrez-de-Meneses**

Child of Fernán Pérez-Ponce-de-León and Urraca Gutiérrez-de-Meneses is:
36053003 i. Juana Ponce-de-León, married Pedro Núñez-de-Guzmán.

**72106012. Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia,** born in Rey 1276-1285; died 1285. He was the son of **144212024. Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón** and **144212025. Violante de-Hungría**. He married **72106013. Constanza de-Sicilia** 1262.
**72106013. Constanza de-Sicilia** She was the daughter of **144212026. Rey Manfredo-de-Sicilia-y-Nápoles-hn**.

More About Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia:
Burial: El Grande

Children of Rey Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia and Constanza de-Sicilia are:
i. Rey Alfonso-III-de-Aragón, born in Rey 1285-1291.
36053006 ii. Rey Jaime-II-de-Aragón, born in Rey 1291-1327; married (1) Isabel de-Castilla; married (2) Blanca de-Nápoles in 5 hijos y 5 hijas; married (3) María de-Chipre; married (4) Elisenda de-Moncada; married (5) Beatríz de-Lauria.
iii. Sta Isabel-de-Portugal, died 1336; married Rey Dionis-I-de-Portugal; born in Rey 1279-1325.

**85793792. Sinchi Roca,** born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú. He was the son of **171587584. Manco Capac**.

More About Sinchi Roca:
Fact 1: Emperador Inca

Child of Sinchi Roca is:
42896896 i. Llanque Yupanqui, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**102760448. Diego de-Estrada** He was the son of **205520896. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** and **205520897. María de-Butrón-y-Muxica**. He married **102760449. María Díez** in Vizcaya,casa de Buitrón y Muxica.

**102760449. María Díez**

Child of Diego de-Estrada and María Díez is:

51380224 i. Fernán Díez-de-Estrada, married María de-Noriega 1332 in León, casa de Guzmán 5 hijos.

*Generation No. 28*

**144211968. Ruy Núñez-de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España vivia en 1154; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **288423936. Alvar Núñez-Ruiz** and **288423937. Elvira de-Manzanedo**. He married **144211969. Godo González-de-Lara** Unknown in España.

**144211969. Godo González-de-Lara,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **288423938. Conde Gonzalo Núñez-de-Lara** and **288423939. Godo Salvador**.

Child of Ruy Núñez-de-Guzmán and Godo González-de-Lara is:

72105984 i. Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married María González-Girón Unknown in España.

**144211970. Gonzalo Ruiz-Girón,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Gonzalo Ruiz-Girón:
Burial: Sr de Artillas Carrión

Child of Gonzalo Ruiz-Girón is:

72105985 i. María González-Girón, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Guillen Pérez-de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**144211972. Rey Fernando-II-de-León,** born in Rey 1157-1188. He was the son of **288423944. Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador** and **288423945. Riquilda de-Polonia**. He married **144211973. Teresa de-Lara**.

**144211973. Teresa de-Lara**

Child of Rey Fernando-II-de-León and Teresa de-Lara is:

72105986 i. Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León, born Unknown in Rey 1188-1230; died Unknown in España; married Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla 1198 in Castilla.

**144211974. Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla,** born Unknown in Castilla Rey 1158-1214; died Unknown in Castilla. He was the son of **288423948. Rey Sancho-III-el-Deseado-de-Castilla-y-León** and **288423949. Blanca De-Navarra**. He married **144211975. Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet** Unknown.

**144211975. Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet,** born Unknown in Inglaterra; died Unknown in Castilla. She was the daughter of **288423950. Rey Enrique-II-de-Inglaterra** and **288423951. Leonor de-Aquitania**.

Children of Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla and Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet are:

72105987 i. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla, born Unknown in Castilla; died 1246 in Castilla; married Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León 1198 in Castilla.

ii. Urraca de-Castilla, married Rey Alfonso-II-de-Portugal; born in Rey 1211-1223.

iii. Leonor de-Castilla, married Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón 1221; born in Rey 1213-1276; died 1276 in Valencia.

More About Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón:
Burial: El Conquistador

iv. Rey Enrique-I-de-Castilla, born in Rey 1214-1217; died 6 Junio 1217.

**144212000. Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio,** born in Rey 1217-1252. He was the son of **288424000. Rey Fernando-III-El-Santo-de-Castilla** and **288424001. Beatríz de-Suabia**. He met **144212001. Violante de-Aragón**.

**144212001. Violante de-Aragón,** died 1390. She was the daughter of **144212024. Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón** and **144212025. Violante de-Hungría**.

Children of Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio and Violante de-Aragón are:

i. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn, married Rey Alfonso-III-de-Portugal; born in 1245-1279.

72106000 ii. Rey Sancho-IV-El-Bravo-de-Castilla, born in Rey 1284-1295; married María de-Molina.

**144212002. Infante Alonso-de-Molina** He was the son of **72105986. Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León** and **72105987. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla**.

Child of Infante Alonso-de-Molina is:

72106001 i. María de-Molina, died 1322; married Rey Sancho-IV-El-Bravo-de-Castilla.

**144212004. Rey Alfonso-III-de-Portugal,** born in 1245-1279. He was the son of **288424008. Rey Alfonso-II-de-Portugal** and **288424009. Urraca de-Castilla**. He married **144212005. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn**.

**144212005. Beatríz de-Castilla-hn** She was the daughter of **144212000. Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio** and **144212001. Violante de-Aragón**.

Child of Rey Alfonso-III-de-Portugal and Beatríz de-Castilla-hn is:

72106002 i. Rey Dionis-I-de-Portugal, born in Rey 1279-1325; married Sta Isabel-de-Portugal.

**144212024. Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón,** born in Rey 1213-1276; died 1276 in Valencia. He was the son of **288424048. Rey Pedro-II-de-Aragón-I-de-Cataluña** and **288424049. María Montpellier**. He married **144212025. Violante de-Hungría** 1236.

**144212025. Violante de-Hungría** She was the daughter of **288424050. Rey Andrés-II-de-Hungría**.

More About Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón:
Burial: El Conquistador

Children of Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón and Violante de-Hungría are:

72106012 i. Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia, born in Rey 1276-1285; died 1285; married Constanza de-Sicilia 1262.

ii. Jaime de-Mallorca

iii. Violante de-Aragón, died 1390; met Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio; born in Rey 1217-1252.

**144212026. Rey Manfredo-de-Sicilia-y-Nápoles-hn,** born 1233; died 1266. He was the son of **288424052. Emperadeor Federico-II-de Alemania** and **288424053. Condesa Luuria**.

Child of Rey Manfredo-de-Sicilia-y-Nápoles-hn is:

72106013 i. Constanza de-Sicilia, married Rey Pedro-III-de Aragón-Cataluña-y-Valencia 1262.

**171587584. Manco Capac,** born 1019 in Perú fundador de la primera dinastía Inca; died Unknown in Perú.

More About Manco Capac:
Fact 1: Emperador de la 1ra. dinastía Inca- Año 1019 aprox.

Child of Manco Capac is:

85793792 i. Sinchi Roca, born Unknown in Perú; died Unknown in Perú; married Unknown.

**205520896. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **411041792. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** and **411041793. María de-Aguilar-y-Castillo-de-Saturde**. He married **205520897. María de-Butrón-y-Muxica**.

**205520897. María de-Butrón-y-Muxica**

Child of Juan Duque-de-Estrada and María de-Butrón-y-Muxica is:

102760448 i. Diego de-Estrada, married María Díez in Vizcaya,casa de Buitrón y Muxica.

*Generation No. 29*

**288423936. Alvar Núñez-Ruiz,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **576847872. Rodrigo Núñez-de-Guzmán** and **576847873. Elvira Núñez**. He married **288423937. Elvira de-Manzanedo** Unknown in España.

**288423937. Elvira de-Manzanedo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **576847874. Gonzalo Gómez**.

More About Alvar Núñez-Ruiz:
Burial: Sr de Villa de Guzmán vivía en 1130

Child of Alvar Núñez-Ruiz and Elvira de-Manzanedo is:

144211968 i. Ruy Núñez-de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España vivia en 1154; died Unknown in España; married Godo González-de-Lara Unknown in España.

**288423938. Conde Gonzalo Núñez-de-Lara,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **288423939. Godo Salvador** Unknown in España.

**288423939. Godo Salvador,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Conde Núñez-de-Lara and Godo Salvador is:

144211969 i. Godo González-de-Lara, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Ruy Núñez-de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**288423944. Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador,** born 1104 in Rey 1126-1157. He was the son of **576847888. Raimundo de-Borgoña** and **576847889. Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León**. He married **288423945. Riquilda de-Polonia**.

**288423945. Riquilda de-Polonia** She was the daughter of **576847890. Rey Lisandro-II-de-Polonia**.

More About Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador:
Burial: Casa de Borgoña

Children of Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador and Riquilda de-Polonia are:

144211972 i. Rey Fernando-II-de-León, born in Rey 1157-1188; married Teresa de-Lara.

ii. Rey Sancho-III-el-Deseado-de-Castilla-y-León, born in Rey 1157-1158; married Blanca De-Navarra.

**288423948. Rey Sancho-III-el-Deseado-de-Castilla-y-León,** born in Rey 1157-1158. He was the son of **288423944. Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador** and **288423945. Riquilda de-Polonia**. He married **288423949. Blanca De-Navarra**.

**288423949. Blanca De-Navarra** She was the daughter of **576847898. Rey García-Ramírez-IV-de-Navarra** and **576847899. Margarita de-Alperche**.

Child of Rey Sancho-III-el-Deseado-de-Castilla-y-León and Blanca De-Navarra is:

144211974 i. Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla, born Unknown in Castilla Rey 1158-1214; died Unknown in Castilla; married Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet Unknown.

**288423950. Rey Enrique-II-de-Inglaterra,** born in Rey 1154-1189. He was the son of **576847900. Conde Godofredo-de-Anjou** and **576847901. Matilde-de-Inglaterra**. He married **288423951. Leonor de-Aquitania**.

**288423951. Leonor de-Aquitania,** born 1122; died 1204. She was the daughter of **576847902. Duque Guillermo-X-de-Aquitania**.

Child of Rey Enrique-II-de-Inglaterra and Leonor de-Aquitania is:

144211975 i. Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet, born Unknown in Inglaterra; died Unknown in Castilla; married Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla Unknown.

**288424000. Rey Fernando-III-El-Santo-de-Castilla,** born in Rey 1217-1252. He was the son of **72105986. Rey Alfonso-IX-El-Baboso-de-León** and **72105987. Berenguela La-Grande-de-Castilla**. He married **288424001. Beatríz de-Suabia**.

**288424001. Beatríz de-Suabia**

Child of Rey Fernando-III-El-Santo-de-Castilla and Beatríz de-Suabia is:

144212000 i. Rey Alfonso-X-de-Castilla-El-Sabio, born in Rey 1217-1252; met Violante de-Aragón.

**288424008. Rey Alfonso-II-de-Portugal,** born in Rey 1211-1223. He was the son of **576848016. Rey Sancho-I-de-Portugal** and **576848017. Dulce de-Aragón**. He married **288424009. Urraca de-Castilla**.

**288424009. Urraca de-Castilla** She was the daughter of **144211974. Rey Alfonso-VIII-El-Noble-de-Castilla** and **144211975. Leonor de-Inglaterra-Plantagenet**.

Child of Rey Alfonso-II-de-Portugal and Urraca de-Castilla is:
144212004 i. Rey Alfonso-III-de-Portugal, born in 1245-1279; married Beatríz de-Castilla-hn.

**288424048. Rey Pedro-II-de-Aragón-I-de-Cataluña,** born in Rey 1196-1213 coronado en el 1204por papa Inocencio. He was the son of **576848096. Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón** and **576848097. Sancha de-Castilla**. He married **288424049. María Montpellier**.

**288424049. María Montpellier**

More About Rey Pedro-II-de-Aragón-I-de-Cataluña:
Burial: El católico

Child of Rey Pedro-II-de-Aragón-I-de-Cataluña and María Montpellier is:
144212024 i. Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón, born in Rey 1213-1276; died 1276 in Valencia; married (1) Leonor de-Castilla 1221; married (2) Violante de-Hungría 1236.

**288424050. Rey Andrés-II-de-Hungría,** born in Rey Cruzado 1217 Rey 1205-1235. He was the son of **576848100. Rey Bella-III-de-Hungría**.

Child of Rey Andrés-II-de-Hungría is:
144212025 i. Violante de-Hungría, married Rey Jaime-I-de-Aragón 1236.

**288424052. Emperadeor Federico-II-de Alemania,** born in Emp 1196-1250. He was the son of **576848104. Emperador Enrique-IV-de-Alemania** and **576848105. Constanza de-Sicilia**. He married **288424053. Condesa Luuria**.

**288424053. Condesa Luuria**

Child of Emperadeor Alemania and Condesa Luuria is:
144212026 i. Rey Manfredo-de-Sicilia-y-Nápoles-hn, born 1233; died 1266.

**411041792. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **822083584. Fávila Peláez-Duque-de-Estrada** and **822083585. Toda Sanchez-de-Rojas**. He married **411041793. María de-Aguilar-y-Castillo-de-Saturde**.

**411041793. María de-Aguilar-y-Castillo-de-Saturde,** born in Sra casa de Aguilar desc. Reyes León.

Child of Juan Duque-de-Estrada and María de-Aguilar-y-Castillo-de-Saturde is:

205520896 i. Juan Duque-de-Estrada, married María de-Butrón-y-Muxica.

*Generation No. 30*

**576847872. Rodrigo Núñez-de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España; died 1086 in Batalla de Sacralias. He was the son of **1153695744. Nuño Rodríguez-de-Guzmán** and **1153695745. Ximena**. He married **576847873. Elvira Núñez** Unknown in España.

**576847873. Elvira Núñez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **1153695746. Conde Diego Núñez**.

Child of Rodrigo Núñez-de-Guzmán and Elvira Núñez is:

288423936 i. Alvar Núñez-Ruiz, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Elvira de-Manzanedo Unknown in España.

**576847874. Gonzalo Gómez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Gonzalo Gómez is:

288423937 i. Elvira de-Manzanedo, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Alvar Núñez-Ruiz Unknown in España.

**576847888. Raimundo de-Borgoña** He married **576847889. Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León**.

**576847889. Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León,** born in Reina 1109-1126; died 8 Marzo 1125/26 in Saldaña. She was the daughter of **1153695778. Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla** and **1153695779. Constanza de-Borgoña**.

Child of Raimundo de-Borgoña and Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León is:

288423944 i. Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador, born 1104 in Rey 1126-1157; married Riquilda de-Polonia.

**576847890. Rey Lisandro-II-de-Polonia,** born 1104; died 1159. He was the son of **1153695780. Rey Boleslao-III-de-Polonia**.

More About Rey Lisandro-II-de-Polonia:
Burial: Grán Duque de Lituania

Child of Rey Lisandro-II-de-Polonia is:

288423945 i. Riquilda de-Polonia, married Rey Alfonso-VII-de-Castilla-el-Emperador.

**576847898. Rey García-Ramírez-IV-de-Navarra,** born in Rey 1134-1150. He was the son of **1153695796. Infante-Don-Ramiro Sánchez** and **1153695797. Elvira o Cristina Díaz-de-Vivar**. He married **576847899. Margarita de-Alperche**.

**576847899. Margarita de-Alperche**

Child of Rey García-Ramírez-IV-de-Navarra and Margarita de-Alperche is:

288423949 i. Blanca De-Navarra, married Rey Sancho-III-el-Deseado-de-Castilla-y-León.

**576847900. Conde Godofredo-de-Anjou** He married **576847901. Matilde-de-Inglaterra**.

**576847901. Matilde-de-Inglaterra** She was the daughter of **1153695802. Rey Enrique-I-de-Inglaterra** and **1153695803. Matilda de-Escocia**.

Child of Conde Godofredo-de-Anjou and Matilde-de-Inglaterra is:

288423950 i. Rey Enrique-II-de-Inglaterra, born in Rey 1154-1189; married Leonor de-Aquitania.

**576847902. Duque Guillermo-X-de-Aquitania**

Child of Duque Guillermo-X-de-Aquitania is:

288423951 i. Leonor de-Aquitania, born 1122; died 1204; married Rey Enrique-II-de-Inglaterra.

**576848016. Rey Sancho-I-de-Portugal,** born in Rey 1185-1211. He was the son of **1153696032. Rey Alfonso-I-Henriquez-de-Portugal** and **1153696033. Matilde**. He married **576848017. Dulce de-Aragón**.

**576848017. Dulce de-Aragón** She was the daughter of **576848096. Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón** and **576848097. Sancha de-Castilla**.

Child of Rey Sancho-I-de-Portugal and Dulce de-Aragón is:

288424008 i. Rey Alfonso-II-de-Portugal, born in Rey 1211-1223; married Urraca de-Castilla.

**576848096. Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón,** born 1152 in Rey 1162-1196. He was the son of **1153696192. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona** and **1153696193. Reina Petronila-de-Aragón**. He married **576848097. Sancha de-Castilla**.

**576848097. Sancha de-Castilla**

More About Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón:
Burial: Conde de Barcelona

Children of Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón and Sancha de-Castilla are:

i. Dulce de-Aragón, married Rey Sancho-I-de-Portugal; born in Rey 1185-1211.

288424048 ii. Rey Pedro-II-de-Aragón-I-de-Cataluña, born in Rey 1196-1213 coronado en el 1204por papa Inocencio; married María Montpellier.

iii. Conde Alfonso-de-Provenza

iv. Fernando de-Aragón

**576848100. Rey Bella-III-de-Hungría**

Child of Rey Bella-III-de-Hungría is:

288424050 i. Rey Andrés-II-de-Hungría, born in Rey Cruzado 1217 Rey 1205-1235.

**576848104. Emperador Enrique-IV-de-Alemania,** born 1165; died 1197. He was the son of **1153696208. Emperador Federico-I-de-Alemania**. He married **576848105. Constanza de-Sicilia**.

**576848105. Constanza de-Sicilia** She was the daughter of **1153696210. Rey Roger-de-Sicilia** and **1153696211. Princesa Bizantina**.

Child of Emperador Enrique-IV-de-Alemania and Constanza de-Sicilia is:

288424052 i. Emperadeor Federico-II-de Alemania, born in Emp 1196-1250; married Condesa Luuria.

**822083584. Fávila Peláez-Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **1644167168. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** and **1644167169. Elena o Blanca de-Cantabria-o-Catalfrán**. He married **822083585. Toda Sanchez-de-Rojas**.

**822083585. Toda Sanchez-de-Rojas,** born in Casa de Poza.

Child of Fávila Peláez-Duque-de-Estrada and Toda Sanchez-de-Rojas is:

411041792 i. Juan Duque-de-Estrada, married María de-Aguilar-y-Castillo-de-Saturde.

*Generation No. 31*

**1153695744. Nuño Rodríguez-de-Guzmán,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **2307391488. Nuño Núñez-Conde-de-Amaya**. He married **1153695745. Ximena** Unknown in España.

**1153695745. Ximena,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **2307391490. Infante Ordoño de León** and **2307391491. Franilda**.

Child of Nuño Rodríguez-de-Guzmán and Ximena is:

576847872 i. Rodrigo Núñez-de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España; died 1086 in Batalla de Sacralias; married Elvira Núñez Unknown in España.

**1153695746. Conde Diego Núñez,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Conde Diego Núñez is:

576847873 i. Elvira Núñez, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Rodrigo Núñez-de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**1153695778. Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla,** born in Rey 1072-1109. He was the son of **2307391556. Rey Fernando-I-el-Magno-de-Castilla-y-León** and **2307391557. Reina Sancha-de-León**. He married **1153695779. Constanza de-Borgoña**.

**1153695779. Constanza de-Borgoña**

More About Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla:
Burial: El Bravo

Children of Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla and Constanza de-Borgoña are:

i. Sancho

576847889 ii. Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León, born in Reina 1109-1126; died 8 Marzo 1125/26 in Saldaña; married (1) Raimundo de-Borgoña; married (2) Rey Alfonso-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra Octubre 1109.

**1153695780. Rey Boleslao-III-de-Polonia,** died 1139.

Child of Rey Boleslao-III-de-Polonia is:

576847890 i. Rey Lisandro-II-de-Polonia, born 1104; died 1159.

**1153695796. Infante-Don-Ramiro Sánchez,** born in o hijo de un Sr de Monzón?. He was the son of **2307391592. Sancho**. He married **1153695797. Elvira o Cristina Díaz-de-Vivar**.

**1153695797. Elvira o Cristina Díaz-de-Vivar** She was the daughter of **2307391594. Rui Rodrigo Díaz-de-Vivar-El-CID-CAMPEADOR** and **2307391595. Jimena Díaz**.

Child of Infante-Don-Ramiro Sánchez and Elvira Díaz-de-Vivar is:

576847898 i. Rey García-Ramírez-IV-de-Navarra, born in Rey 1134-1150; married Margarita de-Alperche.

**1153695802. Rey Enrique-I-de-Inglaterra,** born in Rey 1100-1135. He was the son of **2307391604. Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn** and **2307391605. Matilde de-Flandes**. He married **1153695803. Matilda de-Escocia**.

**1153695803. Matilda de-Escocia** She was the daughter of **2307391606. Rey Malcom-III-de-Escocia** and **2307391607. Santa Margarita**.

Child of Rey Enrique-I-de-Inglaterra and Matilda de-Escocia is:

576847901 i. Matilde-de-Inglaterra, married Conde Godofredo-de-Anjou.

**1153696032. Rey Alfonso-I-Henriquez-de-Portugal,** born in Rey 1139. He was the son of **2307392064. Conde Enrique-de-Borgoña-y-de-Portugal** and **2307392065. Teresa de-Castilla-hn**. He married **1153696033. Matilde**.

**1153696033. Matilde** She was the daughter of **2307392066. Conde Amadeo-II-de-Mayriene**.

Child of Rey Alfonso-I-Henriquez-de-Portugal and Matilde is:

576848016 i. Rey Sancho-I-de-Portugal, born in Rey 1185-1211; married Dulce de-Aragón.

**1153696192. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona,** born 1115 in Barcelona, Conde 1131-1162; died 1162. He was the son of **2307392384. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona** and **2307392385. Dulce de-Provenza**. He married **1153696193. Reina Petronila-de-Aragón** 1150 in Prometidos desde 1137.

**1153696193. Reina Petronila-de-Aragón,** born 1135 in Reina 1137-1162; died 1172. She was the daughter of **2307392386. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Aragón** and **2307392387. Inés de-Poitiers**.

More About Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Santo Príncipe de Aragón cuñado de Alfonso VII?

Children of Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona and Reina Petronila-de-Aragón are:

576848096 i. Rey Alfonso-II-Ramón-el-Casto-de-Aragón, born 1152 in Rey 1162-1196; married Sancha de-Castilla.

ii. Pedro
iii. Sancho
iv. Dulcia
v. Leonor

**1153696208. Emperador Federico-I-de-Alemania,** born in 1152-1190. He was the son of **2307392416. Duque Federico-el-Tuerto-de-Suabia** and **2307392417. Judith de-Baviera**.

More About Emperador Federico-I-de-Alemania:
Burial: Barbarroja

Child of Emperador Federico-I-de-Alemania is:

576848104 i. Emperador Enrique-IV-de-Alemania, born 1165; died 1197; married Constanza de-Sicilia.

**1153696210. Rey Roger-de-Sicilia** He married **1153696211. Princesa Bizantina**.

**1153696211. Princesa Bizantina**

Child of Rey Roger-de-Sicilia and Princesa Bizantina is:
576848105 i. Constanza de-Sicilia, married Emperador Enrique-IV-de-Alemania.

**1644167168. Juan Duque-de-Estrada** He was the son of **3288334336. Gutierre Ossorio-Duque-de-Estrada** and **3288334337. Urraca Flórez**. He married **1644167169. Elena o Blanca de-Cantabria-o-Catalfrán** in 3 hijos y una mujer.

**1644167169. Elena o Blanca de-Cantabria-o-Catalfrán**

Child of Juan Duque-de-Estrada and Elena de-Cantabria-o-Catalfrán is:
822083584 i. Fávila Peláez-Duque-de-Estrada, married Toda Sanchez-de-Rojas.

*Generation No. 32*

**2307391488. Nuño Núñez-Conde-de-Amaya,** born Unknown in España vivió 954; died in Roa, Burgos, España. He was the son of **4614782976. Don Nuño-de-Asturias**.

Child of Nuño Núñez-Conde-de-Amaya is:
1153695744 i. Nuño Rodríguez-de-Guzmán, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Ximena Unknown in España.

**2307391490. Infante Ordoño de León,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He married **2307391491. Franilda** Unknown in España.

**2307391491. Franilda,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Infante de León and Franilda is:
1153695745 i. Ximena, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Nuño Rodríguez-de-Guzmán Unknown in España.

**2307391556. Rey Fernando-I-el-Magno-de-Castilla-y-León,** born in Rey 1037-1065. He was the son of **4614783112. Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra** and **4614783113. Elvira o Doña Mayor**. He married **2307391557. Reina Sancha-de-León**.

**2307391557. Reina Sancha-de-León,** born in 1037-1067. She was the daughter of **4614783114. Rey Alfonso-V-de-Asturias-y-León** and **4614783115. Elvira de-Melanda**.

Child of Rey Fernando-I-el-Magno-de-Castilla-y-León and Reina Sancha-de-León is:

1153695778 i. Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla, born in Rey 1072-1109; married (2) Constanza de-Borgoña.

**2307391592. Sancho** He was the son of **4614783184. Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra**.

Child of Sancho is:

1153695796 i. Infante-Don-Ramiro Sánchez, born in o hijo de un Sr de Monzón?; married Elvira o Cristina Díaz-de-Vivar.

**2307391594. Rui Rodrigo Díaz-de-Vivar-El-CID-CAMPEADOR** He was the son of **4614783188. Diego Laínes** and **4614783189. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias**. He married **2307391595. Jimena Díaz** 1074.

**2307391595. Jimena Díaz**

More About Rui Rodrigo Díaz-de-Vivar-El-CID-CAMPEADOR:
Burial: Se crió con el infante dn Sancho II

More About Jimena Díaz:
Burial: Bis nieta de Alfonso V de Asturias

Children of Rui Díaz-de-Vivar-El-CID-CAMPEADOR and Jimena Díaz are:

i. María, married Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona; born 1080 in Conde 1196-1131.

More About Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Grande

1153695797 ii. Elvira o Cristina Díaz-de-Vivar, married Infante-Don-Ramiro Sánchez.

**2307391604. Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn** He was the son of **4614783208. Duque Roberto-de-Normandía** and **4614783209. Arleta hija-de-un-Windsor-de-Falaise**. He married **2307391605. Matilde de-Flandes**.

**2307391605. Matilde de-Flandes** She was the daughter of **4614783210. Conde Balduino-de-Flandes** and **4614783211. Desc de Alfredo-el-Grande-y-Carlomagno**.

More About Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn:
Burial: duque de Normandía

Child of Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn and Matilde de-Flandes is:

1153695802 i. Rey Enrique-I-de-Inglaterra, born in Rey 1100-1135; married Matilda de-Escocia.

**2307391606. Rey Malcom-III-de-Escocia** He was the son of **4614783212. Eduardo Attheling-de-Escocia** and **4614783213. Agata**. He married **2307391607. Santa Margarita**.

**2307391607. Santa Margarita**

Child of Rey Malcom-III-de-Escocia and Santa Margarita is:

1153695803 i. Matilda de-Escocia, married Rey Enrique-I-de-Inglaterra.

**2307392064. Conde Enrique-de-Borgoña-y-de-Portugal,** born in Lorena,Conde 1093-1112. He married **2307392065. Teresa de-Castilla-hn**.

**2307392065. Teresa de-Castilla-hn** She was the daughter of **1153695778. Rey Alfonso-VI-de-Castilla**.

More About Teresa de-Castilla-hn:
Burial: Nace Reino Portugal por Dote de Teresa

Child of Conde Enrique-de-Borgoña-y-de-Portugal and Teresa de-Castilla-hn is:

1153696032 i. Rey Alfonso-I-Henriquez-de-Portugal, born in Rey 1139; married Matilde.

**2307392066. Conde Amadeo-II-de-Mayriene**

Child of Conde Amadeo-II-de-Mayriene is:

1153696033 i. Matilde, married Rey Alfonso-I-Henriquez-de-Portugal.

**2307392384. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona,** born 1080 in Conde 1196-1131. He was the son of **4614784768. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona** and **4614784769. Mafalda de-Sicilia**. He married **2307392385. Dulce de-Provenza**.

**2307392385. Dulce de-Provenza** She was the daughter of **4614784770. Conde Guisberto-de-Provenza** and **4614784771. Condesa-Guisberga-de-Provenza**.

More About Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Grande

Children of Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona and Dulce de-Provenza are:

1153696192 i. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona, born 1115 in Barcelona, Conde 1131-1162; died 1162; married Reina Petronila-de-Aragón 1150 in Prometidos desde 1137.
ii. Conde Berenguer-de-Provenza
iii. Bernardo
iv. 4 hijas

**2307392386. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Aragón,** born in Rey 1134-1137. He was the son of **4614784772. Rey Sancho-Ramírez-V-de-Aragón-y-Navarra** and **4614784773. Condesa Felicia-de-Rinci-de-Urgel**. He married **2307392387. Inés de-Poitiers**.

**2307392387. Inés de-Poitiers**

More About Rey Ramiro-II-de-Aragón:
Burial: El Monje,fue Benedictino

Child of Rey Ramiro-II-de-Aragón and Inés de-Poitiers is:
1153696193 i. Reina Petronila-de-Aragón, born 1135 in Reina 1137-1162; died 1172; married Conde Ramón-Berenguer-IV-de-Barcelona 1150 in Prometidos desde 1137.

**2307392416. Duque Federico-el-Tuerto-de-Suabia,** born in Casa de los Hohenstausen 1079-1105. He was the son of **4614784832. Duque Federico-de-Hohenstansen-Suabia** and **4614784833. Inés**. He married **2307392417. Judith de-Baviera**.

**2307392417. Judith de-Baviera** She was the daughter of **4614784834. Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera** and **4614784835. Inés de-Guyena**.

Child of Duque Federico-el-Tuerto-de-Suabia and Judith de-Baviera is:
1153696208 i. Emperador Federico-I-de-Alemania, born in 1152-1190.

**3288334336. Gutierre Ossorio-Duque-de-Estrada,** born in Vivió año 992. He was the son of **6576668672. Osores Duque-de-Estrada** and **6576668673. Aragónica**. He married **3288334337. Urraca Flórez**.

**3288334337. Urraca Flórez,** born in Parienta del Rey Alfonso VIII.

Child of Gutierre Ossorio-Duque-de-Estrada and Urraca Flórez is:
1644167168 i. Juan Duque-de-Estrada, married Elena o Blanca de-Cantabria-o-Catalfrán in 3 hijos y una mujer.

*Generation No. 33*

**4614782976. Don Nuño-de-Asturias,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **9229565952. Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León** and **9229565953. Reina María-o-Munia**.

Child of Don Nuño-de-Asturias is:

2307391488 i. Nuño Núñez-Conde-de-Amaya, born Unknown in España vivió 954; died in Roa, Burgos, España.

**4614783112. Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra,** born in El Mayor El Grande Rey 1004-1035. He was the son of **4614783184. Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra** and **9229566225. Endegroto Galíndez**. He married **4614783113. Elvira o Doña Mayor**.

**4614783113. Elvira o Doña Mayor** She was the daughter of **9229566226. Conde Sancho-García-de-Castilla**.

Children of Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra and Elvira Mayor are:

2307391556 i. Rey Fernando-I-el-Magno-de-Castilla-y-León, born in Rey 1037-1065; married Reina Sancha-de-León.

ii. Rey García-III-de-Navarra

iii. Rey Gonzalo-de-Sobrarbe-y-Ribarorza

iv. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra-hn, born in Rey 1035-1063; married Ermesinda Ciberga-de-Bigorra.

**4614783114. Rey Alfonso-V-de-Asturias-y-León,** born in El Noble Rey de Castilla 999-1027. He was the son of **9229566228. Rey Bermudo-II-de-Asturias-y-León** and **9229566229. Elvira**. He married **4614783115. Elvira de-Melanda**.

**4614783115. Elvira de-Melanda**

Children of Rey Alfonso-V-de-Asturias-y-León and Elvira de-Melanda are:

2307391557 i. Reina Sancha-de-León, born in 1037-1067; married (1) Rey Fernando-I-el-Magno-de-Castilla-y-León; met (2) Conde García-Sánchez-de-Castilla.

ii. Rey Bermudo-III-de-Asturias-y-León, married (1) Teresa o Doña Jimena; married (2) Jimena Teresa o Urraca.

**4614783184. Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra,** born in Rey 994-1004. He was the son of **9229566368. Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón** and **9229566369. Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández**.

More About Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra:
Burial: El Trémulo o el Temblón

Child of Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra is:

2307391592 i. Sancho.

**4614783188. Diego Laínes** He was the son of **9229566376. Flabio o Laín Unidesalves-Caín-Calvo** and **9229566377. Teresa Núñez-Bella**. He married **4614783189. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias**.

**4614783189. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias** She was the daughter of **9229566378. Rodrigo Alvarez-de-Asturias** and **9229566379. Gontroda Gutiérrez**.

Child of Diego Laínes and Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias is:
2307391594 i. Rui Rodrigo Díaz-de-Vivar-El-CID-CAMPEADOR, married Jimena Díaz 1074.

**4614783208. Duque Roberto-de-Normandía** He married **4614783209. Arleta hija-de-un-Windsor-de-Falaise**.

**4614783209. Arleta hija-de-un-Windsor-de-Falaise**

Child of Duque Roberto-de-Normandía and Arleta hija-de-un-Windsor-de-Falaise is:
2307391604 i. Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn, married Matilde de-Flandes.

**4614783210. Conde Balduino-de-Flandes** He married **4614783211. Desc de Alfredo-el-Grande-y-Carlomagno**.

**4614783211. Desc de Alfredo-el-Grande-y-Carlomagno**

Child of Conde Balduino-de-Flandes and Desc de Alfredo-el-Grande-y-Carlomagno is:
2307391605 i. Matilde de-Flandes, married Rey Guillermo-I-de-Inglaterra-El-Conquistador-hn.

**4614783212. Eduardo Attheling-de-Escocia** He was the son of **9229566424. Rey Edmundo-Ironside-de-Escocia** and **9229566425. Ealdgyth**. He married **4614783213. Agata**.

**4614783213. Agata**

Child of Eduardo Attheling-de-Escocia and Agata is:
2307391606 i. Rey Malcom-III-de-Escocia, married Santa Margarita.

**4614784768. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona,** born in Conde 1076-1082; died 1082 in Asesinado por su hermano Berenguer Ramón. He was the son of **9229569536. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona** and **9229569537. Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche**. He married **4614784769. Mafalda de-Sicilia**.

**4614784769. Mafalda de-Sicilia** She was the daughter of **9229569538. Prícipe Roberto-Guiscardo-de-Sicilia**.

More About Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona:
Burial: Cabeza de Estopa

Child of Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona and Mafalda de-Sicilia is:

2307392384 i. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona, born 1080 in Conde 1196-1131; married (1) Dulce de-Provenza; married (2) María.

**4614784770. Conde Guisberto-de-Provenza** He married **4614784771. Condesa-Guisberga-de-Provenza**.

**4614784771. Condesa-Guisberga-de-Provenza**

Child of Conde Guisberto-de-Provenza and Condesa-Guisberga-de-Provenza is:

2307392385 i. Dulce de-Provenza, married Conde Ramón-Berenguer-III-de-Barcelona.

**4614784772. Rey Sancho-Ramírez-V-de-Aragón-y-Navarra,** born in Rey de Argón1063-1094 de Navarra desde 1076; died 1094 in Batalla de Huesca. He was the son of **9229569544. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra-hn** and **9229569545. Ermesinda Ciberga-de-Bigorra**. He married **4614784773. Condesa Felicia-de-Rinci-de-Urgel**.

**4614784773. Condesa Felicia-de-Rinci-de-Urgel**

Children of Rey Sancho-Ramírez-V-de-Aragón-y-Navarra and Condesa Felicia-de-Rinci-de-Urgel are:

i. Rey Pedro-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra, born in Rey 1094-1104 aliado del Cid.

ii. Rey Alfonso-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra, born in Rey 1104-1134; died 1134; married Reina Urraca-de-Castilla-y-León Octubre 1109; born in Reina 1109-1126; died 8 Marzo 1125/26 in Saldaña.

More About Rey Alfonso-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra:
Burial: El Batallador "Emperador"o Rey Castilla,León y Toledo

2307392386 iii. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Aragón, born in Rey 1134-1137; married Inés de-Poitiers.

**4614784832. Duque Federico-de-Hohenstansen-Suabia** He was the son of **9229569664. Federico de Buren** and **9229569665. Ildegarda de Suabia**. He married **4614784833. Inés**.

**4614784833. Inés** She was the daughter of **9229569666. Rey Enique-IV**.

Child of Duque Federico-de-Hohenstansen-Suabia and Inés is:

2307392416 i. Duque Federico-el-Tuerto-de-Suabia, born in Casa de los Hohenstausen 1079-1105; married Judith de-Baviera.

**4614784834. Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera,** born 1017; died 1066. He was the son of **9229569668. Emperador Conrado-II-de-Baviera**. He married **4614784835. Inés de-Guyena**.

**4614784835. Inés de-Guyena** She was the daughter of **9229569670. Duque Guillermo-de-Guyena**.

More About Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera:
Burial: El Negro, El Sobervio

Child of Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera and Inés de-Guyena is:
2307392417 i. Judith de-Baviera, married Duque Federico-el-Tuerto-de-Suabia.

**6576668672. Osores Duque-de-Estrada,** died 935. He was the son of **13153337344. Sancho Duque-de-Estrada-y-Santillana** and **13153337345. Eneca o-Iñigo**. He married **6576668673. Aragónica** in Castillo Sn vicente de Barquera12 hijos,7 hijas.

**6576668673. Aragónica** She was the daughter of **13153337346. Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias** and **13153337347. Jimena de-Navarra**.

Child of Osores Duque-de-Estrada and Aragónica is:
3288334336 i. Gutierre Ossorio-Duque-de-Estrada, born in Vivió año 992; married Urraca Flórez.

*Generation No. 34*

**9229565952. Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León,** born Unknown in Asturias Rey 850-866; died Unknown in Oviedo. He was the son of **18459131904. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Asturias** and **18459131905. Paterna**. He married **9229565953. Reina María-o-Munia** Unknown in Asturias.

**9229565953. Reina María-o-Munia,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Asturias.

More About Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León:
Fact 1: Reino de 850 a 866.

Children of Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León and Reina María-o-Munia are:

i. Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias, born Unknown in Rey 866-910; died Unknown; married Jimena de-Navarra.

   More About Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias:
   Burial: Rey Astur

ii. Bermundo de-Asturias, born Unknown; died Unknown.

4614782976 iii. Don Nuño-de-Asturias, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

iv. Odoario de-Asturias, born Unknown; died Unknown.

v. Fruela de-Asturias, born Unknown.

**4614783184. Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra,** born in Rey 994-1004. He was the son of **9229566368. Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón** and **9229566369. Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández**. He married **9229566225. Endegroto Galíndez**.

**9229566225. Endegroto Galíndez**

More About Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra:
Burial: El Trémulo o el Temblón

Child of Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra and Endegroto Galíndez is:

4614783112 i. Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra, born in El Mayor El Grande Rey 1004-1035; married Elvira o Doña Mayor.

**9229566226. Conde Sancho-García-de-Castilla,** born in Conde 995-1022. He was the son of **18459132452. Conde García-Fernández-de-Castilla** and **18459132453. Sancha Ona-o-Ava**.

Children of Conde Sancho-García-de-Castilla are:

i. Conde García-Sánchez-de-Castilla, born in Conde 1022-1029; died 1029 in lo mataron cuando se iban a casar; met Reina Sancha-de-León; born in 1037-1067.
ii. Teresa o Doña Jimena, married Rey Bermudo-III-de-Asturias-y-León.

4614783113 iii. Elvira o Doña Mayor, married Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra.

**9229566228. Rey Bermudo-II-de-Asturias-y-León,** born in El Gotoso Rey 984-999. He was the son of **18459132456. Rey Ordoño-III-de-Asturias-y-León** and **18459132457. Elvira**. He married **9229566229. Elvira**.

**9229566229. Elvira** She was the daughter of **18459132452. Conde García-Fernández-de-Castilla** and **18459132453. Sancha Ona-o-Ava**.

Child of Rey Bermudo-II-de-Asturias-y-León and Elvira is:

4614783114 i. Rey Alfonso-V-de-Asturias-y-León, born in El Noble Rey de Castilla 999-1027; married Elvira de-Melanda.

**9229566368. Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón,** born in Rey 970-994. He was the son of **18459132736. Rey García-Sánchez-I-de-Navarra** and **18459132737. Andregoto Galíndez**. He married **9229566369. Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández**.

**9229566369. Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández** She was the daughter of **18459132738. Primer Conde Fernán-González-de-Castilla** and **18459132739. Urraca o Sancha de-Navarra**.

Child of Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón and Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández is:

4614783184 i. Rey García-Sánchez-II-de-Navarra, born in Rey 994-1004; married (1) Endegroto Galíndez..

**9229566376. Flabio o Laín Unidesalves-Caín-Calvo** He married **9229566377. Teresa Núñez-Bella**.

**9229566377. Teresa Núñez-Bella**

Child of Flabio Unidesalves-Caín-Calvo and Teresa Núñez-Bella is:
4614783188 i. Diego Laínes, married Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias.

**9229566378. Rodrigo Alvarez-de-Asturias** He was the son of **18459132756. Albar Ordoñez-del-Pino-de-Ayer**. He married **9229566379. Gontroda Gutiérrez**.

**9229566379. Gontroda Gutiérrez**

Child of Rodrigo Alvarez-de-Asturias and Gontroda Gutiérrez is:
4614783189 i. Teresa Rodríguez-de-Asturias, married Diego Laínes.

**9229566424. Rey Edmundo-Ironside-de-Escocia** He was the son of **18459132848. Rey Ethelred-II-de-Escocia** and **18459132849. Elfleda**. He married **9229566425. Ealdgyth**.

**9229566425. Ealdgyth**

Child of Rey Edmundo-Ironside-de-Escocia and Ealdgyth is:
4614783212 i. Eduardo Attheling-de-Escocia, married Agata.

**9229569536. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona,** born in Conde 1035-1076. He was the son of **18459139072. Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona** and **18459139073. Sancha**. He married **9229569537. Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche**.

**9229569537. Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche** She was the daughter of **18459139074. Condes de-Marche**.

More About Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Viejo

Children of Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona and Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche are:
4614784768 i. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona, born in Conde 1076-1082; died 1082 in Asesinado por su hermano Berenguer Ramón; married Mafalda de-Sicilia.
ii. Conde Berenguer-Ramón-II-de-Barcelona, born in Conde 1076-1082 con su hno, 1082-1096 solo; died in destronado murió en Tierra Santa.

More About Conde Berenguer-Ramón-II-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Fraticida asesinó el hermano

**9229569538. Prícipe Roberto-Guiscardo-de-Sicilia**

Child of Prícipe Roberto-Guiscardo-de-Sicilia is:
4614784769 i. Mafalda de-Sicilia, married Conde Ramón-Berenguer-II-de-Barcelona.

**9229569544. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra-hn,** born in Rey 1035-1063. He was the son of **4614783112. Rey Sancho-Garcés-III-de-Navarra** and **4614783113. Elvira o Doña Mayor**. He married **9229569545. Ermesinda Ciberga-de-Bigorra**.

**9229569545. Ermesinda Ciberga-de-Bigorra**

Child of Rey Ramiro-I-de-Aragón-y-Navarra-hn and Ermesinda Ciberga-de-Bigorra is:
4614784772 i. Rey Sancho-Ramírez-V-de-Aragón-y-Navarra, born in Rey de Argón1063-1094 de Navarra desde 1076; died 1094 in Batalla de Huesca; married Condesa Felicia-de-Rinci-de-Urgel.

**9229569664. Federico de Buren** He married **9229569665. Ildegarda de Suabia** 1040.

**9229569665. Ildegarda de Suabia** She was the daughter of **18459139330. Duque Otón-II-de-Suabia**.

Child of Federico de Buren and Ildegarda de Suabia is:
4614784832 i. Duque Federico-de-Hohenstansen-Suabia, married Inés.

**9229569666. Rey Enique-IV**

Child of Rey Enique-IV is:
4614784833 i. Inés, married Duque Federico-de-Hohenstansen-Suabia.

**9229569668. Emperador Conrado-II-de-Baviera**

Child of Emperador Conrado-II-de-Baviera is:
4614784834 i. Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera, born 1017; died 1066; married Inés de-Guyena.

**9229569670. Duque Guillermo-de-Guyena**

Child of Duque Guillermo-de-Guyena is:

4614784835 i. Inés de-Guyena, married Emperador Enrique-III-de-Baviera.

**13153337344. Sancho Duque-de-Estrada-y-Santillana,** died 870. He was the son of **26306674688. Otón Duque-de-Estrada-y-Bravante** and **26306674689. Sancha Ossores**. He married **13153337345. Eneca o-Iñigo** in 7 hijo y 4 hijas.

**13153337345. Eneca o-Iñigo,** born 870. She was the daughter of **26306674690. Vinerano**.

Child of Sancho Duque-de-Estrada-y-Santillana and Eneca o-Iñigo is:

6576668672 i. Osores Duque-de-Estrada, died 935; married Aragónica in Castillo Sn vicente de Barquera12 hijos,7 hijas.

**13153337346. Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias,** born Unknown in Rey 866-910; died Unknown. He was the son of **9229565952. Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León** and **9229565953. Reina María-o-Munia**. He married **13153337347. Jimena de-Navarra**.

**13153337347. Jimena de-Navarra**

More About Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias:
Burial: Rey Astur

Children of Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias and Jimena de-Navarra are:

6576668673 i. Aragónica, married Osores Duque-de-Estrada in Castillo Sn vicente de Barquera12 hijos,7 hijas.

ii. Rey García-I-de-Asturias, born in Rey 910-914.

iii. Rey Ordoño-II-de-Asturias-y-León, born in Rey 910-924; married Munia Elvira.

iv. Rey Fruela-II-de-Asturias-y-León, born in Rey 910-925.

*Generation No. 35*

**18459131904. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Asturias,** born Bef. 771 in Asturias Rey 842-850; died 850 in Oviedo, España. He was the son of **36918263808. Rey Bermundo-I-El Diácono-de-Asturias-y-León** and **36918263809. Numila de-Navarra**. He married **18459131905. Paterna** Unknown in España.

**18459131905. Paterna,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

Child of Rey Ramiro-I-de-Asturias and Paterna is:

9229565952 i. Rey Ordoño-I-de-Asturias-y-León, born Unknown in Asturias Rey 850-866; died Unknown in Oviedo; married Reina María-o-Munia Unknown in Asturias.

**18459132452. Conde García-Fernández-de-Castilla,** born in Conde 970-995; died 995. He was the son of **36918264904. Conde Fernán González-de-Castilla**. He married **18459132453. Sancha Ona-o-Ava**.

**18459132453. Sancha Ona-o-Ava**

Children of Conde García-Fernández-de-Castilla and Sancha Ona-o-Ava are:

9229566229 i. Elvira, married Rey Bermudo-II-de-Asturias-y-León.

9229566226 ii. Conde Sancho-García-de-Castilla, born in Conde 995-1022.

**18459132456. Rey Ordoño-III-de-Asturias-y-León,** born in Rey 950-955. He was the son of **36918264912. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Asturias-y-León**. He married **18459132457. Elvira**.

**18459132457. Elvira**

Child of Rey Ordoño-III-de-Asturias-y-León and Elvira is:

9229566228 i. Rey Bermudo-II-de-Asturias-y-León, born in El Gotoso Rey 984-999; married Elvira.

**18459132736. Rey García-Sánchez-I-de-Navarra,** born in Rey 925-970. He was the son of **36918265472. Rey Sancho-Garcés-I-el-Grande-de-Navarra** and **36918265473. Toda Aznar-La-Tota**. He married **18459132737. Andregoto Galíndez**.

**18459132737. Andregoto Galíndez** She was the daughter of **36918265474. Conde Galindo-Aznáres-de-Aragón** and **36918265475. Sancha**.

Child of Rey García-Sánchez-I-de-Navarra and Andregoto Galíndez is:

9229566368 i. Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón, born in Rey 970-994; married Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández.

**18459132738. Primer Conde Fernán-González-de-Castilla,** born in Conde 923-970. He was the son of **36918265476. Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Castilla**. He married **18459132739. Urraca o Sancha de-Navarra**.

**18459132739. Urraca o Sancha de-Navarra** She was the daughter of **36918265472. Rey Sancho-Garcés-I-el-Grande-de-Navarra** and **36918265473. Toda Aznar-La-Tota**.

Children of Primer Fernán-González-de-Castilla and Urraca de-Navarra are:

9229566369 i. Urraca de-Castilla-Fernández, married Rey Sancho-Garcés-II-Abarca-de-Navarra-y-Aragón.

**18459132756. Albar Ordoñez-del-Pino-de-Ayer** He was the son of **36918265512. Ordoño** and **36918265513. Cristina**.

Child of Albar Ordoñez-del-Pino-de-Ayer is:
9229566378 i. Rodrigo Alvarez-de-Asturias, married Gontroda Gutiérrez.

**18459132848. Rey Ethelred-II-de-Escocia** He was the son of **36918265696. Edgar de-Escocia** and **36918265697. Elfrida**. He married **18459132849. Elfleda**.

**18459132849. Elfleda**

Child of Rey Ethelred-II-de-Escocia and Elfleda is:
9229566424 i. Rey Edmundo-Ironside-de-Escocia, married Ealdgyth.

**18459139072. Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona,** born in 1018-1035. He was the son of **36918278144. Conde Ramón-Borrell-III-de-Barcelona** and **36918278145. Ermesinda de-Carcasona**. He married **18459139073. Sancha**.

**18459139073. Sancha** She was the daughter of **36918278146. Duque de-Gascuña**.

More About Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El curvo

Children of Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona and Sancha are:
9229569536 i. Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona, born in Conde 1035-1076; married (1) Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche; married (2) Isabel.
ii. Sanz Berenguer

**18459139074. Condes de-Marche**

Child of Condes de-Marche is:
9229569537 i. Condesa Almodis-de-la-Marche, married Conde Ramón-Berenguer-I-de-Barcelona.

**18459139330. Duque Otón-II-de-Suabia**

Child of Duque Otón-II-de-Suabia is:
9229569665 i. Ildegarda de Suabia, married Federico de Buren 1040.

**26306674688. Otón Duque-de-Estrada-y-Bravante,** born in Sirvió a Alfonso I; died 781. He was the son of **52613349376. Grimaldo Duque-de-Bravante-y-Estralén**. He married **26306674689. Sancha Ossores**.

**26306674689. Sancha Ossores,** born in Judía.

Child of Otón Duque-de-Estrada-y-Bravante and Sancha Ossores is:
13153337344 i. Sancho Duque-de-Estrada-y-Santillana, died 870; married Eneca o-Iñigo in 7 hijo y 4 hijas.

**26306674690. Vinerano,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **52613349380. Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias** and **52613349381. Ermesinda**.

More About Vinerano:
Burial: 768-774

Child of Vinerano is:
13153337345 i. Eneca o-Iñigo, born 870; married Sancho Duque-de-Estrada-y-Santillana in 7 hijo y 4 hijas.

*Generation No. 36*

**36918263808. Rey Bermundo-I-El Diácono-de-Asturias-y-León,** born Unknown in Asturias Rey 789-791; died Unknown in Asturias. He was the son of **73836527616. Fruela** and **73836527617. Nuña**. He married **36918263809. Numila de-Navarra** Unknown in Asturias.

**36918263809. Numila de-Navarra,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in Asturias.

More About Rey Bermundo-I-El Diácono-de-Asturias-y-León:
Burial: El Diácono
Fact 1: Reinó de 789 a 791

Child of Rey Diácono-de-Asturias-y-León and Numila de-Navarra is:
18459131904 i. Rey Ramiro-I-de-Asturias, born Bef. 771 in Asturias Rey 842-850; died 850 in Oviedo, España; married Paterna Unknown in España.

**36918264904. Conde Fernán González-de-Castilla,** born in Conde 929-970. He was the son of **73836529808. Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Burgos**.

Child of Conde Fernán González-de-Castilla is:
18459132452 i. Conde García-Fernández-de-Castilla, born in Conde 970-995; died 995; married Sancha Ona-o-Ava.

**36918264912. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Asturias-y-León,** born in Rey 930-950; died 951. He was the son of **73836529824. Rey Ordoño-II-de-Asturias-y-León** and **73836529825. Munia Elvira**.

Children of Rey Ramiro-II-de-Asturias-y-León are:

18459132456 i. Rey Ordoño-III-de-Asturias-y-León, born in Rey 950-955; married Elvira.

ii. Rey Sancho-I-de-Asturias-y-León, born in El Craso o el Gordo Rey 955-967; married Teresa Jimena.

**36918265472. Rey Sancho-Garcés-I-el-Grande-de-Navarra,** born in Rey 905-925 dinastía Jimena. He was the son of **73836530944. García Jiménez**. He married **36918265473. Toda Aznar-La-Tota**.

**36918265473. Toda Aznar-La-Tota**

Children of Rey Sancho-Garcés-I-el-Grande-de-Navarra and Toda Aznar-La-Tota are:

18459132736 i. Rey García-Sánchez-I-de-Navarra, born in Rey 925-970; married Andregoto Galíndez.

ii. Jimena, married Rey Alfonso-IV-el-Monje-de-Asturias-y-León; born in Rey 925-930.

18459132739 iii. Urraca o Sancha de-Navarra, married Primer Conde Fernán-González-de-Castilla.

**36918265474. Conde Galindo-Aznáres-de-Aragón** He was the son of **73836530948. Conde Aznar-de-Aragón**. He married **36918265475. Sancha**.

**36918265475. Sancha**

Children of Conde Galindo-Aznáres-de-Aragón and Sancha are:

18459132737 i. Andregoto Galíndez, married Rey García-Sánchez-I-de-Navarra.

ii. Urraca Galíndez

**36918265476. Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Castilla,** born in Burgos 899-919. He was the son of **73836530952. Nuño Núñez-Rasura-Juez-de-Castilla**.

Child of Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Castilla is:

18459132738 i. Primer Conde Fernán-González-de-Castilla, born in Conde 923-970; married Urraca o Sancha de-Navarra.

**36918265512. Ordoño** He married **36918265513. Cristina**.

**36918265513. Cristina**

Child of Ordoño and Cristina is:

18459132756 i. Albar Ordoñez-del-Pino-de-Ayer.

**36918265696. Edgar de-Escocia** He was the son of **73836531392. Edmundo-I de Escocia** and **73836531393. Elguiva**. He married **36918265697. Elfrida**.

**36918265697. Elfrida**

Child of Edgar de-Escocia and Elfrida is:

18459132848 i. Rey Ethelred-II-de-Escocia, married Elfleda.

**36918278144. Conde Ramón-Borrell-III-de-Barcelona,** born in 992-1018. He was the son of **73836556288. Conde Borrell-II-de-Barcelona** and **73836556289. Ledgarda**. He married **36918278145. Ermesinda de-Carcasona**.

**36918278145. Ermesinda de-Carcasona** She was the daughter of **73836556290. Conde Roger-I-de-Couserans-y-Carcasona**.

Child of Conde Ramón-Borrell-III-de-Barcelona and Ermesinda de-Carcasona is:

18459139072 i. Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona, born in 1018-1035; married (1) Sancha; married (2) Guisla 1027.

**36918278146. Duque de-Gascuña**

Child of Duque de-Gascuña is:

18459139073 i. Sancha, married Conde Berenguer-Ramón-I-de-Barcelona.

**52613349376. Grimaldo Duque-de-Bravante-y-Estralén,** born in Estralén, Extremadura; died 754. He was the son of **105226698752. Grimaldo** and **105226698753. Teleusunda**.

More About Grimaldo Duque-de-Bravante-y-Estralén:
Burial: huyo de su tío Carlos Martel a pelear con el Infante DnPelayo cotra los moros

Child of Grimaldo Duque-de-Bravante-y-Estralén is:

26306674688 i. Otón Duque-de-Estrada-y-Bravante, born in Sirvió a Alfonso I; died 781; married Sancha Ossores.

**52613349380. Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias,** born in España Rey 739-757; died in España. He was the son of **105226698760. Pedro Duque-de-Cantabria**. He married **52613349381. Ermesinda** Unknown in España.

**52613349381. Ermesinda,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. She was the daughter of **105226698762. Don Pelayo** and **105226698763. Caudiosa**.

More About Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias:
Fact 1: Reinó de 739 a 757

Children of Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias and Ermesinda are:

i. Rey Fruela-I-de-Asturias, born Unknown in España Rey 757-768; died Unknown in España; married Nuña o Munia Unknown in España; born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Rey Fruela-I-de-Asturias:
Burial: fundador de Oviedo
Fact 1: Reinó de 757 a 768. Duque de Cantabria

26306674690 ii. Vinerano, born Unknown; died Unknown.

iii. Adosinda, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Rey Silo-de-Asturias; born in Rey 774-785.

*Generation No. 37*

**73836527616. Fruela,** born in España; died in España. He was the son of **105226698760. Pedro Duque-de-Cantabria**. He married **73836527617. Nuña**.

**73836527617. Nuña** She was the daughter of **147673055234. Conde de-Landesindo**.

Children of Fruela and Nuña are:

i. Rey Aurelio-deAsturias, born Unknown in España Rey 768-774; died 774 in Asturias.

More About Rey Aurelio-deAsturias:
Fact 1: 768, Austurias

36918263808 ii. Rey Bermundo-I-El Diácono-de-Asturias-y-León, born Unknown in Asturias Rey 789-791; died Unknown in Asturias; married Numila de-Navarra Unknown in Asturias.

**73836529808. Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Burgos,** born in Conde 923,929 Castilla,931 Alava,Asturias,Santillana etc; died 970.

Child of Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Burgos is:

36918264904 i. Conde Fernán González-de-Castilla, born in Conde 929-970.

**73836529824. Rey Ordoño-II-de-Asturias-y-León,** born in Rey 910-924. He was the son of **13153337346. Rey Alfonso-III-el-Magno-de-Asturias** and **13153337347. Jimena de-Navarra**. He married **73836529825. Munia Elvira**.

**73836529825. Munia Elvira**

Children of Rey Ordoño-II-de-Asturias-y-León and Munia Elvira are:

i. Rey Alfonso-IV-el-Monje-de-Asturias-y-León, born in Rey 925-930; married Jimena.

36918264912 ii. Rey Ramiro-II-de-Asturias-y-León, born in Rey 930-950; died 951.

**73836530944. García Jiménez**

Child of García Jiménez is:

36918265472 i. Rey Sancho-Garcés-I-el-Grande-de-Navarra, born in Rey 905-925 dinastía Jimena; married Toda Aznar-La-Tota.

**73836530948. Conde Aznar-de-Aragón**

Child of Conde Aznar-de-Aragón is:

36918265474 i. Conde Galindo-Aznáres-de-Aragón, married Sancha.

**73836530952. Nuño Núñez-Rasura-Juez-de-Castilla** He was the son of **147673061904. Príncipe Alemán Bslchudes** and **147673061905. Sullabella**.

Child of Nuño Núñez-Rasura-Juez-de-Castilla is:

36918265476 i. Conde Gonzalo-Fernández-de-Castilla, born in Burgos 899-919.

**73836531392. Edmundo-I de Escocia** He was the son of **147673062784. Eduardo de-Escocia** and **147673062785. Elgiva**. He married **73836531393. Elguiva**.

**73836531393. Elguiva**

Child of Edmundo-I de Escocia and Elguiva is:

36918265696 i. Edgar de-Escocia, married Elfrida.

**73836556288. Conde Borrell-II-de-Barcelona,** born in 947-992. He was the son of **147673112576. Conde Suniario-de-Barcelona** and **147673112577. Condesa Riquildes**. He married **73836556289. Ledgarda**.

**73836556289. Ledgarda** She was the daughter of **147673112578. Condes de-Auvernia**.

Children of Conde Borrell-II-de-Barcelona and Ledgarda are:

36918278144 i. Conde Ramón-Borrell-III-de-Barcelona, born in 992-1018; married Ermesinda de-Carcasona.

ii. Ermengol

**73836556290. Conde Roger-I-de-Couserans-y-Carcasona**

Child of Conde Roger-I-de-Couserans-y-Carcasona is:

36918278145 i. Ermesinda de-Carcasona, married Conde Ramón-Borrell-III-de-Barcelona.

**105226698752. Grimaldo** He was the son of **210453397504. Pipino de-Heristal** and **210453397505. Plektrudis o Alfeira**. He married **105226698753. Teleusunda**.

**105226698753. Teleusunda**

Child of Grimaldo and Teleusunda is:

52613349376 i. Grimaldo Duque-de-Bravante-y-Estralén, born in Estralén, Extremadura; died 754.

**105226698760. Pedro Duque-de-Cantabria,** born in Cantabria; died in Cantabria. He was the son of **210453397520. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-II**.

Children of Pedro Duque-de-Cantabria are:

i. Fruela, born in España; died in España; married Nuña.

52613349380 ii. Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias, born in España Rey 739-757; died in España; married (1) Una Cautiva Árabe; married (2) Ermesinda Unknown in España.

**105226698762. Don Pelayo,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España. He was the son of **210453397524. Duque Favila-de-Cantabria**. He married **105226698763. Caudiosa** Unknown in España.

**105226698763. Caudiosa,** born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España.

More About Don Pelayo:
Fact 1: Reinó de 718 a 737.

Children of Don Pelayo and Caudiosa are:

i. Rey Favila-de-Austurias, born Unknown in Asturias; died 739 in Asturias.

More About Rey Favila-de-Austurias:
Fact 1: Reinó de 737 a 739.

52613349381 ii. Ermesinda, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Rey Alfonso-I-El-Católico-de-Asturias Unknown in España.

*Generation No. 38*

**147673055234. Conde de-Landesindo**

Child of Conde de-Landesindo is:
73836527617 i. Nuña, married Fruela.

**147673061904. Príncipe Alemán Bslchudes** He was the son of **295346123808. Conde Milton-de-Angelerne** and **295346123809. Hermana de-Carlomagno**. He married **147673061905. Sullabella**.

**147673061905. Sullabella** She was the daughter of **295346123810. Conde Diego-Porcelos**.

Child of Príncipe Bslchudes and Sullabella is:
73836530952 i. Nuño Núñez-Rasura-Juez-de-Castilla.

**147673062784. Eduardo de-Escocia** He was the son of **295346125568. Alfredo El-Grande-de-Escocia** and **295346125569. Ealhswith**. He married **147673062785. Elgiva**.

**147673062785. Elgiva**

Child of Eduardo de-Escocia and Elgiva is:
73836531392 i. Edmundo-I de Escocia, married Elguiva.

**147673112576. Conde Suniario-de-Barcelona,** born in 914-947; died 954 in Monasterio. He was the son of **295346225152. Primer Conde Wilfredo-I-de-Barcelona** and **295346225153. Princesa Vinidilde-Carolingia**. He married **147673112577. Condesa Riquildes**.

**147673112577. Condesa Riquildes**

Children of Conde Suniario-de-Barcelona and Condesa Riquildes are:
73836556288 i. Conde Borrell-II-de-Barcelona, born in 947-992; married Ledgarda.
ii. Mirón

**147673112578. Condes de-Auvernia**

Child of Condes de-Auvernia is:
73836556289 i. Ledgarda, married Conde Borrell-II-de-Barcelona.

**210453397504. Pipino de-Heristal,** born 640; died 714 in Bisabuelo de Carlomagno. He married **210453397505. Plektrudis o Alfeira**.

**210453397505. Plektrudis o Alfeira**

More About Pipino de-Heristal:
Burial: Rey de los Francos,fundador dinastía carolingia

Children of Pipino de-Heristal and Plektrudis Alfeira are:
105226698752 i. Grimaldo, married Teleusunda.

ii. Carlos Martel, born in 714-744; married Rotrudis.

**210453397520. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-II,** born Unknown; died 621. He was the son of **420906795040. Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo**.

Child of Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-II is:
105226698760 i. Pedro Duque-de-Cantabria, born in Cantabria; died in Cantabria.

**210453397524. Duque Favila-de-Cantabria,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **420906795048. Rey Godo-Chindasvinto** and **420906795049. Rikeverga**.

Child of Duque Favila-de-Cantabria is:
105226698762 i. Don Pelayo, born Unknown in España; died Unknown in España; married Caudiosa Unknown in España.

*Generation No. 39*

**295346123808. Conde Milton-de-Angelerne** He was the son of **590692247617. Princesa Amad-hna-Carlomagno**. He married **295346123809. Hermana de-Carlomagno**.

**295346123809. Hermana de-Carlomagno** She was the daughter of **590692247618. Pipino el-Breve** and **590692247619. Bertranda**.

Child of Conde Milton-de-Angelerne and Hermana de-Carlomagno is:
147673061904 i. Príncipe Alemán Bslchudes, married Sullabella.

**295346123810. Conde Diego-Porcelos,** born in 884. He was the son of **590692247620. Conde Rodrigo-Poblador-de-Amaya**.

Child of Conde Diego-Porcelos is:
147673061905 i. Sullabella, married Príncipe Alemán Bslchudes.

**295346125568. Alfredo El-Grande-de-Escocia** He was the son of **590692251136. Elhelierf de-Escocia** and **590692251137. Osburh**. He married **295346125569. Ealhswith**.

**295346125569. Ealhswith**

Child of Alfredo El-Grande-de-Escocia and Ealhswith is:
147673062784 i. Eduardo de-Escocia, married Elgiva.

**295346225152. Primer Conde Wilfredo-I-de-Barcelona,** born in Conde 874-898. He was the son of **590692450304. Conde Sunifredo-de-Urgel**. He married **295346225153. Princesa Vinidilde-Carolingia** in 4 hijas y 5 hijos.

**295346225153. Princesa Vinidilde-Carolingia**

More About Primer Conde Wilfredo-I-de-Barcelona:
Burial: El Velloso, Iniciador de la dinastía Catalana

Children of Primer Wilfredo-I-de-Barcelona and Princesa Vinidilde-Carolingia are:

147673112576 i. Conde Suniario-de-Barcelona, born in 914-947; died 954 in Monasterio; married Condesa Riquildes.
ii. Conde Sunifredo-de-Urgel
iii. Conde Wilfredo-II-o-Borrell-I-de-Barcelona, born in 898-914; married Garcinda.

**420906795040. Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo,** born Unknown; died 621. He was the son of **841813590080. Rey Visigodo-Liuva-II-El-Hermoso**.

More About Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo:
Fact 1: Reinó de 612 a 621.

Children of Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo are:

210453397520 i. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-II, born Unknown; died 621.
ii. Theodora, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Suitila Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

**420906795048. Rey Godo-Chindasvinto,** born 562; died 652. He was the son of **841813590096. Suitila** and **841813590097. Theodora**. He married **420906795049. Rikeverga** Unknown.

**420906795049. Rikeverga,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

Child of Rey Godo-Chindasvinto and Rikeverga is:

210453397524 i. Duque Favila-de-Cantabria, born Unknown; died Unknown.

*Generation No. 40*

**590692247617. Princesa Amad-hna-Carlomagno** She was the daughter of **590692247618. Pipino el-Breve** and **590692247619. Bertranda**.

Child of Princesa Amad-hna-Carlomagno is:

295346123808 i. Conde Milton-de-Angelerne, married Hermana de-Carlomagno.

**590692247618. Pipino el-Breve,** born 715; died 768. He was the son of **1181384495236. Carlos Martel** and **1181384495237. Rotrudis**. He married **590692247619. Bertranda**.

**590692247619. Bertranda**

More About Pipino el-Breve:
Burial: Rey de los Francos 751-768

Children of Pipino el-Breve and Bertranda are:

i. Carlos
ii. Carlomán
iii. Carlomagno, born 742; died 814.

295346123809 iv. Hermana de-Carlomagno, married Conde Milton-de-Angelerne.

v. Princesa Amad-hna-Carlomagno

**590692247620. Conde Rodrigo-Poblador-de-Amaya,** born in 850-866.

Child of Conde Rodrigo-Poblador-de-Amaya is:

295346123810 i. Conde Diego-Porcelos, born in 884.

**590692251136. Elhelierf de-Escocia,** born in Rey 839-856. He was the son of **1181384502272. Egberto de-Escocia** and **1181384502273. Redburh**. He married **590692251137. Osburh**.

**590692251137. Osburh**

Child of Elhelierf de-Escocia and Osburh is:

295346125568 i. Alfredo El-Grande-de-Escocia, married Ealhswith.

**590692450304. Conde Sunifredo-de-Urgel**

Child of Conde Sunifredo-de-Urgel is:

295346225152 i. Primer Conde Wilfredo-I-de-Barcelona, born in Conde 874-898; married Princesa Vinidilde-Carolingia in 4 hijas y 5 hijos.

**841813590080. Rey Visigodo-Liuva-II-El-Hermoso,** born 581; died 603. He was the son of **1683627180160. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo)** and **1683627180161. Bada**.

More About Rey Visigodo-Liuva-II-El-Hermoso:
Fact 1: Reinó de 601 a 603.

Child of Rey Visigodo-Liuva-II-El-Hermoso is:

420906795040 i. Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo, born Unknown; died 621; married Unknown.

**841813590096. Suitila,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He was the son of **1683627180192. Flavio Recaredo-I**. He married **841813590097. Theodora** Unknown.

**841813590097. Theodora,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **420906795040. Sisebuto Rey-Visigodo**.

Child of Suitila and Theodora is:

420906795048 i. Rey Godo-Chindasvinto, born 562; died 652; married Rikeverga Unknown.

*Generation No. 41*

**1181384495236. Carlos Martel,** born in 714-744. He was the son of **210453397504. Pipino de-Heristal** and **210453397505. Plektrudis o Alfeira**. He married **1181384495237. Rotrudis**.

**1181384495237. Rotrudis**

Children of Carlos Martel and Rotrudis are:

590692247618 i. Pipino el-Breve, born 715; died 768; married Bertranda.

ii. Carlomán

iii. Grifón

iv. Childerico III

**1181384502272. Egberto de-Escocia,** born in Rey 832-839. He was the son of **2362769004544. Ealhmundo de-Escocia**. He married **1181384502273. Redburh**.

**1181384502273. Redburh**

Child of Egberto de-Escocia and Redburh is:

590692251136 i. Elhelierf de-Escocia, born in Rey 839-856; married Osburh.

**1683627180160. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo),** born in Rey 566-601; died 601 in Toledo. He was the son of **3367254360320. Rey Leovigildo-Rey-Visigodo** and **3367254360321. Rinchilde o Teodosia**. He married **1683627180161. Bada**.

**1683627180161. Bada** She was the daughter of **3367254360322. Rey Arthur-de-Inglaterra**.

More About Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo):
Fact 1: Reinó de 586 a 601.

Child of Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo) and Bada is:

841813590080 i. Rey Visigodo-Liuva-II-El-Hermoso, born 581; died 603.

**1683627180192. Flavio Recaredo-I**

Child of Flavio Recaredo-I is:
841813590096 i. Suitila, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Theodora Unknown.

*Generation No. 42*

**2362769004544. Ealhmundo de-Escocia,** born in Rey 867. He was the son of **4725538009088. Eaba de-Escocia**.

Child of Ealhmundo de-Escocia is:
1181384502272 i. Egberto de-Escocia, born in Rey 832-839; married Redburh.

**3367254360320. Rey Leovigildo-Rey-Visigodo,** born Unknown; died 586. He was the son of **6734508720640. Rey Amalarico-Rey-Visigodo-de-España** and **6734508720641. Clotilde de-Francia**. He married **3367254360321. Rinchilde o Teodosia**.

**3367254360321. Rinchilde o Teodosia,** born Unknown in hna de Isidoro de Sevilla; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **6734508720642. Chilperico o Severiano** and **6734508720643. Fredegunda**.

Children of Rey Leovigildo-Rey-Visigodo and Rinchilde Teodosia are:
1683627180160 i. Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo), born in Rey 566-601; died 601 in Toledo; married Bada.
ii. San Hermenegildo-Rey-Godo, born Unknown; died 586 in Tarragona, España.

**3367254360322. Rey Arthur-de-Inglaterra**

Child of Rey Arthur-de-Inglaterra is:
1683627180161 i. Bada, married Rey Visigodo-Recaredo-I-o-Flavio-Recaredo).

*Generation No. 43*

**4725538009088. Eaba de-Escocia** He was the son of **9451076018176. Eodra de-Escocia**.

Child of Eaba de-Escocia is:
2362769004544 i. Ealhmundo de-Escocia, born in Rey 867.

**6734508720640. Rey Amalarico-Rey-Visigodo-de-España,** born Unknown; died 531 in Narbona. He was the son of **13469017441280. Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo** and **13469017441281. Teodegoda**. He married **6734508720641. Clotilde de-Francia** Unknown.

**6734508720641. Clotilde de-Francia,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **13469017441282. Rey Clodoveo-I-de-Francia** and **13469017441283. Clotilde**.

Children of Rey Amalarico-Rey-Visigodo-de-España and Clotilde de-Francia are:

3367254360320i. Rey Leovigildo-Rey-Visigodo, born Unknown; died 586; married Rinchilde o Teodosia.

ii. Rey Liuva-I-Rey-Visigodo, born Unknown; died 572 in Galia.

More About Rey Liuva-I-Rey-Visigodo:
Fact 1: Gobernó de 567 a 572.

**6734508720642. Chilperico o Severiano,** born Unknown; died Unknown. He married **6734508720643. Fredegunda**.

**6734508720643. Fredegunda,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Chilperico o Severiano:
Burial: Gobernador de Cartagena

Children of Chilperico Severiano and Fredegunda are:

3367254360321i. Rinchilde o Teodosia, born Unknown in hna de Isidoro de Sevilla; died Unknown; married Rey Leovigildo-Rey-Visigodo.

ii. Isidoro de-Sevilla

*Generation No. 44*

**9451076018176. Eodra de-Escocia** He was the son of **18902152036352. Inguild de-Escocia**.

Child of Eodra de-Escocia is:

4725538009088i. Eaba de-Escocia.

**13469017441280. Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo,** born Unknown in 484-507; died 507 in Cerca de Pointiers. He was the son of **26938034882560. Rey Eurico** and **26938034882561. Sicenanda**. He met **13469017441281. Teodegoda**.

**13469017441281. Teodegoda,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **26938034882562. Rey Teodorico-de-los-Ostrogodos-de-Italia**.

More About Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo:
Fact 1: Reino de 484 a 507.

Child of Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo and Teodegoda is:
6734508720640i. Rey Amalarico-Rey-Visigodo-de-España, born Unknown; died 531 in Narbona; married Clotilde de-Francia Unknown.

**13469017441282. Rey Clodoveo-I-de-Francia,** born 461 in Primer Rey Cristiano Francés; died 511. He married **13469017441283. Clotilde** Unknown.
**13469017441283. Clotilde,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

Child of Rey Clodoveo-I-de-Francia and Clotilde is:
6734508720641i. Clotilde de-Francia, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Rey Amalarico-Rey-Visigodo-de-España Unknown.

*Generation No. 45*

**18902152036352. Inguild de-Escocia,** born in Rey 718. He was the son of **37804304072704. Cenred de-Escocia**.

Child of Inguild de-Escocia is:
9451076018176i. Eodra de-Escocia.

**26938034882560. Rey Eurico,** born 420 in 466-484; died 484. He was the son of **53876069765120. Teodoredo-Teodorico-I-delosBaltosdeGotia**. He married **26938034882561. Sicenanda** Unknown.
**26938034882561. Sicenanda,** born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Rey Eurico:
Fact 1: Reino de 466 a 484.

Child of Rey Eurico and Sicenanda is:
13469017441280 i. Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo, born Unknown in 484-507; died 507 in Cerca de Pointiers; met Teodegoda.

**26938034882562. Rey Teodorico-de-los-Ostrogodos-de-Italia,** born in 493.

Child of Rey Teodorico-de-los-Ostrogodos-de-Italia is:
13469017441281 i. Teodegoda, born Unknown; died Unknown; met Rey Alarico-II-Rey-Godo.

*Generation No. 46*

**37804304072704. Cenred de-Escocia,** born in Rey-692. He was the son of **75608608145408. Ceolwald de-Escocia**.

Child of Cenred de-Escocia is:
18902152036352 i. Inguild de-Escocia, born in Rey 718.

**53876069765120. Teodoredo-Teodorico-I-delosBaltosdeGotia,** born 419; died 451 in Campos Cataláunicos. He was the son of **107752139530240. Ataúlfo Rey-Visigodo** and **107752139530241. Gala Placidia**.

More About Teodoredo-Teodorico-I-delosBaltosdeGotia:
Reinó: de 420 a 541

Children of Teodoredo-Teodorico-I-delosBaltosdeGotia are:
i. Rey Turismundo, born Unknown; died Unknown.
ii. Rey Teodorico, born Unknown; died Unknown.
26938034882560 iii. Rey Eurico, born 420 in 466-484; died 484; married Sicenanda Unknown.

*Generation No. 47*

**75608608145408. Ceolwald de-Escocia** He was the son of **151217216290816. Cuthwlf de-Escocia**.

Child of Ceolwald de-Escocia is:
37804304072704 i. Cenred de-Escocia, born in Rey-692.

**107752139530240. Ataúlfo Rey-Visigodo,** born Unknown in 410-415; died 415 in Barcelona. He married **107752139530241. Gala Placidia** 413 in Narbona.
**107752139530241. Gala Placidia,** born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **215504279060482. Emperador Teodosio "El-Grande"** and **215504279060483. Gala**.

More About Ataúlfo Rey-Visigodo:
Reinó: de 411 a 415

Child of Ataúlfo Rey-Visigodo and Gala Placidia is:
53876069765120 i. Teodoredo-Teodorico-I-delosBaltosdeGotia, born 419; died 451 in Campos Cataláunicos.

*Generation No. 48*

**151217216290816. Cuthwlf de-Escocia** He was the son of **302434432581632. Cuthwine de-Escocia**.

Child of Cuthwlf de-Escocia is:
75608608145408 i. Ceolwald de-Escocia.

**215504279060482. Emperador Teodosio "El-Grande",** born 346 in Cauca (hoy Coca, Segovia) o Itálica; died 395 in Cerca a Milán, Italia. He was the son of **431008558120964. General Teodosio**. He married **215504279060483. Gala**.

**215504279060483. Gala** She was the daughter of **431008558120966. Valentino-I-el-Grande**.

More About Emperador Teodosio "El-Grande":
Fact 1: Reinó de 378 a 395

Children of Emperador "El-Grande" and Gala are:
107752139530241 i. Gala Placidia, born Unknown; died Unknown; married (1) Constantino-III; married (2) Ataúlfo Rey-Visigodo 413 in Narbona.
ii. Honorio, born Unknown; died Unknown.

*Generation No. 49*

**302434432581632. Cuthwine de-Escocia,** born in Rey 584. He was the son of **604868865163264. Ceawlin de-Escocia**.

Child of Cuthwine de-Escocia is:
151217216290816 i. Cuthwlf de-Escocia.

**431008558120964. General Teodosio**

Child of General Teodosio is:
215504279060482 i. Emperador Teodosio "El-Grande", born 346 in Cauca (hoy Coca, Segovia) o Itálica; died 395 in Cerca a Milán, Italia; married Gala.

**431008558120966. Valentino-I-el-Grande,** died 375.

Child of Valentino-I-el-Grande is:
215504279060483 i. Gala, married Emperador Teodosio "El-Grande".

*Generation No. 50*

**604868865163264. Ceawlin de-Escocia,** born in Rey 560-591. He was the son of **1209737730326528. Cynric**.

Child of Ceawlin de-Escocia is:
302434432581632 i. Cuthwine de-Escocia, born in Rey 584.

*Generation No. 51*

**1209737730326528. Cynric,** born in Rey 534-560. He was the son of **2419475460653056. Crioda**.

Child of Cynric is:
604868865163264 i. Ceawlin de-Escocia, born in Rey 560-591.

*Generation No. 52*

**2419475460653056. Crioda** He was the son of **4838950921306112. Cedric Primer-rey-de-los-Sajones-Occidentales**.

Child of Crioda is:
1209737730326528 i. Cynric, born in Rey 534-560.

*Generation No. 53*

**4838950921306112. Cedric Primer-rey-de-los-Sajones-Occidentales,** died 534.

Child of Cedric Primer-rey-de-los-Sajones-Occidentales is:
2419475460653056 i. Crioda.

CAPITULOIV

Ancestros de Mateo Jaramillo Molina, por 100 generaciones, este es uno de los ascendientes del capítulo anterior que por tenerlo en diferentes archivos, acá lo detallamos, algunos ascendientes que pueden estar repetidos en el anterior, pero en este están más detallados, con información individual de muchas de las personas y la información bibliográfica, recopilada en parte por el autor y en su mayor parte por Alejandro Villa Cabal. .Por estar limitado el número de generaciones, mas adelante se continúa la ascendencia hasta Adán.

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Mateo Jaramillo Molina,** born Abt. 1673; died in Medellin. He was the son of **2. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes** and **3. Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrin**. He married **(1) Narcisa Sinchez Somoano** 7 Julio 1727. She was born Abt. 1700. She was the daughter of Francisco Sinchez de Rivero and Josefa Somoano Torres.

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes,** born Abt. 1647 in Ciudad de Antioquia?. He was the son of **4. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade** and **5. Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin**. He married **3. Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrin** 8 Mayo 1672 in Ani.

**3. Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrin,** born Abt. 1653. She was the daughter of **6. Carlos de Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata** and **7. Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo**.

More About Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes:
Fuente: GAC, I, 495

Children of Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes and Jacinta Molina Toledo y Beltrin are:

1
- i. Mateo Jaramillo Molina, born Abt. 1673; died in Medellin; married Narcisa Sánchez Somoano 7 Julio 1727.
- ii. Juana María Jaramillo Molina, born Abt. 1675; married Juan Zapata de la Serna Palacio; born Abt. 1670.
- iii. Alonso Jaramillo Molina, born Abt. 1680; died in Rionegro; married María Gallón Arango Abt. 1705; born Abt. 1685.
- iv. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Molina, born Abt. 1681; married Feliciana Vivas Sedano y Piedrahíta.

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade,** born Julio 1611 in Santafe de Antioquia. He was the son of **8. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo** and **9. Juana de Centeno Taborda**. He married **5. Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin**.

**5. Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin,** born 21 Febrero 1612 in Ciudad de Antioquia. She was the daughter of **10. Francisco de Guzmin y Miranda** and **11. Luisa de Lezcano**.

Notes for Juan Jaramillo de Andrade:
El Capitin Dn. Juan Xaramillo vivió en el valle de Medellkn y tuvo sus rancherkas en la tierra de su propiedad, que ocupaba el sitio donde esti hoy el pueblo de Itagük. Allk tenka su casa de habitación y los ranchos donde vivkan sus esclavos. Él fue quien puso los primeros fundamentos para el pueblo de Itagük. Su casa fue el rancho alrededor del cual se hicieron otras, que al fin formaron el pueblo.
Fue propietario de los salados de Guaca (Heliconia) y gran parte de las tierras que la rodean. Esa propiedad la adquirió por remate que hizo de sus terrenos, los cuales fueron considerados como mostrenco, por el abandono que de ellos hizo su primer propietario Dn. Simón de Murga. Don Simón de Murga trabajó los salados y los crónicos refieren respecto a él lo siguiente: " En tiempo de la conquista, llevaron los espanoles a Espana una indiecita de estas tierras de Antioquia, -- esa indiecita fue adquirida por la familia de Murga - y en esa casa fue educada y empleada como encargada de cuidar los ninos - la india cuidó

desde que era nino a Simón de Murga.- Siendo este ya hombre y estando la india muy vieja y próxima a morir, lo llamó y le dijo lo siguiente: "Vaya a mi tierra y averigüe dónde queda el valle de Aburri, fkjese allk y observe el punto por donde se pone el sol en los meses de junio y julio, siga esa dirección y llegari a un punto que se llama Guaca, situada en una canada, en ese lugar encontrari tres tesoros como piedras de fogón, el uno es una fuente de agua muy rica, el otro el tesoro de un cacique que tuvo mucho oro, y el tercero es el Tesoro de toda la tribu, que fue enterrado cuando fueron los espanoles, habiendo gastado los indios trece lunas para guardarlo". Simón de Murga vino a la provincia de Antioquia, siguió las indicaciones de la india - y adquirió la propiedad de los terrenos de Guaca - y allk se dedicó a buscar los Tesoros.- (el oro era el gran atractivo de los espanoles). Habiendo gastado tiempo y dinero en buscar el oro y estando sin ilusiones de hallarlo, resolvió trabajar la salina.- Montó ésta y como producka mucha sal y de muy buena calidad, su riqueza se aumentó considerablemente y pudo comprar esclavos y animales para el servicio de la salina. Un dka se hundió uno de los bueyes de trabajo, y al sacarlo del hueco donde estaba, Murga comprendió que allk estaba una sepultura de indio, la hizo excavar y se encontró el Tesoro del cacique rico. Al verse ya acaudalado, porque en la sepultura sacó mucho oro y la salina también se la habka producido, resolvió volverse para Espana con sus riquezas. Realizó sus bienes empacó su oro, lo puso sobre sus bueyes de carga, y emprendió viaje para su tierra. En el pueblo de Guaca puso el oro en siete cargas, y con ellas cargó siete bueyes.

En un descanso de la subida, y antes de llegar al alto de Maldonado, se cansó o se mató uno de los bueyes. Este contratiempo no lo detuvo, enterró en el monte a un lado del camino la carga de oro y siguió su viaje hacia Cartagena de Indias. En este puerto se embarcó en uno de los galeones que segukan para Espana. Algunos dicen que el galeón fue apresado por los piratas, matando a Murga y robindole el oro. Otros dicen que sk llegó a Espana y que allk gozó su riqueza. Lo cierto es que no volvió a América y que la carga de oro se quedó enterrada. Muchas personas la han buscado, pero nadie la ha encontrado".

Esto que antecede lo referka Dn. Angel M. Alvarez, uno de los mayores accionistas en la salina de Guaca - propiedad que heredó de sus mayores, quienes la compraron al Capitin Dn. Juan Xaramillo de Andrade.

El Capitin Dn. Juan Xaramillo de Andrade contribuyó a aumentar la riqueza psblica de Antioquia con el trabajo de las minas de oro.- El fue de los primeros que explotaron los ricos minerales de Anork, situados en el distrito de Santa Rosa de Osos.

La fundación de la ciudad de Medellkn, Capital del Departamento de Antioquia tuvo lugar el 2 de noviembre de 1675, ese dka fue promulgada la Real Cédula expedida por Dona Marka Ana de Austria, por el Gobernador Don Miguel de Aguinaga.- La formación del Cabildo para el Gobierno municipal de la Villa de Medellkn, tuvo lugar el 17 del mismo mes.- y la erección definitiva de la Villa bajo la Santa advocación de la Virgen de La Candelaria y de San Juan Bautista, se verificó el dka 24 del mismo mes y ano.

Dona Marka Ana de Austria por muerte del Rey Dn. Felipe IV, y en la menor edad del que fue el Rey Dn. Carlos II, con un consejo de Regencia, manejaba a la sazón los destinos de la Monarquka espanola. Después de muchas vacilaciones, se acudió a la humilde petición que hicieran los vecinos de este

valle, y la Regencia expidió la Real Cédula de fundación, y como don Francisco Portocarreno y Luna, Conde de Medellkn en Extramadura su Presidente del Consejo, para honrar su nombre y el nombre del lugar de nacimiento, se dispuso que la nueva población llevara en adelante el nombre de "La Villa de Medellkn". Cumplidas convenientemente todas las formulas del caso, a la usanza espanola quedó definitivamente erigida la villa, en el ano y dka ya mencionados.

Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, nació en la ciudad de Antioquia y fue bautizado e1 25 de julio de 1611. Prestó, como su padre, muy valiosos servicios en defensa de la ciudad contra las agresiones de los indios. En 1684, donó sus bienes a sus hijos y se fue a Bogoti a entrar a un convento.

Casó con dona Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin, hija del capitin don Francisco de Guzmin y de dona Luisa de Lezcano.

Nacieron de su matrimonio:
[495]

1. Don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, que sigue la lknea.

2. E1 bachiller Esteban Jaramillo de Andrade. Latinista y filólogo, casado con dona Isabel Rodrkguez, hija de don Domingo Rodrkguez y de dona Gregoria Martknez Vibancos.

3. Don Juan, casado en Cali con dona Feliciana Vivas, hija del capitin Miguel Vivas Sedano y de dona Juana Piedrahkta _.

4. Don Luis, clérigo domiciliario de Antioquia.

5. Dona Marka Luisa, esposa de don Juan Garcka de Ordis y Gómez Sandi.

6. Francisco José, jesukta.

Muerta su primera esposa, casó el capitin Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, ya bastante viejo, con dona Ana Chacón de Poveda, viuda de Antonio de la Massa, y no dejó sucesión.

De don Juan Jaramillo (hijo) y de dona Feliciana Vivas, nacieron·

1. Dona Plicida, la cual fue esposa del sargento mayor, don Francisco Miguel del Pino Guzmin (N° 279).

2. Dona Isabel.

3. Dona Teresa.

4. Dona Marka, que casó con don Alejo Molina.

El alcalde mayor provincial don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, primer alcalde de Medellkn en 1675, contrajo matrimonio en primeras nupcias en el sitio de Ani, el 8 de mayo de 1672, con dona Jacinta de Molina, hija de don Carlos de Molina y de dona Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo (No 228).

Hijos nacidos de este matrimonio fueron:

1. Don Mateo Jaramillo Molina, que sigue la lknea.

2. Dona Juana Marka, esposa de don Juan Zapata, hijo del alguacil mayor don Juan Zapata y de dona Marka de la Serna.

3. Don Alonso Jaramillo Molina, que sigue otra lknea.

4. Don José Urbano, casado en el Tolima, con dona Margarita Ribas Luna y dejó familia.

En segundas nupcias, casó don Alonso con dona Catalina de Arango, hija de don Antonio Valdés de Arango y de dona Olaya de Zafra (No 15) y de este enlace nacieron:

5. Dona Catalina Gregoria, esposa de don Nicolis Atehortsa (No 30).

6. Don Nicolis Jaramillo y Arango, que sigue tercera lknea.
[496]

More About Juan Jaramillo de Andrade:
Fuente: GAC, I, 494

Notes for Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin:

Dona Ana de Guzmin y Céspedes, esposa que fue del Capitin Dn. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, nació el 21 del mes de febrero de 1612, segsn la partida siguiente: "En la ciudad de Antioquia 21 dkas del mes de febrero de 1612 anos, yo el licenciado Andrés Fernindez Crespo, por ausencia del propietario y Comisario General del Santo Oficio, bautizé a Ana, hija legktima del Depositario Gral. Francisco de Guzmin y de Dona Luisa de Lescano su mujer; fueron sus padrinos el Capitin Dn. Juan de Aldana y Dona Francisca Tamayo; advirtiéndoles el parentesco espiritual que contrajeron y puse óleo y crisma y lo firmé, Andrés Fernindez Crespo".

Children of Juan Jaramillo de Andrade and Ana Céspedes y Guzmin are:

i. María Luisa Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes, married Juan García Gómez Sandi.

2 ii. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes, born Abt. 1647 in Ciudad de Antioquia?; married (1) Catalina de Arango Valdés; married (2) Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrán 8 Mayo 1672 in Aná.

iii. Maria Teresa Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes, born Abt. 1646; married Jerónimo de Guzmán Zarrazola; born Abt. 1640.

More About Jerónimo de Guzmán Zarrazola:
Fuente: GAC I, 456
Título: Alférez

**6. Carlos de Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata,** born Abt. 1621 in Mariquita; died 25 Mayo 1696 in Medellkn. He was the son of **12. Antonio de Molina Toledo** and **13. Antonia de Toro Zapata**. He married **7. Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo** in Ciudad de Antioquia.

**7. Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo,** born Abt. 1625. She was the daughter of **14. Diego Beltrin del Castillo** and **15. Jacinta de Ordis y Figueroa**.

More About Carlos de Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata:
Fuente: GAC,II,82

More About Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo:
Fuente: GAC, II, 82

Children of Carlos Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata and Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo are:

i. Clemente de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, born Abt. 1650; married Andrea Zapata de la Serna Palacio; born Abt. 1680.
ii. Carlos de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, born Abt. 1645; married Jerónima Palacio Mejía; born Abt. 1645.
iii. Diego de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, married María del Carmen Cataño Castrillón.

More About Diego de Molina Toledo y Beltrán:
Fuente: GAC, I, 220, 539;II, 82,83

More About María del Carmen Cataño Castrillón:
Fuente: GAC, I, 220, 539;II, 82,83

iv. Francisca de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
v. María Ignacia de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
vi. Alejo de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
vii. Pedro de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
viii. Gertrudis de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
ix. José de Molina Toledo y Beltrán
x. Juan de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, died Abt. 1716 in Medellin; married Juana de Villa y García Hidalgo.

3 xi. Jacinta de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, born Abt. 1653; married Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade Céspedes 8 Mayo 1672 in Aná.

xii. Ursula de Molina Toledo y Beltrán, married Isidoro Puerta Palacios; born in Colindres, Burgos España.

More About Isidoro Puerta Palacios:

Fuente: GAC II 218

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo,** born Abt. 1579 in Villa de Montejicar, (Granada), Extremadura, Espana; died 1647 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **16. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade** and **17. Isabel Fernindez de Toledo y Salcedo**. He married **9. Juana de Centeno Taborda** Septiembre 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**9. Juana de Centeno Taborda,** born 1572 in Tunja. She was the daughter of **18. Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernindez** and **19. Juana Taborda López de Santofimia**.

Notes for Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo:

(182) JARAMILLO

DON JUAN JARAMILLO DE ANDRADE, fue el fundador de la extensa familia del mismo apellido, pues aunque vinieron con él varios otros espanoles, sólo de éste quedó sucesión bien conocida. Segsn largas e interesantes probanzas levantadas por la familia de don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, se tienen los siguientes datos:

Nació don Juan Jaramillo en la villa de Granada, pequena población de la provincia de Zafra en Extremadura, en el sltimo tercio del siglo XVI, del matrimonio de don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade y de dona Isabel Fernindez de Toledo. Fue bautizado el 5 de febrero de 1579.

Era don Alonso Jaramillo, personaje de relevantes méritos, merced a los cuales obtuvo real cédula de nobleza e hidalguka. En tal documento se hace recuento muy interesante de sus antepasados, como también de sus servicios a la Corona de Espana.

El mis antiguo de la relación fue don Francisco Jaramillo, casado con dona Isabel del Prado. De éstos nació don Alonso Jaramillo, el cual casó con dona Teresa Sinchez y de éstos provino otro don Francisco Jaramillo, quien de su enlace con dona Constanza Hernindez, dejó por su legitimo hijo al expresado don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, padre de nuestro don Juan.

Vino éste a la.provincia de Antioquia en los primeros anos del siglo XVII, después de haber servido cerca de diez anos en la [494] armada que al mando de don Luis Fajardo, fue enviada de Espana a la defensa de Cartagena de Indias.

Muy joven, ingresó don Juan a la Real Armada, y despues de servir algsn tiempo, pasó a América con los galeones que cada ano hackan este viaje, al mando del General don Luis Fajardo, y arribó a Cartagena el 17 de agosto de 1598.

Al parecer, con algunos ahorros que traka, y con la liquidación de su paga de soldado, se dirigió a la ciudad de Remedios, y allk hizo alguna compania de minas. Luego sabiendo que tenka parientes y muy ricos, en Santafé de

Antioquia, buscó a don Garcka Jaramillo de Andrade, primo de su padre, acaudalado minero y hacendado, quien estaba casado con dona Maria Centeno, hija del Capitin Fernando de Zafra Centeno y de dona Juana Taborda, pertenecientes quizis a la familia mas importante de Santafé de Antioquia. La hermana menor de dona Marka, llamada dona Juana, estaba soltera, y su estado obedecka a que no habka aparecido mozo de suficiente alcurnia y condiciones que la desposara. Entonces se concertó la boda de dona Juana con don Juan, de menor edad que ella,
en septiembre del ano de 1600.

De la real ejecutoria de hidalguka y del pleito que la precedió (ver nota en don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade), existen originales en el archivo de la Real Cancillerka de Granada, y copia completa de ella en el Archivo Histórico Nacional Sección Colonia, Fondo Genealorgias, y en el Archivo Histórico de Antioquia, en el fondo Nobleza. Esos documentos que son a los que se refiere Arango Mejka, sirvieron de base para que la Asociación de Hidalgos a Fuero de Espana, presidida por su Alteza Real don Carlos de Borbón, duque de Calabria, en su sesión de 7 de julio de 1989 Expediente 5108, reconociera la hidalguka de don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, y de sus descendientes directos por linea de varón, en Colombia.

* Nota del editor W.J.M.

GENEALOGIAS DE SALAMINA Guillermo Botero Duque Pgs 326 327

Se estableció en Antioquia y desempenó durante su vida varios empleos, entre otros el de regidor y alcalde ordinario de 1617 a 1630, capitin y justicia mayor de la ciudad durante la gobernación de Turrillo de Yebra, varios anos. Teniente de gobernador, empleo que desempenó hasta su muerte, ocurrida en 1641. Contrajo
matrimonio con dona Juana de Centeno, hija del capitin Fernando de Zafra Centeno y de dona Juana Taborda (No 395).

Los hijos, de que tenemos noticia, fueron los siguientes:

1. Don Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, que sigue la lknea.

2. Fernando de Zafra Jaramillo, casado con dona Marka de Castrillón, hija de don Diego Alvarez de Castrillón y de dona Catalina de Heredia (No 80).

De éstos nacieron, que sepamos:

a) Dona Olaya de Zafra, esposa de don Antonio Valdés de Arango (No 15).

b) Dona Juana, esposa de don Pedro de Torres (370).

c) Tomis Bernardo de Zafra, quien se ordenó y residió en el Valle de Aburri.

d) Dona Ana, casada con don Alonso López Vibancos.

e) Juan de Zafra, casado con dona Jerónima Tabares.

3. Licenciado presbitero Luis Jaramillo de Andrade.

4. Dona Margarita de Salcedo, esposa del espanol Rodrigo Garcka Hidalgo (No 138).

5. Dona Marka, esposa del capitin Rodrigo Jaramillo de Sepslveda _, en primeras nupcias y en segundas de Alonso de Rojas Carvajal.

Tambien figuró en ese tiempo Francisco Jaramillo de Andrade que quizi fue hijo de don Juan.

Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, nació en la ciudad de Antioquia y fue bautizado e1 25 de julio de 1611. Prestó, como su padre, muy valiosos servicios en defensa de la ciudad contra las agresiones de los indios. En 1684, donó sus bienes a sus hijos y se fue a Bogoti a entrar a un convento.

Casó con dona Ana de Céspedes y Guzmin, hija del capitin don Francisco de Guzmin y de dona Luisa de Lezcano.

Nacieron de su matrimonio:
[495]

1. Don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, que sigue la lknea.

2. E1 bachiller Esteban Jaramillo de Andrade. Latinista y filólogo, casado con dona Isabel Rodrkguez, hija de don Domingo Rodrkguez y de dona Gregoria Martknez Vibancos.

3. Don Juan, casado en Cali con dona Feliciana Vivas, hija del capitin Miguel Vivas Sedano y de dona Juana Piedrahkta _.

4. Don Luis, clérigo domiciliario de Antioquia.

5. Dona Marka Luisa, esposa de don Juan Garcka de Ordis y Gómez Sandi.

6. Francisco José, jesukta.

Muerta su primera esposa, casó el capitin Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, ya bastante viejo, con dona Ana Chacón de Poveda, viuda de Antonio de la Massa, y no dejó sucesión.

De don Juan Jaramillo (hijo) y de dona Feliciana Vivas, nacieron·

1. Dona Plicida, la cual fue esposa del sargento mayor, don Francisco Miguel del Pino Guzmin (N° 279).

2. Dona Isabel.

3. Dona Teresa.

4. Dona Marka, que casó con don Alejo Molina.

El alcalde mayor provincial don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, primer alcalde de Medellkn en 1675, contrajo matrimonio en primeras nupcias en el sitio de Ani, el 8 de mayo de 1672, con dona Jacinta de Molina, hija de don Carlos de Molina y de dona Beatriz Beltrin del Castillo (No 228).

Hijos nacidos de este matrimonio fueron:

1. Don Mateo Jaramillo Molina, que sigue la lknea.

2. Dona Juana Marka, esposa de don Juan Zapata, hijo del alguacil mayor don Juan Zapata y de dona Marka de la Serna.

3. Don Alonso Jaramillo Molina, que sigue otra lknea.

4. Don José Urbano, casado en el Tolima, con dona Margarita Ribas Luna y dejó familia.

En segundas nupcias, casó don Alonso con dona Catalina de Arango, hija de don Antonio Valdés de Arango y de dona Olaya de Zafra (No 15) y de este enlace nacieron:

5. Dona Catalina Gregoria, esposa de don Nicolis Atehortsa (No 30).

6. Don Nicolis Jaramillo y Arango, que sigue tercera lknea.
[496]

More About Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo:
Fuente: WJM, II, 132

More About Juana de Centeno Taborda:
Fuente: WJM, II, 132

Children of Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo and Juana Centeno Taborda are:

i. María Jaramillo de Andrade, born Abt. 1601; married Rodrigo Jaramillo de Sepúlveda; born Abt. 1600 in España ?.

   More About María Jaramillo de Andrade:
   Fuente: GAC I 494

   More About Rodrigo Jaramillo de Sepúlveda:
   Fuente: GAC I 494
   Hechos: Capitán.

ii. Margarita de Salcedo, born Abt. 1602; married Rodrigo García Hidalgo in Santafe de Antioquia; born Abt. 1600 in Almendarejo,

Badajoz, Extremadura; died 9 Noviembre 1675 in Villa de la Candelaria, Antioquia.

Notes for Rodrigo García Hidalgo:
DON RODRIGO GARCIA HIDALGO fue uno de los primeros colonizadores del Valle de Aburrá y de los fundadores de Medellin. Era natural de Almendralejo, provincia de Badajoz, en Extremadura, y fueron sus progenitores don Juan de la Fuente Hidalgo y doña Leonor García.
Vino a Santafé de Antioquia por los años de 1640 y contrajo matrimonio con doña Margarita de Salcedo, hija del capitán Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y de doña Juana de Centeno (N° 182).
Nacieron de su matrimonio tres hijas, las cuales casaron así:
l.Juana María, en 10 de Enero de 1667, en el sitio de Aná, con el español don Toribio de Villa Posada (No 391).
2.—Doña Ana de Santiago Hidalgo, esposa de don Pedro Celada Vélez (No 83).
3.—Doña Jerónima García Hidalgo, con don Diego García de Castrillón y Herrera (No 80).
Falleció don Rodrigo en 9 de noviembre de 1675 en la villa de la Candelaria.

GAC I 366

More About Rodrigo García Hidalgo:
Fuente: GAC I 366

4 iii. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade, born Julio 1611 in Santafe de Antioquia; married Ana de Céspedes y Guzmán.
iv. Fernando de Zafra Jaramillo, born Abt. 1612; married María de Castrillón; born Abt. 1610.

More About Fernando de Zafra Jaramillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 69

**10. Francisco de Guzmin y Miranda,** born Abt. 1590; died Diciembre 1665 in Santafé de Antioquia. He was the son of **20. Francisco de Guzmin y Ruiz** and **21. Luisa de Miranda**. He married **11. Luisa de Lezcano**.

**11. Luisa de Lezcano,** born Abt. 1590. She was the daughter of **22. Miguel de Urnieta Lezcano y Saldundique** and **23. Ana Taborda**.

Notes for Francisco de Guzmin y Miranda:
Como su padre y sus abuelos, ocupó muchos destinos honorkficos, entre ellos el de regidor y depositario general. Por nombramiento del gobernador Francisco de Berrko, en 1618, fue designado para la pacificación del Chocó.

Consta en su testamento otorgado el 17 de diciembre de 1665, que fue casado con dona Luisa de Lezcano, hija del capitin Miguel Urnieta Lezcano y dona Ana Taborda.

GAC 1, 454

Children of Francisco Guzmin y Miranda and Luisa Lezcano are:

5 i. Ana de Céspedes y Guzmán, born 21 Febrero 1612 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married Juan Jaramillo de Andrade.
ii. Magdalena de Guzmán, born Abt. 1610; married Antonio del Pino Villapadierna; born Abt. 1630.
iii. Nicolás de Guzmán y Lezcano, born Abt. 1615; died 1686; married Luisa de Zarrazola; born Abt. 1620.
iv. Jerónima de Guzmán y Céspedes (Source: chiappe2.ftw, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998.), born Abt. 1615; married Juan Nuño de Sotomayor; born Abt. 1610 in España ?; died in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About Juan Nuño de Sotomayor:
Fuente: GAC I, 122

**12. Antonio de Molina Toledo,** born Abt. 1592 in Mariquita. He was the son of **24. Carlos de Molina y Nava** and **25. Marka de Toledo Acebedo**. He married **13. Antonia de Toro Zapata** Abt. 1618 in Mariquita.

**13. Antonia de Toro Zapata,** born Abt. 1598. She was the daughter of **26. Juan de Toro** and **27. Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas**.

Notes for Antonio de Molina Toledo:
(228) MOLINA

DON ANTONIO DE MOLINA Y TOLEDO. Este importante ascendiente de los pobladores de Antioquia, nació en Mariquita y fue hijo del capitin don Carlos de Molina y de dona Marka de Toledo. Al decir del crortista Juan Flórez de Ociriz, el capitin don Carlos de Molina, nació en Ubeda, Espana, y fue hijo legktimo de don Carlos de Molina, licenciado en derecho, profesor de jurisprudencia e hijodalgo de sangre, esposo de dona Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla (l), natural de Segovia, Espana, originaria de Asturias.
El licenciado don Carlos de Molina murió en Espana y su viuda, dona Marka de la Nava, contrajo segundas nupcias con el capitin don Pedro de Colmenares (uno de los companeros de Quesada), con quien vino al Nuevo Reino de Granada, acompanada de los hijos de su primer matrimonio que eran: el citado don Carlos, dona Marka y dona Mariana de la Nava. Desempenó don Carlos de Molina muy importantes comisiones durante la conquista del Gualk y Guasquka y fue encomendero de Sanka Agueda.

Dona Marka de Toledo, la esposa de don Carlos de Molina, fue hija del conquistador espanol don Antonio de Toledo, otro de los companeros de Quesada, fundador de la ciudad de la Palma, casado con dona Marka de Acebedo, cunada del oidor Diego de Villafane, segsn refiere fray Pedro Simón, en sus Noticias de las conquistas de Tierra Firme (2).

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{1) Véase Genealogkas de Flórez de Ociriz, Toma II, Pig. lO8.
(2) Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme.- Fray Pedro Simón.- Tomo III, Pg 228

GAC II 81

More About Antonio de Molina Toledo:
Fuente: GAC, II, 82

More About Antonia de Toro Zapata:
Fuente: GAC, II, 82; WJM, II, 493

Children of Antonio Molina Toledo and Antonia Toro Zapata are:

6 i. Carlos de Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1621 in Mariquita; died 25 Mayo 1696 in Medellín; married Beatriz Beltrán del Castillo in Ciudad de Antioquia.
ii. Francisco Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1622.
iii. Bernardino Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1623; married Catalina Caro; born Abt. 1630.
iv. Jerónima Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1625.
v. María Ignacia Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1626.

**14. Diego Beltrin del Castillo,** born 1604 in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda, Castilla la V, Espana; died Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburri. He was the son of **28. Pedro del Castillo** and **29. Beatriz Beltrin de Caicedo**. He married **15. Jacinta de Ordis y Figueroa** in Santafe de Antioquia.

**15. Jacinta de Ordis y Figueroa,** born Abt. 1610. She was the daughter of **30. Juan Garcka de Ordis** and **31. Marina de Figueroa**.

Notes for Diego Beltrin del Castillo:

BELTRAN

DON DIEGO BELTRAN DEL CASTILLO, natural de Villalba de Rioja ]urisdiccion de Miranda de Ebro, Castilla la Vieja. Consta por la información de sangre, levantada en Rioja en 1627, que era hijo legktimo de don Pedro del Castillo y de dona Beatriz Beltrin del Caicedo (1), nieto por paterna de don Juan del Castillo
y dona Alberta de Montoya, por materna de don Diego Beltrin del Caicedo, uno de los conquistadores del Pers, y de dona Catalina de Arroyo todos cristianos viejos, limpios de toda mala raza de judkos, moros, ete, e hijosdalgos notorios

Pasó don Diego a América en 1628 a la edad de veinticuatro anos y se radicó en Santafé de Antioquia, donde contrajo matrimonio con dona Jacinta de Ordis, hija del capitin Juan Garcka de Ordis y de de dona Marina Figueroa (No 137). Residio en Antioquia, y en el Valle de Aburri y ocupó varios empleos de importancia.
Falleció en agosto de 1692, dejando de su matrimonio, que sepamos, dos hijas legktimas, a saber:

1. Dona Marka Josefa, que fue esposa del licenciado don Matkas de Tapia y Briceno (N° 364).

2. Dona Beatriz. esposa del sargento mayor don Carlos de Molina y Toledo, hijo de don Antonio de Molina y Toledo y de dona Antonia de Toro Zapata (N° 228).

(1) Este don Diego Beltrin del Caicedo, que figuró en las campanas del Pers, era hermano de de don Francisco Beltrin del Caicedo, conquistador del Nuevo Reino de Granada y ascendiente de la noble familia de Caicedos (véase Genealogias de Santafé de Bogoti Restrepo Rivas). Eran hijos de don Hernin Pérez de Ocio y Caicedo y de dona Marka Ramkrez Beltrin de Corcuera, y nietos do don Baltasar de, Caicedo, natural de Barantevilla.

GAC I 138

More About Diego Beltrin del Castillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138, GAC, II, 83

Children of Diego Beltrin del Castillo and Jacinta Ordis y Figueroa are:

i. María Josefa Beltrán del Castillo

7 ii. Beatriz Beltrán del Castillo, born Abt. 1625; married Carlos de Molina Toledo y Toro Zapata in Ciudad de Antioquia.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade,** born Abt. 1554 in Zafra, Extremadura, Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **32. Francisco Jaramillo** and **33. Constanza Hernindez**. He married **17. Isabel Fernindez de Toledo y Salcedo**.

**17. Isabel Fernindez de Toledo y Salcedo,** born Abt. 1558 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade:

Don Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, habka nacido en la villa de Zafra, Extremadura, y casó en primeras nupcias con dona Isabel de Luna, en la vecina población de los Santos de Maimona, situada a menos de diez minutos de camino de aquella, donde se radicó. Allk, seguramente por aquellas pendencias regionales entre poblaciones vecinas, de comsn ocurrencia en todo el mundo, le fue negado por el Cabildo, su reconocimiento como hidalgo, categorka en que eran tenidos todos los de su familia en Zafra desde tiempo inmemorial y fue obligado, como cualquier parroquiano a pagar impuestos, de los cuales estaban exentos los hidalgos.

Indignado don Alonso, demandó al Cabildo de los Santos de Maimona ante la Real Cancillerka de Granada, para obligarlo a respetarle su status, pleito que se demoró diez anos, y que terminó con real ejecutoria de hidalguka fechada el 11 de febrero de 1580. Con ella se presentó ante el Cabildo de los Santos de Maimona donde fue obedecida por dicho cuerpo que tuvo ademis, que devolver los impuestos pagados.

Entretanto habka muerto su mujer, después de tener varios hijos, de los cuales quedó descendencia en algunos pueblos de Extremadura. Ya viudo, y seguramente en uno de sus viajes a Granada para adelantar la tramitación de su pleito, conoció a dona Isabel de Toledo y Salcedo, con quien contrajo segundas nupcias. Obtuvo igualmente el tktulo de Escribano Real Psblico y del Cabildo de Montejkcar, a donde se trasladó a vivir. Fuera de don Juan, tuvo asimismo el matrimonio Jaramillo Salcedo y Toledo a don Francisco Jaramillo, nacido el 27 de febrero de 1580, y a dona Ana Jaramillo, nacida en 23 de abril de 1584, hija póstuma, pues don Alonso murió el 5 de noviembre de 1583.

* Nota del editor W.J.M.

GENEALOGIAS DE SALAMINA Guillermo Botero Duque Pgs 326 327

More About Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade:
Fuente: GAC, I, 493

Child of Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade and Isabel Fernindez de Toledo y Salcedo is:

8 i. Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo, born Abt. 1579 in Villa de Montejicar, (Granada), Extremadura, España; died 1647 in Santafé de Antioquia; married Juana de Centeno Taborda Septiembre 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

**18. Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernindez,** born Abt. 1510 in Badajoz, Espana; died Abt. 1572 in Tunja. He was the son of **36. Hernando de Zafra Centeno** and **37. Catalina Fernindez**. He married **19. Juana Taborda López de Santofimia** Abt. 1563 in Santafe de Antioquia.

**19. Juana Taborda López de Santofimia,** born Abt. 1540 in Espana. She was the daughter of **38. Juan Taborda** and **39. Leonor López de Santofimio**.

Notes for Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernindez:

CAPITAN DON HERNANDO DE ZAFRA CENTENO, fue uno de los primeros y mis valientes conquistadores de la provincia de Antioquia. Por los datos que se han podido allegar vino a estas tierras pocos anos después de la muerte de Robledo. Por su testamento hallado en Tunja por el erudito genealogista don José Marka Restrepo sabemos de su personalidad lo siguiente: "Que era natural de Badajóz, en Espana (no de ciudad Rodrigo como se creka) y que fueron sus padres Hernando de Zafra Centeno y dona Catarina Fernindez. Que guerreó en servicio de Su Mgtd. en Italia, Alemania, Hungrka y otras partes; que por los anos de 1548 a 1549 salió de Espana y desembarcó en Pernambuco, Brasil. Que estuvo en la Isla de Margarita y después en Cumani, las que ayudó a defender de los corsarios franceses y contra los caribes; se halló en el descubrimiento del Amazonas. Fue companero de Gómez Hernindez cuando a éste se le encomendó la reedificación de Antioquia. Regresó a Santafé de Bogoti, de donde en unión de Asencio Salinas vino a la conquista de Victoria y de allk pasó a Remedios y por sitimo vino a sentar sus reales en Santafé de Antioquia, en donde casó por los anos de 1563 con dona Juana Taborda, viuda de Francisco Moreno de León, a quien dio muerte

Gaspar de Rodas en un duelo". Era esta dama hija del capitin Juan Taborda (el viejo) (360). Se ignora el nombre de su madre, pero se cree era espanola. Desempenó el capitin Zafra Centeno en Santafé varios empleos, entre otros el de alcalde, regidor, teniente de gobernador y justicia mayor. En 1571 se trasladó a Tunja con su familia en donde murió pocos anos después. Después de su muerte su viuda volvió a contraer nuevas nupcias con Damiin de Sila, portugés con el que regresó a la ciudad de Antioquia.

Solo se dice que dejaron tres hijas, que fueron:

1.- Dona Marka Centeno, la famosa minera casada tres veces; primero con Alonso de Rodas Carvajal hijo de don Gaspar de Rodas (bastardo) de que parece se divorció después. En segundas casó con el espanol Garcka Jaramillo y en terceras con don Fernando de Ossio y Salazar. De ninguno dejó descendencia. Murió dona Marka el 4 de agosto de 1645. Se dijo también que habka sido esposa de don Antonio Machado, pero parece que no fue casada con él, sino que tuvo algunas relaciones, lo que ocasionó el pleito de divorcio con Alonso de Rodas.
2.- Dona Juana de Zafra Centeno, esposa del capitin don Juan Jaramillo de Andrade (182).
3.- Dona Catalina, esposa del capitin Andrés Parias.

Un nieto del capitin Zafra, hijo del capitin Juan Faramillo, tomó, haciendo uso del real privilegio de familia, el nombre de Hernando o Fernando de Zafra del cual quedó numerosa familia.

GAC II 550

More About Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernindez:
Fuente: WJM, II, 113

More About Juana Taborda López de Santofimia:
Fuente: WJM, II, 76

Children of Hernando Zafra Centeno Fernindez and Juana Taborda López de Santofimia are:

9 i. Juana de Centeno Taborda, born 1572 in Tunja; married Juan Jaramillo de Andrade y Salcedo Septiembre 1600 in Santafé de Antioquia.

ii. Catalina Centeno, born Abt. 1564; married Andrés Parias 1582; born Abt. 1560 in España; died 1606.

**20. Francisco de Guzmin y Ruiz,** born Abt. 1560; died Abt. 1622. He was the son of **40. Francisco de Guzmin y Céspedes** and **41. Francisca Ruiz y Zurita**. He married **21. Luisa de Miranda** in Bilbao, Espana.

**21. Luisa de Miranda,** born Abt. 1560 in Bilbao, Espana.

Notes for Francisco de Guzmin y Ruiz:
No hay noticia de que hubiera tenido hermanos. También prestó grandes servicios en la conquista y pacificación del Chocó y desempenó el cargo de regidor y alcalde de Antioquia. Fue a Espana después de muerto su padre y contrajo matrimonio en Bilbao con dona Luisa de Miranda, volviendo con ella a su tierra natal.

En su testamento otorgado en Antioquia el 22 de Octubre de 1622 dice haber tenido de su matrimonio por hijos a Francisco de Guzmin, Diego de Céspedes, Pedro y Juana de Guzmin y a dona Ana de Guzmin

GAC 1, 454

Child of Francisco Guzmin y Ruiz and Luisa Miranda is:

10 i. Francisco de Guzmán y Miranda, born Abt. 1590; died Diciembre 1665 in Santafé de Antioquia; married (1) Luisa de Lezcano; married (2) Juana Miño Patiño.

**22. Miguel de Urnieta Lezcano y Saldundique,** born Abt. 1560 in Vizcaya, Espana. He married **23. Ana Taborda**.

**23. Ana Taborda,** born Abt. 1560 in Antioquia. She was the daughter of **46. Juan Taborda** and **47. Jerónima de Torres**.

Children of Miguel Urnieta Lezcano y Saldundique and Ana Taborda are:

i. Paula Urnieta Lezcano, born Abt. 1600; married Francisco Mejía de Tobar; born Abt. 1623.

Notes for Francisco Mejía de Tobar:
LÍNEA DE FRANCISCO MEJÍA DE TOBAR

Don Francisco Mejía de Tobar y su esposa, doña Paula Urnieta, residieron también en Antioquia y dejaron por hijos a los siguientes:

1 Don Jerónimo, quien contrajo matrimonio con doña Antonia de Angulo, hija de don Francisco Rodríguez de Angulo y de doña Andrea de Sotomayor (14). Sigue la línea.

2. Don Francisco, casado con doña Magdalena Arias Foronda. No dejó sucesión. Murió en Antioquia el 3 de mayo de 1700.

3 Doña María del Carmen, esposa de don Antonio Velásquez de Obando (385).

4. Don Jacinto, casado con doña Magdalena Delgado Jurado.

De su segundo matrimonio con doña Ambrosia de Herrera, no dejó sucesión don Francisco.

11 ii. Luisa de Lezcano, born Abt. 1590; married Francisco de Guzmán y Miranda.

iii. Juana de Lezcano, born Abt. 1590; married Domingo de Elorza 17 Febrero 1623 in Antioquia; born Abt. 1590 in Vizcaya, España.

Notes for Domingo de Elorza:
DOMINGO DE ELORZA. Vizcaíno Vecino de Antioquia, donde desempeñó el oficio de contador del real erario. Fue casado el 1 de febrero de 1623 con doña Juana de Lezcano, hija de don Miguel Urnieta Lezcano y de doña Ana Taborda.
Dejó por hijos, que sepamos:
1. Doña Margarita, esposa del capitán Juan de Aguirre, hijo del capitán Francisco de Aguirre y de doña Catalina Ibarra (No 8)
2. Don Fernando de Elorza Urdinola, casado con doña Faustina del Prado, ayudante del gobernador don Miguel de Agtunaga en 1675.
3. Doña Juana María, casada con don José Ruiz de la Cámara.

De este apellido figuran en Antioquia el presbítero Gregorio de Elorza, muerto en 1733, y algunas otras personas casadas, las que ignoro de quién serán descendientes.

GAC I 294

More About Domingo de Elorza:
Fuente: GAC I 294

iv. María de Urnieta Lezcano, born Abt. 1590 in Antioquia; married Fancisco Martínez Vibancos; born 1565 in España.

Notes for Fancisco Martínez Vibancos:
CAPITAN FRANCISCO MARTINEZ VIBANCOS, Encomendero, Alcalde Ordinario 1607, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1614. Teniente de Tesorero interino en 1608.
Nació el 1565. Aparece de 17 años en l582 como residente de Santafé de Alltioquia y se encuentra en la partición de la encomienda de Francisco López de la Rua y Juan Daza y como fiador cuando meten a la cárcel a Lucas de Espinosa.

En 1583 se ve implicado en la acusación que le hizo Francisca Rúiz y Gaspar de Luyando a Damiál1 de Silva por ser jugadores ventajosos.

Fue Teniente de Tesorero por 1608 y Acalde Ordinario por los años de 1607, 1610, 1611,1612 y 1614.

Encomienda

TITULO.

Le fue dada la encomienda de Francisco de Zabala:

El Gobernador don Bartolomé de Alarcón por fallecimiento del Capitán Francisco de Zabala decretó la vacancia de las enicomiendas de Nocoscos, Nibaes y Taytaes. Mandó luego pregonar que se presentaran los beneméritos que se creyeran con mejor derecho y pasado un año no se presentó mas que el capitá Francisco Martínez a 7 de Diciembre de 1612, alegando los méritos de su suegro (capitán Miguel de Urnieta Lizcano) y del abuelo (Juan Taborda "el mozo" ) de su señora doña María de Saldundique. En Abril de 1613 se le hizo merced, con el cargo de pagar 1.000 pesos para repartirlo entre gente benemérita pobre y la obligación adicional de tener en su casa a doña Leonor Taborda madre del capitán Francisco de Zabala, tia de su mujer y sustentarla por los días de su vida de comer y vestir, conforme al estado de viudez.

Parece que antes de casarse tuvo un hijo llamado Hernán Martín, mulato, y esto se conoce por declaraciones de testigos en un pleito que éste tuvo por pagarle a una india, por lo cual fue desterrado de Antioquia. Sinembargo, el capitán Francisco Martínez dice que "Fernandillo" no es su hijo.

Con doña María Sánchez de Torreblanca tuvo otro hijo natural, llamado Bartolomé Sánche z Vibanco.

Casó con doña María de Saldundique, hija de Miguel de Urnieta y Ana Taborda. De este Matrimonio solo se sabe que tuvo:

1.- Miguel Martinez Vibancos. Nació en 1616. Casó con doña Jerónima de los Santos Vásquez Guadramiros, hija de Martín Vásquez Guadramlros y de doña Jerónima de Espinosa Cortés. Sin descendencia.

2.- Gregoria Jerónima Martinez Vibanco, nacida en 1614, casada con el capitan Domingo Rodríguez Manzano, natural de las Montañas de Burgos, en España.

No sabemos cuando murió Francisco Martínez Vibanco, pero su hijo Miguel Martínez Vibanco aparece como encomendero en 1621.

ANTIOQUIA BAJO LOS AUSTRIAS, William Jaramillo Mejía, T. II, Pg 412

More About Fancisco Martínez Vibancos:
Fuente: WJM, II, 412 GAC II 303

**24. Carlos de Molina y Nava,** born Abt. 1562 in Ubeda, Espana. He was the son of **48. Carlos de Molina** and **49. Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla**. He married **25. Marka de Toledo Acebedo**.

**25. Marka de Toledo Acebedo,** born Abt. 1565. She was the daughter of **50. Antonio de Toledo** and **51. Marka de Acebedo**.

More About Carlos de Molina y Nava:
Fuente: GAC, II, 81

Notes for Marka de Toledo Acebedo:
Dona Marka de Toledo, la esposa de don Carlos de Molina, fue hija del conquistador espanol don Antonio de Toledo, otro de los companeros de Quesada, fundador de la ciudad de la Palma, casado con dona Marka de Acebedo, cunada del oidor Diego de Villafane, segsn refiere fray Pedro Simón, en sus Noticias de las conquistas de Tierra Firme (2).

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{1) Véase Genealogkas de Flórez de Ociriz, Tomo II, Pig. lO8.
(2) Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme.- Fray Pedro Simón.- Tomo III, Pg 228

GAC II 81

More About Marka de Toledo Acebedo:
Fuente: GAC, II, 81

Child of Carlos Molina y Nava and Marka Toledo Acebedo is:
12 i. Antonio de Molina Toledo, born Abt. 1592 in Mariquita; married Antonia de Toro Zapata Abt. 1618 in Mariquita.

**26. Juan de Toro,** born 1550 in Villa de Villalba del Alcor, Sevilla, Espana; died 24 Enero 1615 in Remedios. He was the son of **52. Cristóbal Servero** and **53. Ana de Toro**. He married **27. Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas** Abt. 1593 in Remedios.

**27. Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas,** born Abt. 1573. She was the daughter of **54. Luis Zapata de Cirdenas** and **55. Mariana Valero**.

Notes for Juan de Toro:
CAPITAN JUAN DE TORO. Fue el fundador, de la extensa familia de su apellido que hay en Colombia. Perteneció al grupo de los primeros conquistadores y colonizadores del Nuevo Reino de Granada. Dice el genealogista Florez de Ociriz lo siguiente: "El capitin Juan de Toro pasó de Espana a Indias por los anos de 1567; fue de los pacificadores de la provincia de Guali y Guasquia y el Adelantado Jiménez de Quesada lo envió como

caudillo de gentes contra los indios mis belicosos. que fueron castigados y redujo los de Hervé, ocupindose mis de cinco anos en estas campanas". Por los anos de 1590 1592 pasó por orden del Presidente don Antonio Gonzilez, con una expedición, a los Remedios, a castigar a los negros que se hallaban alzados y redujo a obediencia a los indios de la Cimitarra.

Mudó la población de Remedios a mejor sitio. Fue teniente de gobernador y alcalde ordinario de Remedios varias veces.

Su información de nobleza dice ask: "En la villa de Villalba del Aleor, en nueve dkas del mes de diciembre de mil quinientos y setenta y ocho anos, ante el senor Alcalde Ordinario de esta villa, Francisco Fernindez de Tacallias, y en presencia de mi, Francisco de Mendoza, escribano psb]ico, pareció presente Alonso Francisco de Areos, vecino de esta villa e dijo: que JUAN de TORO, sobrino de Juana Bernal, su mujer, que lo tuvo y crió desde nino por fin y muerte de Cristóbal Servero, su padre legktimo que pasó a las Indias del Pers y esti residiendo en la ciudad de Mariquita del Nuevo Reino de Granada e otras partes, e al tiempo que se fue desta tierra no llevó información de su genealogka, limpieza y nobleza de padres e abuelos y ahora el dicho Juan de Toro la ha enviado a pedir; de como el dicho es hombre noble, cristiano viejo e limpio y descendiente de ellos, de padres abuelos e bisabuelos; y que no es de los que se prohiben pasar a Indias". Declararon los testigos presentados lo siguiente: Que Juan de Toro era hijo legktimo de don Cristóbal Servero y de dona Ana de Toro; nieto por paterna de Juan Servero e Isabel Bernal y por materna de Hernando de Toro e Inés Rodrkguez.

El capitin Juan de Toro, hizo levantar en Remedios en mayo de 598 una extensa información de sus méritos y servicios, en la que leclararon entre otros los capitanes Francisco Ruiz y Diego de Ospina.

Por tales documentos se sabe que contrajo matrimonio en Victoria con dona Inés de Carvajal, parienta cercana del conquistador don Diego de Carvajal, la que murió al dar a luz una nina, que se bautizó con el nombre de Damiana y fue mis tarde la esposa de don Antonio del Pino (279).

En segundas nupcias casó el capitin Juan de Toro en Remedios con dona Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas, hi]a del eapitin Luis Zapata de Cirdenas y de dona Mariana Valero (398).

GAC, II, 389

More About Juan de Toro:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389; WJM, II, 491

More About Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389; WJM, II, 491

Children of Juan Toro and Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas are:

i. Fernando de Toro Zapata, born 1595 in Remedios; died 1653 in Ciudad de Antioquia; married María García de Ordás y Figueroa in Santafe de Antioquia; born Abt. 1597.

More About Fernando de Toro Zapata:
Fuente: GAC,II,553,390; WJM, II, 485

More About María García de Ordás y Figueroa:
Fuente: GAC,II,553,390; WJM, II, 486

ii. Cristóbal de Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1596 in Remedios; died in Valle de Aburrá; married Andrea de la Guerra Peláez; born Abt. 1630.

More About Cristóbal de Toro Zapata:
Fuente: GAC, II, 490, 390

More About Andrea de la Guerra Peláez:
Fuente: GAC, II, 490, 390

iii. Juan de Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1597.

13 iv. Antonia de Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1598; married Antonio de Molina Toledo Abt. 1618 in Mariquita.

v. Catalina de Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1600.

vi. Jerónima de Toro Zapata, born Abt. 1601.

**28. Pedro del Castillo,** born Abt. 1574 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **56. Juan del Castillo** and **57. Alberta de Montoya**. He married **29. Beatriz Beltrin de Caicedo**.

**29. Beatriz Beltrin de Caicedo,** born Abt. 1574 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **58. Diego Beltrin de Caicedo** and **59. Catalina de Arroyo**.

More About Pedro del Castillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

More About Beatriz Beltrin de Caicedo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

Child of Pedro Castillo and Beatriz Beltrin de Caicedo is:

14 i. Diego Beltrán del Castillo, born 1604 in Villalba de Rioja, Miranda, Castilla la V, España; died Agosto 1692 in Valle de Aburrá; married Jacinta de Ordás y Figueroa in Santafe de Antioquia.

**30. Juan Garcka de Ordis,** born Abt. 1550 in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, Espana. He was the son of **60. Jorge Garcka** and **61. Inés de Ordis**. He married **31. Marina de Figueroa** Abt. 1589 in Santafé de Bogota.

**31. Marina de Figueroa,** born Abt. 1550 in Alanje (Espana). She was the daughter of **62. Martkn Alonso de Figueroa** and **63. Marka Cortés**.

Notes for Juan Garcka de Ordis:

El CAPITAN JUAN GARCIA DE ORDAS, natural del lugar de Rioseco de Tapia, diócesis de Oviedo, segsn consta de la extensa documentación que para pasar a Indias levantó en dicho lugar el ano de 1580, era hijo legktimo de Jorge Garcka y de Inés de Ordas, y nieto de Lorenzo Garcka y de Teresa Hernindez por paterna y de don Juan de Mancilla, y de Teresa de Ordis por materna.

Por ser interesante y servir ademis para conocer la cantidad de requisitos que se exigkan por parte de las autoridades reales a los que pretendkan pasar a las tierras de América, vamos a dar un extracto de la información levantada por Garcka de Ordis.

"En el lugar de Rioseco de Tapia, que es tierra del conde de Luna, Diócesis de Ontiedo, a 12 de octubre de 1588, pareció ante mk, Jorge Alvarez, teniente de Juez Ordinario, Juan Garcka de Ordis, hombre mozo, soltero, natural de dicho lugar y presentó un escrito de pedimento que dice ask: "Juan Garcka de Ordis digo, que tengo intentado, mediante Dios, de pasar a Indias, y para este efecto tengo necesidad de hacer probanza e información de como soy cristiano viejo, hijodalgo limpio de toda mala raza de moros, ni judkos, ni de los nuevamente convertidos, ni de los prohibidos por leyes de estos Reinos de pasar a aquellas partes de Indias".

Presenta diez testigos que contestan un largo interrogatorio, que ask comienza:

1.- "Que conocen a dicho Juan Garcka, como mozo soltero, mancebo libre, no casado, ni clérigo, ni fraile, ni sujeto a orden alguna. Que es hombre de buen cuerpo en medianka, redondo de en medianka, redodndo de rostro, poca barba y negra, y de dos lunares pardillos en la mejilla izquieda junto a las narices y otros cuatro o cinco mismas pequenos en la propia mejilla, hacia el alto de ella, y remate del ojo y una herida pequena en la ceja derecha y otra abajo de la
ceja".

Declaran luego sobre sus padres y abuelos, a quienes- conocen como hijosdalgos, cristianos, etc., etc.

A su turno el cura de la Rectoral de Santamarka, Diego de Santiago expone que "dio tres amonestaciones en tres dkas distintos, diciendo misa, al tiempo del ofertorio, y estando reunidos todos los vecinos hombres y mujeres, mozos e mozas, diciendo que el dicho Juan Garcka pretende pasar a Indias, que si sabkan que no era desposado ni casado ni clérigo, etc., y que si alguno sabka algo lo dijera so pena de excomunión".

??Jszguese si serka ficil salir de Espana en aquellos tiempos!! Y si, como piensan todavka muchos, los pobladores de nuestras montanas pudieran ser presidiarios, galeotos o renegados judkos sin Dios ni ley.

Obtenida la cédula real, logro al fin salir Juan Garcka de su patria, y a principios del ano de 1589 arribar a la villa de Santafé de Bogoti. Poco tiempo después contrajo matrimonio con dona Marina de Figueroa, nacida en Alanje, Espana, la cual habka venido con sus padres pocos anos antes. Eran éstos

don Martkn Alonso de Figueroa y dona Marka Cortés, hija ésta de Esteban Garcka y de Juana Blisquez.
Los hijos nacidos del matrimonio fueron:

1.- El capitin Felipe Garcka de Ordis, quien casó con dona Jerónima Paladines de la Fuente, hija de Alonso López Paladines y de dona Isabel Pérez Galeano (N° 197). De éstos nacieron Juan, Jacinto, Miguel y Nicolis de los cuales no se tiene noticia alguna y dona Gabriela Garcka de Ordis, que fue esposa de don Gregorio Alvarez del Pino (No 11).

2.- Dona Jacinta Garcka de Ordis, esposa que fue del capitin Doego Beltrin del Castillo (N° 40)

3.- Dona Marka Garcka de Ordis, esposa del cap—tin Fernando de Toro Zapata, rico minero y conquistador atrevido (No 369).

4.—Dona Gertrudis Garcka de Ordis, quien fue primera esposa de don Manuel Betancourt y Velasco, natural de las Islas Canarias (N° 47)

5.- Don Lorenzos que se ordenó. Fue cura y vicario de Antioquia muchos anos.

6.- Don Juan Garcka de Ordis, casado con dona Faustina Cipriana de Burgos Antolines, hija de don Agustkn de Burgos y de dona Andrea Ranjel de Mendoza (No 58).

GAC I 363, 364

Notes for Marina de Figueroa:
Marina de Figueroa, nacida en Alanje, Espana, habka venido con sus padres pocos anos antes de 1580. Eran éstos don Martkn Alonso de Figueroa y dona Marka Cortés, hija ésta de Esteban Garcka y de Juana Blisquez.

GAC I 364

Children of Juan Garcka de Ordis and Marina Figueroa are:

i. Felipe García de Ordás, born Abt. 1589; married Jerónima Paladines de la Fuente; born Abt. 1590.

15 ii. Jacinta de Ordás y Figueroa, born Abt. 1610; married Diego Beltrán del Castillo in Santafe de Antioquia.

iii. María García de Ordás y Figueroa, born Abt. 1597; married Fernando de Toro Zapata in Santafe de Antioquia; born 1595 in Remedios; died 1653 in Ciudad de Antioquia.

More About María García de Ordás y Figueroa:
Fuente: GAC,II,553,390; WJM, II, 486

More About Fernando de Toro Zapata:
Fuente: GAC,II,553,390; WJM, II, 485

iv. Juan García de Ordás y Figueroa, born Abt. 1598; married Faustina Cipriana de Burgos Antolínez; born Abt. 1625.

v. Gertrudis García de Ordás, married Manuel Betancourt y Velasco; born Abt. 1620 in Islas Canarias; died in Santafe de Antioquia.

Notes for Manuel Betancourt y Velasco:
DON MANUEL BETANCOURT Y VELASCO, hijo de don Luis de Betancourt y doña Juana de Velasco. Se estableció en la ciudad de Santafé de Antioquia. Casó con dona Antonia Alvarez del Pino, hija de don Diego Alvarez del Pino y de doña Beatriz Tabares.

*Generation No. 6*

**32. Francisco Jaramillo,** born Abt. 1530 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **64. Alonso Jaramillo** and **65. Teresa Sinchez**. He married **33. Constanza Hernindez**.

**33. Constanza Hernindez,** born Abt. 1530 in Espana; died in Espana.

Child of Francisco Jaramillo and Constanza Hernindez is:

16 i. Alonso Jaramillo de Andrade, born Abt. 1554 in Zafra, Extremadura, España; died in España; married Isabel Fernández de Toledo y Salcedo.

**36. Hernando de Zafra Centeno,** born Abt. 1480 in Espana. He married **37. Catalina Fernindez** in Badajoz, Espana (?).

**37. Catalina Fernindez,** born Abt. 1480 in Espana.

Children of Hernando Zafra Centeno and Catalina Fernindez are:

18 i. Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernández, born Abt. 1510 in Badajoz, España; died Abt. 1572 in Tunja; married Juana Taborda López de Santofimia Abt. 1563 in Santafe de Antioquia.
ii. Juan de Zafra Centeno Fernández
iii. Pedro de Zafra Centeno Fernández
iv. Ana de Zafra Centeno Fernández

**38. Juan Taborda,** born 1515 in Albuquerque, Extremadura, Espana. He was the son of **76. N Taborda Dkaz**. He married **39. Leonor López de Santofimio**.

**39. Leonor López de Santofimio,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana.

Notes for Juan Taborda:
CAPITAN JUAN TABORDA, a quien llamaban los cronistas el Ilustre Capitan llegó a Antioquia con Robledo en el ano de 1545, o sea en el segundo viaje que hizo este valeroso conquistador. Sibese que era del Senorko de Vizcaya y pertenecka a familia de hijosdalgo notorios. Prestó grandes servicios en la colonización de Antioquia y fue eneomerdero de tribus indkgenas por muchos anos. En 1562 era regidor de la ciudad de Antioqua y fue teniente de gobernador por nombramiento que le hizo don Alvaro de Mendoza.

Trajo el capitin Taborda, de Espana un hijo varón llamado don Juan y dos hijas, que fueron:

1. Dona Juana Taborda, la cual fue casada en primeras nupcias con don Francisco Moreno de León, a quien dio muerte en un duelo al capitin Gaspar de Rodas. En segundas nupcias casó con el capitin espanol don Fernando de Zafra Centeno y muerto éste pasó a contraer terceras con Damiin de Sllva.

2. Dona Leonor, que fue esposa del capitan Juanes de Zabala, también espanol.

No nos ha sido posible dar con el nombre de la esposa del capitin Juan Taborda. Se tiene la creencia por varias declataciones de algunos de los contemporineos, entre ellos Sinchez Torreblanca, que vino con su esposo y los hijos de Espana. Otros piensan que pudo ser indkgena.

GAC II 369 370

More About Juan Taborda:
Fuente: WJM, II, 76 GAC II 369
Hechos: Capitin,

More About Leonor López de Santofimio:
Fuente: ABA I, 82 y 188

Children of Juan Taborda and Leonor López de Santofimio are:

19 i. Juana Taborda López de Santofimia, born Abt. 1540 in España; married Hernando de Zafra Centeno Fernández Abt. 1563 in Santafe de Antioquia.

ii. Juan Taborda, born Abt. 1540 in España; married Jerónima de Torres; born Abt. 1540 in Popayán.

Notes for Juan Taborda:
DON JUAN TABORDA, el hijo, contrajo matrimonio con doña Jerónima de Torres, nacida en Popayán. Dice una leyenda que fue traída desde aquella ciudad con una escolta de "más de doscientos soldados". Era hija del conquistador don Jerónimo de Torres, quien años después pasó a residir a la ciudad de Antioquia. Ignórase quien sería su esposa.

Consta que además de estos hijos legítimos dejó otros ilegítimos llamados Francisco, Alonso y Diego, quienes, al decir de sus contemporáneos, fueron muy valerosos y esforzados y prestaron al conquistador Rodas muy valiosos servicios.

De Juan Taborda y su esposa doña Jerónima de Torres, sólo se sabe que dejaron una hija llamada doña Ana, la cual contrajo rnatrimonio con don Miguel de Urnieta y Lezcano, español (376)-

GAC II 369

More About Juan Taborda:
Fuente: GAC II 369

iii. Leonor Taborda, born in España; married Juanes de Zabala; born Abt. 1570 in Vizcaya, España.

Notes for Leonor Taborda:
Trajo el capitán Taborda, de España un hijo varón llamado don Juan y dos hijas, que fueron:

1. Doña Juana Taborda, la cual fue casada en primeras nupcias con don Francisco Moreno de León, a quien dio muerte en un duelo al capitán Gaspar de Rodas. En segundas nupcias casó con el capitán español don Fernando de Zafra Centeno y muerto éste pasó a contraer terceras con Damián de Sllva.

2. Doña Leonor, que fue esposa del capitan Juanes de Zabala, también español.

GAC II 369 370

Notes for Juanes de Zabala:
El Capitán Conquistador Joanes de Zabala español, fue natural del señorío de Viscaya casó en Antioquia con Dña. Leonor Taborda hija legítima del Gral. Dn. Juan Taborda y de Dña. Ana de Zafra Centeno, fueron padres de Francisco Zabala quien casó con Dña. Elvira Biedma Cisneros - quienes fueron padres de Francisco Zabala - quien casó con Catarina Flores - y fueron padres de Dña. Elvira Zabala, quien casó con Dn. Juan de Moncada y fueron padres de Dña. María Manuela Moncada quien casó con Dn. José Pablo del Pino - y fueron padres de Dña. Francisca del Pino - quien casó con Dn. Francisco Javier Zapata, padres de Dn. Lorenzo Zapata.

**40. Francisco de Guzmin y Céspedes,** born Abt. 1530 in Toledo, Espana. He was the son of **80. Juan de Guzmin** and **81. Luisa de Céspedes**. He married **41. Francisca Ruiz y Zurita** in Popayin.

**41. Francisca Ruiz y Zurita,** born Abt. 1530 in Popayin. She was the daughter of **82. Capitin Francisco Ruiz** and **83. Mariana de Zurita**.

Child of Francisco Guzmin y Céspedes and Francisca Ruiz y Zurita is:

20 i. Francisco de Guzmán y Ruiz, born Abt. 1560; died Abt. 1622; married Luisa de Miranda in Bilbao, España.

**46. Juan Taborda,** born Abt. 1540 in Espana. He was the son of **38. Juan Taborda** and **39. Leonor López de Santofimio**. He married **47. Jerónima de Torres**.

**47. Jerónima de Torres,** born Abt. 1540 in Popayin. She was the daughter of **94. Jerónimo de Torres**.

Notes for Juan Taborda:
DON JUAN TABORDA, el hijo, contrajo matrimonio con dona Jerónima de Torres, nacida en Popayin. Dice una leyenda que fue trakda desde aquella ciudad con una escolta de "mis de doscientos soldados". Era hija del conquistador don Jerónimo de Torres, quien anos después pasó a residir a la ciudad de Antioquia. Ignórase quien serka su esposa.

Consta que ademis de estos hijos legktimos dejó otros ilegktimos llamados Francisco, Alonso y Diego, quienes, al decir de sus contemporineos, fueron muy valerosos y esforzados y prestaron al conquistador Rodas muy valiosos servicios.

De Juan Taborda y su esposa dona Jerónima de Torres, sólo se sabe que dejaron una hija llamada dona Ana, la cual contrajo rnatrimonio con don Miguel de Urnieta y Lezcano, espanol (376)-

GAC II 369

More About Juan Taborda:
Fuente: GAC II 369

Child of Juan Taborda and Jerónima Torres is:
23 i. Ana Taborda, born Abt. 1560 in Antioquia; married Miguel de Urnieta Lezcano y Saldundique.

**48. Carlos de Molina,** born Abt. 1532 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **49. Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla**.

**49. Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla,** born Abt. 1535 in Segovia, Espana; died in Indias.

Notes for Carlos de Molina:
don Carlos de Molina, licenciado en derecho, profesor de jurisprudencia e hijodalgo de sangre, esposo de dona Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla (l), natural de Segovia, Espana, originaria de Asturias.
El licenciado don Carlos de Molina murió en Espana y su viuda, dona Marka de la Nava, contrajo segundas nupcias con el capitin don Pedro de Colmenares (uno de los companeros de Quesada), con quien vino al Nuevo Reino de Granada, acompanada de los hijos de su primer matrimonio que eran: el citado don Carlos, dona Marka y dona Mariana de la Nava. Desempenó don Carlos de Molina muy importantes comisiones durante la conquista del Gualk y Guasquka y fue encomendero de Sanka Agueda.

More About Carlos de Molina:
Fuente: GAC, II, 81

Notes for Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla:

dona Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla (l), natural de Segovia, Espana, originaria de Asturias.
El licenciado don Carlos de Molina murió en Espana y su viuda, dona Marka de la Nava, contrajo segundas nupcias con el capitin don Pedro de Colmenares (uno de los companeros de Quesada), con quien vino al Nuevo Reino de Granada, acompanada de los hijos de su primer matrimonio que eran: el citado don Carlos, dona Marka y dona Mariana de la Nava. Desempenó don Carlos de Molina muy importantes comisiones durante la conquista del Gualk y Guasquka y fue encomendero de Sanka Agueda.

GAC II 81

More About Marka de la Nava Olivares y Coalla:
Fuente: GAC, II, 81

Children of Carlos Molina and Marka Nava Olivares y Coalla are:

24 i. Carlos de Molina y Nava, born Abt. 1562 in Ubeda, España; married María de Toledo Acebedo.
ii. María de Molina y Nava
iii. Mariana de Molina y Nava

**50. Antonio de Toledo,** born Abt. 1535 in Espana. He married **51. Marka de Acebedo**.

**51. Marka de Acebedo,** born Abt. 1535 in Espana ?.

Notes for Antonio de Toledo:
El conquistador espanol don Antonio de Toledo, otro de los companeros de Quesada, fundador de la ciudad de la Palma, casado con dona Marka de Acebedo, cunada del oidor Diego de Villafane, segsn refiere fray Pedro Simón, en sus Noticias de las conquistas de Tierra Firme (2).

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{1) Véase Genealogkas de Flórez de Ociriz, Tomo II, Pig. lO8.
(2) Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme.- Fray Pedro Simón.- Tomo III, Pg 228

GAC II 81

Notes for Marka de Acebedo:
Marka de Acebedo, cunada del oidor Diego de Villafane, segsn refiere fray Pedro Simón, en sus Noticias de las conquistas de Tierra Firme (2).

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{1) Véase Genealogkas de Flórez de Ociriz, Tomo II, Pig. lO8.
(2) Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme.- Fray Pedro Simón.- Tomo III, Pg 228

GAC II 81

Child of Antonio Toledo and Marka Acebedo is:

25 i. María de Toledo Acebedo, born Abt. 1565; married Carlos de Molina y Nava.

**52. Cristóbal Servero,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **104. Juan Servero** and **105. Isabel Bernal**. He married **53. Ana de Toro**.

**53. Ana de Toro,** born Abt. 1530 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **106. Hernando de Toro** and **107. Inés Rodrkguez**.

More About Cristóbal Servero:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

More About Ana de Toro:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

Child of Cristóbal Servero and Ana Toro is:

26 i. Juan de Toro, born 1550 in Villa de Villalba del Alcor, Sevilla, España; died 24 Enero 1615 in Remedios; married (1) Inés de Carvajal; married (2) Catalina Zapata de Cárdenas Abt. 1593 in Remedios.

**54. Luis Zapata de Cirdenas,** born Abt. 1545 in Villa de Llerena, Espana; died in Remedios ?. He was the son of **108. Gonzalo de Palencia** and **109. Leonor Alvarez de Alza**. He married **55. Mariana Valero**.

**55. Mariana Valero,** born Abt. 1550. She was the daughter of **110. Garcka de Valero**.

Notes for Luis Zapata de Cirdenas:

APELLIDO ZAPATA

Se trata de un rancio y noble apellido que tiene su origen en la casa real del reino de Aragón.

El primero de quien, por documentos de la época, se tiene noticia, de este apellido, es don Garcka Zapata que fue alcaide de la ciudad de Calahorra por los anos 1.214 a 1.216.

Ahora bien: a quien se considera como principal ascendiente de esta casa y tronco de la misma es, a don Pedro Sinchez Zapata, llamado "el de Calatayud", por haber nacido en dicha ciudad.

Fue senor de las baronkas de Valtorres y de la de Vinuela y acompanó al rey don Jaime I, "el Conquistador", a la campana de Valencia que llevo a la ocupación de dicha ciudad por las huestes aragonesas.

De este preclaro caballero descendió don Rodrigo Zapata, cuyo hijo primogénito Rui Sinchez Zapata se crió desde nino en la cimara de la infanta dona Leonor, hija del rey don Pedro IV, de Aragón, y ya mayor, acompanó al rey en calidad de doncel cuando la infanta se trasladó a Soria para unirse en matrimonio con el infante don Juan, que posteriormente fue rey de Castilla y León, el primero de ese nombre.

Mis tarde, Rui Sinchez Zapata, dada la confianza que en él tenkan los reyes, fue copero mayor del rey don Enrique III y del rey don Juan II, a quienes sirvió tanto en la guerra como en la paz con gran valentka, fidelidad y por esta razón, como premio a sus servicios, el rey Juan II, le otorgó gran heredamiento en la ciudad de Madrid, donde fundó casa e hizo su asiento y casó con dona Mencka de Ayala, senora de la Villa de Barajas.

Una de las ramas de este preclaro apellido es la constituida por los Zapata de Calatayud, que proviene precisamente del primeramente citado don Rodrigo Sinchez Zapata.

ARMAS:

Escudo de gules y cinco zapatas jaqueladas de plata y sable. Bordura también de gules y ocho escudetes de oro en una banda de azur.

HERALDICA Y GENEALOGIAS

(398 a 400) ZAPATA

Este apellido espanol fue trakdo a nuestras montanas desde los tiempos de la conquista de Remedios, por los anos de 1560.

El primero de que tenemos noticia fue un capitin Juan Zapata, venido con los conquistadores Martknez de Ospina desde Victoria y Mariquita. Fue casado con dona Potenciana de Meneses, hija del conquistador Antonio de Meneses y de dona Luisa Noguerol, No se conoce descendencia de éstos.

Anos después Ilegaron a Remedios los capitanes LUIS y Francisco ZAPATA DE CARDENAS los cuales pasaron de Espana al Nuevo Reino de Granada; asistieron a las campanas contra los indios Gualkes y luégo pasaron a Remedios. Trajeron estos senores una muy interesante información levantada en Llerena, el 9 de junio de 1578, ante el Bachiller Tinoco, teniente de Gobernador y justicia mayor de la provincia de León, en la cual constan estos hechos: "Francisco Zapata Palencia, vecino de esta Villa de Llerena, digo: " que Yo me quiero ir a las Indias del mar océano a los Reinos del Pers, con licencia de S. Mgtd., que para ello tengo y para ello me conviene probar quién soy e las demis cualidades que se requieren y han de [552] tener las personas que a los dichos reinos pasaren; y a los testigos que se examinen se les preguntari lo siguiente:

lo. Si me conocen a mi, Francisco Zapata, y si conocieron a Gonzilo de Palencia y a Leonor Alvarez de Alza, difuntos, vecinos que fueron de esta villa, mis padres legitimos.

2. Si saben que el dicho Gonzilo de Palencia, mi padre era hijodalgo notorio, de que le fue hecha merced a Gonzalo de Palencia, su padre y a mi abuelo, a los cuales, a mi y mis hermanos, se nos ha guardado la dicha hidalguia"...

Citan luégo una Real Cédula expedida en Segovia, el 22 de febrero de 1464, por el Rey Enrique IV, y la cual fue confirmada por los Reyes Fernando e Isabel en Córdoba el 10 de junio de 1492. La parte sustancial de la cédula dice: "Por

ende, acatando e considerando algunos servicios que vos, Gonzilo de Palencia, hijo de Gonzilo de Avila, vecinos de la dicha ciudad, me habedes fecho e facedes, e porque sea ennoblecida e decorada e sublimada vuestra persona e linaje"... os fago e constituyo hijosdalgos notorios e de solar conocido, e podais retar e desafiar devengar sueldos, traer armas e insignias, e vos llamar del apellido que quieseredes". Usando de tales documentos pasó a las Indias el citado don Francisco y su hermano don Luis, trayendo el noble apellido de Zapata de Cardenas, el mis ilustre que habia en Llerena, que era nada menos que el de los condes de Barajas, a cuya familia pertenecka el arzobispo del Nuevo Reino don Luis Zapata de Cirdenas, de quien se deckan sobrinos.

No he podido averiguar qué suerte corrió don Francisco Zapata.

Don LUIS ZAPATA DE CARDENAS se estableció en Remedios y casó con Dona Mariana Valero, hija del conquistador Garcia Valero a quien daba el tktulo de tko.

Por declaraciones dadas en 1598 en Remedios por el capitin Diego de Ospina y otros conquistadores se sabe algo de este capitin Garcka Valero. Dicen estos declarantes "Que fue uno de los primeros pobladores y conquistadores de las ciudades de Victoria, Santa Agueda y los Remedios del N. Reino de Granada; que por los anos de 1558 entró con el capitin Asencio de Salinas a la pacificación de los indidos de Victoria y a la conquista de los indios de los Remedios, donde gastó mucha parte de su hacienda; estuvo de capitin de infanterka en la campana de Tocuyo y en el desbarate y muerte del tirano Lope de Aguirre; pasó como capitin a la ciudad de Zaragoza, en companka de don Luis Zapata, su sobrino y yerno, donde con sesenta soldados desbarató tres veces gran nsmero de indios; y sltimamente fue maese de campo del gobernador Gaspar de Rodas. Fue ademis tesorero real en Remedios y teniente de corregidor. El capitin Garcka Valero, parece fue hermano de Juan Valero también conquistador y ambos eran espanoles, pero no hemos podido hallar en los cronistas dato alguno sobre su familia ni el lugar de Espana donde naciera. Se ignora igualmente el nombre de su esposa".
[553]
Del matrimonio del capitin Luis Zapata de Cirdenas y de dona Mariana Valero quedaron, que sepamos, tres hijos, asi:

1. Alonso Zapata. Sacerdote de muchos méritos.

2. Dona Catalina Zapata de Cirdenas, esposa del capitin Juan de Toro, fundador de la familia de su apellido (368).

3. Dona Marka de Herrera, esposa de don Baltasar de Burgos Antolines (58).

More About Luis Zapata de Cirdenas:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389; WJM, II, 491

More About Mariana Valero:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389; WJM, II, 491

Children of Luis Zapata de Cirdenas and Mariana Valero are:

27 i. Catalina Zapata de Cárdenas, born Abt. 1573; married Juan de Toro Abt. 1593 in Remedios.

ii. María de Herrera y Zapata, born Abt. 1590; married Baltasar Agustín de Burgos y Antolínez; born Abt. 1580 in Valladolid España.

**56. Juan del Castillo,** born Abt. 1544 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana. He married **57. Alberta de Montoya**.

**57. Alberta de Montoya,** born Abt. 1544 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana.

More About Juan del Castillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

More About Alberta de Montoya:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

Child of Juan Castillo and Alberta Montoya is:

28 i. Pedro del Castillo, born Abt. 1574 in Castilla, España; died in España; married Beatriz Beltrán de Caicedo.

**58. Diego Beltrin de Caicedo,** born Abt. 1544 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **116. Hernin Pérez de Ocio** and **117. Marka Ramkrez Beltrin de Corcuera**. He married **59. Catalina de Arroyo**.

**59. Catalina de Arroyo,** born Abt. 1544 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana.

More About Diego Beltrin de Caicedo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

More About Catalina de Arroyo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 138

Child of Diego Beltrin de Caicedo and Catalina Arroyo is:

29 i. Beatriz Beltrán de Caicedo, born Abt. 1574 in Castilla, España; died in España; married Pedro del Castillo.

**60. Jorge Garcka,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **120. Lorenzo Garcka** and **121. Teresa Hernindez**. He married **61. Inés de Ordis**.

**61. Inés de Ordis,** born Abt. 1525 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **122. Juan de Mancilla** and **123. Teresa de Ordis**.

Child of Jorge Garcka and Inés Ordis is:

30 i. Juan García de Ordás, born Abt. 1550 in Rioseco de Tapia, Oviedo, España; married Marina de Figueroa Abt. 1589 in Santafé de Bogota.

**62. Martkn Alonso de Figueroa,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **63. Marka Cortés**.

**63. Marka Cortés,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **126. Estéban Garcka** and **127. Juana Blisquez**.

Children of Martkn Alonso de Figueroa and Marka Cortés are:

31 i. Marina de Figueroa, born Abt. 1550 in Alanje (España); married Juan García de Ordás Abt. 1589 in Santafé de Bogota.

ii. Leonor Alonso de Cortés, born Abt. 1551; married Diego Silvestre; born Abt. 1550 in España.

*Generation No. 7*

**64. Alonso Jaramillo,** born Abt. 1505 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **128. Francisco Jaramillo** and **129. Isabel del Prado**. He married **65. Teresa Sinchez**.

**65. Teresa Sinchez,** born Abt. 1505 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Alonso Jaramillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 493

More About Teresa Sinchez:
Fuente: GAC, II, 508

Child of Alonso Jaramillo and Teresa Sinchez is:

32 i. Francisco Jaramillo, born Abt. 1530 in España; died in España; married Constanza Hernández.

**76. N Taborda Dkaz,** born Abt. 1485 in Extremadura, Espana. He was the son of **152. Alonso Taborda** and **153. Isabel Dkaz**.

More About N Taborda Dkaz:
Fuente: WJM, II, 76

Child of N Taborda Dkaz is:

38 i. Juan Taborda, born 1515 in Albuquerque, Extremadura, España; married Leonor López de Santofimio.

**80. Juan de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1500 in Ocana, Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **160. Juan de Guzmin** and **161. Isabel de Castillo**. He married **81. Luisa de Céspedes**.

**81. Luisa de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1500 in Ocana, Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **162. Juan de Céspedes** and **163. Teresa Osorio**.

Notes for Juan de Guzmin:
"El Capitin de Caballerka Dn. Juan de Guzmin, natural de la villa de Ocana, sirvió como buen vasallo en tiempos de las comunidades de Castilla y se halló en el cerco de Toledo y otras partes, donde padeció grandes peligros y trabajos. A su esposa Dna. Marka de Céspedes la trataron mal los comuneros de Ocana - Le fue forzoso salir de ella con sus hijos, dejando su hacienda perdida - y después de esto, quedando packficos de dichas alteraciones los Reynos de Espana, pasó a las Indias donde sirvió ventajosamente en las rebeliones entre Dn. Francisco Pizarro y Dn. -Diego de Almagro y contra Gonzalo Pizarro - y que aunque el Licenciado de la Gasca cuando fue a gobernar de esas Provincias, le dio una encomienda de indios el ano de 1548, no la gozó por ir a los Reynos de Espana - y murió sin gozar la encomienda". (Extractado de la Cédula expedida por el Rey i favor de Dn. Diego de Guzmin, nieto de Dn. Juan de Guzmin).
De la información levantada por el Dr. Dn. Nicolis Antonio del Pino y Guzmin Presbktero, y por el Sargento Mayor Francisco Miguel del Pino y Guzmin hijos de Dn. Antonio del Pino Villapadierna y de Dna. Magdalena de Guzmin, (hija del Capitin Francisco de Guzmin) resultó que el Capitin Dn. Juan de Guzmin era hijo de Dn. Juan de Guzmin - y éste fue hijo de Dn. Juan Urraco de Guzmin y éste hijo de Dn. Juan Alonso de Guzmin - primer Duque de Medina Sidonia y tercero Conde de Niebla.
Dn. Juan Alonso de Guzmin, tercer Conde de Niebla, Senor de Sanlscar, Lepe, Ayamonte y Gibraltar, fue primer Duque de Medina por merced del Rey Dn. Juan II, ano de 14__, cuyo tktulo lo confirmó Enrique IV en 1460. - Casó dos veces: la primera con Dna. Marka de la Cerda hija del Duque de Medinaceli, y otra con Dna. Isabel de Meneses y Fonseca; del primer matrimonio no hubo descendencia.
Dn. Juan Alonso de Guzmin, fue hijo de Dn. Enrique de Guzmin, segundo Conde de Niebla, Senor de Sanlscar, que se halló en la conquista de Antequera y en la ____(?) de la Vega de Granada en tiempo de Dn. Juan II, y murió ahogado en el cerco de Gibraltar, casó tres veces y tuvo varios hijos; fue hijo de Dn. Juan Alonso de Guzmin, el Bueno, primer Conde de Niebla, Senor de Sanlscar de Bejar, de Lepe, Ayamonte, la Redondela y Conil por merced de Dn. Enrique Segundo, que fue Gobernador del Reyno durante las tutorkas de Enrique III - casó dos veces la segunda vez con Dna. Beatriz de Castilla hija del Rey Dn. Enrique Segundo - Sucedió en el Condado i Dn. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, tercer Senor de Sanlscar de Barrameda, que murió sin sucesión en el cerco de Orihula (?). -Fueron hijos de Dn. Juan Alonso de Guzmin, segundo Senor de Sanlscar de Barrameda, Torre de Guzmin, Valle de las Estacas y otros Estados; que casó dos veces, una con Dna. Beatriz Ponce de León, y otra con Dna. Urraca Osorio, hija de Dn. Nuno Alvar Osorio, conde de Trastamara; del sltimo matrimonio fue hijo de
Dn. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin " El Bueno" Alcaide de Tarifa, adelantado Mayor de la Frontera, Rico-hombre, Senor de Sanlscar de Barrameda, Rot_____(?) puerto de Santamarka, Santiponce y otros Estados, que nació en León el dka 24 de Enero de 1256. - En Africa donde le llamaron los azares de la guerra permaneció muchos anos, vuelto a Espana, obtuvo del Rey Sancho IV - a

quien juró fidelidad el encargo de defender i Tarifa contra las huestes colegiadas del moro Amir y del infante Dn. Juan. Del Cumplimiento de su deber habla la historia y es de todos conocido Guzmin el Bueno, murió en un encuentro que tuvo con los Moros en la sierra de Gaucin el 3 de septiembre de 1309. No satisfecho por haber sacrificado a su hijo por la Patria y por su honor, se sacrifico ask mismos. Contrajo matrimonio con Dna. Marka Alfonso Coronel, hija de Juan Gonzilez de Aguilar, fue hijo de

Don Pedro de Guzmin, rico-hombre, adelantado de Castilla, de Andalucka y de León, Senor de Derrumado y de San Romin, tuvo repartimiento en Sevilla, i cuya conquista asistió, y casó con la Infanta Dona Urraca Alfonso, hija de Dn. Alfonso IX de León, fue hijo de

Dn. Guillermo Pérez de Guzmin, Senor de Becilla y otros Estados, rico-hombre y fiel Servidor de los Reyes Dn. Alvaro IV y D. Jadrique I y D. Fernando III, estuvo con su padre Dn. Nuno en la batalla de las Navas ano 1212, y mis tarde en la conquista de Baeza, Andsjar y otras ciudades. Contrajo matrimonio con Dna. Marka Gonzilez Girón, hija de Dn. Gonzalo Ruiz Girón, Senor de Antillas, Carreon y otros Estados, Mayordomo del Santo Rey Don Fernando - fue hermano de

Dn. Pedro Ruiz de Guzmin, senor de Guzmin, Nunez, Lara y Aguilar, mayordomo del Rey Dn. Fernando VIII, asistió en 1166 i la toma de Cuenca y en 1179 i la concordia que sobre lkmites de los respectivos territorios hubo entre los Reyes D. Alonso de Castilla y D. Alonso de Aragón. Fue rico-hombre, Senor de Lara y Aguilar y mayordomo mayor de del Rey D. Alonso IX. Murió en la batalla de Alarcos, dejando de su matrimonio con Dona Elvira, hija del Conde Gome Gonzilez, entre ellos a D. Nuno Pérez de Guzmin, rico-hombre, Senor de ésta casa; asistió a la batalla de las Navas de Tolosa y casó con Dona Urraca, hija del Conde D. Mendo Gonzilez de Sousa y de Dona Marka Martknez de Cabrera, que procrearon i D. Pedro Nunez de Guzmin, conquistador de Murcia, que casó con Dona Marka de Rocafull y tuvo i Dn. Juan Pérez de Guzmin, rico-hombre padre de varios hijos, entre ellos, D. Juan Ramkrez de Guzmin, que en 1326 casó con Dona Marka Teresa de Toledo, de quienes nacieron D. Ramkrez Flores de Guzmin, progenitor de los marqueses de Toral; D. Juan Ramkrez, de quien proceden los marqueses de Algiba, dona Marka Ramkrez de Guzmin cuyos descendientes son los Condes de Teba; D. Pedro Nunez de Guzmin adelantado mayor del reino de León y padre de D. Gonzalo Nunez de Guzmin, maestre de Calatraba: hijos de

Ruy Nunez de Guzmin, Senor de Guzmin en campo de Roa, rico-hombre, del que existe un documento original firmado en 1154, y que casó con Dona Godo, hija del Conde D. Gonzalo Nunez de Lara y de Dona Godo Salvador, hijo de

D. Alvar Nunez (Ruiz), Senor de la Villa de Guzmin, rico-hombre, confirmador de un privilegio fechado en 1130. Casó con Dona Elvira de Manzanedo, hija de Gonzalo Gómez:

D. Rodrigo Nunez de Guzmin, que casó con Dona Elvira, hija del conde D. Diego Nunez, murió en 1086, en la batalla de Sacralkas, hijo de

D. Nuno Rodrkguez de Guzmin, que casó con dona Ximena, hija de D. Ordono infante de León y de su mujer Dona Framilda - hijo de

D. Nuno Nunez conde de Amaya que pobló en Roa por los anos de 954 - hijo de

D. Nuno - quien fue hijo tercero del Rey Don Ordono I y de la Reyna Dona Marka.

Child of Juan Guzmin and Luisa Céspedes is:

40 i. Francisco de Guzmán y Céspedes, born Abt. 1530 in Toledo, España; married Francisca Ruiz y Zurita in Popayán.

**82. Capitin Francisco Ruiz,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana. He married **83. Mariana de Zurita**.

**83. Mariana de Zurita,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana.

More About Capitin Francisco Ruiz:
Fuente: GAC I 454

Child of Francisco Ruiz and Mariana Zurita is:

41 i. Francisca Ruiz y Zurita, born Abt. 1530 in Popayán; married Francisco de Guzmán y Céspedes in Popayán.

**94. Jerónimo de Torres,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana.

Child of Jerónimo de Torres is:

47 i. Jerónima de Torres, born Abt. 1540 in Popayán; married Juan Taborda.

**104. Juan Servero,** born Abt. 1495 in Espana. He married **105. Isabel Bernal**.

**105. Isabel Bernal,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana.

More About Juan Servero:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

More About Isabel Bernal:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

Child of Juan Servero and Isabel Bernal is:

52 i. Cristóbal Servero, born Abt. 1520 in España; died in España; married Ana de Toro.

**106. Hernando de Toro,** born Abt. 1515 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **107. Inés Rodrkguez**.

**107. Inés Rodrkguez,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Hernando de Toro:

APELLIDO TORO

Tiene su origen en la ciudad de Toro. Segsn el cronista Diego de Urbina, sus progenitores fueron descendientes del rey de Castilla don Fernando I, quien

tuvo por hijo a don Martkn Fernindez de Toro, aunque su autenticidad histórica es bastante dudosa. Parece ser que el apellido no es castellano, ya que las casas mis antiguas aparecen en Extremadura, Madrid y Montana de Santander. De las casas extremenas, una se apellidó Toro Zambrano, y tuvo su asiento en Fuente del Maestre, partido judicial de Zafra. Otra llamada Toro-Vargas, se aposentó en Burguillos de Zafra, y otra en Madrid, se apellidó Toro-Mazote.

Armas: En campo de plata, tres fajas de azur y sobre cada una de ellas, dos toros pardos andantes.

HERALDICA Y GENEALOGIA

More About Hernando de Toro:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

More About Inés Rodrkguez:
Fuente: GAC, II, 389

Child of Hernando Toro and Inés Rodrkguez is:

53 i. Ana de Toro, born Abt. 1530 in España; died in España; married Cristóbal Servero.

**108. Gonzalo de Palencia,** born Abt. 1515 in Villa de Llerena, Espana. He was the son of **216. Gonzalo de Palencia**. He married **109. Leonor Alvarez de Alza**.

**109. Leonor Alvarez de Alza,** born Abt. 1515 in Villa de Llerena, Espana.

More About Gonzalo de Palencia:
Fuente: GAC, II, 552; WJM, II, 491

More About Leonor Alvarez de Alza:
Fuente: GAC, II, 552; WJM, II, 491

Child of Gonzalo Palencia and Leonor Alvarez de Alza is:

54 i. Luis Zapata de Cárdenas, born Abt. 1545 in Villa de Llerena, España; died in Remedios ?; married Mariana Valero.

**110. Garcka de Valero,** born 1526 in Espana; died in Remedios ?.

More About Garcka de Valero:
Fuente: GAC, II, 552; WJM, II, 490

Child of Garcka de Valero is:

55 i. Mariana Valero, born Abt. 1550; married Luis Zapata de Cárdenas.

**116. Hernin Pérez de Ocio,** born Abt. 1514 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava. He was the son of **232. Baltasar de Caicedo** and **233. Catalina de Zsniga**. He married **117. Marka Ramkrez Beltrin de Corcuera**.

**117. Marka Ramkrez Beltrin de Corcuera,** born Abt. 1514 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava.

Children of Hernin Pérez de Ocio and Marka Ramkrez Beltrin de Corcuera are:

i. Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo, born 13 Enero 1544 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava, España; died 1579 in Santafé de Bogotá; married María Pardo Dasmariñas y Velásquez Abt. 1570; born Abt. 1540 in Palos de Moguer, España.

Notes for Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo:

CAICEDO

Caicedo, escrito así, es una de las formas en que tradicionalmente se ha usado este apellido. La usamos aquí para diferenciar la familia de los próceres de Popayán de la cual trataremos en el capítulo Cayzedo (87). Sin embargo, muchas de las personas de la familia de que tratamos han escrito y escriben su apellido "Caycedo".

Don Francisco Beltran Caicedo nació en la villa de Berantevilla, cerca de Miranda de Ebro, en Alava, y fue bautizado allí el 13 de enero de 1544. Testó en Santafé el 25 de enero de 1579. Hijo legítimo de Hernán Pérez de Ocio y de doña María Ramirez Beltrán de Corcuera. (Don Hernán Pérez de Ocio tenía un hermano entero, don Baltasar de Ocio, familiar del Santo Oficio esposo de Mencia de Pinedo, fallecida en 1577, y padres de don Baltasar, don Francisco nacido el 1570 y casado el 22 de noviembre de 1598 con doña María Mendoza, con sucesión; de don Diego, nacido en narzo de 1572 quien contrajo matimonio en 1605 con Ana de Mendoza, y de María nacida en I575).

Adoptó el apellido Beltán de Caicedo, "de ilustre prosapia", para disfrutar del mayorazgo "en la montaña que vierte a la Rioja", fundado por su tío el presbítero Juan Beltrán de Caicedo que impuso esta condición al sobrino que optase por tal mayorazgo. Nieto paterno igualmente legítimo de Baltasar de Caicedo, vecino de Berantevilla donde murió en 1575, y de Catalina de Zúñiga. Este Baltasar tenía un hermano legítimo llamado Gaspar, padre de Casilda Beltrán de Caicedo, casada en España con el hidalgo Juan de Lasarte uno de cuyos hijos, Diego de Lasarte fue cura de la catedral de Santafé y canónigo de San Francisco de Quito, y el otro, Juan Beltrán de Lasarte casó en 1585 con doña Francisca de Atuesta, de cuyo matrlmonio tuvo hijo único a Juan de Lasarte, alcalde de la hermandad de Santafé en 1613, y su alcalde ordinario en 1620, esposo de doña María de Arteaga, sin sucesión. El Juan Beltrán de Lasarte tuvo hija fuera de matrimonio a doña Tomasa de Lasarte, esposa de Diego Franco de Velasco. La doña Francisca de Atuesta fue hija legítima de Jerónimo de Atuesta, y de su primera esposa, doña

Teresa Velásquez, hija ésta legítima de Antón Pardo Dasmariñas y de doña Catalina Velásquez, de quienes volveremos a tratar en breve. Don Jerónimo de Atuesta era hijodalgo de sangre, natural de Almaguer, y pasó de España a Indias en el año de 1550, a Nueva España y al Perú; y al Nuevo Reino de Granada en el de 1568 siendo justicia mayor en la villa de Santa Fe de Antioquia, y Contador Oficial Real propietario en la ciudad de Santafé desde el 25 de mayo de 1580 hasta su muerte. Fue don Jerónimo de Atuesta hijo legítimo del licenciado Alonso de Alcántara y de doña Ana Núñez de Tuesta; nieto legítimo de Luis de Lara y de Elvira de Alcántara; de Sancho Sánchez de Tuesta y de Mencia Hernández de Mena. Debemos anotar aquí que don Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo tuvo dos hermanos enteros - Don Baltasar, el mayor de ellos, testó en Zarnbrana el 12 de noviembre de 1606, y fue casado con doña Francisca de Salazar y Contreras, hija de Juan de Salazar y Catalina Contreras. Padres de dos hijos el Capitán Juan, que vino al Nuevo Reino y fue corregldor de Remedios y Mariquita, y testó, soltero, el 16 de mayo de 1639 sin dejar sucesión. Y don Fernando, cuya suerte ignoramos.

- Don Hernando vino al Nuevo Reino al mismo tiempo que don Francisco, hacia 1557, enviados ambos por su herrnano Baltasar. Ocáriz dice que don Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo vino con Venero de Leiva a principios de 1564, dato que no puede aceptarse porque en los autos de Pruebas de Caballeros de Santiago del archivo histórico de Madrid hay testimonio de su salida cuando tenía doce o trece años, o sea por los años de 1557, en compañía de su hermano Hemando, ya mencionado. Don Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo fue vecino de la ciudad de Victoria fundada en 1558, de efímera existencia. Bajo el mando del Capitán Francisco de Ospina, concurrió con otros cuarenta españoles a la fundación de la ciudad de los Remedios el domingo quince de diciembre de 1560, la cual tuvo que mudarse de sitio varias veces, por estar localizada en una región habitada por indígenas belicosos. Acompañó al Capitán Ospina en la conquista de aquella comarca, y por haber sido uno de los primeros fundadores de la ciudad, se le dió en 1561 o 1562 un repartirniento de indios en la provincia de Punchina. Allí, durante las conquistas, se hizo rico. En 1568 fue alcalde de los Remedios. Hombre muy principal", se estableció después en Santafé, donde desempeñó varios cargos y "sustentó su casa muy honrosamenteñ socorriendo pobres y soldados" según reza un documento antiguo. Obtuvo la encomienda de Suesca, en cuyas inmediaciones construyó una bellísima casa, que más adelante tomó el nombre de "Achuri Viejo", casa que conservan sus descendientes.

Don Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo casó hacia 1570 con doña María Pardo y Velásquez, que había venido de España en 1565, hija legítima de Antón Pardo Dasmariñas, natural de Betanzos en Galicia, y de Catalina Velásquez, de Palos de Moguer, ambos

hijosdalgo, el varón hijo de Gabriel González Pardo Dasmariñas, y la mujer hija legítima de Aparicio Velásquez, natural de Monsbeltrán (que después se llamó Colmenar de Arenas), doctor en leyes por Salamanca, alcalde ordinario y regidor de Moguer, e Isabel Roldán Cadena, natural del último sitio, de linaje noble. De esta familia trataremos también en el capítulo (128). Don Francisco murió en Santafé a consecuencia de la caída de un caballo. En el testamento que otorgó cuando se sentía moribundo, encarece a sus hijos que obedezcan, sirvan y reverencien a doña María y que guarden entre ellos "la paz y amor que Dios manda y vivan como hijos de quien son". Era tradición de la familia Beltrán de Caicedo entregar al menor de los hijos un "Lignum Crucis", y la costumbre se conserva. Del matrimonio Beltrán de Caicedo Pardo fueron hijos según lo declara el padre en el referida testamento: Fernando, Francisco, Catalina y otro por nacer, que se llamó Baltasar. Observamos sí, que una Francisca de Corcuera, mujer de don Antonio de Meneses y Parrilla, mencionada por Ocáriz como hija legítima de Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo y doña María Pardo, no figura en dicho testamento.

GB II 22, 23

More About Francisco Beltrán de Caicedo:
Fuente: GB II 22

Notes for María Pardo Dasmariñas y Velásquez:
María Pardo y Velásquez, que había venido de España en 1565, hija legítima de Antón Pardo Dasmariñas, natural de Betanzos en Galicia, y de Catalina Velásquez, de Palos de Moguer, ambos hijosdalgo, el varón hijo de Gabriel González Pardo Dasmariñas, y la mujer hija legítima de Aparicio Velásquezs natural de Monsbeltrán (que después se llamó Colmenar de Arenas), doctor en leyes por Salamanca, alcalde ordinario y regidor de Moguer, e Isabel Roldán Cadena, natural del último sitio, de linaje noble.

GB II 23

More About María Pardo Dasmariñas y Velásquez:
Fuente: GB II 23

58 ii. Diego Beltrán de Caicedo, born Abt. 1544 in Castilla, España; died in España; married Catalina de Arroyo.

**120. Lorenzo Garcka,** born Abt. 1490 in Espana. He married **121. Teresa Hernindez**.

**121. Teresa Hernindez,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana.

Child of Lorenzo Garcka and Teresa Hernindez is:

60 i. Jorge García, born Abt. 1520 in España; died in España; married Inés de Ordás.

**122. Juan de Mancilla,** born Abt. 1495 in Espana. He married **123. Teresa de Ordis**.

**123. Teresa de Ordis,** born Abt. 1500 in Espana.

Child of Juan Mancilla and Teresa Ordis is:

61 i. Inés de Ordás, born Abt. 1525 in España; died in España; married Jorge García.

**126. Estéban Garcka,** born Abt. 1490 in Espana. He married **127. Juana Blisquez**.

**127. Juana Blisquez,** born Abt. 1490 in Espana.

More About Estéban Garcka:
Fuente: GAC I 364

Child of Estéban Garcka and Juana Blisquez is:

63 i. María Cortés, born Abt. 1520 in España; died in España; married Martín Alonso de Figueroa.

*Generation No. 8*

**128. Francisco Jaramillo,** born Abt. 1480 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **129. Isabel del Prado**.

**129. Isabel del Prado,** born Abt. 1485 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Francisco Jaramillo:
Fuente: GAC, I, 493

More About Isabel del Prado:
Fuente: GAC,I, 493

Child of Francisco Jaramillo and Isabel Prado is:

64 i. Alonso Jaramillo, born Abt. 1505 in España; died in España; married Teresa Sánchez.

**152. Alonso Taborda,** born Abt. 1455 in Albuquerque, Extremadura, Espana. He married **153. Isabel Dkaz**.

**153. Isabel Dkaz,** born Abt. 1455 in Albuquerque, Extremadura, Espana.

More About Alonso Taborda:
Fuente: WJM, II, 76

Child of Alonso Taborda and Isabel Dkaz is:

76 i. N Taborda Díaz, born Abt. 1485 in Extremadura, España.

**160. Juan de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1470 in Espana. He was the son of **320. Juan Urraco de Guzmin** and **321. Leonor de Cirdenas**. He married **161. Isabel de Castillo**.

**161. Isabel de Castillo,** born Abt. 1475 in Espana.

Child of Juan Guzmin and Isabel Castillo is:

80 i. Juan de Guzmán, born Abt. 1500 in Ocaña, España; died in España; married Luisa de Céspedes.

**162. Juan de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1470 in Espana. He was the son of **324. Gutierre de Céspedes** and **325. Constanza de Cirdenas**. He married **163. Teresa Osorio**.

**163. Teresa Osorio,** born Abt. 1470 in Espana.

Child of Juan Céspedes and Teresa Osorio is:

81 i. Luisa de Céspedes, born Abt. 1500 in Ocaña, España; died in España; married Juan de Guzmán.

**216. Gonzalo de Palencia,** born Abt. 1485; died in Segovia, Espana. He was the son of **432. Gonzalo de Avila**.

More About Gonzalo de Palencia:
Fuente: GAC, II, 552; WJM, II, 491

Child of Gonzalo de Palencia is:

108 i. Gonzalo de Palencia, born Abt. 1515 in Villa de Llerena, España; married Leonor Alvarez de Alza.

**232. Baltasar de Caicedo,** born Abt. 1486 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava. He married **233. Catalina de Zsniga**.

**233. Catalina de Zsniga,** born Abt. 1486 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava.

Child of Baltasar Caicedo and Catalina Zsniga is:

116 i. Hernán Pérez de Ocio, born Abt. 1514 in Berantevilla, Miranda de Ebro, Alava; married María Ramírez Beltrán de Corcuera.

*Generation No. 9*

**320. Juan Urraco de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1440 in Espana. He was the son of **640. Juan Alonso deGuzmin, Duque de Medinasidonia** and **641. Urraca de Guzmin el Bueno y Figueroa**. He married **321. Leonor de Cirdenas**.

**321. Leonor de Cirdenas,** born Abt. 1440 in Espana.

Child of Juan Guzmin and Leonor Cirdenas is:

160 i. Juan de Guzmán, born Abt. 1470 in España; married Isabel de Castillo.

**324. Gutierre de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1430 in Espana. He was the son of **648. Gabriel de Céspedes Martknez** and **649. Teresa Osorio**. He married **325. Constanza de Cirdenas**.

**325. Constanza de Cirdenas,** born Abt. 1435 in Espana.

Child of Gutierre Céspedes and Constanza Cirdenas is:

162 i. Juan de Céspedes, born Abt. 1470 in España; married Teresa Osorio.

**432. Gonzalo de Avila,** born Abt. 1455 in Segovia, Espana.

More About Gonzalo de Avila:
Fuente: WJM, II, 491

Child of Gonzalo de Avila is:

216 i. Gonzalo de Palencia, born Abt. 1485; died in Segovia, España.

*Generation No. 10*

**640. Juan Alonso deGuzmin, Duque de Medinasidonia,** born 1410 in Castilla, Espana; died 1468. He was the son of **1280. Enrique de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 2o)** and **1281. Teresa Suirez de Figueroa**. He married **641. Urraca de Guzmin el Bueno y Figueroa**.

**641. Urraca de Guzmin el Bueno y Figueroa,** born Abt. 1420. She was the daughter of **1282. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin el Bueno y Castilla** and **1283. Mencia de Figueroa**.

Notes for Juan Alonso deGuzmin, Duque de Medinasidonia:
MEDINA-SIDONIA, (Duque de).Concedido por Juan II de Castilla, en 17 de febrero de 1445 a D. Juan Alonso Pérez de Guzmin el Bueno, Conde de Niebla y Adelantado Mayor de la Frontera. En 6 de diciembre de 1957 se expidió carta de sucesión a favor de Da Luisa Alvarez de Toledo y Maura.

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Casa de Medinasidonia, casa nobiliaria espanola (castellana), que tiene su origen en el tktulo otorgado por Juan II en 1445 a un descendiente de Guzmin el Bueno, Juan Alonso de Guzmin (1410-1468), conde de Niebla y de Sanlscar de Barrameda. Entre sus descendientes merecen destacada atención: el séptimo duque, Alonso Pérez de Guzmin -que en 1588 mandó la Armada

Invencible- y Gaspar Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, el noveno duque, que junto a su primo, el marqués de Ayamonte, promovió en Andalucka, en 1641 un movimiento separatista. Cunado del nuevo rey de Portugal -tras su separación de Castilla en 1640-, el noveno duque de Medinasidonia intentó seguir los mismos pasos. La pésima dirección de la rebelión permitió que pronto fuera apaciguada y terminó con la defección del marqués de Ayamonte -ejecutado como cabecilla en 1648- y la detención de algunos rebeldes. Medinasidonia fue confinado de por vida en Castilla la Vieja y perdió su senorko de Sanlscar de Barrameda.
En 1777 se extinguió la descendencia por lknea masculina pasando el tktulo al marqués de Villafranca del Bierzo, José Marka Ilvarez de Toledo.

"Medinasidonia, Casa de", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

More About Juan Alonso deGuzmin, Duque de Medinasidonia:
Otros Tktulos: Conde de Niebla y de Sanlscar de Barrameda y Adelantado Mayor de la Frontera.

Child of Juan Guzmin, Duque de Medinasidonia and Urraca Guzmin el Bueno y Figueroa is:

320 i. Juan Urraco de Guzmán, born Abt. 1440 in España; married Leonor de Cárdenas.

**648. Gabriel de Céspedes Martknez,** born Abt. 1400 in Espana. He was the son of **1296. Garcka de Céspedes**. He married **649. Teresa Osorio**.

**649. Teresa Osorio,** born Abt. 1405 in Espana.

Child of Gabriel Céspedes Martknez and Teresa Osorio is:

324 i. Gutierre de Céspedes, born Abt. 1430 in España; married Constanza de Cárdenas.

*Generation No. 11*

**1280. Enrique de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 2o)** (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born 1388 in Espana (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died 1436 in Espana (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **2560. Juan Alonso de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 1o)** and **2561. Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla)**. He married **1281. Teresa Suirez de Figueroa** 1402 (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.).

**1281. Teresa Suirez de Figueroa** (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1389 in Espana (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). She was the daughter of **2562. Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria)** and **2563. Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla)**.

Notes for Enrique de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 2o):
Guzmin el Bueno, Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, a quien cercó en Tarifa el infante Juan el cual tenka en su poder al primogénito de Guzmin, Pedro, habido en su esposa Marka Alfonso Coronel. El Bueno habka nacido el 23 de enero de 1256, murió en la batalla de Gauskn en 1309. Sucedióle el segundogénito, Juan, quien de su segunda mujer, Urraca Osorio, hubo a Juan Alonso, nacido en 1340, muerto de cincuenta y tres anos, primer conde de Niebla, casado con Leonor de Castilla.

Lo heredó su hijo ENRIQUE (2o Conde de Niebla), quien murió ahogado en 1436. Habka casado en 402 con Teresa Suirez de Figueroa, hija del primer Lorenzo y de su segunda mujer, Marka Orozco. De esta unión proceden Marka y Cipriano Guzmin Palafox y Portocarrero, casado con Marka Manuela Kirckpatrick y Grevignée, madre de Francisca, duquesa de Alba, y de Eugenia, emperatriz de Francia.

ARB 280

More About Enrique de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 2o):
Fact 1: ARB 280 (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)
Fuente: ARB 280

Children of Enrique Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 2o) and Teresa Suirez de Figueroa are:

i. Cipriano de Guzmán Palafox y Portocarrero, born Abt. 1415 in España; married María Manuela Kirkpatrik y Grevignée; born Abt. 1430.
ii. María de Guzmán Palafox y Portocarrero (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.), born Abt. 1430 in España (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died in España (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); married Enrique Enríquez de Mendoza; born Abt. 1406 in España (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died in España (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.).

Notes for María de Guzmán Palafox y Portocarrero:

- El linaje, prosapia y alcurnia querríamos saber, replicó Vivaldo. A lo cual respondió Don Quijote:
- No es de los antiguos Curcios, Cayos y Cipiones romanos, ni de los modernos Colonnas y Ursinos, ni de los Moncadas y Requesenes de Cataluña; ni menos de los Rebellas y Villanovas de Valencia; PALAFOXES, Nuzas, Rocabertis Corellas, Lunas, Alagones, Urreas, Foces y Gurreas de Aragón; Cerdas, Manriques, Mendozas y GUZMANES de Castilla; Alencastros, Pallas y Meneses de Portugal; pero es de los del Toboso de la Mancha, linaje, aunque moderno, tal que puede dar generoso principio a las más ilustres familias de los venideros siglos; y no

se me replique en esto, si no fuere con las condiciones que puso Cervino al pie del trofeo de las armas de Orlando, que decía:

Nadie las mueva
que estar no pueda
con Roldán a prueba.

DON QUIJOTE, Libro I, Cap. XIII

Notes for Enrique Enríquez de Mendoza:
ALBA DE LISTE (Conde de). Concedido por Enrique IV, en 8 de agosto de 1459 a D. Enrique Enríquez de Mendoza. Felipe IV otorgó la Grandeza de España en 1641. En 14 de diciembre de 1951 se expidió carta de sucesión a favor de Da Maria de la Concepción Martorell y Castillejo, casada con D. Luis Viñamata Emmanueli.

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More About Enrique Enríquez de Mendoza:
Fact 1: GSFB III 146 (Source: Lemos 17 G.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)
Fuente: GSFB III 146

640 iii. Juan Alonso deGuzmán, Duque de Medinasidonia, born 1410 in Castilla, España; died 1468; married Urraca de Guzmán el Bueno y Figueroa.

**1282. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin el Bueno y Castilla,** born Abt. 1390. He was the son of **2560. Juan Alonso de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 1o)** and **2561. Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla)**. He married **1283. Mencia de Figueroa**.

**1283. Mencia de Figueroa,** born Abt. 1400. She was the daughter of **2562. Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria)** and **2563. Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla)**.

Child of Alonso Pérez de Guzmin el Bueno y Castilla and Mencia Figueroa is:

641 i. Urraca de Guzmán el Bueno y Figueroa, born Abt. 1420; married Juan Alonso deGuzmán, Duque de Medinasidonia.

**1296. Garcka de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1370 in Espana. He was the son of **2592. Gonzalo de Céspedes** and **2593. Catalina de Valdelomar**.

Child of Garcka de Céspedes is:

648 i. Gabriel de Céspedes Martínez, born Abt. 1400 in España; married Teresa Osorio.

**2560. Juan Alonso de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 1o),** born 1340 in Espana; died 1393 in Espana. He was the son of **5120. Juan Pérez de Guzmin** and **5121. Urraca Osorio**. He married **2561. Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla)**.

**2561. Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla),** born Abt. 1360 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **5122. Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla)** and **5123. Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Juan Alonso de Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 1o):
Juan Alonso, nacido en 1340, muerto de cincuenta y tres anos, primer conde de Niebla, casado con Leonor de Castilla.

ARB 280

NIEBLA (Conde de).—Concedido por Enrique II, en 8 de noviembre de 1369 a D. Juan Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, Adelantado Mayor de la Frontera, nieto del legendario defensor de Tarifa Alonso Pétez de Guzman el Bueno. En 28 de noviembre de 1958 se expidió Carta de sucesión a favor de D. Leoncio Gonzilez de Gregorio y Ilvarez de Toledo.

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More About Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla):
Fuente: GB III 146

Children of Juan Guzmin (Conde de Niebla 1o) and Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla) are:

1280 i. Enrique de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 2o), born 1388 in España; died 1436 in España; married Teresa Suárez de Figueroa 1402.
1282 ii. Alonso Pérez de Guzmán el Bueno y Castilla, born Abt. 1390; married Mencia de Figueroa.

**2562. Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria),** born 1334 in Espana; died 19 Mayo 1409 in Ocana, Espana. He was the son of **5124. Gnmez Suirez de Figueroa** and **5125. Teresa López de Córdoba**. He married **2563. Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla)**.

**2563. Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla),** born Abt. 1370 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria):
Senor de Zafra Villalba la Parra y Feria y de la torre de Montuerque

GSFB III 146

APELLIDO FIGUEROA

FIGUEROA. Gallego, que tiene como tronco al caballero Froyla Ferindez, uno de los magnates de la monarquka goda, casado con Dona Glasiunta, hija del

Rey Chindasvinto. Se extendió por la Penknsula con la Reconquista, enlazando con los mis nobles linajes y probando numerosas veces su nobleza en las Ordenes de Santiago, Calatrava y Alcintara. D. Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa, Senor de Zafra, Villalba y la Parra, fue creado Conde de Feria en 1460.

Armas: En campo de oro, cinco hojas de higuera de sinople, puestas en sotuer.

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More About Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria):
Fuente: GSFB III 146

More About Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla):
Fuente: GSFB III 146

Children of Lorenzo Suirez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria) and Marka Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla) are:

1281 i. Teresa Suárez de Figueroa, born Abt. 1389 in España; married Enrique de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 2o) 1402.
1283 ii. Mencia de Figueroa, born Abt. 1400; married Alonso Pérez de Guzmán el Bueno y Castilla.

**2592. Gonzalo de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1340 in Espana. He was the son of **5184. Juan Martknez de Céspedes** and **5185. Aldonza Osorio**. He married **2593. Catalina de Valdelomar**.

**2593. Catalina de Valdelomar,** born Abt. 1345 in Espana.

Child of Gonzalo Céspedes and Catalina Valdelomar is:

1296 i. García de Céspedes, born Abt. 1370 in España.

*Generation No. 13*

**5120. Juan Pérez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1290 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **10240. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin "El Bueno"** and **10241. Marka Alfonso Coronel**. He married **5121. Urraca Osorio**.

**5121. Urraca Osorio,** born Abt. 1310 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **10242. Nuno Alvar Osorio (conde de Trastimara**.

Notes for Juan Pérez de Guzmin:
Juan, quien de su segunda mujer, Urraca Osorio, hubo a Juan Alonso, nacido en 1340, muerto de cincuenta y tres anos, primer conde de Niebla, casado con Leonor de Castilla.

ARB 280

More About Juan Pérez de Guzmin:

Fuente: ARB 280

More About Urraca Osorio:
Fuente: ARB 280

Child of Juan Pérez de Guzmin and Urraca Osorio is:

2560 i. Juan Alonso de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 1o), born 1340 in España; died 1393 in España; married Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla).

**5122. Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla),** born 1333 in Sevilla, Espana; died 29 Mayo 1379 in Santo Domingo de la Calzada, Burgos, Espana. He was the son of **10244. Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla)** and **10245. Leonor de Guzmin**. He married **5123. Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla)**.

**5123. Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla),** born Abt. 1335 in Castilla, Espana; died 1384 in Espana. She was the daughter of **10246. Juan Manuel** and **10247. Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca)**.

Notes for Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla):
(Sevilla, 1333-Santo Domingo de la Calzada, 1379). Rey de Castilla. Hijo bastardo de Alfonso XI y Leonor de Guzmin, llamado también conde de Trastamara, el Fratricida y el de las Mercedes. Ayudado por Duguesclin, destronó a su hermano Don Pedro el Cruel, a quien dio muerte en lucha personal en Montiel (1369). Sometió después a los partidarios de aquél, venció a Portugal, ayudó a los franceses en su lucha contra los ingleses, que fueron vencidos en La Rochela (1372), y finalmente derrotó a Carlos el Malo, rey de Navarra (1379). Fue proverbial su prodigalidad con sus favorecedores.

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Henry II (of Castile and León) (1333?-79), known as Henry (Enrique) of Trastamara, king of Castile and León (1369-79), born in Seville. He was the illegitimate son of Alfonso XI of Castile, who made him count of Trastamara. After the accession of Alfonso's legitimate son, Peter the Cruel, to the throne of Castile and León in 1350, Henry fled to France. With an army of mercenaries financed by the kings of France and Aragon, Henry invaded Castile in 1366 and drove Peter from the throne. Edward, prince of Wales, intervened for Peter, however, and defeated Henry at Nijera in 1367. Henry defeated and killed Peter in 1369, becoming king and continuing his alliance with Charles V of France in the Hundred Years' War. In 1372 his navy destroyed an English fleet off La Rochelle. He was succeeded by his son John I.

"Henry II (of Castile and Leon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

More About Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla):
Fuente: GB III 146

Children of Enrique (Rey de Castilla) and Juana (Reina de Castilla) are:

i. Juan I (Rey de Castilla), born 1358 in Épila, España; died 1390 in Alcalá de Henares, Castilla,España; married (1) Leonor de Aragón; born Abt. 1360; married (2) Contanza (Reina de Castilla); born Abt. 1358.

2561 ii. Beatriz (Princesa de Castilla), born Abt. 1360 in España; died in España; married Juan Alonso de Guzmán (Conde de Niebla 1o).

**5124. Gnmez Suirez de Figueroa,** born Abt. 1310 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **5125. Teresa López de Córdoba**.

**5125. Teresa López de Córdoba,** born Abt. 1310 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **10250. Lope Alvarez** and **10251. Mencia Arias**.

Children of Gnmez Suirez de Figueroa and Teresa López de Córdoba are:

2562 i. Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa (Conde de Feria), born 1334 in España; died 19 Mayo 1409 in Ocaña, España; married (1) Isabel Mejía (o Messiá); married (2) María Orozco (Sra de Escamilla y Santa Olalla).

ii. Teresa de Figueroa y Córdoba, born Abt. 1340; married Suero Vásquez de Moscoso; born Abt. 1340 in España; died in España.

**5184. Juan Martknez de Céspedes,** born Abt. 1310 in Espana. He married **5185. Aldonza Osorio**.

**5185. Aldonza Osorio,** born Abt. 1315 in Espana.

Child of Juan Martknez de Céspedes and Aldonza Osorio is:

2592 i. Gonzalo de Céspedes, born Abt. 1340 in España; married Catalina de Valdelomar.

*Generation No. 14*

**10240. Alonso Pérez de Guzmin "El Bueno",** born 23 Enero 1256 in Castilla, Espana; died 1309 in Sierra de Gauskn, Milaga. He was the son of **20480. Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin** and **20481. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla**. He married **10241. Marka Alfonso Coronel**.

**10241. Marka Alfonso Coronel,** born Abt. 1270 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **20482. Fernin Gonzilez de Aguilar**.

Notes for Alonso Pérez de Guzmin "El Bueno":
ALONSO PÉREZ DE GUZMIN "EL BUENO"

El gesto de Guzmin el Bueno
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Tarifa, 1 de agosto de 1294.
Las tropas de los benimerines vuelven al norte de Ifrica, tras una humillante

derrota ante las huestes de Sancho IV de Castilla. Mohammed II de Granada solicitala ayuda de los benimerines, para poder enfrentarse a los castellanos, cuyo rey ha encargado a Mathe de Luna y a Nsnez de Lara y sus hijos la defensa de Andalucia. En la primavera de 1294, el ejército benimerkn atraviesa el estrecho y sitia la plaza de Tarifa. que esti defendida por Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, La situación aparece complicada para Castilla. ya que ha de enfrentarse al emir granadino y a sus aliados benimerines, mientras Aragón y Portugal ven con desconfianza sus despliegues militares.

El ejército castellano debe atender a la defensa de Tarifa, al tiempo que ha de vigilar la larga frontera con Granada, para prevenir cualquier otro inesperado ataque. Ademis, Sancho tiene que neutralizar las maniobras de su hermano, el infante Juan, que se ha puesto al servicio del rey mogrebi Yusuf. Es precisamente el infante Juan uno de los que intrigan para que los henimerines ataquen Castilla, poniéndose él mismo al frente de las tropas con cinco mil zenetes que se han de unir a las tropas procedentes de Algeciras. Sin embargo, la plaza de Tarifa, bien guarnecida por Juan Mathe, resiste heroicamente al
mando de Alonso de Guzmin, lo que obliga al infante Juan a planear otra estrategia distinta.

En palabras de un historiador irabe: «Apurado el principe Juan por no poder cumplir la palabra que habia dado al rey, acordó de probar por otra via lo que por fuerza no era posible.» El infante Juan, que tiene prisionero a un hijo pequeno de Alonso de Guzmin, Io utiliza para tratar delograr la rendición de la plaza. Juan amenaza a Alonso de Guzmin con matar a su hijo. si no se rinde. La respuesta es clara: "Antes queria que me matasen aquel hijo y otros cinco si los toviese que non darle la villa del rey". Y para acompanar sus palabras, Alonso de Guzmin entrega su propia daga al sitiador para que con ella sacrifique a su hijo. Juan no vacila y corta el cuello al nino, haciendo arrojar después, por medio de una catapulta, la cabeza del infante al interior de la fortaleza, para escarnio de su padre. Sin embargo, ni las medidas militares ni los amedrenta mientos personales consiguen rendir Tarifa: los benimerines han de levantar finalmente el cerco, iniciando una vergonzosa retirada hacia Algeciras, plaza esta que tampoco podrin retener; Yusuf tiene que volver a Ifrica para evitar caer prisionero.

Su heróica actitud, por encima de sus intereses personales, vale a Alonso de Guzmin el sobrenombre de "el Bueno".

La muerte de Guzman el Bueno
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Granada, 16 de marzo de 1309
Nasr es proclamado cuarto rey nazark de Granada, dos dkas después de que su hermano Mohammed lll, impedido por la ceguera, fuese obligado a abdicar en él. En Granada, el descontento por el gobierno de Mohammed lll es aumentado por su polktica belicista, que amenaza con provocar un estado de guerra generalizado. Ciego y retirado en su palacio de Granada, es forzado a abdicar en su herrnano Nasr, un instrumento en manos de los arraeces.

Los reyes de Castilla, Fernando IV, y de Cataluna-Aragón, Jaime II, intentaron aprovechar la conflictividad interna del reino nazark para avanzar en la reconquista. Su acercamiento culmina en el acuerdo de amistad mutua y guerra contra Granada, firmado en Alcali de Henares el 19 de diciembre de 1308 por sus embajadores. A continuación, Jaime II inicia movimientos diplomiticos para asegurarse que el sultin de Marruecos. Abu Rebia, no prestari ayuda a los granadinos. Con ese objetivo envka en abril una flota a Marruecos, para ayudar a Abu Rebia a apoderarse de Ceuta, plaza nazark que toman el 20 de julio, Jaime II y Abu Rebia firman el tratado de Fez, que resulta muy ventajoso para los comerciantes mediterrineos, pero queda lejos de las pretensiones militares de Jaime II, porque el marroquk no desea comprometerse.

En julio, castellanos y catalanoaragoneses ponen sitio a Algeciras y Almerka, respectivamente. Al principio Ios cristianos obtienen éxitos, pero su ataque aproxima a Granada y Marruecos, que sellan un pacto en septiembre. Desde entonces, las dificultades se acumulan sobre Jaime y Fernando: Almerka resiste, muere Alonso Pérez de Guzmin (1) y el infante Juan Manuel traiciona a Fernando, abandonando Algeciras. En enero, el castellano inicia conversaciones con Granada, que reafirma el vasallaje nazark y recupera Quesada y Bedmar. Poco después, Jaime ordena la retirada de sus tropas de Almerka.

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(1) Las tropas de Fernando IV, dirigidas por Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, conocido por Guzmin el Bueno. con la decisiva participación de naves catalanas, conquistan Gibraltar a los musulmanes. Es la culminación de una campana no muy fructifera. Los intentos de conquista de Algeciras y Almerka resultan un fracaso, llegando a fallecer el mismo Alonso Pérez de Guzmin en una arriesgada incursión en el reino nazark, en la que se llega a poca distancia de la capital.

CRÓNICA DE ESPANA, Pgs 270 y 274

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Guzmin el Bueno, Alonso Pérez de Guzmin, a quien cercó en Tarifa el infante Juan el cual tenka en su poder al primogénito de Guzmin, Pedro, habido en su esposa Marka Alfonso Coronel. El Bueno habka nacido el 23 de enero de 1256, murió en la batalla de Gauskn en 1309. Sucedióle el segundogénito, Juan, quien de su segunda mujer, Urraca Osorio, hubo a Juan Alonso, nacido en 1340, muerto de cincuenta y tres anos, primer conde de Niebla, casado con Leonor de Castilla. Lo heredó su hijo ENRIQUE (2o Conde de Niebla), quien murió ahogado en 1436. Habka casado en 402 con Teresa Suirez de Figueroa, hija del primer Lorenzo y de su segunda mujer, Marka Orozco. De esta unión proceden Marka y Cipriano Guzmin Palafox y Portocarrero, casado con Marka Manuela Kirckpatrick y Grevignée, madre de Francisca, duquesa de Alba, y de Eugenia, emperatriz de Francia.

ARB 280

El epitafio de su tumba en la iglesia de San Isidoro del Campo en Satiponce, cerca de Sevilla, dice:

AQUI YACE D. ALONSO PEREZ DE GUZMAN EL BUENO, QUE DIOS PERDONE: FUE HI AVENTURADO, E QUE PREVINO SIEMPRE SERVIR A DIOS, Y A LOS REYES. EL FUE CON EL REY, MUY NOBLE REY DON FERNANDO EN EL CERCO DE ALGECIRA; E ESTANDO EL REY EN ESTA CERCA, FUE A GANAR A GIBRALTAR, E DESPUES QUE LA GANO ENTRO EN CAVALGADA EN LA SIERRA DE GAUSIN, E TUVI FACIENDA CON LOS MOROS, E MATARONLO EN ELLA VIERNES XIX DE SETIEMBRE ERA DE MCCCXLVII

Antonio Ponz, Viaje de Espana, Pg 738

More About Alonso Pérez de Guzmin "El Bueno":
Fuente: ARB 280
Hechos: Murió en la batalla de Gauskn en 1309

Notes for Marka Alfonso Coronel:
El epitafio de su tumba en la iglesia de San Isidoro del Campo en Satiponce, cerca de Sevilla, dice:

AQUI YACE DONA MARIA ALONSO CORONEL, QUE DIOS PERDONE, MUGER QUE FUE DE D. ALONSO PEREZ DE GUZMAN EL BUENO, QUE FINO ERA DE MCCCLXX ANOS

Antonio Ponz, Viaje de Espana, Pg 738

More About Marka Alfonso Coronel:
Fuente: ARB 280

Child of Alonso Pérez de Guzmin "El Bueno" and Marka Alfonso Coronel is:
5120 i. Juan Pérez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1290 in España; died in España; married Urraca Osorio.

**10242. Nuno Alvar Osorio (conde de Trastimara,** born Abt. 1280 in Espana.

Child of Nuno Alvar Osorio (conde de Trastimara is:
5121 i. Urraca Osorio, born Abt. 1310 in España; died in España; married Juan Pérez de Guzmán.

**10244. Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla),** born 1311 in Salamanca, Espana; died 26 Marzo 1350 in Gibraltar, Espana. He was the son of **20488. Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **20489. Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla)**. He met **10245. Leonor de Guzmin**.

**10245. Leonor de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1308 in Sevilla, Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **20490. Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin** and **20491. Juana Ponce de León**.

Notes for Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla):
Alfonso XI. 1311-1350. Rey de Castilla y León. Nació en Salamanca. Rey desde 1312 Vencedor de los moros cerca de Tarifa en 1340, Iogró conquistar AIgeciras y fallece durante el sitio de Gibraltar, a consecuencia de la peste negra. Alfonso Xl, que alcanzó la mayorka de edad en 1325, inicia su gobierno personal con una enérgica acción para robustecer la autoridad real, implantando los corregimientos municipales, suprimiendo las hermandades y controlando a la nobleza. Crea el primer regimiento municipal en la ciudad de Burgos. El regimiento municipal, o cabildo,pretende ser la representación del comun de la población. En la prictica, acaba convirtiéndose en una corporación vitalicia, cuyos miembros son elegidos de entre los pobladores mas ricos del lugar.

En 1325, Alfonso XI convocó cortes en Valladolid y, aunque sólo tenka catorce anos, consiguió que le declarasen mayor de edad. A partir de entonces, en acciones que le valieron el tktulo de Justiciero, fue matando a sus tutores y apoderindose de sus posesiones y castillos. De esta forma empezó a depender de la corona el senorko de Vizcaya, que era hasta aquel momento el feudo de Juan el Tuerto. Una vez sometida la levantisca nobleza, Alfonso XI podrka llevar a cabo su obra de expansión y modernización de Castilla.

En el plano internacional, participó en la guerra de los Cien Anos, consiguiendo ampliar con ello el comercio de la lana y dominar los mercados de Flandes. Su labor reconquistadora es de grandes éxitos. Vence a los benimerines en la batalla del Salado (1340) y Algeciras (1344), y logra ask alejar el peligro de una invasión. Le sucede su hijo Pedro I (1334 69) que pretende cambiar radicalmente la fisonomka social y económica de Castilla, aunque sin éxito. Posiblemente es el autor de la primera cancion trovadesca en castellano

A la muerte de Alfonso XI quedaba cerrado un perkodo en que abundaron en Castilla las agitaciones nobiliarias, provocadas por los pretendientes a la tutorka de la edad menor del rey, pese a ser ejercida esta con mano firme por su abuela, Maria de Molina. Los que aspiraban a ser tutores eran los infantes don Pedro, tko de Fernando IV, y don Juan Manuel, con la ayuda de otros caballeros, y en realidad lo que consiguen es llevar el reino a la anarquka. Tras morir don Pedro y don Juan ante Granada, asn surgirkan otros nobles, como don Juan el Tuerto y don Felipe, que continuaron ensangrentando Castilla con sus pretensiones.

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Alfonso XI, byname ALFONSO THE JUST, Spanish ALFONSO EL JUSTICIERO (b. 1311, Salamanca, Leon--d. March 26, 1350, Gibraltar), king of Castile and Leon from 1312, who succeeded his father, Ferdinand IV, when he was only a year old.

His minority was marked by violent strife between factions of nobles, but when he came of age, in 1325, he restored order with unprecedented vigour. He gave new powers to the municipalities and to the Cortes, in exchange for their support against the nobles, and furthered the power of the crown by choosing officials without aristocratic affiliations. He then turned his attention to the Marinid
kings of Morocco, who had seized Gibraltar and routed the Castilian fleet at Algeciras in 1340. With the Portuguese, he defeated the invaders at Rko Salado in 1340 and recaptured Algeciras in 1344.

Alfonso XI promulgated important administrative and legal reforms in the ordinances of Alcali de Henares in 1348. Alfonso was assiduously courted by both France and England, who wished for an alliance that would give them the support of his powerful fleet, but he avoided committing himself to either party.

BRITANICA

Notes for Leonor de Guzmin:
Durante su campana contra Granada, Alfonso XI -ya casado con Marka de Portugal- conoce a Leonor de Guzmin y se enamora de ella. De esta relación apasionada nacerkan varios hijos que iban a ocupar puestos de suma importancia. Su descendencia formó la poderosa casa de los Trastamara, reyes en Castilla, Aragón y Navarra, Estos eran Enrique, Fadrique, Tello, Sancho, Pedro y Juan. Con la desaparición del monarca, Leonor perdió todos los favores que se le habkan concedido y su rival, la legktima reina, ordenó que le dieran muerte en su refugio de Talavera de la Reina.

CRÓNICA DE ESPANA Pg 281

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla) and Leonor Guzmin are:

5122 i. Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla), born 1333 in Sevilla, España; died 29 Mayo 1379 in Santo Domingo de la Calzada, Burgos, España; married Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla).

ii. Fadrique Enríquez, Maestre de Santiago, born 1333 in Sevilla, Andalucía; died in España; married Inés de Quiñones; born Abt. 1340 in Sevilla, España; died in España.

Notes for Fadrique Enríquez, Maestre de Santiago:
Hermano gemelo del Rey Enrique II y hermanastro de Pedro I, quién lo asesinó.

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GSFB III 146

More About Fadrique Enríquez, Maestre de Santiago:
Fuente: GSFB III 146, 203
Hechos: Hermano gemelo de Enrique II de Castilla

Notes for Inés de Quiñones:
En el Monasterio de Nuestra señora de las Cuevas, entre Santiponce y Sevilla, en la capilla de capítulo que llaman "el Panteón" y mandados erigir por su hijo don Fadrique Enríquez de Ribera, como lo dice una tabla de bronce puesta en el suelo de la capilla. La escultura de estos sepulcros, todos de mármol, es muchísima. En el de don Pedro Enríquez hay primeramente una urna sobre su pedestal, con especie de arpías, que la sostienen, y encima, su estatua echada en traje militar. En dicho pedestal se ven tres escudos de armas sosteniendo unos niños el del medio. Sobre el plano donde asienta la urna hay otros dos niños de gran ejecución en ademán de llorar y sumamente expresivos, y en particular el de la mano izquierda.

Tiene esta máquina dos columnas con muchas labores a cada lado, que alternan con tres imágenes de santos. Los frisos y demás partes del cornisamento están llenos de labores exquisitas a la grotesca y una imagen de Nuestra Señora en el remate. En el fondo del nicho se ve figurada la Resurrección de Cristo, su aparición a la Magdalena, etcétera. En una de las piedras está esculpido este letrero:

ANTONIUS MARIA DE CHARONA HOC OPUS
FACIEBAT IN IANUA

El epitafio dice:

AQUI YACE EL ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR DON PEDRO ENRIQUEZ. ADELANTADO MAYOR DE LA ANDALUCIA, HIJO DE LOS ILUSTRES SEÑORES DON FADRIQUE HENRIQUEZ ALMIRANTE MAYOR DE CASTILLA, Y DOÑA INES DE QUIÑONES SU MUGER; EL CUAL FALLECIO A QUATRO DIAS DE FEBRERO DE MIL CUATROCIEN TOS Y NOVENTA Y DOS, VINIENDO DE TOMAR LA CIUDAD DE GRANADA, HABIENDOSE HALLADO EN LA CONQUISTA DE TODO EL DICHO REYNO DESDE QUE SE TOMO ALHAMA, QUE FUE EL COMIENZO DE ELLA; EL QUAL VIVIO
COMO QUIEN HABIA DE MORIR. MANDO HACER ESTE SEPULCRO D. FADRIQUE HENRIQUEZ DE RIBERA, MARQUES DE TARIFA, ASIMESMO ADELANTADO, SU HIJO, EL AÑO DE MIL QUINIENTOS Y VEINTE, HABIENDO VENIDO DE GERUSALEN EL AÑO DE MIL QUINIENTOS Y DIEZ Y NUEVE

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Antonio Ponz, VIAJE DE ESPAÑA, Editorial Aguilar, Pg 741

More About Inés de Quiñones:
Fuente: Antonio Ponz, VIAJE DE ESPAÑA, Pg 741

**10246. Juan Manuel,** born 5 Mayo 1282 in Escalona, Castilla; died 1348 in Córdoba. He was the son of **20492. Manuel, Infante de Castilla** and **20493. Beatriz de Saboya**. He married **10247. Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca)**.

**10247. Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca),** born Abt. 1320. She was the daughter of **20494. Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca)** and **20495. Constanza de Aragón**.

Notes for Juan Manuel:
Juan Manuel era nieto de San Fernando y tio de Fernando IV El Emplazado. Ademis de guerrero, intrigante y aventurero, fue un gran poeta. El autor de Conde de Lucanor y una crónica, que aunque breve y sucinta contiene stiles nociones sobre los sucesos de aquellos tiempos. Fue un hombre turbulento, inquieto y bullicioso, que promovió muchos conflictos durarante los gobiernos de Alfonso el Justiciero y de Fernando El Emplazado. Don Juan Manuel casó con Dona Isabel, hija de Jaime de Mallorca.

Juan Manuel, Don (b. May 5, 1282, Escalona, New Castile--d. 1348, Córdoba), nobleman and man of letters who has been called the most important prose writer of 14th-century Spain.

The infante Don Juan Manuel was the grandson of Ferdinand III and the nephew of Alfonso X. He fought against the Moors when only 12 years old, and the rest of his life was spent deeply involved in the political intrigues of his time.

Don Juan Manuel is best known for his Libro de los enxiemplos del conde Lucanor et de Patronio (1328-35; Count Lucanor: or, The Fifty Pleasant Stories of Patronio, 1868), a treatise on morals in the form of 50 short tales, in which Count Lucanor asks questions of his counsellor. The work was written in a lucid and straightforward manner, with an informal and personal prose style, almost completely free of the usual ornate language of the day. It greatly influenced the development of Spanish prose, setting a standard for writers who followed. Of Manuel's 12 books, several are lost. Outstanding among his extant works are Libro de los estados ("The Book of States"), a treatise on politics, and Libro del caballero y del escudero ("The Book of the Knight and the Squire"), a treatise on society.

BRITANICA

More About Juan Manuel:
Hechos: Poeta. Autor de "El Conde Lucanor"

Children of Juan Manuel and Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca) are:

i. Juan Manuel (Señor de Villana), married Constanza (Princesa de Aragón); born Abt. 1300.

Notes for Juan Manuel (Señor de Villana):
Don Juan Manuel, Señor de Villana e Infante de Castilla, casó con Constanza de Aragón, hija de Jaime II de Aragón y Blanca de Nápoles o de Anjou.

5123 ii. Juana Manuel (Reina de Castilla), born Abt. 1335 in Castilla, España; died 1384 in España; married Enrique II Trastamara (Rey de Castilla).

**10250. Lope Alvarez,** born Abt. 1280 in Espana; died in Espana. He married **10251. Mencia Arias**.

**10251. Mencia Arias,** born Abt. 1280 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **20502. Juan Arias**.

Child of Lope Alvarez and Mencia Arias is:

5125 i. Teresa López de Córdoba, born Abt. 1310 in España; died in España; married Gòmez Suárez de Figueroa.

*Generation No. 15*

**20480. Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1200 in Espana. He was the son of **40960. Guillén Pérez de Lara** and **40961. Marka Gonzilez Girón**. He married **20481. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla**.

**20481. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla,** born Abt. 1220 in Espana. She was the daughter of **40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León)** and **40963. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin:
Don Pedro de Guzmin, rico-hombre, adelantado de Castilla, de Andalucka y de León, Senor de Derrumado y de San Romin, tuvo repartimiento en Sevilla, i cuya conquista asistió, y casó con la Infanta Dona Urraca Alfonso, hija de Dn. Alfonso IX de León

Children of Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin and Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla are:

i. Alvaro Pérez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1235 in España; married María Girón; born Abt. 1235 in España.

10240 ii. Alonso Pérez de Guzmán "El Bueno", born 23 Enero 1256 in Castilla, España; died 1309 in Sierra de Gausín, Málaga; married María Alfonso Coronel.

**20482. Fernin Gonzilez de Aguilar,** born Abt. 1230 in Espana.

Child of Fernin Gonzilez de Aguilar is:

10241 i. María Alfonso Coronel, born Abt. 1270 in España; died in España; married Alonso Pérez de Guzmán "El Bueno".

**20488. Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 6 Diciembre 1285 in Sevilla, Andalucka; died 7 Septiembre 1312 in Jaén, Andalucka. He was the son of **40976. Sancho IV (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **40977. Marka de Molina (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **20489. Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla)**.

**20489. Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla),** born 1298. She was the daughter of **40978. Dionisio (Rey de Portugal)** and **40979. Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal)**.

Notes for Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León):
Ferdinand IV (b. Dec. 6, 1285, Seville--d. Sept. 7, 1312, Jaén, Andalusia), king of Castile and Leon, succeeding his father, Sancho IV, in 1295.

Ferdinand survived his minority through the tact and bravery of his mother, Marka de Molina, who acted as regent. He was further aided by the loyalty of the citizens of Ivila, where he took refuge during an anarchic period marked by conspiracies and rebellions of the Castilian nobility against the crown. Upon coming of age, Ferdinand rejected his mother's guidance but proved to be a weak king. His forces recaptured Gibraltar from the Moorish kingdom of Granada in 1309.

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Child of Fernando (Rey de Castilla y León) and Constanza (Reina de Castilla) is:

10244 i. Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla), born 1311 in Salamanca, España; died 26 Marzo 1350 in Gibraltar, España; married (1) María de Portugal (Reina de Castilla); met (2) Leonor de Guzmán.

**20490. Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1250 in Espana. He was the son of **40980. Alvaro Pérez de Guzmin** and **40981. Marka Girón**. He married **20491. Juana Ponce de León**.

**20491. Juana Ponce de León,** born Abt. 1270 in Espana. She was the daughter of **40982. Fernin Pérez Ponce** and **40983. Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses**.

Child of Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin and Juana Ponce de León is:

10245 i. Leonor de Guzmán, born Abt. 1308 in Sevilla, España; died in España; met Alfonso XI (Rey de Castilla).

**20492. Manuel, Infante de Castilla,** born Abt. 1234. He was the son of **40984. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **40985. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León)**. He married **20493. Beatriz de Saboya**.

**20493. Beatriz de Saboya** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1257 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **40986. Aimone Of Savoy**.

Child of Manuel, Infante de Castilla and Beatriz de Saboya is:

10246 i. Juan Manuel, born 5 Mayo 1282 in Escalona, Castilla; died 1348 in Córdoba; married Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca).

**20494. Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca),** born Abt. 1280 in Catania, Sicilia, Italia. He was the son of **40988. Fernando (Prkncipe de Morea)** and **40989. Isabel de Ibelkn**. He married **20495. Constanza de Aragón**.

**20495. Constanza de Aragón,** born Abt. 1305. She was the daughter of **40990. Alfonso IV El Benigno (Rey de Aragón)** and **40991. Teresa de Entenza**.

Notes for Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca):
Jaime III (de Mallorca) (1315-1349), rey de Mallorca (1324-1343). Nacido en la localidad siciliana de Catania, accedió al trono cuando era un nino, tras la muerte de su tko Sancho I. Casó con una hermana de Pedro IV de Aragón, pero éste, decidido a incorporar a su soberanka el reino de Mallorca, aprovechó una excusa para desposeer a Jaime III, mediante sentencia, de sus territorios (1343), a lo que siguió, unos meses mis tarde, la invasión y ocupación de la isla. Luego incorporó Pedro IV los territorios continentales del reino de Mallorca, a excepción de Montpellier. Jaime III vendió Montpellier al rey de Francia y organizó una flota, con la que pretendka recuperar Mallorca, pero fue derrotado y muerto en la batalla de Llucmajor (1349). Se le atribuye la redacción de unas normas denominadas 'leyes palatinas'.

"Jaime III (de Mallorca)", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca) and Constanza de Aragón is:

10247 i. Isabel (Princesa de Mallorca), born Abt. 1320; married Juan Manuel.

**20502. Juan Arias,** born Abt. 1250 in Espana; died in Espana.

Child of Juan Arias is:

10251 i. Mencia Arias, born Abt. 1280 in España; died in España; married Lope Alvarez.

*Generation No. 16*

**40960. Guillén Pérez de Lara,** born Abt. 1140 in Espana. He was the son of **81920. Ruy Nsnez de Guzmin** and **81921. Goda Gonzilez de Lara**. He married **40961. Marka Gonzilez Girón**.

**40961. Marka Gonzilez Girón,** born Abt. 1160 in Espana. She was the daughter of **81922. Gonzalo Ruiz Girón**.

Notes for Guillén Pérez de Lara:
Dn. Guillermo Pérez de Guzmin, Senor de Becilla y otros Estados, rico-hombre y fiel Servidor de los Reyes Dn. Alvaro IV y D. Jadrique I y D. Fernando III, estuvo con su padre Dn. Nuno en la batalla de las Navas ano 1212, y mis tarde en la conquista de Baeza, Andsjar y otras ciudades. Contrajo matrimonio con Dna. Marka Gonzilez Girón, hija de Dn. Gonzalo Ruiz Girón, Senor de Antillas, Carreon y otros Estados, Mayordomo del Santo Rey Don Fernando

Child of Guillén Pérez de Lara and Marka Gonzilez Girón is:

20480 i. Pedro Núñez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1200 in España; married Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla.

**40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León),** born 1171 in Zamora, León; died 24 Septiembre 1230 in Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia. He was the son of **81924. Fernando II (Rey de León)** and **81925. Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León)**. He married **40963. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla)** Diciembre 1197 in Valladolid, Espana.

**40963. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla),** born Abt. 1175 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **81926. Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla)** and **81927. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Alfonso IX (Rey de León):
Alfonso lX (1171 - 1230) rey entre 1188 y 1230.
Hijo de Fernando Il y de Urraca de Portugal, accedió al trono bajo regencia de la castellana Urraca López. que deseah.l la corona para su hijo Sancho. Enfrentado con Castilla, se apoyo en los portugueses. y casó con Teresa de Portugal, de quien se separó mis tarde. De ella nacieron Dulce y Sancha. Tuvo de su segunda esposa. Berenguela de Castilla a Fernando, que heredó ambos reinos, Alfonso fue el sltimo rey privativo de León. Tuvo once hijos hastardos.

En medio de sus guerras con Castilla encontró tiempo para su mayor hazana como gobernante: la fundación de la Universidad de Salamanca, la mis famosa institución de estudios del mundo hispano.

Alfonso IX (b. 1171, Zamora, Leon--d. Sept. 24, 1230, Villa nueva de Sarria, Galicia), king of Leon from 1188 to 1230, son of Ferdinand II of Leon and cousin of Alfonso VIII of Castile (next to whom he is numbered as a junior member of the family). A forceful personality, Alfonso IX was determined to recover Leonese territory lost to Castile; and, despite the fact that he had done homage to Alfonso VIII, he did not hesitate to ally himself with the Almohads to further this end. As
a result, his kingdom was placed under papal interdiction, and he was finally compelled to marry the Castilian king's eldest daughter. He refused, however, to join his father-in-law in the crusade against the Almohads in 1212 unless the lost lands were first restored by Castile. This was not done and the Leonese army was, therefore, absent from Las Navas de Tolosa. Nevertheless, operating on his own, Alfonso IX won important victories beyond the southern frontiers of Leon, taking Ciceres (1227) and Mérida and Badajoz (1230) from the Almohads. These victories opened the road for a future reconquest of Seville.

BRITANICA

Alfonso IX (1166?-1230), king of León (1188-1230). In 1197 he married Berengaria, daughter of his first cousin King Alfonso VIII of Castile and granddaughter of King Henry II of England. Pope Innocent III annulled the marriage in 1214 because of the family relationship of Alfonso and Berengaria. Alfonso founded the University of Salamanca and captured Ciceres, Badajoz, and Mérida from the Muslim Almohads.

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Notes for Berenguela (Reina de Castilla):
Berengaria, daughter of his first cousin King Alfonso VIII of Castile and granddaughter of King Henry II of England.

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Children of Alfonso (Rey de León) and Berenguela (Reina de Castilla) are:

i. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León), born 1201 in Valparaiso, Zamora; died 1252 in Sevilla, España; married (1) Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León); born Abt. 1200; died 1235; married (2) Joan Of Ponthieu 1237 in Burgos, España; born Abt. 1208; died 16 Marzo 1279.

Notes for Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León):
Fernando III el Santo, (Valparaíso, Zamora, 1201-Sevilla, 1252). Rey de Castilla y León. Artífice de la unión definitiva de los

antiguos reinos de Castilla y León, Fernando III supo dar un gran impulso a la Reconquista, al tiempo que emprendió una profunda revisión del sistema judicial, al que aportó el célebre Liber Iudiciorum o Fuero Juzgo. Hijo de Alfonso IX de León y de Berenguela, hija de Alfonso VIII de Castilla, se educó en la corte leonesa después de la separación de sus padres. En 1217 accedió al trono castellano, a pesar de la oposición de su padre, y muerto éste, al trono leonés (1230), unificando así ambos reinos. Fernando III reconquistó diversas plazas extremeñas y casi toda Andalucía, excepto el reino de Granada, tierrra cuya repoblación inició rápidamente. El sistema de repoblación emprendido se basó en las grandes propiedades que se otorgaban a las órdenes militares, los obispos y los particulares, y que constituye el origen del latifundismo andaluz. Entre las plazas que reconquistó a lo largo de sus campañas se encuentran Montiel, Medellín, Baza (1226), Trujillo, Beda, Córdoba (1232-1236), Jaén (1246), Sevilla (1248), Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Jerez y Cádiz (1250). En otro orden de cosas, Fernando III firmó con Aragón el tratado de Almizra (1244), mediante el cual se fijaron las fronteras entre este reino y el de Castilla y León. Mandó traducir al castellano el Liber Iudiciorum, un ordenamiento jurídico de raíz visigoda que, con el nombre de Fuero Juzgo, se convirtió en uno de los principales pilares del Derecho medieval. Fundó las catedrales de Burgos (1221) y Toledo (1226), así como la Universidad de Salamanca (1239). Fue canonizado, en 1671, por el Papa Clemente X.

Ferdinand III (of Castile and León), called The Saint (1199-1252), king of Castile (1217-52) and of León (1230-52); he was the son of King Alfonso IX of León and Castile. In 1217 Ferdinand's mother, Berengaria (1171-1246), renounced her title to the Castilian throne in favor of her son. Alfonso, who had himself expected to acquire Castile, was angered at his wife's action, and, aided by a group of Castilian nobles favorable to his claim, made war upon his newly crowned son. Ferdinand, however, with the wise counsel of his mother, proved more than a military match for Alfonso, who at length was forced to abandon his plan of conquering Castile. Through the good offices of Berengaria, Ferdinand was able to effect the peaceful union of León and Castile upon the death of his father in 1230. Ferdinand devoted his energies to prosecuting the war against the Moors, conquering Cordoba in 1236 and Seville in 1248. He was rigorous in his suppression of the heretical Albigenses, a fact largely responsible for his canonization more than two centuries later. In 1242 Ferdinand reestablished at Salamanca the university originally founded by his grandfather.

"Ferdinand III (of Castile and Leon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Ferdinand III, also called SAINT FERDINAND, Spanish SAN FERNANDO (b. 1201?--d. May 30 1252, Seville; canonized Feb. 4, 1671; feast day May 30), king of Castile from 1217 to 1252 and of Leon from 1230 to 1252 and conqueror of the Muslim cities of Córdoba (1236), Jaén (1246), and Seville (1248). During his campaigns, Murcia submitted to his son Alfonso (later Alfonso X), and the Muslim kingdom of Granada became his vassal.

Ferdinand was the son of Alfonso IX of Leon and Berenguela, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile. When born, he was the heir to Leon, but his uncle, Henry I of Castile, died young, and his mother inherited the crown of Castile, which she conferred on him. His father, like many Leonese, opposed the union, and Ferdinand found himself at war with him. By his will Alfonso IX tried to
disinherit his son, but the will was set aside, and Castile and Leon were permanently united in 1230.

Ferdinand married Beatrice of Swabia, daughter of the Holy Roman emperor, a title that Ferdinand's son Alfonso X was to claim. His conquest of Lower Andalusia was the result of the disintegration of the Almohad state. The Castilians and other conquerors occupied the cities, driving out the Muslims and taking over vast estates.

Ferdinand's second wife was Joan of Ponthieu, whom he married in 1237; their daughter Eleanor married the future Edward I of England in 1254. Ferdinand settled in Seville, where he is buried.

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ii. Alfonso de Molina, born Abt. 1200; died 1272; married (1) Mayor Alfonso de Meneses; born Abt. 1240.

20481 iii. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla, born Abt. 1220 in España; married Pedro Núñez de Guzmán.

**40976. Sancho IV (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 1257 in Espana; died 25 Abril 1295 in Toledo, Espana. He was the son of **81952. Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **81953. Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León)**. He married **40977. Marka de Molina (Reina de Castilla)** 1281.

**40977. Marka de Molina (Reina de Castilla),** born 1265 in Valladolid, Espana; died 30 Junio 1321 in Valladolid, Espana. She was the daughter of **81954. Alfonso de Molina** and **81955. Mayor Alfonso de Meneses**.

Notes for Sancho IV (Rey de Castilla y León):
Sancho IV el Bravo, rey de Castilla y Leon; hijo segundo de Alfonso X el

Sabio. Habiendo muerto su hijo primogénito, don Fernando de la Cerda, a cuyos hijos correspondka la corona, segsn la ley de las Partidas, reunidas las Cortes en Segovia declararon heredero de la corona a don Sancho ( 1276) . Pronto se formaron dos bandos; mientras unos apoyaban a don Sancho, otros eran partidarios de los de La Cerda; entre éstos estaban su tko Felipe llI el Atrevido, rey de Francia, y Pedro lll de Aragón. No llegó a estallar una guerra por la eficaz intervención del rey de Inglaterra, el prkncipe de Salerno y los legados del Papa. En 1288, celebró Sancho IV un tratado en Lyón con el rey francés Felipe IV, por el cual, los protegidos de éste (los de La Cerda) renunciaban a sus derechos a la corona de Castilla y León; pero recibiendo, a cambio, como feudo el territorio de Murcia. Por su parte, el francés se comprometió a obtener (y obtuvo) del Papa la validez del matrimonio de don Sancho con su esposa dona Marka de Molina. Sancho IV el Bravo, cuyo sobrenombre fue debido no sólo a su valentka, sino en mayor parte a su caricter violento, murió en Toledo el 25 de abril de 1295, al parecer de tuberculosis. Ademis de guerrear contra los irabes, continuó la obra literaria de su padre, y, aunque su producción fue muchksirno menor que la de aquél, figura en el Catilogo de Autoridades de la Lengua, publicado por la Academia Espanola.

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Sancho IV. 1257-1295 . Rey de Castilla y León, hijo de Alfonso el Sabio, contra quien peleó en una ocasión. Soberano a partir de 1284. hizo que las Cortes tomaran juramento a su hija Isabel, a quien dealaró heredera. Conquistador de Tarifa en 1292. protector de la literatura y la cultura en, general defendió a la población judka y a las clases pobres. Por su valor fue conocido como " Sancho el Bravo"

(n. 1258-Toledo, 1295). Rey de Castilla y León, llamado el Bravo, desde 1284 a 1295. Su reinado fue un tejido de continuas luchas contra su hermano Juan, que se sublevó apoyado por el rey de Aragón, por una parte, y contra los moros, a quienes arrebató la plaza de Tarifa, por otra. En la defens

Notes for Marka de Molina (Reina de Castilla):
Marka de Molina (1265 - 1321) Reina de Castilla y regente durante la minoridad de su hijo Fernado IV.

Su vida estuvo marcada por la lucha continua, primero con los que se oponkan a su boda con Sancho IV, primo suyo y con el que se casa sin dispensa papal.

A la muerte de su marido se enfrenta a la nobleza y a los pretendientes al trono, como el infante Juan y litiga con sus vecinos Jaime II de Aragón, que ha ocupado el reino de Murcia, y Dionisio de Portugal, que le declara la guerra. Ademis, presiona para que el papa reconozca la legitimidad de su hijo Fernando. Cuando éste llega a la mayoria de edad y casa con Constanza de Portugal, Castilla vive una etapa de relativa paz, aunque Maria asn tiene que intervenir para evitar que Alfonso de la Cerda consiga dividir el reino

quedindose con León. En 1313 vuelve a la regencia, esta vez de su nieto, el futuro Alfonso XI, manifestando de nuevo su reconocida prudencia polktica.

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Contrajo matrimonio en 1281 con su primo Sancho IV, aunque sin la preceptiva dispensa papal, lo que ocasionarka, a ella y a sus descendientes, graves problemas futuros. Al fallecer Alfonso X, en 1284, ambos fueron coronados reyes y Marka alentó la amistad de Sancho IV con Francia, como vka indirecta de obtener la bendición de la iglesia a su matrimonio. Su estrategia fracasó inicialmente, al tiempo que López Dkaz (de la familia de los Haro, opuesta a los Lara, a quienes la reina apoyaba) se convirtió en valido del rey. Por fin obtuvo su propósito en la Asamblea de Toro (1288), que estableció la alianza con Francia y supuso la cakda del valido, muerto en Alfaro por mano del propio rey (1288). En 1295 la muerte de Sancho IV significó la vuelta a la polktica de Marka de Molina como regente de su hijo Fernando IV. Durante ese perkodo tuvo lugar la guerra civil entre los partidarios del nuevo rey, dirigidos por Marka, y los defensores de los infantes de la Cerda, apoyados por Jaime II de Aragón, que no reconockan a Fernando como legktimo heredero. Ante el peligro de unión entre Aragón y Portugal, la regente casó a su hijo Fernando con Constanza de Portugal y la nobleza depositó de nuevo la confianza en ella en las Cortes de Valladolid (1300). Fernando IV afianzó su posición cuando las gestiones diplomiticas de su madre consiguieron que Roma legitimara su matrimonio y, por tanto, a sus hijos (1301). Al alcanzar el rey la mayorka de edad, sus seguidores intentan separarlo de su madre, pero el caricter enérgico de ésta equilibró la balanza: consiguió no sólo que cesaran los enfrentamientos, sino también la renuncia de Alfonso de la Cerda a sus aspiraciones. Castilla vivió entonces un perkodo de paz hasta la muerte de Fernando IV (1312). Vuelta de nuevo a la regencia durante la minorka de su nieto Alfonso XI (1313-1321), se desataron las hostilidades entre los partidarios de Marka y los de Constanza de Portugal. Al morir Constanza, la reina compartió la tutorka con los infantes Pedro y Juan, hasta que éstos encontraron la muerte en la Vega de Granada (1319), suceso que renovó las luchas. Tras la sublevación de la nobleza en Talavera (1320), surgió la iniciativa de crear una nueva regencia integrada por la reina, Don Juan Manuel y el infante Felipe. Como ese triunvirato excluka a Juan el Tuerto, éste organizó una nueva ofensiva durante cuyo desarrollo la reina falleció.

Child of Sancho (Rey de Castilla y León) and Marka (Reina de Castilla) is:

20488 i. Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León), born 6 Diciembre 1285 in Sevilla, Andalucía; died 7 Septiembre 1312 in Jaén, Andalucía; married Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla).

**40978. Dionisio (Rey de Portugal),** born 9 Octubre 1261 in Portugal; died 7 Enero 1325 in Portugal. He was the son of **81956. Alfonso III (Rey de**

**Portugal)** and **81957. Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal)**. He married **40979. Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal)**.

**40979. Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal),** born 1271; died 4 Julio 1336 in Estremoz, Portugal. She was the daughter of **81958. Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia)** and **81959. Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia)**.

Notes for Dionisio (Rey de Portugal):
Dinis, also spelled DINIZ, English DENIS, Spanish DIONISIO (b. Oct. 9, 1261--d. Jan. 7, 1325), sixth king of Portugal (1279-1325), who strengthened the kingdom by improving the economy and reducing the power of the nobility and the church.

The son of Afonso III, Dinis was educated at a court subject to both French and Castilian cultural influences and became a competent poet. He founded the first university in Portugal--in Lisbon--in 1290. A skilled negotiator, Dinis was able to establish with Castile a definitive frontier for Portugal. At home, he made the authority of the crown supreme, intervening in local government, reducing the power of the nobility, and combating the supremacy of the clergy, particularly in regard to their territorial wealth (laws of disentail in 1286, 1291, and 1309). Concordats with the papacy (1289 and 1290) ended the struggle with the church.

Dinis took a special interest in the land, encouraging forestry plantation and the fuller development of the country's agricultural resources. He also showed great concern for shipbuilding and for the extension and protection of commerce. The last years of the reign were disturbed by a rebellion of his son, the future Afonso IV, who succeeded to the throne on his father's death. Dinis' wife would become Saint Elizabeth (Isabel) of Portugal.

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Dionisio, in English, Denis (1261-1325), king of Portugal (1279-1325), the son of King Alfonso III. Diniz's reign was notable for the termination of the wars between Portugal and the united kingdoms of Léon and Castile, achieved by intermarriage between his family and that of King Ferdinand IV of Léon and Castile; and for encouragement of Portuguese agriculture, trade, and arts. He founded schools for the study of agriculture and improved methods of cultivation; because of his interest in agriculture he became known as Ré Lavrador (“the Farmer King”). Diniz also made Portuguese the language of the law courts in his kingdom. A poet himself, he was a patron of artists and musicians and of education, establishing the University of Coimbra (at Lisbon, 1290; moved to Coimbra, 1306). He made (1294) a commercial treaty with England that benefited Portuguese trade and established (1317) a royal navy. He was succeeded by his son, Alfonso IV.
Durante su reinado se establecieron los lkmites fronterizos entre Portugal y Espana que hoy, con muy pocas variaciones estin vigentes.

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Notes for Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal):
Isabel de Portugal (1271 - 1336), al morir su esposo el Rey Dionisio, se entregó a una vida de devoción y aislamiento con el hibito de la órden franciscana de las clarisas.

Elizabeth OF PORTUGAL, SAINT, byname THE PEACEMAKER, or THE HOLY QUEEN, Portuguese SANTA ISABEL DE PORTUGAL, or A PACIFICADORA, or A RAINHA SANTA (b. c. 1271--d. July 4, 1336, Estremoz, Port.; canonized 1625; feast day July 4), daughter of Peter III of Aragon, wife of King Dinis (Denis) of Portugal.

She was named for her great-aunt St. Elizabeth of Hungary and received a strict and pious education. In 1282 she was married to Dinis, a good ruler but an unfaithful husband. Despite the corrupt court life, Elizabeth maintained her devout habits, helped the sick and the poor, and founded charitable establishments. When her son Afonso rebelled against his father, Elizabeth rode
between the two armies and reconciled father and son. She also helped settle disputes among other royal relatives. After Dinis died in 1325, she lived at Coimbra, Port., near a Poor Clare convent that she had founded, and devoted herself to people in need. She died on her way to the battlefield to make peace between her son, then King Afonso IV, and Alfonso XI of Castile.

BRITANICA

Children of Dionisio (Rey de Portugal) and Santa (Reina de Portugal) are:

20489 i. Constanza de Portugal (Reina de Castilla), born 1298; married Fernando IV (Rey de Castilla y León).

ii. Alfonso IV (Rey de Portugal), born 8 Febrero 1291 in Lisboa, Portugal; died 28 Mayo 1357 in Lisboa, Portugal.

Notes for Alfonso IV (Rey de Portugal):
Afonso IV, byname AFONSO THE BRAVE, Portuguese AFONSO O BRAVO (b. Feb. 8, 1291, Lisbon--d. May 28, 1357, Lisbon), seventh king of Portugal (1325-57).

Afonso IV was the son of King Dinis and of Isabella, daughter of Peter II of Aragon. Afonso resented his father's generosity toward two illegitimate sons and in 1320 demanded to be given power, remaining in open revolt until May 1322. His mother reconciled them, but the conflict broke out again. When Dinis died, Afonso succeeded to the throne, but the quarrel was transferred to Castile, which sheltered his half brother. However, when the Marinid sultan of Morocco invaded
Spain in 1340, Afonso IV led a force that joined Alfonso XI of Castile in the victory of the Salado River near Tárifa (Oct. 30, 1340).

In 1355 Afonso ordered the murder of Inês de Castro, the Galician mistress of his heir, the future Peter I, because he feared the influence of her family in Portugal. Peter rebelled, but Afonso finally was reconciled with him before his death.

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**40980. Alvaro Pérez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1235 in Espana. He was the son of **20480. Pedro Nsnez de Guzmin** and **20481. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla**. He married **40981. Marka Girón**.

**40981. Marka Girón,** born Abt. 1235 in Espana.

Child of Alvaro Pérez de Guzmin and Marka Girón is:

20490 i. Pedro Núñez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1250 in España; married (1) Juana Ponce de León; married (2) María de la Cerda.

**40982. Fernin Pérez Ponce,** born Abt. 1210 in Espana; died 1293 in Espana. He was the son of **81964. Pedro Ponce de Cabrera** and **81965. Aldonza de Castilla**. He married **40983. Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses**.

**40983. Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses,** born Abt. 1230 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **81966. Gutierre Suirez** and **81967. Elvira de Sousa**.

More About Fernin Pérez Ponce:
Fact 3: Adelantado mayor de la Frontera, albacea de don Alfonso el Sabio,
Fact 4: ayo de Fernando IV.
Fuente: NBC 33
Hechos: Ricohombre, senor de Cangas, Puebla de Asturias, Ponzano y Callas.

More About Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses:
Fuente: NBC 60

Children of Fernin Pérez Ponce and Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses are:

i. Aldonza Ponce de León, born Abt. 1246 in España; died in España; married Rodrigo Iñiguez de Biedma; born Abt. 1246 in España; died in España.

More About Aldonza Ponce de León:
Fuente: NBC 33

More About Rodrigo Iñiguez de Biedma:
Fuente: NBC 35
Hechos: II señor de la Casa de Biedma

ii. Pedro Ponce de León, born Abt. 1251 in España; died in España; married Sancha Gil de Braganza; born Abt. 1260 in España.
20491 iii. Juana Ponce de León, born Abt. 1270 in España; married Pedro Núñez de Guzmán.

**40984. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 1201 in Valparaiso, Zamora; died 1252 in Sevilla, Espana. He was the son of **40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León)** and **40963. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **40985. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León)**.

**40985. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León),** born Abt. 1200; died 1235. She was the daughter of **81970. Felipe de Suabia (Emperador Germinico)** and **81971. Irene Angelus**.

Notes for Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León):
Fernando III el Santo, (Valparakso, Zamora, 1201-Sevilla, 1252). Rey de Castilla y León. Artkfice de la unión definitiva de los antiguos reinos de Castilla y León, Fernando III supo dar un gran impulso a la Reconquista, al tiempo que emprendió una profunda revisión del sistema judicial, al que aportó el célebre Liber Iudiciorum o Fuero Juzgo. Hijo de Alfonso IX de León y de Berenguela, hija de Alfonso VIII de Castilla, se educó en la corte leonesa después de la separación de sus padres. En 1217 accedió al trono castellano, a pesar de la oposición de su padre, y muerto éste, al trono leonés (1230), unificando ask ambos reinos. Fernando III reconquistó diversas plazas extremenas y casi toda Andalucka, excepto el reino de Granada, tierrra cuya repoblación inició ripidamente. El sistema de repoblación emprendido se basó en las grandes propiedades que se otorgaban a las órdenes militares, los obispos y los particulares, y que constituye el origen del latifundismo andaluz. Entre las plazas que reconquistó a lo largo de sus campanas se encuentran Montiel, Medellkn, Baza (1226), Trujillo, Beda, Córdoba (1232-1236), Jaén (1246), Sevilla (1248), Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Jerez y Cidiz (1250). En otro orden de cosas, Fernando III firmó con Aragón el tratado de Almizra (1244), mediante el cual se fijaron las fronteras entre este reino y el de Castilla y León. Mandó traducir al castellano el Liber Iudiciorum, un ordenamiento jurkdico de rakz visigoda que, con el nombre de Fuero Juzgo, se convirtió en uno de los principales pilares del Derecho medieval. Fundó las catedrales de Burgos (1221) y Toledo (1226), ask como la Universidad de Salamanca (1239). Fue canonizado, en 1671, por el Papa Clemente X.

Ferdinand III (of Castile and León), called The Saint (1199-1252), king of Castile (1217-52) and of León (1230-52); he was the son of King Alfonso IX of León and Castile. In 1217 Ferdinand's mother, Berengaria (1171-1246), renounced her title to the Castilian throne in favor of her son. Alfonso, who had himself expected to acquire Castile, was angered at his wife's action, and, aided by a group of Castilian nobles favorable to his claim, made war upon his newly crowned son. Ferdinand, however, with the wise counsel of his mother, proved more than a military match for Alfonso, who at length was forced to abandon his plan of conquering Castile. Through the good offices of Berengaria, Ferdinand was able to effect the peaceful union of León and Castile upon the death of his father in 1230. Ferdinand devoted his energies to prosecuting the war against

the Moors, conquering Cordoba in 1236 and Seville in 1248. He was rigorous in his suppression of the heretical Albigenses, a fact largely responsible for his canonization more than two centuries later. In 1242 Ferdinand reestablished at Salamanca the university originally founded by his grandfather.

"Ferdinand III (of Castile and Leon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Ferdinand III, also called SAINT FERDINAND, Spanish SAN FERNANDO (b. 1201?--d. May 30 1252, Seville; canonized Feb. 4, 1671; feast day May 30), king of Castile from 1217 to 1252 and of Leon from 1230 to 1252 and conqueror of the Muslim cities of Córdoba (1236), Jaén (1246), and Seville (1248). During his campaigns, Murcia submitted to his son Alfonso (later Alfonso X), and the Muslim kingdom of Granada became his vassal.

Ferdinand was the son of Alfonso IX of Leon and Berenguela, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile. When born, he was the heir to Leon, but his uncle, Henry I of Castile, died young, and his mother inherited the crown of Castile, which she conferred on him. His father, like many Leonese, opposed the union, and Ferdinand found himself at war with him. By his will Alfonso IX tried to disinherit his son, but the will was set aside, and Castile and Leon were permanently united in 1230.

Ferdinand married Beatrice of Swabia, daughter of the Holy Roman emperor, a title that Ferdinand's son Alfonso X was to claim. His conquest of Lower Andalusia was the result of the disintegration of the Almohad state. The Castilians and other conquerors occupied the cities, driving out the Muslims and taking over vast estates.

Ferdinand's second wife was Joan of Ponthieu, whom he married in 1237; their daughter Eleanor married the future Edward I of England in 1254. Ferdinand settled in Seville, where he is buried.

BRITANICA

Children of Fernando (Rey de Castilla y León) and Beatriz (Reina de Castilla y León) are:

i. Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León), born 23 Noviembre 1221 in Toledo, España; died 4 Abril 1284 in Sevilla, España; married (1) Mayor Guillén; born Abt. 1220 in España; married (2) Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León) 1246; born Abt. 1230.

Notes for Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León):
ALFONSO X EL SABIO REY DE CASTILLA Y LEON
(Toledo, 1221-Sevilla, 1284). Rey de Castilla y León. Además de realizar grandes avances en la Reconquista, este monarca mantuvo activas relaciones con los demás reinos cristianos de la Península e intervino en la política europea. El sobrenombre de el Sabio procede del gran impulso que dio a la ciencia y la cultura. Hijo de Fernando III y Beatriz de Suabia, siendo todavía

infante conquistó el reino musulmán de Murcia, del que tomó posesión en 1244 en nombre de su padre. Ello fue posible gracias al tratado de Almizra, que acordó con Jaime I de Aragón ese mismo año. Con el fin de estrechar los lazos entre ambas coronas, casó con Violante, hija del monarca aragonés, lo que le permitió proseguir la Reconquista sin preocuparse por las rivalidades dinásticas. Una vez instalado en el trono (1252), dedicó todos sus esfuerzos a la conquista de Andalucía: ocupó Jerez, Lebrija, Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Niebla y Cádiz. No obstante, tales avances no redundaron en favor de la corona, sino de la nobleza, a la que Alfonso X concedió enormes beneficios territoriales y jurisdiccionales. Fue el primer monarca castellano que se preocupó de tener una presencia en Europa. Así, a la muerte de Guillermo de Holanda (1257), pretendió ser elegido para la dignidad imperial alegando el parentesco de su madre con los Staufen alemanes, pero no consiguió su propósito a causa de la hostilidad del Papado y de Francia, y también por la oposición de muchos nobles castellanos, que veían en ello una sangría de los recursos que debían dedicarse a la Reconquista. Preocupado por la difusión de la cultura y empeñado en una vasta labor legislativa, patrocinó la traducción del árabe al castellano de numerosas obras de carácter científico (como El libro del saber de astronomía, que incluía las llamadas Tablas alfonsíes), e impulsó la redacción del Fuero Real (recopilación de la tradición jurídica castellana) y, sobre todo, de las Siete Partidas. A él se deben también la Crónica general y la General e grande estoria, que suponen sendos intentos de establecer una historia de España y una historia universal, respectivamente. Las dotes de escritor del monarca se reflejaron en la poesía en lengua gallega, en especial en sus Cantigas a Santa María, conjunto de 420 canciones en alabanza de la Virgen. Los últimos años del reinado de Alfonso X se vieron ensombrecidos por el enfrentamiento, por motivos sucesorios, entre el rey y su segundo hijo, el futuro Sancho IV. Éste contaba con el apoyo de la nobleza y las ciudades, mientras que el monarca se inclinaba por los hijos de su primogénito Fernando de la Cerda, fallecido en 1275. El pleito dinástico se convirtió pronto en guerra civil, en la que cada bando buscó aliados en el exterior. En 1282 Sancho consiguió deponer a su padre, que hubo de retirarse a Sevilla.

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Alfonso X, byname ALFONSO THE WISE, Spanish ALFONSO EL SABIO (b. Nov. 23, 1221, Burgos, Castile--d. April 4, 1284, Seville), king of Castile and Leon from 1252 to 1284.

His father, Ferdinand III, conquered Andalusia and imposed tribute on the remaining Muslim states in Spain--Murcia and Granada. His mother, Beatrice, was granddaughter of the Holy

Roman emperor Frederick I. Alfonso, already known as a scholar, became king in 1252. He had many scholars in his travelling court, and he was an active participant in their writing and editing. Some were experts on Roman law, which Alfonso hoped to make the basis of a uniform code for his lands. The court, gifts to friends, and foreign intrigue proved expensive, and Alfonso taxed heavily.

Alfonso crushed a Muslim revolt in 1252, and a revolt by nobles in 1254. Morocco, Granada, and Murcia invaded in 1264, but Alfonso won with Aragonese help, and annexed Murcia. In 1272, a revolt, and withdrawal to Granada, by nobles forced him to confirm local privileges.

In 1273 Alfonso founded, and granted privileges to, the Mesta, a guild of migratory shepherds.

Alfonso claimed many foreign titles, notably that of Holy Roman emperor in 1256. In 1257, bribes won him four electoral votes for emperor to three for Richard of Cornwall, but Richard, unlike Alfonso, could go to Germany. In 1275 Richard died, and Alfonso went to France to appeal to Pope Gregory X, who persuaded him to renounce his claim.

While Alfonso was in France, Morocco and Granada invaded Castile. Ferdinand, Alfonso's eldest son, was killed in the fighting. Sancho, Alfonso's second son, became a hero in defeating the invaders, and proclaimed himself heir, disregarding Ferdinand's sons, who were nephews of the French king. Alfonso recognized Sancho's claim in 1278, but, under French pressure, became ambiguous in 1281. Taking advantage of grievances against Alfonso, Sancho declared himself regent. Towns and nobles rose against Alfonso, who had to take refuge in Seville. Some of Sancho's followers deserted, but, after Alfonso died, Sancho took Seville and became King Sancho IV.

Alfonso's court scholars wrote mostly in Castilian Spanish, which they made a literary language by regularizing the syntax and by borrowing --and defini ng- words for concepts not previously discussed. In their Premera crónica general, they tried to determine historical facts from chronicle, folklore, and Arabic sources. Less factual was their Gran e general estoria, a world history, with extensive transla tions from the Old Testament. The Tablas Alfonsíes were
planetary tables, based on an Arabic source but updated by observations at Toledo 1262-72. Siete partidas was the most important law code. It was based on Roman law, and contained discourses on manners and morals, and an idea of the king and his people as a corporation--superior to feudal arrangements--with the king as agent of both God and the people. After Alfonso's

death, Siete partidas was proclaimed the law of all Castile and Leon in 1348, and the language of Alfonso's court evolved into modern Castilian Spanish.

BRITANICA

Notes for Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León):
(m. h. 1300). Reina de Castilla esposa (1246) de Alfonso X el Sabio e hija de Jaime I. Sus esponsales y subsiguiente matrimonio influyeron favorablemente en las relaciones políticas amistosas con el monarca aragonés, quien partició en la reconquista y pacificación del reino de Murcia (1265-1266). Entre su numerosa prole cabe destacar a Sancho IV y Fernando de la Cerda (m. 1275), a los hijos del cual apoyó contra el primero.

20492 ii. Manuel, Infante de Castilla, born Abt. 1234; married (1) Beatriz de Saboya..

**40986. Aimone Of Savoy** (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1227 (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **81972. Amadeus IV Of Savoy** and **81973. Anna Of Burgundy**.

Child of Aimone Of Savoy is:

20493 i. Beatriz de Saboya, born Abt. 1257; married Manuel, Infante de Castilla.

**40988. Fernando (Prkncipe de Morea),** born Abt. 1250. He was the son of **81976. Jaime II (Rey de Mallorca)** and **81977. Esclaramunda de Foix (Reina de Mallorca)**. He married **40989. Isabel de Ibelkn**.

**40989. Isabel de Ibelkn,** born Abt. 1260.

Child of Fernando (Prkncipe de Morea) and Isabel de Ibelkn is:

20494 i. Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca), born Abt. 1280 in Catania, Sicilia, Italia; married Constanza de Aragón.

**40990. Alfonso IV El Benigno (Rey de Aragón),** born Abt. 1285. He was the son of **81980. Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón)** and **81981. Blanca de Anjou (Reina de Aragón)**. He married **40991. Teresa de Entenza**.

**40991. Teresa de Entenza,** born Abt. 1285.

Notes for Alfonso IV El Benigno (Rey de Aragón):
Alfonso IV el Benigno (1299-1336), rey de Aragón y conde de Barcelona (1327-1336). Era el segundo hijo de Jaime II de Aragón, pero accedió al trono al profesar como religioso su hermano Jaime, el heredero. Siendo infante habka tomado parte activa en la conquista de Cerdena. Posteriormente hubo de enfrentarse a diversas insurrecciones sardas, en particular la de Sassari

(1329). Mantuvo una guerra con Génova, que apoyaba a los rebeldes sardos e impulsó la repoblación de Cerdena con hispanos. Asimismo planeó, conjuntamente con Castilla, una campana contra los granadinos, pero no se realizó. Débil de caricter, creó el marquesado de Tortosa para su hijo Fernando, primogénito de su segunda esposa Leonor de Castilla. Pero ese proyecto, que significaba la partición del reino, no se llevó finalmente a cabo.

"Alfonso IV el Benigno", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Alfonso IV El Benigno (Rey de Aragón) and Teresa de Entenza is:

20495 i. Constanza de Aragón, born Abt. 1305; married Jaime III (Rey de Mallorca).

*Generation No. 17*

**81920. Ruy Nsnez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1100 in Espana. He was the son of **163840. Alvar Nsnez Ruiz** and **163841. Elvira Manzanedo**. He married **81921. Goda Gonzilez de Lara**.

**81921. Goda Gonzilez de Lara,** born Abt. 1105 in Espana. She was the daughter of **163842. Gonzalo Nsnez (Conde de Lara)** and **163843. Goda Gonzilez Salvadores**.

Notes for Ruy Nsnez de Guzmin:
Ruy Nunez de Guzmin, Senor de Guzmin en campo de Roa, rico-hombre, del que existe un documento original firmado en 1154, y que casó con Dona Godo, hija del Conde D. Gonzalo Nunez de Lara y de Dona Godo Salvador.

APELLIDO GUZMIN

De acuerdo al conocido tratadista don Francisco Piferrer, los orkgenes del linaje Guzmin resultan un tanto oscuros, lo que se acrecienta cuanto el apellido a estudiar es tanto mis antiguo y noble.

Esto lleva, en ocasiones, a una falta de solidez, al verse precisado el investigador a recurrir a meras conjeturas. Viene todo esto a colación, de acuerdo a lo expuesto por el tratadista anteriormente citado, puesto que en este caso se da en los cinco principales solares castellanos, Lara, Haro, Castro, Guzmin y Villamayor. cuyos primitivos progenitores no son ficiles de designar.

Cinéndonos al linaje de los Guzmin, encontramos que unos pretenden que descienden de los Duques de Bretana, por medio de un caballero llamado Goodman o Gudman, que significa, en inglés, "buen hombre", el cual fue un ricohombre en el reinado de don Fernando I, y fundó la torre de Guzmin, cerca del lugar de Roa, en el obispado de Osma.

Otros indican que no es ask, sino que Guzmin proviene de Flavio Gundemaro, vigesimoprimero rey godo de Espana, que murió en Toledo, en el ano 612, y otros, hacen subir el origen de este linaje a tiempos asn mis remotos.

Pero dejando aparte todo lo anterior, que, como acertadamente indica Piferrer no dejan de ser meras conjeturas, habri que referirse a lo históricamente comprobado: Don Rui Nsnez, un ricohombre que vivió en el siglo XII, fue el primero que tomó el apellido Guzmin, por ser el Senor de la referida Torre de Guzmin, cerca de Roa.

Y si bien, algunos de sus ancestros ya tenkan el Senorko de esta torre, no habkan tomado el nombre, porque ya decimos que hasta finales del siglo XII no se empieza a hablar de él. Don Rui contrajo matrimonio con dona Gozo Gonzilez de Lara y tuvo por hijos a Alvar, o Alvaro, quien no dejó sucesión, a don Pedro, a través del cual se continuó la varonka de esta casa, y a don Félix, que casó con dona Juana de Aza, y de cuyo matrimonio nació Santo Domingo de Guzmin.

ARMAS:

Escudo flanqueado: Jefe y punta de azur, una caldera de oro jaquelada de gules, con seis cabezas de sierpe en cada asa; flancos de plata, cinco arminos de sable en aspa o sotuer.

Children of Ruy Nsnez de Guzmin and Goda Gonzilez de Lara are:

i. Fernán Ruiz, born Abt. 1136 in España; married Juana de Aza; born Abt. 1140 in España.

40960 ii. Guillén Pérez de Lara, born Abt. 1140 in España; married María González Girón.

**81922. Gonzalo Ruiz Girón,** born Abt. 1130 in Espana.

Child of Gonzalo Ruiz Girón is:

40961 i. María González Girón, born Abt. 1160 in España; married Guillén Pérez de Lara.

**81924. Fernando II (Rey de León),** born 1137 in León, Espana; died 21 Enero 1188 in Benevente, León. He was the son of **163848. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **163849. Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **81925. Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León)** 1165.

**81925. Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León),** born 1151 in Portugal; died 16 Octubre 1188 in Valladolid, Espana. She was the daughter of **163850.**

**Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal)** and **163851. Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal)**.

Notes for Fernando II (Rey de León):
Ferdinand II (b. 1137--d. Aug. 22, 1188, Benavente, Leon), king of Leon from 1157 to 1188, second son of Alfonso VII.

Despite several internal revolts against his rule, Ferdinand's reign was notable for the repopulation of Leonese Extremadura and for the victories he secured farther south against the Almohads in the last 20 years of his reign. These included the capture of Alcintara (1166) and Badajoz (1169). He also gave important support to the new military order of Santiago, founded with his approval in 1170. Ferdinand, who called himself rex hispanorum ("king of the Spaniards"), established a temporary tutelage over Castile during the minority of his nephew Alfonso VIII and occupied Segovia and Toledo (1162-66), though Alfonso later reacted violently against Ferdinand. Ferdinand was also frequently engaged in hostilities with the nascent Portuguese kingdom but came successfully to the rescue of the Portuguese when the Almohads invested the key city of Santarém (1184).

BRITANICA

Ferdinand II (of León) (1137-88), king of León (1157-88). He was the second son of Alfonso II (1105?-57), king of Castile, who was also king of León as Alfonso VII. Ferdinand was noted both for his intermittent wars with Castile and Portugal and for his reorganization, about 1170, of the military Order of Saint James of the Sword (Santiago de la Espada) to participate in the campaign to drive the Moors from Spain.

"Ferdinand II (of Leon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Children of Fernando (Rey de León) and Urraca (Reina de León) are:

40962 i. Alfonso IX (Rey de León), born 1171 in Zamora, León; died 24 Septiembre 1230 in Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia; married (1) Teresa de Portugal; met (2) Aldonza Martínez de Silva; married (3) Berenguela (Reina de Castilla) Diciembre 1197 in Valladolid, España.

ii. Sancho, infante de León, born Abt. 1167 in España; died in España; married Teresa Díaz de Haro; born Abt. 1167 in España; died in España.

**81926. Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla),** born 1155 in Espana; died 6 Octubre 1214 in Burgos, Espana. He was the son of **163852. Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla)** and **163853. Blanca de Navarra (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **81927. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla)**.

**81927. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla),** born 13 Octubre 1162 in Inglaterra; died 25 Octubre 1214. She was the daughter of **163854. Enrique**

**II (Rey de Inglaterra)** and **163855. Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra)**.

Notes for Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla):
Como cumpliendo una ley pendular, en la misma época histórica de decadencia de las Cruzadas en Tierra Santa, se inicia el mis espectacular perkodo de la Reconquista hispinica. A la posibilidad de esta fase de ripida expansión contribuyó no poco Alfonso VIII de Castilla, el vencedor de las Navas de Tolosa, abuelo de dos reyes y santos: Luis IX de Francia y Fernando III, hijos de Blanca de Castilla y de dona Berenguela, respectivamente, ambas hijas de Alfonso VIII.
Y mientras el padre de san Fernando, el leonés Alfonso IX, incorporaba a la cristiandad las comarcas extremenas en sólo un par de anos, Ciceres (1229) y Badajoz (1230), su hijo se aprestaba a liberar toda la cuenca del Guadalquivir, el «rko grande» de los musutmanes espanoles y eje de su poderko en la penknsula.

Alfonso Vlll (1158-1214) Hijo de Sancho ll, a quien sucedió en el trono bajo la regencka de Fernando II de León. Con una polktica de pactos logró mantener el equilibrio entre los reinos cristianos. excepto con Navarra. tradicional enemigo. Casó con Leonor de Inglaterra que le dio doce hijos. Blanca fue entregada en matrimonio a Luis VIII de Francia, Urraca a Alfonso II de Portugal y Berenguela al rey de León.

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Alfonso VIII, byname EL DE LAS NAVAS (Spanish: He of Las Navas) (b. 1155--d. Oct. 6, 1214, Burgos, Castile), king of Castile from 1158, son of Sancho III, whom he succeeded when threeyears old.

Before Alfonso came of age his reign was troubled by internal strife and the intervention of the kingdom of Navarre in Castilian affairs. Throughout his reign he maintained a close alliance with the kingdom of Aragon, and in 1179 he concluded the Pact of Cazorla, which settled the future line of demarcation between Castile and Aragon when the reconquest of Moorish Spain was completed. From 1172 to 1212 he was engaged in resistance to the Moorish Almohad invaders, who defeated him in 1195. In the same year the kings of Leon and Navarre invaded Castile, but Alfonso defeated them with the aid of King Peter II of Aragon. In 1212 Alfonso secured a great victory at Las Navas de Tolosa over the Almohad sultan and thereby broke Almohad power in Spain.

BRITANICA

Alfonso VIII (1155-1214), king of Castile (1158-1214); he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Sancho III (circa 1134-58). Troubled by interference from Navarre in his youth, he later allied Castile with Aragón, forming a connection that was eventually to become the basis for the unification

of Spain. He also established Castilian dominance over León. In 1170 he married Eleanor (died 1214), daughter of King Henry II of England. From the 1170s, he resisted encroachments by the Almohads, Muslim invaders from northern Africa. Defeated by the Muslim caliph Yakub al-Mansur (circa 1160-99) at Alarcos in 1195, Alfonso and his allies won a major victory over the Muslim commander al-Nasir (1158-1225) at Navas de Tolosa in 1212.

"Alfonso VIII," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla) and Eleonora (Reina de Castilla) are:

40963 i. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla), born Abt. 1175 in España; died in España; married Alfonso IX (Rey de León) Diciembre 1197 in Valladolid, España.

ii. Enrique I (Rey de Castilla), born 1202; died 1217.

Notes for Enrique I (Rey de Castilla):
Enrlque I (1214-1217)
Hijo de Alfonso Vlil. elevado al trono bajo la tutela de su hermana Berenguela de León. Murió prematuramente en un accidente de juego. Berenguela ocultó la muerte para actuar en favor de su hijo Fernando, a quien cedió el trono.

iii. Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia), born 1188 in Palencia, Castilla, España; died 12 Noviembre 1252 in París, Francia; married Luis VIII (Rey de Francia) 23 Mayo 1200; born 5 Septiembre 1187 in París, Francia; died 8 Noviembre 1226 in Montpensier, Auvergne, Francia.

Notes for Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia):
Blanche OF CASTILE, French BLANCHE DE CASTILLE, Spanish BLANCA DE CASTILLA (b. 1188, Palencia, Castile [Spain]--d. Nov. 12, 1252, Paris, France), wife of Louis VIII of France, mother of Louis IX (St. Louis), and twice regent of France (1226-34, 1248-52), who by wars and marital alliances did much to secure and unify French territories.

Blanche was the daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile and Eleanor, who was the daughter of Henry II of England. Her grandmother Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of England, traveled to Spain to take the 11-year-old Blanche to France, where a marriage treaty was concluded with Louis, the young son of King Philip II Augustus. This politically motivated marriage had been arranged by Blanche's uncle, King John of England, and was celebrated in 1200 at Portsmouth, Hampshire. It represented only a brief truce in the struggle between England and France for control over certain French territories.

Blanche, who became French through marriage, was gradually to become French in spirit as well. Although she did not cease to be concerned for her family, among them her uncle John and his allies, her brother-in-law Ferrand of Portugal, and her cousin Otto of Brunswick (later Holy Roman emperor Otto IV), she rejoiced at the French victory over Otto and the English at Bouvines in 1214, marking the first stage of French unification, a goal for which she was constantly to strive. In the same year, she gave birth to Louis, the future king of France. Upon John of England's death, Blanche boldly tried to seize the English throne: in 1216 Louis of France invaded England on her behalf. The English stood firm against him, and John's nine-year-old son was finally crowned Henry III.

A devout Roman Catholic, Blanche soon became involved in what she sincerely believed to be a holy war against the heretical Cathari, a sect founded on the belief that good and evil had two separate creators, which was flourishing throughout southern France. Her husband, who became Louis VIII in 1223, took part in a crusade against the Cathari but suffered a fatal attack of dysentery
upon returning to the north of France in 1226. In accordance with her husband's will, Blanche became both guardian of the 12-year-old Louis and regent of France. She zealously pressed to have Louis crowned immediately, and the coronation took place at Reims three weeks after Louis VIII's death.

Her most pressing problem was to deal with a rebellion of the great barons, organized by Philip Hurepel, the illegitimate son of King Philip II Augustus, and supported by King Henry III of England. In the face of such adversity, Blanche showed herself by turns a delicate diplomat, a clever negotiator, and a strong leader. Dressed in white, on a white palfrey draped in the same colour, she
rode into battle at the head of her troops. After an attempted abduction of the young king, Blanche did not hesitate to replace rebel noble associates with commoners if she thought it necessary. She also created local militias. Blanche was gradually able to subdue the revolt, establish a new truce with England, and, in 1229, pacify the south of France by signing the Treaty of Paris with Raymond VII, count of Toulouse. France then entered an era of domestic stability, which saw the construction of many cathedrals throughout the country.

On only one occasion did Blanche fail to exhibit diplomatic conduct. In 1229 a dispute between an innkeeper and some students took place in the Latin Quarter in Paris. The police were summoned, and the students were beaten and thrown into the Seine; such intervention in the Latin Quarter, however, was

contrary to the prerogatives granted to the university, and the faculty and students
threatened to strike if the university's privileges were not respected. Badly advised, Blanche held firm, but the university closed its doors, and the faculty and students left Paris for the provinces and abroad. It was to take four years and the intervention of the pope before the university would return to Paris with new prerogatives, this time granted by Blanche herself.

Although Louis IX came of age on April 25, 1236, Blanche remained at his side as his most loyal and steadfast supporter. She lacked tact, however, with regard to her son's private life. Although Blanche herself had selected Margaret of Provence to be Louis's wife, she treated Margaret with considerable severity. In 1244, after Louis recovered from a serious illness, he and his wife,
much against Blanche's wishes, made a vow to go on a crusade against the Muslims. They embarked in 1248, and once again the kingdom was entrusted to Blanche. Informed of Louis's defeat at Al-Mansurah, Egypt, and his subsequent imprisonment, Blanche herself went to seek his ransom and that of the French army. She petitioned her parents, her allies, and the pope for funds and supplies, but interest in the crusade had dwindled.

Although weakened by a heart ailment, Blanche did not neglect her obligations as a regent. Continuing to preside over council meetings, she signed laws and watched over the poor of Paris. When some of the poor were mistreated by the cathedral chapter, she herself rode, as formerly, to open the gates to their prison. On her way to the Abbey of the Lys, one of her favourite retreats, Blanche suffered an attack of the heart ailment that was to take her life. She was returned to the palace of the Louvre, dressed in a nun's habit, and laid on a bed of hay. There, after begging forgiveness of all and having received the last sacraments, she died. She was buried at Maubuisson Abbey and her heart taken to the Abbey of the Lys. Louis IX was in Jaffa when he learned of his mother's death. The news distressed him greatly, for he was aware that he had lost not only an
incomparable parent but also the strongest supporter of his kingship.

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Notes for Luis VIII (Rey de Francia):
Louis VIII, byname LOUIS THE LION, or THE LION-HEART, French LOUIS LE LION, or LOUIS COEUR-DE-LION (b. Sept. 5, 1187, Paris--d. Nov. 8, 1226, Montpensier, Auvergne, Fr.), Capetian king of France from 1223 who spent most of his short reign establishing royal power in Poitou and Languedoc.

On May 23, 1200, Louis married Blanche of Castile, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile, who effectively acted as regent after Louis's death. In 1212 Louis seized Saint-Omer and Aire to prevent a powerful Flanders from being on the flank of his county of Artois. In 1216, after the barons rebelling against King John of England had offered the English throne to Louis in return for his aid, Louis went to England to aid the rebels. Initially he was successful, but eventually he was
defeated at sea and suffered defections. In 1217, when peace was concluded at Kingston, Louis was secretly paid 10,000 marks. In 1224, now king, he seized Poitou and, in 1226, he launched a successful crusade against the Albigensian heretics, capturing the major fortress of Avignon before returning toward Paris because of illness.

Louis was the first Capetian to grant appanages on a large scale and to have a reversion clause that made alienation of royal property more difficult. Louis also developed other particular rights for the kingship, such as the concept that fealty was sworn not only to the individual king but also to the kingship. His eldest son, Louis IX (afterward St. Louis), peacefully succeeded him while his other sons received appanages.

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Louis VIII (1187-1226), king of France (1223-26), son and successor of Philip II (Philip Augustus), born in Paris. Before his succession he assisted his father in several campaigns to win control of French territories belong to John, the Angevin, or Plantagenet, king of England. Philip II previously had conspired with John against John's brother, King Richard I of England, but later turned against him. In 1215 Louis was offered the crown of England by a group of barons in rebellion against King John; Louis led an expedition to England but was unsuccessful in claiming the throne; John died in the midst of the struggle and was succeeded by his son Henry III. The French invaders were excommunicated by the papal legate in England and were defeated in battle at Lincoln. Louis returned to France in 1217 and there took part in crusades against a dissident religious sect called the Albigenses, or Cathars. After succeeding his father as king, Louis continued Philip's policy of destroying the power of the Plantagenets in France and bringing under royal authority the provinces held by the Albigenses in the south of France. He was succeeded by his son Louis IX.

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iv. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Portugal), born Abt. 1190; married Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal); born 1185; died 1223.

Notes for Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal):

Alfonso II (of Portugal), called The Fat (1185-1223), king of Portugal (1211-23), the son of Sancho I (1154-1211), whom he succeeded. In 1217 he defeated the Moors at the village of Alcácer do Sal. He was excommunicated later by Pope Honorius III (reigned 1188-1227) for misuse of church moneys. His son Sancho II (1208-48) succeeded him.

"Alfonso II (of Portugal)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

v. Leonor de Castilla (Reina de Aragón)

Notes for Leonor de Castilla (Reina de Aragón):
(m. Monasterio de las Huelgas, Burgos, 1244). Reina de Aragón hija de Alfonso VIII de Castilla y de su esposa Leonor de Inglaterra. En 1221 casó con Jaime I el Conquistador, rey de Aragón, y cuando ya existía un hijo fruto de este matrimonio, éste fue anulado, a solicitud del rey, por existir lejanos lazos familiares entre los dos cónyuges. Leonor se retiró a Castilla y más tarde al monasterio de las Huelgas, donde murió.

**81952. Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 23 Noviembre 1221 in Toledo, Espana; died 4 Abril 1284 in Sevilla, Espana. He was the son of **40984. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **40985. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León)**. He married **81953. Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León)** 1246.

**81953. Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León),** born Abt. 1230. She was the daughter of **163906. Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón)** and **163907. Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón)**.

Notes for Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León):
ALFONSO X EL SABIO REY DE CASTILLA Y LEON
(Toledo, 1221-Sevilla, 1284). Rey de Castilla y León. Ademis de realizar grandes avances en la Reconquista, este monarca mantuvo activas relaciones con los demis reinos cristianos de la Penknsula e intervino en la polktica europea. El sobrenombre de el Sabio procede del gran impulso que dio a la ciencia y la cultura. Hijo de Fernando III y Beatriz de Suabia, siendo todavka infante conquistó el reino musulmin de Murcia, del que tomó posesión en 1244 en nombre de su padre. Ello fue posible gracias al tratado de Almizra, que acordó con Jaime I de Aragón ese mismo ano. Con el fin de estrechar los lazos entre ambas coronas, casó con Violante, hija del monarca aragonés, lo que le permitió proseguir la Reconquista sin preocuparse por las rivalidades dinisticas. Una vez instalado en el trono (1252), dedicó todos sus esfuerzos a la conquista de Andalucka: ocupó Jerez, Lebrija, Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Niebla y Cidiz. No

obstante, tales avances no redundaron en favor de la corona, sino de la nobleza, a la que Alfonso X concedió enormes beneficios territoriales y jurisdiccionales. Fue el primer monarca castellano que se preocupó de tener una presencia en Europa. Ask, a la muerte de Guillermo de Holanda (1257), pretendió ser elegido para la dignidad imperial alegando el parentesco de su madre con los Staufen alemanes, pero no consiguió su propósito a causa de la hostilidad del Papado y de Francia, y también por la oposición de muchos nobles castellanos, que vekan en ello una sangrka de los recursos que debkan dedicarse a la Reconquista. Preocupado por la difusión de la cultura y empenado en una vasta labor legislativa, patrocinó la traducción del irabe al castellano de numerosas obras de caricter cientkfico (como El libro del saber de astronomka, que incluka las llamadas Tablas alfonskes), e impulsó la redacción del Fuero Real (recopilación de la tradición jurkdica castellana) y, sobre todo, de las Siete Partidas. A él se deben también la Crónica general y la General e grande estoria, que suponen sendos intentos de establecer una historia de Espana y una historia universal, respectivamente. Las dotes de escritor del monarca se reflejaron en la poeska en lengua gallega, en especial en sus Cantigas a Santa Marka, conjunto de 420 canciones en alabanza de la Virgen. Los sltimos anos del reinado de Alfonso X se vieron ensombrecidos por el enfrentamiento, por motivos sucesorios, entre el rey y su segundo hijo, el futuro Sancho IV. Éste contaba con el apoyo de la nobleza y las ciudades, mientras que el monarca se inclinaba por los hijos de su primogénito Fernando de la Cerda, fallecido en 1275. El pleito dinistico se convirtió pronto en guerra civil, en la que cada bando buscó aliados en el exterior. En 1282 Sancho consiguió deponer a su padre, que hubo de retirarse a Sevilla.

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Alfonso X, byname ALFONSO THE WISE, Spanish ALFONSO EL SABIO (b. Nov. 23, 1221, Burgos, Castile--d. April 4, 1284, Seville), king of Castile and Leon from 1252 to 1284.

His father, Ferdinand III, conquered Andalusia and imposed tribute on the remaining Muslim states in Spain--Murcia and Granada. His mother, Beatrice, was granddaughter of the Holy Roman emperor Frederick I. Alfonso, already known as a scholar, became king in 1252. He had many scholars in his travelling court, and he was an active participant in their writing and editing. Some were experts on Roman law, which Alfonso hoped to make the basis of a uniform code for his lands. The court, gifts to friends, and foreign intrigue proved expensive, and Alfonso taxed heavily.

Alfonso crushed a Muslim revolt in 1252, and a revolt by nobles in 1254. Morocco, Granada, and Murcia invaded in 1264, but Alfonso won with Aragonese help, and annexed Murcia. In 1272, a revolt, and withdrawal to Granada, by nobles forced him to confirm local privileges.

In 1273 Alfonso founded, and granted privileges to, the Mesta, a guild of migratory shepherds.

Alfonso claimed many foreign titles, notably that of Holy Roman emperor in 1256. In 1257, bribes won him four electoral votes for emperor to three for Richard of Cornwall, but Richard, unlike Alfonso, could go to Germany. In 1275 Richard died, and Alfonso went to France to appeal to Pope Gregory X, who persuaded him to renounce his claim.

While Alfonso was in France, Morocco and Granada invaded Castile. Ferdinand, Alfonso's eldest son, was killed in the fighting. Sancho, Alfonso's second son, became a hero in defeating the invaders, and proclaimed himself heir, disregarding Ferdinand's sons, who were nephews of the French king. Alfonso recognized Sancho's claim in 1278, but, under French pressure, became
ambiguous in 1281. Taking advantage of grievances against Alfonso, Sancho declared himself regent. Towns and nobles rose against Alfonso, who had to take refuge in Seville. Some of Sancho's followers deserted, but, after Alfonso died, Sancho took Seville and became King Sancho IV.

Alfonso's court scholars wrote mostly in Castilian Spanish, which they made a literary language by regularizing the syntax and by borrowing --and defining- words for concepts not previously discussed. In their Premera crónica general, they tried to determine historical facts from chronicle, folklore, and Arabic sources. Less factual was their Gran e general estoria, a world history, with extensive translations from the Old Testament. The Tablas Alfonskes were planetary tables, based on an Arabic source but updated by observations at Toledo 1262-72. Siete partidas was the most important law code. It was based on Roman law, and contained discourses on manners and morals, and an idea of the king and his people as a corporation--superior to feudal arrangements--with the king as agent of both God and the people. After Alfonso's death, Siete partidas was proclaimed the law of all Castile and Leon in 1348, and the language of Alfonso's court evolved into modern Castilian Spanish.

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Notes for Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León):

(m. h. 1300). Reina de Castilla esposa (1246) de Alfonso X el Sabio e hija de Jaime I. Sus esponsales y subsiguiente matrimonio influyeron favorablemente en las relaciones polkticas amistosas con el monarca aragonés, quien partició en la reconquista y pacificación del reino de Murcia (1265-1266). Entre su numerosa prole cabe destacar a Sancho IV y Fernando de la Cerda (m. 1275), a los hijos del cual apoyó contra el primero.

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Yolanda (Reina Castilla y León) are:

40976 i. Sancho IV (Rey de Castilla y León), born 1257 in España; died 25 Abril 1295 in Toledo, España; married María de Molina (Reina de Castilla) 1281.

ii. Fernando de la Cerda Infante de Castilla, born 1253; died 1275; married Blanca de Francia; born Abt. 1250.

**81954. Alfonso de Molina,** born Abt. 1200; died 1272. He was the son of **40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León)** and **40963. Berenguela (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **81955. Mayor Alfonso de Meneses**.

**81955. Mayor Alfonso de Meneses,** born Abt. 1240.

Child of Alfonso de Molina and Mayor Alfonso de Meneses is:

40977 i. María de Molina (Reina de Castilla), born 1265 in Valladolid, España; died 30 Junio 1321 in Valladolid, España; married Sancho IV (Rey de Castilla y León) 1281.

**81956. Alfonso III (Rey de Portugal),** born 5 Mayo 1210 in Coimbra, Portugal; died 16 Febrero 1279 in Lisboa. He was the son of **163912. Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal)** and **163913. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Portugal)**. He married **81957. Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal)**.

**81957. Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal),** born Abt. 1240. She was the daughter of **81952. Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **163915. Mayor Guillén**.

Notes for Alfonso III (Rey de Portugal):

Alfonso III (1210-79), king of Portugal (1248-79), who seized the throne after a two-year civil war with his brother Sancho II, who had ruled since 1223. Alfonso III's father was Alfonso II. In 1250-51 Alfonso conquered the Moorish kingdom of Algarve for Portugal.

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More About Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal):
Fuente: CRÓNICA DE ESPANA 1010

Child of Alfonso (Rey de Portugal) and Beatriz (Reina de Portugal) is:

40978 i. Dionisio (Rey de Portugal), born 9 Octubre 1261 in Portugal; died 7 Enero 1325 in Portugal; married (1) Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal); married (2) Maria Pires; married (3) Marina Gomes.

**81958. Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia),** born 1239; died 11 Noviembre 1285 in Villafranca de Panades, Cataluna. He was the son of **163906. Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón)** and **163907. Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón)**. He married **81959. Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia)** 1262.

**81959. Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia),** born Abt. 1245. She was the daughter of **163918. Manfredo (Rey de Sicilia)** and **163919. Elena de Epiro (Reina de Sicilia)**.

Notes for Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia):
Pedro III El Grande (? - 1285) tomó el trono de Aragón en1276 y el de Sicilia en 1282. Esposo de la princesa Constanza de Suabia, pudo ascender al trono siciliano. Derrotó a la flota de Francia. Promovió la literatura en idioma catalin. Sus grandes obras le merecieron el nombre de "Pedro el Grande".

Peter III, byname PETER THE GREAT, Spanish PEDRO EL GRANDE (b. 1239--d. Nov. 11, 1285, Villafranca del Panades, Catalonia), king of Aragon from July 1276, on the death of his father, James I, and king of Sicily (as Peter I) from 1282.

In 1262 he had married Constance, heiress of Manfred, the Hohenstaufen king of Sicily; and after the revolt of the Sicilians in 1282 he invaded the island and was proclaimed king at Palermo, despite strong Guelph and papal opposition (see Sicilian Vespers). His Sicilian enterprise was unpopular in Aragon, where an association of nobles and some municipalities, the Unión Aragonesa, forced him to grant a privilege not only confirming the Aragonese fueros (legal rights) but diminishing some of the crown's rights. In 1285 Philip III of France invaded Aragon to dethrone Peter but was disastrously defeated. Peter, however, soon died. His great stature and physical strength were famous. Among his children were Alfonso III of Aragon, James I of Sicily (II of Aragon), andFrederick III of Sicily.

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Children of Pedro (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia) and Constanza (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia) are:

40979 i. Santa Isabel de Aragón (Reina de Portugal), born 1271; died 4 Julio 1336 in Estremoz, Portugal; married Dionisio (Rey de Portugal).

ii. Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón), born 1260; died 3 Noviembre 1327 in Barcelona; married Blanca de Anjou (Reina de Aragón); born Abt. 1270.

Notes for Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón):
Jaime II, el Justo. 1260-1327. Rey de Aragón. Fue rey de Sicilia de 1285 a 1291 y de Aragón a partir de ese año. Al renunciar al reino de Sicilia. fue constituido rey de Córcega y Cerdena. Fundador de la Universidad de Lérida.

James II, byname JAMES THE JUST, Spanish JAIME EL JUSTO (b. c. 1264--d. Nov. 3, 1327, Barcelona, [Spain]), king of Aragon from 1295 to 1327 and king of Sicily (as James I) from 1285 to 1295.

At the death of his father, Peter III, on Nov. 11, 1285, James inherited Sicily, and his elder brother became Alfonso III of Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. When his brother died (1291)

he inherited Aragon and resigned Sicily (1295), marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles II of Naples, in an endeavour to make peace with the Angevins. Sardinia and Corsica were both assigned to him in compensation for Sicily, but he was able to occupy Sardinia only (1324). He was succeeded by his son Alfonso IV.

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**81964. Pedro Ponce de Cabrera,** born Abt. 1170 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **163928. Ponce De Toulouse, Conde de Tribol**. He married **81965. Aldonza de Castilla**.

**81965. Aldonza de Castilla,** born Abt. 1197 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León)** and **163931. Aldonza Martknez de Silva**.

Notes for Pedro Ponce de Cabrera:
La familia y linaje de los Ponce de León procede, segsn reproduce el conocido tratadista don Francisco Piferrer, otorgindole el dato a Ocariz, de los Ponces, una familia patricia de Roma conocida desde el ano 325 antes de J. C.

Por el contrario, Rivarola, no sólo no sostiene esta versión, sino que la contradice categóricamente, al afirmar que la genealogka de los Ponce de León comienza por Torsón, Conde Tolosa de Francia, Senor de la Galia Narbolense, que floreció a fines del siglo XIII.

Esto es lo que escribe en su conocida obra "Monarquka Espanola": Un descendiente de Torsón, llamado Ponce, Conde de Tribol y Senor del Castillo de Minerva, cerca de Tolosa (Tolouse, Francia), vino a Espana con ocasión del matrimonio de su tko Ramón, noveno Conde de Tolosa, con la infanta dona Elvira, hija del rey don Alonso Enriquez y fue bien heredado en el reino de León donde todavka existe la torre de los Ponces.

El conde Ponce, descendiente del personaje anteriormente citado, casó con dona Aldonza Alonso, hija de don Alonso, rey de León, por lo cual sus hijos don Fernin Pérez Ponce y don Rui Pérez Ponce tomaron por armas un león en campo de plata y a su patronkmico Ponce, anadieron "de León".

Con respecto a lo anterior hay que aclarar que Pérez equivale a hijo de Pedro de modo que Pérez Ponce equivale a "hijo de Pedro Ponce".

Para todos los datos que venimos consignando estamos siguiendo la información del ya citado Francisco Piferrer.

Mis tarde, otro descendiente de este linaje, llamado también Pedro, Senor de Marchena, casó con Dona Beatriz de Jérica Urrea, descendiente del rey don Jaime de Aragón y de la casa de Vidaurre, una de las doce casas nobles de Navarra, cuyas armas son; faja azur en campo de oro; por lo cual, los descendientes de don Pedro Ponce de León y dona Beatriz, anadieron a sus armas las de Aragón y en bordura, las de Vidaurre.

En fin, este linaje tiene tal nobleza que segsn la apreciación de Piferrer, pocas casas hay en Espana que no se vanaglorien de contar entre sus preclaros ascendientes a algsn Ponce de León.

HERALDICA Y GENEALOGIA

More About Pedro Ponce de Cabrera:
Fuente: NBC 33

More About Aldonza de Castilla:
Fuente: NBC 33

Child of Pedro Ponce de Cabrera and Aldonza de Castilla is:

40982 i. Fernán Pérez Ponce, born Abt. 1210 in España; died 1293 in España; married Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses.

**81966. Gutierre Suirez,** born Abt. 1170 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **163932. Suer Téllez** and **163933. Sancha Gutiérrez de Castro**. He married **81967. Elvira de Sousa**.

**81967. Elvira de Sousa,** born Abt. 1200 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Gutierre Suirez:
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Ricohombre, senor de La Osa, Dos Barrios y Felices.

Child of Gutierre Suirez and Elvira Sousa is:

40983 i. Urraca Gutiérrez de Meneses, born Abt. 1230 in España; died in España; married Fernán Pérez Ponce.

**81970. Felipe de Suabia (Emperador Germinico),** born 1189; died 21 Junio 1208. He was the son of **163940. Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germinico)** and **163941. Beatriz de Borgona (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**. He married **81971. Irene Angelus** Mayo 1197.

**81971. Irene Angelus,** born Abt. 1170; died 1208. She was the daughter of **163942. Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino** and **163943. Irene Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Felipe de Suabia (Emperador Germinico):
Philip, also called PHILIP OF SWABIA, German PHILIPP VON SCHWABEN (b. 1178--d. June 21, 1208, Bamberg, Ger.), German Hohenstaufen king whose rivalry for the crown involved him in a decade of warfare with the Welf Otto IV.

The youngest son of the Holy Roman emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Philip was destined for the church. After being provost of the cathedral at Aachen, he was, in 1190 or 1191, elected bishop of Würzburg. Shortly after the death of his brother Frederick (1191), however, he abandoned his ecclesiastical career.

Another brother, the Holy Roman emperor Henry VI, made him duke of Tuscany in 1195 and duke of Swabia in 1196. In May 1197 he married Irene, daughter of the
Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelus.

At Henry VI's death in September 1197, his son, the future emperor Frederick II, was less than three years old, and the German princes were unwilling to accept him as king. The princes favourable to the Hohenstaufens elected Philip German king in March 1198. The opposing party, led by Archbishop Adolf of Cologne, elected Otto, a son of Henry the Lion of Brunswick of the rival Welf dynasty, king in June of that year. Otto was crowned at Aachen, the proper place for the ceremony, by Archbishop Adolf. Philip's coronation, by another prelate, did not take place until September 1198 at Mainz.

In the ensuing civil war the Hohenstaufen cause prospered at first. In 1201, however, Pope Innocent III recognized Otto as king and excommunicated Philip. Philip's fortunes were only restored in 1204, by a series of defections from Otto's side, culminating in that of Adolf of Cologne himself. In June 1205, Adolf crowned Philip at Aachen.

The city of Cologne, which, notwithstanding its archbishop, had sided with Otto, was captured in January 1207, and Otto's cause seemed lost. Late in 1207, however, when Philip offered to give Otto one of his daughters in marriage and to enfeoff him with either the duchy of Swabia or the kingdom of Arles, Otto, buoyed by hopes of financial, if not military, support from the kings of England and Denmark, rejected the offer. Nevertheless, a truce was arranged that lasted until June of the following year.

In 1208 Pope Innocent III recognized Philip as king and promised to crown him emperor. Philip, who had mobilized his army at Bamberg in order to move against Otto, was waiting for the truce to expire when he was murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, count Palatine of Bavaria, to whom he had refused to give one of his daughters in marriage. Eventually his daughters were married: Beatrix the Elder to his old rival Otto, Cunigunda to King Wenceslas of Bohemia, and Beatrix the Younger to Ferdinand III of Castile.

A brave man, Philip was praised by contemporaries for his mildness and generosity. The diversion of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople is assumed by some authorities to have been prompted by him in the interests of his brother-in-law, the Byzantine emperor Alexius IV Angelus.

BRITANICA

Notes for Irene Angelus:
Irene, daughter of the Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelus.

BRITANICA

Child of Felipe (Emperador Germinico) and Irene Angelus is:

40985 i. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León), born Abt. 1200; died 1235; married Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León).

**81972. Amadeus IV Of Savoy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1197 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 13 Julio 1253 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **163944. Thomas I Of Savoy** and **163945. Margaret Of Geneva**. He married **81973. Anna Of Burgundy** 1223 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**81973. Anna Of Burgundy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1192 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1243 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **163946. Hugues III, Duke Of Burgundy** and **163947. Beatrix, Princess Of Viennois**.

More About Amadeus IV Of Savoy:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Amadeus IV Of Savoy and Anna Of Burgundy is:
40986 i. Aimone Of Savoy, born Abt. 1227.

**81976. Jaime II (Rey de Mallorca),** born Abt. 1235. He was the son of **163906. Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón)** and **163907. Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón)**. He married **81977. Esclaramunda de Foix (Reina de Mallorca)**.

**81977. Esclaramunda de Foix (Reina de Mallorca),** born Abt. 1235.

Child of Jaime (Rey de Mallorca) and Esclaramunda de Foix (Reina de Mallorca) is:

40988 i. Fernando (Príncipe de Morea), born Abt. 1250; married Isabel de Ibelín.

**81980. Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón),** born 1260; died 3 Noviembre 1327 in Barcelona. He was the son of **81958. Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia)** and **81959. Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia)**. He married **81981. Blanca de Anjou (Reina de Aragón)**.

**81981. Blanca de Anjou (Reina de Aragón),** born Abt. 1270. She was the daughter of **163962. Carlos II el Cojo de Anjou (Rey de Nipoles)** and **163963. Marka (Princesa de Hungrka)**.

Notes for Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón):
Jaime II, el Justo. 1260-1327. Rey de Aragón. Fue rey de Sicilia de 1285 a 1291 y de Aragón a partir de ese ano. Al renunciar al reino de Sicilia. fue constituido rey de Córcega y Cerdena. Fundador de la Universidad de Lérida.

James II, byname JAMES THE JUST, Spanish JAIME EL JUSTO (b. c. 1264-- d. Nov. 3, 1327, Barcelona, [Spain]), king of Aragon from 1295 to 1327 and king of Sicily (as James I) from 1285 to 1295.

At the death of his father, Peter III, on Nov. 11, 1285, James inherited Sicily, and his elder brother became Alfonso III of Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. When his brother died (1291) he inherited Aragon and resigned Sicily (1295), marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles II of Naples, in an endeavour to make peace with the Angevins. Sardinia and Corsica were both assigned to him in compensation for Sicily, but he was able to occupy Sardinia only (1324). He was succeeded by his son Alfonso IV.

BRITANICA

Children of Jaime (Rey de Aragón) and Blanca (Reina de Aragón) are:

i. Constanza (Princesa de Aragón), born Abt. 1300; married Juan Manuel (Señor de Villana).

Notes for Juan Manuel (Señor de Villana):
Don Juan Manuel, Señor de Villana e Infante de Castilla, casó con Constanza de Aragón, hija de Jaime II de Aragón y Blanca de Nápoles o de Anjou.

40990 ii. Alfonso IV El Benigno (Rey de Aragón), born Abt. 1285; married Teresa de Entenza.

*Generation No. 18*

**163840. Alvar Nsnez Ruiz,** born Abt. 1070 in Espana. He was the son of **327680. Rodrigo Nsnez de Guzmin** and **327681. Elvira Nsnez**. He married **163841. Elvira Manzanedo**.

**163841. Elvira Manzanedo,** born Abt. 1080 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **327682. Gonzalo Gómez**.

Notes for Alvar Nsnez Ruiz:
D. Alvar Nunez (Ruiz), Senor de la Villa de Guzmin, rico-hombre, confirmador de un privilegio fechado en 1130. Casó con Dona Elvira de Manzanedo, hija de Gonzalo Gómez

Child of Alvar Nsnez Ruiz and Elvira Manzanedo is:

81920 i. Ruy Núñez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1100 in España; married Goda González de Lara.

**163842. Gonzalo Nsnez (Conde de Lara),** born Abt. 1045 in Castilla, Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **327684. Nuno Gonzilez de Lara** and **327685. Hermesenda (o Munia) Gonzilez de Maya**. He married **163843. Goda Gonzilez Salvadores**.

**163843. Goda Gonzilez Salvadores,** born Abt. 1065 in Espana; died in Espana.

Children of Gonzalo Nsnez (Conde de Lara) and Goda Gonzilez Salvadores are:

i. Pedro González de Lara, born Abt. 1079 in Castilla, España; died in España; married Urraca (Reina de Castilla) Abt. 1115; born 1079 in España; died 8 Marzo 1126 in Saldaña, Castilla, España.

Notes for Pedro González de Lara:
Pedro González de Lara, conde, Señor de Lara, Medina y Dueñas, por la reina Urraca "tenía Castilla y gran parte de campos" (Crónica Compostelana), fue en su tiempo el mas poderoso magnate castellano y sostuvo grandes guerras que perdió con su hijastro Alfonso VII. Casó en segundas y secretas nupcias, a veces negadas, con Urraca, reina de Castilla.

NBC 63

More About Pedro González de Lara:
Fact 3: Fue en su tiempo el mas poderoso magnate castellano.
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Conde, Señor de Lara, Medina y Dueñas.

Notes for Urraca (Reina de Castilla):
Urraca (b. 1077-81--d. March 8, 1126, Saldana, Castile [Spain]), queen of Leon and Castile from 1109 to 1126, daughter of Alfonso VI.

Urraca became her father's heiress when her brother, Sancho, was killed at Uclés (1108). She was the widow of Count Raymond of Burgundy, by whom she had had one son, Alfonso Ramírez (born 1104), the future Alfonso VII. To counterbalance--it was hoped--the dangers of a female succession during the Almoravid crisis, Urraca's marriage to her second cousin, Alfonso I of Aragon, was arranged (1109). This marriage, instead of producing political stability in Urraca's kingdom, led to years of anarchy. Urraca and her husband, according to the marriage settlement, became corulers in each other's lands, and Alfonso thereupon put Aragonese garrisons into many Leonese and Castilian cities. The notion of an Aragonese-Castilian political union was, however,
premature, and although Urraca's municipalities tended to accept the Aragonese king, the magnates were hostile. Civil war broke out and continued for years, many supporting the claims of the child Alfonso Ramírez to the throne. Matters were further complicated by the temperamental incompatibility of Urraca and her husband, who soon quarreled. Pope Paschal II, moreover, declared their marriage canonically invalid. They finally separated in 1114, though the Aragonese king continued for some years thereafter to keep his garrisons in Castile and to use the royal title.

Struggles also continued between nobles and municipalities, between rival bands of magnates, between the archbishops of Santiago and Toledo, and between the former, the bishop Diego Gelmírez, and Urraca herself. Alfonso Ramírez was crowned by Gelmírez in 1111, and his reign in Galicia began effectively--despite Urraca's intermittent but active opposition--in 1116. Urraca's
death in 1126 ended a disastrous episode in the medieval political history of Christian Spain.

BRITANICA

(n. 1080-Saldaña, 1126). Reina de León y de Castilla hija de Alfonso VI. Casó con Raimundo de Borgoña, caballero francés, y al enviudar contrajo segundas nupcias con Alfonso I el Batallador, rey de Aragón. Para defender su reino tuvo que luchar contra su esposo, quien finalmente la repudió (1114). Al morir le sucedió, con el nombre de Alfonso VII, el hijo que tuvo en su primer matrimonio.

81921 ii. Goda González de Lara, born Abt. 1105 in España; married Ruy Núñez de Guzmán.

**163848. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 1104 in Espana; died 21 Agosto 1157 in Fresneda, Espana. He was the son of **327696. Raimundo Conde de Borgona** and **327697. Urraca (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **163849. Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla)**.

**163849. Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla),** born 1108 in Barcelona; died 1149 in Espana. She was the daughter of **327698. Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona)** and **327699. Marka Sol Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar**.

Notes for Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León):
Alfonso VII, byname ALFONSO THE EMPEROR, Spanish ALFONSO EL EMPERADOR (b.1104?--d. August 1157, Fresneda, Castile), king of Leon and Castile from 1126 to 1157, son of Raymond of Burgundy and the grandson of Alfonso VI, whose imperial title he assumed. Though his reign saw the apogee of the imperial idea in medieval Spain and though he won notable victories against the Moors, he remains a somewhat hazy figure.

His childhood was complicated by the struggle between his mother Urraca and her second husband, Alfonso I of Aragon, for control of Castile and Leon. Only on Urraca's death (1126) did his stepfather finally relinquish his claims. Alfonso was then formally accepted as emperor by the kings of Aragon and Pamplona (Navarre), by the count of Barcelona, and by various Hispano-Moorish rulers. His capture of Almerka (1147) from the Moors won him renown, as did other victories, but in the end these led to little expansion of territory. Almerka was lost again in 1157 and Córdoba remained in his hands for only three years. In 1146 a new invasion of North African fanatics, the Almohads, began. Alfonso now allied himself with the Almoravids and devoted the rest of his life to a series of campaigns to check Almohad expansion in southern Spain.

Despite the importance of the imperial idea at this time, peninsular fractionalist tendencies were by no means dormant. Alfonso was unable to prevent the establishment of Portugal as an independent kingdom (1140) and, in his will, he himself divided his realm, as was the Spanish custom, between his two sons, Sancho III of Castile and Ferdinand II of Leon. This act finally destroyed the concept of empire in medieval Spain.

The rise of Castile and Aragon.

Alfonso VII subverted the idea of a Leonese empire and its implied aspiration to dominion over a unified peninsula by the division of his kingdoms between his sons; Sancho III (1157-58) received Castile and Ferdinand II (1157-88) obtained León. While the Christians remained on the defensive in the face of Almohad power, Alfonso VIII of Castile (1158-1214) and Alfonso II of Aragon expressed their confidence in the future by concluding a treaty in 1179 apportioning the
conquest of Islamic Spain between them. Castile retained the right of reconquest to Andalusia and Murcia (Mursiyah), while Aragon claimed Valencia. Nevertheless, Alfonso VIII's efforts to dominate the other Christian rulers provoked contention and warfare and thwarted concerted effort against the Almohads. Thus, in 1195 the king of Castile suffered a disastrous defeat by the

Almohads at Alarcos (Al-Arak), south of Toledo. The other Christian monarchs, acknowledging that the Almohads threatened them all, came to terms with Castile. With the collaboration of Sancho VII of Navarre (1194-1234) and Peter II of Aragon (1196-1213) and Portuguese and Leonese troops, Alfonso VIII in 1212 triumphed over the Almohads at Las Navas de Tolosa (Al-'Iqab). That extraordinary victory marked the beginning of the end of the Almohad empire and
opened the gates of Andalusia to the Christians.

While the kings of Aragon took an active role in the Reconquest, as counts of Barcelona they also had important relationships in southern France, where several lords were their vassals. When Pope Innocent III proclaimed a crusade to check the spread of the Albigensian heresy throughout that area, Peter II, though no friend of heretics, realized that his feudal rights and interests there were endangered by the arrival of northern French knights. In 1213 Peter was defeated and killed by the crusading army at Muret after he went to the aid of his brother-in-law, the count of Toulouse. In the generation after his death, Catalan ambition and power were steadily curtailed in southern France.

As the Almohad empire fell apart in the second quarter of the 13th century, the Christian rulers effected the reconquest of almost all of Spain. James I of Aragon (1213-76) for the first time utilized Catalan naval power in 1229 to conquer the kingdom of Majorca (Mayurqah), the first significant step in Catalan expansion in the Mediterranean. The subjugation of the kingdom of Valencia was more difficult, especially as James was diverted temporarily by the expectation of acquiring Navarre. When Sancho VII died without children, the people of Navarre accepted his nephew, count Theobald of Champagne (1234-53), as their king. From then on French interest in Navarre steadily increased. Forced to give up his aspirations there, James I resumed the war against the Muslims and captured Valencia in 1238. Thousands of Muslims were now brought under his rule.

Meantime, Alfonso IX of León (1188-1230) was driving southward to the Guadiana River (Wadi Ana). By capturing Mérida (Maridah) and Badajoz in 1230, he cleared the way to Seville. When he died, his son Ferdinand III, already king of Castile (1217-52) by reason of inheritance from his mother, Berenguela, a daughter of Alfonso VIII, succeeded him as king of León. Henceforth Castile and León were permanently united. Using their combined resources, Ferdinand
conquered Cordova in 1236, Murcia in 1243, Jaén (Jayyan) in 1246, and Seville in 1248. The Muslims retained only the kingdom of Granada, whose rulers were obliged to pay an annual tribute to Castile. As a vassal kingdom, Granada by itself was not a threat, but, when supported by the Muslims of Morocco, this last outpost of Islamic power in Spain caused great difficulty for the Christians.

BRITANICA

More About Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla):
Fuente: Fancisco Herrera Luque, LA HUELLA PERENNE, Pg. 413

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Berenguela (Reina de Castilla) are:

i. Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla), born 1134 in España; died 31 Agosto 1158 in Toledo, España; married Blanca de Navarra (Reina de Castilla); born Abt. 1140 in Navarra, España; died in España.

Notes for Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla):
Sancho III, byname SANCHO THE DESIRED, Spanish SANCHO EL DESEADO (b. c. 1134--d. Aug. 31, 1158, Toledo, Castile), king of Castile from 1157 to 1158, the elder son of the Spanish emperor Alfonso VII.

His father's will partitioned the realm between his two sons, Sancho III receiving Castile and Ferdinand II receiving Leon. After a military show of force, Sancho was able to reaffirm by treaty the vassalage of Aragon and Navarre won by his imperial father, but, after reigning but one year and 11 days, he died.

BRITANICA

Sancho lll (1157-1158) Hijo de Alfonso Vll. Casó con Blanca de Navarra, de quien nacio el heredero Alfonso. Su reinado fue una lucha constante contra León
Navarra y los almohades. Creó la orden militar de Calatrava. Fue conocido como el Deseado tal vez por la brevedad de su presencia.

CRONICA DE ESPAÑA PG 1011

ii. Sancha de Castilla (Reina de Navarra), born Abt. 1145 in España; died in España; married Sancho VI El Sabio (Rey de Navarra); born 1150 in Navarra; died 27 Junio 1194 in España.

Notes for Sancho VI El Sabio (Rey de Navarra):
Sancho Vl. 1150-1194. Rey de Navarra, hijo de García Ramírez. Peleó contra Castilla y Aragón hasta su matrimonio con Sancha, la hija de Alfonso VII, rey de Castilla. con lo que obtuvo la paz con esas naciones. Repobló varias ciudades y se le conoce como "Sancho el Sabio".

Sancho VI, byname SANCHO THE WISE, Spanish SANCHO EL SABIO (d. June 27, 1194), king of Navarre (Pamplona) from 1150 and son of García IV (or V) the Restorer.

Sancho was the first to be called king of Navarre; previous kings were known as kings of Pamplona. In 1151 Castile and Aragon

signed at Tudillén a treaty for the partition of Navarre. By skilled diplomacy Sancho avoided the destruction of his kingdom, accepting Alfonso VII of Castile as his overlord and marrying Alfonso's daughter. He himself intervened in Castilian affairs during the minority (1158-70) of Alfonso VIII. In 1176 both countries submitted their longstanding territorial disputes to Henry II of England as arbiter, who assigned Rioja to Castile. Sancho accepted this decision. He was a legislator of importance, conceding many municipal fueros (charters) and protecting Jews and immigrants (francos) from the north.

BRITANICA

81924 iii. Fernando II (Rey de León), born 1137 in León, España; died 21 Enero 1188 in Benevente, León; married Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León) 1165.

**163850. Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal),** born 1109 in Guimaraes, Portugal; died 1185 in Coimbra, Portugal. He was the son of **327700. Enrique de Borgona** and **327701. Teresa de Portugal**. He married **163851. Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal)** Abt. 1145.

**163851. Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal),** born Abt. 1135. She was the daughter of **327702. Amadeo III Conde de Saboya** and **327703. Mafalda de Albón**.

Notes for Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal):
Alfonso I. 1112-1185. Monarca Portugues, hijo de Enrique de Borgona. conocido por su nombre de Alfonso Henriques. Después de ser conde de Portugal se proclamó rey, arrebatando el trono de manos de su madre la Regenta. Fue el primer rey de Portugal. Victorioso contra los moros, reinó de 1139 a 1185.

Afonso I, also called AFONSO HENRIQUES, byname AFONSO THE CONQUEROR, Portuguese AFONSO O CONQUISTADOR (b. 1109/11, Guimarces, Port.--d. Dec. 6, 1185, Coimbra), the first king of Portugal (1139-85), who conquered Santarém and Lisbon from the Muslims (1147) and secured Portuguese independence from Leon (1139).

Alfonso VI, emperor of Leon, had granted the county of Portugal to Afonso's father, Henry of Burgundy, who successfully defended it against the Muslims (1095-1112). Henry married Alfonso VI's illegitimate daughter, Teresa, who governed Portugal from the time of her husband's death (1112) until her son Afonso came of age. She refused to cede her power to Afonso, but his party prevailed in the Battle of Sco Mamede, near Guimarces (1128). Though at first obliged as a vassal to submit to his cousin Alfonso VII of Leon, Afonso assumed the title of king in 1139.

By victory in the Battle of Ourique (1139) he was able to impose tribute on his Muslim neighbours; and in 1147 he further captured Santarém and, availing himself of the services of passing crusaders, successfully laid siege to Lisbon. He carried his frontiers beyond the Tagus River, annexing Beja in 1162 and Évora in 1165; in attacking Badajoz, he was taken prisoner but then released. He married Mafalda of Savoy and associated his son, Sancho I, with his power. By
the time of his death he had created a stable and independent monarchy.

BRITANICA

More About Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal):
Hechos: Primer rey de Portugal

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Portugal) and Mafalda (Reina de Portugal) are:

i. Sancho I (Rey de Portugal), born 1154 in Coimbra, Portugal; died 26 Marzo 1211; married Dulce de Berenguer (Reina de Portugal); born Abt. 1160.

Notes for Sancho I (Rey de Portugal):
Sancho I de Portugal (1154 - 1211). Nació en Coimbra. Esposo de Dulce, la hija de Ramón Berenguer IV. Enemigo de los moros a quienes combatió. Construyó caminos y edificó ciudades, siendo un benefactor de las clases pobres y gran organizador de la economía. Mantuvo a la Iglesia ocupada en asuntos espirituales. Considerado un notable gobernante, se le conoce como "el constructor".

Sancho I, byname SANCHO THE FOUNDER, or THE POPULATOR, Portuguese SANCHO O FUNADOR, or O POVOADOR (b. 1154, Coimbra, Port.--d. March 26, 1211), second king of Portugal (1185-1211), son of Afonso I.

Sancho's reign was marked by a resettlement of the depopulated areas of his country, by the establishment of new towns, and by the rebuilding of frontier strongholds and castles. To facilitate his plans, he encouraged foreign settlers and enlisted bishops, religious orders, and nobles in his colonization projects, granting vast territories to the military orders (the Hospitalers, the Templars,
the Orders of Calatrava and Santiago). After an invasion by the Almohad prince Abu Yusuf Ya'qub al- Mansur, Sancho used the help of a passing crusader fleet to capture Silves from the Moors (1189), but lost it (1191) and other lands south of the Tagus River when al-Mansur again attacked. Sancho quarreled both with his bishops and with Rome over the payment of tribute.

BRITANICA

81925 ii. Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León), born 1151 in Portugal; died 16 Octubre 1188 in Valladolid, España; married Fernando II (Rey de León) 1165.

**163852. Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla),** born 1134 in Espana; died 31 Agosto 1158 in Toledo, Espana. He was the son of **163848. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **163849. Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **163853. Blanca de Navarra (Reina de Castilla)**.

**163853. Blanca de Navarra (Reina de Castilla),** born Abt. 1140 in Navarra, Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **327706. Garcka IV (ó V) El Restaurador (Rey de Navarra)** and **327707. Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra**.

Notes for Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla):
Sancho III, byname SANCHO THE DESIRED, Spanish SANCHO EL DESEADO (b. c. 1134--d. Aug. 31, 1158, Toledo, Castile), king of Castile from 1157 to 1158, the elder son of the Spanish emperor Alfonso VII.

His father's will partitioned the realm between his two sons, Sancho III receiving Castile and Ferdinand II receiving Leon. After a military show of force, Sancho was able to reaffirm by treaty the vassalage of Aragon and Navarre won by his imperial father, but, after reigning but one year and 11 days, he died.

BRITANICA

Sancho lll (1157-1158) Hijo de Alfonso Vll. Casó con Blanca de Navarra, de quien nacio el heredero Alfonso. Su reinado fue una lucha constante contra León
Navarra y los almohades. Creó la orden militar de Calatrava. Fue conocido como el Deseado tal vez por la brevedad de su presencia.

CRONICA DE ESPANA PG 1011

Child of Sancho (Rey de Castilla) and Blanca (Reina de Castilla) is:
81926 i. Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla), born 1155 in España; died 6 Octubre 1214 in Burgos, España; married Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla).

**163854. Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra),** born 5 Marzo 1133 in Le Mans, Francia; died 6 Julio 1189 in Tours, Francia. He was the son of **327708. Geoffrey IV Plantagenet** and **327709. Matilda de Inglaterra**. He married **163855. Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra)**.

**163855. Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra),** born 1122 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 31 Marzo 1204 in FONTEVRAULT ANJOU FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT

Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **327710. William X, Of Aquitane** and **327711. Alienor, Of Chatellerault**.

Notes for Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra):
Henry II, byname HENRY OF ANJOU, HENRY PLANTAGENET, HENRY FITZEMPRESS, or HENRY CURTMANTLE (Short Mantle) (b. 1133, Le Mans, Maine--d. July 6, 1189, near Tours), duke of Normandy (from 1150), count of Anjou (from 1151), duke of Aquitaine (from 1152), and king of England (from 1154), who greatly expanded his Anglo-French domains and strengthened the royal administration in England. His quarrels with Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and with members of his family (his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, and such sons as Richard the Lion-Heart and John Lackland) ultimately brought about his defeat.

Early life.

After receiving a good literary education, part of it in England, Henry became duke of Normandy in 1150 and count of Anjou on the death of his father, Geoffrey Plantagenet, in 1151. Although the claim of his mother, Matilda, daughter of Henry I, to the English crown had been set aside by her cousin, King Stephen, in 1152, Henry advanced his fortunes by marrying the beautiful and talented
Eleanor, recently divorced from King Louis VII of France, who brought with her hand the lordship of Aquitaine. Henry invaded England in 1153, and King Stephen agreed to accept him as coadjutor and heir. When Stephen died the following year Henry succeeded without opposition, thus becoming lord of territories stretching from Scotland to the Pyrenees.

The young king lacked visible majesty. Of stocky build, with freckled face, close-cut tawny hair, and gray eyes, he dressed carelessly and grew to be bulky; but his personality commanded attention and drew men to his service. He could be a good companion, with ready repartee in a jostling crowd, but he displayed at times the ungovernable temper of a furious animal and could be heartless and ruthless when necessary. Restless, impetuous, always on the move, regardless of the convenience of others, he was at ease with scholars, and his administrative decrees were the work of a cool realist. In his long reign of 34 years he spent an aggregate of only 14 in England.

Reign.

His career may be considered in three aspects: the defense and enlargement of his dominions, the involvement in two lengthy and disastrous personal quarrels, and his lasting administrative and judicial reforms.

His territories are often called the Angevin Empire. This is a misnomer, for Henry's sovereignty rested upon various titles, and there was no institutional or legal bond between different regions. Some, indeed, were under the feudal overlordship of the king of France. By conquest, through diplomacy, and through the marriages of two of his sons, he gained acknowledged possession

of what is now the west of France from the northernmost part of Normandy to the
Pyrenees, near Carcassonne. During his reign, the dynastic marriages of three daughters gave him political influence in Germany, Castile, and Sicily. His continental dominions brought him into contact with Louis VII of France, the German emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa), and, for much of the reign, Pope Alexander III. With Louis the relationship was ambiguous. Henry had taken Louis's former wife and her rich heritage. He subsequently acquired the Vexin in Normandy by the premature marriage of his son Henry to Louis's daughter, and during much of his reign he was attempting to outfight or outwit the French king, who, for his part, gave shelter and comfort to Henry's enemy, Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury. The feud with Louis implied friendly relations with Germany, where Henry was helped by his mother's first marriage to the emperor Henry V but hindered by Frederick's maintenance of an antipope, the outcome of a disputed papal election in 1159. Louis supported Alexander III, whose case was strong, and Henry became arbiter of European opinion. Though acknowledging Alexander, he continued throughout the Becket controversy to threaten transference of allegiance to Frederick's antipope, thus impeding Alexander's freedom of action.

Early in his reign Henry obtained from Malcolm III of Scotland homage and the restoration of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and later in the reign (1174) homage was exacted from William the Lion, Malcolm's brother and successor. In 1157 Henry invaded Wales and received homage, though without conquest. In Ireland, reputedly bestowed upon him by Pope Adrian IV, Henry allowed an expedition of barons from South Wales to establish Anglo-Norman supremacy in Leinster (1169), which the King himself extended in 1171.

His remarkable achievements were impaired, however, by the stresses caused by a dispute with Becket and by discords in his own family.

The quarrel with Becket, Henry's trusted and successful chancellor (1154-62), broke out soon after Becket's election to the archbishopric of Canterbury (May 1162; see Becket, Saint Thomas). It led to a complete severance of relations and to the Archbishop's voluntary exile. Besides disrupting the public life of the church, this situation embroiled Henry with Louis VII and Alexander III; and, though it seemingly did little to hamper Henry's activities, the time and service spent in negotiations and embassies was considerable, and the tragic denouement in Becket's murder earned for Henry a good deal of damaging opprobrium.

More dangerous were the domestic quarrels, which thwarted Henry's plans and even endangered his life and which finally brought him down in sorrow and shame.

Throughout his adult life Henry's sexual morality was lax; but his relations with Eleanor, 11 years his senior, were for long tolerably harmonious, and, between 1153 and 1167, she bore him eight children. Of these, the four sons who survived infancy--Henry, Geoffrey, Richard, and John--repaid his genuine affection with resentment toward their father and discord among themselves.

None was blameless, but the cause of the quarrels was principally Henry's policy of dividing his dominions among his sons while reserving real authority for himself. In 1170 he crowned his eldest son, Henry, as co-regent with himself; but in fact the young king had no powers and resented his nonentity, and in 1173 he opposed his father's proposal to find territories for the favoured John
(Lackland) at the expense of Geoffrey. Richard joined the protest of the others and was supported by Eleanor. There was a general revolt of the baronage in England and Normandy, supported by Louis VII in France and William the Lion in Scotland. Henry's prestige was at a low ebb after the murder of Becket and recent taxation, but he reacted energetically, settled matters in Normandy and Brittany, and crossed to England, where fighting had continued for a year. On July 12, 1174, he did public penance at Canterbury. The next day the King of Scots was taken at Alnwick, and three weeks later Henry had suppressed the rebellion in England. His sons were pardoned, but Eleanor was kept in custody until her husband died.

A second rebellion flared up in 1181 with a quarrel between his sons Henry and Richard over the government of Aquitaine, but young Henry died in 1183. In 1184 Richard quarrelled with John, who had been ordered to take Aquitaine off his hands. Matters were eased by the death of Geoffrey (1186), but the King's attempt to find an inheritance for John led to a coalition against him of Richard and the young Philip II Augustus, who had succeeded his father, Louis VII, as king of France. Henry was defeated and forced to give way, and news that John also had joined his enemies hastened the King's death near Tours in 1189.

In striking contrast to the checkered pattern of Henry's wars and schemes, his governance of England displays a careful and successful adaptation of means to a single end--the control of a realm served by the best administration in Europe. This success was obscured for contemporaries and later historians by the varied and often dramatic interest of political and personal events, and not until
the 19th century--when the study of the public records began and when legal history was illuminated by the British jurist Frederic William Maitland and his followers--did the administrative genius of Henry and his servants appear in its true light.

At the beginning of his reign Henry found England in disorder, with royal authority ruined by civil war and the violence of feudal magnates. His first task was to crush the unruly elements and restore firm government, using the existing institutions of government, with which the Anglo-Norman monarchy was well provided. Among these was the King's council of barons, with its inner group of ministers who were both judges and accountants and who sat at the Exchequer, into which the taxes and dues of the shires were paid by the King's local representative, the sheriff (shire-reeve). The council contained an unusually able group of men--some of them were great barons, such as Richard de Lucy and Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester; others included civil servants, such as Nigel, bishop of Ely, Richard Fitzneale, and his son, Richard of Ilchester. Henry took a personal interest in the technique of the Exchequer, which was described at length for posterity in the celebrated Dialogus de

scaccario, whose composition seemed to Maitland "one of the most wonderful things of Henry's wonderful reign." How far these royal servants were responsible for the innovations of the reign cannot be known, though the development in practice continued steadily, even during the King's long absences abroad.

In the early months of the reign the King, using his energetic and versatile chancellor Becket, beat down the recalcitrant barons and their castles and began to restore order to the country and to the various forms of justice. It was thus, a few years later, that he came into conflict with the bishops, then led by Becket, over the alleged right of clerics to be tried for crime by an ecclesiastical court. A result of this was the celebrated collection of decrees--the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164)--which professed to reassert the ancestral rights of the King over the church in such matters as clerical immunity, appointment of bishops, custody of vacant sees, excommunication, and appeals to Rome. The Archbishop, after an initial compliance, refused to accept these, and they were throughout the controversy a block to an agreement. The quarrel touched what was to be the King's chief concern--the country's judicial system.

Anglo-Saxon England had two courts of justice--that of the hundred, a division of the shire, for petty offenses, and that of the shire, presided over by the sheriff. The feudal regime introduced by the Normans added courts of the manor and of the honour (a complex of estates). Above all stood the royal right to set up courts for important pleas and to hear, either in person or through his ministers, any appeal. Arrest was a local responsibility, usually hard upon a flagrant crime. A doubt of guilt was settled by ordeal by battle; the accused in the shire underwent tests held to reveal God's judgment. Two developments had come in since William the Conqueror's day: the occasional mission of royal justices into the shires and the occasional use of a jury of local notables as fact finders in cases of land tenure.

Henry's first comprehensive program was the Assize of Clarendon (1166), in which the procedure of criminal justice was established; 12 "lawful" men of every hundred, and four of every village, acting as a "jury of presentment," were bound to declare on oath whether any local man was a robber or murderer. Trial of those accused was reserved to the King's justices, and prisons for those awaiting trial were to be erected at the King's expense. This provided a system of criminal investigation for the whole country, with a reasonable verdict probable because the firm accusation of the jury entailed exile even if the ordeal acquitted the accused. In feudal courts the trial by battle could be avoided by the establishment of a concord, or fine. This system presupposed regular visits by the King's justices on circuit (or, in the technical phrase, "on eyre"), and these tours became part of the administration of the country. The justices formed three groups: one on tour, one "on the bench" at Westminster, and one with the King when the court was out of London. Those at Westminster dealt with private pleas and cases sent up from the justices on eyre.

Equally effective were the "possessory assizes." In the feudal world, especially in times of turmoil, violent ejections and usurpations were common, with consequent vendettas and violence. Pleas brought to feudal courts could be delayed or altogether frustrated. As a remedy Henry established the possessory writ, an order from the Exchequer, directing the sheriff to convene a sworn local jury at petty assize to establish the fact of dispossession, whereupon the sheriff had to reinstate the defendant pending a subsequent trial at the grand assize to establish the rights of the case. This was the writ of Novel Disseisin (i.e., recent dispossession). This writ was returnable; if the sheriff failed to achieve reinstatement, he had to summon the defendant to appear before the King's justices and himself be present with the writ. A similar writ of Mort d'Ancestor decided whether the ancestor of a plaintiff had in fact possessed the estate, whereas that of Darrein Presentment (i.e., last presentation) decided who in fact had last presented a parson to a particular benefice. All these writs gave rapid and clear verdicts subject to later revision. The fees enriched the treasury, and recourse to the courts both extended the King's control and discouraged irregular
self-help. Two other practices developed by Henry became permanent. One was scutage, the commutation of military service for a money payment; the other was the obligation, put on all free men with a property qualification by the Assize of Arms (1181), to possess arms suitable to theirstation.

The ministers who engaged upon these reforms took a fully professional interest in the business they handled, as may be seen in Fitzneale's writing on the Exchequer and that of the chief justiciar, Ranulf de Glanville, on the laws of England; and many of the expedients adopted by the King may have been suggested by them. In any case, the long-term results were very great. By the multiplication of a class of experts in finance and law Henry did much to establish two great professions, and the location of a permanent court at Westminster and the character of its business settled for England (and for much of the English-speaking world) that common law, not Roman law, would rule the courts and that London, and not an academy, would be its principal nursery. Moreover, Henry's decrees ensured that the judge-and-jury combination would become normal and that the jury would gradually supplant ordeal and battle as being responsible for the verdict. Finally, the increasing use of scutage, and the availability of the royal courts for private suits, were effective agents in molding the feudal monarchy into a monarchical bureaucracy before the appearance of Parliament.

Significance.

Henry II lived in an age of biographers and letter writers of genius. John of Salisbury, Thomas Becket, Giraldus Cambrensis, Walter Map, Peter of Blois, and others knew him well and left their impressions. All agreed on his outstanding ability and striking personality and also recorded his errors and aspects of his character that appear contradictory, whereas modern historians agree upon
the difficulty of reconciling its main features. Without deep religious or moral conviction, Henry nevertheless was respected by three contemporary saints, Aelred of Rievaulx, Gilbert of Sempringham, and Hugh of Lincoln. Normally an

approachable and faithful friend and master, he could behave with unreasonable inhumanity. His conduct and aims were always self-centred, but he was neither a tyrant nor an odious egoist. Both as man and ruler he lacked the stamp of greatness that marked Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror. He seemed also to lack wisdom and serenity; and he had no comprehensive view of the country's interest, no ideals of kingship, no sympathetic care for his people. But if his reign is to be judged by its consequences for England, it undoubtedly stands high in importance, and Henry, as its mainspring, appears among the most notable of English kings.

BRITANICA

More About Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra):
Hechos: Fundador de la Dinastka Plantagenet en Inglaterra

Notes for Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra):
Leonor de Aquitania (1122-1204). Reina de Francia e Inglaterra, esposa de Luis Vll de Francia y de Enrique II de Inglaterra. Apoyó a sus hijos en sus intenciones de apoderarse del trono inglés. Al casarse con el rey de Inglaterra. otorgó a éste derechos sobre Aquitania, lo que posteriormente provocó guerras entre los dos pakses

Eleanor OF AQUITAINE, also called ELEANOR OF GUYENNE, French ÉLÉONORE, or ALIÉNOR, D'AQUITAINE, or DE GUYENNE (b. c. 1122--d. April 1, 1204, Fontevrault, Anjou, Fr.), queen consort of both Louis VII of France (in 1137-52) and Henry II of England (in 1152-1204) and mother of Richard I the Lion-Heart and John of England. She was perhaps the most powerful woman in 12th-century Europe.

Eleanor was the daughter and heiress of William X, duke of Aquitaine and count of Poitiers, who possessed one of the largest domains in France--larger, in fact, than those held by the French king. Upon William's death in 1137 she inherited the Duchy of Aquitaine and in July 1137 married the heir to the French throne, who succeeded his father, Louis VI, the following month. Eleanor became queen of France, a title she held for the next 15 years. Beautiful, capricious, and adored by Louis, Eleanor exerted considerable influence over him, often goading him into undertaking perilous ventures.

From 1147 to 1149 Eleanor accompanied Louis on the Second Crusade to protect the fragile Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, founded after the First Crusade only 50 years before, from Turkish assault. Eleanor's conduct during this expedition, especially at the court of her uncle Raymond of Poitiers at Antioch, aroused Louis's jealousy and marked the beginning of their estrangement. After their return to France and a short-lived reconciliation, their marriage was annulled in March 1152. According to feudal customs, Eleanor then regained possession of Aquitaine, and two months later she married the grandson of Henry I of England, Henry Plantagenet, count of Anjou and duke of Normandy. In 1154 he became, as Henry II, king of England, with the result that England, Normandy, and the west of France were united under his rule. Eleanor had only two daughters by Louis VII; to her new husband she bore five sons and three

daughters. The sons were William, who died at the age of three; Henry; Richard, the Lion-Heart; Geoffrey, duke of Brittany; and John, surnamed Lackland until, having outlived all his brothers, he inherited, in 1199, the crown of England. The daughters were Matilda, who married Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria; Eleanor, who married Alfonso VIII, king of Castile; and Joan, who married successively William II, king of Sicily, and Raymond VI, count of Toulouse. Eleanor would well have deserved to be named the "grandmother of Europe."

During her childbearing years, she participated actively in the administration of the realm and even more actively in the management of her own domains. She was instrumental in turning the court of Poitiers, then frequented by the most famous troubadours of the time, into a centre of poetry and a model of courtly life and manners. She was the great patron of the two dominant poetic movements of the time: the courtly love tradition, conveyed in the romantic songs of the troubadours, and the historical maticre de Bretagne, or "legends of Britanny," which originated in Celtic traditions and in the Historia regum Britanniae, written by the chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth some time between 1135 and 1139.

The revolt of her sons against her husband in 1173 put her cultural activities to a brutal end. Since Eleanor, 11 years her husband's senior, had long resented his infidelities, the revolt may have been instigated by her; in any case, she gave her sons considerable military support. The revolt failed, and Eleanor was captured while seeking refuge in the kingdom of her first husband, Louis VII. Her
semi-imprisonment in England ended only with the death of Henry II in 1189. On her release, Eleanor played a greater political role than ever before. She actively prepared for Richard's coronation as king, was administrator of the realm during his crusade to the Holy Land, and, after his capture by the Duke of Austria on Richard's return from the east, collected his ransom and went in person to escort him to England. During Richard's absence, she succeeded in keeping his kingdom intact and in thwarting the intrigues of his brother John Lackland and Philip II Augustus, king of France, against him.

In 1199 Richard died without leaving an heir to the throne, and John was crowned king. Eleanor, nearly 80 years old, fearing the disintegration of the Plantagenet domain, crossed the Pyrenees in 1200 in order to fetch her granddaughter Blanche from the court of Castile and marry her to the son of the French king. By this marriage she hoped to insure peace between the Plantagenets of England
and the Capetian kings of France. In the same year she helped to defend Anjou and Aquitaine against her grandson Arthur of Brittany, thus securing John's French possessions. In 1202 John was again in her debt for holding Mirebeau against Arthur, until John, coming to her relief, was able to take him prisoner. John's only victories on the Continent, therefore, were due to Eleanor.

She died in 1204 at the monastery at Fontevrault, Anjou, where she had retired after the campaign at Mirebeau. Her contribution to England extended beyond her own lifetime; after the loss of Normandy (1204), it was her own ancestral

lands and not the old Norman territories that remained loyal to England. She has been misjudged by many French historians who have noted only her youthful frivolity, ignoring the tenacity, political wisdom, and energy that characterized the years of her maturity. "She was beautiful and just, imposing and modest, humble and elegant"; and, as the nuns of Fontevrault wrote in their necrology: a queen "who surpassed almost all the queens of the world."

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?-1204), queen consort of France (1137-52) and queen consort of England (1154-1204), born in France. She inherited the duchy of Aquitaine from her father in 1137, the same year in which she was married to Louis VII of France. She accompanied her husband on the Second Crusade to the Holy Land, where it was rumored that she committed adultery. The scandal, and the fact that she had not given the king a male heir, resulted in an annulment of their marriage in 1152 under the pretext of blood kinship between her and the king. Later that year, Eleanor married and gave her possessions to Henry Plantagenet, count of Anjou, who in 1154 became Henry II, king of England. In 1170, the queen induced her husband to invest their son Richard the Lion-Hearted with her personal dominions of Gascony, Aquitaine, and Poitou. When Richard and his brothers rebelled against their father in 1173, Eleanor, already alienated from the king because of his unfaithfulness, supported her sons. Consequently, she was placed in confinement until 1185. After her release, she secured the succession of her son Richard, who had become heir apparent at the death in 1183 of his eldest brother. From the death of King Henry II in 1189 until Richard's return from the Third Crusade in 1194, Eleanor ruled as regent. During this time, she foiled the attempt of her son John in 1193 to conspire with France against the new king. After the return of Richard, she arranged a reconciliation between the two brothers. Eleanor continued to be prominent in public affairs until she retired to the abbey in Fontevrault, France, where she died on April 1, 1204.

Biographic entry: B1371

"Eleanor of Aquitaine," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Children of Enrique (Rey de Inglaterra) and Leonor (Reina de Inglaterra) are:

81927 i. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla), born 13 Octubre 1162 in Inglaterra; died 25 Octubre 1214; married Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla).

ii. Ricardo I Corazón de León (Rey de Inglaterra), born 1157 in Inglaterra; died 1219; married Berenguela de Navarra (Reina de Inglaterra); born 1165 in Navarra, España; died 1230 in Inglaterra.

Notes for Ricardo I Corazón de León (Rey de Inglaterra):

Richard I, called Coeur de Lion or Lion-Hearted (1157-99), king of England (1189-99), third son of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, born in Oxford. When he was an infant, Richard was betrothed to a daughter of the French king Louis VII, and in 1172 he was given the duchy of Aquitaine in France, his mother's inheritance. His early years were spent in warring against his father to protect his own interests; he emerged a brilliant soldier. In 1189 he became king of England and shortly thereafter set out on the Third Crusade. He was accompanied by the young Philip II, king of France, son of Louis VII. The Crusade proved a failure almost from the start, mainly because of the lack of harmony between the two kings. In Sicily Richard quarreled with Philip and refused to marry Philip's sister as planned. Instead he married Berengaria of Navarre on Cyprus, which he conquered in 1191. After capturing Acre from the Saracens that same year, Richard executed 2700 Muslim prisoners of war. It was Richard's personal valor in the Holy Land, however, rather than his ruthlessness, that made his name famous in legend. Conflict over policy in the Holy Land resulted in a break between the two, and Philip returned to France alone. Richard spent months in indecisive contests against Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, before making a truce by which Jerusalem was left in Saladin's hands. Captured en route to England by Leopold V, duke of Austria (1157-94), Richard was handed over to Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV. He was released in 1194 only after paying a heavy ransom. Richard returned to England and there made peace with his brother, John, later king of England, who in his absence had been conspiring with Philip to usurp the English throne. Leaving the government of England to the care of the able administrator Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury (died 1205), Richard went to France in 1194 to wage war against the French king. Campaigns in defense of his European lands continued for five years. Victor in most of the warfare in which he engaged, Richard was fatally wounded by an arrow during an insignificant skirmish in 1199.

As king, Richard had chosen able ministers, to whom he left most matters of administration. Under his rule, however, England suffered heavy taxation, levied to support his expeditions. Sometimes cruel, sometimes magnanimous, and always courageous, Richard was well versed in the knightly accomplishments of his age and was also a poet. He was to become the hero of many legendary tales.

"Richard I," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Notes for Berenguela de Navarra (Reina de Inglaterra):

Berengaria (circa 1165-1230), queen consort of King Richard I of England. She was the daughter of Sancho VI, king of Navarre (1132?-94), and was betrothed to Richard shortly after his accession to the English throne in 1189. She joined him in Reggio, Italy, in 1191, while he was traveling to Palestine on the Third Crusade, and they were married later the same year in Limassol, Cyprus. From 1191 to 1192, while Richard campaigned against the Saracens, she lived in Acre in Palestine, and from 1192 to 1194, while he was a prisoner in Germany, she lived in Poitou (now in France). After Richard's release from captivity the couple appear to have become estranged, and modern historians agree that they were probably never reunited. After Richard's death in 1199, Berengaria spent most of her last years in Le Mans, France, where she died.

"Berengaria," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

iii. John, King Of England, born 24 Diciembre 1167 in Oxford, Oxford, Inglaterra (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 18 Octubre 1216 in Newark, Nittinghamshire, Inglaterra (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Isabella Of Anguleme 1200 in Bordeuax (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 1188 in Angouleme, Charente, Francia; died 31 Mayo 1246 in Fontrevault, Maine-et-Loire, Francia.

Notes for John, King Of England:
John, byname JOHN LACKLAND, French JEAN SANS TERRE (b. Dec. 24, 1167, Oxford--d. Oct. 18/19, 1216, Newark, Nottinghamshire, Eng.), king of England from 1199 to 1216. In a war with the French king Philip II, he lost Normandy and almost all his other possessions in France. In England, after a revolt of the barons, he was forced to seal the Magna Carta (1215).

Youth and rivalry for the crown

John was the youngest son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Henry's plan (1173) to assign to John, his favourite son (whom he had nicknamed Lackland), extensive lands upon his marriage with the daughter of Humbert III, count of Maurienne (Savoy), was defeated by the rebellion the proposal provoked among John's elder brothers. Various provisions were made for him in England (1174-76), including the succession to the earldom of Gloucester. He was also
granted the lordship of Ireland (1177), which he visited from April to late 1185, committing youthful political indiscretions from which he acquired a reputation for reckless irresponsibility. Henry's continued favour to him contributed to the rebellion of his eldest

surviving son, Richard I (later called Coeur de Lion), in June 1189. For obscure reasons John deserted Henry for Richard.

On Richard's accession in July 1189, John was made count of Mortain (a title that became his usual style), was confirmed as lord of Ireland, was granted lands and revenues in England worth 6,000 a year, and was married to Isabella, heiress to the earldom of Gloucester. He also had to promise (March 1190) not to enter England during Richard's absence on his crusade. But John's actions were now dominated by the problem of the succession, in which his nephew, the three-year-old Arthur I, duke of Brittany, the son of his deceased elder brother Geoffrey, was his only serious rival. When Richard recognized Arthur as his heir (October 1190), John immediately broke his oath and returned to England, where he led the opposition to Richard's dictatorial chancellor, William Longchamp. On receiving the news in January 1193 that Richard, on his way back from the crusade, had been imprisoned in Germany, John allied himself with King Philip II Augustus of France and attempted unsuccessfully to seize control of England. In April 1193 he was forced to accept a truce but made further arrangements with Philip for the division of Richard's possessions and for rebellion in England. On Richard's return, early in 1194, John was banished and deprived of all his lands. He was reconciled to Richard in May and recovered some of his estates, including Mortain and Ireland, in 1195, but his full rehabilitation came only after the Bretons had surrendered Arthur to Philip II in 1196. This led Richard to recognize John as his heir.

Accession to the throne.

In 1199 the doctrine of representative succession, which would have given the throne to Arthur, was not yet generally accepted, and following Richard's death in April 1199 John was invested as duke of Normandy and in May crowned king of England. Arthur, backed by Philip II, was recognized as Richard's successor in Anjou and Maine, and it was only a year later, in the Treaty of Le Goulet, that John was recognized as successor in all Richard's French possessions, in return for financial and territorial concessions to Philip.

War with France.

The renewal of war in France was triggered by John's second marriage. His first wife, Isabella of Gloucester, was never crowned, and in 1199 the marriage was dissolved on grounds of consanguinity, both parties being great-grandchildren of Henry I. John then intervened in the stormy politics of his county of Poitou and, while trying to settle the differences between the rival families of Lusignan and Angoulême, himself married Isabella

(August 1200), the heiress to Angoulême, who had been betrothed to Hugh IX de Lusignan. This politically conceived marriage provoked the Lusignans into rebellion the next year; they appealed to Philip II, who summoned John to appear before his court. In the general war that followed his failure to answer this summons, John had a temporary success at Mirebeau in August 1202, when Arthur of Brittany was captured, but Normandy was quickly lost (1204). By 1206, Anjou, Maine, and parts of Poitou had also gone over to King Philip.

These failures, foreshadowed under Henry II and Richard, were brought about by the superiority of French resources and the increasing strain on those of England and Normandy. Nevertheless, they were a damaging blow to John's prestige, and, equally important, they meant that John resided now almost permanently in England. This factor, coinciding with the death (1205) of the chancellor and archbishop of Canterbury, Hubert Walter, gave his government a much more personal stamp, which was accentuated by the promotion of members of his household to important office. His determination to reverse the continental failure bore fruit in ruthlessly efficient financial administration, marked by taxation on revenues, investigations into the royal forests, taxation of the Jews, a great inquiry into feudal tenures, and the increasingly severe exploitation of his feudal prerogatives. These measures provided the material basis for the charges of tyranny later brought against him.

Quarrel with the church.

John's attention was diverted and his prestige disastrously affected by relations with the papacy. In the disputed election to the see of Canterbury following the death of Hubert Walter, Pope Innocent III quashed the election of John's nominee in procuring the election of Stephen Langton (December 1206). John, taking his ground on the traditional rights of the English crown in episcopal elections, refused to accept Langton. In March 1208, Innocent laid an interdict on England and excommunicated John (November 1209). The quarrel continued until 1213, by which time John had amassed more than 100,000 from the revenues of vacant or appropriated sees and abbeys. But such a dispute was a dangerous hindrance to John's intention to recover his continental lands. In November 1212 he agreed to accept Langton and the Pope's terms. Apparently at his own behest, he surrendered his kingdom to the papal nuncio at Ewell, near Dover, on May 15, 1213, receiving it back as a vassal rendering a tribute of 1,000 marks (666 13s. 4d.) a year. He was absolved from excommunication by Langton in July 1213, and the interdict was finally relaxed a year later. John thus succeeded in his aim to secure the papacy as a firm ally in the fight with Philip

and in the struggle already pending with his own baronage. But his treatment of the church during the interdict, although arousing little if any opposition among the laity at the time, angered monastic chroniclers, who henceforth loaded him with charges of tyranny, cruelty, and, with less reason, of sacrilege and irreligion.

Baronial rebellion and the Magna Carta.

In August 1212 recurrent baronial discontent had come to a head in an unsuccessful plot to murder or desert John during a campaign planned against the Welsh. Pope Innocent's terms had included the restoration of two of those involved, Eustace de Vesci and Robert Fitzwalter, and, although the barons soon lost papal support, they retained the protection of Stephen Langton. John, skillfully isolating the malcontents, was able to launch his long-planned campaign against the French, landing at La Rochelle in February 1214. He achieved nothing decisive and was forced to accept a truce lasting until 1220. Returning to England in October 1214, he now had to face much more widespread discontent, centred mainly on the northern, East Anglian, and home counties. After lengthy negotiations in which both sides appealed to the Pope, civil war broke out in May 1215. John was compelled to negotiate once more when London went over to the rebels in May, and on June 19 at Runnymede he accepted the baronial terms embodied in the Magna Carta, which ensured feudal rights and restated English law. This settlement was soon rendered unworkable by the more intransigent barons and John's almost immediate appeal to Pope Innocent against it. Innocent took the King's side, and in the ensuing civil war John captured Rochester castle and laid waste the northern counties and the Scottish border. But his cause was weakened by the arrival of Prince Louis (later Louis VIII) of France, who invaded England at the barons' request. John continued to wage war vigorously but died, leaving the issues undecided. His death made possible a compromise peace, including the restoration of the rebels, the succession of his son Henry III, and the withdrawal of Louis.

Assessment

John's reputation, bad at his death, was further depressed by writers of the next generation. Of all centuries prior to the present, only the 16th, mindful of his quarrel with Rome, recognized some of his quality. He was suspicious, vengeful, and treacherous; Arthur I of Brittany was probably murdered in captivity, and Matilda de Braose, the wife of a recalcitrant Marcher baron, was starved to death with her son in a royal prison. But John was cultured and literate. Conventional in
his religion rather than devout, he was remembered for his benefactions to the church of Coventry, to Reading Abbey, and to

Worcester, where he was buried and where his effigy still survives. He was extraordinarily active, with a great love of hunting and a readiness to travel that gave him a knowledge of England matched by few other monarchs. He took a personal interest in judicial and financial administration, and his reign saw important advances at the Exchequer, in the administration of justice, in the importance of the privy seal and the royal household, in methods of taxation and military organization, and in the grant of chartered privileges to towns. If his character was unreliable, his political judgment was acute. In 1215 many barons, including some of the most distinguished, fought on his side. (J.C.H.)

BRITANICA

More About John, King Of England:
Fuente: King 1199 - 1216 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

**163906. Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón),** born 2 Febrero 1208 in Montpellier, Francia; died 27 Julio 1276 in Valencia, Espana. He was the son of **327812. Pedro II (Rey de Aragón y Cataluna)** and **327813. Marka de Montpelier (Reina de Aragón y Cataluna**. He married **163907. Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón)**.

**163907. Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón),** born Abt. 1210. She was the daughter of **327814. Andrés II (Rey de Hungrka)** and **327815. Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungrka)**.

Notes for Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón):
(Montpellier, 1208-Valencia, 1276). Rey de Aragón. Con Jaime I, la Corona de Aragón se convirtió en una potencia de primer orden, al ampliar su territorio a expensas de los musulmanes y al iniciar la vocación internacional del reino, merced al impulso del comercio mediterrineo. Hijo de Pedro II el Católico y de Marka de Montpellier, a los tres anos su padre le dejó como rehén a Simón de Montfort, con quien permaneció hasta 1213, ano en que accedió al trono. Hasta 1227, sin embargo, Jaime estuvo bajo la custodia del gran maestre del Temple, mientras su tko Sancho ejercka la regencia. En 1228 inició la conquista de Mallorca, campana que no pudo concluir hasta 1232, y que completó en 1235 con la toma de Ibiza. En 1232, Jaime I emprendió la conquista del reino de Valencia. Tomó Burriana y Penkscola, logró ocupar la capital en 1238, y completó la Reconquista con las campanas de Alcira y Jitiva en 1244, y de Biar en 1245. En el desarrollo de sus campanas expansionistas, Jaime I demostró un claro sentido polktico, y trató de equilibrar los deseos de sus diferentes ssbditos; ask, aunque catalanes y aragoneses intervinieron en las campanas, el peso de la de Mallorca recayó sobre los catalanes, en tanto que la de Valencia se basó en las aspiraciones aragonesas. Los primeros deseaban fomentar el comercio, que tenka en el Mediterrineo una gran irea por explotar; los segundos ansiaban ampliar sus derechos senoriales, y Valencia ofrecka inmejorables perspectivas a estas aspiraciones, aunque Jaime I promulgó unas

leyes (costums) que no les fueron muy favorables. Escribió directamente, o a través de sus secretarios, la Crónica de Jaume I o Libro de los hechos del rey Jaime, obra esencial para comprender su personalidad y conocer la evolución de su reinado.

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James I, byname JAMES THE CONQUEROR, Spanish JAIME EL CONQUISTADOR (b. Feb. 2, 1208, Montpellier, County of Toulouse--d. July 27, 1276, Valencia, Valencia), the most renowned of the medieval kings of Aragon (1213-76), who added the Balearic Islands and Valencia to his realm and thus initiated the Catalan-Aragonese expansion in the Mediterranean that was to reach its
zenith in the last decades of the 14th century.

James was the son of Peter II of Aragon and Mary of Montpellier. When Peter, allied with the Albigensian heretics, died fighting against the crusaders sent against them at the Battle of Muret, James was only five years old and was at Carcassonne, Fr., in the hands of the crusaders' leader, Simon de Montfort. James was released in April 1214 and recognized as sovereign in Aragon and Catalonia; placed under the protection of the Knights Templars at Monzón, he was cared for and educated by them. The regency was exercised by his great-uncle, Count Sancho of Roussillon (in Aragon, now in France), until 1218, when Sancho resigned in the face of opposition from some Aragonese and Catalonian nobles. The ensuing rebellions, during which the King often found himself in great danger, formed a hard school for the forging of his character. Fearless even as a youth, he fought an Aragonese noble in hand-to-hand combat, took part in the siege of the port of Castejón in 1222, and three years later tried to seize another port.

In 1227 James took over the effective government of his kingdoms and at once began the first of his great campaigns of reconquest--that of the Balearic Islands. Majorca was captured in December 1229, and the occupation was rounded off in 1235 by the conquest of Ibiza by the Bishop of Saragossa. Thenceforward, the islands were a bulwark to defend the Catalan coasts and a base from which trade and political expansion could be launched eastward.

In 1233 James began a second war of reconquest--against the Saracen rulers of the Kingdom of Valencia. The campaign lasted three long years and suffered various interruptions before the capital itself was captured in 1238. The occupation of the kingdom was completed later with the capture of other towns, and in 1244 a treaty was signed by which the boundaries of Aragon and Castile were delimited in the newly conquered areas.

James I married twice. In 1221 he married Leonor, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile, but he later divorced her and in 1235 married the daughter of Andrew II of Hungary, Yolande, by whom he had many children. In 1248 and 1262 he divided his realms among his sons but only succeeded in causing virulent civil strife. In the second division, his elder son, Peter, received Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, and his younger son, James, received the Balearic Islands,

Roussillon, and other Pyrenean counties that he was to hold in fief from Peter. This division of realms among his heirs was not James's only political blunder. By the Treaty of Corbeil (1258) he renounced his claims to territories in the south of France, thus abandoning the traditional policy that the Catalan dynasty had hitherto pursued across the Pyrenees. He was, however, able to develop relations and promote trade with the states of North Africa; and, with a clear view of the future, he married his principal heir, Peter, to Constance of Sicily, thus making it easy for the latter kingdom to be added in later years to the crown of Aragon. Always a chivalrous soldier, James helped his son-in-law Alfonso X of Castile to suppress the rebellion of the Moors in the Kingdom of Murcia (1266); he also set out on a crusade to the Holy Land (1269), though this was a failure.

A soldier of extraordinary courage and great gifts of leadership, James was a stout man, strong and handsome; he has been criticized for his many love affairs that caused him to be described as an home de fembres ("lady's man"). On balance, his reign was very beneficial. The important code of maritime law called the Llibre del consolat del mar was compiled; the Kingdom of Valencia received its own legal system; various cities, including Barcelona, acquired their own civic administrations; and the Cortes--the representative assembly--came into being. The King protected men of letters, inspired the chronicle that bears his name (though he did not himself write it), and brought his different peoples to a degree of political and cultural maturity that can reasonably be described as admirable.

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James I (of Aragón), called The Conqueror (1208-76), king of Aragón (1213-76), son of King Pedro II (1174-1213), born in Montpellier, France. He succeeded his father as king of Aragón in 1213. Sixteen years later James began his conquest of the Balearic Islands, gaining full control in 1235. After a 3-year campaign he then captured the Moorish city and kingdom of Valencia. He promulgated a new legal code in 1247 and brought an end to the conflicting territorial claims of Aragón and France by concluding the Treaty of Corbeil with Louis IX of France in 1258. He spent the remaining years of his life attempting to drive the Moors from the Spanish peninsula. Before his death he divided his kingdom between his two sons, a division that ultimately led to conflict.

"James I (of Aragon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Notes for Yolanda de Hungrka (Reina de Aragón):
(m. Huesca, 1251). Reina de Aragón (1235-1251) segunda esposa de Jaime I el Conquistador. Hija de Andrés II de Hungrka y nieta del emperador latino de Constantinopla Pedro de Courtenay, estimuló a su marido a continuar la expansión peninsular porque en el contrato matrimonial Jaime I se comprometka a ceder a los hijos de este matrimonio sus conquistas en Baleares y Valencia. Fue madre de Pedro el Grande y Jaime de Mallorca.

Children of Jaime (Rey de Aragón) and Yolanda (Reina de Aragón) are:

81953 i. Yolanda de Aragón (Reina Castilla y León), born Abt. 1230; married Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León) 1246.

81958 ii. Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia), born 1239; died 11 Noviembre 1285 in Villafranca de Panades, Cataluña; married Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia) 1262.

81976 iii. Jaime II (Rey de Mallorca), born Abt. 1235; married Esclaramunda de Foix (Reina de Mallorca).

**163912. Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal),** born 1185; died 1223. He was the son of **327824. Sancho I (Rey de Portugal)** and **327825. Dulce de Berenguer (Reina de Portugal)**. He married **163913. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Portugal)**.

**163913. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Portugal),** born Abt. 1190. She was the daughter of **81926. Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla)** and **81927. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal):

Alfonso II (of Portugal), called The Fat (1185-1223), king of Portugal (1211-23), the son of Sancho I (1154-1211), whom he succeeded. In 1217 he defeated the Moors at the village of Alcicer do Sal. He was excommunicated later by Pope Honorius III (reigned 1188-1227) for misuse of church moneys. His son Sancho II (1208-48) succeeded him.

"Alfonso II (of Portugal)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Child of Alfonso (Rey de Portugal) and Urraca (Reina de Portugal) is:

81956 i. Alfonso III (Rey de Portugal), born 5 Mayo 1210 in Coimbra, Portugal; died 16 Febrero 1279 in Lisboa; married Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal).

**81952. Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 23 Noviembre 1221 in Toledo, Espana; died 4 Abril 1284 in Sevilla, Espana. He was the son of **40984. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **40985. Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León)**. He married **163915. Mayor Guillén**.

**163915. Mayor Guillén,** born Abt. 1220 in Espana.

Notes for Alfonso X el Sabio (Rey de Castilla y León):
ALFONSO X EL SABIO REY DE CASTILLA Y LEON
(Toledo, 1221-Sevilla, 1284). Rey de Castilla y León. Ademis de realizar grandes avances en la Reconquista, este monarca mantuvo activas relaciones con los demis reinos cristianos de la Penknsula e intervino en la polktica europea. El sobrenombre de el Sabio procede del gran impulso que dio a la

ciencia y la cultura. Hijo de Fernando III y Beatriz de Suabia, siendo todavka infante conquistó el reino musulmin de Murcia, del que tomó posesión en 1244 en nombre de su padre. Ello fue posible gracias al tratado de Almizra, que acordó con Jaime I de Aragón ese mismo ano. Con el fin de estrechar los lazos entre ambas coronas, casó con Violante, hija del monarca aragonés, lo que le permitió proseguir la Reconquista sin preocuparse por las rivalidades dinisticas. Una vez instalado en el trono (1252), dedicó todos sus esfuerzos a la conquista de Andalucka: ocupó Jerez, Lebrija, Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Niebla y Cidiz. No obstante, tales avances no redundaron en favor de la corona, sino de la nobleza, a la que Alfonso X concedió enormes beneficios territoriales y jurisdiccionales. Fue el primer monarca castellano que se preocupó de tener una presencia en Europa. Ask, a la muerte de Guillermo de Holanda (1257), pretendió ser elegido para la dignidad imperial alegando el parentesco de su madre con los Staufen alemanes, pero no consiguió su propósito a causa de la hostilidad del Papado y de Francia, y también por la oposición de muchos nobles castellanos, que vekan en ello una sangrka de los recursos que debkan dedicarse a la Reconquista. Preocupado por la difusión de la cultura y empenado en una vasta labor legislativa, patrocinó la traducción del irabe al castellano de numerosas obras de caricter cientkfico (como El libro del saber de astronomka, que incluka las llamadas Tablas alfonskes), e impulsó la redacción del Fuero Real (recopilación de la tradición jurkdica castellana) y, sobre todo, de las Siete Partidas. A él se deben también la Crónica general y la General e grande estoria, que suponen sendos intentos de establecer una historia de Espana y una historia universal, respectivamente. Las dotes de escritor del monarca se reflejaron en la poeska en lengua gallega, en especial en sus Cantigas a Santa Marka, conjunto de 420 canciones en alabanza de la Virgen. Los sltimos anos del reinado de Alfonso X se vieron ensombrecidos por el enfrentamiento, por motivos sucesorios, entre el rey y su segundo hijo, el futuro Sancho IV. Éste contaba con el apoyo de la nobleza y las ciudades, mientras que el monarca se inclinaba por los hijos de su primogénito Fernando de la Cerda, fallecido en 1275. El pleito dinistico se convirtió pronto en guerra civil, en la que cada bando buscó aliados en el exterior. En 1282 Sancho consiguió deponer a su padre, que hubo de retirarse a Sevilla.

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Alfonso X, byname ALFONSO THE WISE, Spanish ALFONSO EL SABIO (b. Nov. 23, 1221, Burgos, Castile--d. April 4, 1284, Seville), king of Castile and Leon from 1252 to 1284.

His father, Ferdinand III, conquered Andalusia and imposed tribute on the remaining Muslim states in Spain--Murcia and Granada. His mother, Beatrice, was granddaughter of the Holy Roman emperor Frederick I. Alfonso, already known as a scholar, became king in 1252. He had many scholars in his travelling court, and he was an active participant in their writing and editing. Some were experts on Roman law, which Alfonso hoped to make the basis of a uniform code for his lands. The court, gifts to friends, and foreign intrigue proved expensive, and Alfonso taxed heavily.

Alfonso crushed a Muslim revolt in 1252, and a revolt by nobles in 1254. Morocco, Granada, and Murcia invaded in 1264, but Alfonso won with Aragonese help, and annexed Murcia. In 1272, a revolt, and withdrawal to Granada, by nobles forced him to confirm local privileges.

In 1273 Alfonso founded, and granted privileges to, the Mesta, a guild of migratory shepherds.

Alfonso claimed many foreign titles, notably that of Holy Roman emperor in 1256. In 1257, bribes won him four electoral votes for emperor to three for Richard of Cornwall, but Richard, unlike Alfonso, could go to Germany. In 1275 Richard died, and Alfonso went to France to appeal to Pope Gregory X, who persuaded him to renounce his claim.

While Alfonso was in France, Morocco and Granada invaded Castile. Ferdinand, Alfonso's eldest son, was killed in the fighting. Sancho, Alfonso's second son, became a hero in defeating the invaders, and proclaimed himself heir, disregarding Ferdinand's sons, who were nephews of the French king. Alfonso recognized Sancho's claim in 1278, but, under French pressure, became
ambiguous in 1281. Taking advantage of grievances against Alfonso, Sancho declared himself regent. Towns and nobles rose against Alfonso, who had to take refuge in Seville. Some of Sancho's followers deserted, but, after Alfonso died, Sancho took Seville and became King Sancho IV.

Alfonso's court scholars wrote mostly in Castilian Spanish, which they made a literary language by regularizing the syntax and by borrowing --and defining- words for concepts not previously discussed. In their Premera crónica general, they tried to determine historical facts from chronicle, folklore, and Arabic sources. Less factual was their Gran e general estoria, a world history, with extensive translations from the Old Testament. The Tablas Alfonskes were planetary tables, based on an Arabic source but updated by observations at Toledo 1262-72. Siete partidas was the most important law code. It was based on Roman law, and contained discourses on manners and morals, and an idea of the king and his people as a corporation--superior to feudal arrangements--with the king as agent of both God and the people. After Alfonso's death, Siete partidas was proclaimed the law of all Castile and Leon in 1348, and the language of Alfonso's court evolved into modern Castilian Spanish.

BRITANICA

More About Mayor Guillén:
Fuente: CRÓNICA DE ESPANA 1010

Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Mayor Guillén is:

81957 i. Beatriz de Castilla (Reina de Portugal), born Abt. 1240; married Alfonso III (Rey de Portugal).

**163918. Manfredo (Rey de Sicilia),** born Abt. 1232; died 1266. He was the son of **327836. Federico II (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **327837. Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra)**. He married **163919. Elena de Epiro (Reina de Sicilia)**.

**163919. Elena de Epiro (Reina de Sicilia),** born Abt. 1232.

Notes for Manfredo (Rey de Sicilia):
Manfred, Italian MANFREDI (b. c. 1232--d. Feb. 26, 1266, near Benevento, Kingdom of Naples), effective king of Sicily from 1258, during a period of civil wars and succession disputes between imperial claimants and the House of Anjou.

The son of the Holy Roman emperor Frederick II, Manfred became vicar of Italy and Sicily for his half brother Conrad IV but soon began seeking the Sicilian crown for himself. On Conrad's death in 1254 a diet at San Germano ignored the imperial representative and elected Manfred. Pope Alexander IV, however, after having excommunicated Manfred twice, invested Edmund, son of Henry III of England, with the Sicilian kingdom in April 1255. A papal army entered the kingdom, but Manfred resisted successfully and was crowned king of Sicily at Palermo on Aug. 10, 1258.

As protector of the Italian Ghibellines, Manfred asserted himself also in Lombardy and Tuscany; and he further strengthened his position by the betrothal, in 1260, of his daughter Constance to the infante Peter of Aragon. Negotiations with the new pope, Urban IV, came to nothing; and Urban, considering Alexander IV's agreement with England void, offered the Sicilian crown to Charles of Anjou, who sailed for Rome in May 1265. Manfred, having failed to prevent Charles's army from joining him, was defeated near Benevento; he fell in battle.

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Manfred (1232-1266), last Hohenstaufen king of Sicily. He reigned from 1258 to 1266, when he was killed in battle.

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Child of Manfredo (Rey de Sicilia) and Elena (Reina de Sicilia) is:

81959 i. Constanza de Suabia (Reina de Aragón y Sicilia), born Abt. 1245; married Pedro III El Grande (Rey de Aragón y Sicilia) 1262.

**163928. Ponce De Toulouse, Conde de Tribol,** born Abt. 1130 in France. He was the son of **327856. Torson, Count De Toulouse**.

Child of Ponce De Toulouse, Conde de Tribol is:

81964 i. Pedro Ponce de Cabrera, born Abt. 1170 in España; died in España; married Aldonza de Castilla.

**40962. Alfonso IX (Rey de León),** born 1171 in Zamora, León; died 24 Septiembre 1230 in Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia. He was the son of **81924. Fernando II (Rey de León)** and **81925. Urraca de Portugal (Reina de León)**. He met **163931. Aldonza Martknez de Silva**.

**163931. Aldonza Martknez de Silva,** born Abt. 1170 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **327862. Martkn Gómez de Silva** and **327863. Urraca Rodrkguez**.

Notes for Alfonso IX (Rey de León):
Alfonso lX (1171 - 1230) rey entre 1188 y 1230.
Hijo de Fernando Il y de Urraca de Portugal, accedió al trono bajo regencia de la castellana Urraca López. que deseah.l la corona para su hijo Sancho. Enfrentado con Castilla, se apoyo en los portugueses. y casó con Teresa de Portugal, de quien se separó mis tarde. De ella nacieron Dulce y Sancha. Tuvo de su segunda esposa. Berenguela de Castilla a Fernando, que heredó ambos reinos, Alfonso fue el sltimo rey privativo de León. Tuvo once hijos hastardos.

En medio de sus guerras con Castilla encontró tiempo para su mayor hazana como gobernante: la fundación de la Universidad de Salamanca, la mis famosa institución de estudios del mundo hispano.

Alfonso IX (b. 1171, Zamora, Leon--d. Sept. 24, 1230, Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia), king of Leon from 1188 to 1230, son of Ferdinand II of Leon and cousin of Alfonso VIII of Castile (next to whom he is numbered as a junior member of the family). A forceful personality, Alfonso IX was determined to recover Leonese territory lost to Castile; and, despite the fact that he had done homage to Alfonso VIII, he did not hesitate to ally himself with the Almohads to further this end. As
a result, his kingdom was placed under papal interdiction, and he was finally compelled to marry the Castilian king's eldest daughter. He refused, however, to join his father-in-law in the crusade against the Almohads in 1212 unless the lost lands were first restored by Castile. This was not done and the Leonese army was, therefore, absent from Las Navas de Tolosa. Nevertheless, operating on his own, Alfonso IX won important victories beyond the southern frontiers of Leon, taking Ciceres (1227) and Mérida and Badajoz (1230) from the Almohads. These victories opened the road for a future reconquest of Seville.

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Alfonso IX (1166?-1230), king of León (1188-1230). In 1197 he married Berengaria, daughter of his first cousin King Alfonso VIII of Castile and granddaughter of King Henry II of England. Pope Innocent III annulled the marriage in 1214 because of the family relationship of Alfonso and Berengaria. Alfonso founded the University of Salamanca and captured Ciceres, Badajoz, and Mérida from the Muslim Almohads.

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More About Aldonza Martknez de Silva:
Fuente: NBC 58

Children of Alfonso (Rey de León) and Aldonza Martknez de Silva are:

i. Pedro Alonso de León, born Abt. 1198.

More About Pedro Alonso de León:
Fuente: NBC 29
Hechos: XIII maestre de la Orden de Santiago (1225)

81965 ii. Aldonza de Castilla, born Abt. 1197 in España; died in España; married Pedro Ponce de Cabrera.

Children of Alfonso (Rey de León) and Berenguela (Reina de Castilla) are:

i. Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León), born 1201 in Valparaiso, Zamora; died 1252 in Sevilla, España; married (1) Beatriz de Suabia (Reina de Castilla y León); born Abt. 1200; died 1235; married (2) Joan Of Ponthieu 1237 in Burgos, España; born Abt. 1208; died 16 Marzo 1279.

Notes for Fernando III el Santo (Rey de Castilla y León):
Fernando III el Santo, (Valparaíso, Zamora, 1201-Sevilla, 1252). Rey de Castilla y León. Artífice de la unión definitiva de los antiguos reinos de Castilla y León, Fernando III supo dar un gran impulso a la Reconquista, al tiempo que emprendió una profunda revisión del sistema judicial, al que aportó el célebre Liber Iudiciorum o Fuero Juzgo. Hijo de Alfonso IX de León y de Berenguela, hija de Alfonso VIII de Castilla, se educó en la corte leonesa después de la separación de sus padres. En 1217 accedió al trono castellano, a pesar de la oposición de su padre, y muerto éste, al trono leonés (1230), unificando así ambos reinos. Fernando III reconquistó diversas plazas extremeñas y casi toda Andalucía, excepto el reino de Granada, tierrra cuya repoblación inició rápidamente. El sistema de repoblación emprendido se basó en las grandes propiedades que se otorgaban a las órdenes militares, los obispos y los particulares, y que constituye el origen del latifundismo andaluz. Entre las plazas que reconquistó a lo largo de sus campañas se encuentran Montiel, Medellín, Baza (1226), Trujillo, Beda, Córdoba (1232-1236), Jaén (1246), Sevilla (1248), Medina Sidonia, Arcos, Jerez y Cádiz (1250). En otro orden de cosas, Fernando III firmó con Aragón el tratado de Almizra (1244), mediante el cual se fijaron las fronteras entre este reino y el de Castilla y León. Mandó traducir al castellano el Liber Iudiciorum, un ordenamiento jurídico de raíz visigoda que, con el nombre de Fuero Juzgo, se convirtió en uno de los principales pilares del

Derecho medieval. Fundó las catedrales de Burgos (1221) y Toledo (1226), así como la Universidad de Salamanca (1239). Fue canonizado, en 1671, por el Papa Clemente X.

Ferdinand III (of Castile and León), called The Saint (1199-1252), king of Castile (1217-52) and of León (1230-52); he was the son of King Alfonso IX of León and Castile. In 1217 Ferdinand's mother, Berengaria (1171-1246), renounced her title to the Castilian throne in favor of her son. Alfonso, who had himself expected to acquire Castile, was angered at his wife's action, and, aided by a group of Castilian nobles favorable to his claim, made war upon his newly crowned son. Ferdinand, however, with the wise counsel of his mother, proved more than a military match for Alfonso, who at length was forced to abandon his plan of conquering Castile. Through the good offices of Berengaria, Ferdinand was able to effect the peaceful union of León and Castile upon the death of his father in 1230. Ferdinand devoted his energies to prosecuting the war against the Moors, conquering Cordoba in 1236 and Seville in 1248. He was rigorous in his suppression of the heretical Albigenses, a fact largely responsible for his canonization more than two centuries later. In 1242 Ferdinand reestablished at Salamanca the university originally founded by his grandfather.

"Ferdinand III (of Castile and Leon)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Ferdinand III, also called SAINT FERDINAND, Spanish SAN FERNANDO (b. 1201?--d. May 30 1252, Seville; canonized Feb. 4, 1671; feast day May 30), king of Castile from 1217 to 1252 and of Leon from 1230 to 1252 and conqueror of the Muslim cities of Córdoba (1236), Jaén (1246), and Seville (1248). During his campaigns, Murcia submitted to his son Alfonso (later Alfonso X), and the Muslim kingdom of Granada became his vassal.

Ferdinand was the son of Alfonso IX of Leon and Berenguela, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile. When born, he was the heir to Leon, but his uncle, Henry I of Castile, died young, and his mother inherited the crown of Castile, which she conferred on him. His father, like many Leonese, opposed the union, and Ferdinand found himself at war with him. By his will Alfonso IX tried to
disinherit his son, but the will was set aside, and Castile and Leon were permanently united in 1230.

Ferdinand married Beatrice of Swabia, daughter of the Holy Roman emperor, a title that Ferdinand's son Alfonso X was to claim. His conquest of Lower Andalusia was the result of the

disintegration of the Almohad state. The Castilians and other conquerors occupied the cities, driving out the Muslims and taking over vast estates.

Ferdinand's second wife was Joan of Ponthieu, whom he married in 1237; their daughter Eleanor married the future Edward I of England in 1254. Ferdinand settled in Seville, where he is buried.

BRITANICA

81954 ii. Alfonso de Molina, born Abt. 1200; died 1272; married (1) Mayor Alfonso de Meneses..

iii. Urraca Alfonso, Infanta de Castilla, born Abt. 1220 in España; married Pedro Núñez de Guzmán; born Abt. 1200 in España.

Notes for Pedro Núñez de Guzmán:
Don Pedro de Guzmán, rico-hombre, adelantado de Castilla, de Andalucía y de León, Señor de Derrumado y de San Román, tuvo repartimiento en Sevilla, á cuya conquista asistió, y casó con la Infanta Doña Urraca Alfonso, hija de Dn. Alfonso IX de León

**163932. Suer Téllez,** born Abt. 1140 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **327864. Tel Pérez** and **327865. Gontroda Garcka Villamayor**. He married **163933. Sancha Gutiérrez de Castro**.

**163933. Sancha Gutiérrez de Castro,** born Abt. 1140 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Suer Téllez:
Fact 3: Estuvo en Las Navas de Tolosa
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Ricohombre, Senor de Cabezón, La Osa y Dos Barrios.

Child of Suer Téllez and Sancha Gutiérrez de Castro is:

81966 i. Gutierre Suárez, born Abt. 1170 in España; died in España; married Elvira de Sousa.

**163940. Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germinico),** born 1122; died 10 Junio 1190 in Reino de Armenia. He was the son of **327880. Federico II Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia)** and **327881. Judit de Sajonia**. He married **163941. Beatriz de Borgona (Emperatriz Rom Ger)** 1156.

**163941. Beatriz de Borgona (Emperatriz Rom Ger),** born Abt. 1150. She was the daughter of **327882. Reinaldo de Borgona (Conde palatino)**.

Notes for Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germinico):
Frederick I, byname FREDERICK BARBAROSSA (Italian: Redbeard) (b. c. 1123--d. June 10, 1190, Kingdom of Armenia), duke of Swabia (as Frederick III, 1147-90) and German king and Holy Roman emperor (1152-90), who challenged papal authority and sought to establish German predominance in

western Europe. He engaged in a long struggle with the cities of northern Italy (1154-83), sending six major expeditions southward. He died while on the Third Crusade to the
Holy Land.

Early years.

Frederick was the son of Frederick II, duke of Swabia, and Judith, daughter of Henry IX, duke of Bavaria, of the rival dynasty of the Welfs. After succeeding his father as duke of Swabia, Frederick was elected German king on March 4, 1152, in Frankfurt, succeeding his uncle, Emperor Conrad III. Frederick's contemporaries believed that, because he united in himself the blood of the Welfs and the Hohenstaufen, he would solve the internal problems of the kingdom. The announcement of his election, which he sent to Pope Eugenius III, made it plain that Frederick I was not ready to recognize the preeminence over the emperors that the popes had won during the quarrel over the right of investiture of bishops and abbots. Frederick, moreover, filled several vacant episcopal sees, thereby violating the Concordat of Worms of 1122. Nevertheless, he was to learn that he could not prevail against the papacy as easily as the earlier emperors, Otto I and Henry III, had done because the political balance of the West had changed. Under the powerful emperor Manuel I Comnenus, the Byzantine Empire had grown to be a political factor in the Mediterranean and in Italy. Southern Italy and Sicily were united in the Norman kingdom of Roger II. The cities of the Lombards, which had been little more than a nuisance to the earlier emperors, had now become invincible.

Frederick started his struggle for the old goal of the predominance of the Empire over the European monarchies with great political skill. By not recognizing the treaty of alliance between his predecessor, Conrad III, and Manuel I Comnenus of Byzantium against Roger II of Sicily, Frederick forced Pope Eugenius III to sign the Treaty of Constance (1153) with him because the Pope was more exposed to pressure from the Norman kingdom to the south as well as from Arnold of Brescia in Rome. Frederick promised not to make peace with the Roman
commune, headed by Arnold (whom he hanged) or with the Normans without the agreement of the Pope. He also promised not to concede any Italian land to the Byzantine Emperor and, finally, to maintain the position of the papacy (honor papatus). Eugenius III, on his part, promised that Frederick would receive the imperial crown and that the rights of the empire would be maintained. When Manuel of Byzantium offered Frederick a Byzantine princess as wife and attempted to induce him to fight against the Norman kingdom, Frederick refused. The successor of Eugenius III, Pope Adrian IV, honoured the Treaty of Constance and crowned Frederick emperor on June 18, 1155, in Rome.

The German princes refused to give Frederick the support necessary to attack the Sicilian kingdom, which, under Roger's son William I (reigned 1154-66), was passing through a crisis. Although Manuel now formed an allegiance with the rebellious Norman barons, the city of Genoa, and the Pope, Adrian still would not accept the Byzantine offer of help against William I of Sicily. After

William had brought his crisis to an end, he was able to force the Pope to sign the Concordat of Benevento in 1156 by which Adrian gave William Sicily and the Norman principalities on the mainland as far north at Naples and Capua and granted him special rights for the Sicilian church. This new treaty was in violation of the Treaty of Constance. Cardinal Roland (later Pope Alexander III) was supposed to explain the Pope's new policy to the princes and to the Emperor at the imperial Diet of Besaneon 1157. A letter from the Pope, which was translated in an inflammatory manner by the imperial chancellor Rainald of Dassel, caused a critical argument between the papal delegation and the German princes over whether or not the empire was dependent upon the papacy. Adrian explained later that he meant the word beneficium, which had caused all the trouble, to
mean benefit and not fief.

Attempt to regain imperial rights.

In 1158, after Frederick had solved several decisive domestic problems (see below), he began his second campaign in Italy, seeking the complete restoration of the imperial rights. After laying siege to and conquering Milan, which had attempted to oppose him, Frederick opened the Diet of Roncaglia. The goal of this Diet was to define and guarantee the rights of the emperor, which would bring the empire an estimated 30,000 pounds of silver per year. Frederick attempted, beginning in 1158 and especially after 1162, not only to achieve the granting of these rights but also to put a systematic financial administration into effect. His goal was to reduce imperial Italy to a system of well-controlled castles, palaces, and cities, with the self-government of the cities controlled
by imperial officials. What the Emperor saw as a restoration of the imperial rights, however, was considered by the cities as a curtailment of their freedom. A tax called the fodrum was levied on all the inhabitants of imperial Italy; in return the Italian nobles and communes were excused from service in Frederick's armies and were guaranteed his protection. A portion of the Italian money went to the German princes; this enabled Frederick to win their support without making too many political concessions to them in Germany. The ecclesiastical princes of the empire, however, still had to render full service for Italy; the archbishopric of Mainz suffered severe financial losses because Archbishop Christian was active for a long time in Italy as imperial legate. The Italian taxes allowed Frederick to enlist mercenaries (Brabantini) in order to free himself militarily, to a certain extent, from the fief holders. The money of Italy was not, however, the only motive of Frederick's Italian policy.

The Pope, as well as the cities, felt threatened by a tightly organized imperial state in Italy. In 1159 Cardinal Octavian was elected Pope Victor IV with the support of Frederick, and Cardinal Roland was elected Pope Alexander III in a tumultuous and disputed voting session. Alexander, supported by many cardinals, was also immediately recognized by William of Sicily as the true pope. At the council of 1160 in Pavia, convened by the Emperor, only Victor IV was present and was declared the rightful pope, thereby earning Alexander's hostility.

Relations with Pope Alexander III.

Alexander III, one of the greatest lawyers of the church, wanted to found a papacy that would be independent of the Emperor; he excommunicated Frederick in 1160. France, England, Spain, Hungary, the Lombards, and even Emperor Manuel joined Alexander's party; Alexander retired to France in 1161, where he remained until 1165. John of Salisbury asked at that time: "Who made the
Germans judges of the nations?" Barbarossa's attempt to persuade King Louis VII of France to try to heal the schism when they met at Saint-Jean-de-Losne on the Saone was of no avail. Alexander attempted to bring Frederick back into the church but with no success. At Alexander's urging, the Byzantine emperor Manuel Comnenus now prepared to form an alliance with France and was ready to recognize the Pope. In 1162 Milan was destroyed by Frederick.

When Victor IV died in 1164, Paschal III (reigned 1164-68) was quickly elected as the new imperial pope on the urging of Rainald of Dassel, perhaps against the will of the Emperor. Because of friction between Louis VII and Henry II of England and because the latter was embroiled in an argument with Thomas Becket, Barbarossa decided to form an alliance with Henry II. At the Diet of 1165 in Würzburg, Frederick swore not to recognize Alexander III. The promises made by the English delegates that Frederick's political wishes would be recognized were denied by Henry II, who preferred to keep Alexander under pressure, thus making things more difficult for Becket.

Following the death of William I of Sicily in 1166, Frederick felt that the time had come to strike a decisive blow against Alexander III, who had returned to Rome, and against Sicily. The Lombard League was formed to defend against the Emperor's fourth expedition to Italy. Frederick's expedition ended in disaster, however, when malaria broke out in his army. Rainald of Dassel died in Rome at this time, causing a change in the imperial strategy. When Frederick negotiated peace between Louis VII and Henry II and then sent the Bishop of Bamberg in 1170 to Alexander III and envoys to Byzantium, a détente resulted that even Alexander could not escape. In his fifth Italian campaign (1174) Frederick did not defeat the Lombards militarily, but they were forced to subject themselves to him in the Armistice of Montebello. Because Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony refused to come to his aid, however, Frederick lost the Battle of Legnano against the Lombards. He was now ready to deal with the Pope, and in 1176 they signed the Treaty of Anagni. In the Peace of Venice (1177) Barbarossa acknowledged Alexander III as the true pope. In front of the Church of St. Mark's, Barbarossa received the kiss of peace from the Pope. At Venice the imperial delegates had been able to improve the Emperor's position. Above all was the fact that, although a truce had been negotiated with the Lombards, they were not included in the peace treaty. A treaty with the Lombards was finally confirmed in the year 1183.

Barbarossa meanwhile had also initiated sweeping changes in his empire, where Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony was the strongest prince next to him. When Barbarossa took office, Henry had laid claim to Bavaria, the domain of

the margrave Henry II Jasomirgott of Austria. Barbarossa bestowed Bavaria on Henry the Lion, and as compensation he elevated the margravate to a dukedom, with special rights. The Emperor also left the dukedom of Saxony and Mecklenburg under Henry the Lion's control, and in 1154 the Duke received the privilege of investing bishops in the colonial land east of the Elbe. The year 1158 was of great importance for the empire; Barbarossa founded the imperial territory of Pleissnerland (south of Leipzig), elevated Duke Vladislav II of Bohemia to king, and granted the Archbishop of Bremen important privileges, restoring the Bishop's lost political power. Also in 1158 Frederick promised to enfeoff Waldemar I the Great of Denmark--that is, make him his vassal with certain rights.

Meanwhile, Henry the Lion founded the cities of Munich and Lübeck (1158). The founding of Lübeck brought German merchants to the Baltic Sea. The Duke closed a contract between the Germans and the inhabitants of Gotland and sent envoys to Scandinavia and Russia. A trade agreement was closed in 1189 with Novgorod. About 1180 German merchants reached Riga; their advance was protected by Henry's conquest of Mecklenburg (1177). By 1148 Henry had the county and the town of Stade, the most important harbour on the Elbe, in his control.

Deposition of Henry the Lion.

At the same time German colonists had settled in Brandenburg under the margrave Albert I the Bear and in Silesia. Barbarossa had restored the dependence of the Polish dukes during two expeditions to Poland in 1157 and 1172. Henry the Lion, the most powerful prince in northern Germany, made Brunswick his residence. He had repeatedly challenged other princes in feuds, but Archbishop Wichmann of Magdeburg, Albrecht of Brandenburg, Landgrave Louis III of Thuringia, and Archbishop Rainald of Cologne offered repeated resistance. It is not completely certain that Duke Henry's refusal of aid to Frederick in 1176 was the sole cause of his downfall. Apparently his manifold breach of the peace of the land caused the Emperor to accuse him, to conquer Lübeck, and, in 1180, through a council of the princes in Gelnhausen, to depose him. Henry lost his dukedom; Westphalia was given to the Archbishop of Cologne, and Bavaria was granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. Henry, who was married to Mathilde of England, went in exile to King Henry II of England. As a result of Henry the Lion's trial, the feudal system was made a still stronger basis of the imperial constitution. Thereafter, only those princes who had received their land directly from the Emperor were admitted to the exclusive circle of imperial princes (Reichsfürsten). Barbarossa elevated the princes of Pomerania to dukes, and the counts of Andechs became the dukes of
Merania (in the neighbourhood of Trieste). Steiermark became a dukedom. Another important measure of Barbarossa was the elevation of the Bishop of Würzburg to duke of Franconia in 1168.

Barbarossa had attempted to hold the increasing power of the princes in check. By 1152 he had found a solution for the area of Burgundy, which also belonged to the empire. He made Duke Berthold IV of Zähringen his representative for

the dukedom of Burgundy as far as the Mediterranean and married Béatrix, the daughter of Count Rainald of Burgundy (1156). Barbarossa attempted to build his own imperial territory between the areas controlled by the princes. This territory was composed of castles, cities, landholdings, ministerial seats, and single
rights that were more or less thickly scattered from Swabia to Thuringia. This large territory was ruled by imperial ministerials ( ministeriales imperii). These men had great power because many of them belonged to the Emperor's circle. The most famous of them was Kuno of Münzenberg, whose castle is preserved in the Wetterau north of Frankfurt and who founded the town of Friedberg. The territorial "peace laws" belong to his efforts to keep the Emperor in power.

Chivalry gave Barbarossa's time a special stamp. He expressed his enthusiasm for knighthood as the ideal way of life at the festival of Pentecost at Mainz in 1184, where he dubbed his sons knights. This festival was surpassed by the "Diet of Jesus Christ" in 1188, when the margravate of Namur was transformed into an imperial principality. More important was Barbarossa's call to the Third Crusade in the spring of 1189 to free Jerusalem from Saladin's army, which had captured it in 1187. Before his departure he returned the former possessions of the Countess Mathilde of Tuscany, a part of the papal state, to the Pope. In 1190 the Emperor drowned while trying to cross the Saleph River.

Assessment.

Frederick Barbarossa had attempted to continue the imperial policy of the rulers of the Saxon and Salian lines. His state was still founded upon the noble, the high noble, and above all the newly founded rank of the imperial servants. The imperial cities in Germany were governed by royal officials (advocatis sculteti), and the citizens had their part in the government. The cities played no role in politics. Frederick had to recognize that the church, after the quarrel of investiture, had become a firmly controlled institution, with its powers strictly defined by law. The church had joined itself to the struggle for freedom of the economically powerful states in upper Italy. Pope Alexander III was able to force the kings of Europe (especially Louis VII of France) not to enter into a political agreement with Barbarossa. Only Philip II Augustus of France signed a treaty with Barbarossa in order to free himself from the pressures created by the Anglo-Norman occupation on the mainland. There was no chance that a continuation and increase of the imperial policy in the territories controlled by the empire would have broken the power of the princes. Germany developed into a system of territorial states after Barbarossa's death, while France developed
during the time of Philip II Augustus into a centralized monarchial state. Barbarossa had a strong feeling for law and imperial prestige. His steadfast opposition to the popes and to Henry the Lion made him the symbol of German unity in the romantic glorification of the 19th century. People since the 14th century believed he was sleeping in the imperial castle of Kyffhäuser and hoped for his return. A monument to him was erected there during the years 1890-96.

BRITANICA

Frederick I (Holy Roman Empire), called Frederick Barbarossa (1123?-90), Holy Roman emperor and king of Germany (1152-90), king of Italy (1155-90), and as Frederick III, duke of Swabia (1147-52, 1167-68). He was born in Waiblingen, the son of Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia (1090-1147), and the nephew of Conrad III, king of Germany. Conrad III, favoring Frederick over his own son, on his deathbed recommended to the German princes that Frederick be chosen for the German kingship and the imperial throne. Accordingly, after the death of his uncle in 1152, Frederick Barbarossa was made German king and elected Holy Roman emperor. He conceived of his imperial title as a grant from God, through the German princes, and wished to restore the glory of the Roman Empire. He consequently decided to consolidate the imperial position in Germany and Italy and began by issuing a general order for peace among the princes of Germany, at the same time granting them extensive concessions. In 1154 he proceeded to Italy, where he received the Lombard crown at Pavia. The following year he was crowned Holy Roman emperor by Pope Adrian IV, whose authority Frederick had reinstated before his coronation.

In 1156 Pope Adrian aroused Frederick against the papacy by implying in a letter to him that the emperor held lands only as a fief from the pope. Two years later Frederick incurred the hostility of the Lombards by demanding recognition of all his royal rights, including his power to appoint the imperial podesta, or governor, in every town. Such cities as Milan, Piacenza, Brescia, and Crema considered that demand a denial of their communal liberties and in 1158 began a struggle that lasted until 1183 and required Frederick to lead five expeditions to Italy. Between 1158 and 1162 Frederick warred with Milan and its allies, subduing that city and confirming claims to other Italian cities. Meanwhile Frederick had set up a series of antipopes in opposition to the reigning pope, Alexander III, who espoused the cause of the Milanese and their allies and who, in 1165, excommunicated Frederick. By attacking the Leonine City in Rome in 1167-68, Frederick was able to install one of the antipopes, Paschal III (died 1168), on the papal throne. The Lombard League, consisting of the cities of Milan, Parma, Padua, Verona, Piacenza, Bologna, Cremona, Mantua, Bergamo, and Brescia, was formed in 1167 and eventually acknowledged Pope Alexander as leader. During the next seven years the league acquired military strength, rebuilt Milan, constructed the fortress city of Alessandria, and organized a federal system of administration. The fifth expedition (1174-76) of Frederick to Italy terminated in defeat by the Lombard League at Legnano. The defeat was significant in military history, because it was the first major triumph of infantry over a mounted army of feudal knights. Frederick was forced in 1177 to acknowledge Alexander III as pope and in 1183 to sign the Peace of Constance, acceding to the demands of the Lombards for autonomy but retaining imperial suzerainty over the towns.

Although imperial control in Italy was virtually ended by his defeat at Legnano, Frederick managed to enhance his prestige in central Europe. He made Poland tributary to the empire, raised Bohemia to the rank of a kingdom, and erected the margravate of Austria into an independent hereditary duchy. His own power as emperor in Germany was firmly established in 1180, when he ended his long

struggle with the Welfs by putting down a revolt led by the Welf Henry the Lion and depriving him of most of his lands.

Frederick initiated the Third Crusade in 1189, and in the next year, having resigned the government of the empire to his son Henry, later Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI, set out for Asia Minor. After gaining two great victories over the Muslims at Philomelion (now Aksehir) and Iconium (now Konya), he was drowned in the Calycadnus (now Göksu) River in Cilicia (now in Turkey) on June 10, 1190.

Biographic entry: B1388

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Notes for Beatriz de Borgona (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Beatriz de Borgona, heredera del conde palatino Reinaldo de Borgona
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Children of Federico (Emperador Rom Germinico) and Beatriz (Emperatriz Rom Ger) are:

i. Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 1165 in Nijmegen, Holanda; died 28 Septiembre 1197 in Messina, Italia; married Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger) 1186; born 1154; died 27 Noviembre 1198 in Palermo, Italia.

Notes for Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germánico):
Enrique Vl. (1165-1197). Emperador de Alemania. En 1190 se convirtió en rey de Alemania y en 1194 de Sicilia. Fue coronado emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano-Germánico en 1191. Su matrimonio con Constancia de Sicilia le abrió las puertas de ese reino y del sur de Italia. No pudo tomar Nápoles. Dominó el Reino de las Dos Sicilias y tuvo a Ricardo I de Inglaterra como rehen. Murió tratando de dirigir una cruzada contra los moros.

Henry VI (b. autumn 1165, Nijmegen, Neth.--d. Sept. 28, 1197, Messina, Italy), German king and Holy Roman emperor of the Hohenstaufen dynasty who increased his power and that of his dynasty by his acquisition of the kingdom of Sicily through his marriage to Constance I, posthumous daughter of the Sicilian king Roger II. Although Henry failed in his objective of making the German crown hereditary, like the Sicilian crown, his son Frederick II, who became king of
Sicily immediately after Henry VI's death, was subsequently elected Holy Roman emperor.

A son of the emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Henry was chosen German king at Bamberg in June 1169 and crowned at Aachen in August of that year. He was married to Constance, who was 11

years older than he, in January 1186 in Milan. On the departure of Frederick I for the Holy Land on a crusade at Easter 1189, Henry took over the government of the empire. In 1189-90 he suppressed a revolt of Henry the Lion, former duke of Bavaria and Saxony.

In November 1189, William II of Sicily died, leaving his father's half sister Constance heiress to the Sicilian kingdom, then consisting of the island of Sicily and the southern part of the Italian peninsula. After the death of Frederick I on crusade in June 1190, Henry VI made peace with Henry the Lion and proceeded to Italy, where he was crowned emperor by Pope Celestine III in April 1191.

Meanwhile in Sicily a nationalist party unwilling to be governed by a German emperor chose Tancred, an illegitimate son of Constance's brother Roger, as king of Sicily. After his coronation, Henry, determined to conquer the Sicilian kingdom, besieged Naples. But when Henry the Lion, aided by others, once again revolted, Henry was forced to raise the siege (August 1191) and return
to Germany. The Emperor's position was soon strengthened, however, by the imprisonment of King Richard I of England by Leopold V, duke of Austria, in December 1192. When the Duke turned the English king over to Henry in the following February, Richard, in order to obtain his release, agreed to surrender his kingdom to the Emperor, receive it back as a fief, and pay a ransom of 100,000 silver marks as well as an additional 50,000 marks in lieu of helping Henry conquer the Sicilian kingdom.

Henry the Lion came to terms with the Emperor in March 1194, and Henry VI was then free to turn his attention to Sicily. He had already, in January 1194, concluded the Treaty of Vercelli with the towns of Lombardy, thus ensuring their loyalty. His task was also made easier by the death in February 1194 of Tancred, who left as his heir a mere boy, William III. Thus, when Henry went to Italy in May 1194, he met with little resistance. He entered Palermo on November 20 and was crowned king of Sicily on December 25.

In the winter of 1195-96, Henry induced about 50 princes to agree to make the succession to the crown of the Holy Roman Empire hereditary, and at the Diet of Würzburg (April 1196) a majority voted for it. A minority, however, continued to oppose it, and at the Diet of Erfurt (October 1196) this opposition was increased. Finally, Henry had to be content with the election of his son Frederick as German king in the customary way in December.

In 1197, when Henry was in southern Italy preparing a crusade, a rebellion against his rule broke out in the Sicilian kingdom, which

was put down with savage cruelty. In the same year Henry died of malaria at Messina.

BRITANICA

Notes for Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Constance, German KONSTANZE, Italian COSTANZA (b. 1154--d. Nov. 27, 1198, Palermo), queen of Sicily (1194-98) and Holy Roman empress-consort (1191-97), whose marriage to a Hohenstaufen gave that German dynasty a claim to the throne of Sicily and whose political skill preserved the throne for her son.

The daughter of King Roger II of Sicily, Constance married the future emperor Henry VI in 1186 and was crowned with him in Rome in 1191. On the death of her nephew William II (1189), she claimed the Sicilian throne. The Sicilians, however, supported Tancred of Lecce, her natural nephew, who waged war against her and actually held her prisoner. The death of Tancred (1194) allowed Henry and Constance to take the throne of Sicily.

When Henry died in 1197, Constance consolidated her power in the kingdom, secured the protection of Pope Innocent III, and succeeded in having her son, the future emperor Frederick II,crowned king in April 1198.

BRITANICA

81970 ii. Felipe de Suabia (Emperador Germánico), born 1189; died 21 Junio 1208; married Irene Angelus Mayo 1197.

**163942. Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino,** born Abt. 1135; died Febrero 1204. He was the son of **327884. Andronicus Angelus (General Bizantino)** and **327885. Euphrosyne Castamonita**. He married **163943. Irene Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**163943. Irene Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born WFT Est. 1156-1180. She was the daughter of **327886. Andronicus I Comnenus, Emperador Bizantino** and **327887. Theodora Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino:
Isaac II ANGELUS (b. c. 1135--d. February 1204), Byzantine emperor who, although incapable of stemming administrative abuses, partly succeeded, by his defeat of the Serbians in 1190, in retrieving imperial fortunes in the Balkans.

In September 1185 Isaac was unexpectedly proclaimed emperor by the Constantinople mob that murdered his cousin, the emperor Andronicus I Comnenus. His reign was inaugurated by the decisive victory of his general Alexius Branas over the Normans, who, after invading the empire and sacking Thessalonica (1185), were then driven off Greek soil, except for the islands of Cephalonia and Zacynthus (modern Zante). Isaac was unsuccessful, however, in recovering Cyprus from the rebel Isaac Comnenus, who set himself up as an independent ruler of that island in 1185. Isaac II failed to crush the revolt of the Bulgarians and Walachians that broke out toward the end of that year, even though he led expeditions against them in 1186-87. In 1187 he was forced to recognize the second Bulgarian empire.

In 1189 the Byzantine ruler was confronted with the Third Crusade, which, led by German emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, was passing through Byzantine territory. Isaac tried to protect himself by concluding a treaty with Saladin, the sultan of Egypt, but he was soon forced to assist Frederick; he concluded the Treaty of Adrianople with him in February 1190, and in the following month Frederick's forces were transported across the Hellespont to Asia Minor.

Free to turn his attention to the Balkans, Isaac restored Byzantine prestige by defeating Stephen Nemanja of Serbia (1190). With Hungarian help he planned an expedition against the Bulgarians, assembling a Byzantine army for this purpose near the city of Cypsela in the spring of 1195. On April 8, however, he was suddenly overthrown by his brother, who imprisoned and blinded him and assumed the throne as Emperor Alexius III.

In 1201 Isaac's son Alexius made his way to Germany, where he succeeded in bringing about the diversion of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople in order to restore his father to power. In July 1203 the crusaders captured the city, and on August 1, Isaac, after eight years' imprisonment, was crowned co-emperor with Alexius, who assumed the title Alexius IV. Friction between the crusaders and the townspeople of Constantinople, however, led to a revolution in January 1204; the
co-emperors were dethroned, Alexius IV was assassinated on Feb. 8, 1204, and Isaac died several days later.

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Child of Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino and Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

81971 i. Irene Angelus, born Abt. 1170; died 1208; married Felipe de Suabia (Emperador Germánico) Mayo 1197.

**163944. Thomas I Of Savoy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born 20 Marzo 1177 in CARBONIERRES, SAVOY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1 Marzo 1233 in AOSTA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **327888. Humbert III Of Savoy** and **327889. Beatrix Of Macon**. He married **163945. Margaret Of Geneva** Mayo 1195 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**163945. Margaret Of Geneva** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1175 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 8 Abril 1257 in PIERRE CHATEL, HAUTECOMBE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **327890. William I, Count Of Geneva** and **327891. Beatrice De Faucigny**.

More About Thomas I Of Savoy:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thomas I Of Savoy and Margaret Of Geneva is:

81972 i. Amadeus IV Of Savoy, born Abt. 1197; died 13 Julio 1253; married Anna Of Burgundy 1223.

**163946. Hugues III, Duke Of Burgundy** (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1166 (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He married **163947. Beatrix, Princess Of Viennois**.

**163947. Beatrix, Princess Of Viennois** (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1170 (Source: Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

Child of Hugues III, Duke Of Burgundy and Beatrix, Princess Of Viennois is:

81973 i. Anna Of Burgundy, born 1192; died 1243; married Amadeus IV Of Savoy 1223.

**163962. Carlos II el Cojo de Anjou (Rey de Nipoles),** born 1248; died 5 Mayo 1309 in Nipoles. He was the son of **327924. Carlos I de Anjou (Rey de Sicilia)** and **327925. Beatriz de la Provenza (Reina de Sicilia)**. He married **163963. Marka (Princesa de Hungrka)**.

**163963. Marka (Princesa de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1255; died 1323. She was the daughter of **327926. Estéban V (Rey de Hungrka)** and **327927. Elizabeth de Kumans**.

Notes for Carlos II el Cojo de Anjou (Rey de Nipoles):
Carlos II. I248- 1309. Rey de Nipoles desde 1285 a 1309, disfrutando de la protección papal durante su reinado. Hijo de un rey de las Dos Sicilias que intentó reconquistar Sicilia infructuosamente

Charles II byname CHARLES OF ANJOU, or CHARLES THE LAME, Italian CARLO D'ANGIN, or CARLO LO ZOPPO (b. c. 1254--d. May 5, 1309, Naples), king of Naples and ruler of numerous other territories, who concluded the war to regain Sicily started by his father, Charles I. By making astute alliances and treaties, he greatly enlarged his dominions.

Named prince of Salerno (1269) by his father and married by him to Maria, daughter of the king of Hungary (1270), Charles was engaged in acquiring more lands and titles when his father lost Sicily to the Aragonese (1282). When Charles I initiated his ill-fated campaign to regain Sicily, Charles of Salerno was in charge of Naples during his father's absence. In 1284, he was lured out of the port of Naples by the enemy's admiral, Ruggiero di Lauria, and was captured.

Charles I died (1285) during his son's imprisonment, and it was not until 1288 that Charles II was able to arrange his release, using Edward I of England and Pope Nicholas IV as intermediaries. Charles promised to give up his claim to Sicily, but, once released, the Pope absolved him from his promise and the war for Sicily continued. It was resolved by the Peace of Caltabellotta (1302), under which Charles agreed to give up his claim to Sicily during the lifetime of Frederick III of Aragon (ruled Sicily 1296-1337).

Thenceforth Charles carefully built up an extremely complex set of alliances, usually by arranging the marriages of his children. In that way he increased or extended his control over Piedmont, Provence, Hungary, Athens, and Albania, among other territories.

Charles was considered an extremely pious man, closely allied with the church. Ruling over an enlightened court, he eliminated many of his father's harsh measures. He is also noted for making Naples into something of a European capital by fostering trade and the arts, patronizing the university, and building monasteries and churches.

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Child of Carlos (Rey de Nipoles) and Marka (Princesa de Hungrka) is:

81981 i. Blanca de Anjou (Reina de Aragón), born Abt. 1270; married Jaime II El Justo (Rey de Aragón).

*Generation No. 19*

**327680. Rodrigo Nsnez de Guzmin,** born Abt. 1035 in Espana; died 1086 in Batalla de Sacralkas. He was the son of **655360. Nuno Rodrkguez (Conde de Amaya)** and **655361. Ximena de León**. He married **327681. Elvira Nsnez**.

**327681. Elvira Nsnez,** born Abt. 1040 in Espana. She was the daughter of **655362. DiegoNsnez, conde**.

Notes for Rodrigo Nsnez de Guzmin:
D. Rodrigo Nunez de Guzmin, que casó con Dona Elvira, hija del conde D. Diego Nunez, murió en 1086, en la batalla de Sacralkas.

Child of Rodrigo Nsnez de Guzmin and Elvira Nsnez is:

163840 i. Alvar Núñez Ruiz, born Abt. 1070 in España; married Elvira Manzanedo.

**327682. Gonzalo Gómez,** born Abt. 1060 in Espana.

Child of Gonzalo Gómez is:

163841 i. Elvira Manzanedo, born Abt. 1080 in España; died in España; married Alvar Núñez Ruiz.

**327684. Nuno Gonzilez de Lara,** born Abt. 1015. He was the son of **655368. Gonzalo Nsnez Minaya** and **655369. Teresa (o Gontroda) Gonzilez de Maya**. He married **327685. Hermesenda (o Munia) Gonzilez de Maya**.

**327685. Hermesenda (o Munia) Gonzilez de Maya,** born Abt. 1015. She was the daughter of **655370. Fernco Alves Da Maya** and **655371. Guiomar De Si**.

More About Nuno Gonzilez de Lara:
Fact 3: Gobernador de Asturias, Lara y Mena
Fact 4: Lamado "el cuervo de Andalucka"
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Senor de la Casa de Lara,

Child of Nuno Gonzilez de Lara and Hermesenda Gonzilez de Maya is:

163842 i. Gonzalo Núñez (Conde de Lara), born Abt. 1045 in Castilla, España; died in España; married Goda González Salvadores.

**327696. Raimundo Conde de Borgona,** born Abt. 1085 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **655392. Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgona** and **655393. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy**. He married **327697. Urraca (Reina de Castilla)** Abt. 1095.

**327697. Urraca (Reina de Castilla),** born 1079 in Espana; died 8 Marzo 1126 in Saldana, Castilla, Espana. She was the daughter of **655394. Alfonso**

**VI (Rey de León y Castilla)** and **655395. Constanza de Borgona (Reina de León y Castilla)**.

Notes for Urraca (Reina de Castilla):
Urraca (b. 1077-81--d. March 8, 1126, Saldana, Castile [Spain]), queen of Leon and Castile from 1109 to 1126, daughter of Alfonso VI.

Urraca became her father's heiress when her brother, Sancho, was killed at Uclés (1108). She was the widow of Count Raymond of Burgundy, by whom she had had one son, Alfonso Ramkrez (born 1104), the future Alfonso VII. To counterbalance--it was hoped--the dangers of a female succession during the Almoravid crisis, Urraca's marriage to her second cousin, Alfonso I of Aragon, was arranged (1109). This marriage, instead of producing political stability in Urraca's kingdom, led to years of anarchy. Urraca and her husband, according to the marriage settlement, became corulers in each other's lands, and Alfonso thereupon put Aragonese garrisons into many Leonese and Castilian cities. The notion of an Aragonese-Castilian political union was, however,
premature, and although Urraca's municipalities tended to accept the Aragonese king, the magnates were hostile. Civil war broke out and continued for years, many supporting the claims of the child Alfonso Ramkrez to the throne. Matters were further complicated by the temperamental incompatibility of Urraca and her husband, who soon quarreled. Pope Paschal II, moreover, declared their marriage canonically invalid. They finally separated in 1114, though the Aragonese king continued for some years thereafter to keep his garrisons in Castile and to use the royal title.

Struggles also continued between nobles and municipalities, between rival bands of magnates, between the archbishops of Santiago and Toledo, and between the former, the bishop Diego Gelmkrez, and Urraca herself. Alfonso Ramkrez was crowned by Gelmkrez in 1111, and his reign in Galicia began effectively--despite Urraca's intermittent but active opposition--in 1116. Urraca's death in 1126 ended a disastrous episode in the medieval political history of Christian Spain.

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> (n. 1080-Saldana, 1126). Reina de León y de Castilla hija de Alfonso VI. Casó con Raimundo de Borgona, caballero francés, y al enviudar contrajo segundas nupcias con Alfonso I el Batallador, rey de Aragón. Para defender su reino tuvo que luchar contra su esposo, quien finalmente la repudió (1114). Al morir le sucedió, con el nombre de Alfonso VII, el hijo que tuvo en su primer matrimonio.

Child of Raimundo Borgona and Urraca (Reina de Castilla) is:

163848 i. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León), born 1104 in España; died 21 Agosto 1157 in Fresneda, España; married (1) Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla); met (2) Sancha Fernández de Castro; married (3) Richilde, Of Poland.

**327698. Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona),** born 11 Noviembre 1082 in Rodez; died 1131 in Barcelona. He was the son of **655396. Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona)** and **655397. Matilde de Calabria**. He married **327699. Marka Sol Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar** Abt. 1106.

**327699. Marka Sol Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar,** born Abt. 1080 in Espana; died Abt. 1111 in Espana. She was the daughter of **655398. Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR)** and **655399. Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid)**.

Notes for Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona):
(Rodez, 1082-Barcelona, 1131). Hijo de Ramón II, llamado el Grande, que rigió el condado desde 1096 a 1131. Casó en primeras nupcias con una hija del Cid Campeador y mis tarde con la hija de los condes de Provenza, con cuyo matrimonio incorporó este territorio a sus dominios. Luchó contra los moros, a los que venció en las Baleares y les arrebató las ciudades de Lérida y Tortosa. ENCICLOPEDIA CAMPUS

Ramon Berenguer III, byname RAMON BERENGUER THE GREAT, Catalan RAMON BERENGUER EL GRAN (b. 1082--d. 1131, Barcelona [Spain]), count of Barcelona during whose reign, (1097-1131) independent Catalonia reached the summit of its historical greatness, spreading its ships over the western Mediterranean and acquiring new lands from the southern Pyrennees to Provence. He was also known as Ramon Berenguer I of Provence.

The Cid's daughter, Marka Sol, married Ramón Berenguer III.

The son of Ramon Berenguer II, he took the throne on the departure of his uncle, Berenguer Ramon II, on crusade and spent his early years fighting off Almoravid Muslims, whose armies approached the very walls of Barcelona. Thereafter, his expansionist campaigns began. In 1111 he conquered the county of Besals and, by his marriage to Douce (or Dolea) of Provence in 1112, acquired the county of Provence. In the years 1114-15 he undertook, with the Pisans, a joint expedition against the Balearic Islands, liberating thousands of Christian slaves and destroying the Moors' piratical bases. Commerce thereafter flourished between Barcelona, Marseille, Genoa, and Pisa. The following year (1116) he sailed to Rome in an attempt to gain aid from the Italian states and to acquire a license from the Pope for his crusade in Spain, but the visit was largely unsuccessful. In 1117 he inherited the old county of Cerdana in the Pyrenees.

On his death, Provence went to his younger son, Berenguer Ramon (as Berenguer Ramon I of Provence, reigning 1131-44); and the rest of the lands, the most important ones, went to the elderson, Ramon Berenguer IV.

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Notes for Marka Sol Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar:

The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, Marka, married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

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Llimalas el poeta dona Elvira y dona Sol , y con estos nombres han pasado a la inmortalidad literaria. Pero los nombres históricos de las hijas del Cid fueron el de Cristina y Marka Rodrkguez. Como era costumbre que las mujeres usasen nombres dobles, prefirió el juglar usar el segundo, que las diferencia del primero usado en los documentos de la época.

POEMA DE MIO CID Ckrculo de Lectores Pg 345

Marka, contrajo matrimonio con Ramón Berenguer III de Barcelona. Se ha sugerido, aunque de modo poco convincente, que habka casado en primeras nupcias con el infante Pedro, hijo de Pedro I de Aragón, que falleció tras una larga enfermedad en 1102 o 1103.) Este matrimonio pretendka apaciguar la hostilidad catalana, manifestada hacka poco tiempo en Oropesa en el ano 1098.

EL CID, Richard Fletcher Pg 189

More About Marka Sol Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar:
Hechos: Hija del Cid Campeador

Child of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Marka Dkaz de Vivar is:

163849 i. Berenguela de Berenguer (Reina de Castilla), born 1108 in Barcelona; died 1149 in España; married Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León).

**327700. Enrique de Borgona,** born Bet. 1069 - 1070; died 11 Noviembre 1112. He was the son of **655400. Enrique de Borgona-Ducal** and **655401. Sibila**. He married **327701. Teresa de Portugal** 1093.

**327701. Teresa de Portugal** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born 1070 (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died 1130 (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **655394. Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla)** and **655403. Princess Of Denia Zaida**.

More About Enrique de Borgona:
Fuente: NBC 38

Children of Enrique Borgona and Teresa de Portugal are:

163850 i. Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal), born 1109 in Guimaraes, Portugal; died 1185 in Coimbra, Portugal; married Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal) Abt. 1145.

ii. Urraca de Portugal, born Abt. 1109 in Portugal; married Bermudo Pérez de Trava; born Abt. 1109 in España; died in España.

More About Bermudo Pérez de Trava:
Fuente: NBC 38
Hechos: Ricohombre, conde de Trastamara.

**327702. Amadeo III Conde de Saboya,** born Abt. 1092; died 30 Agosto 1148. He was the son of **655404. HumbertII, Count Of Maurienne** and **655405. Guisela de Borgona-Condal**. He married **327703. Mafalda de Albón** Bet. 1130 - 1134.

**327703. Mafalda de Albón,** born Abt. 1097. She was the daughter of **655406. Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble** and **655407. Matilde de Inglaterra**.

Notes for Amadeo III Conde de Saboya:
Amadeo III, nacido hacia 1092, muerto el 30 de agosto de 1148, conde de Saboya (1103-1148), casado con Mafalda de Albón, que llevó ese nombre a los Saboya.

NBC 46

More About Amadeo III Conde de Saboya:
Fuente: NBC 46

Children of Amadeo III Conde de Saboya and Mafalda de Albón are:

163851 i. Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal), born Abt. 1135; married Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal) Abt. 1145.

ii. Humbert III Of Savoy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born 1 Agosto 1136 in SAVOY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 4 Marzo 1189 in CYPRUS (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Beatrix Of Macon Abt. 1175 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1146 in VIENNE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 8 Abril 1230 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**327706. Garcka IV (ó V) El Restaurador (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 1100; died 21 Noviembre 1150 in Lorca, Navarra, Espana. He was the son of **655412. Ramiro Sinchez, conde de Monzón** and **655413. Cristina Elvira Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar**. He married **327707. Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra** Abt. 1130.

**327707. Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra,** born Abt. 1104; died 20 Mayo 1141. She was the daughter of **655414. Gilberto de L'Aigle** and **655415. Juliana de Perche**.

Notes for Garcka IV (ó V) El Restaurador (Rey de Navarra):
Garcka IV (or V), byname GARCKA THE RESTORER, Spanish GARCKA EL RESTAURADOR (d. Nov. 21, 1150, Lorca, Navarre [Spain]), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 1134 to 1150, son of El Cid's daughter Cristina and Ramiro Sinchez, lord of Monzón.

When Alfonso I of Aragon and Navarre died in 1134 and the Aragonese proclaimed the succession for his brother Ramiro II, the Navarrese rebelled and restored their own ancient line in the person of Garcka Ramirez. Garcka IV broke the union of Aragon and Navarre by declaring himself a vassal of Alfonso VII of Castile, "emperor" of Spain, but a year later he broke with Castile and allied himself with the Portuguese against Castile and Aragon. After Ramiro's abdication (1137), there ensued a period of warfare and intrigue among the kingdoms of Spain, ending in 1149. In spite of these wars Garcka IV collaborated with Alfonso VII against the Muslim Almohads and took part in the conquest of Almeria (1147). On his death, he was succeeded by his son Sancho VI.

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More About Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra:
Fuente: NBC 41

Children of Garcka (Rey de Navarra) and Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra are:

i. Sancho VI El Sabio (Rey de Navarra), born 1150 in Navarra; died 27 Junio 1194 in España; married Sancha de Castilla (Reina de Navarra); born Abt. 1145 in España; died in España.

Notes for Sancho VI El Sabio (Rey de Navarra):
Sancho Vl. 1150-1194. Rey de Navarra, hijo de García Ramírez. Peleó contra Castilla y Aragón hasta su matrimonio con Sancha, la hija de Alfonso VII, rey de Castilla. con lo que obtuvo la paz

con esas naciones. Repobló varias ciudades y se le conoce como "Sancho el Sabio".

Sancho VI, byname SANCHO THE WISE, Spanish SANCHO EL SABIO (d. June 27, 1194), king of Navarre (Pamplona) from 1150 and son of García IV (or V) the Restorer.

Sancho was the first to be called king of Navarre; previous kings were known as kings of Pamplona. In 1151 Castile and Aragon signed at Tudillén a treaty for the partition of Navarre. By skilled diplomacy Sancho avoided the destruction of his kingdom, accepting Alfonso VII of Castile as his overlord and marrying Alfonso's daughter. He himself intervened in Castilian affairs during the minority (1158-70) of Alfonso VIII. In 1176 both countries submitted their longstanding territorial disputes to Henry II of England as arbiter, who assigned Rioja to Castile. Sancho accepted this decision. He was a legislator of importance, conceding many municipal fueros (charters) and protecting Jews and immigrants (francos) from the north.

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163853ii. Blanca de Navarra (Reina de Castilla), born Abt. 1140 in Navarra, España; died in España; married Sancho III el Deseado (Rey de Castilla).

**327708. Geoffrey IV Plantagenet,** born 24 Agosto 1113 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 7 Septiembre 1150 in LE MANS, FRANCIA (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **655416. V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou** and **655417. Eremburge, Countess Of Maine**. He married **327709. Matilda de Inglaterra** 22 Mayo 1127.

**327709. Matilda de Inglaterra,** born 1103 in LONDRES, INGLATERRA; died 10 Septiembre 1169 in ROUEN, FRANCIA. She was the daughter of **655418. I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135)** and **655419. Matilde de Escocia**.

Notes for Geoffrey IV Plantagenet:
Geoffrey IV, also called GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, byname GEOFFREY THE FAIR, French GEOFFROI PLANTAGENET, or GEOFFROI LE BEL (b. Aug. 24, 1113--d. Sept. 7, 1151, Le Mans, Maine [France]), count of Anjou (1131-51), Maine, and Touraine and ancestor of the Plantagenet kings of England through his marriage, in June 1128, to Matilda (q.v.), daughter of Henry I of England. On Henry's death (1135), Geoffrey claimed the duchy of Normandy; he finally conquered it in 1144 and ruled there as duke until he gave it to his son Henry (later King Henry II of England) in 1150.

Geoffrey was popular with the Normans, but he had to suppress a rebellion of malcontent Angevin nobles. After a short war with Louis VII of France, Geoffrey signed a treaty (August 1151) by which he surrendered the whole of Norman Vexin (the border area between Normandy and Ile-de-France) to Louis.

BRITANICA

Child of Geoffrey IV Plantagenet and Matilda de Inglaterra is:

163854 i. Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra), born 5 Marzo 1133 in Le Mans, Francia; died 6 Julio 1189 in Tours, Francia; married Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra).

**327710. William X, Of Aquitane,** born 1099 in Toulose, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 9 Abril 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, Espana (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **655420. William IX Duke Of Aquitaine** and **655421. Maud(philippe) De Toulouse**. He married **327711. Alienor, Of Chatellerault** WFT Est. 1113-1134 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**327711. Alienor, Of Chatellerault,** born Abt. 1105 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1125-1195 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **655422. Aimery I De Chastellerault** and **655423. Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard**.

Notes for William X, Of Aquitane:
William X (b. 1099, Toulouse, Fr.--d. April 9, 1137, Santiago de Compostela, Spain), duke of Aquitaine and of Gascony (1127-37), son of William IX.

In 1131 he recognized the antipope Anaclet and supported him until 1134. In 1136 he ravaged Normandy. The following year he went on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in Galicia, where he died. His daughter, Eleanor of Aquitaine, inherited all his lands and, first, through her marriage to Louis VII of France, united Aquitaine with the Capetian line and, then, through her marriage to Duke Henry of Normandy (the future Henry II of England) united Aquitaine to the
Plantagenet line.

BRITANICA

Child of William X, Of Aquitane and Alienor is:

163855 i. Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra), born 1122; died 31 Marzo 1204 in FONTEVRAULT ANJOU FRANCE; married (1) Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra); married (2) Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia).

**327812. Pedro II (Rey de Aragón y Cataluna),** born 1174; died 12 Septiembre 1213 in Muret, Francia. He was the son of **655624. Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón)** and **655625. Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile**. He married **327813. Marka de Montpelier (Reina de Aragón y Cataluna** 1204.

**327813. Marka de Montpelier (Reina de Aragón y Cataluna,** born Abt. 1180. She was the daughter of **655626. Pedro de Montpelier** and **655627. Eudoxia (Princesa de Bizantina)**.

Notes for Pedro II (Rey de Aragón y Cataluna):
Pedro II (? - 1213 luchó con heroksmo en la batalla de las Navas de Tolosa en 1212, donde se detuvo el avance musulmin en Europa. Interesado en la literatura, reinó de 1196 a 1213.

Peter II, byname PETER THE CATHOLIC, Spanish PEDRO EL CATÓLICO (b. 1174--d. Sept. 12, 1213, Muret, Fr.), king of Aragon from 1196 to 1213, the eldest son and successor of Alfonso II.

Peter married (1204) Mary, lady of Montpellier, and thus greatly extended Aragonese power in southern France. Despite the violent objections of his subjects, he had himself crowned by Pope Innocent III in Rome and declared his kingdom a feudatory of the Holy See (1204). Peter, with other Spanish kings, took a prominent part in the victory over the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa (July 16, 1212); but he then went to support his brother-in-law Raymond VI of Toulouse against the crusader Simon de Montfort in Languedoc. There he was killed in the Battle of Muret. His son James I succeeded him.

BRITANICA

Child of Pedro (Rey de Aragón y Cataluna) and Marka (Reina de Aragón y Cataluna is:

163906 i. Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón), born 2 Febrero 1208 in Montpellier, Francia; died 27 Julio 1276 in Valencia, España; married Yolanda de Hungría (Reina de Aragón).

**327814. Andrés II (Rey de Hungrka),** born 1175; died 26 Octubre 1235. He was the son of **655628. Bela III (Rey de Hungrka)** and **655629. Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungrka**. He married **327815. Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungrka)**.

**327815. Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1175 in Constantinopla. She was the daughter of **655630. Pierre De Courtenay I** and **655631. Elizabeth De Courtenay**.

Notes for Andrés II (Rey de Hungrka):
Andrew II, Hungarian ENDRE, or ANDRAS (b. 1175--d. Oct. 26, 1235), king of Hungary (1205-35) whose reign was marked by controversy with barons and

the great feudatories and by the issuance of the Golden Bull of 1222 (q.v.), which has been called the Hungarian Magna Carta.

Son of Béla III, Andrew succeeded Liszló III, his elder brother's son, on the throne in 1205. Powerful landed interests forced Andrew to spend royal funds so recklessly that the crown was soon impoverished and dependent on the feudatories, who soon reduced Hungary to a state of near anarchy. Objecting to the prodigality of the German followers of Andrew's first wife, Gertrude of Meran, rebellious nobles murdered her in 1213. Four years later, with an army of
15,000 men, Andrew set off on an ill-fated Crusade to the Holy Land. After his return the barons forced him to agree to the Golden Bull, which became an important source of the Hungarian constitution. It limited royal rights and prerogatives, confirmed basic rights of smallholders and nobles, guaranteed justice for all, and promised to improve the coinage. Under it, nobles had the right to resist by force any royal decree.

During Andrew's reign the Teutonic Knights, who had occupied parts of Transylvania for 14 years, came into conflict with both royal and ecclesiastical authority, and the order was expelled from Hungary in 1225. Andrew's daughter by Gertrude was canonized as St. Elizabeth of Hungary.

BRITANICA

Children of Andrés (Rey de Hungrka) and Gertrudis (Reina de Hungrka) are:

163907 i. Yolanda de Hungría (Reina de Aragón), born Abt. 1210; married Jaime I El Conquistador (Rey de Aragón).

ii. Bela IV (Rey de Hungría), born 1206; died 1270; married María (Reina de Hungría); born Abt. 1220.

Notes for Bela IV (Rey de Hungría):
Béla IV (b. 1206--d. May 3, 1270), king of Hungary (1235-70) during whose reign the Mongol invasions left three-quarters of Hungary in ruins. He was the son of Andrew II.

Routed on the banks of the Sajó River in 1241 by Mongols under Batu Khan, Béla fled to Dalmatia, and for a year the kingdom of Hungary did not exist. So nearly complete was the country's destruction that Hungarians, when referring to total calamity, use the word tatárjárás,meaning Tatar invasion.

When the Mongols withdrew because of dynastic troubles, Béla began to reconstruct his realm, a task that occupied the rest of his reign. Particularly difficult was the recovery of western portions of the kingdom seized by Frederick of Austria as the price of the aid he promised against the Mongols but never delivered. Béla defeated Frederick, who died in the battle near the Leitha River on June 15, 1246. Three years earlier Béla had been forced to cede Zadar to Venice, but he retained Split and other Dalmatian

provinces. Because of his policy of religious toleration in Bosnia, that provinceremained quiet for years.

Béla fought wars with the new Serbian kingdom, founded by the Nemanja dynasty, and was frequently in conflict with Otakar II over Styria, which ultimately fell to the Bohemians. Béla turned back a second Mongol invasion of Hungary, in 1261, and he resisted the Premyslid dynasty, which had constructed a new Bohemian empire, absorbing territories of the Austrian Babenbergs and threatening Hungary itself. Béla had two sons and seven daughters by his consort, Maria, daughter of the Byzantine emperor of Nicaea, Theodore II Lascaris. Of these children, St. Margaret of Hungary became the best known.

BRITANICA

**327824. Sancho I (Rey de Portugal),** born 1154 in Coimbra, Portugal; died 26 Marzo 1211. He was the son of **163850. Alfonso I el Conquistador (Rey de Portugal)** and **163851. Mafalda de Saboya (Reina de Portugal)**. He married **327825. Dulce de Berenguer (Reina de Portugal)**.

**327825. Dulce de Berenguer (Reina de Portugal),** born Abt. 1160. She was the daughter of **655650. Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona)** and **655651. Petronila (Reina de Aragón)**.

Notes for Sancho I (Rey de Portugal):
Sancho I de Portugal (1154 - 1211). Nació en Coimbra. Esposo de Dulce, la hija de Ramón Berenguer IV. Enemigo de los moros a quienes combatió. Construyó caminos y edificó ciudades, siendo un benefactor de las clases pobres y gran organizador de la economka. Mantuvo a la Iglesia ocupada en asuntos espirituales. Considerado un notable gobernante, se le conoce como "el constructor".

Sancho I, byname SANCHO THE FOUNDER, or THE POPULATOR, Portuguese SANCHO O FUNADOR, or O POVOADOR (b. 1154, Coimbra, Port.--d. March 26, 1211), second king of Portugal (1185-1211), son of Afonso I.

Sancho's reign was marked by a resettlement of the depopulated areas of his country, by the establishment of new towns, and by the rebuilding of frontier strongholds and castles. To facilitate his plans, he encouraged foreign settlers and enlisted bishops, religious orders, and nobles in his colonization projects, granting vast territories to the military orders (the Hospitalers, the Templars, the Orders of Calatrava and Santiago). After an invasion by the Almohad prince Abu Yusuf Ya'qub al- Mansur, Sancho used the help of a passing crusader fleet to capture Silves from the Moors (1189), but lost it (1191) and other lands south of the Tagus River when al-Mansur again attacked. Sancho quarreled both with his bishops and with Rome over the payment of tribute.

BRITANICA

Children of Sancho (Rey de Portugal) and Dulce (Reina de Portugal) are:

163912 i. Alfonso II El Gordo (Rey de Portugal), born 1185; died 1223; married Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Portugal).

ii. Teresa de Portugal, born Abt. 1175; married Alfonso IX (Rey de León); born 1171 in Zamora, León; died 24 Septiembre 1230 in Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia.

Notes for Alfonso IX (Rey de León):
Alfonso lX (1171 - 1230) rey entre 1188 y 1230.
Hijo de Fernando Il y de Urraca de Portugal, accedió al trono bajo regencia de la castellana Urraca López. que deseah.l la corona para su hijo Sancho. Enfrentado con Castilla, se apoyo en los portugueses. y casó con Teresa de Portugal, de quien se separó más tarde. De ella nacieron Dulce y Sancha. Tuvo de su segunda esposa. Berenguela de Castilla a Fernando, que heredó ambos reinos, Alfonso fue el último rey privativo de León. Tuvo once hijos hastardos.

En medio de sus guerras con Castilla encontró tiempo para su mayor hazaña como gobernante: la fundación de la Universidad de Salamanca, la más famosa institución de estudios del mundo hispano.

Alfonso IX (b. 1171, Zamora, Leon--d. Sept. 24, 1230, Villanueva de Sarria, Galicia), king of Leon from 1188 to 1230, son of Ferdinand II of Leon and cousin of Alfonso VIII of Castile (next to whom he is numbered as a junior member of the family). A forceful personality, Alfonso IX was determined to recover Leonese territory lost to Castile; and, despite the fact that he had done homage to Alfonso VIII, he did not hesitate to ally himself with the Almohads to further this end. As
a result, his kingdom was placed under papal interdiction, and he was finally compelled to marry the Castilian king's eldest daughter. He refused, however, to join his father-in-law in the crusade against the Almohads in 1212 unless the lost lands were first restored by Castile. This was not done and the Leonese army was, therefore, absent from Las Navas de Tolosa. Nevertheless, operating on his own, Alfonso IX won important victories beyond the southern frontiers of Leon, taking Cáceres (1227) and Mérida and Badajoz (1230) from the Almohads. These victories opened the road for a future reconquest of Seville.

BRITANICA

Alfonso IX (1166?-1230), king of León (1188-1230). In 1197 he married Berengaria, daughter of his first cousin King Alfonso VIII of Castile and granddaughter of King Henry II of England. Pope Innocent III annulled the marriage in 1214 because of the family relationship of Alfonso and Berengaria. Alfonso founded the

University of Salamanca and captured Cáceres, Badajoz, and Mérida from the Muslim Almohads.

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**327836. Federico II (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 26 Diciembre 1194 in Lesli, Italia; died 1250. He was the son of **655672. Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **655673. Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**. He married **327837. Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra)**.

**327837. Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra),** born 1214 in Angouleme, Charente, Francia; died 1241. She was the daughter of **655674. John, King Of England** and **655675. Isabella Of Anguleme**.

Notes for Federico II (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Frederick II (b. Dec. 26, 1194, Jesi, Ancona, Papal States--d. Dec. 13, 1250, Castel Fiorentino, Apulia, Kingdom of Sicily), king of Sicily (1197-1250), duke of Swabia (as Frederick VI, 1228-35), German king (1212-50), and Holy Roman emperor (1220-50). A Hohenstaufen and grandson of Frederick I Barbarossa, he pursued his dynasty's imperial policies against the papacy and the Italian city states; and he also joined in the Sixth Crusade (1228-29), conquering several areas of the Holy Land and crowning himself king of Jerusalem (reigning 1229-43).

Early years.

In 1196, Frederick, at the age of two, was elected king by the German princes at Frankfort. His father, however, failed in his attempt to gain the princes' support to make Frederick's succession hereditary. Just before embarking on a crusade to the Holy Land, Emperor Henry died in September 1197 after a brief illness, only 32 years old. Though the medieval Roman Empire was at the height of its strength, the Emperor's death brought it close to dissolution.

After the death of her husband, Empress Constance had young Frederick brought to Sicily, where in May 1198 he was crowned king of Sicily. Before her death later that year, Constance loosened the bonds that joined Sicily to the empire and to Germany by appointing Pope Innocent III her son's guardian as well as regent of the Kingdom of Sicily, which was already under papal suzerainty. In Germany two rival kings were elected, Frederick's uncle Philip of Swabia
and Otto of Brunswick, as Otto IV.

Even the Pope, however, did not succeed in protecting Sicily from many years of anarchy. German and papal captains, local barons, and Sicilian Saracens, as well as the cities of Genoa and Pisa, fought for mastery of the country. The situation was not stabilized until the imperial chancellor conquered Palermo in November 1206 and governed in Frederick's name. In December 1208 Frederick, then 14, was declared of age.

In 1209 he married the much older Constance of Aragon, who brought him an urgently needed troop of knights with whose help he gained control of Sicily, defeated a conspiracy of the barons, and was partially successful in regaining the crown properties that had been lost during his minority. At this time his relations with the Pope began to show signs of strain.

Frederick's Sicilian efforts were seriously endangered when at the end of 1210 Otto IV invaded the realm on the mainland and in 1211 even threatened Sicily itself. Otto withdrew, however, when in September 1211 a number of German princes deposed him and elected Frederick king.

Before leaving for Germany in March 1212, Frederick had his one-year-old son Henry VII crowned king of Sicily and granted various privileges to the Holy See. Having rapidly conquered south Germany, where he met almost no opposition, Frederick was elected once again king of Germany by a large majority of princes at Frankfurt in December 1212 and crowned a few days later. In the same year he concluded an alliance with France against Otto, who was decisively defeated at the Battle of Bouvines in July 1214.

Consolidation of the empire.

In April 1220 Frederick's nine-year-old son Henry VII was elected king by the German princes, thus negating Frederick's promise to Pope Innocent that he would relinquish control of Sicily in favour of Henry, for it meant that Sicily and Germany would eventually be united under one ruler. Although Frederick sought to exonerate himself with Pope Honorius III by claiming that the election had been held without his knowledge, he had to pay for it by surrendering extensive royal prerogatives to the German ecclesiastical princes.

Crowned emperor by the Pope in St. Peter's Church, in Rome, on Nov. 22, 1220, Frederick confirmed on the same day the legal separation of the empire from the Kingdom of Sicily while continuing the existing personal union. In addition, he granted important privileges to the Italian ecclesiastics and issued laws against heretics, and it seemed indeed that harmony had been reestablished between the Emperor and the Pope for some years to come. Frederick spent the
following years consolidating his rule in Sicily. He broke the resistance of the barons to revocation of certain of their privileges and defeated the rebellious Saracens (1222-24), whom he later resettled in Apulia where they became his most faithful subjects, providing him with a loyal bodyguard immune against papal influence.

In addition to erecting a chain of castles and border fortifications, he had enlarged the harbours of his kingdom and established a navy and a fleet of merchant vessels. He instituted measures designed to bring trade under state control and make the manufacture of certain products the monopoly of the state. Finally, he created a civil service for which candidates were trained at the first European state university, in Naples, which he himself founded in 1224.

Years as a crusader.

In the meantime, the Pope was reminding the Emperor of the crusading vows he had taken at his coronations in 1212 and 1220. Frederick, however, was inclined to postpone such a venture until the Italian problems had been resolved. He claimed the Kingdom of Jerusalem for himself through his marriage to Isabella (Yolande) of Brienne, the heiress of the titular king of Jerusalem, who had become his wife in 1225 after Constance had died in 1222. Before embarking for the Holy Land, Frederick convened an imperial diet for Easter 1226 in Cremona, in northern Italy, in order to reinforce certain imperial rights in Italy and to prepare for the crusade. The cities of Lombardy, however, reconstituted themselves, under the leadership of Milan, as the Lombard League, and not only sabotaged the diet at Cremona but effectively opposed rederick's reorganization of northern Italy.

In September 1227, when Frederick was at last ready to embark from Brindisi for the Holy Land,an epidemic broke out among the crusaders. The new pope, Gregory IX, a passionate man who belonged to the intellectual world of Francis of Assisi--his personal friend whom he canonized as early as 1228--brushed aside Frederick's justification and excommunicated him for his failure to carry out the crusade.

In June 1228, ignoring the excommunication, Frederick set sail from Brindisi. In the Holy Land, following complex negotiations, he obtained Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth from the Sultan al- Kamil of Egypt. It was certainly the impact of Frederick's personality on the Arab world, and not armed might, that made this treaty possible. On March 18, 1229, the excommunicated emperor crowned himself king of Jerusalem in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This was the high point as well as the turning point of Frederick's conception of sovereignty. Eschatological prophecies concerning his rule were now made, and the Emperor considered himself to be a messiah, a new David. His entry into Jerusalem was compared with that of Christ on Palm Sunday, and, indeed, in a
manifesto the Emperor, too, compared himself to Christ.

In the meantime, however, papal troops had penetrated into the Kingdom of Sicily. Frederick returned at once and reconquered the lost areas but did not in turn attack the Papal States. His diplomacy was rewarded: after the Treaty of San Germano (July 1230) he was absolved from excommunication the following month at Ceprano.

In August 1231, at Melfi, the Emperor issued his new constitutions for the Kingdom of Sicily. Not since the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian in the 6th century had the administrative law of a European state been codified. Frederick's codes contained many ideas that anticipated enlightened absolutism and the centralization of the state. During the same time, however, Frederick could not prevent his son, the German king Henry VII, from making a number of
important concessions to the German princes. These concessions, confirmed by Frederick in 1232 at the diet of Cividale, strengthened the rule of the princes at the expense of the central power of the empire. These and other steps set

back the development of communal self-government in Germany and furthered the independence of the principalities. In the meantime, relations between Frederick
and Henry VII deteriorated steadily. Henry had been ruling independently in Germany since 1228, when in December 1234 he entered into an alliance with the Lombard League. This action amounted to high treason in the eyes of the Emperor. On Frederick's arrival in Germany, his son's rebellion collapsed; he died in a prison in Calabria in 1242.

His second wife having died in 1228, Frederick in July 1235 married Isabella of England. Shortly thereafter, he issued an edict of imperial peace, which also called for the appointment of a chief justice of the imperial court in order to protect the sovereign rights of the emperor from further erosion.

After some military successes in Lombardy against the Lombard League, the Emperor returned to Germany in 1236 to remove the rebellious duke Frederick of Austria and Styria from rule. In February 1237 he had his nine-year-old son Conrad IV elected king of Germany in Vienna. After several more months in Germany--it was to be his last visit--he descended into northern Italy. He defeated the Lombard League at Cortenuova, but, misjudging his strength, he rejected all Milanese peace overtures and insisted on unconditional surrender. It was a moment of grave historic importance when Frederick's hatred coloured his judgment and blocked all possibilities of a peaceful settlement.

Struggle with the papacy.

Milan and five other cities held out, and in October 1238 he had to raise the siege of Brescia. In the same year the marriage of Frederick's natural son Enzio with the Sardinian princess Adelasia and the designation of Enzio as king of Sardinia, in which the papacy claimed suzerainty, led to the final break with the Pope. Gregory IX deeply distrusted Frederick both in religious and political matters: Frederick was supposed to have jested that Moses, Christ, and Muhammad were three impostors who had themselves been hoodwinked; and in the political arena the Pope was fearful that the Papal States were about to be isolated and encircled, particularly because a pro-imperial party had been formed in Rome. Under the pretext that the Emperor intended to drive him from Rome, Gregory excommunicated Frederick for the second time on Palm Sunday, March 20, 1239. This was the beginning of the last phase of the gigantic struggle between the papacy and the empire; it ended with the death of the Emperor and the downfall of his house.

Frederick countered the excommunication with a number of important manifestos, most of them composed by Pietro della Vigna, a member of the imperial hancery, who had outstanding literary gifts. The manifesto emphasized that the cardinals were meant to participate in the leadership of the church, and Frederick even tried to evoke solidarity among the secular princes. He also, however, intensified his military activities in northern Italy. In order to finance his constantly growing need for arms, he instituted a thorough administrative reorganization of imperial Italy (among others, the formation of 10 vice regencies) and of the Kingdom of Sicily. In addition, he decreed the rigorous

surveillance of the population. In central Italy he took the offensive, occupying the March of Ancona and the Duchy of Spoleto, and in February 1240 his army marched into the Papal States and threatened Rome. At the last moment, however, the Pope won the support of the Romans.

Following the defeat of a Genoese fleet bringing delegates for a papal council to Rome, more than 100 high-ranking ecclesiastics--cardinals and bishops among them--were taken as Frederick's prisoners to Apulia. This military victory proved, however, to be a political disadvantage: it provided material for propaganda depicting Frederick as an oppressor of the church.

While still encamped before Rome, Frederick received the news of Pope Gregory's death and thereupon withdrew to Sicily. In the meantime, the Mongols had invaded Europe. They were temporarily halted in the extremely bloody Battle of Liegnitz in Silesia on April 9, 1241, but probably only the sudden death of their leader, the great khan Ögödei, prevented further Mongol advances at that time.

Celestine IV's brief pontificate was followed by a long interregnum. When in 1243 Innocent IV was elected, Frederick, at the urging of the German princes and of King Louis IX of France, opened negotiations with the new pope. Agreement between the Pope and the Emperor seemed close on the evacuation of the Papal States, when in June 1244 Innocent fled the city. In Lyon he convened a council for 1245 and in July of that year deposed the Emperor, the obstacle to
reconciliation apparently being the status of the Lombard communes.

The battle between the Emperor and the papacy then raged in full fury; on the papal side the Emperor was branded as the precursor of the anti-Christ; on the imperial side he was hailed as a messiah. The Emperor supported the contemporary demand that the church return to the poverty and saintliness of the early Christian community and again appealed to the princes of Europe to join
in a defensive league against the power-hungry prelates. Most of the princes, however, remained neutral, and, although two successive German antikings received little support, the Emperor steadily lost ground in Germany.

In May 1247 Frederick's planned journey to Lyon in order to plead his own case before the papal council was interrupted by the revolt of the strategically placed city of Parma. In the wake of this debacle much of central Italy and the Romagna was lost. The following year the Emperor was to suffer further blows of fate; Pietro della Vigna, for many years the Emperor's confidant, was accused
of treason and committed suicide in prison. In May 1249 King Enzio of Sardinia, Frederick's favourite son, was captured by the Bolognese and was kept incarcerated until his death in 1272.

The Emperor's position, both in Italy and--through the efforts of his son, Conrad IV--in Germany, was improving when he died unexpectedly in 1250. He was

buried in the cathedral of Palermo near his first wife, his parents, and his Norman grandfather.

When the news of his death was published, all Europe was deeply shaken. Doubts arose that he was really dead; false Fredericks appeared everywhere; in Sicily a legend grew that he had been conveyed to the Aetna volcano; in Germany that he was encapsuled in a mountain and would return as the latter-day emperor to punish the worldly church and peacefully reestablish the Holy Roman Empire. Yet he was also thought to live on in his heirs. In fact, however, within 22 years after his death, all of them were dead: victims of the battle with the papacy that their father had begun.

Assessment.

Frederick's character was marked by sharp contradictions, undoubtedly the result of his insecure and emotionally barren childhood. Enchanting amiability and gaiety were paired with cruelty; harshness and rigidity existed side by side with superior intelligence and a keen sense of reality; tolerance and intolerance went hand in hand; impulsive sensuality did not stand in the way of genuine piety; imbalance and inner discord pervaded his personality and his achievements.

Frederick cannot be considered the first modern man on the throne, nor a pioneer of the Renaissance, as some historians have maintained. Though his gifted personality heralded some of the intellectual trends of later times, he was, all in all, a man of the Middle Ages. He had indeed had the good fortune to have grown up in Sicily in a mixed culture that uniquely combined elements of antiquity, Arabic and Jewish wisdom, the Occidental spirit of the Middle Ages, and Norman realism. The intellectual life of his court reflected this heritage. A courtly "republic of scholars," it nurtured and fostered the natural sciences as well as philosophy, poetry, and mathematics, and translations as well as original writing, both in Latin and in the vernacular. The pursuit of knowledge without special respect for traditional authorities was characteristic of Frederick and his court.

Witness to the intellectual vigour and distinction of Frederick himself and those around him are the content and style of his great legal codices and manifestos, many of them serving as examples to later generations; the edifices he erected, particularly the classic style of the Castello del Monte--a fusion of poetry and mathematics in stone; and, most outstanding, his own work De arte venandi cum
avibus, a standard work on falconry based entirely on his own experimental research.

Frederick's concept of the emperor's function was rooted in the ideology of the late Greco-Roman period and the Judeo-Christian philosophy of the Middle Ages, emphasizing the sacredness and universal character of the office. In the light of it, Frederick claimed preeminence for the emperor over all other secular rulers--undoubtedly an ill-timed claim in an age when separate nation-states

were developing. Thus, Frederick's policies, full of intellectual and political promise, were in actuality dogged by tragedy.

BRITANICA

Frederick II (Holy Roman Empire) (1194-1250), Holy Roman emperor (1215-50) and as Frederick I, king of Sicily (1198-1212).

Born in Lesi, Italy, on December 26, 1194, Frederick was the son of Henry VI and grandson of Frederick I, Holy Roman emperor. He was made German king in 1196 and on the death of his father two years later became king of Sicily. When his mother, Constance of Sicily (1146-98), acting as regent, died several months later, the four-year-old prince was placed under the guardianship of Pope Innocent III, the new regent of Sicily. Emperor Otto IV was deposed in 1211, and the German princes selected Frederick to replace him. A contest for the imperial throne ensued, because Otto was unwilling to relinquish the crown. Supported by the papacy, to which he promised many concessions, and aided by the French, Frederick was eventually secure in his title. He was crowned king of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle (now Aachen, Germany) in 1215 and Holy Roman emperor at Rome in 1220.

On his coronation Frederick made a number of elaborate promises to the church, including a vow that he would go on a Crusade. He postponed the Crusade, however, because of an outbreak of anarchy in Sicily and because of the resistance of the Lombard cities, which in 1226 renewed the Lombard League, originally formed against his grandfather, Frederick I. The following year Frederick annulled the Treaty of Constance and put the Lombard cities under the ban of the empire. Threatened several times with excommunication if he did not fulfill his coronation pledge, Frederick determined to sail for Jerusalem in 1227. An epidemic forced him to return three days after his departure, whereupon Pope Gregory IX declared him excommunicated. In 1228 Frederick led the Fifth Crusade to the Holy Land, where he took Jerusalem and concluded a 10-year truce with the sultan of Egypt. Having married Yolande (1212-28?), the young daughter of the titular king of Jerusalem, John of Brienne, and having assumed his title upon her death, Frederick was crowned king of Jerusalem in that city in 1229.

He returned to Europe and spent many of his remaining years attempting to bring the Lombards under subjection. During intermittent struggles with the papacy he was excommunicated twice again, by Pope Gregory IX in 1239 and in 1245 by Pope Innocent IV. His participation in costly wars in Italy caused him to neglect the welfare of his German subjects. Frederick managed to establish peace, prosperity, and order in Sicily, however, promulgating there in 1231 a comprehensive code of laws, described as the best issued by any Western ruler since the reign of Charlemagne. Frederick also made worthy contributions to learning in Italy. Because he was a man of culture, he gathered scholars and men of letters at his Sicilian court, which Dante called the birthplace of Italian poetry. The University of Naples was founded by Frederick in 1224. For about a century after his death, on December 13, 1250, the belief persisted that Frederick was still alive. According to one famous legend, Frederick resides in a

cave in the Kyffhäuser Mountains, in the region of Thuringia, awaiting the summons of the German people to return and restore peace in the empire. The legend was later interpreted to refer to Frederick I.

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Child of Federico (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra) is:

163918 i. Manfredo (Rey de Sicilia), born Abt. 1232; died 1266; married Elena de Epiro (Reina de Sicilia).

**327856. Torson, Count De Toulouse,** born Abt. 1093 in France. He was the son of **655712. Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse** and **655713. Emma De Mortaigne**.

Child of Torson, Count De Toulouse is:

163928 i. Ponce De Toulouse, Conde de Tribol, born Abt. 1130 in France.

**327862. Martkn Gómez de Silva,** born Abt. 1150 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **655724. Gómez Piez de Silva** and **655725. Urraca Nsnez**. He married **327863. Urraca Rodrkguez**.

**327863. Urraca Rodrkguez,** born Abt. 1150 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Martkn Gómez de Silva:
Fuente: NBC 58

More About Urraca Rodrkguez:
Fuente: NBC 58
Hechos: Hija del senor de Cabrera.

Child of Martkn Gómez de Silva and Urraca Rodrkguez is:

163931 i. Aldonza Martínez de Silva, born Abt. 1170 in España; died in España; met Alfonso IX (Rey de León).

**327864. Tel Pérez,** born Abt. 1110 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **655728. Pedro Bernildez de San Fagund** and **655729. Maria Luisa Suirez de Maya**. He married **327865. Gontroda Garcka Villamayor**.

**327865. Gontroda Garcka Villamayor,** born Abt. 1110 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Tel Pérez:
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Ricohombre, I senor de Meneses.

Child of Tel Pérez and Gontroda Garcka Villamayor is:

163932 i. Suer Téllez, born Abt. 1140 in España; died in España; married Sancha Gutiérrez de Castro.

**327880. Federico II Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia),** born 1090; died 1147. He was the son of **655760. Federico I Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia)** and **655761. Agnes Of Suabia**. He married **327881. Judit de Sajonia**.

**327881. Judit de Sajonia,** born Abt. 1100. She was the daughter of **655762. Enrique VII, duque de Sajonia y Bavaria**.

Child of Federico (Duque de Suabia) and Judit de Sajonia is:

163940 i. Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germánico), born 1122; died 10 Junio 1190 in Reino de Armenia; married Beatriz de Borgoña (Emperatriz Rom Ger) 1156.

**327882. Reinaldo de Borgona (Conde palatino),** born Abt. 1116.

Child of Reinaldo de Borgona (Conde palatino) is:

163941 i. Beatriz de Borgoña (Emperatriz Rom Ger), born Abt. 1150; married Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germánico) 1156.

**327884. Andronicus Angelus (General Bizantino),** born Abt. 1105. He was the son of **655768. Constantino Angelus** and **655769. Teodora Comnenus**. He married **327885. Euphrosyne Castamonita**.

**327885. Euphrosyne Castamonita,** born WFT Est. 1113-1136.

Children of Andronicus Angelus (General Bizantino) and Euphrosyne Castamonita are:

163942 i. Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino, born Abt. 1135; died Febrero 1204; married Irene Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina).

ii. Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino), born Abt. 1136; died 1211 in Nicea.

Notes for Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino):
Alexius III ANGELUS (d. 1211, Nicaea, Nicaean Empire [now Iznik, Tur.]), Byzantine emperor from 1195 to 1203. He was the second son of Andronicus Angelus, grandson of Alexius I. In 1195 he was proclaimed emperor by the troops; he captured his brother, the emperor Isaac II, at Stagira in Macedonia and had him blinded and imprisoned. Crowned in April 1195, Alexius III was a weak
and greedy emperor, and his coup d'état had disastrous results. Byzantine prestige declined in the Balkans, where his failure to aid his son-in-law Stephen Prvovencani (Stephen the First-Crowned) caused the latter to turn to the Bulgars for help. Campaigns against the Bulgars ended in defeat (1195 and 1196),

and intrigues and diplomacy were equally unsuccessful because the new Bulgarian
ruler, Kalojan, acknowledged the pope's supremacy instead of that of Constantinople.

In 1203 the crusaders restored Isaac II and his son (crowned Alexius IV). Alexius III fled the capital with what treasure he could collect and escaped to Thrace. After an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne, he wandered about Greece and surrendered to Boniface of Montferrat, then master of a great part of the Balkan Peninsula, but left his protection and sought shelter with Michael I, despot of Epirus. Finally, he went to Asia Minor, where his son-in-law Theodore Lascaris was holding his own against the Latins. Alexius, joined by the Sultan of Iconium (modern Konya, Tur.), demanded Theodore's crown and, when it was refused, marched against him. Taken prisoner by Theodore in 1211, Alexius was sent to a monastery at Nicaea, where he died.

BRITANICA

**327886. Andronicus I Comnenus, Emperador Bizantino,** born 1118 in Constantinopla; died 12 Septiembre 1185 in Constantinopla. He married **327887. Theodora Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**327887. Theodora Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born 1144; died WFT Est. 1156-1238. She was the daughter of **655774. Isaac Comneno**.

Notes for Andronicus I Comnenus, Emperador Bizantino:
Andronicus I COMNENUS (b. 1118, Constantinople--d. Aug. 12, 1185, Constantinople), Byzantine emperor from 1183 to 1185, the last of the Comnenus dynasty, who attempted to reform the government but whose bitter opposition to Western Christianity precipitated a Norman invasion.

A cousin of the emperor Manuel I Comnenus (reigned 1143-80), Andronicus opposed the unpopular regency of the dowager empress Mary of Antioch after Manuel's death. In the spring of 1182 he raised an army and entered Constantinople posing as the protector of the young emperor Alexius II; one of the results of his seizure of power was a massacre of the Westerners living in the city, mostly Venetians and Genoese. Soon after, he contrived the death of the Dowager Empress. In September 1183 he was crowned coemperor to Alexius and two months later had him strangled. To legitimize his usurpation, the 65-year-old Andronicus married Alexius' 13-year-old widow.

Andronicus attempted to improve life in the provinces by reforming the decaying political system, prohibiting the sale of offices, punishing corrupt officials, and, above all, checking the power of the great feudal nobles and landowners whose privileges undermined the unity of the empire. He repudiated the pro-Western policy of Manuel I and asserted the independence of the Eastern Church, thus arousing the hostility of Western Christians. In 1183 Béla III of Hungary, claiming to be the avenger of the Dowager Empress (a Westerner), invaded the

empire and sacked several cities. Sicilian Normans led by William II in August 1185 marched through Greece, occupying Thessalonica, the second city of the empire. At the news of the approaching Normans, a revolt broke out in the capital, Isaac II Angelus was proclaimed emperor, and Andronicus was put to death by a street mob.

BRITANICA

Child of Andronicus I Comnenus, Emperador Bizantino and Theodora (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

163943 i. Irene Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina), born WFT Est. 1156-1180; married Isaac II Angelus Emperador Bizantino.

**327888. Humbert III Of Savoy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1 Agosto 1136 in SAVOY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 4 Marzo 1189 in CYPRUS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **327702. Amadeo III Conde de Saboya** and **327703. Mafalda de Albón**. He married **327889. Beatrix Of Macon** Abt. 1175 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**327889. Beatrix Of Macon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1146 in VIENNE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 8 Abril 1230 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **655778. Gerard, Count Of Macon** and **655779. Maurette Of Salins**.

Child of Humbert III Of Savoy and Beatrix Of Macon is:

163944 i. Thomas I Of Savoy, born 20 Marzo 1177 in CARBONIERRES, SAVOY, FRANCE; died 1 Marzo 1233 in AOSTA; married Margaret Of Geneva Mayo 1195.

**327890. William I, Count Of Geneva** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1135 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 27 Julio 1195 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **655780. Amadeus, Count Of Geneva** and **655781. Mathilde Of Cuiseaux**. He married **327891. Beatrice De Faucigny** Aft. 1172 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**327891. Beatrice De Faucigny** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999., (3) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (4) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)**,** born Abt. 1145 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1177-1239 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **655782. Aimon I** and **655783. Clementia Of Berancon**.

More About William I, Count Of Geneva:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

More About Beatrice De Faucigny:
Direct Ancestor: F (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

Child of William I, Count Of Geneva and Beatrice De Faucigny is:

163945 i. Margaret Of Geneva, born Abt. 1175; died 8 Abril 1257 in PIERRE CHATEL, HAUTECOMBE, FRANCE; married Thomas I Of Savoy Mayo 1195.

**327924. Carlos I de Anjou (Rey de Sicilia),** born 1226; died 7 Enero 1285 in Foggia, Nipoles, Italia. He was the son of **655848. Luis VIII (Rey de Francia)** and **655849. Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia)**. He married **327925. Beatriz de la Provenza (Reina de Sicilia)**.

**327925. Beatriz de la Provenza (Reina de Sicilia),** born Abt. 1228; died 1267.

Notes for Carlos I de Anjou (Rey de Sicilia):
Charles I, byname CHARLES OF ANJOU, Italian CARLO D'ANGIN (b. March 1226--d. Jan. 7,1285, Foggia, Kingdom of Naples [Italy]), king of Naples and Sicily (1266-85), the first of the Angevin dynasty, and creator of a great but short-lived Mediterranean empire.

The younger brother of Louis IX of France, Charles acquired the county of Provence in 1246 and accompanied Louis on his Egyptian Crusade (1248-50). Allied with the papacy, he conquered Naples and Sicily in the 1260s, defeating Manfred and Conradin, the last representatives of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, at Benevento (1266) and Tagliacozzo (1268). He thereafter expanded his power into the Balkans and in 1277 became heir to the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Charles's transfer of his capital from Palermo to Naples and his introduction of French officials caused discontent in Sicily, where rebellion broke out in 1282 (see Sicilian Vespers). Aided by Peter III of Aragon, the Sicilians expelled the Angevins, defeating Charles's fleet in the Bay of Naples in June 1284. Charles was preparing a counteroffensive when he died.

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Charles I (of Two Sicilies) (1226-85), king of the Two Sicilies (1266-85). He was the posthumous son of Louis VIII, king of France, and the brother of King Louis IX. He was given the countships of Anjou and Maine by his brother, and through marriage in 1246 he became count of Provence. In 1248 he accompanied Louis on the Sixth Crusade. In 1250 he was captured and briefly imprisoned, but later returned to Provence. By 1264 he controlled much of Piedmont. Charles agreed to aid the pope in his struggle against the Ghibellines in return for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In 1265 Charles invaded Italy; the following year the reigning monarch Manfred was killed in battle and Charles became king. In 1268, Conradin, nephew of Manfred and last of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, led a revolt against Charles but was captured and executed. The king brutally suppressed the Ghibelline nobles, seizing their estates to pay his French soldiers. In 1270 Charles participated in the disastrous Seventh Crusade. In 1282 he learned of a revolt in Sicily against the French. Charles tried to reestablish his authority over the island, but was routed by Pedro III, king of Aragón, who destroyed his fleet. Charles died soon after, leaving his kingdom in a chaotic condition.

"Charles I (of Two Sicilies)," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Child of Carlos (Rey de Sicilia) and Beatriz (Reina de Sicilia) is:

163962 i. Carlos II el Cojo de Anjou (Rey de Nápoles), born 1248; died 5 Mayo 1309 in Nápoles; married María (Princesa de Hungría).

**327926. Estéban V (Rey de Hungrka),** born 1240; died 1272. He was the son of **655852. Bela IV (Rey de Hungrka)** and **655853. Marka (Reina de Hungrka)**. He married **327927. Elizabeth de Kumans**.

**327927. Elizabeth de Kumans,** born Abt. 1240. She was the daughter of **655854. Kuthen, Prkncipe de Kumans**.

Child of Estéban (Rey de Hungrka) and Elizabeth de Kumans is:

163963 i. María (Princesa de Hungría), born Abt. 1255; died 1323; married Carlos II el Cojo de Anjou (Rey de Nápoles).

*Generation No. 20*

**655360. Nuno Rodrkguez (Conde de Amaya),** born Abt. 960. He was the son of **1310720. Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya)**. He married **655361. Ximena de León**.

**655361. Ximena de León,** born Abt. 995. She was the daughter of **1310722. Ordono, infante de León** and **1310723. Franilda**.

Notes for Nuno Rodrkguez (Conde de Amaya):
D. Nuno Rodrkguez de Guzmin, que casó con dona Ximena, hija de D. Ordono infante de León y de su mujer Dona Framilda

More About Nuno Rodrkguez (Conde de Amaya):
Fuente: NBC 60

Children of Nuno Rodrkguez (Conde de Amaya) and Ximena de León are:

i. Jimena Núñez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1035 in España; died in España; met Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla); born 1040 in España (Desterró a El Cid) (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died 1109 in Toledo (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

More About Jimena Núñez de Guzmán:
Fuente: NBC 60

Notes for Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla):
ALFONSO VI (1040 - 1109). Rey de León (1065-1109) y Castilla (1072-1109). Segundo hijo de Fernando I y de su esposa Sancha, Alfonso fue nombrado por su padre rey de León. A sus hermanos, Sancho y García, les correspondió, respectivamente, el reino de Castilla y el de Galicia, pero Sancho no estuvo de acuerdo con la división realizada por su padre y guerreó con su hermano Alfonso, a quien venció en Llantada en 1068, aunque éste pudo conservar el reino. Tres años después, los dos hermanos se pusieron de acuerdo para arrebatar el reino de

Galicia a su hermano y repartírselo entre ellos, pero atacado de nuevo por Sancho, Alfonso, vencido en la batalla de Golpejera (1072), fue despojado del reino leonés, pudiéndose refugiar en Toledo gracias a la intervención de su hermana Urraca. Una vez rehecha de nuevo la composición de los reinos, Alfonso ocupó La Rioja en lucha con Sancho IV de Navarra, cuya muerte trajo como consecuencia la ocupación, además, de Alava, Vizcaya y Guipúzcoa. La rendición de Toledo, que suponía la caída de todo el territorio musulmán existente hasta el Tajo, en 1085, impulsó los deseos imperialistas de Alfonso, que se autotituló «Emperador de las dos religiones» y conquistó la plaza musulmana de Valencia. Sin embargo, los reyes de taifas pidieron auxilio al emir de los almorávides, quien, con un gran ejército, llegó a la Península por el puerto de Algeciras. Derrotado por los almorávides en Sagrajas, el 23 de octubre de 1086, Alfonso, que vio peligrar la influencia conseguida sobre los territorios musulmanes, se reconcilió con el Cid, cuyas relaciones amistosas habían quedado rotas en la época de enfrentamientos castellanoleoneses, pues lo había desterrado y le encomendó la defensa de las costas levantinas. En mayo del año 1108, Alfonso y sus huestes fueron vencidos de nuevo en Uclés, perdiendo también Consuegra y Cuenca, aunque pudo seguir conservando Toledo. Pero las constantes derrotas ante los almorávides derrumbaron totalmente los anhelos imperialistas del rey castellano, quien —ante la falta de hijo varón, muerto en la batalla de Uclés, y la constante ayuda de nobles francos a la hora de defender sus reinos, casó a su hija Urraca con Raimundo de Borgoña y a su hija Teresa con Enrique de Borgoña. Los primeros serían padres de Alfonso VII el Emperador, y los segundos de Alfonso Henriques, primer rey de Portugal.

Alfonso VI, byname ALFONSO THE BRAVE, Spanish ALFONSO EL BRAVO (b. before June 1040--d. 1109, Toledo, Castile), king of Leon (1065-70) and king of reunited Castile and Leon (1072-1109), who by 1077 had proclaimed himself "emperor of all Spain" (imperator totius Hispaniae). His oppression of his Muslim vassals led to the invasion of Spain by an Almoravid army from North Africa (1086). His name is also associated with the national hero of Spain, Rodrigo Díaz
de Vivar (El Cid), who was alternatively his enemy and indifferent supporter.

Alfonso was the second son of King Ferdinand I and his wife Sancha; he was educated by Raimundo, later the bishop of Palencia, and by Pedro Ansúrez, the count of Carrión. On his death in 1065, Ferdinand left to Alfonso the kingdom of Leon together with tribute paid by the Muslim kingdom of Toledo. These possessions aroused the envious hostility of Alfonso's elder brother, Sancho II, who had inherited the kingdom of Castile and the tribute of Saragossa.

Alfonso was defeated by his brother in two battles; after the defeat at Llantada (1068) he managed to retain his kingdom, but after that at Golpejera (1072) he was captured and exiled, living for a short while at the court of his vassal Ma`mun, the Muslim king of Toledo. Soon Alfonso's sister Urraca stirred up a rebellion in Leon, and Sancho besieged her in the walled city of Zamora. During
the siege, he was killed, perhaps at Urraca's instigation. She was clearly on Alfonso's side, and some modern historians have even suggested that they had an incestuous relationship.

With Sancho's death, Alfonso recovered his own kingdom of Leon and inherited (1072) that of Castile. He also occupied Galicia, which Sancho had kept from their younger brother García; Alfonso kept García in prison until his death. A late story, in which it is alleged that Alfonso took an oath in St. Gadea's Church, Burgos, that he had had no share in Sancho's murder, probably reflects Castilian reluctance to accept him as king.

Alfonso's reign now entered on a period of success. He seized the Rioja and the Basque provinces and received the feudal homage of Sancho Ramírez for the region of Navarre to the north of the Ebro River. By 1077 he had assumed the title imperator totius Hispaniae, in which role other Christian kings accepted him. He then began the conquest of Toledo and, after a long siege, occupied it in May 1085. This was a vital conquest, which recovered for Christian Spain one of the
most important historical, strategic, and cultural centres of the peninsula, one that had been in the possession of the Muslims since the early 8th century.

During this period Alfonso regularly exacted parias, heavy financial tributes, from the Muslim ta`ifah kingdoms in return for protection against their other enemies. By thus depriving them of theirwealth, he hoped to weaken them so that they would eventually cede their independence without fighting. As a result of his exactions, Christian Spain was flooded with Muslim gold, which was spent
on warfare and donations to shrines, churches, and monasteries. The demand for tribute caused the ta`ifah kings to tax their subjects heavily, producing popular discontent and disturbances and contributing to the weakness that caused the surrender of Toledo. The Muslim ruler al-Mu'tamid of Seville took a desperate decision and called for the help of Yusuf ibn Tashufin, the Almoravid (Berber) amir of North Africa, and his Saharan tribes. The Amir disembarked in
Algeciras at the end of July 1086 and a few months later, on October 23 at Zallaqah, near Badajoz, inflicted a terrible defeat on Alfonso VI. Alfonso appealed for help to the rest of Christendom, and a small crusade was organized as a result; the

crusaders did not reach Alfonso's lands but wasted their energies and resources in an unsuccessful siege of the Muslim outpost of Tudela.

The defeat at Zallaqah seriously lessened Alfonso's influence over the ta`ifah kingdoms. It also led to a reconciliation with Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, El Cid. Their relationship had been difficult from the start, because El Cid had taken a prominent part in the campaigns of Sancho against Alfonso; although El Cid at first attended Alfonso's court, suspicions deepened, and since 1081 he had been in the service of the Muslim king of Saragossa. Alfonso entrusted El Cid with the
occupation and defense of eastern Spain, and Rodrigo carried out this task with great success. Between 1086 and 1109 Alfonso suffered constant defeat by the Almoravids; in the last battle, that of Uclés in 1108, he lost his only son, Sancho. It was characteristic of his indomitable spirit that he at once arranged for his daughter, Urraca, to marry Alfonso I of Aragon so that the war against the
Almoravids should be continued after his death, even though it meant that Leon and Castile would be ruled by an Aragonese prince.

Though his reign was politically unsuccessful, Alfonso VI carried out an important cultural task by Europeanizing his dominions. Alfonso married Constance of Burgundy, and influences from across the Pyrenees showed themselves in the introduction of the Romanesque style in art, the adoption of the Roman instead of the Mozarabic liturgy, the replacement of Visigothic by Carolingian script, and
the energetic support that Alfonso gave to Cluniac monasticism, as well as in his reconstruction and safeguarding of the pilgrim road to Santiago.

BRITANICA

CID CAMPEADOR Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar
Nació en Vivar, Burgos, 1050 y murió en Consuegra, 1099. Héroe de la Reconquista española. Fue armado caballero por el rey Fernando I, luego estuvo al servicio de los hijos de aquél, Sancho II y Alfonso VI. Este último le acusó de su implicación en el asesinato de su hermano, y por esta causa fue desterrado. En 1081 participó en numerosas batallas contra los árabes, y en 1094 tomó la ciudad de Valencia. Fue derrotado y muerto en una batalla en Consuegra. Este personaje histórico fue la más viva representación del héroe castellano de su época, y su vida se cuenta en una de las obras más importantes de la literatura medieval, el Cantar de Mio Cid.

Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar "El Cid Campeador" (circa 1040-99), Spanish warrior, whom later legend made into a national hero and the embodiment of chivalry and virtue.
The son of a minor Castilian nobleman, although related to the great landowning nobility on his mother's side, El Cid was born at Vivar near Burgos. He grew up in the household of the future king, Sancho II (circa 1038-72) of Castile, and in the military campaigns against Aragón for control of Saragossa he distinguished himself as the king's premier knight. After Sancho was assassinated in 1072, Rodrigo entered the service of the new king, ALFONSO VI. In 1081, however, he ran afoul of Alfonso and was exiled from the kingdom. With his retinue, he then set off for eastern Spain in search of honor, glory, and booty. He subsequently served the Moorish king of Zaragoza and other Muslim rulers. His military career culminated in his capture of Valencia (1094), which he held and ruled in defiance of Almoravid attacks until his death on July 10, 1099.
El Cid's exploits are recorded in the 12th-century Latin chronicle Historia Roderici and in the most famous Spanish epic, El cantar de mío Cid (The Song of the Cid). Composed about 1200, the epic describes in a realistic, convincing manner the golden age of medieval chivalry, as well as El Cid's heroic deeds. Illuminating the militaristic frontier culture of medieval Spain, it contrasts worthless nobles of high social rank with such men as El Cid, who are of humbler status but fight for honor and glory and are prudent, brave, generous, and loyal to family, king, and religion and thus superior in virtue. El Cid is also celebrated in some of Spain's finest ballads and in the works of such dramatists as the Spaniard Lope de Vega and the Frenchman Pierre Corneille.

Contributed by: Julius Kirshner

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327680ii. Rodrigo Núñez de Guzmán, born Abt. 1035 in España; died 1086 in Batalla de Sacralías; married Elvira Núñez.

**655362. DiegoNsnez, conde,** born Abt. 1010 in Espana.

Child of DiegoNsnez, conde is:

327681i. Elvira Núñez, born Abt. 1040 in España; married Rodrigo Núñez de Guzmán.

**655368. Gonzalo Nsnez Minaya,** born Abt. 985. He was the son of **1310736. Nuno Gonzilez** and **1310737. Dordia Dkaz**. He married **655369. Teresa (o Gontroda) Gonzilez de Maya**.

**655369. Teresa (o Gontroda) Gonzilez de Maya,** born Abt. 995. She was the daughter of **1310738. Gonealo Trastamires Da Maya** and **1310739. Mécia Rodrigues**.

More About Gonzalo Nsnez Minaya:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Senor de la Casa de Lara,

Child of Gonzalo Nsnez Minaya and Teresa Gonzilez de Maya is:

327684 i. Nuño González de Lara, born Abt. 1015; married Hermesenda (o Munia) González de Maya.

**655370. Fernco Alves Da Maya,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). He was the son of **1310740. Gonealo Mendes Da Maya**. He married **655371. Guiomar De Si** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

**655371. Guiomar De Si,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

Children of Fernco Maya and Guiomar De Si are:

i. Vasques Gonçalves Da Maya (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998), died WFT Est. 1364-1499 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

327685 ii. Hermesenda (o Munia) González de Maya, born Abt. 1015; married Nuño González de Lara.

**655392. Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgona,** born Abt. 1032. He was the son of **1310784. Reinaldo conde de Borgona** and **1310785. Adelaida de Normandka**. He married **655393. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy**.

**655393. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy,** born Abt. 1032. She was the daughter of **1310786. Alberto de Longwy duque de Alta Lorena** and **1310787. Clemencia de Foix**.

Children of Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgona and Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy are:

i. Guisela de Borgoña-Condal, born Abt. 1070; married HumbertII, Count Of Maurienne; born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died 17 Octubre 1103 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

Notes for Guisela de Borgoña-Condal:
Raimundo de Borgoña-Condal, nacido por 1060, pasó a Castilla, casó por 1095 con Urraca. reina de Castilla; conde de Galicia y de Coimbra por su matrimonio, gobernador de Toledo.

NBC 46

More About Guisela de Borgoña-Condal:
Fuente: NBC 48

327696ii. Raimundo Conde de Borgoña, born Abt. 1085 in España; died in España; married Urraca (Reina de Castilla) Abt. 1095.

iii. Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 27 Mayo 1102 in RAMA, PALESTINE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Beatrice Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1112 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

**655394. Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla)** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born 1040 in Espana (Desterró a El Cid) (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died 1109 in Toledo (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **1310788. Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **1310789. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León)**. He married **655395. Constanza de Borgona (Reina de León y Castilla)**.

**655395. Constanza de Borgona (Reina de León y Castilla),** born Abt. 1035. She was the daughter of **1310790. I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne** and **1310791. Ella De Semur**.

Notes for Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla):
ALFONSO VI (1040 - 1109). Rey de León (1065-1109) y Castilla (1072-1109). Segundo hijo de Fernando I y de su esposa Sancha, Alfonso fue nombrado por su padre rey de León. A sus hermanos, Sancho y Garcka, les correspondió, respectivamente, el reino de Castilla y el de Galicia, pero Sancho no estuvo de acuerdo con la división realizada por su padre y guerreó con su hermano Alfonso, a quien venció en Llantada en 1068, aunque éste pudo conservar el reino. Tres anos después, los dos hermanos se pusieron de acuerdo para arrebatar el reino de Galicia a su hermano y repartkrselo entre ellos, pero atacado de nuevo por Sancho, Alfonso, vencido en la batalla de Golpejera (1072), fue despojado del reino leonés, pudiéndose refugiar en Toledo gracias a la intervención de su hermana Urraca. Una vez rehecha de nuevo la composición de los reinos, Alfonso ocupó La Rioja en lucha con Sancho IV de Navarra, cuya muerte trajo como consecuencia la ocupación, ademis, de Alava, Vizcaya y Guipszcoa. La rendición de Toledo, que suponka la cakda de todo el territorio musulmin existente hasta el Tajo, en 1085, impulsó los deseos imperialistas de Alfonso, que se autotituló «Emperador de las dos religiones» y conquistó la plaza musulmana de Valencia. Sin embargo, los reyes de taifas pidieron auxilio al emir de los almorivides, quien, con un gran ejército, llegó a la Penknsula por el puerto de Algeciras. Derrotado por los almorivides en Sagrajas, el 23 de octubre de 1086, Alfonso, que vio peligrar la influencia conseguida sobre los territorios musulmanes, se reconcilió con el Cid, cuyas relaciones amistosas habkan quedado rotas en la época de enfrentamientos castellanoleoneses, pues lo habka desterrado y le encomendó la defensa de las costas levantinas. En mayo del ano 1108, Alfonso y sus huestes fueron vencidos de nuevo en Uclés, perdiendo también Consuegra y Cuenca, aunque pudo seguir conservando Toledo. Pero las constantes derrotas ante los almorivides derrumbaron totalmente los anhelos imperialistas del rey castellano, quien —ante la falta de hijo varón, muerto en la batalla de Uclés, y la constante ayuda de nobles francos a la hora de defender sus reinos, casó a su hija Urraca con Raimundo de Borgona y a su hija Teresa con Enrique de Borgona. Los primeros serkan padres de Alfonso VII el Emperador, y los segundos de Alfonso Henriques, primer rey de Portugal.

Alfonso VI, byname ALFONSO THE BRAVE, Spanish ALFONSO EL BRAVO (b. before June 1040--d. 1109, Toledo, Castile), king of Leon (1065-70) and king of reunited Castile and Leon (1072-1109), who by 1077 had proclaimed himself "emperor of all Spain" (imperator totius Hispaniae). His oppression of his Muslim vassals led to the invasion of Spain by an Almoravid army from

North Africa (1086). His name is also associated with the national hero of Spain, Rodrigo Dkaz
de Vivar (El Cid), who was alternatively his enemy and indifferent supporter.

Alfonso was the second son of King Ferdinand I and his wife Sancha; he was educated by Raimundo, later the bishop of Palencia, and by Pedro Anssrez, the count of Carrión. On his death in 1065, Ferdinand left to Alfonso the kingdom of Leon together with tribute paid by the Muslim kingdom of Toledo. These possessions aroused the envious hostility of Alfonso's elder brother, Sancho II, who had inherited the kingdom of Castile and the tribute of Saragossa. Alfonso was defeated by his brother in two battles; after the defeat at Llantada (1068) he managed to retain his kingdom, but after that at Golpejera (1072) he was captured and exiled, living for a short while at the court of his vassal Ma`mun, the Muslim king of Toledo. Soon Alfonso's sister Urraca stirred up a rebellion in Leon, and Sancho besieged her in the walled city of Zamora. During the siege, he was killed, perhaps at Urraca's instigation. She was clearly on Alfonso's side, and some modern historians have even suggested that they had an incestuous relationship.

With Sancho's death, Alfonso recovered his own kingdom of Leon and inherited (1072) that of Castile. He also occupied Galicia, which Sancho had kept from their younger brother Garcka; Alfonso kept Garcka in prison until his death. A late story, in which it is alleged that Alfonso took an oath in St. Gadea's Church, Burgos, that he had had no share in Sancho's murder, probably reflects Castilian reluctance to accept him as king.

Alfonso's reign now entered on a period of success. He seized the Rioja and the Basque provinces and received the feudal homage of Sancho Ramkrez for the region of Navarre to the north of the Ebro River. By 1077 he had assumed the title imperator totius Hispaniae, in which role other Christian kings accepted him. He then began the conquest of Toledo and, after a long siege, occupied it in May 1085. This was a vital conquest, which recovered for Christian Spain one of the
most important historical, strategic, and cultural centres of the peninsula, one that had been in the possession of the Muslims since the early 8th century.

During this period Alfonso regularly exacted parias, heavy financial tributes, from the Muslim ta`ifah kingdoms in return for protection against their other enemies. By thus depriving them of theirwealth, he hoped to weaken them so that they would eventually cede their independence without fighting. As a result of his exactions, Christian Spain was flooded with Muslim gold, which was spent on warfare and donations to shrines, churches, and monasteries. The demand for tribute caused the ta`ifah kings to tax their subjects heavily, producing popular discontent and disturbances and contributing to the weakness that caused the surrender of Toledo. The Muslim ruler al-Mu'tamid of Seville took a desperate decision and called for the help of Yusuf ibn Tashufin, the Almoravid (Berber) amir of North Africa, and his Saharan tribes. The Amir disembarked in Algeciras at the end of July 1086 and a few months later, on October 23 at Zallaqah, near Badajoz, inflicted a terrible defeat on Alfonso VI. Alfonso appealed for help to the rest of Christendom, and a small crusade was

organized as a result; the crusaders did not reach Alfonso's lands but wasted their energies and resources in an unsuccessful siege of the Muslim outpost of Tudela.

The defeat at Zallaqah seriously lessened Alfonso's influence over the ta`ifah kingdoms. It also led to a reconciliation with Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar, El Cid. Their relationship had been difficult from the start, because El Cid had taken a prominent part in the campaigns of Sancho against Alfonso; although El Cid at first attended Alfonso's court, suspicions deepened, and since 1081 he had been in the service of the Muslim king of Saragossa. Alfonso entrusted El Cid with the
occupation and defense of eastern Spain, and Rodrigo carried out this task with great success. Between 1086 and 1109 Alfonso suffered constant defeat by the Almoravids; in the last battle, that of Uclés in 1108, he lost his only son, Sancho. It was characteristic of his indomitable spirit that he at once arranged for his daughter, Urraca, to marry Alfonso I of Aragon so that the war against the
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Though his reign was politically unsuccessful, Alfonso VI carried out an important cultural task by Europeanizing his dominions. Alfonso married Constance of Burgundy, and influences from across the Pyrenees showed themselves in the introduction of the Romanesque style in art, the adoption of the Roman instead of the Mozarabic liturgy, the replacement of Visigothic by Carolingian script, and
the energetic support that Alfonso gave to Cluniac monasticism, as well as in his reconstruction and safeguarding of the pilgrim road to Santiago.

BRITANICA

CID CAMPEADOR  Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar
Nació en Vivar, Burgos, 1050 y murió en Consuegra, 1099. Héroe de la Reconquista espanola. Fue armado caballero por el rey Fernando I, luego estuvo al servicio de los hijos de aquél, Sancho II y Alfonso VI. Este sltimo le acusó de su implicación en el asesinato de su hermano, y por esta causa fue desterrado. En 1081 participó en numerosas batallas contra los irabes, y en 1094 tomó la ciudad de Valencia. Fue derrotado y muerto en una batalla en Consuegra. Este personaje histórico fue la mis viva representación del héroe castellano de su época, y su vida se cuenta en una de las obras mis importantes de la literatura medieval, el Cantar de Mio Cid.

Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar "El Cid Campeador" (circa 1040-99), Spanish warrior, whom later legend made into a national hero and the embodiment of chivalry and virtue.
The son of a minor Castilian nobleman, although related to the great landowning nobility on his mother's side, El Cid was born at Vivar near Burgos. He grew up in the household of the future king, Sancho II (circa 1038-72) of Castile, and in the military campaigns against Aragón for control of Saragossa

he distinguished himself as the king's premier knight. After Sancho was assassinated in 1072, Rodrigo entered the service of the new king, ALFONSO VI. In 1081, however, he ran afoul of Alfonso and was exiled from the kingdom. With his retinue, he then set off for eastern Spain in search of honor, glory, and booty. He subsequently served the Moorish king of Zaragoza and other Muslim rulers. His military career culminated in his capture of Valencia (1094), which he held and ruled in defiance of Almoravid attacks until his death on July 10, 1099. El Cid's exploits are recorded in the 12th-century Latin chronicle Historia Roderici and in the most famous Spanish epic, El cantar de mko Cid (The Song of the Cid). Composed about 1200, the epic describes in a realistic, convincing manner the golden age of medieval chivalry, as well as El Cid's heroic deeds. Illuminating the militaristic frontier culture of medieval Spain, it contrasts worthless nobles of high social rank with such men as El Cid, who are of humbler status but fight for honor and glory and are prudent, brave, generous, and loyal to family, king, and religion and thus superior in virtue. El Cid is also celebrated in some of Spain's finest ballads and in the works of such dramatists as the Spaniard Lope de Vega and the Frenchman Pierre Corneille.

Contributed by: Julius Kirshner

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Child of Alfonso (Rey de León y Castilla) and Constanza Borgona (Reina de León y Castilla) is:

327697 i. Urraca (Reina de Castilla), born 1079 in España; died 8 Marzo 1126 in Saldaña, Castilla, España; married (1) Raimundo Conde de Borgoña Abt. 1095; married (2) Alfonso I El Batallador Octubre 1109; married (3) Pedro González de Lara Abt. 1115.

Child of Alfonso (Rey de León y Castilla) and Princess Zaida is:

327701 i. Teresa de Portugal, born 1070; died 1130; married Enrique de Borgoña 1093.

**655396. Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1053 in Barcelona; died 5 Diciembre 1082 in Espana. He was the son of **1310792. Ramón I Berenguer El Viejo (Conde de Barcelona)** and **1310793. Rangarde De La Haute Marche**. He married **655397. Matilde de Calabria**.

**655397. Matilde de Calabria,** born Abt. 1061. She was the daughter of **1310794. RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria** and **1310795. Sigelgaita de Salerno**.

Notes for Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona):
Hermano de Ramón II Berenguer, quién lo asesinó

Ramon Berenguer II, byname RAMON BERENGUER THE TOWHEAD, Catalan RAMON BERENGUER CAP D'ESTOPES (b. c. 1053--d. Dec. 5, 1082, between

Barcelona and Gerona, Catalonia), count of Barcelona who reigned jointly with his twin brother, Berenguer Ramon II, from 1076 to 1082.

Following up on the policies of their father, Ramon Berenguer I, they proceeded to build the defenses and repopulate the lands that he had conquered. In 1082, in a forest en route to Gerona, Ramon Berenguer II was murdered, probably by his brother, thereafter nicknamed "the Fratricide" ("el Fratricida"). Berenguer Ramon II, now sole master, took part in the civil wars of the Spanish Muslims and reconquered the Tarragona area (1091). He reigned until 1097, when, having lost a trial by combat that was intended to decide the question of his guilt in the crime
attributed to him, he went on crusade to Jerusalem, where he died, probably in either 1097 or 1099.

BRITANICA

More About Matilde de Calabria:
Fuente: NBC 84

Child of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Matilde de Calabria is:

327698 i. Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona), born 11 Noviembre 1082 in Rodez; died 1131 in Barcelona; married (1) María Sol Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar Abt. 1106; married (2) Dulce de Provenza 1112.

**655398. Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR),** born Abt. 1043 in Vivar, Burgos, Castilla; died 10 Julio 1099 in Valencia, Espana. He was the son of **1310796. Diego Laknez (padre de El Cid)** and **1310797. Teresa Nsnez**. He married **655399. Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid)** 1074 in Palencia.

**655399. Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid),** born Abt. 1050; died 1104. She was the daughter of **1310798. Diego Rodrkguez (Conde de Oviedo)** and **1310799. Ximena de León**.

Notes for Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR):
Cid, the, Spanish EL CID, also called EL CAMPEADOR ("the Champion"), byname of RODRIGO, or RUY, DKAZ DE VIVAR (b. c. 1043, Vivar, near Burgos, Castile [Spain]--d. July 10, 1099, Valencia), Castilian military leader and national hero. His popular name, El Cid (from Spanish Arabic as-sid, "lord"), dates from his lifetime.

Early life

Rodrigo Dkaz' father, Diego Laknez, was a member of the minor nobility (infanzones) of Castile. But the Cid's social background was less unprivileged than later popular tradition liked to suppose, for he was directly connected on his mother's side with the great landed aristocracy, and he was brought up at

the court of Ferdinand I in the household of that king's eldest son, the future Sancho II of Castile. When Sancho succeeded to the Castilian throne (1065), he nominated the 22-year-old Cid as his standard-bearer (armiger regis), or commander of the royal troops. This early promotion to important office suggests that the young Cid had already won a reputation for military prowess. In
1067 he accompanied Sancho on a campaign against the important Moorish kingdom of Saragossa (Zaragoza) and played a leading role in the negotiations that made its king, al-Muqtadir, a tributary of the Castilian crown.

Ferdinand I, on his death, had partitioned his kingdoms among his various children, leaving Leon to his second son, Alfonso VI. Sancho began (1067) to make war on the latter with the aim of annexing Leon. Later legend was to make the Cid a reluctant supporter of Sancho's aggression, but it is unlikely the real Cid had any such scruples. He played a prominent part in Sancho's successful
campaigns against Alfonso and so found himself in an awkward situation in 1072, when the childless Sancho was killed while besieging Zamora, leaving the dethroned Alfonso as his only possible heir. The new king appears to have done his best to win the allegiance of Sancho's most powerful supporter. Though the Cid now lost his post as armiger regis to a great magnate, Count Garcka
Ordónez (whose bitter enemy he became), and his former influence at court naturally declined, he was allowed to remain there; and, in July 1074, probably at Alfonso's instigation, he married the king's niece Jimena, daughter of the Count de Oviedo. He thus became allied by marriage to the ancient royal dynasty of Leon. Very little is known about Jimena. The couple had one son and two
daughters. The son, Diego Rodrkguez, was killed in battle against the Muslim Almoravid invaders from North Africa, at Consuegra (1097).

The Cid's position at court was, despite his marriage, precarious. He seems to have been thought of as the natural leader of those Castilians who were unreconciled to being ruled by a king of Leon. He certainly resented the influence exercised by the great landed nobles over Alfonso VI. Though his heroic biographers would later present the Cid as the blameless victim of unscrupulous noble enemies and of Alfonso's willingness to listen to unfounded slanders, it seems likely that the Cid's penchant for publicly humiliating powerful men may have largely contributed to his downfall. Though he was later to show himself astute and calculating as both a soldier and a politician, his conduct vis-a-vis the court suggests that resentment at his loss of influence as a result of Sancho's death may temporarily have undermined his capacity for self-control. In 1079, while on a mission to the Moorish king of Seville, he became embroiled with Garcka Ordónez, who was aiding the king of Granada in an invasion of the kingdom of Seville. The Cid defeated the markedly superior Granadine army at Cabra, near Seville, capturing Garcka Ordónez. This victory prepared the way for his downfall; and when, in 1081, he led an unauthorized military raid into the Moorish kingdom of Toledo, which was under Alfonso's protection, the king exiled the Cid from his kingdoms. Several subsequent attempts at reconciliation

produced no lasting results, and after 1081 the Cid never again was able to live for long in Alfonso VI's dominions.

## Service to the Muslims

The exile offered his services to the Muslim dynasty that ruled Saragossa and with which he had first made contact in 1065. The king of Saragossa, in northeastern Spain, al-Mu'tamin, welcomed the chance of having his vulnerable kingdom defended by so prestigious a Christian warrior. The Cid now loyally served al-Mu'tamin and his successor, al-Musta'in II, for nearly a decade. As a result of his experience he gained that understanding of the complexities of Hispano-Arabic politics and of Islamic law and custom that would later help him to conquer and hold Valencia. Meanwhile, he steadily added to his reputation as a general who had never been defeated in battle. In 1082, on behalf of al-Mu'tamin, he inflicted a decisive defeat on the Moorish king of Lérida and the latter's Christian allies, among them the count of Barcelona. In 1084 he defeated a large Christian army under King Sancho Ramkrez of Aragon. He was richly rewarded for these victories by his grateful Muslim masters.

In 1086 there began the great Almoravid invasion of Spain from North Africa. Alfonso VI, crushingly defeated by the invaders at Sagrajas (Oct. 23, 1086) suppressed his antagonism to the Cid and recalled from exile the Christians' best general. The Cid's presence at Alfonso's court in July 1087 is documented. But shortly afterward, he was back in Saragossa, and he was not a participant in the subsequent desperate battles against the Almoravids in the strategic regions where their attacks threatened the whole existence of Christian Spain. The Cid, for his part, now embarked on the lengthy and immensely complicated political maneuvering that was aimed at making him master of the rich Moorish kingdom of Valencia.

## Conquest of Valencia

His first step was to eliminate the influence of the counts of Barcelona in that area. This was done when Berenguer Ramón II was humiliatingly defeated at Tébar, near Teruel (May 1090). During the next years the Cid gradually tightened his control over Valencia and its ruler, al-Qadir, now his tributary. His moment of destiny came in October 1092 when the qadi (chief magistrate), Ibn Jahhaf, with Almoravid political support rebelled and killed al-Qadir. The Cid responded by
closely besieging the rebel city. The siege lasted for many months; an Almoravid attempt to break it failed miserably (December 1093). In May 1094 Ibn Jahhaf at last surrendered, and the Cid finally entered Valencia as its conqueror. To facilitate his takeover he characteristically first made a pact with Ibn Jahhaf that led the latter to believe that his acts of rebellion and regicide were forgiven; but
when the pact had served its purpose, the Cid arrested the former qadi and ordered him to be burnt alive. The Cid now ruled Valencia directly, himself acting as chief magistrate of the Muslims as well as the Christians. Nominally he held Valencia for Alfonso VI, but in fact he was its independent ruler in all but name. The city's chief mosque was Christianized in 1096; a French bishop,

Jerome, was appointed to the new see; and there was a considerable influx of Christian colonists. The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina (Elvira) married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, Marka (Sol), married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

Aftermath

The great enterprise to which the Cid had devoted so much of his energies was to prove totally ephemeral. Soon after his death Valencia was besieged by the Almoravids, and Alfonso VI had to intervene in person to save it. But the king rightly judged the place indefensible unless he diverted there permanently large numbers of troops urgently needed to defend the Christian heartlands against the invaders. He evacuated the city and then ordered it to be burned. On May 5, 1102, the Almoravids occupied Valencia, which was to remain in Muslim hands until 1238. The Cid's body was taken to Castile and reburied in the monastery of San Pedro de Cardena, near Burgos, where it became the centre of a lively tomb cult.

The Cid's biography presents special problems for the historian because he was speedily elevated to the status of national hero of Castile, and a complex heroic biography of him, in which legend played a dominant role, came into existence; the legend was magnified by the influence of the 12th-century epic poem of Castile, El cantar de mko Cid ("The Song of the Cid") and later by Pierre Corneille's tragedy Le Cid, first performed in 1637. For authentic information historians have to rely mainly on a few contemporary documents, on the Historia Roderici (a reliable, private 12th-century Latin chronicle of the Cid's life), and on a detailed eyewitness account of his conquest of Valencia by the Arab historian Ibn 'Alqamah.

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(1989).

BRITANICA

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LA ESPADA DEL CID (Extracto)

Hasta hace un par de décadas se afirmaba que El Cid pertenecka a la baja nobleza castellana. Incluso llegó a senalarse una imigen plabeya: la del hombre que parte de la pobreza y alcanza con su esfuerzo la riqueza. Hoy parede altamente probable que se familia ostentara una condición social mucho mas elevada de lo que se pensaba: Rodrigo Dkaz era por nacimiento un infanzón - descendiente de la nobleza visigoda- en una época en donde las diferencias entre la alta y la baja nobleza eran bastante difusas. Esta circunstancia, a

simple vista irrelevante, no solo ha permitido explicar su directa y estrecha vinculación al poder regio desde nino. En la actualidad, por diversas investigaciones realizadas en torno al entramado polktico y social en la Castilla medieval, tal circunstancia explicarka también las causas de la difkcil relación que El Cid mantuvo con el rey Alfonso VI y sus hombres. (*) Los tratos entre infanzones y el poder psblico, sobre todo en los primeros siglos del milenio, nunca estuvieron exentos de tensiones. Y la relación de vasallaje no era por tanto de sometimiento, sino de intercambio: obligaciones militares a cambio de beneficios.

Esa misma condición ha propiciado la imigen de un Cid mercenario, dispuesto a servir a quien mejor lo recompensara. Si por mercenario entendemos al individuo que ofrece sus servicios profesionales a cambio de una retibución material, efectivamente lo fue. Pero en su época cobrar por los servicios militares era lo normal: el infanzón marchaba al combate a cambio de beneficios económicos. El Cid, indiscutiblemente, prestó sus servicios al rey Alfonso VI y también a los musulmanes, rivales del monarca cristiano. Pero las prestaciones a reyes musulmanes -nos recuerda la historia- tuvieron lugar tras el destierro del Cid, cuando se rompió su relación con el rey, y en todo caso nunca luchó contra él.

Estos hechos promovieron la imigen de un Cid promusulmin. En la actualidad, tal percepción ha cambiado. Hubo un Cid estratega que pactó con musulmanes, como también lo hicieron diversos reyes, inclukdo el propio Alfonso VI. Basta recordar que, en la primera campana importante en la que participó el propio Dkaz de Vivar, lo hizo al lado de Sancho -hijo del rey de Castilla- quien derrotó y dió muerte a su propio tko el rey Ramiro I de Aragón, para mantener la integridad territorial de al-Muqtadir, aliado musulmin de su padre.

Ask como El Cid triunfaba en el campo de batalla, era derrotado en las cortes reales. Nunca logró contrarrestar las intrigas palaciegas de sus enemigos, ni mostró la menor prudencia en el trato que dispensaba a los hombres cercanos al monarca. Era un mal polktico, pero un extraordinario guerrero. El Cid aplastaba a quién lo enfrentaba: fuesen reyes cristianos o fuesen reyes de taifas. Al final de su vida se tornó en el prkncipe de Valencia y sus alrededores. Habka hecho las paces con Alfonso, mantenka relaciones amistosas con los reyes cristianos y no tenka alianzas con musulmin alguno.

Mis temido que respetado, fue inclemente cuando las circunstancias se lo imponkan. Su espada era su poder. A su muerte dejó un reino fugaz, es cierto, pero la historiografka actual le ha hallado finalmente un lugar indisputable en la historia de Espana: sus hazanas demostraron que el poder musulmin no era invencible. De ahk que su figura trascendiera en el tiempo, de boca en boca, como verdad o como leyenda, en crónicas históricas como en poémas épicos. Es que se necesitó la bravura del Cid por casi cuatro siglos mis para hacer a Espana.

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(*) El Cid era biznieto por lknea materna del Rey Alfonso V de Castilla, abuelo éste a su vez de Alfonso VI. AVC)

Mario Jaramillo, Lecturas Dominicales, El Tiempo 11 Julio de 1999

More About Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR):
Fuente: NBC 54

Notes for Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid):
Nieta del Rey Alfonso V de León

Jimena Dkaz (m. en 1104). Dama castellana, Hija de una casa condal, en 1074 contrajo matrimonio con Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar, el Cid Campeador. Cuando en 1094 su esposo conquistó Valencia, pasó a residir en esta ciudad, la cual Jimena defendió con singular bravura contra los asaltos de los moros desde 1099, ano en que falleció el Cid, hasta 1102. En este ano evacuó la plaza, llevindose los restos de aquél, junto a los cuales fue sepultada a su muerte.

ENCICLOPEDIA CAMPUS

Portions of the hospital of San Lizaro at Palencia are said to date from the time of the Cid, the Spanish soldier-hero celebrated in Spain's epic poem El cantar de mko Cid, who married Jimena in Palencia in July 1074, probably at Alfonso's instigation. He married the king's niece Jimena, daughter of the Count de Oviedo. He thus became allied by marriage to the ancient royal dynasty of Leon. Very little is known about Jimena. The couple had one son and two daughters. The son, Diego Rodrkguez, was killed in battle against the Muslim Almoravid invaders from North Africa, at Consuegra (1097).

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More About Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid):
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Casó en 1074 con su sobrino segundo Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar.

Children of Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR) and Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid) are:

i. Cristina Elvira Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar, born Abt. 1075; married Ramiro Sánchez, conde de Monzón 1098; born Abt. 1070; died 1116.

Notes for Cristina Elvira Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar:
The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, María, married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

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Llámalas el poeta doña Elvira y doña Sol, y con estos nombres han pasado a la inmortalidad literaria. Pero los nombres históricos de las hijas del Cid fueron el de Cristina y María Rodríguez. Como era costumbre que las mujeres usasen

nombres dobles, prefirió el juglar usar el segundo, que las diferencia del primero usado en los documentos de la época.

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Cristina contrajo matrimonio con Ramiro, nieto del rey García III de Navarra (m. 1054) e hijo de Ramiro, señor de Calahorra, que había perecido en Rueda en el año 1093. Este Ramiro el Joven era uno de los nobles más sobresalientes del reino de Aragón e iba a prestar sus servicios como señor de la importante plaza de Monzón desde el año 1104 hasta su muerte el 1116. El matrimonio (que pudo haber tenido lugar entre los años 1094 y 1099) ha de ser interpretado como un paso dado por Rodrigo para reforzar su alianza con Aragón. Ramiro y Cristina tuvieron un hijo, García, que se convirtió en rey de Navarra cuando esa región recuperó su independencia política en el año 1134.

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More About Cristina Elvira Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar:
Hechos: Hija del Cid Campeador

Notes for Ramiro Sánchez, conde de Monzón:
The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina (Elvira) married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, María (Sol), married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

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Rodrigo había hecho todo lo posible para afianzar sus conquistas por la fuerza de las armas. Pero también sabía utilizar los métodos de la diplomacia. Sus dos hijas estaban en edad de casarse. Al igual que otras jóvenes de la aristocracia, esperarían que se dispusiera de ellas del modo que mejor conviniera a las ambiciones paternas. Al final emparejaron con hombres muy ilustres.

Cristina contrajo matrimonio con Ramiro, nieto del rey García III de Navarra (m. 1054) e hijo de Ramiro, señor de Calahorra, que había perecido en Rueda en el año 1093.

Este Ramiro el Joven (Señor de Monzón) era uno de los nobles más sobresalientes del reino de Aragón e iba a prestar sus servicios como señor de la importante plaza de Monzón desde el año 1104 hasta su muerte el 1116. El matrimonio (que pudo haber tenido lugar entre los años 1094 y 1099) ha de ser interpretado como un paso dado por Rodrigo para reforzar su alianza con Aragón. Ramiro y Cristina tuvieron un hijo, García, que se convirtió en rey de Navarra cuando esa región recuperó su independencia política en el año 1134.

La otra hija, María, contrajo matrimonio con Ramón Berenguer III de Barcelona Se ha sugerido, aunque de modo poco convincente, que había casado en primeras nupcias con el infante Pedro, hijo de Pedro I de Aragón, que falleció tras una larga enfermedad en 1102 o 1103.) Este matrimonio pretendía apaciguar la hostilidad catalana, manifestada hacía poco tiempo en Oropesa en el año 1098.

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More About Ramiro Sánchez, conde de Monzón:
Fuente: NBC 54
Hechos: Conde de Monzón

327699ii. María Sol Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar, born Abt. 1080 in España; died Abt. 1111 in España; married Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona) Abt. 1106.

**655400. Enrique de Borgona-Ducal,** born Abt. 1035; died Bet. 1070 - 1074. He was the son of **1310790. I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne** and **1310791. Ella De Semur**. He married **655401. Sibila**.

**655401. Sibila,** born Abt. 1035. She was the daughter of **1310802. Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona)** and **1310803. Guisela de Balsareny**.

More About Enrique de Borgona-Ducal:
Fuente: NBC 37

Child of Enrique Borgona-Ducal and Sibila is:

327700i. Enrique de Borgoña, born Bet. 1069 - 1070; died 11 Noviembre 1112; married Teresa de Portugal 1093.

**655394. Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla)** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born 1040 in Espana (Desterró a El Cid) (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died 1109 in Toledo (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **1310788. Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **1310789. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León)**. He met **655403. Princess Of Denia Zaida**.

**655403. Princess Of Denia Zaida** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 1045 in Espana (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **1310806. Abul-KasimMuhammad III, King Of Seville** and **1310807. Queen Of Seville I'Tamid**.

Notes for Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla):
ALFONSO VI (1040 - 1109). Rey de León (1065-1109) y Castilla (1072-1109). Segundo hijo de Fernando I y de su esposa Sancha, Alfonso fue nombrado por su padre rey de León. A sus hermanos, Sancho y Garcka, les correspondió,

respectivamente, el reino de Castilla y el de Galicia, pero Sancho no estuvo de acuerdo con la división realizada por su padre y guerreó con su hermano Alfonso, a quien venció en Llantada en 1068, aunque éste pudo conservar el reino. Tres anos después, los dos hermanos se pusieron de acuerdo para arrebatar el reino de Galicia a su hermano y repartkrselo entre ellos, pero atacado de nuevo por Sancho, Alfonso, vencido en la batalla de Golpejera (1072), fue despojado del reino leonés, pudiéndose refugiar en Toledo gracias a la intervención de su hermana Urraca. Una vez rehecha de nuevo la composición de los reinos, Alfonso ocupó La Rioja en lucha con Sancho IV de Navarra, cuya muerte trajo como consecuencia la ocupación, ademis, de Alava, Vizcaya y Guipszcoa. La rendición de Toledo, que suponka la cakda de todo el territorio musulmin existente hasta el Tajo, en 1085, impulsó los deseos imperialistas de Alfonso, que se autotituló «Emperador de las dos religiones» y conquistó la plaza musulmana de Valencia. Sin embargo, los reyes de taifas pidieron auxilio al emir de los almorivides, quien, con un gran ejército, llegó a la Penknsula por el puerto de Algeciras. Derrotado por los almorivides en Sagrajas, el 23 de octubre de 1086, Alfonso, que vio peligrar la influencia conseguida sobre los territorios musulmanes, se reconcilió con el Cid, cuyas relaciones amistosas habkan quedado rotas en la época de enfrentamientos castellanoleoneses, pues lo habka desterrado y le encomendó la defensa de las costas levantinas. En mayo del ano 1108, Alfonso y sus huestes fueron vencidos de nuevo en Uclés, perdiendo también Consuegra y Cuenca, aunque pudo seguir conservando Toledo. Pero las constantes derrotas ante los almorivides derrumbaron totalmente los anhelos imperialistas del rey castellano, quien —ante la falta de hijo varón, muerto en la batalla de Uclés, y la constante ayuda de nobles francos a la hora de defender sus reinos, casó a su hija Urraca con Raimundo de Borgona y a su hija Teresa con Enrique de Borgona. Los primeros serkan padres de Alfonso VII el Emperador, y los segundos de Alfonso Henriques, primer rey de Portugal.

Alfonso VI, byname ALFONSO THE BRAVE, Spanish ALFONSO EL BRAVO (b. before June 1040--d. 1109, Toledo, Castile), king of Leon (1065-70) and king of reunited Castile and Leon (1072-1109), who by 1077 had proclaimed himself "emperor of all Spain" (imperator totius Hispaniae). His oppression of his Muslim vassals led to the invasion of Spain by an Almoravid army from North Africa (1086). His name is also associated with the national hero of Spain, Rodrigo Dkaz
de Vivar (El Cid), who was alternatively his enemy and indifferent supporter.

Alfonso was the second son of King Ferdinand I and his wife Sancha; he was educated by Raimundo, later the bishop of Palencia, and by Pedro Anssrez, the count of Carrión. On his death in 1065, Ferdinand left to Alfonso the kingdom of Leon together with tribute paid by the Muslim kingdom of Toledo. These possessions aroused the envious hostility of Alfonso's elder brother, Sancho II, who had inherited the kingdom of Castile and the tribute of Saragossa. Alfonso was defeated by his brother in two battles; after the defeat at Llantada (1068) he managed to retain his kingdom, but after that at Golpejera (1072) he was captured and exiled, living for a short while at the court of his vassal Ma`mun, the Muslim king of Toledo. Soon Alfonso's sister Urraca stirred up a rebellion in Leon, and Sancho besieged her in the walled city of Zamora. During

the siege, he was killed, perhaps at Urraca's instigation. She was clearly on Alfonso's side, and some modern historians have even suggested that they had an incestuous relationship.

With Sancho's death, Alfonso recovered his own kingdom of Leon and inherited (1072) that of Castile. He also occupied Galicia, which Sancho had kept from their younger brother Garcka; Alfonso kept Garcka in prison until his death. A late story, in which it is alleged that Alfonso took an oath in St. Gadea's Church, Burgos, that he had had no share in Sancho's murder, probably reflects Castilian reluctance to accept him as king.

Alfonso's reign now entered on a period of success. He seized the Rioja and the Basque provinces and received the feudal homage of Sancho Ramkrez for the region of Navarre to the north of the Ebro River. By 1077 he had assumed the title imperator totius Hispaniae, in which role other Christian kings accepted him. He then began the conquest of Toledo and, after a long siege, occupied it in May 1085. This was a vital conquest, which recovered for Christian Spain one of the
most important historical, strategic, and cultural centres of the peninsula, one that had been in the possession of the Muslims since the early 8th century.

During this period Alfonso regularly exacted parias, heavy financial tributes, from the Muslim ta`ifah kingdoms in return for protection against their other enemies. By thus depriving them of theirwealth, he hoped to weaken them so that they would eventually cede their independence without fighting. As a result of his exactions, Christian Spain was flooded with Muslim gold, which was spent on warfare and donations to shrines, churches, and monasteries. The demand for tribute caused the ta`ifah kings to tax their subjects heavily, producing popular discontent and disturbances and contributing to the weakness that caused the surrender of Toledo. The Muslim ruler al-Mu'tamid of Seville took a desperate decision and called for the help of Yusuf ibn Tashufin, the Almoravid (Berber) amir of North Africa, and his Saharan tribes. The Amir disembarked in Algeciras at the end of July 1086 and a few months later, on October 23 at Zallaqah, near Badajoz, inflicted a terrible defeat on Alfonso VI. Alfonso appealed for help to the rest of Christendom, and a small crusade was organized as a result; the crusaders did not reach Alfonso's lands but wasted their energies and resources in an unsuccessful siege of the Muslim outpost of Tudela.

The defeat at Zallaqah seriously lessened Alfonso's influence over the ta`ifah kingdoms. It also led to a reconciliation with Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar, El Cid. Their relationship had been difficult from the start, because El Cid had taken a prominent part in the campaigns of Sancho against Alfonso; although El Cid at first attended Alfonso's court, suspicions deepened, and since 1081 he had been in the service of the Muslim king of Saragossa. Alfonso entrusted El Cid with the
occupation and defense of eastern Spain, and Rodrigo carried out this task with great success. Between 1086 and 1109 Alfonso suffered constant defeat by the Almoravids; in the last battle, that of Uclés in 1108, he lost his only son, Sancho. It was characteristic of his indomitable spirit that he at once arranged

for his daughter, Urraca, to marry Alfonso I of Aragon so that the war against the
Almoravids should be continued after his death, even though it meant that Leon and Castile would be ruled by an Aragonese prince.

Though his reign was politically unsuccessful, Alfonso VI carried out an important cultural task by Europeanizing his dominions. Alfonso married Constance of Burgundy, and influences from across the Pyrenees showed themselves in the introduction of the Romanesque style in art, the adoption of the Roman instead of the Mozarabic liturgy, the replacement of Visigothic by Carolingian script, and
the energetic support that Alfonso gave to Cluniac monasticism, as well as in his reconstruction and safeguarding of the pilgrim road to Santiago.

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CID CAMPEADOR  Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar
Nació en Vivar, Burgos, 1050 y murió en Consuegra, 1099. Héroe de la Reconquista espanola. Fue armado caballero por el rey Fernando I, luego estuvo al servicio de los hijos de aquél, Sancho II y Alfonso VI. Este sltimo le acusó de su implicación en el asesinato de su hermano, y por esta causa fue desterrado. En 1081 participó en numerosas batallas contra los irabes, y en 1094 tomó la ciudad de Valencia. Fue derrotado y muerto en una batalla en Consuegra. Este personaje histórico fue la mis viva representación del héroe castellano de su época, y su vida se cuenta en una de las obras mis importantes de la literatura medieval, el Cantar de Mio Cid.

Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar "El Cid Campeador" (circa 1040-99), Spanish warrior, whom later legend made into a national hero and the embodiment of chivalry and virtue.
The son of a minor Castilian nobleman, although related to the great landowning nobility on his mother's side, El Cid was born at Vivar near Burgos. He grew up in the household of the future king, Sancho II (circa 1038-72) of Castile, and in the military campaigns against Aragón for control of Saragossa he distinguished himself as the king's premier knight. After Sancho was assassinated in 1072, Rodrigo entered the service of the new king, ALFONSO VI. In 1081, however, he ran afoul of Alfonso and was exiled from the kingdom. With his retinue, he then set off for eastern Spain in search of honor, glory, and booty. He subsequently served the Moorish king of Zaragoza and other Muslim rulers. His military career culminated in his capture of Valencia (1094), which he held and ruled in defiance of Almoravid attacks until his death on July 10, 1099.
El Cid's exploits are recorded in the 12th-century Latin chronicle Historia Roderici and in the most famous Spanish epic, El cantar de mko Cid (The Song of the Cid). Composed about 1200, the epic describes in a realistic, convincing manner the golden age of medieval chivalry, as well as El Cid's heroic deeds. Illuminating the militaristic frontier culture of medieval Spain, it contrasts worthless nobles of high social rank with such men as El Cid, who are of humbler status but fight for honor and glory and are prudent, brave, generous, and loyal to family, king, and religion and thus superior in virtue. El Cid is also

celebrated in some of Spain's finest ballads and in the works of such dramatists as the Spaniard Lope de Vega and the Frenchman Pierre Corneille.

Contributed by: Julius Kirshner

"Cid, El," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Child of Alfonso (Rey de León y Castilla) and Constanza Borgona (Reina de León y Castilla) is:

327697 i. Urraca (Reina de Castilla), born 1079 in España; died 8 Marzo 1126 in Saldaña, Castilla, España; married (1) Raimundo Conde de Borgoña Abt. 1095; married (2) Alfonso I El Batallador Octubre 1109; married (3) Pedro González de Lara Abt. 1115.

Child of Alfonso (Rey de León y Castilla) and Princess Zaida is:

327701 i. Teresa de Portugal, born 1070; died 1130; married Enrique de Borgoña 1093.

**655404. HumbertII, Count Of Maurienne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died 17 Octubre 1103 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **1310808. AmadeusII, Count Of Maurienne** and **1310809. Johanna Of Geneva**. He married **655405. Guisela de Borgona-Condal**.

**655405. Guisela de Borgona-Condal,** born Abt. 1070. She was the daughter of **655392. Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgona** and **655393. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy**.

Notes for Guisela de Borgona-Condal:
Raimundo de Borgona-Condal, nacido por 1060, pasó a Castilla, casó por 1095 con Urraca. reina de Castilla; conde de Galicia y de Coimbra por su matrimonio, gobernador de Toledo.

NBC 46

More About Guisela de Borgona-Condal:
Fuente: NBC 48

Children of Humbert and Guisela Borgona-Condal are:

327702 i. Amadeo III Conde de Saboya, born Abt. 1092; died 30 Agosto 1148; married Mafalda de Albón Bet. 1130 - 1134.

ii. Adelaide, Of Maurienne, born WFT Est. 1092-1104 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1129-1195 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia); born 1081; died 1137.

Notes for Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia):

Louis VI, called The Fat (1081-1137), king of France (1108-37), son and successor of Philip I; he was married to Adelaide of Savoy. Almost his entire reign was spent in subduing the robber barons, who preyed on the environs of Paris but were finally forced to yield to royal authority. For some 20 years during the period from 1109-1135, Louis waged war against Henry I, the Norman king of England, and against Henry's son-in-law, Holy Roman Emperor Henry V; he successfully repelled an invasion by Henry V in 1124. Louis greatly strengthed the royal power in France, granted benefactions to the church and privileges to towns, and became known as the protector of the peasants and as a fearless military leader. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Louis VII.

"Louis VI," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

**655406. Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 21 Diciembre 1133 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1310812. Guigues VII** and **1310813. Petronille**. He married **655407. Matilde de Inglaterra** Bet. 1097 - 1098.

**655407. Matilde de Inglaterra,** born Abt. 1074. She was the daughter of **1310814. Edgardo el Noble (atheling)** and **1310815. Melmare de Dunkeld**.

More About Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble and Matilde de Inglaterra is:

327703 i. Mafalda de Albón, born Abt. 1097; married Amadeo III Conde de Saboya Bet. 1130 - 1134.

**655412. Ramiro Sinchez, conde de Monzón,** born Abt. 1070; died 1116. He was the son of **1310824. Ramiro (Senor de Calahorra)** and **1310825. Teresa Gonzilez Salvadores**. He married **655413. Cristina Elvira Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar** 1098.

**655413. Cristina Elvira Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar,** born Abt. 1075. She was the daughter of **655398. Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR)** and **655399. Jimena Dkaz (esposa de El Cid)**.

Notes for Ramiro Sinchez, conde de Monzón:
The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina (Elvira) married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, Marka (Sol), married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

BRITANICA

Rodrigo habka hecho todo lo posible para afianzar sus conquistas por la fuerza de las armas. Pero también sabka utilizar los métodos de la diplomacia. Sus dos hijas estaban en edad de casarse. Al igual que otras jóvenes de la aristocracia, esperarkan que se dispusiera de ellas del modo que mejor conviniera a las ambiciones paternas. Al final emparejaron con hombres muy ilustres.

Cristina contrajo matrimonio con Ramiro, nieto del rey Garcka III de Navarra (m. 1054) e hijo de Ramiro, senor de Calahorra, que habka perecido en Rueda en el ano 1093.

Este Ramiro el Joven (Senor de Monzón) era uno de los nobles mis sobresalientes del reino de Aragón e iba a prestar sus servicios como senor de la importante plaza de Monzón desde el ano 1104 hasta su muerte el 1116. El matrimonio (que pudo haber tenido lugar entre los anos 1094 y 1099) ha de ser interpretado como un paso dado por Rodrigo para reforzar su alianza con Aragón. Ramiro y Cristina tuvieron un hijo, Garcka, que se convirtió en rey de Navarra cuando esa región recuperó su independencia polktica en el ano 1134.

La otra hija, Marka, contrajo matrimonio con Ramón Berenguer III de Barcelona Se ha sugerido, aunque de modo poco convincente, que habka casado en primeras nupcias con el infante Pedro, hijo de Pedro I de Aragón, que falleció tras una larga enfermedad en 1102 o 1103.) Este matrimonio pretendka apaciguar la hostilidad catalana, manifestada hacka poco tiempo en Oropesa en el ano 1098.

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More About Ramiro Sinchez, conde de Monzón:
Fuente: NBC 54
Hechos: Conde de Monzón

Notes for Cristina Elvira Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar:
The Cid's princely status was emphasized when his daughter Cristina married a prince of Aragon, Ramiro, lord of Monzón, and his other daughter, Marka, married Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona.

BRITANICA

Llimalas el poeta dona Elvira y dona Sol, y con estos nombres han pasado a la inmortalidad literaria. Pero los nombres históricos de las hijas del Cid fueron el de Cristina y Marka Rodrkguez. Como era costumbre que las mujeres usasen nombres dobles, prefirió el juglar usar el segundo, que las diferencia del primero usado en los documentos de la época.

POEMA DE MIO CID Ckrculo de Lectores Pg 345

Cristina contrajo matrimonio con Ramiro, nieto del rey Garcka III de Navarra (m. 1054) e hijo de Ramiro, senor de Calahorra, que habka perecido en Rueda en el ano 1093. Este Ramiro el Joven era uno de los nobles mis sobresalientes del reino de Aragón e iba a prestar sus servicios como senor de la importante plaza de Monzón desde el ano 1104 hasta su muerte el 1116. El matrimonio (que pudo haber tenido lugar entre los anos 1094 y 1099) ha de ser interpretado como un paso dado por Rodrigo para reforzar su alianza con Aragón. Ramiro y Cristina tuvieron un hijo, Garcka, que se convirtió en rey de Navarra cuando esa región recuperó su independencia polktica en el ano 1134.

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More About Cristina Elvira Rodrkguez y Dkaz de Vivar:
Hechos: Hija del Cid Campeador

Child of Ramiro Sinchez, conde de Monzón and Cristina Dkaz de Vivar is:

327706 i. García IV (ó V) El Restaurador (Rey de Navarra), born Abt. 1100; died 21 Noviembre 1150 in Lorca, Navarra, España; married Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra Abt. 1130.

**655414. Gilberto de L'Aigle** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1061 in of L'AIGLE, ORNE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died 1118 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1310828. Richard De L'Aigle** and **1310829. Judith D'Avranches**. He married **655415. Juliana de Perche**.

**655415. Juliana de Perche,** born Abt. 1069. She was the daughter of **1310830. GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche** and **1310831. Beatriz De Ramerau**.

More About Gilberto de L'Aigle:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gilberto L'Aigle and Juliana de Perche is:

327707 i. Margarita de L'Aigle, reina de Navarra, born Abt. 1104; died 20 Mayo 1141; married García IV (ó V) El Restaurador (Rey de Navarra) Abt. 1130.

**655416. V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou,** born 1092 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 13 Noviembre 1144 in ACRE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1310832. IV Fulk, 7Th Count Of Anjou** and **1310833. Bertrada De Montford**. He married **655417. Eremburge, Countess Of Maine** 1110 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655417. Eremburge, Countess Of Maine,** born WFT Est. 1068-1095 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1126 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1310834. Elie De Beaugency I** and **1310835. Maud De Chateau Duloire**.

Notes for V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou:
After the death of Fulk IV in 1109, his son Fulk V the Young endeavoured to make good the losses caused by the various wars. He married his son Geoffrey Plantagenet to Matilda, the daughter of Henry I of England and widow of the emperor Henry V.

BRITANICA

Child of V Fulk and Eremburge is:

327708 i. Geoffrey IV Plantagenet, born 24 Agosto 1113; died 7 Septiembre 1150 in LE MANS, FRANCIA; married Matilda de Inglaterra 22 Mayo 1127.

**655418. I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135),** born 1068 in SELBY YORKSHIRE ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1 Diciembre 1135 in LYONS-LA-FORET NORMANDY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1310836. William I,The Conqueror, King Of England** and **1310837. Mathilda,Of Flanders**. He married **655419. Matilde de Escocia**.

**655419. Matilde de Escocia,** born Abt. 1080. She was the daughter of **1310838. III Malcolm, King Of Scotland** and **1310839. Margaret, Saint**.

Notes for I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135):
Henry I, byname HENRY BEAUCLERC (Good Scholar), French HENRI BEAUCLERC (b. 1069, Selby, Yorkshire, Eng.--d. Dec. 1, 1135, Lyons-la-Forzt, Normandy), youngest and ablest of William I the Conqueror's sons, who as king of England (1100-35) strengthened the crown's executive powers and, like his father, also ruled Normandy (from 1106).

Reign.

Henry was crowned at Westminster, on Aug. 5, 1100, three days after his brother, King William II, William the Conqueror's second son, had been killed in a hunting accident. Duke Robert Curthose, the eldest of the three brothers, who by feudal custom had succeeded to his father's inheritance, Normandy, was returning from the First Crusade and could not assert his own claim to the English throne until the following year. The succession was precarious, however, because a number of wealthy Anglo-Norman barons supported Duke Robert, and Henry moved quickly to gain all the backing he could. He issued an ingenious Charter of Liberties, which purported to end capricious taxes, confiscations of church revenues, and other abuses of his predecessor. By his marriage with Matilda, a Scottish princess of the old Anglo-Saxon royal line, he established the foundations for peaceable relations with the Scots and support from the English. And he recalled St. Anselm, the scholarly archbishop of Canterbury whom his brother, William II, had banished.

When Robert Curthose finally invaded England in 1101, several of the greatest barons defected to him. But Henry, supported by a number of his barons, most of the Anglo-Saxons, and St. Anselm, worked out an amicable settlement with the invaders. Robert relinquished his claim to England, receiving in return Henry's own territories in Normandy and a large annuity.

Although a crusading hero, Robert was a self-indulgent, vacillating ruler who allowed Normandy to slip into chaos. Norman churchmen who fled to England urged Henry to conquer and pacify the duchy and thus provided moral grounds for Henry's ambition to reunify his father's realm at his brother's expense. Paving his way with bribes to Norman barons and agreements with neighbouring princes, in 1106 Henry routed Robert's army at Tinchebrai in southwestern Normandy and captured Robert, holding him prisoner for life.

Between 1104 and 1106 Henry had been in the uncomfortable position of posing, in Normandy, as a champion of the church while fighting with his own archbishop of Canterbury. St. Anselm had returned from exile in 1100 dedicated to reforms of Pope Paschal II, which were designed to make the church independent of secular sovereigns. Following papal bans against lay lords investing churchmen with their lands and against churchmen rendering homage to laymen, Anselm refused to consecrate bishops whom Henry had invested and declined to do homage to Henry himself. Henry regarded bishoprics and abbeys not only as spiritual offices but as great sources of wealth. Since in many cases they owed the crown military services, he was anxious to maintain the feudal bond between the bishops and the crown.

Ultimately, the issues of ecclesiastical homage and lay investiture forced Anselm into a second exile. After numerous letters and threats between king, pope, and archbishop, a compromise was concluded shortly before the Battle of

Tinchebrai and was ratified in London in 1107. Henry relinquished his right to invest churchmen while Anselm submitted on the question of homage. With the London settlement and the English victory at Tinchebrai, the Anglo-Norman state was reunified and at peace.

In the years following, Henry married his daughter Matilda (also called Maud) to Emperor Henry V of Germany and groomed his only legitimate son, William, as his successor. Henry's right to Normandy was challenged by William Clito, son of the captive Robert Curthose, and Henry was obliged to repel two major assaults against eastern Normandy by William Clito's supporters: Louis VI of France, Count Fulk of Anjou, and the restless Norman barons who detested Henry's ubiquitous officials and high taxes. By 1120, however, the barons had submitted, Henry's son had married into the Angevin house, and Louis VI--defeated in battle--had concluded a definitive peace.

The settlement was shattered in November 1120, when Henry's son perished in a shipwreck of the "White Ship," destroying Henry's succession plans. After Queen Matilda's death in 1118, he married Adelaide of Louvain in 1121, but this union proved childless. On Emperor Henry V's death in 1125, Henry summoned the empress Matilda back to England and made his barons do homage to her as his heir. In 1128 Matilda married Geoffrey Plantagenet, heir to the county of Anjou, and in 1133 she bore him her first son, the future king Henry II. When Henry I died at Lyons-la-Forzt in eastern Normandy, his favourite nephew, Stephen of Blois, disregarding Matilda's right of succession, seized the English throne. Matilda's subsequent invasion of England unleashed a bitter civil war that ended with King Stephen's death and Henry II's unopposed accession in 1154.

Assessment

Henry I was a skillful, intelligent monarch who achieved peace in England, relative stability in Normandy, and notable administrative advances on both sides of the Channel. Under Henry, the Anglo-Norman state his father had created was reunited. Royal justices began making systematic tours of the English shires, but, although his administrative policies were highly efficient, they were not infrequently regarded as oppressive. His reign marked a significant advance from the informal, personal monarchy of former times toward the bureaucratized state that lay in the future. It also marked a shift from the wide-ranging imperialism of earlier Norman leaders to consolidation and internal development. In the generations before Henry's accession, Norman dukes, magnates, and adventurers had conquered southern Italy, Sicily, Antioch, and England. Henry won his major battles but preferred diplomacy or bribery to the risks of the battlefield. Subduing Normandy in 1106, he contented himself with keeping domestic peace, defending his Anglo-Norman state against
rebellion and invasion, and making alliances with neighbouring princes.

BRITANICA

Child of I Henry and Matilde de Escocia is:

327709 i. Matilda de Inglaterra, born 1103 in LONDRES, INGLATERRA; died 10 Septiembre 1169 in ROUEN, FRANCIA; married Geoffrey IV Plantagenet 22 Mayo 1127.

**655420. William IX Duke Of Aquitaine,** born 22 Octubre 1071 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 10 Febrero 1127 in Poitiers, Fr (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1310840. Guido Guillaume VIII** and **1310841. Aldegarde De Bourgogne**. He married **655421. Maud(philippe) De Toulouse** 1094 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655421. Maud(philippe) De Toulouse,** born WFT Est. 1055-1078 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1102-1167 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **655712. Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse** and **655713. Emma De Mortaigne**.

Notes for William IX Duke Of Aquitaine:
William IX (b. Oct. 22, 1071--d. Feb. 10, 1127, Poitiers, Fr.), medieval troubadour, count of Poitiers and duke of Aquitaine and of Gascony (1086-1127), son of William VIII and grandfather of the famous Eleanor of Aquitaine.

William IX spent most of his life in warfare, including leading an unsuccessful Crusade to the Holy Land (1101-02) and battling the Moors near Cordova (1120-23). His fame rests chiefly, however, on his being the first poet in the Proveneal language whose works have come down to us. His chansons, or songs, are boisterous, amorous, humorous, usually delicate but sometimes coarsely obscene and tend, in the fashion of courtly love, to idolize one's lady love.

BRITANICA

More About William IX Duke Of Aquitaine:
Fact 3: interpretan hoy como exponentes muy valiosas de la mssica medioeval.
Hechos: Importante compositor de trovas (trovadour) en su época. Sus obras se

Children of William IX Duke Of Aquitaine and Maud(philippe) De Toulouse are:

327710 i. William X, Of Aquitane, born 1099 in Toulose, Francia; died 9 Abril 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, España; married Alienor, Of Chatellerault WFT Est. 1113-1134.

ii. Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón, born Abt. 1100; married Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón); born Abt. 1080; died 1137.

Notes for Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón):
Ramiro II el Monje (fallecido en 1157), rey de Aragón (1134-1137). Aunque era clérigo, a la muerte de su hermano el rey Alfonso I el Batallador, fue reconocido como monarca por la nobleza aragonesa, para evitar el cumplimiento del testamento de aquél, que había legado sus reinos a las órdenes militares. Por de pronto, Navarra recuperó su independencia, con García V Ramírez. Ramiro II casó con Inés de Poitiers, naciendo del matrimonio una niña, Petronila. El principal problema que se planteó fue buscar matrimonio para Petronila. Inicialmente se pensó en el príncipe Sancho de Castilla. Finalmente se optó por casarla con el conde de Barcelona, Ramón Berenguer IV. Los esponsales se celebraron en el año 1137. Ramiro II retornó al convento, conservando hasta su muerte el título de rey.

"Ramiro II el Monje", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

**655422. Aimery I De Chastellerault,** born Abt. 1076 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 1136 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1310844. Boso II De Chastellerault** and **1310845. Eleanor De Thouars**. He married **655423. Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard** WFT Est. 1067-1116 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655423. Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard,** born Abt. 1080 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1082-1168 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1310846. Barthelmy Of Isle Bouchard** and **1310847. Gerberge**.

Child of Aimery I De Chastellerault and Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard is:

327711 i. Alienor, Of Chatellerault, born Abt. 1105; died WFT Est. 1125-1195; married William X, Of Aquitane WFT Est. 1113-1134.

**655624. Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)**,** born 1152 in Barcelona, Espana; died 1196 in Perpiganan, Rousillon, Francia. He was the son of **655650. Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona)** and **655651. Petronila (Reina de Aragón)**. He married **655625. Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.).

**655625. Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)**,** born Abt. 1155 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); died Abt. Noviembre 1208 in (1208-9) Abbey of Xixena. She was the daughter of **163848. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **1311251. Richilde, Of Poland**.

Notes for Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón):
Alfonso II (1152 - 1196). Rey de Aragón. Poeta y legislador. Heredó posesiones en Francia y el Condado de Barcelona.

Alfonso II (b. 1152, Barcelona--d. 1196, Perpignan, Roussillon), count of Barcelona from 1162 and king of Aragon from 1164.

The son of Ramón Berenguer IV, Alfonso succeeded his father as count of Barcelona and his mother as ruler of Aragon, thus associating the two countries under the house of Barcelona, a union that was destined to be permanent. Aragonese involvement in France became steadily greater during Alfonso's reign. Nevertheless, the conquest of Teruel (1171) opened the way for the conquest of Valencia; and, in 1179, the pact of Cazorla with his ally, Alfonso VIII of Castile, fixed the future zones of reconquest for the two countries. In his will Alfonso followed the Spanish custom of dividing his kingdom; Provence was thus lost to the Aragonese crown.

BRITANICA

More About Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón):
Direct Ancestor: M (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

More About Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile:
Direct Ancestor: F (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

Children of Alfonso (Rey de Aragón) and Sancha are:

327812 i. Pedro II (Rey de Aragón y Cataluña), born 1174; died 12 Septiembre 1213 in Muret, Francia; married María de Montpelier (Reina de Aragón y Cataluña 1204.

ii. AlphonsoII, Count Of Provence (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.), born 1180 in Aragon, Spain (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated

Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); died Febrero 1209 in Palermo, Sicily (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); married Gersenda II Of Sabran 1193 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); born Abt. 1165 in Sabran, Spain (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); died 1224 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.).

More About AlphonsoII, Count Of Provence:
Direct Ancestor: M (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

More About Gersenda II Of Sabran:
Direct Ancestor: F (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

**655626. Pedro de Montpelier,** born Abt. 1150. He married **655627. Eudoxia (Princesa de Bizantina)**.

**655627. Eudoxia (Princesa de Bizantina),** born Abt. 1150. She was the daughter of **1311254. Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311255. Irene de Hungrka (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Child of Pedro Montpelier and Eudoxia (Princesa de Bizantina) is:

327813 i. María de Montpelier (Reina de Aragón y Cataluña, born Abt. 1180; married Pedro II (Rey de Aragón y Cataluña) 1204.

**655628. Bela III (Rey de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1145; died 1196. He was the son of **1311256. Géza II (Rey de Hungrka)** and **1311257. Helena, Of Kief**. He married **655629. Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungrka**.

**655629. Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungrka,** born Abt. 1161; died Abt. 1184. She was the daughter of **1311258. Renaud De Chatillon** and **1311259. Constance Of Antioch**.

Notes for Bela III (Rey de Hungrka):
Bela III fue educado en la corte bizantina. Luchó contra Venecia para recuperar Dalmacia. Reinó de 1173 a 1196. También peleó contra los bslgaros en apoyo al emperador bizantino. Esposo de una hermana del rey Felipe Augusto de Francia

Béla III (d. 1196), king of Hungary (1173-96) under whom Hungary became the leading power of south-central Europe.

Béla was educated at the Byzantine court and placed on the throne by force of arms by the Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus in 1173. He made the Hungarian monarchy hereditary by naming his infant son, Imre, his successor. He also made his court among the most brilliant in Europe. Béla adopted Roman Catholicism, sought the assistance of Rome, and established close ties with France. Upon the death of his first wife, Anne of Chatillon, he married Margaret, sister of Philip II Augustus of France. Many leading Hungarian diplomats were educated in Paris during his reign, and the Cistercian and Premonstratensian monks he invited to Hungary introduced advanced agricultural methods there.

Internationally, Béla was only partly successful in his attempts to recover Dalmatia in two bloody wars with Venice (1181-88 and 1190-91), but he did help the Raskan Serbs gain independence from the Greeks and establish a native monarchy. He tried to make Galicia an appanage of his younger son Andrew, and he aided the Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelus against the Bulgars. Béla III was one of the stronger rulers from the house of Irpid.

BRITANICA

Child of Bela (Rey de Hungrka) and Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungrka is:

327814 i. Andrés II (Rey de Hungría), born 1175; died 26 Octubre 1235; married Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungría).

**655630. Pierre De Courtenay I,** born Abt. 1126 in COURTENAY REIMS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1183 in PALESTINE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1311260. Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia)** and **1311261. Adelaide, Of Maurienne**. He married **655631. Elizabeth De Courtenay** 1150 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655631. Elizabeth De Courtenay,** born Abt. 1148 in COURTENAY REIMS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 14 Septiembre 1205 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1311262. Renaud De Courtenay** and **1311263. Hawise De Donjon**.

Notes for Pierre De Courtenay I:
El imperio latino de Oriente se derrumba tras la conquista de Constantinopla por parte de los griegos.
Fundado por los cruzados en 1204 tras la conquista del imperio bizantino, que se dividió entonces en tres reinos, dos griegos y uno latino en Constantinopla, lleva desde su fundación una vida muy apagada.
Su primer emperador, Balduino I, conde de Flandes, tiene que luchar contra la resistencia bizantina y contra los bslgaros, y es vencido y hecho prisionero en Adrianipolis en 1205.
Enrique I (1205-1216), consigue reconciliarse con los bizantinos, en el interior, y conquista Tracia y parte de Misia y Bitania. Pero a su muerte se inicia la decadencia del imperio.
Su sucesor, PEDRO DE COURTINAY cae prisionero de los bslgaros antes de llegar a Constantinopla, y se hace cargo del poder su cunada Yolanda. A esta la sucede Roberto de Courtenay (1221-1228), de caricter débil, que ve reducida su irea de soberanka a la zona de Constantinopla.
A su muerte ocupa el poder Balduino II (1228-1261), menor de edad. A pesar de la ayuda de los venecianos en 1236 Constantinopla esti a punto de caer en manos bslgaras; sólo lo impide la falta de coordinación de los enemigos.
En 1261, el emperador de Nicea, Miguel VIII Paleólogo, ante la ausencia de los venecianos y la falta de apoyo occidental, asedia la ciudad y la conquista finalmente el 25 de julio.
Balduino II logra huir, y un mes mis tarde Miguel Paleólogo se corona emperador de Constantinopla en Santa Sofia.

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Children of Pierre De Courtenay and Elizabeth De Courtenay are:

i. Alice De Courtenay, born WFT Est. 1160-1177 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1192-1264 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme; born Abt. 1160 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1202 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme:

Fact 12: M (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

327815ii. Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungría), born Abt. 1175 in Constantinopla; married Andrés II (Rey de Hungría).

**655650. Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1113; died 6 Agosto 1162 in Borgo San Dalmazo, Piedmont, Italy. He was the son of **327698. Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona)** and **1311301. Dulce de Provenza**. He married **655651. Petronila (Reina de Aragón)**.

**655651. Petronila (Reina de Aragón),** born Abt. 1130. She was the daughter of **1311302. Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón)** and **1311303. Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón**.

Notes for Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona):
Ramon Berenguer IV, byname RAMON BERENGUER THE HOLY, Catalan RAMON BERENGUER EL SANT (b. c. 1113--d. Aug. 6, 1162, Borgo San Dalmazzo, Piedmont [Italy]), count of Barcelona from 1131 to 1162, regent of Provence from 1144 to 1157, and ruling prince of Aragon from 1137 to 1162.

The elder son of Ramon Berenguer III, he continued his father's crusading wars against the Spanish Muslims. The kingdom of Aragon soon sought Ramon Berenguer IV's aid against Castile. In the course of their negotiations, he was promised the hand of the Aragonese king Ramiro II's daughter and heir, Petronila (Peronella); they were married on Aug. 11, 1137, and a few months later (November 13), Ramiro II abdicated in favour of his daughter and son-in-law. Ramon Berenguer IV thus became the last count of Barcelona to take this as his principal title, for, from 1137, he was also ruler of Aragon (though he himself never assumed the title of king). From the reign of his son, who in 1162 succeeded him with the title of Alfonso II, the counts of Barcelona styled themselves, in the first place, kings of Aragon.

When Ramon Berenguer IV's father had died, he had left the county of Provence to a younger son. When this son died, his brother Ramon Berenguer IV acted as regent (conventionally with the title Ramon Berenguer II of Provence) until the legitimate heir, his young nephew, reached majority in 1157, as Ramon Berenguer III of Provence. When this count of Provence died in 1166 without a
male heir, he was succeeded by Ramon Berenguer IV's son Alfonso II, king of Aragon. By his wars and conquests from the Moors--Tortosa (1148), Lerida, Mequinenza, and Fraga (1149), and Prades and Siurana (1153)--Ramon Berenguer IV definitively established the boundaries of the principality of Catalonia.

BRITANICA

Children of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Petronila (Reina de Aragón) are:

i. Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.), born 1152 in Barcelona, España; died 1196 in Perpiganan, Rousillon, Francia; married Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); born Abt. 1155 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); died Abt. Noviembre 1208 in (1208-9) Abbey of Xixena.

Notes for Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón):
Alfonso II (1152 - 1196). Rey de Aragón. Poeta y legislador. Heredó posesiones en Francia y el Condado de Barcelona.

Alfonso II (b. 1152, Barcelona--d. 1196, Perpignan, Roussillon), count of Barcelona from 1162 and king of Aragon from 1164.

The son of Ramón Berenguer IV, Alfonso succeeded his father as count of Barcelona and his mother as ruler of Aragon, thus associating the two countries under the house of Barcelona, a union that was destined to be permanent. Aragonese involvement in France became steadily greater during Alfonso's reign. Nevertheless, the conquest of Teruel (1171) opened the way for the conquest of Valencia; and, in 1179, the pact of Cazorla with his ally, Alfonso VIII of Castile, fixed the future zones of reconquest for the two countries. In his will Alfonso followed the Spanish custom of dividing his kingdom; Provence was thus lost to the Aragonese crown.

BRITANICA

More About Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón):
Direct Ancestor: M (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

More About Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile:
Direct Ancestor: F (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (2) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.)

327825ii. Dulce de Berenguer (Reina de Portugal), born Abt. 1160; married Sancho I (Rey de Portugal).

**655672. Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 1165 in Nijmegen, Holanda; died 28 Septiembre 1197 in Messina, Italia. He was the son of **163940. Federico I Barbarroja (Emperador Rom Germinico)** and **163941. Beatriz de Borgona (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**. He married **655673. Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger)** 1186.

**655673. Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger),** born 1154; died 27 Noviembre 1198 in Palermo, Italia. She was the daughter of **1311346. Roger (Ruggiero) II Rey de Sicilia** and **1311347. Beatrice Of Rethel**.

Notes for Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Enrique Vl. (1165-1197). Emperador de Alemania. En 1190 se convirtió en rey de Alemania y en 1194 de Sicilia. Fue coronado emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano-Germinico en 1191. Su matrimonio con Constancia de Sicilia le abrió las puertas de ese reino y del sur de Italia. No pudo tomar Nipoles. Dominó el Reino de las Dos Sicilias y tuvo a Ricardo I de Inglaterra como rehen. Murió tratando de dirigir una cruzada contra los moros.

Henry VI (b. autumn 1165, Nijmegen, Neth.--d. Sept. 28, 1197, Messina, Italy), German king and Holy Roman emperor of the Hohenstaufen dynasty who increased his power and that of his dynasty by his acquisition of the kingdom of Sicily through his marriage to Constance I, posthumous daughter of the Sicilian king Roger II. Although Henry failed in his objective of making the German crown hereditary, like the Sicilian crown, his son Frederick II, who became king of
Sicily immediately after Henry VI's death, was subsequently elected Holy Roman emperor.

A son of the emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Henry was chosen German king at Bamberg in June 1169 and crowned at Aachen in August of that year. He was married to Constance, who was 11 years older than he, in January 1186 in Milan. On the departure of Frederick I for the Holy Land on a crusade at Easter 1189, Henry took over the government of the empire. In 1189-90 he suppressed a revolt of Henry the Lion, former duke of Bavaria and Saxony.

In November 1189, William II of Sicily died, leaving his father's half sister Constance heiress to the Sicilian kingdom, then consisting of the island of Sicily and the southern part of the Italian peninsula. After the death of Frederick I on crusade in June 1190, Henry VI made peace with Henry the Lion and proceeded to Italy, where he was crowned emperor by Pope Celestine III in April 1191.

Meanwhile in Sicily a nationalist party unwilling to be governed by a German emperor chose Tancred, an illegitimate son of Constance's brother Roger, as king of Sicily. After his coronation, Henry, determined to conquer the Sicilian kingdom, besieged Naples. But when Henry the Lion, aided by others, once again revolted, Henry was forced to raise the siege (August 1191) and return

to Germany. The Emperor's position was soon strengthened, however, by the imprisonment of King Richard I of England by Leopold V, duke of Austria, in December 1192. When the Duke turned the English king over to Henry in the following February, Richard, in order to obtain his release, agreed to surrender his kingdom to the Emperor, receive it back as a fief, and pay a ransom of 100,000 silver marks as well as an additional 50,000 marks in lieu of helping Henry conquer the Sicilian kingdom.

Henry the Lion came to terms with the Emperor in March 1194, and Henry VI was then free to turn his attention to Sicily. He had already, in January 1194, concluded the Treaty of Vercelli with the towns of Lombardy, thus ensuring their loyalty. His task was also made easier by the death in February 1194 of Tancred, who left as his heir a mere boy, William III. Thus, when Henry went to Italy in May 1194, he met with little resistance. He entered Palermo on November 20 and was crowned king of Sicily on December 25.

In the winter of 1195-96, Henry induced about 50 princes to agree to make the succession to the crown of the Holy Roman Empire hereditary, and at the Diet of Würzburg (April 1196) a majority voted for it. A minority, however, continued to oppose it, and at the Diet of Erfurt (October 1196) this opposition was increased. Finally, Henry had to be content with the election of his son Frederick as German king in the customary way in December.

In 1197, when Henry was in southern Italy preparing a crusade, a rebellion against his rule broke out in the Sicilian kingdom, which was put down with savage cruelty. In the same year Henry died of malaria at Messina.

BRITANICA

Notes for Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Constance, German KONSTANZE, Italian COSTANZA (b. 1154--d. Nov. 27, 1198, Palermo), queen of Sicily (1194-98) and Holy Roman empress-consort (1191-97), whose marriage to a Hohenstaufen gave that German dynasty a claim to the throne of Sicily and whose political skill preserved the throne for her son.

The daughter of King Roger II of Sicily, Constance married the future emperor Henry VI in 1186 and was crowned with him in Rome in 1191. On the death of her nephew William II (1189), she claimed the Sicilian throne. The Sicilians, however, supported Tancred of Lecce, her natural nephew, who waged war against her and actually held her prisoner. The death of Tancred (1194) allowed Henry and Constance to take the throne of Sicily.

When Henry died in 1197, Constance consolidated her power in the kingdom, secured the protection of Pope Innocent III, and succeeded in having her son, the future emperor Frederick II,crowned king in April 1198.

BRITANICA

Child of Enrique (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Constanza (Emperatriz Rom Ger) is:

327836 i. Federico II (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 26 Diciembre 1194 in Lesli, Italia; died 1250; married (1) Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra); married (2) Yolanda (Reina de Jerusalén) 1225.

**655674. John, King Of England,** born 24 Diciembre 1167 in Oxford, Oxford, Inglaterra (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 18 Octubre 1216 in Newark, Nittinghamshire, Inglaterra (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **163854. Enrique II (Rey de Inglaterra)** and **163855. Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra)**. He married **655675. Isabella Of Anguleme** 1200 in Bordeuax (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655675. Isabella Of Anguleme,** born 1188 in Angouleme, Charente, Francia; died 31 Mayo 1246 in Fontrevault, Maine-et-Loire, Francia. She was the daughter of **1311350. Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme** and **1311351. Alice De Courtenay**.

Notes for John, King Of England:
John, byname JOHN LACKLAND, French JEAN SANS TERRE (b. Dec. 24, 1167, Oxford--d. Oct. 18/19, 1216, Newark, Nottinghamshire, Eng.), king of England from 1199 to 1216. In a war with the French king Philip II, he lost Normandy and almost all his other possessions in France. In England, after a revolt of the barons, he was forced to seal the Magna Carta (1215).

Youth and rivalry for the crown

John was the youngest son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Henry's plan (1173) to assign to John, his favourite son (whom he had nicknamed Lackland), extensive lands upon his marriage with the daughter of Humbert III, count of Maurienne (Savoy), was defeated by the rebellion the proposal provoked among John's elder brothers. Various provisions were made for him in England (1174-76), including the succession to the earldom of Gloucester. He was also granted the lordship of Ireland (1177), which he visited from April to late 1185, committing youthful political indiscretions from which he acquired a reputation for reckless irresponsibility. Henry's continued favour to him contributed to the rebellion of his eldest surviving son, Richard I (later called Coeur de Lion), in June 1189. For obscure reasons John deserted Henry for Richard.

On Richard's accession in July 1189, John was made count of Mortain (a title that became his usual style), was confirmed as lord of Ireland, was granted lands and revenues in England worth 6,000 a year, and was married to Isabella, heiress to the earldom of Gloucester. He also had to promise (March 1190) not to enter England during Richard's absence on his crusade. But John's actions were now dominated by the problem of the succession, in which his

nephew, the three-year-old Arthur I, duke of Brittany, the son of his deceased elder brother Geoffrey, was his only serious rival. When Richard recognized Arthur as his heir (October 1190), John immediately broke his oath and returned to England, where he led the opposition to Richard's dictatorial chancellor, William Longchamp. On receiving the news in January 1193 that Richard, on his way back from the crusade, had been imprisoned in Germany, John allied himself with King Philip II Augustus of France and attempted unsuccessfully to seize control of England. In April 1193 he was forced to accept a truce but made further arrangements with Philip for the division of Richard's possessions and for rebellion in England. On Richard's return, early in 1194, John was banished and deprived of all his lands. He was reconciled to Richard in May and recovered some of his estates, including Mortain and Ireland, in 1195, but his full rehabilitation came only after the Bretons had surrendered Arthur to Philip II in 1196. This led Richard to
recognize John as his heir.

Accession to the throne.

In 1199 the doctrine of representative succession, which would have given the throne to Arthur, was not yet generally accepted, and following Richard's death in April 1199 John was invested as duke of Normandy and in May crowned king of England. Arthur, backed by Philip II, was recognized as Richard's successor in Anjou and Maine, and it was only a year later, in the Treaty of Le Goulet, that John was recognized as successor in all Richard's French possessions, in
return for financial and territorial concessions to Philip.

War with France.

The renewal of war in France was triggered by John's second marriage. His first wife, Isabella of Gloucester, was never crowned, and in 1199 the marriage was dissolved on grounds of consanguinity, both parties being great-grandchildren of Henry I. John then intervened in the stormy politics of his county of Poitou and, while trying to settle the differences between the rival families of Lusignan and Angoulzme, himself married Isabella (August 1200), the heiress to Angoulzme, who had been betrothed to Hugh IX de Lusignan. This politically conceived marriage provoked the Lusignans into rebellion the next year; they appealed to Philip II, who summoned John to appear before his court. In the general war that followed his failure to answer this summons, John had a temporary success at Mirebeau in August 1202, when Arthur of Brittany was captured, but Normandy was quickly lost (1204). By 1206, Anjou, Maine, and parts of Poitou had also gone over to King Philip.

These failures, foreshadowed under Henry II and Richard, were brought about by the superiority of French resources and the increasing strain on those of England and Normandy. Nevertheless, they were a damaging blow to John's prestige, and, equally important, they meant that John resided now almost permanently in England. This factor, coinciding with the death (1205) of the chancellor and archbishop of Canterbury, Hubert Walter, gave his government a much more

personal stamp, which was accentuated by the promotion of members of his household to important office. His determination to reverse the continental failure bore fruit in ruthlessly efficient financial administration, marked by taxation on revenues, investigations into the royal forests, taxation of the Jews, a great inquiry into feudal tenures, and the increasingly severe exploitation of his feudal prerogatives. These measures provided the material basis for the charges of tyranny later brought against him.

Quarrel with the church.

John's attention was diverted and his prestige disastrously affected by relations with the papacy. In the disputed election to the see of Canterbury following the death of Hubert Walter, Pope Innocent III quashed the election of John's nominee in procuring the election of Stephen Langton (December 1206). John, taking his ground on the traditional rights of the English crown in episcopal elections, refused to accept Langton. In March 1208, Innocent laid an interdict on England and excommunicated John (November 1209). The quarrel continued until
1213, by which time John had amassed more than 100,000 from the revenues of vacant or appropriated sees and abbeys. But such a dispute was a dangerous hindrance to John's intention to recover his continental lands. In November 1212 he agreed to accept Langton and the Pope's terms. Apparently at his own behest, he surrendered his kingdom to the papal nuncio at Ewell, near Dover, on May 15, 1213, receiving it back as a vassal rendering a tribute of 1,000 marks (666 13s. 4d.) a year. He was absolved from excommunication by Langton in July 1213, and the interdict was finally relaxed a year later. John thus succeeded in his aim to secure the papacy as a firm ally in the fight with Philip and in the struggle already pending with his own baronage. But his treatment of the church during the interdict, although arousing little if any opposition among the laity at the time, angered monastic chroniclers, who henceforth loaded him with charges of tyranny, cruelty, and, with less reason, of sacrilege and irreligion.

Baronial rebellion and the Magna Carta.

In August 1212 recurrent baronial discontent had come to a head in an unsuccessful plot to murder or desert John during a campaign planned against the Welsh. Pope Innocent's terms had included the restoration of two of those involved, Eustace de Vesci and Robert Fitzwalter, and, although the barons soon lost papal support, they retained the protection of Stephen Langton. John, skillfully isolating the malcontents, was able to launch his long-planned campaign against the French, landing at La Rochelle in February 1214. He achieved nothing decisive and was forced to accept a truce lasting until 1220. Returning to England in October 1214, he now had to face much more widespread discontent, centred mainly on the northern, East Anglian, and home counties. After lengthy negotiations in which both sides appealed to the Pope, civil war broke out in May 1215. John was compelled to negotiate once more when London went over to the rebels in May, and on June 19 at Runnymede he accepted the baronial terms embodied in the Magna Carta, which ensured feudal rights and restated English law. This settlement was soon rendered

unworkable by the more intransigent barons and John's almost immediate appeal to Pope Innocent against it. Innocent took the King's side, and in the ensuing civil war John captured Rochester castle and laid waste the northern counties and the Scottish border. But his cause was weakened by the arrival of Prince Louis (later Louis VIII) of France, who invaded England at the barons' request. John continued to wage war vigorously but died, leaving the issues undecided. His death made possible a compromise peace, including the restoration of the rebels, the succession of his son Henry III, and the withdrawal of Louis.

Assessment

John's reputation, bad at his death, was further depressed by writers of the next generation. Of all centuries prior to the present, only the 16th, mindful of his quarrel with Rome, recognized some of his quality. He was suspicious, vengeful, and treacherous; Arthur I of Brittany was probably murdered in captivity, and Matilda de Braose, the wife of a recalcitrant Marcher baron, was starved to death with her son in a royal prison. But John was cultured and literate. Conventional in
his religion rather than devout, he was remembered for his benefactions to the church of Coventry, to Reading Abbey, and to Worcester, where he was buried and where his effigy still survives. He was extraordinarily active, with a great love of hunting and a readiness to travel that gave him a knowledge of England matched by few other monarchs. He took a personal interest in judicial and financial administration, and his reign saw important advances at the Exchequer, in the administration of justice, in the importance of the privy seal and the royal household, in methods of taxation and military organization, and in the grant of chartered privileges to towns. If his character was unreliable, his political judgment was acute. In 1215 many barons, including some of the most distinguished, fought on his side. (J.C.H.)

BRITANICA

More About John, King Of England:
Fuente: King 1199 - 1216 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Children of John and Isabella Anguleme are:

i. Henry III, King Of England, born 1 Octubre 1207 in Winchester (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Noviembre 1272 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Eleanor Of Provence Enero 1236 in Canterbury (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 1222 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1291 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Henry III, King Of England:

Fuente: King 1216 - 1272 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

More About Eleanor Of Provence:
Fuente: Queens of England by Norah Lofts (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

327837ii. Isabel (Princesa de Inglaterra), born 1214 in Angouleme, Charente, Francia; died 1241; married Federico II (Emperador Romano Germánico).

iii. Eleanor of England, born 1215; died 13 Abril 1275; married Simón VI de Montfort; born Abt. 1208; died 4 Agosto 1265.

**655712. Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse,** born WFT Est. 1052-1062 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1093 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1311424. Pons, Count De Toulouse** and **1311425. Adelmode De La Haute Marche**. He married **655713. Emma De Mortaigne** 1080 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**655713. Emma De Mortaigne,** born WFT Est. 1042-1065 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1085-1153 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1311426. Robert De Montaigne** and **1311427. Maud De Montgomery**.

Children of Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse and Emma De Mortaigne are:

i. Maud(philippe) De Toulouse, born WFT Est. 1055-1078 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1102-1167 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married William IX Duke Of Aquitaine 1094 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 22 Octubre 1071 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 10 Febrero 1127 in Poitiers, Fr (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for William IX Duke Of Aquitaine:
William IX (b. Oct. 22, 1071--d. Feb. 10, 1127, Poitiers, Fr.), medieval troubadour, count of Poitiers and duke of Aquitaine and of Gascony (1086-1127), son of William VIII and grandfather of the famous Eleanor of Aquitaine.

William IX spent most of his life in warfare, including leading an unsuccessful Crusade to the Holy Land (1101-02) and battling the Moors near Cordova (1120-23). His fame rests chiefly, however, on his being the first poet in the Provençal language whose works have come down to us. His chansons, or songs, are

boisterous, amorous, humorous, usually delicate but sometimes coarsely obscene and tend, in the fashion of courtly love, to idolize one's lady love.

BRITANICA

More About William IX Duke Of Aquitaine:
Fact 3: interpretan hoy como exponentes muy valiosas de la música medioeval.
Hechos: Importante compositor de trovas (trovadour) en su época. Sus obras se

327856ii. Torson, Count De Toulouse, born Abt. 1093 in France.

**655724. Gómez Piez de Silva,** born Abt. 990 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **1311448. Pelayo Gutiérrez de Silva** and **1311449. Sancha Ibinez**. He married **655725. Urraca Nsnez**.

**655725. Urraca Nsnez,** born Abt. 1120 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Gómez Piez de Silva:
Fuente: NBC 58
Hechos: Senor de Santa Olaya.

More About Urraca Nsnez:
Fuente: NBC 58

Child of Gómez Piez de Silva and Urraca Nsnez is:

327862i. Martín Gómez de Silva, born Abt. 1150 in España; died in España; married Urraca Rodríguez.

**655728. Pedro Bernildez de San Fagund,** born Abt. 1080 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **1311456. Bernardo Dkaz** and **1311457. Enderquina Téllez**. He married **655729. Maria Luisa Suirez de Maya**.

**655729. Maria Luisa Suirez de Maya,** born Abt. 1110.

More About Pedro Bernildez de San Fagund:
Fuente: NBC 60

Child of Pedro Bernildez de San Fagund and Maria Suirez de Maya is:

327864i. Tel Pérez, born Abt. 1110 in España; died in España; married Gontroda García Villamayor.

**655760. Federico I Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia),** born Abt. 1060; died 1105. He married **655761. Agnes Of Suabia**.

**655761. Agnes Of Suabia,** born Abt. 1075; died 1143. She was the daughter of **1311522. Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **1311523. Berta de Turkn (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**.

Notes for Federico I Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia):
Hohenstaufen DYNASTY, also called STAUFER DYNASTY, German dynasty that ruled the Holy Roman Empire from 1138 to 1208 and from 1212 to 1254. The founder of the line was the count Frederick (died 1105), who built Staufen Castle in the Swabian Jura Mountains and was rewarded for his fidelity to Emperor Henry IV by being appointed duke of Swabia as Frederick I in 1079. He later married Henry's daughter Agnes. His two sons, Frederick II, duke of Swabia, and Conrad, were the heirs of their uncle, Emperor Henry V, who died childless in 1125. After the interim reign of the Saxon Lothair III, Conrad became German king and Holy Roman emperor as Conrad III in 1138. Subsequent Hohenstaufen rulers were Frederick I Barbarossa (Holy Roman emperor 1155-90), Henry VI (Holy Roman emperor 1191-97), Philip of Swabia (king 1198- 1208), Frederick II
(king, 1212-50, emperor 1220-50), and Conrad IV (king 1237-54). The Hohenstaufen, especially Frederick I and Frederick II, continued the struggle with the papacy that began under their Salian predecessors, and were active in Italian affairs.

The imperial dynasty was interrupted in 1208-12 by the brief reign of Otto IV, duke of Aquitaine of the House of Welf.

BRITANICA
Hohenstaufen, noble German family, members of which were rulers of the Holy Roman Empire and kings of Germany and Sicily. The family name was derived from the ancestral castle at Staufen (near present-day Freiburg). The family began in 1079 with the marriage of Frederick I, duke of Swabia, to Agnes, daughter of the Holy Roman emperor Henry IV; at the same time Frederick was created duke of Swabia. The royal and imperial line began in 1138 when their son, Conrad III, was elected German king. This line included the Holy Roman emperors and German kings Frederick I, Barbarossa, who was also king of Italy, and Henry VI, also king of Sicily. Frederick II was Holy Roman emperor, as well as king of Germany, Sicily, and Jerusalem. Other Hohenstaufen rulers were Philip, Holy Roman emperor and king of Germany; Conrad IV, king of Germany and Sicily; and two kings of Sicily, Manfred and Conradin. Enzio, an illegitimate son of Frederick II, assumed the title of king of Sardinia but was imprisoned; with his death the family line ended. From the accession of Conrad III, the Hohenstaufen family came into conflict with another German family, the Guelphs, or Welfs (see Guelphs and Ghibellines).

"Hohenstaufen," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Agnes Of Suabia:

Inés, fallecida en 1143, hija del emperador Enrique IV y casada, primero, con Federico I de Staufen (o Hohenstaufen); segundo, con Leopoldo III de Austria. HISTORIA UNIVERSAL ESPASA T III Pgs 452, 781

Child of Federico (Duque de Suabia) and Agnes Of Suabia is:

327880 i. Federico II Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia), born 1090; died 1147; married Judit de Sajonia.

**655762. Enrique VII, duque de Sajonia y Bavaria,** born Abt. 1070.

Child of Enrique VII, duque de Sajonia y Bavaria is:

327881 i. Judit de Sajonia, born Abt. 1100; married Federico II Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia).

**655768. Constantino Angelus,** born Abt. 1075 in Filadelfia, Anatolia. He married **655769. Teodora Comnenus**.

**655769. Teodora Comnenus,** born Abt. 1080. She was the daughter of **1311538. Alexius I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311539. Irene Ducas**.

Notes for Constantino Angelus:
Angelus FAMILY, family that produced three Byzantine emperors. The Angelus family was of no particular significance until the 12th century, when Theodora, youngest daughter of the emperor Alexius I Comnenus, married Constantine Angelus of Philadelphia (in Anatolia). Numerous members of the family then held high positions under Manuel I Comnenus and were involved in an aristocratic revolution that in 1185 overthrew Andronicus I Comnenus and placed Isaac II Angelus on the throne. Isaac and his brother Alexius III, who deposed and blinded Isaac in 1195, were among the least competent of all Byzantine rulers.

The despots of Epirus and Thessaly, who saved much of northern Greece from Western conquest after 1204 and whose dynasty survived until 1318, were direct descendants of Constantine Angelus and Theodora. One of the last prominent members of the family was John Angelus, who was appointed governor of Thessaly in 1342.

BRITANICA

Child of Constantino Angelus and Teodora Comnenus is:

327884 i. Andronicus Angelus (General Bizantino), born Abt. 1105; married Euphrosyne Castamonita.

**655774. Isaac Comneno,** born WFT Est. 1105-1130; died 1174. He was the son of **1311548. Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311549. Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The**.

Child of Isaac Comneno is:

327887 i. Theodora Comnena (Emperatriz Bizantina), born 1144; died WFT Est. 1156-1238; married Andronicus I Comnenus, Emperador Bizantino.

**655778. Gerard, Count Of Macon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1120 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 15 Septiembre 1184 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1311556. Guillaume, Count Of Macon** and **1311557. Poncette Of Traves**. He married **655779. Maurette Of Salins** Abt. 1160 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**655779. Maurette Of Salins** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1125 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 15 Septiembre 1184 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1311558. Gauthier IV**.

More About Gerard, Count Of Macon:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gerard, Count Of Macon and Maurette Of Salins is:

327889 i. Beatrix Of Macon, born Abt. 1146 in VIENNE, FRANCE; died 8 Abril 1230; married Humbert III Of Savoy Abt. 1175.

**655780. Amadeus, Count Of Geneva** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 26 Junio 1178 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1311560. Aimon, Count Of Geneva** and **1311561. Ida Of Faucigny**. He married **655781. Mathilde Of Cuiseaux** Bef. 1130 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**655781. Mathilde Of Cuiseaux** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1137 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1311562. Hugh**.

More About Amadeus, Count Of Geneva:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Amadeus, Count Of Geneva and Mathilde Of Cuiseaux is:

327890 i. William I, Count Of Geneva, born Abt. 1135; died 27 Julio 1195; married Beatrice De Faucigny Aft. 1172.

**655782. Aimon I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1120 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1178 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1311564. Rudolf I**. He married

**655783. Clementia Of Berancon** WFT Est. 1151-1173 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**655783. Clementia Of Berancon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1120 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1151-1214 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Aimon I:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aimon and Clementia Of Berancon is:

327891 i. Beatrice De Faucigny, born Abt. 1145; died WFT Est. 1177-1239; married (1) WilliamI, Count Of Geneva WFT Est. 1155-1198; married (2) William I, Count Of Geneva Aft. 1172.

**655848. Luis VIII (Rey de Francia),** born 5 Septiembre 1187 in Parks, Francia; died 8 Noviembre 1226 in Montpensier, Auvergne, Francia. He was the son of **1311696. Felipe II Augusto (Rey de Francia)** and **1311697. Isabel de Hainaut (Reina de Francia)**. He married **655849. Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia)** 23 Mayo 1200.

**655849. Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia),** born 1188 in Palencia, Castilla, Espana; died 12 Noviembre 1252 in Parks, Francia. She was the daughter of **81926. Alfonso VIII (Rey de Castilla)** and **81927. Eleonora de Inglaterra (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Luis VIII (Rey de Francia):
Louis VIII, byname LOUIS THE LION, or THE LION-HEART, French LOUIS LE LION, or LOUIS COEUR-DE-LION (b. Sept. 5, 1187, Paris--d. Nov. 8, 1226, Montpensier, Auvergne, Fr.), Capetian king of France from 1223 who spent most of his short reign establishing royal power in Poitou and Languedoc.

On May 23, 1200, Louis married Blanche of Castile, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile, who effectively acted as regent after Louis's death. In 1212 Louis seized Saint-Omer and Aire to prevent a powerful Flanders from being on the flank of his county of Artois. In 1216, after the barons rebelling against King John of England had offered the English throne to Louis in return for his aid,

Louis went to England to aid the rebels. Initially he was successful, but eventually he was
defeated at sea and suffered defections. In 1217, when peace was concluded at Kingston, Louis was secretly paid 10,000 marks. In 1224, now king, he seized Poitou and, in 1226, he launched a successful crusade against the Albigensian heretics, capturing the major fortress of Avignon before returning toward Paris because of illness.

Louis was the first Capetian to grant appanages on a large scale and to have a reversion clause that made alienation of royal property more difficult. Louis also developed other particular rights for the kingship, such as the concept that fealty was sworn not only to the individual king but also to the kingship. His eldest son, Louis IX (afterward St. Louis), peacefully succeeded him while his other sons received appanages.

BRITANICA

Louis VIII (1187-1226), king of France (1223-26), son and successor of Philip II (Philip Augustus), born in Paris. Before his succession he assisted his father in several campaigns to win control of French territories belong to John, the Angevin, or Plantagenet, king of England. Philip II previously had conspired with John against John's brother, King Richard I of England, but later turned against him. In 1215 Louis was offered the crown of England by a group of barons in rebellion against King John; Louis led an expedition to England but was unsuccessful in claiming the throne; John died in the midst of the struggle and was succeeded by his son Henry III. The French invaders were excommunicated by the papal legate in England and were defeated in battle at Lincoln. Louis returned to France in 1217 and there took part in crusades against a dissident religious sect called the Albigenses, or Cathars. After succeeding his father as king, Louis continued Philip's policy of destroying the power of the Plantagenets in France and bringing under royal authority the provinces held by the Albigenses in the south of France. He was succeeded by his son Louis IX.

"Louis VIII," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Notes for Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia):
Blanche OF CASTILE, French BLANCHE DE CASTILLE, Spanish BLANCA DE CASTILLA (b. 1188, Palencia, Castile [Spain]--d. Nov. 12, 1252, Paris, France), wife of Louis VIII of France, mother of Louis IX (St. Louis), and twice regent of France (1226-34, 1248-52), who by wars and marital alliances did much to secure and unify French territories.

Blanche was the daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile and Eleanor, who was the daughter of Henry II of England. Her grandmother Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of England, traveled to Spain to take the 11-year-old Blanche to France, where a marriage treaty was concluded with Louis, the young son of King Philip II Augustus. This politically motivated marriage had been arranged by Blanche's uncle, King John of England, and was celebrated in 1200 at Portsmouth,

Hampshire. It represented only a brief truce in the struggle between England and France for control over certain French territories.

Blanche, who became French through marriage, was gradually to become French in spirit as well. Although she did not cease to be concerned for her family, among them her uncle John and his allies, her brother-in-law Ferrand of Portugal, and her cousin Otto of Brunswick (later Holy Roman emperor Otto IV), she rejoiced at the French victory over Otto and the English at Bouvines in 1214,
marking the first stage of French unification, a goal for which she was constantly to strive. In the same year, she gave birth to Louis, the future king of France. Upon John of England's death, Blanche boldly tried to seize the English throne: in 1216 Louis of France invaded England on her behalf. The English stood firm against him, and John's nine-year-old son was finally crowned Henry III.

A devout Roman Catholic, Blanche soon became involved in what she sincerely believed to be a holy war against the heretical Cathari, a sect founded on the belief that good and evil had two separate creators, which was flourishing throughout southern France. Her husband, who became Louis VIII in 1223, took part in a crusade against the Cathari but suffered a fatal attack of dysentery upon returning to the north of France in 1226. In accordance with her husband's will, Blanche became both guardian of the 12-year-old Louis and regent of France. She zealously pressed to have Louis crowned immediately, and the coronation took place at Reims three weeks after Louis VIII's death.

Her most pressing problem was to deal with a rebellion of the great barons, organized by Philip Hurepel, the illegitimate son of King Philip II Augustus, and supported by King Henry III of England. In the face of such adversity, Blanche showed herself by turns a delicate diplomat, a clever negotiator, and a strong leader. Dressed in white, on a white palfrey draped in the same colour, she rode into battle at the head of her troops. After an attempted abduction of the young king, Blanche did not hesitate to replace rebel noble associates with commoners if she thought it necessary. She also created local militias. Blanche was gradually able to subdue the revolt, establish a new truce with England, and, in 1229, pacify the south of France by signing the Treaty of Paris with Raymond VII, count of Toulouse. France then entered an era of domestic stability, which saw the construction of many cathedrals throughout the country.

On only one occasion did Blanche fail to exhibit diplomatic conduct. In 1229 a dispute between an innkeeper and some students took place in the Latin Quarter in Paris. The police were summoned, and the students were beaten and thrown into the Seine; such intervention in the Latin Quarter, however, was contrary to the prerogatives granted to the university, and the faculty and students
threatened to strike if the university's privileges were not respected. Badly advised, Blanche held firm, but the university closed its doors, and the faculty and students left Paris for the provinces and abroad. It was to take four years and the intervention of the pope before the university would return to Paris with new prerogatives, this time granted by Blanche herself.

Although Louis IX came of age on April 25, 1236, Blanche remained at his side as his most loyal and steadfast supporter. She lacked tact, however, with regard to her son's private life. Although Blanche herself had selected Margaret of Provence to be Louis's wife, she treated Margaret with considerable severity. In 1244, after Louis recovered from a serious illness, he and his wife, much against Blanche's wishes, made a vow to go on a crusade against the Muslims. They embarked in 1248, and once again the kingdom was entrusted to Blanche. Informed of Louis's defeat at Al-Mansurah, Egypt, and his subsequent imprisonment, Blanche herself went to seek his ransom and that of the French army. She petitioned her parents, her allies, and the pope for funds and supplies, but interest in the crusade had dwindled.

Although weakened by a heart ailment, Blanche did not neglect her obligations as a regent. Continuing to preside over council meetings, she signed laws and watched over the poor of Paris. When some of the poor were mistreated by the cathedral chapter, she herself rode, as formerly, to open the gates to their prison. On her way to the Abbey of the Lys, one of her favourite retreats, Blanche suffered an attack of the heart ailment that was to take her life. She was returned to the palace of the Louvre, dressed in a nun's habit, and laid on a bed of hay. There, after begging forgiveness of all and having received the last sacraments, she died. She was buried at Maubuisson Abbey and her heart taken to the Abbey of the Lys. Louis IX was in Jaffa when he learned of his mother's death. The news distressed him greatly, for he was aware that he had lost not only an incomparable parent but also the strongest supporter of his kingship.

BRITANICA

Children of Luis (Rey de Francia) and Blanca (Reina de Francia) are:

i. Luis IX El Santo Rey de Francia, born 25 Abril 1214 in Poissy, France (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 25 Agosto 1270 in near Tunis (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Margaret Of Provence 29 Mayo 1234 in Sens (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 1221 in St Maime by Forcalquier, , France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.); died 21 Diciembre 1295 in Paris, Seine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 2 Jul 2001., (3) Esposa de San Luis.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 2001.).

Notes for Luis IX El Santo Rey de Francia:

Louis IX, also called SAINT LOUIS (b. April 25, 1214, Poissy, Fr.--d. Aug. 25, 1270, near Tunis; canonized Aug. 11, 1297, feast day August 25), king of France from 1226 to 1270, the most popular of the Capetian monarchs. He led the Seventh Crusade to the Holy Land in 1248-50 and died on another crusade to Tunisia.

Early life.

Louis was the fourth child of King Louis VIII and his queen, Blanche of Castile, but, since the first three died at an early age, Louis, who was to have seven more brothers and sisters, became heir to the throne. He was raised with particular care by his parents, especially his mother.

Experienced horsemen taught him riding and the fine points of hunting. Tutors taught him biblical history, geography, and ancient literature. His mother instructed him in religion herself and educated him as a sincere, unbigoted Christian. Louis was a boisterous adolescent, occasionally seized by fits of temper, which he made efforts to control.

When his father succeeded Philip II Augustus in 1223, the long struggle between the Capetian dynasty and the Plantagenets of England (who still had vast holdings in France) was still not settled, but there was a temporary lull, since the English king, Henry III, was in no position to resume the war. In the south of France the Albigensian heretics, who were in revolt against both church and state, had not been brought under control. Finally, there was ferment and the threat of revolt among the great nobles, who had been kept in line by the firm hand of Philip Augustus.

Louis VIII managed to bring these external and internal conflicts to an end. In 1226 Louis VIII turned his attention to quelling the Albigensian revolt, but he unfortunately died at Montpensier on Nov. 8, 1226, on returning from a victorious expedition. Louis IX, who was not yet 13, became king under the regency of his redoubtable mother.

Accession to the throne.

The Queen Mother's first concern was to take Louis to Reims to be crowned. Many of the most powerful nobles refrained from participating in the ceremony, but Blanche was not a woman to be discouraged by adversity. While continuing her son's education she vigorously attacked the rebellious barons, particularly Hugh of Lusignan and Peter of Dreux (Pierre Mauclerc), duke of Brittany. Without support from King Henry III of

England the baronial coalition collapsed, and the Treaty of Vendôme
gave Blanche a brief respite.

She took advantage of it to put an end to the Albigensian revolt. Louis's troops were sent into Languedoc, where they forced Raymond VII, count of Toulouse, to concede defeat. On April 11, 1229, the King imposed the Treaty of Paris on Raymond, in accordance with the terms of which Raymond's daughter was to marry the King's brother Alphonse, and, after their deaths, all of Languedoc would revert to the royal domain. As a political debut it was a magnificent success. When the students at the University of Paris revolted for a trivial reason, Louis, on his mother's advice, closed the university
and ordered the students and professors to disperse, thereby strengthening the royal authority.

The problem of the Plantagenet holdings in France remained. Supported by Peter of Dreux, Henry III landed in Brittany and attempted an expedition in the west of France. Louis IX, though only 15, personally commanded the troops. He ordered the château at Angers to be rebuilt and pushed toward Nantes, where Henry was based. There was not even a battle, for, after a futile ride to Bordeaux, Henry withdrew. Truces were renewed, and Peter of Dreux submitted to Louis's authority.

When Blanche laid down the reins of government in 1234, the kingdom was temporarily at peace. Louis IX could now think about marriage. He was a splendid knight whose kindness and engaging manner made him popular. And he was a just king: although he exacted what was due him, he had no wish to wrong anyone, from the lowest peasant to the richest vassal. He often administered justice personally, either in the great hall of the Palais de la Cité, which he later endowed with a magnificent chapel, or in his Vincennes manor, where he assembled his subjects at the foot of an oak, a scene often recalled by his biographer Jean de Joinville, the seneschal of Champagne. He was also a pious king, the protector of the church and friend of those in holy orders. In 1228 he founded the noted Abbey of Royaumont. Although respectful of the pope, he staunchly resisted unreasonable papal demands and protected his clergy.

Blanche had selected Margaret, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV, the count of Provence, as Louis's wife. The marriage was celebrated at Sens, May 29, 1234, and Louis showed himself to be an eager and ardent husband, which made Blanche intensely jealous of her daughter-in-law. Louis and Margaret had 11 children.

After subduing Thibaut of Champagne, Louis IX had to set out again for Aquitaine. This time the rebel was Hugh of Lusignan, who had married the widowed mother of Henry III. Once again Henry descended on the Continent, this time at Royan, with a powerful force. The majority of the nobles in the west of France united with him. An almost bloodless encounter at the bridge of Taillebourg in 1242 resulted in defeat for the English, and Henry returned to London. With each truce slightly more progress was made toward gaining a peace that would put a permanent end to the Hundred Years' War between France and England.

Leadership of the Seventh Crusade.

After his victory over the English, Louis IX fell seriously ill with a form of malaria at Pontoise-lés-Noyon. It was then, in December 1244, that he decided to take up the cross and go to free the Holy Land, despite the lack of enthusiasm among his barons and his entourage. The situation in the Holy Land was critical; Jerusalem had fallen into Muslim hands on Aug. 23, 1244, and the armies of the Sultan of Egypt had seized Damascus. If aid from the West was not forthcoming, the Christian kingdom of the east would soon collapse. In Europe the times had never been more propitious for a crusade. There was a respite in the great struggle between the Holy Roman Empire and the papacy; moreover, Louis IX's forceful attitude toward the Holy Roman emperor, Frederick II, had dampened the latter's enthusiasm for war. The kingdom of France was at peace, and the barons agreed to accompany their sovereign in the Seventh Crusade.

The preparations were long and complex. After entrusting the regency to his mother, Louis IX finally embarked from Aigues-Mortes on Aug. 25, 1248. He took his wife and children with him, since he preferred not to leave the mother and daughter-in-law alone together. His fleet comprised about 100 ships carrying 35,000 men. Louis's objective was simple: he intended to land in Egypt, seize the principal towns of the country, and use them as hostages to be exchanged for Syrian cities.

The beginning was promising. After wintering in Cyprus, the expedition landed near Damietta, Egypt, in June 1249. The King was one of the first to leap onto land, where he planted the oriflamme of St. Denis on Muslim territory. The town and port of Damietta were strongly fortified, but on June 6 Louis IX was able to enter the city. He then pushed on toward Cairo, but the rain-swollen waters of the Nile and its canals stopped him for several months. It was necessary to capture the citadel of al-Mansurah. After several attempts, a pontoon bridge was finally built, and the battle took place on Feb. 8, 1250. The

outcome of the struggle was for a long time undecided, and the King's brother Robert of Artois was killed. Louis finally gained control of the situation through his energy and self-possession.

But the army was exhausted. The Nile carried thousands of corpses away from al-Mansurah, and plague struck the survivors. The King had to issue orders for the agonizing retreat toward Damietta. Louis IX, stricken in turn, dragged himself along in the rear guard of his disintegrating force. The Egyptians harassed the fleeing army and finally captured it on April 7, 1250.

After long negotiations, the King and his principal barons were freed for a high ransom, and Louis rejoined his wife at Acre. The crusaders would have preferred to return to France, but the King decided instead to remain. In four years he was to transform a military defeat into a diplomatic success, conclude advantageous alliances, and fortify the Christian cities of Syria. He returned to his kingdom only upon learning of his mother's death.

Achievement of peace and administrative reforms.

The saintly Louis enjoyed immense prestige throughout western Christendom. He took advantage of this to open negotiations for a lasting peace with the English king, Henry III, who had become his brother-in-law. The discussions extended over several years, but the treaty was finally signed in Paris on May 28, 1258. The terms of the treaty were generous with regard to the Plantagenets. Although Louis could have stripped Henry III of all his continental holdings, he left him Aquitaine and some neighbouring territories. In return, the King of England acknowledged himself to be Louis's vassal. In Louis's eyes this was the most important point, for in the 13th century the power of a sovereign was measured less by the extent of his possessions than by the number and importance of his vassals. A just and equitable ruler, Louis also wanted to create goodwill between his children and those of the Plantagenets. The King's reputation for impartiality was so great that he was often called upon to arbitrate disputes outside France, as he once did in a violent dispute between Henry III and his barons.

He took advantage of his authority to reorganize the administration of his kingdom. Some of his officials, profiting by his absence, had abused their power. Louis IX appointed royal investigators charged with correcting abuses on sight and with hearing complaints. Two well-known ordinances, in 1254 and 1256, carefully outlined the duties and responsibilities of officials in the royal domain, and Louis closely supervised their activities. Royal officials were forbidden to frequent taverns or to gamble, and business activities such as the purchase of land or the marriage of their daughters could be carried out only with

the King's consent. Further ordinances forbade prostitution, judicial duels, and ordeal by battle. The King imposed strict penalties on counterfeiting, stabilized the currency, and compelled the circulation of royal coinage. In general, his measures strengthened royal justice and administration and provided a firm base for French commercial growth.

Louis should not, however, be portrayed as a stained-glass figure. Like all men he had faults. He was quick-tempered and sometimes violent, and he had to struggle against his gluttony. He made his decisions alone but knew how to choose wise counsellors, and his sincere piety did not prevent him from curbing the abuses of the clergy, sometimes brutally.

The King devoted attention to the arts and to literature. He directed the construction of several buildings in Paris, Vincennes, Saint-Germain, and Corbeil (to house relics of the "True Cross"). He encouraged Vincent of Beauvais, his chaplain, to write the first great encyclopaedia,  Speculum majus. During his reign foreign students and scholars flocked to the University of Paris.

The King was very high spirited. Nothing would be more inaccurate than to imagine him entirely steeped in piety. After meals he gladly descended into his gardens, surrounded by his intimates, and discussed diverse topics with them. There, each one indulged in quodlibet, or in talking about anything that pleased him.

Death and canonization.

But throughout the latter part of his reign he was obsessed by the memory of the Holy Land, the territory of which was rapidly shrinking before the Muslim advance. In 1269 he decided once again to go to Africa. Perhaps encouraged by his brother  Charles of Anjou, he chose Tunisia as the place from which to cut the Islamic world in half. It was a serious mistake for which he must take responsibility, and he eventually had to bear the consequences of it. Ill and weak, he knew that he risked dying there.

The expedition landed near Tunis at the beginning of July 1270 and at first won a succession of easy victories. Carthage was taken. But once again plague struck the army, and Louis IX could not withstand it. After having entrusted the future of the kingdom of France to his son Philip, to whom he gave excellent instructions (enseignements), asking him especially to protect and assist the poor, who were the humblest of his subjects, he died in August 1270.

The crusade dissolved, and Louis's body was brought back to France. All along the way, through Italy, the Alps, Lyon, and Cluny, crowds gathered and knelt as the procession passed. It reached Paris on the eve of Pentecost in 1271. The funeral rites were solemnly performed at Notre-Dame de Paris, and the coffin went to rest in the abbey of Saint-Denis, the tomb of the kings of France.

Without awaiting the judgment of the Roman Catholic Church, the people considered Louis IX to be a saint and prayed at his tomb. Pope Boniface VIII canonized Louis IX, the only king of France to be numbered by the Roman Catholic Church among its saints, in 1297. (J.Le.)

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More About Luis IX El Santo Rey de Francia:
Fuente: King of France 1226 - 1270 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Notes for Margaret Of Provence:
Margaret OF PROVENCE, French MARGUERITE DE PROVENCE (b. 1221--d. Dec. 21, 1295, Paris), eldest daughter of Raymond Berengar IV, count of Provence, whose marriage to King Louis IX of France on May 27, 1234, extended French authority beyond the Rhône.

Although Blanche of Castile, Louis IX's mother, had arranged the marriage, she was jealous of her daughter-in-law, whom she supervised strictly; Jean, Sire de Joinville, chronicler of Louis's reign, tells several stories of Blanche separating the royal couple, and Louis himself sometimes behaving brusquely toward Margaret.

Margaret accompanied Louis to Egypt on the crusade of 1248 and showed great courage at Damietta, reinspiring the crusaders after a defeat at al-Mansurah (February 1250), where Louis was captured by the Muslims. Blanche died in 1252; and Margaret, after returning to France, tried occasionally to meddle in politics. Though she was usually checked by the King's intransigence, she may have done something to improve relations between Louis and Henry III of England, who in 1236 had married her sister Eleanor. On the other hand, she resented the fact that her father (died 1245), by his will of 1238, left
Provence to her youngest sister, Beatrice, who in 1246 was married to Charles of Anjou, a brother of Louis IX. After Louis IX's death (1270) Margaret did all she could to thwart Charles's ambitions.

327924ii. Carlos I de Anjou (Rey de Sicilia), born 1226; died 7 Enero 1285 in Foggia, Nápoles, Italia; married Beatriz de la Provenza (Reina de Sicilia).

**655852. Bela IV (Rey de Hungrka),** born 1206; died 1270. He was the son of **327814. Andrés II (Rey de Hungrka)** and **327815. Gertrudis de Andechs-Merau (Reina de Hungrka)**. He married **655853. Marka (Reina de Hungrka)**.

**655853. Marka (Reina de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1220. She was the daughter of **1311706. Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311707. Anna Angelus (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Bela IV (Rey de Hungrka):
Béla IV (b. 1206--d. May 3, 1270), king of Hungary (1235-70) during whose reign the Mongol invasions left three-quarters of Hungary in ruins. He was the son of Andrew II.

Routed on the banks of the Sajó River in 1241 by Mongols under Batu Khan, Béla fled to Dalmatia, and for a year the kingdom of Hungary did not exist. So nearly complete was the country's destruction that Hungarians, when referring to total calamity, use the word tatirjiris,meaning Tatar invasion.

When the Mongols withdrew because of dynastic troubles, Béla began to reconstruct his realm, a task that occupied the rest of his reign. Particularly difficult was the recovery of western portions of the kingdom seized by Frederick of Austria as the price of the aid he promised against the Mongols but never delivered. Béla defeated Frederick, who died in the battle near the Leitha River on June 15, 1246. Three years earlier Béla had been forced to cede Zadar to Venice, but he retained Split and other Dalmatian provinces. Because of his policy of religious toleration in Bosnia, that provinceremained quiet for years.

Béla fought wars with the new Serbian kingdom, founded by the Nemanja dynasty, and was frequently in conflict with Otakar II over Styria, which ultimately fell to the Bohemians. Béla turned back a second Mongol invasion of Hungary, in 1261, and he resisted the Premyslid dynasty, which had constructed a new Bohemian empire, absorbing territories of the Austrian Babenbergs and threatening Hungary itself. Béla had two sons and seven daughters by his consort, Maria, daughter of the Byzantine emperor of Nicaea, Theodore II Lascaris. Of these children, St. Margaret of Hungary became the best known.

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Child of Bela (Rey de Hungrka) and Marka (Reina de Hungrka) is:
327926i. Estéban V (Rey de Hungría), born 1240; died 1272; married Elizabeth de Kumans.

**655854. Kuthen, Prkncipe de Kumans,** born Abt. 1210.

Child of Kuthen, Prkncipe de Kumans is:

327927 i. Elizabeth de Kumans, born Abt. 1240; married Estéban V (Rey de Hungría).

*Generation No. 21*

**1310720. Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya),** born Abt. 910 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **2621440. Nuno Ordónez (Conde de Amaya)**.

Notes for Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya):
D. Nuno Nunez conde de Amaya que pobló en Roa por los anos de 954

More About Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya):
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Pobló a Guzmin

Children of Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya) are:

655360 i. Nuño Rodríguez (Conde de Amaya), born Abt. 960; married Ximena de León.

ii. Nuña Rodríguez, born Abt. 950 in España; married Gonzalo Fernández; born Abt. 930 in España.

More About Nuña Rodríguez:
Fuente: NBC 63

More About Gonzalo Fernández:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Conde

**1310722. Ordono, infante de León,** born Abt. 953 in Espana. He was the son of **2621444. Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia)** and **2621445. Elvira de las Asturias**. He married **1310723. Franilda**.

**1310723. Franilda,** born Abt. 970 in Espana.

Child of Ordono, infante de León and Franilda is:

655361 i. Ximena de León, born Abt. 995; married Nuño Rodríguez (Conde de Amaya).

**1310736. Nuno Gonzilez,** born Abt. 970. He was the son of **2621472. Gonzalo Fernindez** and **2621473. Nuna Rodrkguez**. He married **1310737. Dordia Dkaz**.

**1310737. Dordia Dkaz,** born Abt. 970.

More About Nuno Gonzilez:
Fact 3: Gobernador de Alava, Lantrón y Cellorigo

Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Senor de la Casa de Lara,

Child of Nuno Gonzilez and Dordia Dkaz is:

655368 i. Gonzalo Núñez Minaya, born Abt. 985; married Teresa (o Gontroda) González de Maya.

**1310738. Gonealo Trastamires Da Maya,** born Abt. 960 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). He was the son of **2621476. Trastamiro Alboazar** and **2621477. Mendola Gonealves**. He married **1310739. Mécia Rodrigues** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

**1310739. Mécia Rodrigues,** born Abt. 960 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). She was the daughter of **2621478. Rodrigo Vermukz**.

Children of Gonealo Maya and Mécia Rodrigues are:

i. Gonçalo Mendes Da Maya, born Abt. 980 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

655369 ii. Teresa (o Gontroda) González de Maya, born Abt. 995; married Gonzalo Núñez Minaya.

**1310740. Gonealo Mendes Da Maya,** born Abt. 980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). He was the son of **1310738. Gonealo Trastamires Da Maya** and **1310739. Mécia Rodrigues**.

Child of Gonealo Mendes Da Maya is:

655370 i. Fernão Alves Da Maya, born Abt. 1000; married Guiomar De Sá.

**1310784. Reinaldo conde de Borgona,** born Abt. 1000. He was the son of **2621568. Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania)** and **2621569. Agnes de Bourgogne**. He married **1310785. Adelaida de Normandka**.

**1310785. Adelaida de Normandka,** born Abt. 1000. She was the daughter of **2621570. II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy** and **2621571. Judith De Bretagne**.

Child of Reinaldo conde de Borgona and Adelaida de Normandka is:

655392 i. Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgoña, born Abt. 1032; married Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy.

**1310786. Alberto de Longwy duque de Alta Lorena,** born Abt. 1000. He was the son of **2621572. Adalbert II** and **2621573. Judith Of Ohingen**. He married **1310787. Clemencia de Foix**.

**1310787. Clemencia de Foix,** born Abt. 1000. She was the daughter of **2621574. Bernard Rodgar** and **2621575. Gersinde Of Bigorre**.

Child of Alberto de Longwy duque de Alta Lorena and Clemencia Foix is:

655393 i. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy, born Abt. 1032; married Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgoña.

**1310788. Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 1016; died 27 Diciembre 1065. He was the son of **2621576. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra)** and **2621577. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra)**. He married **1310789. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León)** 1032.

**1310789. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León),** born Abt. 1025. She was the daughter of **2621578. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **2621579. Elvira Menendez**.

Notes for Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León):
Fernando I. (? - 1065) Rey de Castilla y León. hijo de Sancho el Grande. Fue rey de Castilla en 1033 y de León a partir de 1037. Reformador eclesiistico que se atrevió a proclamarse emperador de Espana en 1056 recuperando muchos territorios en posesión de los musulmanes. Uno de los que iniciaron un proceso de reconquista del territorio espanol en manos de los moros

Ferdinand I, byname FERDINAND THE GREAT, Spanish FERNANDO EL MAGNO (b. 1016/18--d. Dec. 27, 1065, León, Leon), the first ruler of Castile to take the title of king; he was also crowned emperor of Leon.

Ferdinand's father, Sancho III of Navarre, had acquired Castile and established hegemony over the Christian states. On his death in 1035 he left Navarre to his eldest son (Garcka III) and Castile to his second son, Ferdinand, who had married Sancha, sister and heiress of Bermudo III of Leon. Ferdinand's Castilians defeated and killed Bermudo at Tamarón in 1037, and he had himself crowned emperor in the city of León in 1039. In 1054 his Castilian troops defeated and
killed his elder brother, Garcka III, at Atapuerca, and he added Navarre to his possessions. In 1062 he forced the Muslim ruler of Toledo to pay him tribute and imposed vassalage on Saragossa and Seville. He conquered Coimbra in central Portugal and laid siege to Valencia, but he failed to capture it.

He followed the custom of dividing his estates, leaving Castile to the eldest, Sancho II; Leon to the second, Alfonso VI; and Galicia to the third. The first two dispossessed the third; and, on the murder of Sancho, Alfonso VI recovered the whole, becoming emperor.

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Children of Fernando (Rey de Castilla y León) and Sancha (Reina de Castilla y León) are:

655394 i. Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla), born 1040 in España (Desterró a El Cid); died 1109 in Toledo; married (1) Constanza de Borgoña (Reina de León y Castilla); met (2) Jimena Núñez de Guzmán; met (3) Princess Of Denia Zaida.

ii. García, Rey de Galicia, born Abt. 1040 in España; died in España.

Notes for García, Rey de Galicia:
Garcla (1065-1071)
Último hijo de Fernando I de León y Sancha. Recibió el reino de su padre. pero le fue arrebatado por su hermano Sancho que había heredado Castilla. Eclipsado por sus hermanos padeció siempre un complejo de sumisión y desconfianza de sí mismo que le hizo buscar apoyo en los demás. Durante su gobierno lo recibió de los obispos de Santiago y su favorito Vérnula. No contó en cambio con la fidelidad de la nobleza. descontenta con él y con la posición secundaria del nuevo reino. Murió en prisión, tras haber intentado recuperar su reino, ocupado por Alfonso Vl.

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More About García, Rey de Galicia:
Fuente: NBC 54
Hechos: Rey de Galicia (1065-1071)

**1310790. I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne,** born WFT Est. 991-1019 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1075 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621580. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031)** and **2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse**. He married **1310791. Ella De Semur** WFT Est. 1010-1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310791. Ella De Semur,** born WFT Est. 987-1021 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1019-1104 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621582. I Dalmace, Count De Semur** and **2621583. Aremburge De Vergt**.

Children of I Robert and Ella De Semur are:

655395 i. Constanza de Borgoña (Reina de León y Castilla), born Abt. 1035; married Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla).

655400 ii. Enrique de Borgoña-Ducal, born Abt. 1035; died Bet. 1070 - 1074; married Sibila.

**1310792. Ramón I Berenguer El Viejo (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1024; died 26 Mayo 1076. He was the son of **1310802. Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona)** and **2621585. Sancha de Gascuna (Condesa de Barcelona)**. He married **1310793. Rangarde De La Haute Marche**.

**1310793. Rangarde De La Haute Marche,** born Abt. 1028 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Ene 1998CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died WFT Est. 1058-1122 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Ene 1998). She was the daughter of **2621586. BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche** and **2621587. Amelie Of Aulnay**.

Notes for Ramón I Berenguer El Viejo (Conde de Barcelona):
Ramon Berenguer I, byname RAMON BERENGUER THE ELDER, Catalan RAMON BERENGUER EL VELL (b. 1023/24--d. May 26, 1076, Barcelona? [Spain]), count of Barcelona from 1035 to 1076.

His father, Berenguer Ramon I (reigned 1018-35), divided and bequeathed his lands among his three sons; however, Sane (or Sancho) in 1049 and Guillem (or William) in 1054 renounced their inheritances in their eldest brother's favour, thus reuniting the lands. Ramon Berenguer I also expanded his domain by securing control over the adjacent counties of Ampurias and Pallars. His most noted achievement was convoking the local Cortes (assembly) and having it deliberate on a choice of Roman and medieval laws for Catalonia. The result was the promulgation of the celebrated legal code known as the Usatges de Barcelona (1064-68).

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Children of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Rangarde De La Haute Marche are:

655396 i. Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 1053 in Barcelona; died 5 Diciembre 1082 in España; married Matilde de Calabria.

ii. Ramón II Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona), died 1096.

Notes for Ramón II Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona):
Ramón II Berenguer. (? - 1096). Conde de Barcelona. Aunque acusado del asesinato de su hermano logró ser regente durante la infancia de su sobrino Ramón III Berenguer. Fue derrotado en Tévar por el Cid y se le retiró el rango de conde en 1096, al probarse su culpabilidad en el fratricidio.

Berenguer Ramon II, sole master after the assasination of his brother, took part in the civil wars of the Spanish Muslims and reconquered the Tarragona area (1091). He reigned until 1097, when, having lost a trial by combat that was intended to decide the question of his guilt in the killing attributed to him, he went on crusade to Jerusalem, where he died, probably in either 1097 or 1099.

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**1310794. RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria,** born Abt. 1015 in Normandy, France; died 17 Julio 1085 in near Cephalonia, Greece, Byzantine Empire. He was the son of **2621588. Tancredo de Hauteville** and **2621589. Fredesina**. He married **1310795. Sigelgaita de Salerno** 1058.

**1310795. Sigelgaita de Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1025 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 27 Marzo 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621590. Guimar V (IV), Prkncipe de Salerno** and **2621591. Porpora de Tabellaria**.

Notes for RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria:
Robert, byname ROBERT GUISCARD, or ROBERT DE HAUTEVILLE, Italian ROBERTO GUISCARDO, or ROBERTO D'ALTAVILLA (b. c. 1015, Normandy [France]–d. July 17, 1085, near Cephalonia, Greece, Byzantine Empire), Norman adventurer who settled in Apulia, in southern Italy, about 1047 and became duke of Apulia (1059). He eventually extended Norman rule over Naples, Calabria, and Sicily and laid the foundations of the Kingdom of Sicily.

Arrival in Apulia

Robert was born into a family of knights. Arriving in Apulia, in southern Italy, around 1047 to join his half brother Drogo, he found that it and Campania, though they were southern Italy's most flourishing regions, were plagued by political disturbances. These regions attracted hordes of fortune-seeking Norman immigrants, who were to transform the political role of both regions in the
following decades.

In Campania, the Lombards of Capua were launching wars against the Byzantine dukes of Naples in order to gain possession of that important seaport. In Apulia, William ("Iron Arm") de Hauteville, Robert's eldest half brother, having successfully defeated the Byzantine Greeks who controlled that region, had been elected count of Apulia in 1042. In 1046 he had been succeeded by his brother Drogo.

When Robert joined his brothers, they sent him to Calabria to attack Byzantine territory. He began his campaign by pillaging the countryside and ransoming its people. In 1053, at the head of the combined forces of Normans from Apulia

and Campania, he defeated the haphazardly led forces of the Byzantines, the Lombards, and the papacy at Civitate. Because of the deaths of William and Drogo and of his third half brother, Count Humphrey, in 1057, Robert returned to Apulia to seize control from Humphrey's sons and save the region from disgregating internal conflicts. After becoming the recognized leader of the Apulian Normans, Robert resumed his campaign in Calabria. His brother Roger's arrival from Normandy enabled him to extend and solidify his conquests in Apulia.

In his progression from gang leader to commander of mercenary troops to conqueror, Robert emerged as a shrewd and perspicacious political figure. In 1059 he entered into a concordat at Melfi with Pope Nicholas II. Until that time the papacy had been hostile toward the Normans, considering them to be an anarchist force that upset the political structure in southern Italy--a structure based on a balance of power between the Byzantines and the Lombards of northern Italy. The schism that took place between the Greek and Latin churches in 1054 worsened the relations between the Byzantine emperors and the papacy, and eventually the papacy realized that Norman conquests over the Byzantines could work to its advantage. Robert's plan to expel the Arabs from Sicily and restore Christianity to the island also found favour in Nicholas' eyes. This expedition into Sicily got under way in 1060, as soon as the conquest of Calabria was completed. Robert entrusted the command of the expedition to his brother Roger, but on particularly difficult occasions--e.g., the siege of Palermo in 1071--he came to his brother's aid.

Until this time, Robert's relations with Roger had not always been amicable, since Roger, aware of both his own talent and Robert's dependency on him, would not settle for the subordinate role allotted him. Their differences were resolved when Robert invested Roger, after he had recognized Robert's supreme authority, with "the County of Sicily and Calabria" along with the right to govern and tax both counties.

Expansion of the Duchy

Robert continued to expand the small county left by Humphrey into a duchy, extending from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian sea. The capture of Bari in April 1071 resulted in the end of Byzantine rule in southern Italy. Robert turned next to the neighbouring territories of Salerno, controlled by the Lombards. Instead of fighting them, he dissolved his first marriage and in 1058 married the sister of Salerno's last Lombard prince, Gisulf II. Hostilities broke out between the two rulers, however, and Gisulf naively tried to bring about a Byzantine counteroffensive against Robert. Fearing that the Norman advances into Campania, Molise, and Abruzzi would threaten the papal dominions, Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Robert and gave Gisulf considerable military aid. The struggle came to a head when Gisulf, determined to display his power, advanced toward the prosperous city of Amalfi. Robert responded to the city's plea for help in 1073 and successfully defended it; in December 1076 he took Salerno from Gisulf and made it the capital of his duchy.

Robert was now at the height of his power. During his rise he repressed with an iron hand not only the claims of Humphrey's sons but also the uprisings of towns and lords that were fretting under the restraints imposed upon them. The harshness with which Robert chose to deal with these rebels was intended to transform a heterogeneous population into a strong, sovereign state.

When, in 1080, the conflict between church and state over the right to make ecclesiastical investitures had become more intense, Robert chose to reconcile himself with Gregory VII, entering into the Concordat of Ceprano, which confirmed the commitments of the earlier Council of Melfi. Even the Byzantine court drew closer to him and went as far as trying to establish a familial relationship with Robert. The Byzantine emperor Michael VII, in need of Robert's help to uphold his unstable throne, married his son, Constantine, to one of Robert's daughters,
Helen. The opposition party, however, deposed Michael and confined Helen in a monastery. To guarantee Apulia against attack from the new rulers of Byzantium, Robert wanted the territories on the Adriatic coast of the Balkan Peninsula, and he began to build a large navy. Michael's expulsion and Helen's confinement reawakened his unappeased spirit of adventure and hastened his long-considered expedition. Now his goal was even more ambitious: to march to Byzantium and crown himself emperor in place of the deposed Michael.

In 1083 Robert landed in Epirus with a well-trained army and immediately succeeded in defeating the Byzantines and their Venetian allies. The pope, however, suddenly recalled him to Italy to help him expel the German king Henry IV, who was marching on Rome en route to claiming southern Italy for the Holy Roman Empire. Having returned home and suppressed the revolts of the lords hostile to himself and to Pope Gregory VII, Robert moved toward Rome, defeated the pope's enemies, and escorted him to Salerno in the summer of 1084. Following this success, he returned to his campaign on the Adriatic coast. He died during the siege of Cephalonia on July 17, 1085.

Achievements

Physically attractive, endowed with an acute and unscrupulous intelligence, a brilliant strategist and competent statesman, Robert had begun to organize a state composed of diverse ethnic and civil groups: Latin and Germanic in Lombard territories and Greek in Byzantine domains. The new political structure was built on a monarchial-feudal framework characteristic of the time, but it was controlled by the energetic and uncompromising Robert, who tried to use his ducal power to create a powerful and prosperous state. The other base on which he built was Roman Catholicism, the religion of the conquerors and most of the conquered, which he used to reconcile the subjected peoples. An extremely religious man, Robert was distrustful of the Greek clergy because of their
ties with Byzantium. On the other hand, his generosity toward the Latin church was bountiful. He endowed it with territories and clerical immunities in order to tie it firmly to the feudal system. Splendid cathedrals and Benedictine abbeys were built in the hope that they would consolidate and diffuse Latin language and culture among the heterogeneous people and tie them into a new, unified

state. Robert was kept from realizing this political vision only by his death.

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More About RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria:
Fuente: NBC 84

Notes for Sigelgaita de Salerno:
[Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW]

Sigeigaita era hija de Guaimar IV (V), prkncipe de Salerno (1027-1058) y de Poppora de Tabelaria y su padre era hijo a su vez de Guaimar III (IV) (947-1027) y de Gaitelgrima de Capua. Por su padre era cuarto nieto de Ageltruda de Benevento, hija del duque Adelchis y por su madre cuarta nieta también de Gemma de Nipoles, hija del duque Atanasio II (866-900). Gaitelgrima de Capua, que era hija del duque Pandulfo III (1022-1024), era tka segunda de Sigelgaita de Capua, esposa de Landone II de Aguino de cuya unión nacerka siete generaciones mis tarde Santo Tomis de Aquino. Las casas de Capua y Benevento que son una sola, remontan a Landulfo de Capua (840-842); la de Nipoles a Sergio I, duque de Nipoles (846864) hijo de Marinus y 1a de Salerno a Waiferio (861-877). Estos grandes linajes eran de origen longobardo y habkan asentado su poder local tras la cakda de su monarquka con Desiderio en 774.

NBC 85

ASCENDENCIAS DEL SUR DE ITALIA

Por Ramón Berenguer III el Grande, conde de Barcelona (Lknea carolingia de Provenza-Barcelona, XVII) se establece el entronque ya que este monarca era hijo de Matilde de Calabria, mujer de Ramón Berenguer II Cabeza de estopa, conde de Barcelona (1076-1082), que murió asesinado por su hermano Berenguer Ramón II el Fratricida el 5 de diciembre de 1082. Matilde de Calabria, a su vez, nacida por 1061, era hija de Roberto Guiscardo y de Sigelgaita de Salerno. Roberto Guiscardo era un noble normando hijo de Tancredo, senor de Hauteville-leGuichard y de Fredesina de Normandka, hija natural del duque Ricardo II el Bueno (Vajay, Skntesis, 277). Roberto, conquistador de toda Italia, incluso de Roma, era "un campeón esforzado, de estatura colosal, anchos hombros, cabello rubio, mirada ardiente, fuerza muscular tan asombrosa como su arrojo y destreza en el manejo de las aX as; de ambición desenfrenada; de astucia, de pericia militar y de grande habilidad dwlomitica;, de caricter duro hasta la crueldad, codicioso y brutal" (Herto berg). Jefe indiscutido de las bandas normandas que merodeaban en Italia, conquistó Calabria en 1057 y al ano siguiente legitimó su posición, al reconocerse vasallo de la Santa Sede como duque de Apulia y Calabria. En el mismo 1058 casó con Sigelgaita de Salerno -nacida por 1035, muerta el 27 de marzo de 1090- por la cual se establece su descendencia con las diversas dinastkas reinantes en el sur de la penknsula (sin olvidar que Sicilia era irabe y Apulia y Calabria, bizantinas). Sigelgaita era hija de Guaimar IV, prkncipe de Salerno (10271058) y de Poppora de Tabelaria y su padre era hijo a su vez de Guaimar III (947-

1027) y de Gaitelgrima de Capua. Por su padre era cuarto nieto de Ageltruda de Benevento, hija del duque Adelchis y por su madre cuarta nieta también de Gemma de Nipoles, hija del duque Atanasio II (866-900). Gaitelgrima de Capua, que era hija del duque Pandulfo III (1022-1024), era tka segunda de Sigelgaita de Capua, esposa de Landone II de Aguino de cuya unión nacerka siete generaciones mis tarde Santo-Tomis de Aquino. Las casas de Capua y Benevento que son una sola, remontan a Landulfo de Capua (840-842); la de Nipoles a Sergio I, duque de Nipoles (846864) hijo de Marinus y la de Salerno a Waiferio (861-877). Estos grandes linajes eran de origen longobardo y habkan asentado su poder local tras la cakda de su monarquka con Desiderio en 774.

NBC 84, 85

Sigeigaita era hija de Guaimar IV, prkncipe de Salerno (10271058) y de Poppora de Tabelaria y su padre era hijo a su vez de Guaimar III (947-1027) y de Gaitelgrima de Capua. Por su padre era cuarto nieto de Ageltruda de Benevento, hija del duque Adelchis y por su madre cuarta nieta también de Gemma de Nipoles, hija del duque Atanasio II (866-900). Gaitelgrima de Capua, que era hija del duque Pandulfo III (1022-1024), era tka segunda de Sigelgaita de Capua, esposa de Landone II de Aguino de cuya unión nacerka siete generaciones mis tarde Santo Tomis de Aquino. Las casas de Capua y Benevento que son una sola, remontan a Landulfo de Capua (840-842); la de Nipoles a Sergio I, duque de Nipoles (846864) hijo de Marinus y 1a de Salerno a Waiferio (861-877). Estos grandes linajes eran de origen longobardo y habkan asentado su poder local tras la cakda de su monarquka con Desiderio en 774.

NBC 85

More About Sigelgaita de Salerno:
Fuente: NBC 85

Child of Roberto Guiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria and Sigelgaita de Salerno is:

655397 i. Matilde de Calabria, born Abt. 1061; married Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona).

**1310796. Diego Laknez (padre de El Cid),** born Abt. 1013 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **2621592. Lakn Fernindez (abuelo del Cid)** and **2621593. Teresa de León**. He married **1310797. Teresa Nsnez**.

**1310797. Teresa Nsnez,** born Abt. 1029 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **2621594. Nuno conde de Amaya** and **2621595. Gontroda Gutiérrez**.

Notes for Diego Laknez (padre de El Cid):
Diego Laknez, fue un soldado destacado que derrotó a los navarros en el campo de batalla y recuperó varios territorios que habkan sido cedidos por Fernando I a su hermano Garcka de Navarra en 1037-8: Ubierna, al norte de

Vivar, en el valle del rko del mismo nombre, Urbel y La Piedra, situados a unos pocos kilómetros hacia el noroeste. Estos hechos, dificiles de datar, pudieron haber tenido lugar hacia el final de los anos cincuenta del siglo XI.

De la madre de Rodrigo no se sabe absolutamente nada. El hecho de que el nino recibiera un nombre muy comsn en la familia materna, y no tanto en la paterna, podrka indicar que la primera era bastante mis importante que la segunda. Su abuelo materno, Rodrigo Alvarez, fue sin lugar a dudas un hombre notable. El y su hermano Nuno habkan sido desde el principio firmes partidarios de Fernando I; Rodrigo asistió a su coronación en León en 1038 y con frecuencia aparece citado en sus cartas como testigo; Nuno ocupaba en nombre del rey la importante fortaleza de Amaya, al norte de Burgos, y Rodrigo el castillo de Luna, al norte de Miranda de Ebro. Rodrigo también administraba los territorios dependientesde Mormojón, Moradillo, Cellorigo y Curiel, los tres sltimos situados en las conflictivas zonas contiguas a las marcas castellanas del sur y del este.

Parientes tan bien relacionados y tan leales a la dinastka gobernante podkan ser generosos con los miembros mis jóvenes de la familia. A los catorce anos, el futuro Cid fue puesto al servicio del hijo mayor del rey Fernando Sancho, heredero del trono de Castilla.

EL CID, Richard Fletcher, Pgs 112 - 113

More About Teresa Nsnez:
Fuente: NBC 54

Child of Diego Laknez (padre de El Cid) and Teresa Nsnez is:

655398 i. Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR), born Abt. 1043 in Vivar, Burgos, Castilla; died 10 Julio 1099 in Valencia, España; married Jimena Díaz (esposa de El Cid) 1074 in Palencia.

**1310798. Diego Rodrkguez (Conde de Oviedo),** born Abt. 1010 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **2621596. Rodrigo Alonso, conde de Oviedo** and **2621597. Gonia**. He married **1310799. Ximena de León**.

**1310799. Ximena de León,** born Abt. 1027 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **2621578. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León)** and **2621599. Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León)**.

Notes for Diego Rodrkguez (Conde de Oviedo):
in July 1074, probably at Alfonso's instigation, he married the king's niece Jimena, daughter of the Count de Oviedo.

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More About Diego Rodrkguez (Conde de Oviedo):
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Duque de Asturias

Children of Diego (Conde de Oviedo) and Ximena de León are:

655399 i. Jimena Díaz (esposa de El Cid), born Abt. 1050; died 1104; married Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (EL CID CAMPEADOR) 1074 in Palencia.

ii. Bernardo Díaz, born Abt. 1050 in España; died in España; married Enderquina Téllez; born Abt. 1050 in España; died in España.

More About Bernardo Díaz:
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Conde. Hermano de Ximena, esposa del Cid.

**1310802. Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1000; died 1035. He was the son of **2621604. Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona)** and **2621605. Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona**. He married **1310803. Guisela de Balsareny**.

**1310803. Guisela de Balsareny,** born Abt. 1015.

Notes for Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona):
Berenguer Ramón I, llamado el Curvo (c.1006-1035), conde de Barcelona (1017-1035). Su corta edad al acceder al condado motivó que su madre, Ermesinda, ejerciera durante los primeros anos la tutela. Su etapa de gobierno fue, en general, packfica, pues coincidió con el declive del califato de Córdoba. Berenguer Ramón I fue aliado del rey taifa de Lérida, pero hostil al de Zaragoza. La actividad repobladora continuó, aunque tkmidamente, por la Segarra y las tierras altas del Gayi. Otorgó privilegios a los ciudadanos de Barcelona (1025) y estuvo presente en la dedicación del templo de Ripoll (1032). En sus sltimos anos de gobierno, los musulmanes realizaron una incursión por la zona de Calaf (1033). Asimismo, reunió en Vic (1035) una asamblea de la que salió una constitución de paz y tregua. Murió, al parecer, guerreando con el conde de Cerdana.

"Berenguer Ramón I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Berenguer Ramon I (reigned 1018-35), divided and bequeathed his lands among his three sons; however, Sane (or Sancho) in 1049 and Guillem (or William) in 1054 renounced their inheritances in their eldest brother's favour, thus reuniting the lands.

BRITANICA

More About Guisela de Balsareny:
Fuente: NBC 38

Child of Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona) and Guisela de Balsareny is:

655401 i. Sibila, born Abt. 1035; married Enrique de Borgoña-Ducal.

**1310806. Abul-KasimMuhammad III, King Of Seville** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 1017 in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **2621612. Abu Amr Abbad, King Of Seville**. He married **1310807. Queen Of Seville I'Tamid**.

**1310807. Queen Of Seville I'Tamid** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 1017 in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Abul-Kasim Muhammad III, King Of Seville and Queen I'Tamid is:

655403 i. Princess Of Denia Zaida, born Abt. 1045 in España; met Alfonso VI (Rey de León y Castilla).

**1310808. AmadeusII, Count Of Maurienne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1045 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died 26 Enero 1090 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **2621616. Odol, Count Of Maurienne** and **2621617. Adelaide Of Turin**. He married **1310809. Johanna Of Geneva** Abt. 1065 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

**1310809. Johanna Of Geneva** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died Abt. 1095 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). She was the daughter of **2621618. Count Of Geneva Gerold** and **2621619. Gisela**.

Child of Amadeus and Johanna Geneva is:

655404 i. HumbertII, Count Of Maurienne, born Abt. 1070; died 17 Octubre 1103; married Guisela de Borgoña-Condal.

**1310812. Guigues VII** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1028 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 19 Enero 1079 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2621624. Guigues VI** and **2621625. Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu**. He married **1310813. Petronille** 27 Abril 1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**1310813. Petronille** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621626. Artaud** and **2621627. Petronel Of Grenoble**.

More About Guigues VII:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues VII and Petronille is:

655406 i. Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble, born Abt. 1060; died 21 Diciembre 1133; married Matilde de Inglaterra Bet. 1097 - 1098.

**1310814. Edgardo el Noble (atheling),** born Abt. 1044; died 1127. He was the son of **2621628. Edward, The Exile, Prince** and **2621629. Agatha, Of Germany**. He married **1310815. Melmare de Dunkeld**.

**1310815. Melmare de Dunkeld,** born Abt. 1039. She was the daughter of **2621630. I Duncan, King Of Scotland** and **2621631. Sibyl, Of Northumberland**.

Notes for Edgardo el Noble (atheling):
Electo rey por el Consejo de los reyes sajones (Witan), a la muerte de Haraldo en Hstings. No fue coronado y gobernó parcial y precariamente entre octubre y diciembre de 1066. Vencido por Guillermo el Conquistador, partió al destierro y murió en 1127, tras peregrinar por Flandes, Francia y Apulia.

NBC 67

More About Edgardo el Noble (atheling):

Fuente: NBC 67

Child of Edgardo el Noble (atheling) and Melmare de Dunkeld is:

655407 i. Matilde de Inglaterra, born Abt. 1074; married Guigues VIII, conde de Albón y Grenoble Bet. 1097 - 1098.

**1310824. Ramiro (Senor de Calahorra),** born Abt. 1040; died 1093 in Rueda. He was the son of **2621648. Garcka III (Rey de Navarra)** and **2621649. Estefanka de Foix (Reina de Navarra)**. He married **1310825. Teresa Gonzilez Salvadores**.

**1310825. Teresa Gonzilez Salvadores,** born Abt. 1040.

Notes for Ramiro (Senor de Calahorra):
Ramiro, senor de Calahorra, (hijo de Garcka III de Navarra) que habka perecido en Rueda en el ano 1093.

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Child of Ramiro (Senor de Calahorra) and Teresa Gonzilez Salvadores is:

655412 i. Ramiro Sánchez, conde de Monzón, born Abt. 1070; died 1116; married Cristina Elvira Rodríguez y Díaz de Vivar 1098.

**1310828. Richard De L'Aigle** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died 18 Noviembre 1085 in ST. SUZANNE, MAINE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2621656. Engenulf** and **2621657. Richeveride**. He married **1310829. Judith D'Avranches** Abt. 1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

**1310829. Judith D'Avranches** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Aft. 1046 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1063-1140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621658. Richard D'Avranches**.

Child of Richard De L'Aigle and Judith D'Avranches is:

655414 i. Gilberto de L'Aigle, born Abt. 1061 in of L'AIGLE, ORNE, FRANCE; died 1118; married Juliana de Perche.

**1310830. GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1056 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Octubre 1100 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **2621660. Routroul, Count Of Chateaudun** and **2621661. Adeline Of Domfront**. He married **1310831. Beatriz De Ramerau**.

**1310831. Beatriz De Ramerau,** born Abt. 1055. She was the daughter of **2621662. HildouinIII, Seigneur De Ramerau** and **2621663. Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy)**.

More About GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Children of Geoffrey and Beatriz De Ramerau are:

i. Rotrou II, Count de Perche, born 1070; married Matilda Of England; born 1086; died 25 Noviembre 1120 in English Channel on "Wite Ship".

655415 ii. Juliana de Perche, born Abt. 1069; married Gilberto de L'Aigle.

**1310832. IV Fulk, 7Th Count Of Anjou,** born 1043 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 14 Abril 1109 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621664. II Geoffrey, Count Of Gatinois** and **2621665. Ermengarde, D'Anjou**. He married **1310833. Bertrada De Montford** 1089 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310833. Bertrada De Montford,** born WFT Est. 1042-1072 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1117 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621666. Simon I** and **2621667. Agnes, Princess Of Evreux**.

Notes for IV Fulk, 7Th Count Of Anjou:

Fulk IV, byname FULK THE SURLY, French FOULQUES LE RÉCHIN (b. 1043, Chateau Landon, Fr.--d. April 14, 1109, Angers), count of Anjou (1068-1109).

Geoffrey II Martel, son of Fulk III, pursued the policy of expansion begun by his father but left no sons as heirs. The countship went to his eldest nephew, Geoffrey III the Bearded. But the latter's brother, Fulk, discontented over having inherited only a few small appanages, took advantage of the general discontent aroused by Geoffrey III's inept rule, seized Saumur and Angers (1067), and cast Geoffrey first into prison at Sablé and later in the confines of Chinon castle (1068). Fulk's reign then had to endure a series of conflicts against the several barons, Philip I of France, and the duke of Normandy. He lost some lands but secured, through battle and marriage, the countship of Maine for his son, Fulk V.

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Child of IV Fulk and Bertrada De Montford is:

655416 i. V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou, born 1092; died 13 Noviembre 1144 in ACRE; married (1) Eremburge, Countess Of Maine 1110; married (2) Melisend 1129.

**1310834. Elie De Beaugency I,** born WFT Est. 1028-1070 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1110 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621668. Jean De Beaugency**. He married **1310835. Maud De Chateau Duloire** WFT Est. 1053-1096 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310835. Maud De Chateau Duloire,** born WFT Est. 1035-1073 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1099 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621670. Gervace, S. De Chateau Du Loire** and **2621671. Evenburg**.

Child of Elie De Beaugency and Maud De Chateau Duloire is:

655417 i. Eremburge, Countess Of Maine, born WFT Est. 1068-1095; died 1126; married V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou 1110.

**1310836. William I,The Conqueror, King Of England,** born 14 Octubre 1027 in FALAISE NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 9 Septiembre 1087 in ROUEN FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621672. I Robert, Of Normandy** and **2621673. Harlette De Falaise**. He married **1310837. Mathilda,Of Flanders** Abt. 1050 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310837. Mathilda,Of Flanders,** born 1032 in FLANDERS BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997); died 2 Noviembre 1083 in CAEN FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621674. V Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **2621675. Adelaide Of France**.

Notes for William I,The Conqueror, King Of England:
William I (of England), called The Conqueror (1027-87), first Norman king of England (1066-87), who has been called one of the first modern kings and is generally regarded as one of the outstanding figures in western European history.

Born in Falaise, France, William was the illegitimate son of Robert I, duke of Normandy (died 1035), and Arletta, a tanner's daughter, and is therefore sometimes called William the Bastard. Upon the death of his father, the Norman nobles, honoring their promise to Robert, accepted William as his successor. Rebellion against the young duke broke out almost immediately, however, and his position did not become secure until 1047 when, with the aid of Henry I, king of France, he won a decisive victory over a rebel force near Caen.

During a visit in 1051 to his childless cousin, Edward the Confessor, king of England, William is said to have obtained Edward's agreement that he should succeed to the English throne. In 1053, defying a papal ban, William married Matilda of Flanders (died 1083), daughter of Baldwin V, count of Flanders (died 1067) and a descendant of King Alfred the Great, thereby strengthening his claim to the crown of England. Henry I, fearing the strong bond between Normandy and Flanders resulting from the marriage, attempted in 1054 and again in 1058 to crush the powerful duke, but on both occasions William defeated the French king's forces.

Conquest of England

About 1064, the powerful English noble, Harold, earl of Wessex, was shipwrecked on the Norman coast and taken prisoner by William. He secured his release by swearing to support William's claim to the English throne. When King Edward died, however, the witenagemot (royal council) elected Harold king. Determined to make good his claim, William secured the sanction of Pope Alexander II (died 1073) for a Norman invasion of England. The duke and his army landed at Pevensey on September 28, 1066. On October 14, the Normans defeated the English forces at the celebrated Battle of Hastings, in which Harold was slain. William then proceeded to London, crushing the resistance he encountered on the way. On Christmas Day he was crowned king of England in Westminster Abbey.

The English did not accept foreign rule without a struggle. William met the opposition, which was particularly violent in the north and west, with strong measures; he was responsible for the devastation of great areas of the country, particularly in Yorkshire, where Danish forces had arrived to aid the Saxon rebels. By 1070 the Norman conquest of England was complete.

William invaded Scotland in 1072 and forced the Scottish king Malcolm III MacDuncan (died 1093) to pay him homage. During the succeeding years the Conqueror crushed insurrections among his Norman followers, including that incited in 1075 by Ralph de Guader, 1st earl of Norfolk, and Roger Fitzwilliam, earl of Hereford, and a series of uprisings in Normandy led by his eldest son Robert (1054?-1134), who later became Robert II, duke of Normandy.

His Achievements

One feature of William's reign as king was his reorganization of the English feudal and administrative systems. He dissolved the great earldoms, which had enjoyed virtual independence under his Anglo-Saxon predecessors, and distributed the lands confiscated from the English to his trusted Norman followers. He introduced the Continental system of feudalism; by the Oath of Salisbury of 1086 all landlords swore allegiance to William, thus establishing the precedent that a vassal's loyalty to the king overrode his fealty to his immediate lord. The feudal lords were compelled to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the local courts, which William retained along with many other Anglo-Saxon institutions. The ecclesiastical and secular courts were separated, and the power of the papacy in English affairs was greatly curtailed. Another outstanding accomplishment was the economic survey undertaken and incorporated in the Domesday Book in 1086.

In 1087, during a campaign against King Philip I of France, William burned the town of Mantes (now Mantes-la-Jolie). William's horse fell in the vicinity of Mantes, fatally injuring him. He died in Rouen on September 7 and was buried at Caen in Saint Stephen's, one of the abbeys he and Matilda had founded at the time of their marriage as penance for their defiance of the pope. William was succeeded by his third-born son, William II.

Biographic entry: B1581

"William I (of England)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Notes for Mathilda,Of Flanders:
Matilda de Flandes fue coronada Reina de Inglaterra cuando su esposo Guillermo I invadió este paks. Fue la regente de las posesiones de Normandka durante las guerras de Guillermo.

Matilda of Flanders (died 1083), daughter of Baldwin V, count of Flanders (died 1067) and a descendant of King Alfred the Great, thereby strengthening his claim to the crown of England. Henry I, fearing the strong bond between Normandy and Flanders resulting from the marriage, attempted in 1054 and again in 1058 to crush the powerful duke, but on both occasions William defeated the French king's forces.

Alfred, called The Great (849-99), king of the West Saxons (871-99), and one of the outstanding figures of English history. Born in Wantage in southern England, Alfred was the youngest of five sons of King Ethelwulf. On the death of

his brother Ethelred Alfred became king, coming to the throne during a Danish invasion. Although he succeeded in making peace with the Danes, they resumed their marauding expeditions five years later, and by early 878 they were successful almost everywhere. About Easter of 878, however, Alfred established himself at Athelney and began assembling an army. In the middle of that year he defeated the Danes and captured their stronghold, probably at present-day Edington. During the following 14 years Alfred was able to devote himself to the internal affairs of his kingdom. By 886 he had captured the city of London, and soon afterward he was recognized as the king of all England.
In 893 the Danes invaded England again, and the following four years were marked by warfare; eventually, the Danes were forced to withdraw from Alfred's domain. The only ruler to resist Danish invasions successfully, Alfred made his kingdom the rallying point for all Saxons, thus laying the foundation for the unification of England.
Alfred was a patron of learning and did much for the education of his people. He began a court school and invited British and foreign scholars, notably the Welsh monk Asser and the Irish-born philosopher and theologian John Scotus Erigena, to come there. Alfred translated such works as The Consolation of Philosophy by the Roman statesman and philosopher Boethius, The History of the World by the Spanish priest Paulus Orosius, and Pastoral Care by Pope Gregory I. Alfred's laws, the first promulgated in more than a century, were the first that made no distinction between the English and the Welsh peoples.

"Alfred," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Children of William I,The Conqueror, King Of England and Mathilda are:

655418 i. I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135), born 1068 in SELBY YORKSHIRE ENGLAND; died 1 Diciembre 1135 in LYONS-LA-FORET NORMANDY; married (2) Matilde de Escocia.

ii. Adela, Princess Of England (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1062 in NORMANDY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 8 Marzo 1138 in of CAEN, CLVDS, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois Abt. 1085 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1045 in of BLOIS, L-CHR, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2,*

*Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 27 Mayo 1102 in RAMA BATTLE, HOLYLAND (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Adela, Princess Of England:
TITL: (PRINCESS) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

More About Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

**1310838. III Malcolm, King Of Scotland,** born 1031 in HOLL PERTHSHIRE SCOT (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 13 Noviembre 1093 in ALNWICK NORTHUMBERLAND ENG (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621630. I Duncan, King Of Scotland** and **2621631. Sibyl, Of Northumberland**. He married **1310839. Margaret, Saint** 1070 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310839. Margaret, Saint,** born 1045 in HUNGARY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Noviembre 1093 in EDINBURGH SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621628. Edward, The Exile, Prince** and **2621629. Agatha, Of Germany**.

Notes for III Malcolm, King Of Scotland:
Malcolm III CANMORE (b. c. 1031--d. Nov. 13, 1093, near Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.), king of Scotland from 1058 to 1093, founder of the dynasty that consolidated royal power in the Scottish kingdom.

The son of King Duncan I (reigned 1034-40), Malcolm lived in exile in England during part of the reign of his father's murderer, Macbeth (reigned 1040-57). Malcolm killed Macbeth in battle in 1057 and then ascended the throne. After the conquest of England by William the Conqueror, in 1066, Malcolm gave refuge to the Anglo-Saxon prince Edgar the Aetheling and his sisters, one of whom, Margaret (later St. Margaret), became his second wife.

Malcolm acknowledged the overlordship of William in 1072 but nevertheless soon violated his feudal obligations and made five raids into England. During the last of these invasions he was killed by the forces of King William II Rufus

(reigned 1087-1100). Except for a brief interval after Malcolm's death, the Scottish throne remained in his family until the death of Queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway, in 1290. Of Malcolm's six sons by Margaret, three succeeded to the throne: Edgar (reigned 1097-1107), Alexander I (1107-24), and David I (1124-53).

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

Notes for Margaret, Saint:
Margaret OF SCOTLAND, SAINT (b. c. 1045, probably Hungary--d. Nov. 16, 1093, Edinburgh; canonized 1250; feast day November 16, Scottish feast day June 16), queen consort of Malcolm III Canmore and patroness of Scotland.

Margaret was brought up at the Hungarian court, where her father, Edward, was in exile. After the Battle of Hastings, Edward's widow and children fled for safety to Scotland. Her brother Edgar the Aetheling, defeated claimant to the English throne, joined her there. In spite of her leanings toward a religious life, Margaret married (c. 1070) Malcolm III Canmore, king of Scotland from 1057 or 1058 to 1093. Through her influence over her husband and his court, she promoted, in conformity with the Gregorian reform, the interests of the church and of the English population conquered by the Scots in the previous century. She died shortly after her husband was slain near Alnwick, Northumberland.

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

More About Margaret, Saint:
Hechos: Canonized 1250;

Children of III Malcolm and Margaret are:

i. II Duncan, King Of Scotland, born WFT Est. 1012-1070 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1094 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Ethelreda Of Northumberland; born Abt. 1050.

Notes for II Duncan, King Of Scotland:
Duncan II (d. 1094), king of Scotland (1093-94), son of Malcolm III and grandson of Duncan I.

For many years (1072?-87) Duncan lived as a hostage of the Norman English, allegedly as a confirmation of his father's homage to William I of England. He became king of the Scots while driving out his uncle, Donald Bane, in 1094, an enterprise in which he was helped by some English and Normans. He was killed at the instigation of Donald Bane, possibly at Monthechin, making way for the restoration of Donald Bane.

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655419ii. Matilde de Escocia, born Abt. 1080; married I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135).

**1310840. Guido Guillaume VIII,** born WFT Est. 1008-1031 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1087 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621568. Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania)** and **2621569. Agnes de Bourgogne**. He married **1310841. Aldegarde De Bourgogne** WFT Est. 1034-1073 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310841. Aldegarde De Bourgogne,** born WFT Est. 1019-1042 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1064-1130 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1310790. I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne** and **2621665. Ermengarde, D'Anjou**.

Child of Guido Guillaume and Aldegarde De Bourgogne is:

655420i. William IX Duke Of Aquitaine, born 22 Octubre 1071; died 10 Febrero 1127 in Poitiers, Fr; married Maud(philippe) De Toulouse 1094.

**1310844. Boso II De Chastellerault,** born Abt. 1036 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1092 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621688. I Hugues, De Chastellerault** and **2621689. Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld**. He married **1310845. Eleanor De Thouars** WFT Est. 1034-1085 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1310845. Eleanor De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1109 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621690. Aimery IV, Vicount De Thouars** and **2621691. Auregarde/ Aurenga De Mauleon**.

Child of Boso II De Chastellerault and Eleanor De Thouars is:

655422i. Aimery I De Chastellerault, born Abt. 1076; died Abt. 1136; married Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard WFT Est. 1067-1116.

**1310846. Barthelmy Of Isle Bouchard,** born Abt. 1050 in of ISLE-BOUCHARD. He married **1310847. Gerberge**.

**1310847. Gerberge,** born Abt. 1050.

Child of Barthelmy Of Isle Bouchard and Gerberge is:

655423 i. Dangerose Of Isle Bouchard, born Abt. 1080; died WFT Est. 1082-1168; married Aimery I De Chastellerault WFT Est. 1067-1116.

**163848. Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 1104 in Espana; died 21 Agosto 1157 in Fresneda, Espana. He was the son of **327696. Raimundo Conde de Borgona** and **327697. Urraca (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **1311251. Richilde, Of Poland**.

**1311251. Richilde, Of Poland,** born Abt. 1137 in POLAND. She was the daughter of **2622502. Uladislaus II, Duke Of Poland** and **2622503. Agnes Of Babenberg**.

Notes for Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León):
Alfonso VII, byname ALFONSO THE EMPEROR, Spanish ALFONSO EL EMPERADOR (b.1104?--d. August 1157, Fresneda, Castile), king of Leon and Castile from 1126 to 1157, son of Raymond of Burgundy and the grandson of Alfonso VI, whose imperial title he assumed. Though his reign saw the apogee of the imperial idea in medieval Spain and though he won notable victories against the Moors, he remains a somewhat hazy figure.

His childhood was complicated by the struggle between his mother Urraca and her second husband, Alfonso I of Aragon, for control of Castile and Leon. Only on Urraca's death (1126) did his stepfather finally relinquish his claims. Alfonso was then formally accepted as emperor by the kings of Aragon and Pamplona (Navarre), by the count of Barcelona, and by various Hispano-Moorish rulers. His capture of Almerka (1147) from the Moors won him renown, as did other victories, but in the end these led to little expansion of territory. Almerka was lost again in 1157 and Córdoba remained in his hands for only three years. In 1146 a new invasion of North African fanatics, the Almohads, began. Alfonso now allied himself with the Almoravids and devoted the rest of his life to a series of campaigns to check Almohad expansion in southern Spain.

Despite the importance of the imperial idea at this time, peninsular fractionalist tendencies were by no means dormant. Alfonso was unable to prevent the establishment of Portugal as an independent kingdom (1140) and, in his will, he himself divided his realm, as was the Spanish custom, between his two sons, Sancho III of Castile and Ferdinand II of Leon. This act finally destroyed the concept of empire in medieval Spain.

The rise of Castile and Aragon.

Alfonso VII subverted the idea of a Leonese empire and its implied aspiration to dominion over a unified peninsula by the division of his kingdoms between his sons; Sancho III (1157-58) received Castile and Ferdinand II (1157-88)

obtained León. While the Christians remained on the defensive in the face of Almohad power, Alfonso VIII of Castile (1158-1214) and Alfonso II of Aragon expressed their confidence in the future by concluding a treaty in 1179 apportioning the
conquest of Islamic Spain between them. Castile retained the right of reconquest to Andalusia and Murcia (Mursiyah), while Aragon claimed Valencia. Nevertheless, Alfonso VIII's efforts to dominate the other Christian rulers provoked contention and warfare and thwarted concerted effort against the Almohads. Thus, in 1195 the king of Castile suffered a disastrous defeat by the Almohads at Alarcos (Al-Arak), south of Toledo. The other Christian monarchs, acknowledging that the Almohads threatened them all, came to terms with Castile. With the collaboration of Sancho VII of Navarre (1194-1234) and Peter II of Aragon (1196-1213) and Portuguese and Leonese troops, Alfonso VIII in 1212 triumphed over the Almohads at Las Navas de Tolosa (Al-'Iqab). That extraordinary victory marked the beginning of the end of the Almohad empire and
opened the gates of Andalusia to the Christians.

While the kings of Aragon took an active role in the Reconquest, as counts of Barcelona they also had important relationships in southern France, where several lords were their vassals. When Pope Innocent III proclaimed a crusade to check the spread of the Albigensian heresy throughout that area, Peter II, though no friend of heretics, realized that his feudal rights and interests there were endangered by the arrival of northern French knights. In 1213 Peter was defeated and killed by the crusading army at Muret after he went to the aid of his brother-in-law, the count of Toulouse. In the generation after his death, Catalan ambition and power were steadily curtailed in southern France.

As the Almohad empire fell apart in the second quarter of the 13th century, the Christian rulers effected the reconquest of almost all of Spain. James I of Aragon (1213-76) for the first time utilized Catalan naval power in 1229 to conquer the kingdom of Majorca (Mayurqah), the first significant step in Catalan expansion in the Mediterranean. The subjugation of the kingdom of Valencia was more difficult, especially as James was diverted temporarily by the expectation of acquiring Navarre. When Sancho VII died without children, the people of Navarre accepted his nephew, count Theobald of Champagne (1234-53), as their king. From then on French interest in Navarre steadily increased. Forced to give up his aspirations there, James I resumed the war against the Muslims and captured Valencia in 1238. Thousands of Muslims were now brought under his rule.

Meantime, Alfonso IX of León (1188-1230) was driving southward to the Guadiana River (Wadi Ana). By capturing Mérida (Maridah) and Badajoz in 1230, he cleared the way to Seville. When he died, his son Ferdinand III, already king of Castile (1217-52) by reason of inheritance from his mother, Berenguela, a daughter of Alfonso VIII, succeeded him as king of León. Henceforth Castile and León were permanently united. Using their combined resources, Ferdinand
conquered Cordova in 1236, Murcia in 1243, Jaén (Jayyan) in 1246, and Seville in 1248. The Muslims retained only the kingdom of Granada, whose rulers

were obliged to pay an annual tribute to Castile. As a vassal kingdom, Granada by itself was not a threat, but, when supported by the Muslims of Morocco, this last outpost of Islamic power in Spain caused great difficulty for the Christians.

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Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Richilde is:

655625 i. Sancha, Beatrice Of Castile, born Abt. 1155; died Abt. Noviembre 1208 in (1208-9) Abbey of Xixena; married Alfonso II El Casto (Rey de Aragón).

**1311254. Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 1120; died 24 Septiembre 1180. He was the son of **1311548. Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311549. Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The**. He married **1311255. Irene de Hungrka (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**1311255. Irene de Hungrka (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 1125. She was the daughter of **2622510. Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungrka)** and **2622511. Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungrka)**.

Notes for Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino):
Manuel I COMNENUS (b. c. 1122--d. Sept. 24, 1180), military leader, statesman, and Byzantine emperor (1143-80) whose policies failed to fulfill his dream of a restored Roman Empire, straining the resources of Byzantium at a time when the Seljuq Turks menaced the empire's survival.

The son of John II Comnenus (reigned 1118-43) and the Hungarian princess Irene, Manuel transformed the austere, conservative court of his father into a gay setting for tournaments and festivities imported from medieval western Europe.

Manuel devoted himself to affairs in the West at the beginning of his reign, practically ignoring the growing Turkish threat on the plains of Anatolia. He renewed his alliances in the West against his Norman rivals in both Sicily and Antioch. At the time of the Second Crusade he defended his Greek territory from Roger II of Sicily, whose fleet captured Corfu in 1147. With Venetian aid, the
island was retaken two years later. In 1148 Manuel consolidated his alliance with Emperor Conrad III of Germany, whose sister-in-law he had earlier married. But Conrad died in 1152, and, despite repeated attempts, Manuel could not reach an agreement with his successor, Frederick I Barbarossa. When Roger II died in 1154, Manuel sent a fleet to attack Ancona (1155), capturing much of the region of Apulia. He was defeated in 1156 at Brindisi by a joint force of Germans,
Venetians, and Normans, ending Byzantine influence in Italy.

Manuel next asserted his authority over the crusader states, established after the First Crusade. He campaigned in Cilicia (in modern Turkey) in 1158,

regaining lost territory and forcing Renaud of Chatillon, prince of Antioch, and Baldwin III, king of Jerusalem, to recognize Byzantine suzerainty (1159).

Manuel was also successful in his dealings with the Serbs and Hungarians. In 1167 Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia were incorporated into the empire. Interfering in Hungarian dynastic struggles, he was rewarded when his candidate, Béla, was elected king in 1173. Elsewhere in the north his relations were not as successful. Relations between Venice and Constantinople were broken off for 10 years from 1171.

Manuel's activities elsewhere diverted his attention from the Turkish East. Although he had launched campaigns against the Sultan of Iconium in 1145, 1146, and 1160, there were no practical results. By the time he led a large-scale attack against the Turks in 1176, Manuel's dream of a restored Roman Empire had impaired his ability to measure the growth of Seljuq power. His defeat at Myriocephalon pointed toward the collapse of the Byzantine Empire.

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Manuel I Comnenus (circa 1120-80), Byzantine emperor (1143-80). The son of Emperor John II, Manuel tried unsuccessfully to restore Byzantine power in Italy. In 1146 he married Irene, a sister-in-law of the German king Conrad III, and the following year cooperated with Conrad and the other leaders of the unsuccessful Second Crusade. In alliance with Venice, he fought a war against Roger II of Sicily in 1147-49. In 1155 he invaded the Sicilian Kingdom, but was defeated by Roger's successor, William I, and withdrew his army in 1158. After the death of his friend Conrad III, he supported the north Italian cities and Pope Alexander III against Conrad's successor, Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa). Manuel's relations with Venice deteriorated in the 1160s, and in 1171 he revoked the trading privileges of Venetian merchants in the Byzantine Empire, confiscating all their property. From 1174 to 1176 he was at war with Kilij Arslan II, the Seljuk sultan of Rum, who defeated him at Myriocephalon, near present-day Denizli, Turkey, in 1176. Manuel was succeeded by Alexius II Comnenus, his son by his second wife.

"Manuel I Comnenus," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Irene de Hungrka (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Irene, a sister-in-law of the German king Conrad III,

Child of Manuel (Emperador Bizantino) and Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:
655627 i. Eudoxia (Princesa de Bizantina), born Abt. 1150; married Pedro de Montpelier.

**1311256. Géza II (Rey de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1115. He was the son of **2622510. Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungrka)** and **2622511. Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungrka)**. He married **1311257. Helena, Of Kief**.

**1311257. Helena, Of Kief,** born 1130 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 1186 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2622514. Isiaslaus, Grand Duke Of Kief, Russia**.

More About Géza II (Rey de Hungrka):
Hechos: reinó entre 1141 y 1161

More About Helena, Of Kief:
Fuente: PED 1563

Child of Géza (Rey de Hungrka) and Helena is:

655628 i. Bela III (Rey de Hungría), born Abt. 1145; died 1196; married (1) Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungría; married (2) Margarita de Francia, reina de Hungría.

**1311258. Renaud De Chatillon,** born WFT Est. 1100-1132 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1157-1219 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2622516. Henry 1 De Chatillon**. He married **1311259. Constance Of Antioch** Abt. 1152 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

**1311259. Constance Of Antioch,** born WFT Est. 1123-1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1157-1224 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **2622518. Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch** and **2622519. Alix De Rethel**.

Child of Renaud De Chatillon and Constance Antioch is:

655629 i. Ana de Chatillon Sur Marne Reina de Hungría, born Abt. 1161; died Abt. 1184; married Bela III (Rey de Hungría).

**1311260. Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia),** born 1081; died 1137. He was the son of **2622520. Felipe I (Rey de Francia)** and **2622521. Bertha, Of Holland**. He married **1311261. Adelaide, Of Maurienne**.

**1311261. Adelaide, Of Maurienne,** born WFT Est. 1092-1104 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1129-1195 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **655404. HumbertII, Count Of Maurienne** and **655405. Guisela de Borgona-Condal**.

Notes for Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia):

Louis VI, called The Fat (1081-1137), king of France (1108-37), son and successor of Philip I; he was married to Adelaide of Savoy. Almost his entire reign was spent in subduing the robber barons, who preyed on the environs of Paris but were finally forced to yield to royal authority. For some 20 years during the period from 1109-1135, Louis waged war against Henry I, the Norman king of England, and against Henry's son-in-law, Holy Roman Emperor Henry V; he successfully repelled an invasion by Henry V in 1124. Louis greatly strengthed the royal power in France, granted benefactions to the church and privileges to towns, and became known as the protector of the peasants and as a fearless military leader. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Louis VII.

"Louis VI," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Children of Luis (Rey de Francia) and Adelaide are:

i. Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia), born 1121; died 18 Septiembre 1180 in París, Francia; married (1) Leonor de Aquitania (Reina de Inglaterra); born 1122 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 31 Marzo 1204 in FONTEVRAULT ANJOU FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married (2) Alix De Champagne 13 Noviembre 1160; born Abt. 1140 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 24 Junio 1206 in Paris, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

   Notes for Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia):
   Louis VII, byname LOUIS THE YOUNGER, French LOUIS LE JEUNE (b. c. 1120--d. Sept. 18, 1180, Paris), Capetian king of France who pursued a long rivalry, marked by recurrent warfare and continuous intrigue, with Henry II of England.

   In 1131 Louis was anointed as successor to his father, Louis VI, and in 1137 he became the sole ruler at his father's death. Louis married Eleanor, daughter of William X, duke of Aquitaine, in 1137, a few days before his effective rule began, and he thus temporarily extended the Capetian lands to the Pyrenees. Louis continued his father's pacification program by building the prestige of the kingship through an administrative government based on trustworthy men of humble origin and by consolidating his rule over his royal domains rather than by adding new acquisitions. From 1141 to 1143 he was involved in a fruitless conflict with Count Thibaut of Champagne and the papacy. But thereafter his relations with the popes were good; Alexander II, whom he supported against Frederick Barbarossa, took refuge in

France. But the major threat to his reign came from Geoffrey, count of Anjou and, briefly, of Normandy, and Geoffrey's son Henry, who later (1154) became King Henry II of England as well as ruler of both Anjou and Normandy. After Louis repudiated his wife Eleanor for misconduct on March 21, 1152, she married Henry, who then took over control of Aquitaine. Ironically, this act was probably to Capetian advantage because Aquitaine might have drained the resources of Louis's kingdom while bringing him little revenue. After the death of Louis's second wife, he married Alix of Champagne, whose
Carolingian blood brought added prestige to the monarchy (1160); their son became Philip II Augustus.

Louis might have defeated Henry if he had made concerted attacks rather than weak assaults on Normandy in 1152. Anglo-Norman family disputes saved Louis's kingdom from severe incursions during the many conflicts that Louis had with Henry between 1152 and 1174. Louis was helped by the quarrel (1164-70) between Henry and Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and a revolt (1173-74) of Henry's sons. Suger, abbot of Saint-Denis, who acted as regent in
1147-49 while Louis was away on the Second Crusade, is the primary historian for Louis's reign.

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655630ii. Pierre De Courtenay I, born Abt. 1126 in COURTENAY REIMS FRANCE; died 1183 in PALESTINE; married Elizabeth De Courtenay 1150.

**1311262. Renaud De Courtenay,** born Abt. 1094 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2622524. Milo De Courtenay** and **2622525. Ermengarde De Nevers**. He married **1311263. Hawise De Donjon** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1311263. Hawise De Donjon,** born Abt. 1113 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2622526. Frederick De Donjon**.

Child of Renaud De Courtenay and Hawise De Donjon is:

655631i. Elizabeth De Courtenay, born Abt. 1148 in COURTENAY REIMS FRANCE; died 14 Septiembre 1205; married Pierre De Courtenay I 1150.

**327698. Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona),** born 11 Noviembre 1082 in Rodez; died 1131 in Barcelona. He was the son of **655396. Ramón Berenguer II (Conde de Barcelona)** and **655397. Matilde de Calabria**. He married **1311301. Dulce de Provenza** 1112.

**1311301. Dulce de Provenza,** born Abt. 1086 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died 1127 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). She was the daughter of **2622602. Gilbert** and **2622603. Gerberga Of Provence**.

Notes for Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona):
(Rodez, 1082-Barcelona, 1131). Hijo de Ramón II, llamado el Grande, que rigió el condado desde 1096 a 1131. Casó en primeras nupcias con una hija del Cid Campeador y mis tarde con la hija de los condes de Provenza, con cuyo matrimonio incorporó este territorio a sus dominios. Luchó contra los moros, a los que venció en las Baleares y les arrebató las ciudades de Lérida y Tortosa. ENCICLOPEDIA CAMPUS

Ramon Berenguer III, byname RAMON BERENGUER THE GREAT, Catalan RAMON BERENGUER EL GRAN (b. 1082--d. 1131, Barcelona [Spain]), count of Barcelona during whose reign, (1097-1131) independent Catalonia reached the summit of its historical greatness, spreading its ships over the western Mediterranean and acquiring new lands from the southern Pyrennees to Provence. He was also known as Ramon Berenguer I of Provence.

The Cid's daughter, Marka Sol, married Ramón Berenguer III.

The son of Ramon Berenguer II, he took the throne on the departure of his uncle, Berenguer Ramon II, on crusade and spent his early years fighting off Almoravid Muslims, whose armies approached the very walls of Barcelona. Thereafter, his expansionist campaigns began. In 1111 he conquered the county of Besals and, by his marriage to Douce (or Dolea) of Provence in 1112, acquired the county of Provence. In the years 1114-15 he undertook, with the Pisans, a joint expedition against the Balearic Islands, liberating thousands of Christian slaves and destroying the Moors' piratical bases. Commerce thereafter flourished between Barcelona, Marseille, Genoa, and Pisa. The following year (1116) he sailed to Rome in an attempt to gain aid from the Italian states and to acquire a license from the Pope for his crusade in Spain, but the visit was largely unsuccessful. In 1117 he inherited the old county of Cerdana in the Pyrenees.

On his death, Provence went to his younger son, Berenguer Ramon (as Berenguer Ramon I of Provence, reigning 1131-44); and the rest of the lands, the most important ones, went to the elderson, Ramon Berenguer IV.

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Notes for Dulce de Provenza:

By his marriage to Douce (or Dolea) of Provence in 1112, acquired the county of Provence.

Child of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Dulce de Provenza is:

655650 i. Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 1113; died 6 Agosto 1162 in Borgo San Dalmazo, Piedmont, Italy; married Petronila (Reina de Aragón).

**1311302. Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón),** born Abt. 1080; died 1137. He was the son of **2622604. Sancho I (Rey de Aragón)** and **2622605. Felicia de Roucy (Reina de Aragón)**. He married **1311303. Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón**.

**1311303. Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón,** born Abt. 1100. She was the daughter of **655420. William IX Duke Of Aquitaine** and **655421. Maud(philippe) De Toulouse**.

Notes for Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón):
Ramiro II el Monje (fallecido en 1157), rey de Aragón (1134-1137). Aunque era clérigo, a la muerte de su hermano el rey Alfonso I el Batallador, fue reconocido como monarca por la nobleza aragonesa, para evitar el cumplimiento del testamento de aquél, que habka legado sus reinos a las órdenes militares. Por de pronto, Navarra recuperó su independencia, con Garcka V Ramkrez. Ramiro II casó con Inés de Poitiers, naciendo del matrimonio una nina, Petronila. El principal problema que se planteó fue buscar matrimonio para Petronila. Inicialmente se pensó en el prkncipe Sancho de Castilla. Finalmente se optó por casarla con el conde de Barcelona, Ramón Berenguer IV. Los esponsales se celebraron en el ano 1137. Ramiro II retornó al convento, conservando hasta su muerte el tktulo de rey.

"Ramiro II el Monje", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Ramiro (Rey de Aragón) and Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón is:

655651 i. Petronila (Reina de Aragón), born Abt. 1130; married Ramón IV Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona).

**1311346. Roger (Ruggiero) II Rey de Sicilia,** born 22 Diciembre 1095; died 26 Febrero 1154 in Palermo, Italia. He was the son of **2622692. Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia** and **2622693. Adelaida de Savona**. He married **1311347. Beatrice Of Rethel** 1154.

**1311347. Beatrice Of Rethel,** born Abt. 1134.

Notes for Roger (Ruggiero) II Rey de Sicilia:
Roger II (b. Dec. 22, 1095--d. Feb. 26, 1154, Palermo [Sicily]), grand count of Sicily (1105-30) and king of the Norman Kingdom of Sicily (1130-54). He also incorporated the mainland territories of Calabria in 1122 and Apulia in 1127.

Early life.

Roger was the son of Count Roger I of Sicily and his third wife, Adelaide of Savona. He succeeded his elder brother Simon on Sept. 28, 1105, at the age of nine. Little is known of his childhood. These years, during which his mother acted as regent, he probably spent between Mileto in Calabria, the family castle in northeastern Sicily, and Messina; but it was at Palermo in 1112 that he was knighted and assumed the reins of government, and there his Sicilian capital was henceforth established.

Though the island that Roger I and his brother Robert Guiscard had conquered was populated predominantly by Arabs--with a strong admixture of Greeks--Roger I had always remained essentially a Norman knight. His son, by contrast, was a man of the Mediterranean. Deprived of paternal influence from the age of five, Roger was brought up in a cosmopolitan, multilingual world of Greek and Muslim tutors and secretaries and soon revealed an exotic strain in his nature. The latter was obvious enough in his complexion and in the darkness of his eyes and hair,
but his contemporaries soon learned to their cost that he was not only a southerner--he was also an Oriental. He was a ruler for whom diplomacy, however tortuous, was a more natural weapon than the sword, and gold, however corrupting, a more effective currency than blood.

Two qualities, however, he had inherited from his Norman forebears: his energy and his ambition. It was these, combined with a gift for imaginative statesmanship all his own, that enabled him to profit from the fecklessness of his cousins--the son and grandson of Robert Guiscard--and to acquire, in return for military aid against a rebellious baronage, more and more of their mainland territories. By 1122 all Calabria was his, and in 1127, when Duke William of Apulia died without issue, Roger laid claim to the duchy as his rightful heir. Opposition was considerable; the barons had always resented the domination of the Hautevilles, whom they looked upon as upstarts no better than themselves, and the papacy had no wish to see too powerful a state established on its southern frontier. But they were no match for Roger's particular technique of armed diplomacy, and in 1128 Pope Honorius II invested Roger as duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily.

Thus, at 32, the young duke found himself one of the most influential princes in Europe. Only one thing more was necessary before he could weld his triple duchy into a single nation and treat with his fellow rulers on equal terms: a royal crown. Two years later he secured it. Honorius' death early in 1130 led to a dispute over the papal succession. One of the two candidates, Innocent II, thanks to the energetic advocacy of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, soon had almost the whole continent behind him. His rival, the antipope Anacletus II, turned to Roger, who promised full support in return for coronation.

Enthronement as king of Sicily.

The first king of Sicily was crowned on Christmas Day 1130 in the cathedral at Palermo. The antipope Anacletus died in 1138 and in the following year, after routing a papal army at Galluccio and taking the Pope captive, Roger forced Innocent to confirm him in the Kingdom of Sicily, with the overlordship of all Italy south of the Garigliano River. After this he was quickly able to pacify his mainland realm, where his vassals--abetted by the German emperor Lothair II who led a large, though unsuccessful, expedition to South Italy in 1136-37--had kept up an almost permanent insurrection. In Sicily itself, where the ban on large fiefs had left little opposition to Roger's rule, the new kingdom steadily grew more prosperous.

The King himself, more than any other ruler of his day, was an intellectual who had thought deeply about the science of government, and although he cherished no love for the empire of the East--which, like that of the West, maintained its claim to its former South Italian possessions--his whole upbringing inclined him toward the Byzantine concept of monarchy: a mystically tinged absolutism in which the sovereign, as God's viceroy, lived remote and elevated from his subjects in a magnificence that reflected his intermediate position between Earth and heaven. It is no coincidence that in one of the only two portraits of Roger with any claim to authenticity--the mosaic in the Church of the Martorana at Palermo--he is depicted in Byzantine robes being symbolically crowned
by Christ.

But splendour did not mean empty extravagance. A contemporary chronicler notes that Roger would personally go through his exchequer accounts, recording even the smallest expenditure, and that he was as scrupulous in the payment of debts as in their collection. Still less did it mean idleness. In the words of his court geographer, the King "accomplished more in his sleep than others did in
their waking day." Building on the foundations his father had laid, he created a civil service, based eclectically on Norman, Greek, and Arabic models, that was the wonder and envy of Europe. He entrusted finance to his Arab subjects, who also supplied him with the spearhead of his army. The navy, by contrast, was predominantly Greek; its chief, known by the Arabic title emir of emirs--from which the word admiral derives--served also as head of the government, ranking second after the king himself.

Roger's navy.

It was on this navy above all that Sicily's security and prosperity depended, and Roger's use of it was not overscrupulous. Under the greatest of its admirals, George of Antioch, it subdued much of what is now Tunisia to form a profitable, if short-lived, North African empire; it captured Corfu; it harassed the Greek coast, abducting the best of the Theban silk workers to found the court workshop at Palermo; and in 1149 it sailed up the Bosporus to fire a few impudent arrows into the gardens of the imperial palace. Significantly, however, it played no part in the Second Crusade of 1147. Roger had hated the Frankish rulers of Jerusalem ever since his mother's disastrous remarriage to King

Baldwin I of Jerusalem 34 years earlier. Besides, most of his Sicilian subjects were Muslims, and toleration was the cornerstone of his kingdom.

This policy even showed itself in his church buildings. Roger's first great building, the cathedral at Cefall, shows little Saracenic influence, but the Palatine Chapel in Palermo, conceived on a Latin plan and aglow with Byzantine mosaics, is topped by a stalactite roof of pure Arab workmanship. Oriental inspiration is equally evident in the five vermilion cupolas of the church of S. Giovanni degli Eremiti, built in 1142 for the Benedictines.

The Assizes of Ariano

After the pacification of South Italy, the King promulgated in 1140 at the so-called Assizes of Ariano a corpus of law covering every aspect of his rule. He then returned to Palermo, which he seldom left again. There he spent his last 15 years in the most intellectual court of Europe, surrounded by the leading thinkers of the time. Sicily was already the only land where scholars could study both Greek and Arabic--then the scientific language par excellence. Through Roger's
enthusiasm, Sicily became a cultural clearinghouse where, for the first time, Western and Oriental scholars could meet on an equal footing.

Roger II was married three times. He outlived his first wife, Elvira, daughter of Alfonso VI of Castile, and his second, Sibyl of Burgundy. His third wife, Beatrice of Rethel, whom he married in his last year, bore him a daughter, Constance, after his death. Constance married the future emperor Henry VI, bringing Sicily under the control of the Hohenstaufens. Upon his death at age 58, Roger was succeeded by his fourth but oldest surviving son, William. Despite his repeatedly expressed wish to rest in Cefall, the King was buried in the cathedral at Palermo, having created, in a Europe rent by schism and exhausted by the Crusades, not just a kingdom but a political and religious climate in which all races, creeds, and cultures were equally encouraged and equally favoured.

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Child of Roger (Ruggiero) II Rey de Sicilia and Beatrice Of Rethel is:

655673 i. Constanza de Sicilia (Emperatriz Rom Ger), born 1154; died 27 Noviembre 1198 in Palermo, Italia; married Enrique VI (Emperador Romano Germánico) 1186.

**1311350. Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1160 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1202 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **2622700. Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme** and **2622701. Marguerite De Turenne**. He married **1311351. Alice De Courtenay**.

**1311351. Alice De Courtenay,** born WFT Est. 1160-1177 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1192-1264 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **655630. Pierre De Courtenay I** and **655631. Elizabeth De Courtenay**.

More About Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme and Alice De Courtenay is:

655675 i. Isabella Of Anguleme, born 1188 in Angouleme, Charente, Francia; died 31 Mayo 1246 in Fontrevault, Maine-et-Loire, Francia; married John, King Of England 1200 in Bordeuax.

**1311424. Pons, Count De Toulouse,** born 1037 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1061 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2622848. Guillaume III, Count De Toulouse** and **2622849. Emma De Provence**. He married **1311425. Adelmode De La Haute Marche** WFT Est. 1053-1060 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1311425. Adelmode De La Haute Marche,** born Abt. 1038 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1053-1135 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621586. Bernardl, Count Of La Haute Marche** and **2621587. Amelie Of Aulnay**.

Child of Pons and Adelmode De La Haute Marche is:

655712 i. Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse, born WFT Est. 1052-1062; died 1093; married Emma De Mortaigne 1080.

**1311426. Robert De Montaigne,** born 1021 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1095 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2622852. Herlouin De Conteville** and **2621673. Harlette De Falaise**. He married **1311427. Maud De Montgomery** WFT Est. 1038-1070 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1311427. Maud De Montgomery,** born WFT Est. 1017-1037 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1042-1121 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2622854. Roger II De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou** and **2622855. Mabel D'Alencon**.

Child of Robert De Montaigne and Maud De Montgomery is:

655713 i. Emma De Mortaigne, born WFT Est. 1042-1065; died WFT Est. 1085-1153; married Guillaume IV, Count De Toulouse 1080.

**1311448. Pelayo Gutiérrez de Silva,** born Abt. 970 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **2622896. Gutierre Peliez** and **2622897. Marka Pérez (æde Ambia?)**. He married **1311449. Sancha Ibinez**.

**1311449. Sancha Ibinez,** born Abt. 970 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Pelayo Gutiérrez de Silva:
Fuente: NBC 58
Hechos: Ricohombre, adelantado mayor de Portugal, senor de Silva.

More About Sancha Ibinez:
Fuente: NBC 58

Child of Pelayo Gutiérrez de Silva and Sancha Ibinez is:

655724 i. Gómez Páez de Silva, born Abt. 990 in España; died in España; married Urraca Núñez.

**1311456. Bernardo Dkaz,** born Abt. 1050 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **1310798. Diego Rodrkguez (Conde de Oviedo)** and **1310799. Ximena de León**. He married **1311457. Enderquina Téllez**.

**1311457. Enderquina Téllez,** born Abt. 1050 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **2622914. Alonso Téllez**.

More About Bernardo Dkaz:
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Conde. Hermano de Ximena, esposa del Cid.

Child of Bernardo Dkaz and Enderquina Téllez is:

655728 i. Pedro Bernáldez de San Fagund, born Abt. 1080 in España; died in España; married Maria Luisa Suárez de Maya.

**1311522. Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 1050; died 1106. He was the son of **2623044. Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **2623045. Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**. He married **1311523. Berta de Turkn (Emperatriz Rom Ger)** 1065.

**1311523. Berta de Turkn (Emperatriz Rom Ger),** born Abt. 1050; died 1088. She was the daughter of **2621616. Odol, Count Of Maurienne** and **2621617. Adelaide Of Turin**.

Notes for Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germinico):

Henry IV (Holy Roman Empire) (1050-1106), Holy Roman emperor (1056-1106). He was the son of Emperor Henry III.

Born in Goslar, Germany, on November 11, 1050, Henry succeeded his father at the age of six, but during most of his minority, his mother ruled in his name. After Henry came of age in 1065 he crushed a rebellion in Saxony. About that time there began the struggle between pope and emperor for temporal power in the empire. Despite a papal decree prohibiting appointment of church officials by the emperor, Henry appointed (1075) prelates in various parts of Italy. On being reprimanded by Pope Gregory VII, Henry convoked (1076) a German council at Worms to depose the pope. This act resulted in the excommunication of the emperor, with the consequent release of his subjects from allegiance to him. The nobles formed a coalition, threatening not to recognize Henry unless he secured absolution by February 1077. By dressing as a penitent and standing barefoot in the snow for three days outside the castle of Canossa, where Pope Gregory was staying, Henry obtained readmission to the communion of the church.

The German nobles, however, elected Rudolf, duke of Swabia (fl. 1057-80), to replace Henry. This election caused a civil war. In 1080 the pope recognized the kingship of Rudolf and again excommunicated Henry, who declared Pope Gregory deposed and had the Italian archbishop Guibert of Ravenna (c. 1025-1100) elected in his stead as Pope Clement III. Rudolf was killed in 1080, and Henry regained control of Germany. He then led his forces into Italy and captured (1084) Rome, where he was crowned emperor by Clement III. A Norman army, led by Robert Guiscard, came to the aid of Pope Gregory, however, and drove Henry from Rome. Henry returned to Germany and there participated in a long series of civil wars, in which his sons eventually turned against him. In 1105 he was taken prisoner by his son Henry, later Emperor Henry V, and forced to abdicate. Escaping in the next year, Henry IV solicited aid from various sources, including England, Denmark, and France. He died at Licge, Belgium, on August 7, 1106, while gathering an army.

"Henry IV (Holy Roman Empire)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Notes for Berta de Turkn (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Berta de Turkn

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Child of Enrique (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Berta (Emperatriz Rom Ger) is:

655761 i. Agnes Of Suabia, born Abt. 1075; died 1143; married (1) Leopold III Of Austria; married (2) Federico I Hohenstaufen (Duque de Suabia).

**1311538. Alexius I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino),** born 1048 in Constantinopla; died 15 Agosto 1118. He was the son of **2623076. Juan I**

**Comnenus (Emperador Bizantino)** and **2623077. Ana Dalassena**. He married **1311539. Irene Ducas**.

**1311539. Irene Ducas,** born Abt. 1066; died 1120 in Constantinopla.

Notes for Alexius I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino):
Alexius I, Comneno. 1048- 1118. Emperador bizantino que reinó de 1081 a 1118. defendió las fronteras imperiales contra los escitas. normandos y turcos. Fue invadido durante la primera Cruzada de 1096 a 1099. Se le reconoció gran talento militar.

Alexius I COMNENUS (b. 1048, Constantinople [now Istanbul, Tur.]--d. Aug. 15, 1118), Byzantine emperor (1081-1118) at the time of the First Crusade, who founded the Comnenian dynasty and partially restored the strength of the empire after its defeats by the Normans and Turks in the 11th century.

The third son of John Comnenus and a nephew of Isaac I (emperor 1057-59), Alexius came of a distinguished Byzantine landed family and was one of the military magnates who had long urged more effective defense measures, particularly against the Turks' encroaching on Byzantine provinces in eastern and central Anatolia. From 1068 to 1081 he gave able military service during the short reigns of Romanus IV, Michael VII, and Nicephorus III. Then, with the support of his brother Isaac and his mother, the formidable Anna Dalassena, and with that of the powerful Ducas family, to which his wife, Irene, belonged, he seized the Byzantine throne from Nicephorus III.

Alexius was crowned on April 4, 1081. After more than 50 years of ineffective or short-lived rulers, Alexius, in the words of Anna Comnena, his daughter and biographer, found the empire "at its last gasp," but his military ability and diplomatic gifts enabled him to retrieve the situation. He drove back the south Italian Normans, headed by Robert Guiscard, who were invading western Greece (1081-82). This victory was achieved with Venetian naval help, bought at the cost of granting Venice extensive trading privileges in the Byzantine Empire. In 1091 he defeated the Pechenegs, Turkic nomads who had been continually surging over the Danube River into the Balkans. Alexius halted the further encroachment of the Seljuq Turks, who had already established the Sultanate of Rum (or Konya) in central Anatolia. He made agreements with Sulayman ibn Qutalmlsh of Konya (1081) and subsequently with his son Qlllch Arslan (1093), as well as with other Muslim rulers on Byzantium's eastern border.

At home, Alexius' policy of strengthening the central authority and building up professional military and naval forces resulted in increased Byzantine strength in western and southern Anatolia and eastern Mediterranean waters. But he was unable or unwilling to limit the considerable powers of the landed magnates who had threatened the unity of the empire in the past. Indeed, he strengthened their position by further concessions, and he had to reward services, military and otherwise, by granting fiscal rights over specified areas. This method, which was to be increasingly employed by his successors, inevitably weakened central revenues and imperial authority. He repressed heresy and maintained

the traditional imperial role of protecting the Eastern Orthodox church, but he did not hesitate to seize ecclesiastical treasure when in financial need. He was subsequently called to account for this by the church.

To later generations Alexius appeared as the ruler who pulled the empire together at a crucial time, thus enabling it to survive until 1204, and in part until 1453, but modern scholars tend to regard him, together with his successors John II (reigned 1118-43) and Manuel I (reigned 1143-80), as effecting only stopgap measures. But judgments of Alexius must be tempered by allowing for the extent to which he was handicapped by the inherited internal weaknesses of the Byzantine state and, even more, by the series of crises precipitated by the western European crusaders from 1097 onward. The crusading movement, motivated partly by a desire to recapture the holy city of Jerusalem, partly by the hope of acquiring new territory, increasingly encroached on Byzantine preserves and frustrated Alexius' foreign policy, which was primarily directed toward the reestablishment of imperial authority in Anatolia. His relations with Muslim powers were disrupted on occasion and former valued Byzantine possessions, such as Antioch, passed into the hands of arrogant Western princelings, who even introduced Latin Christianity in place of Greek. Thus, it was during Alexius' reign that the last phase of the clash between the Latin West and the Greek East was inaugurated. He did regain some control over western Anatolia; he also advanced into the southeast Taurus region, securing much of the fertile coastal plain around Adana and Tarsus, as well as penetrating farther south along the Syrian coast. But neither Alexius nor succeeding Comnenian emperors were able to establish permanent control over the Latin crusader principalities. Nor was the Byzantine Empire immune from further Norman attacks on its western islands and provinces--as in 1107-08, when Alexius successfully repulsed Bohemond I of Antioch's assault on Avlona in western Greece. Continual Latin (particularly Norman) attacks, constant thrusts from Muslim principalities, the rising power of Hungary and the Balkan principalities--all conspired to surround Byzantium with potentially hostile forces. Even Alexius' diplomacy, whatever its apparent success, could not avert the continual erosion that ultimately led to the Ottoman conquest.

BRITANICA

Alexius I Comnenus (1048-1118), Byzantine emperor (1081-1118). Coming to the throne at a time when the Byzantine Empire was threatened by foreign enemies on every side, Alexius began his reign by combining with the Venetians to resist Norman invaders led by Robert Guiscard in Greece. In 1091 he defeated the Pechenegs, a Turkic tribe raiding the empire from the north; in the same year he stabilized the situation in the east by concluding a treaty with the Seljuk Turks. In 1095 Alexius appealed to Pope Urban II for help in

recovering Anatolia from the Seljuks, thus helping to inspire the First Crusade. He exacted an oath of allegiance from the Crusade's leaders (among them, Bohemond, the son of his old enemy Robert Guiscard) when they arrived in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) the following year. With their help, he regained control of western Anatolia, but he failed to prevent them from establishing independent states in Syria and Palestine. A dispute with Bohemond over the lordship of Antioch ended when the Norman acknowledged Alexius as his overlord in 1108. Alexius's biography, the Alexiad, was written by his daughter, Anna Comnena. It is considered a valuable source of historical information.

"Alexius I Comnenus," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Irene Ducas:
Irene, in full IRENE DUCAS (b. c. 1066--d. 1120, Constantinople), wife of the Byzantine emperor Alexius I Comnenus, known from the description of her in the Alexiad of their daughter Anna Comnena.

When Alexius became emperor in April 1081 he reportedly planned to repudiate Irene and wed Mary, who had been married to the former emperors Michael VII Ducas and Nicephorus III Botaneiates. It was probably fortunate for Alexius that his plan was foiled, for his repudiation of his wife would have incurred the enmity of the powerful Ducas family. Irene was crowned on April 11, 1081, seven days after her husband.

In violation of the rights of John, the eldest son of Alexius and Irene, the Empress supported the attempts of her daughter Anna to secure the throne for her second husband, Nicephorus Bryennius. Shortly before his death, the Emperor, aware of the intrigues of his wife and daughter, ordered John to proclaim himself emperor. John had himself crowned in the church of Hagia Sophia and then, with his supporters, occupied the heavily fortified Sacred Palace. Alexius died in August 1118, and Irene, frustrated in her attempts to deprive John of the throne, retired to a monastery that she had previously founded in Constantinople.

BRITANICA

Children of Alexius (Emperador Bizantino) and Irene Ducas are:

i. Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino), born 1088; died 8 Abril 1143; married Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The; born 1090; died 1133.

Notes for Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino):

John II COMNENUS (b. 1088--d. April 8, 1143), Byzantine emperor (1118-43) whose reign was characterized by unremitting attempts to reconquer all important Byzantine territory lost to the Arabs, Turks, and Christian crusaders.

A son of Emperor Alexius I Comnenus and Irene Ducas, John kept an austere court and spent most of his reign with his troops. He sought to strengthen Byzantine finances by ending Venetian trading privileges in the empire, but was forced to restore them after an unsuccessful war (1122). He thwarted Pecheneg, Hungarian, and Serbian threats during the 1120s, and in 1130 allied himself with
the German emperor Lothair II (III) against the Norman king Roger II of Sicily.

In the later part of his reign John focussed his activities on the East. In 1135 he defeated the Danismend emirate of Melitene. Two years later he reconquered all of Cilicia from the kingdom of Lower Armenia and later forced Raymond of Poitiers, prince of Antioch, to recognize Byzantine suzerainty. Though John and Raymond formed an alliance against the Turkish Atabegs of Syria, their campaigns were not particularly successful. In 1143 John returned to press his claims to Antioch. He died following a hunting accident after naming his fourth son, Manuel I, to succeed him.

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John II Comnenus (1088-1143), Byzantine emperor (1118-43). The son of Emperor Alexius I, John continued his father's policies of granting land in return for military service, extending trade concessions to the Italian republics, and collaborating with the Crusader states in Syria and Palestine. He defeated the Hungarians, the Serbs, and the Pechenegs in Europe, contained the power of the Turkish Danishmends in Asia Minor, and countered aggression from the Normans of Sicily by allying himself with the Holy Roman emperors Lothair II and Conrad III.

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655769ii. Teodora Comnenus, born Abt. 1080; married Constantino Angelus.

**1311548. Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino),** born 1088; died 8 Abril 1143. He was the son of **1311538. Alexius I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino)** and **1311539. Irene Ducas**. He married **1311549. Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The**.

**1311549. Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The,** born 1090; died 1133. She was the daughter of **2623098. Ladislao I El Santo (Rey de Hungrka)** and **2623099. Adelaide Of Rheimfelden**.

Notes for Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino):
John II COMNENUS (b. 1088--d. April 8, 1143), Byzantine emperor (1118-43) whose reign was characterized by unremitting attempts to reconquer all important Byzantine territory lost to the Arabs, Turks, and Christian crusaders.

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John II Comnenus (1088-1143), Byzantine emperor (1118-43). The son of Emperor Alexius I, John continued his father's policies of granting land in return for military service, extending trade concessions to the Italian republics, and collaborating with the Crusader states in Syria and Palestine. He defeated the Hungarians, the Serbs, and the Pechenegs in Europe, contained the power of the Turkish Danishmends in Asia Minor, and countered aggression from the Normans of Sicily by allying himself with the Holy Roman emperors Lothair II and Conrad III.

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Children of Juan (Emperador Bizantino) and Prisca Piroska are:

i. Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino), born Abt. 1120; died 24 Septiembre 1180; married Irene de Hungría (Emperatriz Bizantina); born Abt. 1125.

Notes for Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino):
Manuel I COMNENUS (b. c. 1122--d. Sept. 24, 1180), military leader, statesman, and Byzantine emperor (1143-80) whose policies failed to fulfill his dream of a restored Roman Empire, straining the resources of Byzantium at a time when the Seljuq Turks menaced the empire's survival.

The son of John II Comnenus (reigned 1118-43) and the Hungarian princess Irene, Manuel transformed the austere, conservative court of his father into a gay setting for tournaments and festivities imported from medieval western Europe.

Manuel devoted himself to affairs in the West at the beginning of his reign, practically ignoring the growing Turkish threat on the plains of Anatolia. He renewed his alliances in the West against his Norman rivals in both Sicily and Antioch. At the time of the Second Crusade he defended his Greek territory from Roger II of Sicily, whose fleet captured Corfu in 1147. With Venetian aid, the island was retaken two years later. In 1148 Manuel consolidated his alliance with Emperor Conrad III of Germany, whose sister-in-law he had earlier married. But Conrad died in 1152, and, despite repeated attempts, Manuel could not reach an agreement with his successor, Frederick I Barbarossa. When Roger II died in 1154, Manuel sent a fleet to attack Ancona (1155), capturing much of the region of Apulia. He was defeated in 1156 at Brindisi by a joint force of Germans,
Venetians, and Normans, ending Byzantine influence in Italy.

Manuel next asserted his authority over the crusader states, established after the First Crusade. He campaigned in Cilicia (in modern Turkey) in 1158, regaining lost territory and forcing Renaud of Châtîllon, prince of Antioch, and Baldwin III, king of Jerusalem, to recognize Byzantine suzerainty (1159).

Manuel was also successful in his dealings with the Serbs and Hungarians. In 1167 Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia were incorporated into the empire. Interfering in Hungarian dynastic struggles, he was rewarded when his candidate, Béla, was elected king in 1173. Elsewhere in the north his relations were not as successful. Relations between Venice and Constantinople were broken off for 10 years from 1171.

Manuel's activities elsewhere diverted his attention from the Turkish East. Although he had launched campaigns against the Sultan of Iconium in 1145, 1146, and 1160, there were no practical results. By the time he led a large-scale attack against

the Turks in 1176, Manuel's dream of a restored Roman Empire had impaired his ability to measure the growth of Seljuq power. His defeat
at Myriocephalon pointed toward the collapse of the Byzantine Empire.

BRITANICA

Manuel I Comnenus (circa 1120-80), Byzantine emperor (1143-80). The son of Emperor John II, Manuel tried unsuccessfully to restore Byzantine power in Italy. In 1146 he married Irene, a sister-in-law of the German king Conrad III, and the following year cooperated with Conrad and the other leaders of the unsuccessful Second Crusade. In alliance with Venice, he fought a war against Roger II of Sicily in 1147-49. In 1155 he invaded the Sicilian Kingdom, but was defeated by Roger's successor, William I, and withdrew his army in 1158. After the death of his friend Conrad III, he supported the north Italian cities and Pope Alexander III against Conrad's successor, Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa). Manuel's relations with Venice deteriorated in the 1160s, and in 1171 he revoked the trading privileges of Venetian merchants in the Byzantine Empire, confiscating all their property. From 1174 to 1176 he was at war with Kilij Arslan II, the Seljuk sultan of Rum, who defeated him at Myriocephalon, near present-day Denizli, Turkey, in 1176. Manuel was succeeded by Alexius II Comnenus, his son by his second wife.

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Notes for Irene de Hungría (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Irene, a sister-in-law of the German king Conrad III,

655774ii. Isaac Comneno, born WFT Est. 1105-1130; died 1174.

**1311556. Guillaume, Count Of Macon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 27 Septiembre 1155 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of

**2623112. Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon** and **2623113. Beatrice**. He married **1311557. Poncette Of Traves** 1140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**1311557. Poncette Of Traves** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1156 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2623114. Renaud** and **2623115. Elizabeth Of Salins**.

More About Guillaume, Count Of Macon:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guillaume, Count Of Macon and Poncette Of Traves is:

655778 i. Gerard, Count Of Macon, born Abt. 1120; died 15 Septiembre 1184; married Maurette Of Salins Abt. 1160.

**1311558. Gauthier IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1110 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 15 Agosto 1175 in ST. DYAN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2623116. Humbert III**.

More About Gauthier IV:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gauthier IV is:

655779 i. Maurette Of Salins, born Abt. 1125; died 15 Septiembre 1184; married Gerard, Count Of Macon Abt. 1160.

**1311560. Aimon, Count Of Geneva** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1126 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2621618. Count Of Geneva Gerold** and **2623121. Thietburga Of Savoy**. He married **1311561. Ida Of Faucigny** WFT Est. 1081-1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**1311561. Ida Of Faucigny** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1091 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2623122. Louis I** and **2623123. Daughter Of Aimeraud**.

More About Aimon, Count Of Geneva:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aimon, Count Of Geneva and Ida Of Faucigny is:
655780 i. Amadeus, Count Of Geneva, born Abt. 1090; died 26 Junio 1178; married Mathilde Of Cuiseaux Bef. 1130.

**1311562. Hugh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de

Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1103-1161 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Hugh:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh is:

655781 i. Mathilde Of Cuiseaux, born Abt. 1100; died 1137; married Amadeus, Count Of Geneva Bef. 1130.

**1311564. Rudolf I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1125 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2623128. William "The White"** and **2623129. Utilia**.

More About Rudolf I:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rudolf I is:

655782 i. Aimon I, born Abt. 1120; died 1178; married Clementia Of Berancon WFT Est. 1151-1173.

**1311696. Felipe II Augusto (Rey de Francia),** born 1165; died 1223. He was the son of **2623392. Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia)** and **2623393. Alix De Champagne**. He married **1311697. Isabel de Hainaut (Reina de Francia)**.

**1311697. Isabel de Hainaut (Reina de Francia),** born 1170; died 1190.

Notes for Felipe II Augusto (Rey de Francia):

Philip II (of France) (1165-1223), king of France (1180-1223), one of the most powerful European monarchs of the Middle Ages. His full name was Philip Augustus.

The son of King Louis VII, Philip was born on August 21, 1165, in Gonesse, near Paris. He became coregent with his father in 1179. From 1181 to 1186 Philip combated a coalition of barons in Flanders, Burgundy, and Champagne and at their expense increased the royal domain. Philip allied himself with Richard, duke of Aquitaine, who in 1189 became Richard I of England, and in 1190 the two kings embarked on the Third Crusade. The kings quarreled, however, and Philip returned to France in 1191. Allied with Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI and Richard's brother, John, later king of England, Philip attacked Richard's territories in France. Richard returned in 1194 and went to war against Philip. By the time of Richard's death in 1199, Philip had been forced to surrender most of the territory he had annexed. Philip subsequently warred against John, who became king of England in 1199; between 1202 and 1205 Philip more than doubled his territory by annexing Normandy, Maine, Brittany, Anjou, Touraine, and Poitou.

A coalition of European powers, including England, challenged the growing power of France in 1214. Philip's forces, however, decisively defeated the coalition at the Battle of Bouvines, establishing France as a leading country of Europe.

Philip increased the royal power not only by extending the royal domain but also by reducing the power of the feudal lords. He replaced the noble officers at court with an advisory council appointed from the middle class and supported the communes against the nobles. France prospered from his judicial, financial, and administrative reorganization of the government; serfdom declined, towns grew, and commerce flourished. Philip established Paris as the fixed capital of France, paved the streets, and had many new buildings constructed in the city.

"Philip II (of France)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Child of Felipe (Rey de Francia) and Isabel (Reina de Francia) is:

655848 i. Luis VIII (Rey de Francia), born 5 Septiembre 1187 in París, Francia; died 8 Noviembre 1226 in Montpensier, Auvergne, Francia; married Blanca de Castilla (Reina de Francia) 23 Mayo 1200.

**1311706. Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino),** born 1174; died Noviembre 1221 in Nicea. He was the son of **2623412. Rupin II Of Armenia**. He married **1311707. Anna Angelus (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**1311707. Anna Angelus (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 1200. She was the daughter of **2623414. Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino)**.

Notes for Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino):

Theodore I LASCARIS, Lascaris also spelled LASKARIS (b. c. 1174--d. November 1221, Nicaea), first emperor of Nicaea, which was recognized as the Byzantine government-in-exile and as the legitimate successor of the Byzantine Empire during the crusaders' occupation of Constantinople.

A son-in-law of the Byzantine emperor Alexius III Angelus, Theodore distinguished himself during the sieges of Constantinople by the Latins in the Fourth Crusade (1203-04). After the Byzantine capital fell, he gathered a band of refugees, first at Brusa and then at Nicaea (modern Iznik), across the Bosporus in Asia Minor, and formed a new Byzantine state. In 1208 he assumed the title of emperor and defended his infant empire not only against the crusaders but also against David Comnenus, a rival Greek emperor in Trebizond to the east on the Black Sea, and against the Seljuq Turks. When the Seljuq sultan of Rum, Kay-Khusraw, who had given asylum to the emperor Alexius, failed to persuade Theodore to abdicate, he invaded Theodore's territory in the spring of 1211. Theodore, however, defeated and killed Kay-Khusraw in battle and also captured
and imprisoned Alexius.

After a period of warfare with Henry of Flanders, Latin emperor of Constantinople, Theodore signed a treaty (c. 1214) defining the frontiers between the Greek empire of Nicaea and the Latin empire of Constantinople. Theodore then annexed much of the territory of Trebizond. After Henry's death (1216), Theodore strengthened his ties to the Latin empire by taking as his third wife Maria, daughter of the empress Yolande, and also by proposing (1219) that Greek and Latin clergy meet in Nicaea to consider the reunion of the two churches.

In August 1219, Theodore made a lucrative commercial agreement with the Venetians in Constantinople. In 1222, shortly before his death, he negotiated a settlement with Yolande's son and successor as Latin emperor, Robert of Courtenay, to whom he betrothed his daughter Eudocia. On his death Theodore was succeeded as emperor of Nicaea by his son-in-law John III Vatatzes.

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Children of Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino) and Anna (Emperatriz Bizantina) are:

i. Teodoro II Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino), born 1222; died Agosto 1258.

Notes for Teodoro II Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino):

Theodore II LASCARIS (b. 1222--d. August 1258), Byzantine emperor of Nicaea who--though not as capable as his grandfather or his father, Theodore I and John III Vatatzes, respectively--was an able ruler, a good soldier, and a man of letters; he succeeded in holding together the prosperous state east of Constantinople bequeathed to him by his father.

Theodore II, who had already been crowned as co-emperor, became sole ruler on the death of his father in November 1254. At the outset of his reign he renewed the alliance with the Seljuq Sultanate of Rum (in modern Turkey). Early in 1255, however, the Bulgar tsar Michael II Asen invaded Thrace and Macedonia. After two victorious campaigns against the Bulgars (1255-56), Theodore compelled them to sign a treaty (May 1256).

In October 1256, Theodore's daughter Maria was married to Nicephorus, son of Michael, the despot of Epirus. As a condition of the marriage, however, Theodore demanded the towns of Dyrrachium (now Durrës, Alb.) and Servia (in Greece). Michael was enraged at this demand, and war broke out; it was still being waged at the time of Theodore's death.

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655853ii. María (Reina de Hungría), born Abt. 1220; married Bela IV (Rey de Hungría).

*Generation No. 22*

**2621440. Nuno Ordónez (Conde de Amaya),** born Abt. 850 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **5242880. Ordono I (Rey de Asturias)** and **5242881. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias**.

Notes for Nuno Ordónez (Conde de Amaya):
D. Nuno - quien fue hijo tercero del Rey Don Ordono I y de la Reyna Dona Marka.

Child of Nuno Ordónez (Conde de Amaya) is:

1310720i. Rodrigo Núñez (Conde de Amaya), born Abt. 910 in España; died in España.

**2621444. Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia),** born Abt. 920; died 955. He was the son of **5242888. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **5242889. Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias**. He married **2621445. Elvira de las Asturias**.

**2621445. Elvira de las Asturias,** born Abt. 920.

Notes for Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia):
ORDONO III. Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia, hijo de Ramiro II, m en Zamora en Agosto de 955 A la abdicación de su padre (Enero de 950) le sucedió en el trono, que se vio disputado desde el principio por su hermano Sancho, gobernador de Burgos, al quo ayudaban Garela rey do Natarra! g Fornsn

Gonzilez, condo de Castilla, con una de euyas hijas Urraca, estaba casado ORDONO III. Esta alianza se fundaba en que de un lado este matrimonio habka sido impuesto por Ramiro II como condicion de la libertad del conde al que habka hecho prisionero; y de otro, en que Sancho era hijo de Urraca, segunda mujer de Ramiro, hija de Teuda, reina madre de Navarra; y de ésta era tamblén hija la esposa de Fernin Gonziloz, de modo quo Sancho resultaba nieto de Teuda, sobrina de Garcka de Navarra y sobrino polktico del conde de Castilla, habiendo ademis prometido a éste devolverle los bienes de que le desposeyera Ramiro II. En 933 los aliados se dirigieron contra León pero ante las dificultades de la empresa retrocedieron sin haber entablado ningsn combate. ORDONO III, para vengarse de la deslealtad de su suegro repudió i Urraca y casó con Elvira ó Gelvira, hija del conde de Asturias. Al poco tiempo hubo de sortear otra rebelión en Galicia. desde donde se trasladó i Lusitania, emprendiendo una vigorosa campana contra los moros y apoderindose de Lisboa que saqueó. Posteriormente hizo las paces con su suegro y juntos guerrearon y vencieron a los moros, que habian ponetrado en Castilla. Murió cuando se preparaba a emprender otra campana contra los moros, y fue enterrado en la iglesia de San Salvador de León. Le sucedió su hermano Saneho.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

Ordono III (fallecido en el 956), rey de León (951-956). Hijo y sucesor de Ramiro II (931-951), se enfrentó a navarros y castellanos que apoyaban a su hermanastro Sancho, en su intento por acceder al trono leonés (953). Su gobierno estuvo presidido por los conflictos en la sucesión al trono, las rebeldkas internas, los ataques procedentes de al-Andalus y una sublevación en Galicia. En respuesta a las incursiones musulmanas, Ordono III envió una gran expedición que llegó hasta Lisboa (955). Después de esta demostración de fuerza se iniciaron las negociaciones para firmar la paz con el califa Abd al-Rahman III (912-961). En el interior, el rey leonés llevó a cabo una cuidada reorganización del territorio y continuó con la obra, ya iniciada por su padre, de fortalecimiento de las instituciones del reino.

"Ordono III", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Ordono III (951-956) Hijo de Ramiro II y Florentina. de orkgen gallego. Proclamado rey en guerra con su hermano Sancho, gracias al apoyo de los navarros. Tuvo que hacer frente a la pujanza castellana. Casado con Elvira Peliez, tuvo un hijo que no pudo reinar debido a su corta edad.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1010

Children of Ordono (Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia) and Elvira de las Asturias are:

i. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla), born Abt. 950; married Sancho I García (Conde de Castilla); born Abt. 950; died 5 Febrero 1017.

Notes for Sancho I García (Conde de Castilla):
Sancho García (975 1017) hijo de Gracía Fernández. Fue conocido por "el de los buenos fueros". Gobernó bajo la protección de Almanzor. Intervino en las luchas por el trono califal en apoyo de Sulaimán. Fue padre de Jimena, Sancha, García, Elvira y Munia o Mayor, a quién casó con Sancho el Mayor de Navarra.

CRONICA DE ESPAÑA Pg 1010

ii. Usenda de León, born Abt. 954 in España; died in España; married Lope III Núñez V señor de Vizcaya; born Abt. 960 in España; died in España.

More About Usenda de León:
Fuente: NBC 55

More About Lope III Núñez V señor de Vizcaya:
Fuente: NBC 55
Hechos: V señor soberano de Vizcaya (1010-1028)

1310722iii. Ordoño, infante de León, born Abt. 953 in España; married Franilda.

**2621472. Gonzalo Fernindez,** born Abt. 930 in Espana. He was the son of **5242944. Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla)** and **5242945. Sancha de Navarra**. He married **2621473. Nuna Rodrkguez**.

**2621473. Nuna Rodrkguez,** born Abt. 950 in Espana. She was the daughter of **1310720. Rodrigo Nsnez (Conde de Amaya)**.

More About Gonzalo Fernindez:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Conde

More About Nuna Rodrkguez:
Fuente: NBC 63

Child of Gonzalo Fernindez and Nuna Rodrkguez is:
1310736i. Nuño González, born Abt. 970; married Dordia Díaz.

**2621476. Trastamiro Alboazar,** born Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). He

was the son of **5242952. Alboazar Ramires** and **5242953. Helena Godins**. He married **2621477. Mendola Gonealves** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

**2621477. Mendola Gonealves,** born Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). She was the daughter of **5242954. Gonealo Nunes**.

Child of Trastamiro Alboazar and Mendola Gonealves is:

1310738i. Gonçalo Trastamires Da Maya, born Abt. 960; married Mécia Rodrigues.

**2621478. Rodrigo Vermukz,** born Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

Child of Rodrigo Vermukz is:

1310739i. Mécia Rodrigues, born Abt. 960; married Gonçalo Trastamires Da Maya.

**2621568. Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania),** born 990; died 1029. He was the son of **5243136. Guillaume IV Of Aquitaine** and **5243137. Emma de Blois**. He married **2621569. Agnes de Bourgogne**.

**2621569. Agnes de Bourgogne,** born Abt. 985. She was the daughter of **5243138. Otto Guillaume** and **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy**.

Children of Guillermo (Duque de Aquitania) and Agnes de Bourgogne are:

i. Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger), born 1024; died 14 Diciembre 1077 in Roma, Italia; married Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germánico) 1043; born 28 Octubre 1017; died 5 Octubre 1056 in Pfalz Bodfeld, Sajonia.

Notes for Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Inés de Poitou, fallecida en 1077, hija de Guillermo V de Aquitania; en 1043 fué segunda esposa de Enrique III.

HISTORIA UNIVERSAL ESPASA T III Pgs 414, 430, 435, 781

Agnes OF POITOU, also called AGNES OF AQUITAINE, French AGNÈS DE POITOU, or AGNÈS D'AQUITAINE (b. c. 1024--d. Dec. 14, 1077, Rome [Italy]), second wife of the Holy Roman emperor Henry III. She was regent (1056-62) during the minority of her son, the future Henry IV.

Agnes was a daughter of William V the Great, duke of Aquitaine, and was a descendant of the kings of Burgundy and Italy. She married Henry III on Nov. 1, 1043, forming an alliance designed to cement the empire's relations with its neighbouring states to the

west. On Henry's death she assumed the regency for her son until it was wrested from her by Archbishop Anno of Cologne in 1062. Agnes then retired to a convent.

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Notes for Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germánico):
Henry III (b. Oct. 28, 1017--d. Oct. 5, 1056, Pfalz Bodfeld, near Goslar, Saxony), duke of Bavaria (as Henry VI, 1027-41), duke of Swabia (as Henry I, 1038-45), German king (from 1039), and Holy Roman emperor (1046-56), member of the Salian dynasty. He was a powerful advocate of the Cluniac reform movement that sought to purify the Western Church in the 11th century, the last emperor able to dominate the papacy.

Youth and marriage.

Henry was the son of the emperor Conrad II and Gisela of Swabia. He was more
thoroughly trained for his office than almost any other crown prince before or after. With the Emperor's approval, Gisela had taken charge of his upbringing, and she saw to it that he was educated by a number of tutors and acquired an interest in literature.

In 1036 Henry married Gunhilda (Kunigunde), the young daughter of King Canute of England, Denmark, and Sweden. Because her father had died shortly before, the union with this frail and ailing girl brought with it no political advantages. She died in 1038, and the emperor Conrad died the following year.

His 22-year-old successor as German king resembled him in appearance. From his mother Henry inherited much, especially her strong inclination to piety and church services. His accession to the throne, unlike that of his two predecessors, did not lead to civic unrest, but his reign was burdensome from the beginning. Probably over questions of principle, the self-willed emperor quarrelled with the aging Gisela during her last years.

He devoted his energies above all to the contemporary movement to bring an end to war among Christian princes, although his own policies were not always pacific. In possession of the duchies of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, and Carinthia, he had attempted to carry on his father's policy of supremacy in the east and, in fact, attained sovereignty over Bohemia and Moravia.

It may have been at this time that Henry, prematurely believing he had reached the zenith of his power, displayed openly, as if it were a matter of governmental policy, his leanings toward the

clerical-reform party. Intending to re-create a theocratic age like that of Charlemagne, he failed to realize that this could be done only as long as the papacy was powerless.

Still a childless widower, he married Agnes, the daughter of William V of Aquitaine and Poitou, in 1043. The match must have been intended primarily to cement peace in the west and to assure imperial sovereignty over Burgundy and Italy, and Agnes' total devotion to the church reform advocated by the Cluniac monasteries probably confirmed Henry in his decision to take her for his
wife. In November 1050 she bore him a son, who later became the emperor Henry IV. There followed another boy, Conrad, and three daughters. What Henry still lacked was the highest honour--his coronation as emperor at the hands of the pope.

Control of the papacy.

When Henry reached Rome in 1046, three rivals were claiming the papacy. Henry wanted a pacified Italy, in which German supremacy was uncontested, and he wanted to receive the imperial crown from unsullied hands. He convoked a synod at Sutri, which, at his bidding, elected as the new pope a German, Suidger, bishop of Bamberg, who was inaugurated as Clement II. On the same day
the new pope crowned the imperial couple.

Rome became an imperial city, and the control over the church--i.e., the decisive vote in future conclaves--passed into the hands of the German king. In succeeding years Henry made use of this right to appoint a pope three more times. When the Normans were beginning their conquest of Calabria, Henry did not intervene to any extent in southern Italy; instead he left this problem to Pope
Leo IX, who was defeated by the Normans.

Believing that the basis of his power was secure, the Emperor expected to be as successful with his internal projects as he had been in foreign affairs; but this was not to be the case. He could not carry out his ecclesiastical reforms in Germany or its neighbouring territories because he was virtually without friends among the clergy. He was increasingly opposed by the Scandinavian Church and by that of the Saxons. Also, he had to contend during most of his reign with Godfrey II, duke of Upper Lorraine, whom he repeatedly pardoned instead of disciplining.

There was unrest everywhere. In 1054-55, dukes Conrad of Bavaria and Welf III of Carinthia attempted to overthrow Henry's rule through a widely spread conspiracy, and only their demise saved him from great trouble. Conrad, who had fled to Hungary,

managed to subvert that country to such an extent that German influence remained permanently weakened. Although resistance against
him stiffened with time, Henry continued to rule with moderation. Perhaps because he was aware of a lessening of his powers, his actions became haphazard. Instead of holding on to duchies that he had inherited, he entrusted them to others; but he chose badly and seldom acted decisively against
his disloyal feudatories. He no longer inspired fear in his opponents--the Saxon and south German lay nobility, the alliance between Lorraine and Tuscany, the increasingly independent papacy, and the adventure-seeking Normans.

Opponents of the Emperor's policy thought it was excessively indulgent toward the church and hostile toward the lay princes. Some of this criticism was voiced among the ranks of the ecclesiastical reformers. Matters had come to such an impasse that Henry no longer pleased anyone. His demands on the people to support his military strength were heavy from the beginning, and his revenues from inheritances and confiscations were also considerable. If the empire's basic wealth did not increase in his reign, it was because he used it to fulfill the demands of his clerical friends, even as he bestowed duchies on lay nobles in order to appease them. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, he was compelled to find other sources of revenue by seeking credits, foreclosing
mortgages, and looking after the interests of his treasury when conferring high imperial offices or church benefices. The abolition of simony (the sale of church offices) was difficult even for as high-principled a ruler as Henry, and, as a result, his enemies accused him of greed. According to some sources, in his old age Henry was rumoured to have become "untrue to himself " and inaccessible to the common people; he was reported to have refused to grant a judicial hearing to "the poor." In contrast, in the early years of his reign, he could not be praised enough for his zeal in the administration of justice.

Disintegration of the empire.

His change of personality may have resulted from the blunders and failures of his rule. After 1046 this man, shaped partly by religious ideals and partly by the harsh realities of political life, saw all his gains being swept away: northeastern Germany, Hungary, southern Italy, and Lorraine. Even the part of his work that he considered his very own, church reform, began to turn against him. A high priest
among men, who did penance even while ruthlessly persecuting and even hanging heretics, Henry learned at the end of his days that clemency, goodness, and earthly justice do not necessarily benefit a prince.

On the other hand, it may have been a physical disease that changed Henry. In 1045 he was so tortured with illness that negotiations concerning the succession were begun. The bad tidings from all corners of the empire must have complicated his condition. In September 1056 he fell sick in his favourite residence, the imperial palace at Bodfeld near Goslar, and, having assured the succession of his son Henry, he died in October.

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Henry III (Holy Roman Empire), called The Black (1017-1056) German king (1028-1056) and Holy Roman emperor (1046-1056), son and successor of Conrad II. When, in 1041, the Bohemians invaded the lands of the Poles, who were Henry's vassals, Henry brought them to submission, compelling the duke of Bohemia to recognize his suzerainty. Between 1043 and 1045 Henry campaigned successfully to restore the deposed Hungarian king to his throne and for a short time afterward controlled Hungary. Henry was greatly concerned with church reform and went to Rome in 1046 to settle the conflict caused by three rival claimants to the papacy. Setting aside the three antipopes, he appointed a German bishop, who, as Pope Clement II, crowned Henry Holy Roman emperor. During the rest of his reign Henry appointed three succeeding popes, all Germans. Returning to Germany, he contended with domestic rebellions. Henry supported the church's attempts to check clerical abuses; he also strengthened the power of the papacy, which proved disadvantageous for his son, Henry IV.

"Henry III (Holy Roman Empire)," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

1310840ii. Guido Guillaume VIII, born WFT Est. 1008-1031; died 1087; married Aldegarde De Bourgogne WFT Est. 1034-1073.

1310784iii. Reinaldo conde de Borgoña, born Abt. 1000; married Adelaida de Normandía.

**2621570. II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy,** born Abt. 962 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 23 Agosto 1027 in FECAMP FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243140. I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy** and **5243141. Gonnor De Crepon**. He married **2621571. Judith De Bretagne** WFT Est. 979-1007 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621571. Judith De Bretagne,** born WFT Est. 958-977 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1017 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243142. I Conan, Count Of Brittany** and **5243143. Ermengarde, Princess Of Anjou**.

Notes for II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy:
Richard II, byname RICHARD THE GOOD, French RICHARD LE BON (d. 1026/27), duke of Normandy (996-1026/27), son of Richard I the Fearless. He held his own against a peasant insurrection, helped Robert II of France against the duchy of Burgundy, and repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred II the Unready. He also pursued a reform of the Norman monasteries.

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Children of II Richard and Judith De Bretagne are:

i. I Robert, Of Normandy, born Abt. 1000 in NORMANDY, FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 2 Julio 1035 in NICAEA, BITHYNIA, TURKEY (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Harlette De Falaise WFT Est. 1002-1032 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 1003 in FALAISE, CALVADOS, FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1030-1096 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for I Robert, Of Normandy:
Roberto I Duque de Normandía, hijo del Duque Ricardo II y padre del famoso Guillermo el Conquistador, ocupó el ducado de 1028 hasta su muerte. Su firmeza de carácter y su crueldad le ganaron el título de "El Diablo". Se enfrentó al Rey Canuto en Inglaterra en defensa de sus sobrinos. Al hacer una peregrinación a Tierra Santa, murió en el Viaje de regreso.

Robert I, byname ROBERT THE MAGNIFICENT, or THE DEVIL, French ROBERT LE MAGNIFIQUE, or LE DIABLE (d. July 1035, Nicaea), duke of Normandy (1027-35), the younger son of Richard II of Normandy and the father, by his mistress Arlette, of William the Conqueror of England. On the death of his father (1026/27), Robert contested the duchy with his elder brother Richard III, legally the heir, until the latter's opportune death a few years later. A strong ruler, Robert succeeded in exacting the obedience of his vassals. On the death of Robert II the Pious, king of France (1031), a crisis arose over the succession to the French throne. The Duke gave his support to Henry I against the party favouring his younger brother; in reward for his

services he demanded and received the Vexin Français, a territory not far north of Paris. A patron of the monastic reform movement, he died while returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

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1310785ii. Adelaida de Normandía, born Abt. 1000; married Reinaldo conde de Borgoña.

**2621572. Adalbert II,** born Abt. 940. He was the son of **5243144. Gerhard IV, Count Of Metz**. He married **2621573. Judith Of Ohingen**.

**2621573. Judith Of Ohingen,** born Abt. 970. She was the daughter of **5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen** and **5243147. Richilde**.

More About Adalbert II:
Tktulo: Conde

Child of Adalbert and Judith Of Ohingen is:

1310786i. Alberto de Longwy duque de Alta Lorena, born Abt. 1000; married Clemencia de Foix.

**2621574. Bernard Rodgar,** born Abt. 977; died 1036. He was the son of **5243148. Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona** and **5243149. Adelaide Of Pons**. He married **2621575. Gersinde Of Bigorre**.

**2621575. Gersinde Of Bigorre,** born Abt. 980. She was the daughter of **5243150. Garcka Arnaldo** and **5243151. Ricar Of Astarac**.

More About Bernard Rodgar:
Tktulo: Conde

Children of Bernard and Gersinde Of Bigorre are:

1310787i. Clemencia de Foix, born Abt. 1000; married Alberto de Longwy duque de Alta Lorena.

ii. Ermesinda Of Carcassonne, born Abt. 1007; married Ramiro I el Bastardo (Rey de Aragón); born Abt. 995; died 8 Mayo 1063.

Notes for Ramiro I el Bastardo (Rey de Aragón):
Nacimiento del reino de Aragón

Ramiro, un hijo bastardo de Sancho III de Pamplona, recibió el condado de Aragón. Se le ha considerado el primer rey de dicho territorio, pues aunque estaba supeditado a su hermano García, rey de Pamplona, luchó lo indecible para consolidar la independencia de Aragón. Es posible, no obstante, que no utilizara expresamente el título regio. Por otra parte la temprana muerte de su hermano Gonzalo, que había recibido los señoríos de Sobrarbe y Ribagorza, le permitió asimismo incorporar esos

dominios (1044). El reino de Aragón de mediados del siglo XI limitaba al oeste con el reino de Pamplona, al este con el condado de Urgel y al sur con el reino taifa musulmán de Zaragoza. El hijo y sucesor de Ramiro I, Sancho Ramírez, aprovechó la vacante que se produjo en el trono navarro en el año 1076 para ser reconocido como rey de aquel territorio. De esa manera Aragón y Navarra volvían a unirse, aunque en esta ocasión las dos entidades políticas ostentaban el mismo título, pues ambos eran reinos.
Sancho Ramírez hizo de la ciudad de Jaca el centro político de su reino a la vez que uno de los hitos de la ruta de los peregrinos que se encaminaban desde Francia, a través de los Pirineos, a Santiago de Compostela (el conocido como Camino de Santiago). Sancho Ramírez, por otra parte, impulsó la Reconquista aragonesa, llevando a cabo una espectacular campaña, organizada con aire de cruzada, sobre Barbastro (1064), aunque al poco tiempo se perdió dicha plaza. Años más tarde conquistó Graus (1083) y Monzón (1089), aunque murió en el asedio de Huesca (1094). Pero fue su hijo y sucesor Pedro I el que alcanzó los principales éxitos militares, al conquistar Huesca (1096), tras vencer a los musulmanes en la batalla de Alcoraz, y Barbastro (1110), esta vez con carácter definitivo. En apenas unas décadas Aragón había conseguido duplicar su extensión territorial, al ganar la denominada Tierra Nueva, ubicada en el Prepirineo. Allí permaneció una parte de su antigua población musulmana, pero también llegaron repobladores, básicamente procedentes de las zonas montañosas del norte.

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Ramiro I (de Aragón) (c.1000-1063), primer rey de Aragón (1035-1063). Hijo natural de Sancho III el Mayor de Pamplona, recibió el condado de Aragón, dependiente de su hermano García IV Sánchez III, rey de Navarra, pero adoptó el título regio. Años después, aliado con los taifas musulmanes de Zaragoza, Huesca y Tudela, atacó a su hermano y rey navarro García (1043), pero fue derrotado cerca de Tafalla. A la muerte de su hermanastro Gonzalo, incorporó los condados de Sobrarbe y Ribagorza (1044). Procuró fortalecer la frontera meridional de su reino, creando para ello diversas tenencias, en la sierra de Guara y en varios valles fluviales. Posteriormente atacó al taifa de Zaragoza, ocupando la localidad de Benabarre, pero el musulmán, auxiliado por Castilla, derrotó y dio muerte a Ramiro I en la localidad oscense de Graus.

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Primeros reyes de Aragón

| NOMBRE | REINADO |
| --- | --- |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ramiro I | 1035-1063 |
| Sancho I Ramírez | 1063-1094 |
| Pedro I | 1094-1104 |
| Alfonso I el Batallador | 1104-1134 |
| Ramiro II | 1134-1137 |

Enciclopedia Microsoft

**2621576. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra),** born 965; died 15 Octubre 1035. He was the son of **5243152. Garcka Sinchez II (Rey de Navarra)** and **5243153. Jimena Fernindez, Reina de Navarra**. He married **2621577. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra)** 1010.

**2621577. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra),** born 995; died 1067. She was the daughter of **5243154. Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla)** and **5243155. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra):
Sancho III. 965 - 1035. Rey de Navarra, hijo de Garcka Sanchez. Rey de Navarra y conde de Aragón. Ascendió al trono de Castilla por su matrirnonio con Elvira. Anexó territorios a sus posesiones y llevó a cabo una especie de unidad
nacional limitada, pero dividió sus reinos entre sus hijos.

Sancho III Garcés, byname SANCHO THE GREAT, Spanish SANCHO EL MAYOR, or EL GRANDE (b. c. 992--d. Oct. 18, 1035), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from about 1000 to 1035, the son of Garcka II (or III).

Sancho established Navarrese hegemony over all the Christian states of Spain at a time when the caliphate of Córdoba was in a state of turmoil. Sancho was uninterested in a crusade against the Moors, but he was interested in the expansion of Pamplona, which he began by the seizure of the ancient Frankish counties of Sobrarbe and Ribagorza (1016-19). A skilled politician, Sancho pursued his aims more by subversion than by force of arms. He persuaded the Count of Barcelona, Berenguer Ramón I, to accept him as overlord. Gascony did likewise, giving him direct sovereignty over Labourd. As a consequence of his marriage (1010) to Munia, daughter of Count Sancho Garcka (d. 1017) of Castile, Sancho secured his own acceptance as count when Sancho Garcka's son, the child Count Garcka, was assassinated (1029). He then took up Castilian irredentist claims in eastern Leon and occupied the Leonese capital, where he was crowned (1034)--taking the imperial title. Sancho, who introduced some feudal practices into his new dominions, also encouraged the Cluniac reformers and established much closer contacts generally between Christian Spain and trans-Pyrenean Europe. In his will, however, he deliberately destroyed the empire he had created: he divided it into four kingdoms and left these to his four sons, thus making inevitable the fratricidal wars that followed

his death. Sancho created the kingdom of Aragon and was responsible for the elevation of Castile from county to kingdom, though he transferred some Castilian territory to Pamplona, which he left to his eldest son, Garcka III (or IV).

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Children of Sancho (Rey de Navarra) and Mayor (Reina de Castilla y Navarra) are:

1310788i. Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León), born 1016; died 27 Diciembre 1065; married Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León) 1032.

ii. García III (Rey de Navarra), born Abt. 1010; died 1 Septiembre 1054 in Atapuerca, Castilla; married Estefanía de Foix (Reina de Navarra); born Abt. 1000.

Notes for García III (Rey de Navarra):
García III (or IV) (d. Sept. 1, 1054, Atapuerca, Castile [Spain]), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 1035 to 1054. Following an old custom, Sancho III the Great divided his Spanish lands among his four sons: Ferdinand I received Castile; Gonzalo received Sobrarbe and Ribagorza (modern Huesca); Ramiro I received Aragon; and García III received the ancient patrimony of Pamplona enlarged by
portions of Castile. Although García helped his brother Ferdinand I of Castile against the Leonese, Ferdinand made war on him to recover the territories of Castile, and García was killed in the Battle of Atapuerca. He was succeeded by his son Sancho IV.

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iii. Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León), born Abt. 1010; married Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León); born 994; died 1027.

Notes for Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León):
Alfonso V, byname ALFONSO THE NOBLE, Spanish ALFONSO EL NOBLE (b.994--d. 1028), king of Leon from 999 to 1028, son of Bermudo II. He came to the throne because the devastating campaigns of Almanzor (see Mansur, Abu 'Amir al-) had forced his father to accept Almanzor's de facto suzerainty over Leon. The Leonese were forced to take part in the Moorish campaign against the Catalans (1003) and to suffer other indignities and incursions. The political
troubles continued until the fall of the caliphate (1031) relieved Leon of Islamic pressure, but Alfonso was soon faced by the growing power of Sancho III of Pamplona (Navarre). His marriage (1023/24) to Sancho's daughter Urraca ended this threat, and, in the last years of his life, he was able to undertake the reconquest of the Portuguese territories lost during Almanzor's time.
He was killed at the siege of Viseu.

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**2621578. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 994; died 1027. He was the son of **5243156. Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **5243157. Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias)**. He married **2621579. Elvira Menendez**.

**2621579. Elvira Menendez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 994 in of GALLICIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died 2 Diciembre 1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243158. Menendo Gonzalez** and **5243159. Tutadomna**.

Notes for Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León):
Alfonso V, byname ALFONSO THE NOBLE, Spanish ALFONSO EL NOBLE (b.994--d. 1028), king of Leon from 999 to 1028, son of Bermudo II. He came to the throne because the devastating campaigns of Almanzor (see Mansur, Abu 'Amir al-) had forced his father to accept Almanzor's de facto suzerainty over Leon. The Leonese were forced to take part in the Moorish campaign against the Catalans (1003) and to suffer other indignities and incursions. The political troubles continued until the fall of the caliphate (1031) relieved Leon of Islamic pressure, but Alfonso was soon faced by the growing power of Sancho III of Pamplona (Navarre). His marriage (1023/24) to Sancho's daughter Urraca ended this threat, and, in the last years of his life, he was able to undertake the reconquest of the Portuguese territories lost during Almanzor's time.
He was killed at the siege of Viseu.

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Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León) is:

1310799i. Ximena de León, born Abt. 1027 in España; died in España; married Diego Rodríguez (Conde de Oviedo).

Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Elvira is:

1310789i. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León), born Abt. 1025; married Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León) 1032.

**2621580. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031),** born 27 Marzo 970 in ORLEANS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date

of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 20 Julio 1031 in MEULUN (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243160. Hugh Capet, King Of France** and **5243161. Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine**. He married **2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse** 988 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse,** born WFT Est. 963-977 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1032 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243162. William I (Count Of Provence 968)** and **5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou**.

Notes for II Robert, King Of France (996-1031):
Robert II, byname ROBERT THE PIOUS, French ROBERT LE PIEUX (b. c. 970, Orléans, Fr.--d. July 20, 1031, Melun), king of France who took Burgundy into the French realm.

The son of Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty, and Adelaide of Aquitaine, Robert was educated at the episcopal school of Reims under Gerbert of Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Soon after his own coronation (July 987), Hugh prudently arranged the election and coronation (December 987) of Robert, thus facilitating his son's eventual succession (October 996) as sole ruler. His excommunication as a result of his marriage within the prohibited degrees of relationship was eventually lifted after the repudiation of the childless Bertha in 1001. Constance of Arles, whom the King married two years later, was the mother of his successor, Henry I.

Robert's domain was not extensive; and, to increase his power, he vigorously and tenaciously pressed his claim to fiefs as they became vacant. Thus, when the duke of Burgundy died without an heir (1002), Robert went to war against a rival claimant. Only in 1015, however, did he finally succeed in subduing the rich duchy. (The gain was transitory, for in 1032 Henry I granted Burgundy to his brother, Robert, and it thereafter remained for centuries outside royal control.)

A patron of the Cluniac monastic movement, Robert apparently ruled firmly and judiciously in his own lands.

Children of II Robert and Constance are:

1310790i. I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne, born WFT Est. 991-1019; died 1075; married (1) Ermengarde, D'Anjou; married (2) Ella De Semur WFT Est. 1010-1053.

ii. I Henry, King Of France, born Abt. 1005 in BOURGOGNE FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 4 Agosto 1060 in VITRY-EN BRIE FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Ana de Kiev (Reina de Francia) 29 Enero 1043; born 1036 in KIEV UCRANIA RUSIA; died 1077 in BBAYE VILLIERS FRANCIA.

Notes for I Henry, King Of France:

Henry I (b. c. 1008--d. Aug. 2, 1060, Vitry-aux-Loges, France), king of France from 1026 to 1060 whose reign was marked by struggles against rebellious vassals.

The son of Robert II the Pious and grandson of Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty, Henry was anointed king at Reims (1026) in his father's lifetime, following the death of his elder brother Hugh. His mother, Constance, however, favoured his younger brother Robert for the throne, and civil war broke out on King Robert II's death (1031). The younger Robert was given Burgundy
in 1032, after Henry had sought refuge with Robert, Duke of Normandy. From 1033 to 1043 Henry struggled with his feudatories, notably Eudes of Blois and his brother Robert. In 1055, as the result of an agreement made by Robert II, the county of Sens came to the crown as the sole territorial gain of Henry's reign.

iii. Adelaide Of France (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.), born 1009 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 8 Enero 1079 in MESSINES (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married (1) Renaud I De Nevers (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 986 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 29 Mayo 1040 in SAUVIGNY, LE BOURGVINON (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); married (2) V Baldwin, Count Of Flanders 1028 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 1012 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1 Septiembre 1067 in LILLE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Renaud I De Nevers:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

**2621582. I Dalmace, Count De Semur,** born Abt. 980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1032 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243164. Geoffrey I Of Semour** and **5243165. Daughter Of Damas II**. He married **2621583. Aremburge De Vergt** WFT Est. 973-1023 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621583. Aremburge De Vergt,** born WFT Est. 953-996 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 987-1078 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Dalmace and Aremburge De Vergt is:

1310791i. Ella De Semur, born WFT Est. 987-1021; died WFT Est. 1019-1104; married I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne WFT Est. 1010-1053.

**1310802. Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1000; died 1035. He was the son of **2621604. Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona)** and **2621605. Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona**. He married **2621585. Sancha de Gascuna (Condesa de Barcelona)** 1016.

**2621585. Sancha de Gascuna (Condesa de Barcelona),** born Abt. 1000. She was the daughter of **5243154. Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla)** and **5243171. Urraca Salvadórez**.

Notes for Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona):
Berenguer Ramón I, llamado el Curvo (c.1006-1035), conde de Barcelona (1017-1035). Su corta edad al acceder al condado motivó que su madre, Ermesinda, ejerciera durante los primeros anos la tutela. Su etapa de gobierno fue, en general, packfica, pues coincidió con el declive del califato de Córdoba. Berenguer Ramón I fue aliado del rey taifa de Lérida, pero hostil al de Zaragoza. La actividad repobladora continuó, aunque tkmidamente, por la Segarra y las tierras altas del Gayi. Otorgó privilegios a los ciudadanos de Barcelona (1025) y estuvo presente en la dedicación del templo de Ripoll (1032). En sus sltimos anos de gobierno, los musulmanes realizaron una incursión por la zona de Calaf (1033). Asimismo, reunió en Vic (1035) una asamblea de la que salió una constitución de paz y tregua. Murió, al parecer, guerreando con el conde de Cerdana.

"Berenguer Ramón I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Berenguer Ramon I (reigned 1018-35), divided and bequeathed his lands among his three sons; however, Sane (or Sancho) in 1049 and Guillem (or William) in 1054 renounced their inheritances in their eldest brother's favour, thus reuniting the lands.

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Child of Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona) and Sancha (Condesa de Barcelona) is:

1310792i. Ramón I Berenguer El Viejo (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 1024; died 26 Mayo 1076; married Rangarde De La Haute Marche.

**2621586. BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 985 in of LA HAUTE, MARCHE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 1047 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243172. Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche** and **5243173. Almode Of Limoges**. He married **2621587. Amelie Of Aulnay** WFT Est. 1026-1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Ene 1998, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**2621587. Amelie Of Aulnay** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Ene 1998CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (3) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Ene 1998CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (3) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **5243174. CadelonIV, Vicomte Of Aulnay**.

More About BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

More About Amelie Of Aulnay:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Children of Bernard and Amelie Aulnay are:

1310793i. Rangarde De La Haute Marche, born Abt. 1028; died WFT Est. 1058-1122; married Ramón I Berenguer El Viejo (Conde de Barcelona).

1311425ii. Adelmode De La Haute Marche, born Abt. 1038; died WFT Est. 1053-1135; married Pons, Count De Toulouse WFT Est. 1053-1060.

iii. AlbericIII, Count Of La Haute Marche (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.), born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1086 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); married Ponce WFT Est. 1056-1079 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1072-1134 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Ponce:
Fact 12: F (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

**2621588. Tancredo de Hauteville,** born Abt. 1000 in Normandka; died 12 Diciembre 1112 in Antioquka. He married **2621589. Fredesina**.

**2621589. Fredesina,** born Abt. 1000. She was the daughter of **2621570. II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy**.

Notes for Tancredo de Hauteville:

Hauteville, HOUSE OF, Italian ALTAVILLA, line of Norman lords and knights who were founders of fiefdoms and kingdoms in southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th and 12th centuries. The wars fought by members of the Hauteville family contributed to a steady reduction of Muslim and Byzantine power in the region. In their conquered territories the Hauteville descendants established strong states that were organized according to hierarchical feudal norms. Freedom of religious worship was widely permitted.

Three Hauteville brothers-- William, Drogo, and Humphrey--were among the Norman knights who flocked to southern Italy in the early 11th century. The sons of a minor Norman lord, Tancred, the three settled in southern Italy and Sicily, which were at that time a patchwork of warring towns and principalities. Serving at first as mercenaries, the brothers soon began to seize lands for themselves. They also recruited more knights for their wars and campaigns of plunder. In 1041 a Norman-Lombard force defeated a Byzantine army near Melfi. In a still
greater challenge, Pope Leo IX led a combined force of local levies, Germans (Lombards), and others against the Normans at Civitate in 1053. The Normans again scored an impressive victory. A Hauteville, Robert Guiscard (c. 1015-85), a younger half brother of the earlier Hautevilles, distinguished himself and became a leader in the Norman conquests. Gradually but methodically, he drove the Byzantine forces from southern Italy. He made peace with Pope Nicholas II in 1059. Robert and his brother, Roger (1031-1101), then invaded Muslim-held
Sicily. Roger became Roger I, ruler of Sicily. The Norman conquests continued until, with the fall of Bari in 1071, the last Byzantine forces had been driven from the Italian boot. Palermo in Sicily, with its great port, fell in 1072. At one time the Normans attacked the Byzantine Empire itself but had to withdraw because of revolts in Italy. Still allies of the papacy, the Norman knights became crusaders in the closing years of the 11th century. Tancred (c. 1075-1112), a Hauteville, joined the First Crusade in 1096 and gained fame as a military leader. By 1154 Roger II (1095-1154), the youngest living son of Roger I, had extended his kingdom throughout all of southern Italy and Sicily and into Greece, had taken control of part of North Africa, and had made his court at Palermo an important centre of learning and culture. Under later rulers, the Hauteville dynasty gradually faded. In 1194 King Henry VI of Germany invaded Sicily. Taking complete control of the Norman kingdom, Henry put German officials into key administrative posts.

BRITANICATancred OF HAUTEVILLE, French TANCRCDE DE HAUTEVILLE (d. Dec. 12, 1112, Antioch), regent of Antioch, one of the leaders of the First Crusade.

Tancred was a Norman lord of south Italy. He went on the crusade with his uncle, Bohemond (the future Bohemond I of Antioch), and first distinguished himself in Cilicia, where he captured Tarsus from the Turks and came into conflict with his fellow crusader, Baldwin of Boulogne. He played a prominent part in most of the major battles of the crusade, and after the capture of Jerusalem (1099) he received the title prince of Galilee. He served as regent of the principality of Antioch for Bohemond while the latter was a prisoner of the

Turks (1101-03), and controlled Antioch permanently after Bohemond returned to Europe in 1104.

As regent of Antioch, and also of Edessa from 1104 to 1108, Tancred became the chief Latin magnate of northern Syria, and engaged in continual warfare with both the Turks and the Byzantines until his death. The portrayal of Tancred by Torquato Tasso in the Italian epic poem Gerusalemme liberata is largely imaginary.

## THE HAUTEVILLE HOUSE

Hauteville, HOUSE OF, Italian ALTAVILLA, line of Norman lords and knights who were founders of fiefdoms and kingdoms in southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th and 12th centuries. The wars fought by members of the Hauteville family contributed to a steady reduction of Muslim and Byzantine power in the region. In their conquered territories the Hauteville descendants established strong states that were organized according to hierarchical feudal norms. Freedom of religious worship was widely permitted.

Three Hauteville brothers-- William, Drogo, and Humphrey--were among the Norman knights who flocked to southern Italy in the early 11th century. The sons of a minor Norman lord, Tancred, the three settled in southern Italy and Sicily, which were at that time a patchwork of warring towns and principalities. Serving at first as mercenaries, the brothers soon began to seize lands for themselves. They also recruited more knights for their wars and campaigns of plunder. In 1041 a Norman-Lombard force defeated a Byzantine army near Melfi. In a still
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II in 1059. Robert and his brother, Roger (1031-1101), then invaded Muslim-held Sicily. Roger became Roger I, ruler of Sicily. The Norman conquests continued until, with the fall of Bari in 1071, the last Byzantine forces had been driven from the Italian boot. Palermo in Sicily, with its great port, fell in 1072. At one time the Normans attacked the Byzantine Empire itself but had to withdraw because of revolts in Italy. Still allies of the papacy, the Norman knights became crusaders
in the closing years of the 11th century. Tancred (c. 1075-1112), a Hauteville, joined the First Crusade in 1096 and gained fame as a military leader. By 1154 Roger II (1095-1154), the youngest living son of Roger I, had extended his kingdom throughout all of southern Italy and Sicily and into Greece, had taken control of part of North Africa, and had made his court at Palermo an important centre of learning and culture. Under later rulers, the Hauteville dynasty gradually faded. In 1194 King Henry VI of Germany invaded Sicily. Taking complete control of the Norman kingdom, Henry put German officials into key administrative posts.

BRITANICA

More About Tancredo de Hauteville:
Fuente: NBC 84
Hechos: Senor de Hauteville-le-Guichard

More About Fredesina:
Fuente: NBC 77

Children of Tancredo de Hauteville and Fredesina are:

1310794i. RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria, born Abt. 1015 in Normandy, France; died 17 Julio 1085 in near Cephalonia, Greece, Byzantine Empire; married (1) Alberada Abt. 1050; married (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno 1058.

ii. Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia, born 1031 in Normandía, Francia; died 22 Junio 1101 in Mileto, Calabria, Italia; married Adelaida de Savona; born Abt. 1070.

Notes for Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia:
Roger I, byname ROGER GUISCARD (b. 1031, Normandy, Fr.--d. June 22, 1101, Mileto, Calabria [Italy]), count of Sicily from 1072. He was the last son of the second marriage of Tancred of Hauteville.

Roger went to Italy in 1057 to aid his brother Robert Guiscard in his conquest of Calabria from the Byzantines (1060). They began the conquest of Sicily from various Muslim rulers in 1061 with the capture of Messina, and they completed it in 1091. The turning point of the struggle was the capture of Palermo in 1072, when Robert invested Roger as his vassal with the county of Sicily and Calabria with a limited right to govern and to tax. After Robert's death Roger acquired full right to govern from Robert's son and in 1098 received the title of apostolic legate from Pope Urban II, which gave him control of the church in Sicily. At his death, Roger had created a centralized, efficient government, where the authority of the count was unchallenged.

BRITANICA

**2621590. Guimar V (IV), Prkncipe de Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243180. Guimar IV (III), Prkncipe de Salerno** and **5243181. Gaitelgrima de Benevento**. He married **2621591. Porpora de Tabellaria**.

**2621591. Porpora de Tabellaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 1036 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243182. Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria** and **5243183. Aldara de San Massimo**.

Notes for Guimar V (IV), Prkncipe de Salerno:
[Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW]

In 1052 the Lombard prince Gaimar V of Salerno was assassinated in a revolt by pro-Byzantine forces, and seized Salerno,

BRITANICA

More About Guimar V (IV), Prkncipe de Salerno:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Children of Guimar V (IV), Prkncipe de Salerno and Porpora de Tabellaria are:

1310795i. Sigelgaita de Salerno, born 1025 in Italia; died 27 Marzo 1090; married RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria 1058.

**2621592. Lakn Fernindez (abuelo del Cid),** born Abt. 985 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **5243184. Fernando Laknez** and **5243185. Ximena Nsnez**. He married **2621593. Teresa de León**.

**2621593. Teresa de León,** born Abt. 990.

Notes for Lakn Fernindez (abuelo del Cid):
Gracias a documentos de la época algo sabemos acerca de algunos de los ancestros del Cid.

Se puede seguir la pista de su abuelo paterno, Lakn Nsnez, desde mediados los anos cuarenta del siglo XI hasta comienzos de los sesenta del mismo siglo: era un hombre que gozaba de una posición social lo suficientemente importante como para figurar como testigo en las cartas promulgadas por el rey Fernando I durante la adolescencia de Rodrigo. Su hijo, padre de Rodrigo, Diego Laknez, fue un soldado destacado que derrotó a los navarros en el

campo de batalla y recuperó varios territorios que habkan sido cedidos por Fernando I a su hermano Garcka de Navarra en 1037-8: Ubierna, al norte de Vivar, en el valle del rko del mismo nombre, Urbel y La Piedra, situados a unos pocos kilómetros hacia el noroeste. Estos hechos, dificiles de datar, pudieron haber tenido lugar hacia el final de los anos cincuenta del siglo XI.

De la madre de Rodrigo no se sabe absolutamente nada. El hecho de que el nino recibiera un nombre muy comsn en la familia materna, y no tanto en la paterna, podrka indicar que la primera era bastante mis importante que la segunda. Su abuelo materno, Rodrigo Alvarez, fue sin lugar a dudas un hombre notable. El y su hermano Nuno habkan sido desde el principio firmes partidarios de Fernando I; Rodrigo asistió a su coronación en León en 1038 y con frecuencia aparece citado en sus cartas como testigo; Nuno ocupaba en nombre del rey la importante fortaleza de Amaya, al norte de Burgos, y Rodrigo el castillo de Luna, al norte de Miranda de Ebro. Rodrigo también administraba los territorios dependientesde Mormojón, Moradillo, Cellorigo y Curiel, los tres sltimos situados en las conflictivas zonas contiguas a las marcas castellanas del sur y del este.

Parientes tan bien relacionados y tan leales a la dinastka gobernante podkan ser generosos con los miembros mis jóvenes de la familia. A los catorce anos, el futuro Cid fue puesto al servicio del hijo mayor del rey Fernando Sancho, heredero del trono de Castilla.

EL CID, Richard Fletcher, Pgs 112 - 113

Children of Lakn Fernindez (abuelo del Cid) and Teresa de León are:

1310796i. Diego Laínez (padre de El Cid), born Abt. 1013 in España; died in España; married Teresa Núñez.

ii. Fernán Laínez, born Abt. 1014; married Ximena Núñez; born Abt. 1020.

**2621594. Nuno conde de Amaya,** born Abt. 1012 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **2621578. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León)**. He married **2621595. Gontroda Gutiérrez**.

**2621595. Gontroda Gutiérrez,** born Abt. 1005.

More About Nuno conde de Amaya:
Fuente: NBC 54

More About Gontroda Gutiérrez:
Fuente: NBC 54

Children of Nuno conde de Amaya and Gontroda Gutiérrez are:

1310797i. Teresa Núñez, born Abt. 1029 in España; died in España; married Diego Laínez (padre de El Cid).

ii. Ximena Núñez, born Abt. 1020; married Fernán Laínez; born Abt. 1014.

**2621596. Rodrigo Alonso, conde de Oviedo,** born Abt. 950; died 1011. He was the son of **5243192. Alonso Ordónez, conde** and **5243193. Justa**. He married **2621597. Gonia**.

**2621597. Gonia,** born Abt. 990.

More About Rodrigo Alonso, conde de Oviedo:
Fuente: NBC 60

Child of Rodrigo Alonso, conde de Oviedo and Gonia is:

1310798i. Diego Rodríguez (Conde de Oviedo), born Abt. 1010 in España; died in España; married Ximena de León.

**2621578. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León),** born 994; died 1027. He was the son of **5243156. Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **5243157. Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias)**. He married **2621599. Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León)**.

**2621599. Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León),** born Abt. 1010. She was the daughter of **2621576. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra)** and **2621577. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra)**.

Notes for Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León):
Alfonso V, byname ALFONSO THE NOBLE, Spanish ALFONSO EL NOBLE (b.994--d. 1028), king of Leon from 999 to 1028, son of Bermudo II. He came to the throne because the devastating campaigns of Almanzor (see Mansur, Abu 'Amir al-) had forced his father to accept Almanzor's de facto suzerainty over Leon. The Leonese were forced to take part in the Moorish campaign against the Catalans (1003) and to suffer other indignities and incursions. The political troubles continued until the fall of the caliphate (1031) relieved Leon of Islamic pressure, but Alfonso was soon faced by the growing power of Sancho III of Pamplona (Navarre). His marriage (1023/24) to Sancho's daughter Urraca ended this threat, and, in the last years of his life, he was able to undertake the reconquest of the Portuguese territories lost during Almanzor's time.
He was killed at the siege of Viseu.

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Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León) is:

1310799i. Ximena de León, born Abt. 1027 in España; died in España; married Diego Rodríguez (Conde de Oviedo).

Child of Alfonso (Rey de Castilla y León) and Elvira is:

1310789i. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla y León), born Abt. 1025; married Fernando I (Rey de Castilla y León) 1032.

**2621604. Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 970. He was the son of **5243208. Borrell II (Conde de Barcelona)** and **5243209. Ledgarda de Toulouse**. He married **2621605. Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona**.

**2621605. Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona,** born Abt. 970. She was the daughter of **5243148. Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona** and **5243149. Adelaide Of Pons**.

Notes for Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona):
Ramón Borrell (972-1017), conde de Barcelona (992-1017). Primogénito de Borrell II, heredó de él los condados de Barcelona, Gerona y Ausona, en tanto que su hermano Armengol (Ermengol) recibió el de Urgel. La llegada al pontificado de Silvestre II (999), permitió a Ramón Borrell consolidar la ruptura de los vknculos con la monarquka franca. Un ataque a los musulmanes de los llanos de Urgel provocó la reacción del hijo de Almanzor, Abd-al-Malik, que realizó una devastadora correrka, en el ano 1003, por las tierras catalanas. Anos después Ramón Borrell intervino en las disputas internas de al-Andalus, dirigiendo una expedición que logró una victoria sobre Sulayman en las proximidades de Córdoba (1010). Todavka en el ano 1015 efectuó una incursión por tierras musulmanas, llegando hasta los rkos Ebro y Segre.

"Ramón Borrell", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Children of Ramón (Conde de Barcelona) and Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona are:

1310802i. Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 1000; died 1035; married (1) Guisela de Balsareny; married (2) Sancha de Gascuña (Condesa de Barcelona) 1016.

ii. Adelaida (Condesa de Barcelona)

**2621612. Abu Amr Abbad, King Of Seville** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 989 in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **5243224. Kadi-Abul-Kasim Muhamad I King Of Seville**.

Child of Abu Amr Abbad, King Of Seville is:

1310806i. Abul-KasimMuhammad III, King Of Seville, born Abt. 1017 in Sevilla; died in Sevilla; married Queen Of Seville I'Tamid.

**2621616. Odol, Count Of Maurienne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22,

1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died 19 Enero 1060 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5243232. Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata** and **5243233. Ancilia Of Noyen**. He married **2621617. Adelaide Of Turin** Abt. 1046 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

**2621617. Adelaide Of Turin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1015 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 19 Diciembre 1091 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243234. Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino** and **5243235. Berthe Of Este**.

Children of Odo and Adelaide Of Turin are:

1310808i. AmadeusII, Count Of Maurienne, born Abt. 1045; died 26 Enero 1090; married Johanna Of Geneva Abt. 1065.

ii. Thietburga Of Savoy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1066-1125 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married (1) Louis I; born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married (2) Count Of Geneva Gerold 1061 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá

de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died Bef. 1080 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

1311523iii. Berta de Turín (Emperatriz Rom Ger), born Abt. 1050; died 1088; married Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germánico) 1065.

iv. Adelaide Of Maurienne, born Abt. 1048; died 1079; married Rudolf Of Rheimfelden, Duke Of Swabia 1067; born WFT Est. 1006-1045; died Abt. 15 Octubre 1080.

**2621618. Count Of Geneva Gerold** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died Bef. 1080 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5243236. Count Of Geneva** and **5243237. Bertha Of Burgundy**. He married **2621619. Gisela** WFT Est. 1036-1064 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

**2621619. Gisela** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 1044-1114 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

Child of Count Gerold and Gisela is:

1310809i. Johanna Of Geneva, born Abt. 1040; died Abt. 1095; married AmadeusII, Count Of Maurienne Abt. 1065.

Child of Count Gerold and Thietburga Of Savoy is:

1311560i. Aimon, Count Of Geneva, born Abt. 1050; died Aft. 1126; married Ida Of Faucigny WFT Est. 1081-1090.

**2621624. Guigues VI** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1001 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 1063 in CLUNY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243248. Guigues V** and **5243249. Gotelene Of Clerieu**. He married **2621625. Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu** 18 Octubre 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**2621625. Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Enero 1001 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1034 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243250. Guichard** and **5243251. Adelaide**.

More About Guigues VI:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Children of Guigues VI and Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu are:

1310812i. Guigues VII, born Abt. 1028; died 19 Enero 1079; married Petronille 27 Abril 1050.

ii. Adelaide Of Albon (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1014 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1036-1107 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Amadeus I Bef. Octubre 1030 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born

Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1052 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Amadeus I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

**2621626. Artaud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1033-1086 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He married **2621627. Petronel Of Grenoble** WFT Est. 1026-1061 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**2621627. Petronel Of Grenoble** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1033-1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Artaud:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Artaud and Petronel Of Grenoble is:

1310813i. Petronille, born Abt. 1030; died Bef. 1070; married Guigues VII 27 Abril 1050.

**2621628. Edward, The Exile, Prince,** born 1016 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1057 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243256. II Edmund, King Of England (1016)** and **5243257. Eldgyth Of Northumbria**. He married **2621629. Agatha, Of Germany** WFT Est. 1031-1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621629. Agatha, Of Germany** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 in BAVARIA, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1066 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243258. Liudolf Count Of Brunswick** and **5243259. Gertruda Of Egisheim**.

Children of Edward and Agatha are:

1310839i. Margaret, Saint, born 1045 in HUNGARY; died 16 Noviembre 1093 in EDINBURGH SCOTLAND; married III Malcolm, King Of Scotland 1070.

1310814ii. Edgardo el Noble (atheling), born Abt. 1044; died 1127; married Melmare de Dunkeld.

**2621630. I Duncan, King Of Scotland,** born 1001 in SCOT (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 14 Agosto 1040 in ELGIN MORAY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243260. Crinan, Abbot Of Dunkeld** and **5243261. Bethoc, Of Scotland**. He married **2621631. Sibyl, Of Northumberland** 1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621631. Sibyl, Of Northumberland,** born Abt. 1014 in NORTHUMBERLAND ENG (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1040 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243262. Boete, Prince Of Scotland**.

Notes for I Duncan, King Of Scotland:
Duncan I (d. Aug. 1, 1040, near Elgin, Moray, Scot.), king of the Scots from 1034 to 1040.

Duncan was the grandson of King Malcolm II (ruled 1005-34), who irregularly made him ruler of Strathclyde when that region was absorbed into the Scottish kingdom (probably shortly before 1034). Malcolm violated the established system of succession whereby the kingship alternated between two branches of the royal family. Upon Malcolm's death, Duncan succeeded peacefully, but he soon faced the rivalry of Macbeth, Mormaor (subking) of Moray, who probably had a better claim to the throne. Duncan besieged Durham unsuccessfully in 1039 and in the following year was murdered by Macbeth. Duncan's elder son later killed Macbeth and ruled as King Malcolm III Canmore (1058-93).

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More About I Duncan, King Of Scotland:
Hechos: Asesinado por su primo hermano Macbeth, base del drama de Sheakespeare

Children of I Duncan and Sibyl are:

1310838i. III Malcolm, King Of Scotland, born 1031 in HOLL PERTHSHIRE SCOT; died 13 Noviembre 1093 in ALNWICK NORTHUMBERLAND ENG; married Margaret, Saint 1070.

1310815ii. Melmare de Dunkeld, born Abt. 1039; married Edgardo el Noble (atheling).

**2621648. Garcka III (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 1010; died 1 Septiembre 1054 in Atapuerca, Castilla. He was the son of **2621576. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra)** and **2621577. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra)**. He married **2621649. Estefanka de Foix (Reina de Navarra)**.

**2621649. Estefanka de Foix (Reina de Navarra),** born Abt. 1000.

Notes for Garcka III (Rey de Navarra):
Garcka III (or IV) (d. Sept. 1, 1054, Atapuerca, Castile [Spain]), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 1035 to 1054. Following an old custom, Sancho III the Great divided his Spanish lands among his four sons: Ferdinand I received Castile; Gonzalo received Sobrarbe and Ribagorza (modern Huesca); Ramiro I received Aragon; and Garcka III received the ancient patrimony of Pamplona enlarged by
portions of Castile. Although Garcka helped his brother Ferdinand I of Castile against the Leonese, Ferdinand made war on him to recover the territories of Castile, and Garcka was killed in the Battle of Atapuerca. He was succeeded by his son Sancho IV.

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Child of Garcka (Rey de Navarra) and Estefanka (Reina de Navarra) is:

1310824i. Ramiro (Señor de Calahorra), born Abt. 1040; died 1093 in Rueda; married Teresa González Salvadores.

**2621656. Engenulf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died 14 Octubre 1066 in Hastings, KENT, England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243312. Fulbert**. He married **2621657. Richeveride** WFT Est. 1040-1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

**2621657. Richeveride** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1041-1103 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

More About Engenulf:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engenulf and Richeveride is:

1310828i. Richard De L'Aigle, born Abt. 1039; died 18 Noviembre 1085 in ST. SUZANNE, MAINE, FRANCE; married Judith D'Avranches Abt. 1055.

**2621658. Richard D'Avranches** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1024 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1082 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243316. Thurstan "Le Goz"** and **5243317. Judith De Monterolier**.

Child of Richard D'Avranches is:

1310829i. Judith D'Avranches, born Aft. 1046; died WFT Est. 1063-1140; married Richard De L'Aigle Abt. 1055.

**2621660. RoutroulI, Count Of Chateaudun** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1026 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1049 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **5243320. GeoffreyIII, Vicomte De Chateaudun** and **5243321. Helvise Of Mortagne**. He married **2621661. Adeline Of Domfront** WFT Est. 1042-1048 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**2621661. Adeline Of Domfront** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1026 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1058-1120 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **5243322. Warin Of Domfront**.

More About RoutroulI, Count Of Chateaudun:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Adeline Of Domfront:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Routrou and Adeline Domfront is:
1310830i. GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche, born Abt. 1056; died Octubre 1100; married Beatriz De Ramerau.

**2621662. HildouinIII, Seigneur De Ramerau,** born WFT Est. 983-1028 in (Lord of Rouci (Roucy)) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1025-1107 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243324. HildouinII, Seigneur De Ramerau** and **5243325. Lesseline**. He married **2621663. Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy)** WFT Est. 1008-

1063 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997).

**2621663. Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy),** born WFT Est. 990-1031 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1025-1113 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243326. I Ebles, Count De Roucy** and **5243327. Beatrice Of Hainault**.

Children of Hildouin and Adela/Alice are:

i. Andre De Roucy, Lord Of Rameru, born WFT Est. 1025-1076 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1064-1154 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); married Alice WFT Est. 1051-1110 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 1031-1079 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1064-1161 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997).

1310831ii. Beatriz De Ramerau, born Abt. 1055; married GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche.

iii. Felicia de Roucy (Reina de Aragón), born Abt. 1050 in Francia; died 14 Abril 1086; married Sancho I (Rey de Aragón) 1076; born Abt. 1030; died 1094.

Notes for Sancho I (Rey de Aragón):
Sancho I Ramírez o Sancho V (de Navarra) (1043-1094), rey de Aragón (1063-1094) y de Pamplona (nombre por el que, en un principio, se conoció al reino de Navarra; 1076-1094). Era hijo del rey aragonés Ramiro I. Accedió al trono pamplonés (1076) tras la muerte violenta de Sancho IV. Impulsó el avance aragonés hacia el sur. En dicha empresa, que comenzaba a tener un aire de cruzada, colaboraron también caballeros ultrapirenaicos. Conquistó Graus en 1083 y, un año más tarde, Arguedas, pero fracasó en el intento de ocupar Tudela (1087). Más tarde, tomó Monzón (1089) y construyó el castillo de Montearagón (1088) y la fortaleza del Castellar (1091). Colaboró con Alfonso VI de Castilla en la batalla de Sagrajas (1086), en la que vencieron los almorávides. En su reinado se introdujo en Aragón el rito romano. Tras la conquista de Luna puso sitio a Huesca, pero en dicha acción murió.

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**2621664. II Geoffrey, Count Of Gatinois,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1 Abril 1046 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243328. Geoffroy I "Ferreol", Count Of Gatinois** and **5243329. Beatrice De Macon**. He married **2621665. Ermengarde, D'Anjou** WFT Est. 1030-1033 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621665. Ermengarde, D'Anjou,** born 1018 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1076 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243330. III Fulk, 5Th Count Of Anjou** and **5243331. Hildegarde**.

Child of II Geoffrey and Ermengarde is:

1310832i. IV Fulk, 7Th Count Of Anjou, born 1043; died 14 Abril 1109; married Bertrada De Montford 1089.

**2621666. Simon I,** born WFT Est. 998-1046 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1087 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243332. II Amauty, Baron De Montford** and **5243333. Bertrade**. He married **2621667. Agnes, Princess Of Evreux** WFT Est. 1024-1084 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621667. Agnes, Princess Of Evreux,** born WFT Est. 1007-1067 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1042-1150 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243334. Richard, Count D'Evreux** and **5243335. Adela(toni)**.

Child of Simon and Agnes is:

1310833i. Bertrada De Montford, born WFT Est. 1042-1072; died 1117; married IV Fulk, 7Th Count Of Anjou 1089.

**2621668. Jean De Beaugency,** born WFT Est. 990-1042 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1028-1121 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243336. I Lancelin, S. De Beaugency** and **5243337. Paule Du Maine**.

Child of Jean De Beaugency is:

1310834i. Elie De Beaugency I, born WFT Est. 1028-1070; died 1110; married Maud De Chateau Duloire WFT Est. 1053-1096.

**2621670. Gervace, S. De Chateau Du Loire,** born WFT Est. 996-1045 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1035-1125 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree

#1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243340. Robert, S. De Chateau Du Loire**. He married **2621671. Evenburg** WFT Est. 1022-1080 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621671. Evenburg,** born WFT Est. 1002-1048 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1035-1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gervace and Evenburg is:

1310835i. Maud De Chateau Duloire, born WFT Est. 1035-1073; died 1099; married Elie De Beaugency I WFT Est. 1053-1096.

**2621672. I Robert, Of Normandy,** born Abt. 1000 in NORMANDY, FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 2 Julio 1035 in NICAEA, BITHYNIA, TURKEY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621570. II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy** and **2621571. Judith De Bretagne**. He married **2621673. Harlette De Falaise** WFT Est. 1002-1032 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621673. Harlette De Falaise,** born Abt. 1003 in FALAISE, CALVADOS, FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1030-1096 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243346. Fulbert De Falaise** and **5243347. Doda De Falaise**.

Notes for I Robert, Of Normandy:
Roberto I Duque de Normandka, hijo del Duque Ricardo II y padre del famoso Guillermo el Conquistador, ocupó el ducado de 1028 hasta su muerte. Su firmeza de caricter y su crueldad le ganaron el tktulo de "El Diablo". Se enfrentó al Rey Canuto en Inglaterra en defensa de sus sobrinos. Al hacer una peregrinación a Tierra Santa, murió en el Viaje de regreso.

Robert I, byname ROBERT THE MAGNIFICENT, or THE DEVIL, French ROBERT LE MAGNIFIQUE, or LE DIABLE (d. July 1035, Nicaea), duke of Normandy (1027-35), the younger son of Richard II of Normandy and the father, by his mistress Arlette, of William the Conqueror of England. On the death of his father (1026/27), Robert contested the duchy with his elder brother Richard III, legally the heir, until the latter's opportune death a few years later. A strong ruler, Robert succeeded in exacting the obedience of his vassals. On the death of Robert II the
Pious, king of France (1031), a crisis arose over the succession to the French throne. The Duke gave his support to Henry I against the party favouring his younger brother; in reward for his services he demanded and received the Vexin Franeais, a territory not far north of Paris. A patron of the monastic reform movement, he died while returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

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Child of I Robert and Harlette De Falaise is:

1310836i. William I,The Conqueror, King Of England, born 14 Octubre 1027 in FALAISE NORMANDY FRANCE; died 9 Septiembre 1087 in ROUEN FRANCE; married Mathilda,Of Flanders Abt. 1050.

**2621674. V Baldwin, Count Of Flanders,** born Abt. 1012 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1 Septiembre 1067 in LILLE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243348. IV Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **5243349. Ogive(otgive), Of Luxembourg**. He married **2621675. Adelaide Of France** 1028 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621675. Adelaide Of France** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 8 Enero 1079 in MESSINES (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621580. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031)** and **2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse**.

Notes for V Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin V, also called BALDWIN OF LILLE, French BAUDOUIN DE LILLE, Dutch BOUDEWIJN VAN RIJSEL (d. Sept. 1, 1067), count of Flanders who became one of the most influential figures of 11th-century Europe. He was an active, enterprising man and greatly extended his power by wars and alliances. He obtained from the Holy Roman emperor Henry IV the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender as an imperial fief, as well as the margravate of Antwerp. So powerful had he become that on the decease of Henry I of France he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I (1060-66). Before his death he saw his eldest daughter Matilda (d. 1083) sharing the English throne with William the Conqueror; saw his eldest son, Baldwin of Mons, in possession of Hainaut in right of his wife Richilde, heiress of Regnier V (d. 1036); and saw his
second son, Robert the Frisian, regent (voogd) of the county of Holland.

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Child of V Baldwin and Adelaide Of France is:

1310837i. Mathilda,Of Flanders, born 1032 in FLANDERS BELGIUM; died 2 Noviembre 1083 in CAEN FRANCE; married William I,The Conqueror, King Of England Abt. 1050.

**2621688. I Hugues, De Chastellerault,** born Abt. 1008 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1075 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243376. Boso I De Chastellerault** and **5243377. Amelia**. He married **2621689. Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld** 1035 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621689. Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld,** born Abt. 1012 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1040-1108 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243378. I Foucauld, S. De La Roche** and **5243379. Gersinde**.

Child of I Hugues and Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld is:

1310844i. Boso II De Chastellerault, born Abt. 1036; died 1092; married Eleanor De Thouars WFT Est. 1034-1085.

**2621690. Aimery IV, Vicount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1024 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died 1093 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243380. Geoffroy II, Vicount De Thouars** and **5243381. Aenor**. He married **2621691. Auregarde/ Aurenga De Mauleon** WFT Est. 1058-1068 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

**2621691. Auregarde/ Aurenga De Mauleon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1069 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Aimery IV, Vicount De Thouars:
TITL: (VISCOUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aimery IV, Vicount De Thouars and Auregarde/ De Mauleon is:
1310845i. Eleanor De Thouars, born Abt. 1050; died Aft. 1109; married Boso II De Chastellerault WFT Est. 1034-1085.

**2622502. Uladislaus II, Duke Of Poland,** born Abt. 1107 in POLAND. He was the son of **5245004. Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland** and **5245005. Zbislava Of Kiev**. He married **2622503. Agnes Of Babenberg**.

**2622503. Agnes Of Babenberg,** born Abt. 1111; died 25 Enero 1156. She was the daughter of **5245006. Leopold III Of Austria** and **655761. Agnes Of Suabia**.

Child of Uladislaus II, Duke Of Poland and Agnes Of Babenberg is:
1311251i. Richilde, Of Poland, born Abt. 1137 in POLAND; married Alfonso VII Emperador (Rey de Castilla y León).

**2622510. Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1085. He was the son of **5245020. Almos de Hungrka**. He married **2622511. Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungrka)**.

**2622511. Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1085. She was the daughter of **5245022. Mieszko III (Prkncipe de Polonia)** and **5245023. Riskia de Alemania (Pincesa Germinica)**.

More About Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungrka):
Hechos: reinó entre 1131 y 1141

Children of Bela (Rey de Hungrka) and Riskia (Reina de Hungrka) are:
1311256i. Géza II (Rey de Hungría), born Abt. 1115; married Helena, Of Kief.
1311255ii. Irene de Hungría (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 1125; married Manuel I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino).

**2622514. Isiaslaus, Grand Duke Of Kief, Russia,** born WFT Est. 1092-1117 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 1154 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5245028. Harold, Of Kief** and **5245029. Christina, Of Sweden**.

Child of Isiaslaus, Grand Duke Of Kief, Russia is:
1311257i. Helena, Of Kief, born 1130; died 1186; married Géza II (Rey de Hungría).

**2622516. Henry 1 De Chatillon,** born WFT Est. 1063-1108 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1100-1189 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

Child of Henry 1 De Chatillon is:

1311258i. Renaud De Chatillon, born WFT Est. 1100-1132; died WFT Est. 1157-1219; married Constance Of Antioch Abt. 1152.

**2622518. Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch,** born 1107 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died 1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5245036. Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch** and **5245037. Constance Of France**. He married **2622519. Alix De Rethel** WFT Est. 1120-1130 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

**2622519. Alix De Rethel,** born WFT Est. 1080-1116 in Jeusalén (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died 1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **5245038. Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem** and **5245039. Malfia**.

Notes for Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch:
Bohemond II (b. 1107--d. February 1130), prince of Antioch from 1119 to 1130.

The son of Bohemond I and Constance of France, he went from Apulia to Antioch in 1126. Antioch had been under the regency of Baldwin II of Jerusalem since 1119, when the previous prince, Roger, had been killed. Soon after his arrival in Antioch, Bohemond married Alice, the younger daughter of Baldwin II. After joining with Baldwin in an attack on Damascus (1129), he was slain on the northern frontier by a Muslim army. The local emir had his severed head embalmed and sent as a gift to the caliph.

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More About Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch:
Hechos: prince of Antioch from 1119 to 1130

Child of Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch and Alix De Rethel is:

1311259i. Constance Of Antioch, born WFT Est. 1123-1131; died WFT Est. 1157-1224; married Renaud De Chatillon Abt. 1152.

**2622520. Felipe I (Rey de Francia),** born 1052; died 29 Julio 1108 in Melun Francia. He was the son of **5245040. I Henry, King Of France** and **5245041. Ana de Kiev (Reina de Francia)**. He married **2622521. Bertha, Of Holland**.

**2622521. Bertha, Of Holland,** born Abt. 1055 in VLAARDINGEN HOLLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1094 in MONTREUL-SUR-MER FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She

was the daughter of **5245042. I Florent, Of Holland** and **5245043. Gertrude, Of Saxony**.

Notes for Felipe I (Rey de Francia):
Philip I (of France) (1052-1108), king of France (1060-1108), the eldest son of Henry I, king of France. The first six years of his reign were spent under the regency of his mother and his uncle. Philip's reign was troubled by many clashes with his powerful vassals, particularly in Normandy, but he succeeded in enlarging his dominions. Philip was excommunicated in 1095 because he had repudiated his wife, Bertha of Holland, and married Bertrada, the wife of the count of Anjou.

"Philip I (of France)," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1993 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation

Philip I (b. 1052--d. July 29/30, 1108, Melun, Fr.), king of France (1059/60-1108) who came to the throne at a time when the Capetian monarchy was extremely weak but who succeeded in enlarging the royal treasury by a policy of devious alliances, the sale of his neutrality in the quarrels of powerful vassals, and the practice of simony on a huge scale.

Philip was the elder son of Henry I of France by his second wife, Anne of Kiev. Crowned at Reims in May 1059, he became sole king on his father's death in 1060. Two years after he came of age in 1066, he obtained the county of Gatinais as the price of his neutrality in a family struggle over Anjou and thereby linked the royal possessions in Sens with those around Paris, Melun, and Orléans. His major efforts, however, were directed toward Normandy, in which from 1076 he
supported Robert II Curthose, its ineffectual duke, first against Robert's father, King William I of England, then against Robert's brother, William II. Philip's true goal was to prevent emergence of a rival power in Normandy, for he was willing to abandon Robert whenever it seemed possible he might become dangerous.

Because of his firm determination to retain control over all appointments to ecclesiastical posts, which he blatantly sold, Philip was eventually drawn into conflict with the papacy. This conflict was exacerbated by his matrimonial affairs; his scandalous "marriage" with Bertrada de Montfort, wife of a vassal, brought him repeated excommunication. By 1104, when the struggle with the papacy was finally ended, Louis VI, Philip's son by his legitimate wife, Bertha, had taken over the administration of the kingdom, Philip having been rendered inactive by his extreme obesity.

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Children of Felipe (Rey de Francia) and Bertha are:

1311260i. Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia), born 1081; died 1137; married Adelaide, Of Maurienne.

ii. Constance Of France, born WFT Est. 1070-1093 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1110-1179 (Source: Brøderbund WFT

Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); married Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch WFT Est. 1082-1110 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); born Bet. 1050 - 1058 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died 7 Marzo 1111 in Canossa, Apulia [now Canosa di Puglia, Italy] (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

Notes for Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch:
Bohemond I, byname BOHEMOND OF OTRANTO, French BOHÉMOND DE TARENTE, original name MARC (b. 1050-58--d. March 7, 1111, Canossa, Apulia [now Canosa di Puglia, Italy]), prince of Otranto (1089-1111) and prince of Antioch (1098-1101, 1103-04), one of the leaders of the First Crusade, who conquered Antioch (June 3, 1098).

Son of Robert Guiscard (the Astute) and his first wife, Alberada, Bohemond was christened Marc but nicknamed after a legendary giant named Bohemond. The nickname proved well taken because physically Bohemond was the ideally tall and strong knight--in the words of a contemporary, "a wonderful spectacle." His boyhood home was in southern Italy, where his Norman father, Robert, had gone as a mercenary and had risen to the rank of duke of Apulia and Calabria. Here Bohemond became involved in his father's wars and learned his trade as a fighter and leader. This early training must be inferred, however, as Bohemond's childhood is poorly recorded, and even his date of birth is unknown. In 1079 he was in command of a unit of his father's army. Meanwhile, his stepmother, Sigelgaita, bore his father's heir-to-be, Roger Borsa; thus, Bohemond no doubt felt early in life that he would have no patrimony because of his half brother and so would have to seek lands and fortune in the weakened condition of the
Byzantine Empire.

In 1081 Bohemond, in command of his father's army, captured Avlona, a town south of Durazzo; but in this same year Alexius I Comnenus became ruler of the Byzantine Empire and challenged the Normans. For more than three decades Alexius and Bohemond were rivals. In the opening struggle, 1081-85, Bohemond and his father came close to dismembering the Greek Empire in the West. The Norman army won a few brilliant victories, but Alexius drove Bohemond from Larissa in Thessaly in 1083, and the death of Robert in 1085 left Bohemond without a patrimony and with little hope of success against Byzantium. In the next four years Roger Borsa allowed Bohemond to gain a foothold in Bari, where he awaited another chance to move against Alexius.

The chance came when Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade in November 1095 by offering rewards in both this world and the next for those who wrested the Holy Sepulchre from the Saracens. When the word reached Bohemond, he set off for the East. He and his small band of Normans crossed the Greek lands in the winter of 1096-97 with few incidents; and on passing through Constantinople (Istanbul), he made friendly, though cautious, terms with the emperor Alexius. The latter managed to extract oaths from most of the leaders, including Bohemond, and helped them cross the Bosporus, speeding them with promises of aid if they would return to the sovereignty of the emperor the Byzantine lands recaptured from the Muslims. In the ensuing campaigns against the Turks, Bohemond distinguished himself at Nicaea, Dorylaeum, and Antioch, which was besieged from October 1097 until June 3, 1098. The city of Antioch fell to the crusaders through his cunning and his negotiations with a traitor. After a brief, unsuccessful countersiege by the Turks, during which Bohemond more or less assumed command, the crusaders dawdled away the summer and fall.

When the crusading army marched southward to Jerusalem in January 1099, Bohemond was left the de facto possessor of Antioch, although his claim was not openly supported for fear of violating the oath of Alexius. The Norman leader did not participate in the capture of Jerusalem but did, for the sake of appearances, journey later to the Holy Sepulchre. With the departure of many crusaders for their homelands, Bohemond was left with his city. It might seem in 1100 that
Bohemond was destined to found a great principality in Antioch; he had a fine territory, a good strategical position, and a strong army. But he had to face two great forces--the Byzantine Empire, which claimed the whole of its territories, and the strong Muslim principalities in the northeast of Syria. Between these two forces he failed. Following sorties against Aleppo, Bohemond made the mistake of moving against the emir of Sebastea (Sivas), north of Antioch. He fell into an ambush and was captured and held for months.

Released in 1103, he returned to Antioch and its problems. In 1105 Bohemond was in Bari to enlist reinforcements for his struggle with the Byzantines. In September 1105 he went to Rome to interview the pope and then journeyed, early in 1106, through France. There, babies were named for him, crowds heard him denounce the perfidious Alexius, and shrines received sacred relics
from his hands. In the spring of 1106 Bohemond married Constance, the daughter of Philip I of France.

Bohemond, who 30 years before had been a landless young man, now stood at the pinnacle of his career. By September 1107

he was ready to launch his crusade against the Byzantines and within a month had landed a large army at Avlona. In the months that followed, Durazzo held firm against the Normans, and Bohemond met with misfortune in Albania. In this impasse Alexius, anxious to
end the war, offered Bohemond Antioch and other Greek cities in return for vassalage. In accepting these terms, Bohemond suffered humiliation even though he retained control of Antioch. He had used the crusade against Alexius to further his ambition for an empire that stretched from Apulia to Antioch and had thereby cheapened the crusading idea.

The years following this peace of discord are poorly recorded. Constance bore Bohemond two sons, one of whom later became prince of Antioch. Bohemond probably sought to raise another army, but these efforts were curtailed by his death in 1111. His combat with the Byzantines was ended, and his rival Alexius followed him in death in 1118. Nicknamed for a giant, Bohemond had fought against gigantic odds and at death bequeathed to his heirs one of the important crusader states, the principality of Antioch. History records him as a handsome man, a warrior of genius, and a gifted diplomat.

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More About Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch:
Fact 3: one of the leaders of the First Crusade, who conquered Antioch (June 3, 1098).
Hechos: Prince of Otranto (1089-1111) and prince of Antioch (1098-1101, 1103-04),

**2622524. Milo De Courtenay,** born WFT Est. 1050-1076 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1127 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5245048. Joseline De Courtenay** and **5245049. Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery**. He married **2622525. Ermengarde De Nevers** 1096 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2622525. Ermengarde De Nevers,** born Abt. 1073 in NEVERS NIEVRE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1095 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5245050. Renaud II De Nevers** and **5245051. Ida De Forez**.

Child of Milo De Courtenay and Ermengarde De Nevers is:

1311262i. Renaud De Courtenay, born Abt. 1094; married Hawise De Donjon.

**2622526. Frederick De Donjon,** born Abt. 1085 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1106-1175 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5245052. Everard De Donjon**.

Child of Frederick De Donjon is:

1311263i. Hawise De Donjon, born Abt. 1113; married Renaud De Courtenay.

**2622602. Gilbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1108 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5245204. Berenguer II** and **5245205. Adela Of Carlat**. He married **2622603. Gerberga Of Provence**.

**2622603. Gerberga Of Provence,** born Abt. 1058 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). She was the daughter of **5245206. Geoffrey (Count Of Provence 1018-1063)** and **5245207. Dulcia Of Marseille**.

More About Gilbert:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gilbert and Gerberga Of Provence is:

1311301i. Dulce de Provenza, born Abt. 1086; died 1127; married Ramón III Berenguer (Conde de Barcelona) 1112.

**2622604. Sancho I (Rey de Aragón),** born Abt. 1030; died 1094. He was the son of **5245208. Ramiro I el Bastardo (Rey de Aragón)** and **5245209. Ermesinda Of Carcassonne**. He married **2622605. Felicia de Roucy (Reina de Aragón)** 1076.

**2622605. Felicia de Roucy (Reina de Aragón),** born Abt. 1050 in Francia; died 14 Abril 1086. She was the daughter of **2621662. HildouinIII, Seigneur De Ramerau** and **2621663. Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy)**.

Notes for Sancho I (Rey de Aragón):
Sancho I Ramkrez o Sancho V (de Navarra) (1043-1094), rey de Aragón (1063-1094) y de Pamplona (nombre por el que, en un principio, se conoció al reino de Navarra; 1076-1094). Era hijo del rey aragonés Ramiro I. Accedió al trono pamplonés (1076) tras la muerte violenta de Sancho IV. Impulsó el avance

aragonés hacia el sur. En dicha empresa, que comenzaba a tener un aire de cruzada, colaboraron también caballeros ultrapirenaicos. Conquistó Graus en 1083 y, un ano mis tarde, Arguedas, pero fracasó en el intento de ocupar Tudela (1087). Mis tarde, tomó Monzón (1089) y construyó el castillo de Montearagón (1088) y la fortaleza del Castellar (1091). Colaboró con Alfonso VI de Castilla en la batalla de Sagrajas (1086), en la que vencieron los almorivides. En su reinado se introdujo en Aragón el rito romano. Tras la conquista de Luna puso sitio a Huesca, pero en dicha acción murió.

"Sancho I Ramkrez", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Children of Sancho (Rey de Aragón) and Felicia (Reina de Aragón) are:

1311302i. Ramiro el Monje (Rey de Aragón), born Abt. 1080; died 1137; married Maud de Aquitania, Reina de Aragón.

ii. Alfonso I El Batallador, born Abt. 1076; died Septiembre 1134; married Urraca (Reina de Castilla) Octubre 1109; born 1079 in España; died 8 Marzo 1126 in Saldaña, Castilla, España.

Notes for Alfonso I El Batallador:
ALFONSO EL BATALLADOR (b. c.1073--d. September 1134), king of Aragon and of Navarre from 1104 to 1134.

Alfonso was the son of Sancho V Ramírez. He was persuaded by Alfonso VI of Leon and Castile to marry the latter's heiress, Urraca, widow of Raymond of Burgundy. In consequence, when Alfonso VI died (1109) the four Christian kingdoms were nominally united and Alfonso I took his father-in-law's imperial title. The union failed, however, because Leon and Castile felt hostility toward an Aragonese emperor; because Urraca disliked her second husband; and because Bernard, the French Cluniac archbishop of Toledo, wanted to see his protégé, Alfonso Ramírez (infant son of Urraca and her Burgundian first husband), on the imperial throne. At Bernard's prompting, the Pope declared the Aragonese marriage void, but Alfonso continued to be involved in civil strife in the central kingdom until he eventually gave up his claims in favour of
his stepson after the death of Urraca (1126). Despite these embroilments, he achieved spectacular victories against the Moors, capturing Saragossa in 1118 and leading a spectacular military raid far into southern Andalusia in 1125. In his campaigns he received much help from the rulers of the counties north of the Pyrenees, resulting in the involvement of Aragon in the affairs of southern
France. Alfonso was fatally wounded in battle at Fraga in 1134. Deeply religious, he bequeathed his kingdom to the Templars and the Hospitallers, but his former subjects refused to accept the

donation, and the kingdoms eventually came under the control of the counts of Barcelona.

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Notes for Urraca (Reina de Castilla):
Urraca (b. 1077-81--d. March 8, 1126, Saldana, Castile [Spain]), queen of Leon and Castile from 1109 to 1126, daughter of Alfonso VI.

Urraca became her father's heiress when her brother, Sancho, was killed at Uclés (1108). She was the widow of Count Raymond of Burgundy, by whom she had had one son, Alfonso Ramírez (born 1104), the future Alfonso VII. To counterbalance--it was hoped--the dangers of a female succession during the Almoravid crisis, Urraca's marriage to her second cousin, Alfonso I of Aragon, was arranged (1109). This marriage, instead of producing political stability in Urraca's kingdom, led to years of anarchy. Urraca and her husband, according to the marriage settlement, became corulers in each other's lands, and Alfonso thereupon put Aragonese garrisons into many Leonese and Castilian cities. The notion of an Aragonese-Castilian political union was, however,
premature, and although Urraca's municipalities tended to accept the Aragonese king, the magnates were hostile. Civil war broke out and continued for years, many supporting the claims of the child Alfonso Ramírez to the throne. Matters were further complicated by the temperamental incompatibility of Urraca and her husband, who soon quarreled. Pope Paschal II, moreover, declared their marriage canonically invalid. They finally separated in 1114, though the Aragonese king continued for some years thereafter to keep his garrisons in Castile and to use the royal title.

Struggles also continued between nobles and municipalities, between rival bands of magnates, between the archbishops of Santiago and Toledo, and between the former, the bishop Diego Gelmírez, and Urraca herself. Alfonso Ramírez was crowned by Gelmírez in 1111, and his reign in Galicia began effectively--despite Urraca's intermittent but active opposition--in 1116. Urraca's
death in 1126 ended a disastrous episode in the medieval political history of Christian Spain.

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(n. 1080-Saldaña, 1126). Reina de León y de Castilla hija de Alfonso VI. Casó con Raimundo de Borgoña, caballero francés, y al enviudar contrajo segundas nupcias con Alfonso I el Batallador, rey de Aragón. Para defender su reino tuvo que

luchar contra su esposo, quien finalmente la repudió (1114). Al morir le sucedió, con el nombre de Alfonso VII, el hijo que tuvo en su primer matrimonio.

**2622692. Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia,** born 1031 in Normandka, Francia; died 22 Junio 1101 in Mileto, Calabria, Italia. He was the son of **2621588. Tancredo de Hauteville** and **2621589. Fredesina**. He married **2622693. Adelaida de Savona**.

**2622693. Adelaida de Savona,** born Abt. 1070.

Notes for Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia:
Roger I, byname ROGER GUISCARD (b. 1031, Normandy, Fr.--d. June 22, 1101, Mileto, Calabria [Italy]), count of Sicily from 1072. He was the last son of the second marriage of Tancred of Hauteville.

Roger went to Italy in 1057 to aid his brother Robert Guiscard in his conquest of Calabria from the Byzantines (1060). They began the conquest of Sicily from various Muslim rulers in 1061 with the capture of Messina, and they completed it in 1091. The turning point of the struggle was the capture of Palermo in 1072, when Robert invested Roger as his vassal with the county of Sicily and Calabria with a limited right to govern and to tax. After Robert's death Roger acquired full right to govern from Robert's son and in 1098 received the title of apostolic legate from Pope Urban II, which gave him control of the church in Sicily. At his death, Roger had created a centralized, efficient government, where the authority of the count was unchallenged.

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Child of Roger (Ruggiero) I Conde de Sicilia and Adelaida de Savona is:

1311346i. Roger (Ruggiero) II Rey de Sicilia, born 22 Diciembre 1095; died 26 Febrero 1154 in Palermo, Italia; married Beatrice Of Rethel 1154.

**2622700. Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1125 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 7 Agosto 1179 in Messina, Italy (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **5245400. WoulgrimII, Count Of Angouleme** and **5245401. Ponce De Montgomery**. He married **2622701. Marguerite De Turenne** 1150 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**2622701. Marguerite De Turenne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1120 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1162-1215 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **5245402. Raymondl, Viscount Of Turenne** and **5245403. Maude de Perche**.

More About Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Marguerite De Turenne:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme and Marguerite De Turenne is:

1311350i. Aylmer De Valence, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 1160 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France; died 1202; married Alice De Courtenay.

**2622848. Guillaume III, Count De Toulouse,** born 980; died Octubre 1037. He was the son of **5245696. Guillaume II, Count De Toulouse** and **5245697. Blanche D'Anjou**. He married **2622849. Emma De Provence** WFT Est. 965-1031 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2622849. Emma De Provence,** born WFT Est. 946-1009 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1038-1100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Guillaume III, Count De Toulouse and Emma De Provence is:

1311424i. Pons, Count De Toulouse, born 1037; died 1061; married Adelmode De La Haute Marche WFT Est. 1053-1060.

**2622852. Herlouin De Conteville,** born WFT Est. 970-999 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1024-1084 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **2621673. Harlette De Falaise** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2621673. Harlette De Falaise,** born Abt. 1003 in FALAISE, CALVADOS, FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5 , Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import:

16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1030-1096 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243346. Fulbert De Falaise** and **5243347. Doda De Falaise**.

Child of Herlouin De Conteville and Harlette De Falaise is:

1311426i. Robert De Montaigne, born 1021; died 1095; married Maud De Montgomery WFT Est. 1038-1070.

**2622854. Roger II De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 993-1022 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 27 Julio 1094 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **5245708. Roger I De Montgomery, Vicomte Of Hiemes** and **5245709. Josceline**. He married **2622855. Mabel D'Alencon** 1042 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2622855. Mabel D'Alencon** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1015 in Alencon, Bell, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 2 Diciembre 1079 in Bures, , (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **5245710. William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon** and **5245711. Hildebourge**.

Children of Roger De Montgomery and Mabel D'Alencon are:

1311427i. Maud De Montgomery, born WFT Est. 1017-1037; died WFT Est. 1042-1121; married Robert De Montaigne WFT Est. 1038-1070.

ii. Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.), born Abt. 1054 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1123 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); married Ademode De La Marche 1095 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul

1998.); born Abt. 1070 in La Marche, Poitou, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1116 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou:
Fact 12: M (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Ademode De La Marche:
Fact 12: F (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

**2622896. Gutierre Peliez,** born Abt. 950 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **5245792. Pelayo Peliez** and **5245793. Mayor Gonzilez**. He married **2622897. Marka Pérez (æde Ambia?)**.

**2622897. Marka Pérez (æde Ambia?),** born Abt. 950 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Gutierre Peliez:
Fuente: NBC 58
Hechos: Senor de la Torre de Silva y de Alderete.

More About Marka Pérez (æde Ambia?):
Fuente: NBC 58

Child of Gutierre Peliez and Marka Pérez (æde Ambia?) is:

1311448i. Pelayo Gutiérrez de Silva, born Abt. 970 in España; died in España; married (1) Sancha Ibáñez; married (2) Usenda Hermíguez.

**2622914. Alonso Téllez,** born Abt. 1020 in Espana; died in Espana.

More About Alonso Téllez:
Fuente: NBC 60
Hechos: Senor de Montealegre

Child of Alonso Téllez is:

1311457i. Enderquina Téllez, born Abt. 1050 in España; died in España; married Bernardo Díaz.

**2623044. Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 28 Octubre 1017; died 5 Octubre 1056 in Pfalz Bodfeld, Sajonia. He was the son of **5246088. Conrado II (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **5246089. Gisela Of Swabia**. He married **2623045. Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger)** 1043.

**2623045. Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger),** born 1024; died 14 Diciembre 1077 in Roma, Italia. She was the daughter of **2621568. Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania)** and **2621569. Agnes de Bourgogne**.

Notes for Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Henry III (b. Oct. 28, 1017--d. Oct. 5, 1056, Pfalz Bodfeld, near Goslar, Saxony), duke of Bavaria (as Henry VI, 1027-41), duke of Swabia (as Henry I, 1038-45), German king (from 1039), and Holy Roman emperor (1046-56), member of the Salian dynasty. He was a powerful advocate of the Cluniac reform movement that sought to purify the Western Church in the 11th century, the last emperor able to dominate the papacy.

Youth and marriage.

Henry was the son of the emperor Conrad II and Gisela of Swabia. He was more
thoroughly trained for his office than almost any other crown prince before or after. With the Emperor's approval, Gisela had taken charge of his upbringing, and she saw to it that he was educated by a number of tutors and acquired an interest in literature.

In 1036 Henry married Gunhilda (Kunigunde), the young daughter of King Canute of England, Denmark, and Sweden. Because her father had died shortly before, the union with this frail and ailing girl brought with it no political advantages. She died in 1038, and the emperor Conrad died the following year.

His 22-year-old successor as German king resembled him in appearance. From his mother Henry inherited much, especially her strong inclination to piety and church services. His accession to the throne, unlike that of his two predecessors, did not lead to civic unrest, but his reign was burdensome from the beginning. Probably over questions of principle, the self-willed emperor quarrelled with the aging Gisela during her last years.

He devoted his energies above all to the contemporary movement to bring an end to war among Christian princes, although his own policies were not always pacific. In possession of the duchies of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, and Carinthia, he had attempted to carry on his father's policy of supremacy in the east and, in fact, attained sovereignty over Bohemia and Moravia.

It may have been at this time that Henry, prematurely believing he had reached the zenith of his power, displayed openly, as if it were a matter of governmental policy, his leanings toward the clerical-reform party. Intending to re-create a theocratic age like that of Charlemagne, he failed to realize that this could be done only as long as the papacy was powerless.

Still a childless widower, he married Agnes, the daughter of William V of Aquitaine and Poitou, in 1043. The match must have been intended primarily to cement peace in the west and to assure imperial sovereignty over Burgundy and Italy, and Agnes' total devotion to the church reform advocated by the Cluniac monasteries probably confirmed Henry in his decision to take her for his wife. In November 1050 she bore him a son, who later became the emperor Henry IV. There followed another boy, Conrad, and three daughters. What Henry still lacked was the highest honour--his coronation as emperor at the hands of the pope.

Control of the papacy.

When Henry reached Rome in 1046, three rivals were claiming the papacy. Henry wanted a pacified Italy, in which German supremacy was uncontested, and he wanted to receive the imperial crown from unsullied hands. He convoked a synod at Sutri, which, at his bidding, elected as the new pope a German, Suidger, bishop of Bamberg, who was inaugurated as Clement II. On the same day
the new pope crowned the imperial couple.

Rome became an imperial city, and the control over the church--i.e., the decisive vote in future conclaves--passed into the hands of the German king. In succeeding years Henry made use of this right to appoint a pope three more times. When the Normans were beginning their conquest of Calabria, Henry did not intervene to any extent in southern Italy; instead he left this problem to Pope Leo IX, who was defeated by the Normans.

Believing that the basis of his power was secure, the Emperor expected to be as successful with his internal projects as he had been in foreign affairs; but this was not to be the case. He could not carry out his ecclesiastical reforms in Germany or its neighbouring territories because he was virtually without friends among the clergy. He was increasingly opposed by the Scandinavian Church and by that of the Saxons. Also, he had to contend during most of his reign with Godfrey II, duke of Upper Lorraine, whom he repeatedly pardoned instead of disciplining.

There was unrest everywhere. In 1054-55, dukes Conrad of Bavaria and Welf III of Carinthia attempted to overthrow Henry's rule through a widely spread conspiracy, and only their demise saved him from great trouble. Conrad, who had fled to Hungary, managed to subvert that country to such an extent that German influence remained permanently weakened. Although resistance against
him stiffened with time, Henry continued to rule with moderation. Perhaps because he was aware of a lessening of his powers, his actions became haphazard. Instead of holding on to duchies that he had inherited, he entrusted them to others; but he chose badly and seldom acted decisively against
his disloyal feudatories. He no longer inspired fear in his opponents--the Saxon and south German lay nobility, the alliance between Lorraine and Tuscany, the increasingly independent papacy, and the adventure-seeking Normans.

Opponents of the Emperor's policy thought it was excessively indulgent toward the church and hostile toward the lay princes. Some of this criticism was voiced among the ranks of the ecclesiastical reformers. Matters had come to such an impasse that Henry no longer pleased anyone. His demands on the people to support his military strength were heavy from the beginning, and his revenues from inheritances and confiscations were also considerable. If the empire's basic wealth did not increase in his reign, it was because he used it to fulfill the demands of his clerical friends, even as he bestowed duchies on lay nobles in order to appease them. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, he was compelled to find other sources of revenue by seeking credits, foreclosing mortgages, and looking after the interests of his treasury when conferring high imperial offices or church benefices. The abolition of simony (the sale of church offices) was difficult even for as high-principled a ruler as Henry, and, as a result, his enemies accused him of greed. According to some sources, in his old age Henry was rumoured to have become "untrue to himself " and inaccessible to the common people; he was reported to have refused to grant a judicial hearing to "the poor." In contrast, in the early years of his reign, he could not be praised enough for his zeal in the administration of justice.

Disintegration of the empire.

His change of personality may have resulted from the blunders and failures of his rule. After 1046 this man, shaped partly by religious ideals and partly by the harsh realities of political life, saw all his gains being swept away: northeastern Germany, Hungary, southern Italy, and Lorraine. Even the part of his work that he considered his very own, church reform, began to turn against him. A high priest
among men, who did penance even while ruthlessly persecuting and even hanging heretics, Henry learned at the end of his days that clemency, goodness, and earthly justice do not necessarily benefit a prince.

On the other hand, it may have been a physical disease that changed Henry. In 1045 he was so tortured with illness that negotiations concerning the succession were begun. The bad tidings from all corners of the empire must have complicated his condition. In September 1056 he fell sick in his favourite residence, the imperial palace at Bodfeld near Goslar, and, having assured the succession of his son Henry, he died in October.

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Henry III (Holy Roman Empire), called The Black (1017-1056) German king (1028-1056) and Holy Roman emperor (1046-1056), son and successor of Conrad II. When, in 1041, the Bohemians invaded the lands of the Poles, who were Henry's vassals, Henry brought them to submission, compelling the duke of Bohemia to recognize his suzerainty. Between 1043 and 1045 Henry campaigned successfully to restore the deposed Hungarian king to his throne and for a short time afterward controlled Hungary. Henry was greatly concerned with church reform and went to Rome in 1046 to settle the conflict caused by

three rival claimants to the papacy. Setting aside the three antipopes, he appointed a German bishop, who, as Pope Clement II, crowned Henry Holy Roman emperor. During the rest of his reign Henry appointed three succeeding popes, all Germans. Returning to Germany, he contended with domestic rebellions. Henry supported the church's attempts to check clerical abuses; he also strengthened the power of the papacy, which proved disadvantageous for his son, Henry IV.

"Henry III (Holy Roman Empire)," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger):
Inés de Poitou, fallecida en 1077, hija de Guillermo V de Aquitania; en 1043 fué segunda esposa de Enrique III.

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Agnes OF POITOU, also called AGNES OF AQUITAINE, French AGNCS DE POITOU, or AGNCS D'AQUITAINE (b. c. 1024--d. Dec. 14, 1077, Rome [Italy]), second wife of the Holy Roman emperor Henry III. She was regent (1056-62) during the minority of her son, the future Henry IV.

Agnes was a daughter of William V the Great, duke of Aquitaine, and was a descendant of the kings of Burgundy and Italy. She married Henry III on Nov. 1, 1043, forming an alliance designed to cement the empire's relations with its neighbouring states to the west. On Henry's death she assumed the regency for her son until it was wrested from her by Archbishop Anno of Cologne in 1062. Agnes then retired to a convent.

BRITANICA

Children of Enrique (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Inés (Emperatriz Rom Ger) are:

1311522i. Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 1050; died 1106; married Berta de Turín (Emperatriz Rom Ger) 1065.
ii. Riskia de Alemania (Pincesa Germánica), born Abt. 1055; married Mieszko III (Príncipe de Polonia); born Abt. 1025.

**2623076. Juan I Comnenus (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 1018. He married **2623077. Ana Dalassena**.

**2623077. Ana Dalassena,** born Abt. 1020.

Notes for Juan I Comnenus (Emperador Bizantino):
Comnenus FAMILY, Byzantine family from Paphlagonia, members of which occupied the throne of Constantinople for over a century (1081-1185).

Manuel Eroticus Comnenus was the first member of the family to figure in Byzantine history; an able general, he served the emperor Basil II in the East.

His son, Isaac I, leader of the military nobles and soldiery of Asia Minor, reigned as emperor from 1057 to 1059. Isaac's nephew, Emperor Alexius I (1081-1118), founder of the Comnenian dynasty, was succeeded by his son John II (1118-43).
John II was followed by Alexius I's grandson Manuel I (1143-80) and great-grandson Alexius II (1180-83). With the death of Alexius II, the elder line of the family died out. Andronicus I (1183-85), son of John II's brother Isaac, succeeded Alexius II and was the last Comnenian emperor. The family continued to play an important part in state affairs, however, and was allied by marriage to other ruling families, such as the Angeli and the despots of Epirus. Following the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204, Andronicus I's grandsons Alexius and David, with Georgian help, founded the empire of Trebizond, which lasted until 1461, when David Comnenus, its last ruler, was deposed. He was executed some time later by the Ottoman sultan Mehmed II.
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Notes for Ana Dalassena:
The formidable Anna Dalassena, mother of Alexius I Comnenus.

BRITANICA

Child of Juan (Emperador Bizantino) and Ana Dalassena is:
1311538i. Alexius I Comeno (Emperador Bizantino), born 1048 in Constantinopla; died 15 Agosto 1118; married Irene Ducas.

**2623098. Ladislao I El Santo (Rey de Hungrka),** born 27 Junio 1040 in Polonia; died 29 Julio 1095 in Nitra, Slovakia. He was the son of **5246196. Bela I (Rey de Hungrka)** and **5246197. Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungrka)**. He married **2623099. Adelaide Of Rheimfelden**.

**2623099. Adelaide Of Rheimfelden,** born Abt. 1068; died WFT Est. 1093-1159. She was the daughter of **5246198. Rudolf Of Rheimfelden, Duke Of Swabia** and **5246199. Adelaide Of Maurienne**.

Notes for Ladislao I El Santo (Rey de Hungrka):
Ladislas I, also called SAINT LADISLAS, Hungarian SZENT LISZLÓ (b. June 27, 1040, Poland--d.July 29, 1095, Nitra, Slovakia; canonized 1192; feast day June 27), king of Hungary who greatly expanded the boundaries of the kingdom and consolidated it internally; no other Hungarian king was so generally beloved by the people.

The son of Béla I of Hungary and the Polish princess Rycheza (Ryksa), Ladislas was born in exile. Returning to Hungary, he and his brother Géza refused to contest the throne against their cousin Salomon; however, they quarreled with him and drove him from the country (1073). Géza took the throne, and, on his death, in 1077, Ladislas succeeded him as king of Hungary.

Ladislas extended Hungary's frontier in Transylvania and occupied Croatia (1091) to protect the rights of his sister, the widow of Zvonimir, prince of

Croatia. In the investiture struggle over the nomination and installation of bishops, Ladislas sided with the pope, though he also initiated a policy of reconciliation with the Holy Roman emperor Henry IV. Ladislas rooted out heathens in his
dominions with severity and introduced Roman Catholicism to Croatia, founding the bishopric of Zagreb (1091). He introduced an elaborate legal code that brought order and prosperity to his dominions.

Ladislas died suddenly while preparing for the First Crusade. The ideal Hungarian knight, he was regarded by the nation as a saint long before his canonization.

BRITANICA

Child of Ladislao (Rey de Hungrka) and Adelaide Of Rheimfelden is:

1311549i. Prisca Aka Piroska, St. Irene Of The, born 1090; died 1133; married Juan II Comeno (Emperador Bizantino).

**2623112. Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 27 Mayo 1102 in RAMA, PALESTINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **655392. Guillermo II el Grande conde de Borgona** and **655393. Stephanie/ Etiennette Of Longwy**. He married **2623113. Beatrice** Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**2623113. Beatrice** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1112 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Etienne/stephen I, Count Of Macon and Beatrice is:

1311556i. Guillaume, Count Of Macon, born Abt. 1090; died 27 Septiembre 1155; married Poncette Of Traves 1140.

**2623114. Renaud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1065 in OF TRAVES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1098-1156 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5246228. Gui**. He married **2623115. Elizabeth Of Salins** WFT Est. 1098-1132 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**2623115. Elizabeth Of Salins** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1098-1164 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2623116. Humbert III**.

Child of Renaud and Elizabeth Of Salins is:

1311557i. Poncette Of Traves, born Abt. 1090; died Aft. 1156; married Guillaume, Count Of Macon 1140.

**2623116. Humbert III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1080 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1149 in PALESTINE, HOLYLAND (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5246232. Gauthier III** and **5246233. Beatrix**.

More About Humbert III:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Children of Humbert III are:

i. Elizabeth Of Salins (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1098-1164 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Renaud WFT Est. 1098-1132 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1065 in OF TRAVES (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1098-1156 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

1311558ii. Gauthier IV, born Abt. 1110; died 15 Agosto 1175 in ST. DYAN; married WFT Est. 1129-1158.

**2621618. Count Of Geneva Gerold** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.), born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died Bef. 1080

(Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5243236. Count Of Geneva** and **5243237. Bertha Of Burgundy**. He married **2623121. Thietburga Of Savoy** 1061 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**2623121. Thietburga Of Savoy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1066-1125 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621616. Odol, Count Of Maurienne** and **2621617. Adelaide Of Turin**.

Child of Count Gerold and Gisela is:

1310809i. Johanna Of Geneva, born Abt. 1040; died Abt. 1095; married AmadeusII, Count Of Maurienne Abt. 1065.

Child of Count Gerold and Thietburga Of Savoy is:

1311560i. Aimon, Count Of Geneva, born Abt. 1050; died Aft. 1126; married Ida Of Faucigny WFT Est. 1081-1090.

**2623122. Louis I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5246244. Amadeus I** and **5246245. Adelaide Of Albon**. He married **2623123. Daughter Of Aimeraud**.

**2623123. Daughter Of Aimeraud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.);

died WFT Est. 1054-1124 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5246246. Aimeraud** and **5246247. Aalgert**.

More About Louis I:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Louis and Daughter Aimeraud is:

1311561i. Ida Of Faucigny, born Abt. 1050; died 1091; married Aimon, Count Of Geneva WFT Est. 1081-1090.

**2623128. William "The White"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 1119 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2623122. Louis I** and **2623121. Thietburga Of Savoy**. He married **2623129. Utilia** WFT Est. 1091-1114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**2623129. Utilia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1060 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1092-1154 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About William "The White":
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of William "The White" and Utilia is:

1311564i. Rudolf I, born Abt. 1090; died Aft. 1125; married WFT Est. 1109-1123.

**2623392. Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia),** born 1121; died 18 Septiembre 1180 in Parks, Francia. He was the son of **1311260. Luis VI El Gordo (Rey de Francia)** and **1311261. Adelaide, Of Maurienne**. He married **2623393. Alix De Champagne** 13 Noviembre 1160.

**2623393. Alix De Champagne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 24 Junio 1206 in Paris, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5246786. Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois** and **5246787. Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim**.

Notes for Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia):
Louis VII, byname LOUIS THE YOUNGER, French LOUIS LE JEUNE (b. c. 1120--d. Sept. 18, 1180, Paris), Capetian king of France who pursued a long rivalry, marked by recurrent warfare and continuous intrigue, with Henry II of England.

In 1131 Louis was anointed as successor to his father, Louis VI, and in 1137 he became the sole ruler at his father's death. Louis married Eleanor, daughter of William X, duke of Aquitaine, in 1137, a few days before his effective rule began, and he thus temporarily extended the Capetian lands to the Pyrenees. Louis continued his father's pacification program by building the prestige of the kingship through an administrative government based on trustworthy men of humble origin and by consolidating his rule over his royal domains rather than by adding new acquisitions. From 1141 to 1143 he was involved in a fruitless conflict with Count Thibaut of Champagne and the papacy. But thereafter his relations with the popes were good; Alexander II, whom he supported against Frederick Barbarossa, took refuge in France. But the major threat to his reign came from Geoffrey, count of Anjou and, briefly, of Normandy, and Geoffrey's son Henry, who later (1154) became King Henry II of England as well as ruler of both Anjou and Normandy. After Louis repudiated his wife Eleanor for misconduct on March 21, 1152, she married Henry, who then took over control of Aquitaine. Ironically, this act was probably to Capetian advantage because Aquitaine might have drained the resources of Louis's kingdom while bringing him little revenue. After the death of Louis's second wife, he married Alix of Champagne, whose
Carolingian blood brought added prestige to the monarchy (1160); their son became Philip II Augustus.

Louis might have defeated Henry if he had made concerted attacks rather than weak assaults on Normandy in 1152. Anglo-Norman family disputes saved Louis's kingdom from severe incursions during the many conflicts that Louis had with Henry between 1152 and 1174. Louis was helped by the quarrel (1164-70) between Henry and Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and a revolt (1173-74) of Henry's sons. Suger, abbot of Saint-Denis, who acted as regent in 1147-49 while Louis was away on the Second Crusade, is the primary historian for Louis's reign.

BRITANICA

Children of Luis (Rey de Francia) and Alix De Champagne are:

i. Margarita de Francia, reina de Hungría, born Abt. 1161; married Bela III (Rey de Hungría); born Abt. 1145; died 1196.

Notes for Bela III (Rey de Hungría):
Bela III fue educado en la corte bizantina. Luchó contra Venecia para recuperar Dalmacia. Reinó de 1173 a 1196. También peleó contra los búlgaros en apoyo al emperador bizantino. Esposo de una hermana del rey Felipe Augusto de Francia

Béla III (d. 1196), king of Hungary (1173-96) under whom Hungary became the leading power of south-central Europe.

Béla was educated at the Byzantine court and placed on the throne by force of arms by the Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus in 1173. He made the Hungarian monarchy hereditary by naming his infant son, Imre, his successor. He also made his court among the most brilliant in Europe. Béla adopted Roman Catholicism, sought the assistance of Rome, and established close ties with France. Upon the death of his first wife, Anne of Châtillon, he married Margaret, sister of Philip II Augustus of France. Many leading Hungarian diplomats were educated in Paris during his reign, and the Cistercian and Premonstratensian monks he invited to Hungary introduced advanced agricultural methods there.

Internationally, Béla was only partly successful in his attempts to recover Dalmatia in two bloody wars with Venice (1181-88 and 1190-91), but he did help the Raskan Serbs gain independence from the Greeks and establish a native monarchy. He tried to make Galicia an appanage of his younger son Andrew, and he aided the Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelus against the Bulgars. Béla III was one of the stronger rulers from the house of Árpád.

1311696ii. Felipe II Augusto (Rey de Francia), born 1165; died 1223; married Isabel de Hainaut (Reina de Francia).

**2623412. Rupin II Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 1107-1146 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 1169 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **5246824. Stephen II Of Armenia**.

Child of Rupin II Of Armenia is:

1311706i. Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino), born 1174; died Noviembre 1221 in Nicea; married Anna Angelus (Emperatriz Bizantina).

**2623414. Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 1136; died 1211 in Nicea. He was the son of **327884. Andronicus Angelus (General Bizantino)** and **327885. Euphrosyne Castamonita**.

Notes for Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino):
Alexius III ANGELUS (d. 1211, Nicaea, Nicaean Empire [now Iznik, Tur.]), Byzantine emperor from 1195 to 1203. He was the second son of Andronicus Angelus, grandson of Alexius I. In 1195 he was proclaimed emperor by the troops; he captured his brother, the emperor Isaac II, at Stagira in Macedonia and had him blinded and imprisoned. Crowned in April 1195, Alexius III was a weak
and greedy emperor, and his coup d'état had disastrous results. Byzantine prestige declined in the Balkans, where his failure to aid his son-in-law Stephen Prvovencani (Stephen the First-Crowned) caused the latter to turn to the Bulgars for help. Campaigns against the Bulgars ended in defeat (1195 and 1196), and intrigues and diplomacy were equally unsuccessful because the new Bulgarian
ruler, Kalojan, acknowledged the pope's supremacy instead of that of Constantinople.

In 1203 the crusaders restored Isaac II and his son (crowned Alexius IV). Alexius III fled the capital with what treasure he could collect and escaped to Thrace. After an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne, he wandered about Greece and surrendered to Boniface of Montferrat, then master of a great part of the Balkan Peninsula, but left his protection and sought shelter with Michael I, despot of Epirus. Finally, he went to Asia Minor, where his son-in-law

Theodore Lascaris was holding his own against the Latins. Alexius, joined by the Sultan of Iconium (modern Konya, Tur.), demanded Theodore's crown and, when it was refused, marched against him. Taken prisoner by Theodore in 1211, Alexius was sent to a monastery at Nicaea, where he died.

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Child of Alexius III Angelus (Emperador Bizantino) is:

1311707i. Anna Angelus (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 1200; married Teodoro I Lascaris (Emperador Bizantino).

*Generation No. 23*

**5242880. Ordono I (Rey de Asturias),** born Abt. 820 in Espana; died 866 in Espana. He was the son of **10485760. Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias)** and **10485761. Urraca Paterna de Castilla**. He married **5242881. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias**.

**5242881. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 820 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Notes for Ordono I (Rey de Asturias):
ORDONO I Rey de Asturias, m. en Oviedo en 866. Era hijo de Ramiro I. i quien sucedió hacia el ano 850, si bien desde tres anos antes su padre ya le habia asociado al gobierno, por mis que todo lo relacionado con este monarca aparce bastante oscuro, ya sean sus hechos del dominio de la leyenda. El principio de su reinado se senaló por una insurreccion de los vascos navarros que dominó sin gran esfuerzo. Poco despues venció en la Rioja a un formidable ejercito musulmin, mandado por el famoso Muza Il de Zaragoza, quien dejó en el campo 10,000 hombres y solo debió su salvación i la ligereza de su caballo (batalla de Albelda). Poco después hubo en las costas de Galicia. que formaba parte del reino de Asturias, una incursión de los normandos, que fueron arrojados de allk por el conde Pedro. Mas adelante ORDONO I reunió un poderoso ejército, con el que se trasladó i las mirgenes del Duero y conquistó gran nsmero de fortalezas y de ciudades, entre ellas Coria y Salamanca. Arrojó también i los moros de otros lugares lindantes con sus dorninios hasta que, hacia el ano 862 el emir de Córdoba envio i su hijo Almondhir contra ORDONO I, que fué vencido en las mirgenes del Duero con grandes pérdidas, tanto en hombres eomo en territorio, volviendo i pasar Salamanca y Coria i poder de los invasores. Hacia el ano 863 ORDONO I, que habia reunido un fuerte ejército, tomó completa venganza efectuando severas razias por los telritorios musulmames y extendiéndose hasta Lusitania, tras de lo cual regresó i su reino. Mientras tanto, el emir de Córdoba habka proclamado la guerra santa y se habka puesto él mismo al frente de un poderoso ejército con el que atravesó Extremadura, llegando hasta Santiago de Galicia: mas hubo de volverse sin alcanzar exito alguno. En este reinado coloca la crktica la batalla de Clavijo, que el arzobisco don Rodrigo puso legendariamente en el de Ramiro I. En cuanto i la polktica interior, ORDONO I continuó y amplió la obra de su padre, repobló gran nsmero de ciudades destruidas en otro tiempo por Alfonso I entre

ellas Amaya, Tuy, León y Astorga, creó obispados en las dos ultimas, gobernó con acierto y energka, angrandeció su reino en una tercera parte por lo menos, institutó leyes y dió la importancia debida i la religión. Era ORDONO I hombre de amable caricter y de moderadas costumbres, enérgico é incansable en la guerra y celoso de sus prerrogativas. Le sucedió su hijo Alfonso III, dejando, ademis otros cuatro: Bermudo, Nuno, Odoarico y Fruela.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

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Ordono I (fallecido en el 866), rey de Asturias (850-866). Hijo y sucesor de Ramiro I (842-850), con él se consolidó el sistema de sucesión patrilineal al trono astur (asturiano). Inició el proceso de expansión del reino asturiano hasta el sur de la cordillera Cantibrica. En esta labor ofensiva consiguió avanzar claramente en dirección al Duero, repoblando Astorga, León y Tuy. Igualmente fortificó Amaya y las tierras de la marca oriental del reino. Su victoria sobre Musa II de Tudela dio origen a la leyenda de la batalla de Clavijo (859), segsn la cual el triunfo se consiguió con la ayuda del apóstol Santiago. Durante su reinado tuvo que hacer frente a una incursión de normandos y a numerosas ofensivas musulmanas que asolaron la tierra alavesa y tomaron posiciones en la cuenca alta del Ebro.

"Ordono I", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Ordono I (850-866) Hijo de Ramiro I. Repoblador de León. La expansion que pretendka para el reino fue detenida en el desastre de Morcuera. Casado posiblemente con Munia. Hombre de talante packfico y moderado.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1009

Children of Ordono (Rey de Asturias) and Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias are:

i. Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias), born 838; died 20 Diciembre 910 in Zamora, León; married Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias; born Abt. 840.

   Notes for Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias):
   The most important Christian state of the northern peninsula, the small kingdom of Asturias, was founded about 718 by DON PELAYO, a Visigothic chieftain. Pelayo's son-in-law, Alfonso, conquered nearly all the region known as Galicia, recaptured most of León, and was then crowned Alfonso I, king of León and Asturias.

Alfonso III, byname ALFONSO THE GREAT, Spanish ALFONSO EL MAGNO (b. c. 838--d. Dec. 20, 910?, Zamora, Leon), king of Asturias from 866 to 910, son of Ordoño I.

Winning a contested succession, he moved his capital forward from Oviedo to the recently restored Roman city of León. Under him, Porto (Oporto) was occupied in 868, and Castile took shape around Burgos, drawing on his Basque allies. He claimed to be reviving the Visigothic monarchy, while making the church of St. James at Santiago de Compostela the shrine of the Christian kingdom. Alfonso's territorial advances were made possible by the convulsion of the Muslim emirate of Córdoba, in which Arab dominion was challenged by the
Berber dissidents. For a time Córdoba itself was endangered, and the triumph of Alfonso was thought imminent. This did not occur, but by the end of the reign Alfonso III had occupied Coimbra, Zamora, and Burgos, settling refugees from the south.

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ALFONSO III greatly extended these territories during his reign, which ended in 910. During the 10th century the region of Navarre became an independent kingdom under Sancho I. As the kings of León expanded their domains to the east in the early 10th century, they reached Burgos. Because of the castles built to guard the frontiers of newly acquired territory, this region became popularly known as Castilla, or Castile. Under Count Fernán González the region became independent of León, and in 932 the count declared himself the first king of Castile. In the 11th century a considerable part of Aragón was captured from the Muslims by Sancho III, king of Navarre, who also conquered León and Castile, and in 1033 he made his son, Ferdinand I, king of Castile. This temporary unity came to an end at Sancho's death, when his domains were divided among his sons. The most prominent of Sancho's sons was Ferdinand, who acquired León in 1037, took the Moorish section of Galicia, and set up a vassal county in what is now northern Portugal. With northern Spain consolidated, Ferdinand, in 1056, proclaimed himself emperor of Spain (from the Latin Hispania), and he initiated the period of reconquest from the Muslims.

"Spain," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

2621440ii. Nuño Ordóñez (Conde de Amaya), born Abt. 850 in España; died in España.

**5242888. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias),** born Abt. 890; died 950. He was the son of **10485776. Ordono II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **10485777. Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León**. He married **5242889. Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias**.

**5242889. Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias,** born Abt. 900.

Notes for Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias):
Ramiro II Rey de León y Asturias (? - 950). Subió al trono en 930 al abdicar Alfonso IV. Derrotó a Abderramin III en 933 y en 939. Logró tomar Tormes. Controló a los castellanos. Su muerte implicó el inicio de una época de desórdenes y de guerras civiles.

Ramiro II

(d. 951, León, Leon), king of Leon and Asturias in Christian Spain from 931 to 951, an exceptional general who scored several major victories (e.g., the Battle of Simancas, 939) over the caliphate of Córdoba in Muslim Spain. The second son of King Ordono II, he became king on the abdication of his elder brother, Alfonso IV. In 944 he negotiated a five-year truce with the caliph 'Abd ar-Rahman III. He failed, however, to suppress the Castilian separatist movement led by
Fernin Gonzilez, the first count of unified Castile, a region that came to ominate Spain militarily, politically, and linguistically.

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El solar de los Mosqueras es en Orense. Derkvase el apellido de Moscoso, solar de los mis antiguos de Galicia, que proceden de Dorico, prkncipe de Moscovia que fue en auxilio de Ramiro II de León, con una de cuyas hijas, Ingaluisa, casó y después de una batalla volvió ensangrentado. "Mosquera trae mi yerno", dkjoles el rey a quienes lo acompanaban, cuando se le presentó Dorico, a quien rodeaban las moscas a causa de la sangre vertida; y el mismo Ramiro, al propio yerno, "Qué moscoso venks", le expuso, de donde surgieron los dos apellidos. De la casa de los Moscosos fueron cabeza los condes de Altamira, después marqueses de Astorga. La valentka de los de acendientes de Dorico llegó a ser tradicional, a tal punto que se convirtió en refrin de los gallegos: Seixa Mosquera y seixa quien quiera. De este solar salió Vasco Mosquera, casado con Marka Bazin, padres de Juan que casó en Milaga con Sebastiana López de Toledo Martkn y Pedrosa, hija de Antonio López de Toledo y Marka Martkn de la Plata. De Juan y Sebastiana fueron hijos Juan, casado con Iseo de Esquivel, y Galaor, casado con Isabel de Paramonte, muerto en la isla de Santo Domingo y padre de Marka Mosquera, mujer de Luis Colón, duque de Veraguas y la Vega, marqués de Jamaica y adelantado de las Indias, en quien acabó la sucesión de Colon.

ARB 281

Children of Ramiro (Rey de León y Asturias) and Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias are:

i. Ingaluisa (Princesa de León y Asturias), born Abt. 930; married Dorico (Príncipe de Moscovia); born Abt. 930 in Orígen del apellido Mosquera.

Notes for Ingaluisa (Princesa de León y Asturias):
Ingaluisa, esposa de Dorico, Príncipe de Moscovia e hija de Ramiro II Rey de León y Asturias

More About Ingaluisa (Princesa de León y Asturias):
Fuente: ARB 281

Notes for Dorico (Príncipe de Moscovia):
El solar de los Mosqueras es en Orense. Derívase el apellido de Moscoso, solar de los más antiguos de Galicia, que proceden de Dorico, príncipe de Moscovia que fue en auxilio de Ramiro II de León, con una de cuyas hijas, Ingaluisa, casó y después de una batalla volvió ensangrentado. "Mosquera trae mi yerno", díjoles el rey a quienes lo acompañaban, cuando se le presentó Dorico, a quien rodeaban las moscas a causa de la sangre vertida; y el mismo Ramiro, al propio yerno, "Qué moscoso venís", le expuso, de donde surgieron los dos apellidos. De la casa de los Moscosos fueron cabeza los condes de Altamira, después marqueses de Astorga. La valentía de los de acendientes de Dorico llegó a ser tradicional, a tal punto que se convirtió en refrán de los gallegos: Seixa Mosquera y seixa quien quiera. De este solar salió Vasco Mosquera, casado con María Bazán, padres de Juan que casó en Málaga con Sebastiana López de Toledo Martín y Pedrosa, hija de Antonio López de Toledo y María Martín de la Plata. De Juan y Sebastiana fueron hijos Juan, casado con Iseo de Esquivel, y Galaor, casado con Isabel de Paramonte, muerto en la isla de Santo Domingo y padre de María Mosquera, mujer de Luis Colón, duque de Veraguas y la Vega, marqués de Jamaica y adelantado de las Indias, en quien acabó la sucesión de Colón.

2621444ii. Ordoño III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia), born Abt. 920; died 955; married (1) Elvira de las Asturias; met (2) Aragonta Pelaez.

**5242944. Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla),** born 910 in Espana; died 970. He was the son of **10485888. Gonzalo Fernindez conde de Castilla** and **10485889. Mummia Domna**. He married **5242945. Sancha de Navarra**.

**5242945. Sancha de Navarra,** born Abt. 910 in Espana. She was the daughter of **10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra)** and **10485891. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra)**.

Notes for Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla):

Fernin Gonzilez. (910 - 970). Rey de Castilla. Uno de los mis grander héroes espanoles de todos los tiempos. Se enfrentó heróicamente con los moros y se rebeló contra el poder de León, convirtiéndose en primer rey de Castilla, nación de la cual era conde.

La ambición polktica de Fernin Gonzilez, conde de Castilla, le lleva a mantener una actitud independiente frente al reino de León. Fernin Gonzilez inicia una ambiciosa y espectacular carrera polktica en 929, cuando recibe de Alfonso IV el titulo de "comes" y rige la mandación de Lara. En el ano 939 con Ramiro II de León, derrota en la batalla de Simancas al Califa de Córdoba Abderramin III. Aprovechando la situación confusa del reino de León y para asegurarse el favor regio, da en matrimonio a una de sus hijas al heredero leonés Ordono IV, y recibe de Ramiro II los condados de Alava, Burgos Cerezo, Lantarón y Lara, que le dan la fuerza necesaria para enfrentarse al monarca. Ramiro responde enérgicamente y Fernin es carcelado en León (944). Tras la muerte de Ramiro, las dificultades internas del reino leonés son aprovechadas por el conde para afianzar su independencia. Presta apoyo a su yerno Ordono IV El Malo para destronar a Sancho el Craso (958), lo que origina una guerra civil que aprovecha para extender sus condados hasta el Cea. Muerto en 970, su figura inspirari el poema que lleva su nombre.

CRONICA DE LA HUMANIDAD Pg 268

Fernin Gonzilez (d. 970), the first count of all Castile. With him the political history of Castile begins. He made the new county hereditary in his family and thus secured it a measure of autonomy under the kings of Leon. In his time the capital of the county was established at Burgos and there was expansion southward into Moorish territory.

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Castile, Spanish CASTILLA, traditional central region constituting more than one-quarter of the area of peninsular Spain. Castile's northern part is called Old Castile and the southern part is called New Castile. The region formed the core of the Kingdom of Castile, under which Spain was united in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

The name Castile--meaning "land of castles"--is first known to have been used in about AD 800, when it was applied to a small district at the foot of the Cantabrian Mountains in the extreme north of the modern province of Burgos. Castile expanded during the 9th century but remained a fragmented collection of petty counties, whose rulers were nominated by the kings of Asturias and Leon, until
the counties were united by Fernin Gonzilez (d. 970), the first count of all Castile. With him the political history of Castile begins. He made the new county hereditary in his family and thus secured it a measure of autonomy under the kings of Leon. In his time the capital of the county was established at Burgos and there was expansion southward into Moorish territory. Under the counts Garcka Fernindez (d. 1005) and Sancho Garcka (d. 1017), Castilian territory

reached to the Douro (Duero) River. Relations with the kings of Leon, still nominally the suzerains of Castile, were frequently bad.

In 1029 Sancho III the Great of Navarre, the son of a Castilian mother, detached Castile from Leon and on his death (1035) awarded it to his second son, who was the first to assume the title of king of Castile, as Ferdinand I (1037-65). Later, Castile was again united with Leon (1072-1157), but thereafter the two kingdoms again separated. The political and military hegemony of Castile over Leon was established by Alfonso VIII of Castile, who forced the king of Leon to do homage to him (1188). By then Castilian rule extended far south of the Tagus River and
eastward to the modern frontiers of Aragon. The Leonese kings, however, never accepted Castile's suzerainty, and Alfonso IX of Leon consequently refused to support the Castilian king Alfonso in his wars against the Islamic Berber dynasty of the Almohads. Thus, Castilian pursuit of its political hegemony over Leon served to weaken the Christian front against the Muslims. In 1230 Ferdinand III, already king of Castile, succeeded to the Leonese throne and both crowns were finally united under Castilian leadership. Meanwhile, the Muslim kingdom of Toledo in Spain had been annexed by Castile in 1085, and, by the middle of the 12th century, Castilian political hegemony in Spain was an accomplished fact. European courts in the later Middle Ages frequently identified Castile with Hispania (Spain). The final Christian conquest of most of Moorish-held Andalusia, in the extreme south, was carried out in the time of Ferdinand III.

An attempt in 1383-85 by Castile to annex Portugal by force failed, but in 1412 a Castilian prince, Ferdinand I, was successfully placed on the Aragonese throne, partly as a result of Castilian financial support and military force. This move foreshadowed the personal union of the two crowns under Ferdinand and Isabella (1479). The Spanish part of the Kingdom of Navarre was annexed by Castile in 1512, thus completing the formation of modern Spain.

The literary language of Spain after its unification was the Castilian vernacular, and the centre of political and administrative power in Spain has since always been Castile. The Spanish culture transmitted to Latin America was also largely Castilian. Nevertheless, opposition to Castile's political hegemony from the other regions, which enjoyed complete or partial independence in the Middle Ages, remains strong. It continues to be a live issue, especially since Spain's centres of industrial strength lie largely outside Castile, whose geography has made it an economically backward area. It has been claimed, with some exaggeration, that medieval Castile was a more progressive kingdom than its neighbours, with a more developed sense of unity and national destiny. Its dominant role in Spanish history may well have stemmed from the superior martial spirit and
military organization of its people.

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Children of Fernin (Rey de Castilla) and Sancha de Navarra are:

i. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Navarra), born Abt. 930; married Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra); born Abt. 925; died 994.

Notes for Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra):
Sancho II Garcés, also called SANCHO ABARCA (d. c. 994), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 970, Count of Aragon, and a son of García I (or II). He was defeated by the Moors in 973 and 981 when allied with Castile and Leon. He then submitted to the caliphate, one of his daughters marrying the chief minister of Córdoba, Abu 'Amir al-Mansur, and becoming a Muslim. Sancho visited Córdoba
in 992 to pay homage to al-Mansur.

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Sancho II Garcés (970-994) Hijo de García Sanchez y Andregoto. Mantuvo relaciones cordiales con Córdoba lo que le permitió cierta automonía. Casado con Urraca Fernández, tuvo tres hijos: García Sánchez Ramiro y Gonzalo.

APELLIDO ABARCA
Apellido aragonés. Escribe el genealogista Zurita en su obra Anales de la Corona de Aragón: "Pasados algunos años después de la muerte del rey García Iñiguez, no sabiendo que hubiese dejado hijo, juntáronse los Estados del Reino para elegir rey: y entonces aquél caballero que tomó a su mano al infante, llevole consigo en hábito pastoril, con abarcas al uso de la tierra y dioles razón como aquél era su señor natural. Y fue aceptado por rey y se llamó Sancho Abarca, de la misma manera que ya en otros tiempos quedó por nombre los ciertos trazos del vestido". Aquel niño era hijo del rey a quien el caballero Guevara lo había tenido con él en las montañas para guardarlo a salvo de las inquietudes que por entonces azotaban el reino.

Armas: Escudo de oro y dos abarcas de oro pareadas.

ii. García (Rey de Castilla), born Abt. 930; died 1005 in Córdoba; married Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla); born Abt. 930.

Notes for García (Rey de Castilla):
Garcíaa Fernández (970 995) Hijo de Fernán Gónzález. Casado, con Ana de Ribagorza. Derrotado por Almanzor, murio prisionero en Córdoba, Traicionado por por su esposa y su hijo Sancho.

CRONICA DE ESPAÑA Pg 1010

2621472iii. Gonzalo Fernández, born Abt. 930 in España; married Nuña Rodríguez.

iv. Pedro Fernández, born Abt. 930.

**5242952. Alboazar Ramires,** born Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). He was the son of **5242888. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **10485905. Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga)**. He married **5242953. Helena Godins** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

**5242953. Helena Godins,** born Abt. 920 in Barcellos (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). She was the daughter of **10485906. Godinho Das Astsrias**.

Notes for Alboazar Ramires:
"Tenemos por cierto, que él no se llamó Alboazar, y que es aquel Audonio, que en el Privilegio, concedido por el Rey Don Ramiro al Monasterio de Lorban de las dos partes de la Villa de Albalat. Era novecientos y ochenta y uno, subscribe: Audonio, Serenksimo Prkncipe, confirmo este voto de nuestro piadoso padre" (La Casa de Silva I 52, 53)

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Child of Alboazar Ramires and Helena Godins is:
2621476i. Trastamiro Alboazar, born Abt. 940; married Mendola Gonçalves.

**5242954. Gonealo Nunes,** born Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

Child of Gonealo Nunes is:
2621477i. Mendola Gonçalves, born Abt. 940; married Trastamiro Alboazar.

**5243136. Guillaume IV Of Aquitaine,** born Abt. 939; died 3 Abril 995. He was the son of **10486272. Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou** and **10486273. Gerloc(adela)**. He married **5243137. Emma de Blois**.

**5243137. Emma de Blois,** born Abt. 960; died 27 Diciembre 1003. She was the daughter of **10486274. Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois** and **10486275. Leutgarde De Vermandois**.

More About Emma de Blois:
Fuente: NBC 39

Child of Guillaume and Emma de Blois is:
2621568i. Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania), born 990; died 1029; married Agnes de Bourgogne.

**5243138. Otto Guillaume,** born Abt. 960; died 23 Octubre 1026. He was the son of **10486276. Adalbert, King Of Italy** and **10486277. Gerberga, Of Macon**. He married **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy**.

**5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy,** born 958 in REIMS; died WFT Est. 953-1047 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486278. Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy** and **10486279. Alberada de Hainault**.

Children of Otto Guillaume and Ermentrude de Roucy are:

2621569i. Agnes de Bourgogne, born Abt. 985; married Guillermo V el Grande (Duque de Aquitania).

ii. Mathilda Of Burgundy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 1005 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); married Laundry III De Nevers Abt. 992 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 11 Mayo 1028 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Laundry III De Nevers:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

**5243140. I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy,** born 28 Agosto 933 in FECAMP FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 20 Noviembre 996 in FECAMP FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486280. William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy** and **10486281. Sprota De Senlis**. He married **5243141. Gonnor De Crepon** Aft. 962 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243141. Gonnor De Crepon,** born Abt. 936 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1031 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486282. Herbastus De Crepon**.

Notes for I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy:
Richard I, byname RICHARD THE FEARLESS, French RICHARD SANS PEUR (b. c. 932--d. 996), duke of Normandy (942-996), son of William I Longsword.

Louis IV of France took the boy-duke into his protective custody, apparently intent upon reuniting Normandy to the crown's domains; but in 945 Louis was captured by the Normans, and Richard was returned to his people. Richard withstood further Carolingian attempts to subdue his duchy and, in 987, was instrumental in securing the French crown for his brother-in-law, the Robertian Hugh Capet.

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Children of I Richard and Gonnor De Crepon are:

2621570i. II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy, born Abt. 962 in NORMANDY FRANCE; died 23 Agosto 1027 in FECAMP FRANCE; married (2) Judith De Bretagne WFT Est. 979-1007.

ii. Robert, Archbishop D'Evreau, born 1006 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 2 Julio 1035 in NICEA BITHYNIA TURKEY (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Herleve Abt. 1023 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 1006 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1029-1100 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

iii. Beatrice Of Normandy (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.), born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 18 Enero 1035 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); married EbalII, Vicomte Of Ventadour Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives -

Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1030 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Beatrice Of Normandy:
Fact 12: f (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About EballI, Vicomte Of Ventadour:
Fact 12: M (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

**5243142. I Conan, Count Of Brittany,** born WFT Est. 914-953 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 958-1037 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486284. Juhel(berenger), C. De Rennes** and **10486285. Gerberge**. He married **5243143. Ermengarde, Princess Of Anjou** WFT Est. 943-1009 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243143. Ermengarde, Princess Of Anjou,** born WFT Est. 967-974 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 971-1066 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486286. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou** and **10486287. Adelaide De Chalons**.

Child of I Conan and Ermengarde is:

2621571i. Judith De Bretagne, born WFT Est. 958-977; died 1017; married II Richard, 4Th Duke Of Normandy WFT Est. 979-1007.

**5243144. Gerhard IV, Count Of Metz,** born Abt. 925. He was the son of **10486288. Gottfried** and **10486289. Ermentrude**.

Children of Gerhard IV, Count Of Metz are:

2621572i. Adalbert II, born Abt. 940; married Judith Of Ohingen.

ii. Adelheid, born Abt. 965; married Henry, Duke Of Franconia; born Abt. 965.

**5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen,** born Abt. 925. He married **5243147. Richilde**.

**5243147. Richilde,** born Abt. 940; died 999. She was the daughter of **10486294. Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **10486295. Edith Of The Francs**.

Children of Kumo, Count Of Ohningen and Richilde are:

i. hija de Kumo, born Abt. 960; died WFT Est. 1016-1084; married Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev); born 956 in Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]; died 15 Julio 1015 in Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15.

Notes for Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev):
Vladimir I, in full VLADIMIR SVYATOSLAVICH, byname SAINT VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR THE GREAT, Russian SVYATOY VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR VELIKY (b. c. 956, Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]--d. July 15, 1015, Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15), grand prince of Kiev and first Christian ruler in Kievan Rus, whose military conquests consolidated the provinces of Kiev and Novgorod into a single state, and whose Byzantine baptism determined the course of Christianity in the region.

Vladimir was the son of the Norman-Rus prince Svyatoslav of Kiev by one of his courtesans and was a member of the Rurik lineage dominant from the 10th to the 13th century. He was made prince of Novgorod in 970. On the death of his father in 972, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, where he enlisted help from an uncle and overcame Yaropolk, another son of Svyatoslav, who attempted
to seize the duchy of Novgorod as well as Kiev. By 980 Vladimir had consolidated the Kievan realm from Ukraine to the Baltic Sea and had solidified the frontiers against incursions of Bulgarian, Baltic, and Eastern nomads.

Although Christianity in Kiev existed before Vladimir's time, he had remained a pagan, accumulated about seven wives, established temples, and, it is said, taken part in idolatrous rites involving human sacrifice. With insurrections troubling Byzantium, the emperor Basil II (976-1025) sought military aid from Vladimir, who agreed, in exchange for Basil's sister Anne in marriage. A pact was
reached about 987, when Vladimir also consented to the condition that he become a Christian. Having undergone baptism, assuming the Christian patronal name Basil, he stormed the Byzantine area of Chersonesus (Korsun, now part of Sevastopol) to eliminate Constantinople's final reluctance. Vladimir then ordered the Christian conversion of Kiev and Novgorod, where idols were cast into
the Dnieper River after local resistance had been suppressed. The new Rus Christian worship adopted the Byzantine rite in the Old Church Slavonic language. The story (deriving from the 11th-century monk Jacob) that Vladimir chose the Byzantine rite over

the liturgies of German Christendom, Judaism, and Islam because of its transcendent beauty is apparently mythically symbolic of his determination to remain independent of external political control, particularly of the Germans. The Byzantines, however, maintained ecclesiastical control over the new Rus church, appointing a Greek metropolitan, or archbishop, for Kiev, who functioned both as legate of the patriarch of Constantinople and of the emperor. The Rus-Byzantine religio-political integration checked the influence of the Roman Latin church in the Slavic East and determined the course of
Russian Christianity, although Kiev exchanged legates with the papacy. Among the churches erected by Vladimir was the Desyatinnaya in Kiev (designed by Byzantine architects and dedicated about 996) that became the symbol of the Rus conversion. The Christian Vladimir also expanded education, judicial institutions, and aid to the poor.

Another marriage, following the death of Anne (1011), affiliated Vladimir with the Holy Roman emperors of the German Ottonian dynasty and produced a daughter, who became the consort of Casimir I the Restorer of Poland (1016-58). Vladimir's memory was kept alive by innumerable folk ballads and legends.

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Vladimiro I el Santo (* 956 - 1015), principe de Novgorod desde 978 y gran duque de Kiev desde 988.

El príncipe Vladimiro el I Santo, de Kiev, es bautizado en 988 según el rito ortodoxo y obtiene el título de gran duque. Su conversión al cristianismo trae consigo, al parecer, el bautismo multitudinario del pueblo en el Dniéper.

En Kiev se procede a la destrucción de centros de culto e ídolos paganos, y arquitectos bizantinos construyen una iglesia dedicada a la Madre de Dios, a la que Vladimiro asigna la décima parte de los ingresos totales del principado.

Kiev conserva su autonomía frente a Bizancio, y se convierte en el centro evangelizador de Rusia, aunque siga dependiendo canónicamente de Bizancio
Su bautismo en 988 significó el comienzo de la cristianización de Rusia.

La muerte de Vladimiro desencadena sangrientas luchas entre sus cinco hijos con derecho a la sucesión.

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Vladimir, Saint (circa 956-1015), grand prince of Kyyiv, whose baptism made Orthodox Christianity the official religion of Russia. Born in Kyyiv, Vladimir was a pagan at the beginning of his reign, which was at first devoted to consolidating his territories into a unified Russian state. In exchange for helping the Byzantine emperor Basil II suppress a rebellion, Vladimir was allowed to marry the emperor's sister, Anne, at which time (988) he accepted Christianity. Allied to Byzantium by religious and family ties, Vladimir introduced Byzantine civilization into Russia by building churches, suppressing paganism, and making social reforms. Nonetheless, he remained open to Western influences, which are reflected in his legislation.

Vladimir the Great

The empire was divided among the prince's three sons, causing dynastic conflicts that were ended in 980, when the youngest son, Vladimir I (see Vladimir, Saint), later known as Vladimir the Great, became sole ruler. The most significant event of his reign was his conversion to Byzantine Christianity in 988 and the institution of that religion as the official religion of the Russian people. After casting off his several pagan wives, he married Anne, sister of the Byzantine emperor Basil II. From its inception, the Russian Orthodox church differed from its Byzantine parent. Services were offered in liturgical Slavonic, and the church enjoyed a large measure of autonomy, even though it remained under the canonical authority of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Russian ruler was in fact its supreme head. Monasteries and churches were built in Byzantine style, however, and Byzantine culture ultimately became the predominant influence in such fields as architecture, art, and music.

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ii. Himma Of Ohningen (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 968 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10

G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1017-1063 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Frederich I WFT Est. 1006-1027 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1030 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Frederich I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

iii. Itha Of Ohningen (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 16 Octubre 1020 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 927 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 985 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf :
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

2621573iv. Judith Of Ohingen, born Abt. 970; married (1) Adalbert II; married (2) Louis, Count Of Dagsburg WFT Est. 978-979.

**5243148. Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona,** born Abt. 940. He was the son of **10486296. Ornold I** and **10486297. Arsinde Of Carcassonne**. He married **5243149. Adelaide Of Pons**.

**5243149. Adelaide Of Pons,** born Abt. 942.

More About Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona:
Fuente: PFR 30

Children of Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona and Adelaide Of Pons are:

2621605i. Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona, born Abt. 970; married Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona).

2621574ii. Bernard Rodgar, born Abt. 977; died 1036; married Gersinde Of Bigorre.

**5243150. Garcka Arnaldo,** born Abt. 947. He was the son of **10486300. Arnold I**. He married **5243151. Ricar Of Astarac**.

**5243151. Ricar Of Astarac,** born Abt. 947. She was the daughter of **10486302. Guillermo I**.

Child of Garcka and Ricar Of Astarac is:

2621575i. Gersinde Of Bigorre, born Abt. 980; married Bernard Rodgar.

**5243152. Garcka Sinchez II (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 945; died 1005. He was the son of **10486304. Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra)** and **10486305. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Navarra)**. He married **5243153. Jimena Fernindez, Reina de Navarra**.

**5243153. Jimena Fernindez, Reina de Navarra,** born Abt. 945. She was the daughter of **10486306. Aznar Galindo de Aragón** and **10486307. Oneca de Navarra**.

Notes for Garcka Sinchez II (Rey de Navarra):
Garcka Sinchez II el Trémulo o e I Temblón, rey de Navarra, hijo y sucesor de Sancho Garcés II. Se sabe muy poco de él, incluso se ignora el ano de su muerte; por esto, la fecha del final de su reinado y del comienzo del siguiente no
puede ser mas que aproximada.

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Garcka II (or III), byname GARCKA THE TREMBLER, Spanish GARCKA EL TRÉMULO (d. 1005), king of Pamplona (Navarre) and of Aragon from about 994 to about 1000, son of Sancho II Garcés. Coming to the aid of besieged Castile, Garcka fought against the Muslim forces of Abu 'Amir al-Mansur. Mansur then turned his armies against Navarre (1002), burning the monastery of San Millin de la Cogolla before dying unexpectedly. Garcka died three years later and was succeeded by Sancho III Garcés, the Great.

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Child of Garcka (Rey de Navarra) and Jimena Fernindez, Reina de Navarra is:

2621576i. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra), born 965; died 15 Octubre 1035; married (2) Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra) 1010.

**5243154. Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla),** born Abt. 950; died 5 Febrero 1017. He was the son of **10486308. Garcka (Rey de Castilla)** and **10486309. Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **5243155. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla)**.

**5243155. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla),** born Abt. 950. She was the daughter of **2621444. Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia)** and **2621445. Elvira de las Asturias**.

Notes for Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla):
Sancho Garcka (975 1017) hijo de Gracka Fernindez. Fue conocido por "el de los buenos fueros". Gobernó bajo la protección de Almanzor. Intervino en las luchas por el trono califal en apoyo de Sulaimin. Fue padre de Jimena, Sancha, Garcka, Elvira y Munia o Mayor, a quién casó con Sancho el Mayor de Navarra.

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Child of Sancho (Conde de Castilla) and Urraca Salvadórez is:

2621585i. Sancha de Gascuña (Condesa de Barcelona), born Abt. 1000; married Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona) 1016.

Child of Sancho (Conde de Castilla) and Sancha (Reina de Castilla) is:

2621577i. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra), born 995; died 1067; married Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra) 1010.

**5243156. Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias),** born Abt. 940; died 999. He was the son of **2621444. Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia)** and **10486313. Aragonta Pelaez**. He married **5243157. Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias)**.

**5243157. Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias),** born Abt. 955. She was the daughter of **10486308. Garcka (Rey de Castilla)** and **10486309. Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla)**.

Notes for Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias):
Vermudo II o Bermudo II (956-999), rey de León (984-999). Hijo de Ordono III (951-956), se alzó contra el rey leonés Ramiro III (966-984). Apoyado por los magnates gallegos y portugueses, se proclamó nuevo rey en el ano 982, ejerciendo como tal en Galicia y Portugal. Ya como rey de León, la pujanza de Castilla, condado independiente bajo el mando de Garcka I Fernindez (970-995), y las rebeliones internas del reino le empujaron a ponerse bajo la tutela del califato cordobés, cuya dirección militar estaba en manos de Almanzor. A cambio de esta sumisión, consiguió recuperar la ciudad de Zamora. Sofocadas las rebeldkas internas, comenzó un periodo de enfrentamientos con los musulmanes que provocó numerosas despoblaciones y una importante crisis económica. Entre los anos 985 y 997, Almanzor devastó Coimbra, León, Zamora y Sahagsn, entre otras localidades, llegando incluso hasta Santiago de Compostela.

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Child of Bermudo (Rey de León y Asturias) and Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias) is:

2621578i. Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León), born 994; died 1027; married (1) Urraca (Reina de Castilla y León).; married (3) Elvira Menendez.

**5243158. Menendo Gonzalez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 1008 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **10486316. Gonzalo Menendez** and **10486317. Ilduara Pelaez**. He married **5243159. Tutadomna** WFT Est. 995-1007 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**5243159. Tutadomna** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486318. Hijo de Froila Gutierrez**.

More About Menendo Gonzalez:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)

Child of Menendo and Tutadomna is:

2621579i. Elvira Menendez, born Abt. 994 in of GALLICIA; died 2 Diciembre 1022; married Alfonso V (Rey de Castilla y León).

**5243160. Hugh Capet, King Of France,** born 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 24 Octubre 996 in Parks, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486320. Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy** and **10486321. Hadwige, Princess De Saxe**. He married **5243161. Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine** 969 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243161. Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine,** born 945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1004 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486272. Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou** and **10486273. Gerloc(adela)**.

Notes for Hugh Capet, King Of France:
Hugh CAPET, French HUGUES CAPET (b. c. 938--d. Oct. 14, 996, Paris), first of a direct line of 14 Capetian kings of France; his control over vast estates in the regions of Paris and Orléans assured his election to the throne in 987 by the assembly of Frankish magnates.

Inheriting the title duke of the Franks from his father, Hugh the Great, in 956, Hugh Capet unsuccessfully tried to control Aquitaine in 970. From 978 to 986 he was allied with the German emperors Otto II and Otto III, and with Adalbero, archbishop of Reims, in political intrigues against the Carolingian king Lothair. By 985 Hugh was actually the ruler in all but title; and, after the brief reign of Lothair's son, Louis V (986-987), he was elected king in May 987. Adalbero was able to convince the Frankish magnates that the crown was elective rather than hereditary and that Charles of Lorraine, the only legitimate Carolingian contender, was unfit to rule. Hugh was crowned at Noyon on July 5, 987. Scholars are generally agreed that Hugh's election was not a revolutionary action. His grandfather Robert I, his great-uncle Eudes, and his uncle Rudolf (Raoul) had all earlier been non-Carolingian kings.

Hugh's reign was marked by the unavailing efforts of Charles of Lorraine (imprisoned 991) to assert himself and by continual conflict between Eudes I,

count of Blois, and Fulk Nerra of Anjou, whom Hugh later supported. In 993 Eudes was aided by the Bishop of Laon in an unsuccessful conspiracy to deliver Hugh and his son Robert over to Otto III. That no one was punished for the incident indicated the weakness of the new Capetian dynasty. Hugh's crown was probably preserved by the inability of his enemies to coordinate their activities against him. He assured the succession to his son, Robert II, by having him crowned on Christmas day, 987.

BRITANICA

Capetian DYNASTY, the ruling house of France from 987 to 1328, during the feudal period of the Middle Ages. By extending and consolidating their power, the Capetian kings laid the foundation of the French nation-state.

The Capetians all descend from Robert the Strong (died 866), count of Anjou and of Blois, whose two sons, usually styled Robertian rather than Capetian, were both crowned kings of the Franks: Eudes in 888, Robert I in 922. Though Robert I's son Hugh the Great restored the Carolingian dynasty in 936, his son Hugh Capet (q.v.) was elected king in 987, thus removing the Carolingians forever.

The 13 kings from Hugh Capet to the infant John I, who succeeded one another from father to son, and John I's two uncles, Philip V and Charles IV (d. 1328), are designated as the Capetians "of the direct line." They were followed by the 13 Capetian kings of the House of Valois (see Valois dynasty). Of these, seven kings (from Philip VI to Charles VIII) succeeded from father to son, after whom Louis XIII began the House of Valois-Orléans, continued in the branch of Valois-Orléans-Angoulzme (five kings from Francis I to Henry III) until 1589. Then the Capetians of Bourbon succeeded (see Bourbon, House of).

Hugh Capet's rule was limited to his own domain around Paris, while the rest of the French kingdom was in the hands of powerful local lords. His direct successors gradually increased the territory over which they had control through conquest and inheritance and also by skillfully exploiting their rights as suzerains in areas not under their direct authority. Under the Capetians, many of the basic administrative institutions of the French monarchy, including Parlements (royal law courts), the States General (representative assembly), and the baillis (royal local officials), began to develop.

Among the most notable of the Capetians was Philip II Augustus (reigned 1180-1223 as "king of France" rather than "king of the Franks"), who wrested from the Angevin rulers of England much of the empire that they had built up in western France. Another notable Capetian was Louis IX, or Saint Louis (reigned 1226-70), whose devotion to justice and saintly life greatly enhanced the
prestige of the monarchy.

Apart from the French kings, there were in the Middle Ages two lines of Capetian dukes of Burgundy (1032-1361 and 1363-1477); the Capetian House

of Dreux, a line of dukes of Brittany (1213-1488); three Capetian emperors of Constantinople (1216-61), of the House of Courtenay; various counts of Artois (from 1237), with controversial succession; the first Capetian House of Anjou, with kings and queens of Naples (1266-1435) and kings of Hungary (1310-82); the House of Évreux, with three kings of Navarre (1328-1425); the second Capetian
House of Anjou, with five counts of Provence (1382-1481); and other lesser branches.

BRITANICA

Children of Hugh Capet and Adelaide are:

2621580i. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031), born 27 Marzo 970 in ORLEANS FRANCE; died 20 Julio 1031 in MEULUN; married Constance, Of Toulouse 988.

ii. Edith/Hedwige, Of France, born Abt. 970 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); married IV Regnier/Raginerus, Count Of Hainault Abt. 996 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); born Abt. 950 in (Raginerus IV; 11th Count of Hainault) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died 1013 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997).

**5243162. William I (Count Of Provence 968),** born Abt. 938 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died WFT Est. 911-1043 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). He was the son of **10486324. Boso (Count Of Provence 948)** and **10486325. Constantia**. He married **5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998).

**5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou,** born Abt. 942; died 1026. She was the daughter of **10486326. II Fulk, Count Of Anjou** and **10486327. Gerberge D'Arles**.

Children of William I (Count Of Provence 968) and Adelaide Of Anjou are:

i. William II (Count Of Provence 1008), born WFT Est. 911-1000 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died WFT Est. 946-1074 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); married Gerberge Of Macon (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); born Abt. 985; died 1020.

2621581ii. Constance, Of Toulouse, born WFT Est. 963-977; died 1032; married II Robert, King Of France (996-1031) 988.

iii. Toda Of Provence (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1002-1064 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); married Bernard I WFT Est. 1001-1018 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 1020 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Bernard I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

iv. Ermengarde Of Arles (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 962 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1056 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Robert I WFT Est. 991-1022 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1032 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Robert I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

**5243164. Geoffrey I Of Semour** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1019 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486328. Joleran** and **10486329. Ricoaire**. He married **5243165. Daughter Of Damas II** Abt. 980.

**5243165. Daughter Of Damas II,** born Abt. 951; died Abt. 990. She was the daughter of **10486330. Damas II Of Brioude** and **10486331. Aldegarde**.

More About Geoffrey I Of Semour:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geoffrey I Of Semour and Daughter Damas II is:
2621582i. I Dalmace, Count De Semur, born Abt. 980; died 1032; married Aremburge De Vergt WFT Est. 973-1023.

**5243154. Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla),** born Abt. 950; died 5 Febrero 1017. He was the son of **10486308. Garcka (Rey de Castilla)** and **10486309. Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla)**. He married **5243171. Urraca Salvadórez**.

**5243171. Urraca Salvadórez,** born Abt. 984. She was the daughter of **10486342. Salvador Pérez**.

Notes for Sancho I Garcka (Conde de Castilla):
Sancho Garcka (975 1017) hijo de Gracka Fernindez. Fue conocido por "el de los buenos fueros". Gobernó bajo la protección de Almanzor. Intervino en las luchas por el trono califal en apoyo de Sulaimin. Fue padre de Jimena, Sancha, Garcka, Elvira y Munia o Mayor, a quién casó con Sancho el Mayor de Navarra.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1010

Child of Sancho (Conde de Castilla) and Urraca Salvadórez is:

2621585i. Sancha de Gascuña (Condesa de Barcelona), born Abt. 1000; married Berenguer Ramón I (Conde de Barcelona) 1016.

Child of Sancho (Conde de Castilla) and Sancha (Reina de Castilla) is:

2621577i. Mayor de Castilla (Reina de Castilla y Navarra), born 995; died 1067; married Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra) 1010.

**5243172. Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 in LA HAUTE, MARCHE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486344. Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche** and **10486345. Emma Of Perigord**. He married **5243173. Almode Of Limoges** Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**5243173. Almode Of Limoges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 1007 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486346. Geraud** and **10486347. Rothilde Of Brosse**.

More About Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche and Almode Of Limoges is:

2621586i. BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche, born Abt. 985 in of LA HAUTE, MARCHE; died 1047; married Amelie Of Aulnay WFT Est. 1026-1044.

**5243174. CadelonIV, Vicomte Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998., (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (3) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in AULNAY (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486348. CadelonIII, Vicomte Of Aulnay** and **10486349. Arsendis Of Saintes**.

More About CadelonIV, Vicomte Of Aulnay:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of CadelonIV, Vicomte Of Aulnay is:
2621587i. Amelie Of Aulnay, born Abt. 1010; died Abt. 1055; married BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche WFT Est. 1026-1044.

**5243180. Guimar IV (III), Prkncipe de Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 1087 in ROME, Italy (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486360. Giovanni II, Prkncipe de Salerno** and **10486361. Sikelgaita de Benevento**. He married **5243181. Gaitelgrima de Benevento** Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**5243181. Gaitelgrima de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486362. Pandolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento**.

More About Guimar IV (III), Prkncipe de Salerno:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guimar IV (III), Prkncipe de Salerno and Gaitelgrima de Benevento is:

2621590i. Guimar V (IV), Príncipe de Salerno, born Abt. 1010 in Italia; died 1052; married Porpora de Tabellaria.

**5243182. Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1013-1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486364. Alfano, Conde de Tabellaria** and **10486365. Porpora de Amalfi**. He married **5243183. Aldara de San Massimo** WFT Est. 1011-1046 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**5243183. Aldara de San Massimo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1012-1074 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486366. Truppualdo, Conde de San Massimo**.

More About Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria and Aldara de San Massimo is:

2621591i. Porpora de Tabellaria, born Abt. 1010 in Italia; died 1036; married Guimar V (IV), Príncipe de Salerno.

**5243184. Fernando Laknez,** born Abt. 935 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **10486368. Lakn Calvo (Juez de Castilla)** and **10486369. Teresa Nsnez**. He married **5243185. Ximena Nsnez**.

**5243185. Ximena Nsnez,** born Abt. 955 in Espana; died in Espana.

Child of Fernando Laknez and Ximena Nsnez is:

2621592i. Laín Fernández (abuelo del Cid), born Abt. 985 in España; died in España; married Teresa de León.

**5243192. Alonso Ordónez, conde,** born Abt. 920. He was the son of **10486384. Ordono el Ciego, Infante de León** and **10486385. Cristina Jimena, Infanta**. He married **5243193. Justa**.

**5243193. Justa,** born Abt. 930.

More About Alonso Ordónez, conde:
Fuente: NBC 59
Hechos: Fundaron en 955 el monasterio de Santa Marka de Liévana.

More About Justa:
Fuente: NBC 59

Child of Alonso Ordónez, conde and Justa is:

2621596i. Rodrigo Alonso, conde de Oviedo, born Abt. 950; died 1011; married Gonia.

**5243208. Borrell II (Conde de Barcelona),** born 947; died 992. He was the son of **10486416. Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona)** and **10486417. Riquildes de Rouergue**. He married **5243209. Ledgarda de Toulouse**.

**5243209. Ledgarda de Toulouse,** born Abt. 950. She was the daughter of **10486418. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse** and **10486419. Bertha, Of Tuscany**.

Notes for Borrell II (Conde de Barcelona):
Borrell II, (947-992) Conde de Barcelona. Se niega a marchar a Aquitania, donde debe rendir homenaje al nuevo monarca franco, Hugo Capeto. La actitud del conde barcelonés supone el inicio de la independencia polktica de hecho del condado. Es la culminación de un largo proceso para separar la Marca Hispinica del control franco, aprovechindose de la debilidad de los ultimos monarcas carolingios que habkan, dejado el poder en manos de Hugo Capeto.

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Soon after the Islamic invasion, fleeing Visigothic nobles and the mountaineers of Asturias, under theleadership of Pelayo (718-737), a Gothic lord, united in

opposition to the invader. Later generations acclaimed Pelayo's victory over the Muslims at Covadonga, about 718, as the beginning of the Reconquest and the "salvation of Spain." Alfonso I (739-757) expanded the Asturian kingdom by occupying Galicia after the withdrawal of rebellious Berbers garrisoned there. He also devastated the Duero River valley to the south, thus creating a no-man's-land between Christian and Islamic Spain. The Basques apparently recovered their independence in the western Pyrenees, while the Franks drove the Muslims from Septimania (southwestern France) and moved into northeastern Spain. Although Charlemagne failed to take Saragossa (Saraqustah) in 778, his troops captured Barcelona in 801 and occupied Catalonia. Later known as the Spanish March, this region consisted of several counties under Frankish rule and long maintained strong political and cultural connections first to the Carolingian empire and then to the kingdom of France. Thus for several centuries the Catalans looked to the north.

The Asturians, on the other hand, turned to the south. After advancing his chief seat to Oviedo, Alfonso II (791-842) tried to recreate Visigothic institutions there. In the late 9th century Alfonso III (866-910) took advantage of internal disorders in Islamic Spain to plunder enemy territory and to seize notable strongholds such as Porto. He also initiated the repopulation of the lands reaching southward to the Duero that had been deserted for about a century. His construction of numerous castles to defend his eastern frontier against Muslim assaults gave that area its distinctive character and thus its name, Castile. During this time the earliest known Christian chronicles of the Reconquest were written, and they deliberately tried to demonstrate the historical connection between the Visigothic and Asturian monarchies. Portraying themselves as the legitimate heirs of Visigothic authority and tradition, the Asturians self-consciously declared their responsibility for the Reconquest of Islamic Spain.

Asturian leadership did not go unchallenged, however: King Sancho I Garcés (905-926) began to forge a strong Basque kingdom with its centre at Pamplona in Navarre, and Count Wifred of Barcelona (873-898), beginning to assert his independence from the Franks, extended his rule over several small Catalan counties. His descendants were to govern Catalonia until the 15th century.

The apparent weakness of Islamic Spain and the growth of the Asturian kingdom encouraged Garcka I (910-914) to transfer the seat of his power from Oviedo southward to the city of León. Nevertheless, any expectation that Islamic rule was about to end was premature. During the 10th century the caliphs of Cordova (Qurtabah) not only restored order and unity in Islamic Spain but also renewed their raids on the Christian north. The Christians suffered great destruction but
occasionally gained some victories. The triumph of Ramiro II (931-951) over the great caliph 'Abd ar-Rahman III at Simancas in 939 was extraordinary, but within his own dominions Ramiro encountered increasing hostility from the Castilians. As a frontier people hardened by exposure to the dangers of daily Islamic raids, they were disinclined to bow to Leonese tradition and law. Fernin Gonzilez (c. 930-970), the count of Castile, defied Ramiro and established the foundations

for the later independence of Castile.

In the later 10th century, as Islamic power steadily increased, the Christians suffered a corresponding decline. As ambassadors representing Ramiro III of León (966-984), Sancho II of Navarre (970-994), Count Borrell II of Barcelona (c. 940-992), and Garcka Fernindez, Count de Castile (970-995), made their way to Cordova to pledge homage and to pay tribute to the caliph, the abject status of the Christian rulers was manifest for all to see. Yet, despite their acknowledgement of Islamic power, the Leonese kings, adhering to Asturian custom, continued to assert their rights as heirs to the Visigothic tradition. Their claim to domination over the entire peninsula was now expressed in the idea of a Hispanic empire centred at León. As the century drew to a close, the imperial idea surely offered some comfort when al-Mansur (Almanzor), who exercised dictatorial authority in the caliph's name, regularly ravaged all the Christian states. His semiannual plundering expeditions in the north not only brought many slaves to Cordova but also helped to divert the Muslims from his usurpation of power. After defeating Count Borrell in 985, he burned Barcelona and three years later plundered León; in 997 he sacked the great Christian shrine
of Santiago de Compostela. After al-Mansur's death, however, the caliphate of Cordova disintegrated.

Delivered from the Islamic scourge that threatened to destroy them, the Christian states were able to breathe easily again. The ensuing civil wars among the Muslims enabled Ramon Borrell, count of Barcelona (992-1018), to avenge past affronts by sacking Cordova in 1010. Alfonso V of León (999-1028) took advantage of the situation to restore his kingdom and to enact the first
general laws for his realm in a council held at León in 1017. Once the Islamic danger seemed removed, the Christian rulers resumed old quarrels. Sancho III the Great, king of Navarre (1000-35), was able to establish an undisputed ascendancy in Christian Spain for some years. As communication with the lands of northern Christendom increased, French influence grew ever stronger. French pilgrims trod the newly developing route to Compostela; monastic life was
reformed according to the Cluniac observance; and feudal ideas and customs altered the life of the nobility. Already in control of the counties of Aragon, Sobrarbe, and Ribagorza, and including Count Berenguer Ramon I of Barcelona (1018-35) among his vassals, Sancho III continued his aggrandizement by overrunning the county of Castile and challenging Bermudo III of León
(1028-37). Sancho completed his triumph by seizing the city of León and taking the title of emperor in 1034, but his death the next year brought an end to the unity he had imposed.

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Child of Borrell (Conde de Barcelona) and Ledgarda de Toulouse is:

2621604i. Ramón Borrell III (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 970; married Ermesinda, Condesa de Barcelona.

**5243224. Kadi-Abul-Kasim Muhamad I King Of Seville** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 961 in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **10486448. Ismail Of Seville**.

Child of Kadi-Abul-Kasim Muhamad I King Of Seville is:

2621612i. Abu Amr Abbad, King Of Seville, born Abt. 989 in Sevilla; died in Sevilla.

**5243232. Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata,** born WFT Est. 969-998; died WFT Est. 995-1038. He was the son of **10486464. Hulbert/hubert** and **10486465. Daugter Of Amadeo Of Spoleto**. He married **5243233. Ancilia Of Noyen** WFT Est. 995-1038 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

**5243233. Ancilia Of Noyen** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 978-1001 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 1023-1089 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). She was the daughter of **10486466. Anselm** and **10486467. Adelaide Of Oltigen**.

Notes for Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata:

HOUSE OF SAVOY

Italian SAVOIA, French SAVOIE, historic dynasty of Europe, the ruling house of Italy from 1861 to 1946. During the European Middle Ages the family acquired considerable territory in the western Alps where France, Italy, and Switzerland now converge. In the 15th century, the house was raised to ducal status within the Holy Roman Empire, and in the 18th century it attained the royal title (first of the kingdom of Sicily, then of Sardinia). Having contributed to the movement for Italian unification, the family became the ruling house of Italy in the mid-19th century and remained so until overthrown with the establishment of the Italian Republic in 1946.

The founder of the house of Savoy was Humbert I the Whitehanded (Mano Bianca), who held the county of Savoy and other areas east of the Rhone River and south of Lake Geneva and who was probably of Burgundian origin. His successors during the Middle Ages gradually expanded their territory. Amadeus V (reigned 1285-1323) introduced the Salic Law of Succession and the law of primogeniture to avoid any future partition of the family's dominions between

various members. Amadeus VI (reigned 1343-83) enlarged and further consolidated their territory, and under Amadeus VII (reigned 1383-91) the port of Nice was acquired. Under Amadeus VIII (reigned 1391-1440), Piedmont, on the Italian side of the Alps, was definitely incorporated (after having belonged for nearly two centuries to a branch of the house). Amadeus VIII was granted the title of duke in 1416.

During the latter 15th and early 16th centuries, the importance of the house declined under a series of weak rulers, culminating in a French occupation of Savoy (1536-59). In 1559, however, Emmanuel Philibert (reigned 1553-80) was able to recover most of Savoy under the terms of the Peace of Chateau Cambrésis. During the next century, the dukes of Savoy pursued a policy of territorial aggrandizement and, for the most part, maintained an independent role in international affairs by maneuvering between the two major opposing powers, France and the Habsburgs. Although its lands were under French domination during the second half of the 17th century, Savoy emerged from the long period of international wars with major gains. By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), Victor Amadeus II (reigned 1675-1730) was raised in 1713 from duke to the status of a king as ruler of Sicily; in 1720 he exchanged Sicily for Sardinia. He and his
successors also acquired important territory in northeastern Italy. During the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815), only Sardinia remained free of French control, but in 1815, Victor Emmanuel I (reigned 1802-21) added Genoa to the family's holdings.

At the beginning of the Risorgimento, the territory of the house of Savoy, centred on Piedmont, was unique among Italian states for its freedom from foreign influence and for its relative military strength. A liberal revolution in 1821 forced Victor Emmanuel I to abdicate in favour of his brother, Charles Felix. On the death of the latter in 1831, Charles Albert, of the Carignano branch of the family, obtained the throne. He contributed to the cause of unification under Piedmont's leadership by modernizing his government (granting a constitution in 1848) and fighting against Austrian power in Italy in the First War of Independence of 1848-49. Under his son Victor Emmanuel II (reigned 1849-1878, king of Italy from 1861), who supported Piedmont's prime minister, Count Cavour, in the diplomatic maneuvering immediately before unification, the Kingdom of Italy was formed with the house of Savoy at its head.

In the new state the role of the monarch lost its former prominence as a parliamentary system of government evolved. The king was in a pivotal position only in times of crisis. Umberto I succeeded his father as king of Italy in 1878 and reigned until his own death in 1900. Victor Emmanuel III (reigned 1900-46), who remained as figurehead king during the Fascist regime, abdicated in 1946, at the end of World War II, in favour of his son Umberto II in an attempt to save the monarchy, but the Italian people voted in a referendum of June 2, 1946, for a republic, ending the rule of the house of Savoy.

BRITANICA

Children of Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata and Ancilia Noyen are:

2621616i. Odol, Count Of Maurienne, born Abt. 1010; died 19 Enero 1060; married Adelaide Of Turin Abt. 1046.

ii. Amadeus I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1052 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Adelaide Of Albon Bef. Octubre 1030 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1014 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1036-1107 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Amadeus I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

**5243234. Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 23 Diciembre 1035 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **10486468. Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino**

and **10486469. Prangarda Of Canossa**. He married **5243235. Berthe Of Este** Bef. 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**5243235. Berthe Of Este** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990; died Aft. 1037 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486470. Oberto II** and **10486471. Railenda Of Como**.

More About Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino and Berthe Of Este is:

2621617i. Adelaide Of Turin, born Abt. 1015; died 19 Diciembre 1091; married Odol, Count Of Maurienne Abt. 1046.

**5243236. Count Of Geneva** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 969-998 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 1023-1083 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). He married **5243237. Bertha Of Burgundy** WFT Est. 995-1038 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.).

**5243237. Bertha Of Burgundy** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 978-1001 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 1023-1089 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1998.). She was the daughter of **10486474. Count Of Geneva** and **10486475. Mathilda Of Burgundy**.

Child of Count Geneva and Bertha Burgundy is:

2621618i. Count Of Geneva Gerold, born Abt. 1020; died Bef. 1080; married (1) Gisela WFT Est. 1036-1064; married (2) Thietburga Of Savoy 1061.

**5243248. Guigues V** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1034 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486496. Guigues IV** and **10486497. Fredeburga Of Vienne**. He married **5243249. Gotelene Of Clerieu** Bef. 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**5243249. Gotelene Of Clerieu** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1017-1066 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486498. Silvy** and **10486499. Willa**.

More About Guigues V:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues V and Gotelene Of Clerieu is:

2621624i. Guigues VI, born Abt. 1001; died 1063 in CLUNY, FRANCE; married Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu 18 Octubre 1013.

**5243250. Guichard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 1031 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486500. Humbert I** and **10486501. Hermelt**. He married **5243251. Adelaide** WFT Est. 1002-1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**5243251. Adelaide** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999., (3) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 976 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1007-1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Guichard:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guichard and Adelaide is:

2621625i. Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu, born Enero 1001; died Aft. 1034; married Guigues VI 18 Octubre 1013.

**5243256. II Edmund, King Of England (1016),** born 980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 30 Noviembre 1016 in OXFORD ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486512. II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016)** and **10486513. Alffaid**. He married **5243257. Eldgyth Of Northumbria** 1015 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243257. Eldgyth Of Northumbria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 986 in of, WESSEX, England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486514. Morcar** and **10486515. Ealdgyth Of Mercia**.

Notes for II Edmund, King Of England (1016):
Edmund II, byname EDMUND IRONSIDE (b. c. 993--d. Nov. 30, 1016), king of the English from April 23 to Nov. 30, 1016, surnamed "Ironside" for his staunch resistance to a massive invasion led by the Danish king Canute.

The son of King Ethelred II the Unready (reigned 978-1016), Edmund defied his father's orders by marrying (1015) the widow of one of the Danish lords then occupying English territory. Nevertheless, when Canute invaded England later in 1015, Edmund raised an army in northern England and ravaged regions that would not rally to his cause.

Upon Ethelred's death (April 1016), a small number of councillors and citizens of London proclaimed Edmund as their ruler, but a larger body of nobles at Southampton declared for Canute. Edmund then launched a series of offensives against his rival. He recovered Wessex and relieved London of a siege before being decisively defeated by Canute at Ashington, Essex, on October 18.
In the ensuing peace settlement, Edmund retained Wessex, while Canute held the lands north of the River Thames. After Edmund died (probably of natural causes), Canute became sole ruler of England.

BRITANICA

Child of II Edmund and Eldgyth Of Northumbria is:
2621628i. Edward, The Exile, Prince, born 1016; died 1057; married Agatha, Of Germany WFT Est. 1031-1053.

**5243258. Liudolf Count Of Brunswick** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1011 in Brunswick, Germany (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 23 Abril 1038 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486516. Bruno, Count Of Derlin** and **5246089. Gisela Of Swabia**. He married **5243259. Gertruda Of Egisheim** WFT Est. 986-1026 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243259. Gertruda Of Egisheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1015 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 21 Julio 1077 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486518. Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim** and **10486519. Heilwig Of Dagsburg**.

More About Liudolf Count Of Brunswick:

TITL: (MARKGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Liudolf Count Of Brunswick and Gertruda Of Egisheim is:

2621629i. Agatha, Of Germany, born Abt. 1030 in BAVARIA, Germany; died Aft. 1066; married Edward, The Exile, Prince WFT Est. 1031-1053.

**5243260. Crinan, Abbot Of Dunkeld,** born WFT Est. 950-980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1045 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **5243261. Bethoc, Of Scotland** 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243261. Bethoc, Of Scotland,** born WFT Est. 969-988 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1005-1075 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486522. II Malcolm, King Of Scotland**.

Notes for Bethoc, Of Scotland:
Bethoca caso con Crinan abad hereditario de DunkeId, asesinado en 1046, que venka de Niall de las Nueve Mansiones, gran rey de Irlanda bajo el reinado de cuyo hijo Eogan llegó San Patricio que lo bautizo.

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Child of Crinan and Bethoc is:

2621630i. I Duncan, King Of Scotland, born 1001 in SCOT; died 14 Agosto 1040 in ELGIN MORAY; married Sibyl, Of Northumberland 1030.

**5243262. Boete, Prince Of Scotland,** born WFT Est. 963-992 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1017-1077 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Boete, Prince Of Scotland is:

2621631i. Sibyl, Of Northumberland, born Abt. 1014 in NORTHUMBERLAND ENG; died 1040; married I Duncan, King Of Scotland 1030.

**5243312. Fulbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 979 in OF BEINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1012-1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

Child of Fulbert is:

2621656i. Engenulf, born Abt. 1009; died 14 Octubre 1066 in Hastings, KENT, England; married Richeveride WFT Est. 1040-1062.

**5243316. Thurstan "Le Goz"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486632. Ansfrid**. He married **5243317. Judith De Monterolier** WFT Est. 1031-1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

**5243317. Judith De Monterolier** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1031-1089 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

More About Thurstan "Le Goz":
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thurstan and Judith De Monterolier is:

2621658i. Richard D'Avranches, born Abt. 1024; died Aft. 1082; married WFT Est. 1043-1070.

**5243320. GeoffreyIII, Vicomte De Chateaudun** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 975-1004 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1029-1089 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **5243321. Helvise Of Mortagne** WFT Est. 1001-1044 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**5243321. Helvise Of Mortagne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 984-1007 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1029-1095 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About GeoffreyIII, Vicomte De Chateaudun:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Helvise Of Mortagne:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Geoffrey and Helvise Mortagne is:

2621660i. RoutrouI, Count Of Chateaudun, born Abt. 1026; died Abt. 1049; married Adeline Of Domfront WFT Est. 1042-1048.

**5243322. Warin Of Domfront** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 975-1004 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1029-1089 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Warin Of Domfront:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Warin Of Domfront is:

2621661i. Adeline Of Domfront, born Abt. 1026; died WFT Est. 1058-1120; married RoutrouI, Count Of Chateaudun WFT Est. 1042-1048.

**5243324. HildouinII, Seigneur De Ramerau,** born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1037. He was the son of **10486648. Hildouinl, Lord Of Ramerau**. He married **5243325. Lesseline**.

**5243325. Lesseline,** born Abt. 980.

Child of Hildouin and Lesseline is:

2621662i. HildouinIII, Seigneur De Ramerau, born WFT Est. 983-1028 in (Lord of Rouci (Roucy)); died WFT Est. 1025-1107; married Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy) WFT Est. 1008-1063.

**5243326. I Ebles, Count De Roucy,** born WFT Est. 957-1011 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 990-1091 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486652. Giselberto conde de Roucy**. He married **5243327. Beatrice Of Hainault** WFT Est. 985-1047 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997).

**5243327. Beatrice Of Hainault,** born WFT Est. 974-1013 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 991-1099 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486654. IV Regnier/Raginerus, Count Of Hainault** and **10486655. Edith/Hedwige, Of France**.

Child of I Ebles and Beatrice Hainault is:

2621663i. Adela/Alice, Countess Of Rouci (Roucy), born WFT Est. 990-1031; died WFT Est. 1025-1113; married HildouinIII, Seigneur De Ramerau WFT Est. 1008-1063.

**5243328. Geoffroy I "Ferreol", Count Of Gatinois,** born Abt. 970 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486656. Aubri Count Of The Gastinois**. He married **5243329. Beatrice De Macon** WFT Est. 976-1028 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243329. Beatrice De Macon,** born Abt. 973 in Macon, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 995-1066 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486658. II Alberic, Count De Macon** and **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy**.

Child of Geoffroy I "Ferreol", Count Of Gatinois and Beatrice De Macon is:

2621664i. II Geoffrey, Count Of Gatinois, born Abt. 1000; died 1 Abril 1046; married Ermengarde, D'Anjou WFT Est. 1030-1033.

**5243330. III Fulk, 5Th Count Of Anjou,** born WFT Est. 964-974 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died

21 Junio 1040 in METZ FRANCIA (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486286. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou** and **10486287. Adelaide De Chalons**. He married **5243331. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 988-1027 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243331. Hildegarde,** born WFT Est. 976-999 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1021-1087 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for III Fulk, 5Th Count Of Anjou:
Fulk III NERRA, byname FULK THE BLACK, French FOULQUES LE NOIR (b. c. 970--d. June 21, 1040, Metz, Fr.), count of Anjou (987-1040), the most powerful of the early rulers of the Angevin dynasty.

Exposed at first to the attacks of the counts of Brittany, Fulk had to fight for a long time to defend his frontiers, finally driving the Bretons back beyond the frontiers of Anjou. Having made himself master in the west, he turned his attention to the east and came into conflict with the count of Blois, Eudes II, over the territory of Saumur and a considerable part of Touraine. He defeated Eudes at Pontlevoy in 1016 and surprised and took Saumur 10 years later.

A ruthless warrior who burned and pillaged the monasteries in his path, Fulk nevertheless felt the need for penance, making three pilgrimages to the Holy Land and founding or restoring several abbeys, including those in or near Angers, Loches, and Saumur. He also built strongly fortified castles of stone (instead of wood) along the border of his territory. For this reason he was called le Grand Batisseur ("the Great Builder"). He died on his return from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, having reigned 53 years.

BRITANICA

Child of III Fulk and Hildegarde is:

2621665i. Ermengarde, D'Anjou, born 1018; died 1076; married (1) I Robert, Duke De Bourgogne; married (2) II Geoffrey, Count Of Gatinois WFT Est. 1030-1033.

**5243332. II Amauty, Baron De Montford,** born WFT Est. 959-1004 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486664. Guillaume, Baron De Montford**. He married **5243333. Bertrade** WFT Est. 985-1044 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243333. Bertrade,** born WFT Est. 966-1021 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of II Amauty and Bertrade is:

2621666i. Simon I, born WFT Est. 998-1046; died 1087; married Agnes, Princess Of Evreux WFT Est. 1024-1084.

**5243334. Richard, Count D'Evreux,** born WFT Est. 1024-1036 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1067 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486668. Robert, Archbishop D'Evreau** and **10486669. Herleve**. He married **5243335. Adela(toni)** WFT Est. 1044-1065 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243335. Adela(toni),** born WFT Est. 1024-1046 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1044-1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Richard, Count D'Evreux:
Fuente: BROTHER OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Richard and Adela(toni) is:

2621667i. Agnes, Princess Of Evreux, born WFT Est. 1007-1067; died WFT Est. 1042-1150; married Simon I WFT Est. 1024-1084.

**5243336. I Lancelin, S. De Beaugency,** born WFT Est. 954-1014 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1055 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **5243337. Paule Du Maine** WFT Est. 979-1044 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243337. Paule Du Maine,** born WFT Est. 958-1017 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 990-1098 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486674. Herbert, Count Du Maine**.

Child of I Lancelin and Paule Du Maine is:

2621668i. Jean De Beaugency, born WFT Est. 990-1042; died WFT Est. 1028-1121; married WFT Est. 1014-1078.

**5243340. Robert, S. De Chateau Du Loire,** born WFT Est. 958-1017 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 996-1095 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486680. Aimon, S. De Chateau Du Loire** and **10486681. Hildeburge De Belesme**.

Child of Robert, S. De Chateau Du Loire is:

2621670i. Gervace, S. De Chateau Du Loire, born WFT Est. 996-1045; died WFT Est. 1035-1125; married Evenburg WFT Est. 1022-1080.

**5243346. Fulbert De Falaise,** born Abt. 978 in FALAISE, FRANCE. He married **5243347. Doda De Falaise**.

**5243347. Doda De Falaise,** born Abt. 980 in FALAISE, FRANCE.

Child of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda De Falaise is:

2621673i. Harlette De Falaise, born Abt. 1003 in FALAISE, CALVADOS, FRANCE; died WFT Est. 1030-1096; married (1) Herlouin De Conteville; married (2) I Robert, Of Normandy WFT Est. 1002-1032.

**5243348. IV Baldwin, Count Of Flanders,** born 980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 30 Mayo 1035 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486696. II Arnolph, Count Of Flanders** and **10486697. Susanna, Princess Of Italy**. He married **5243349. Ogive(otgive), Of Luxembourg** 1012 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243349. Ogive(otgive), Of Luxembourg,** born WFT Est. 971-995 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 21 Febrero 1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486698. Frederick, C. Of Luxembourg** and **10486699. Ermentrude de Kinziggau**.

Notes for IV Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin IV, byname BALDWIN THE BEARDED, French BAUDOUIN LE BARBU, Dutch BOUDEWIJN DE SCHONE BAARD (b. c. 980--d. May 30, 1035), count of Flanders (988-1035) who greatly expanded the Flemish dominions. He fought successfully both against the Capetian king of France, Robert II, and the Holy Roman emperor Henry II. Henry found himself obliged to grant to Baldwin IV in fief Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, the land of Waes, and Zeeland. The
count of Flanders thus became a feudatory of the empire as well as of the French crown. The French fiefs are known in Flemish history as Crown Flanders (Kroon-Vlaanderen), the German fiefs as Imperial Flanders (Rijks-Vlaanderen). Baldwin's son--afterwards Baldwin V--rebelled in 1028 against his father at the instigation of his wife Adela, daughter of Robert II of France; but two years later peace was sworn at Oudenaarde, and the old count continued to reign until his death.

Child of IV Baldwin and Ogive(otgive) is:

2621674i. V Baldwin, Count Of Flanders, born Abt. 1012; died 1 Septiembre 1067 in LILLE; married Adelaide Of France 1028.

**5243376. Boso I De Chastellerault,** born Abt. 978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1012 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997). He married **5243377. Amelia** WFT Est. 970-1011 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243377. Amelia,** born Abt. 978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 983-1077 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Boso I De Chastellerault and Amelia is:

2621688i. I Hugues, De Chastellerault, born Abt. 1008; died 1075; married Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld 1035.

**5243378. I Foucauld, S. De La Roche,** born Abt. 982 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1037 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486756. Joscelin**. He married **5243379. Gersinde** WFT Est. 978-1026 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243379. Gersinde,** born Abt. 982 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 991-1081 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for I Foucauld, S. De La Roche:
La Rochefoucauld FAMILY, one of France's noblest families, traceable in Angoumois to the year 1019. Ducal titles belonging to it are: duke (duc) de La Rochefoucauld (1622); duke de La Roche-Guyon (1679); duke d'Anville (1732); duke d'Estissac; duke de Liancourt (1747); duke de Doudeauville (1780); duke (duca) di Bisaccia (Neapolitan title; 1851); and duke (duque) de Estrées (Spanish title; 1892). Its two best-known members, Franeois VI, Duke de La Rochefoucauld, and Franeois-Alexandre-Frédéric, Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, are the subjects of separate articles. The family's claim to princely privileges in France was urged without success in the mid-17th century, but the bearers of the Bisaccia title were granted princely rank in Bavaria in 1855.

BRITANICA

Child of I Foucauld and Gersinde is:

2621689i. Gerberge De La Rochfoucauld, born Abt. 1012; died WFT Est. 1040-1108; married I Hugues, De Chastellerault 1035.

**5243380. Geoffroy II, Vicount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1055 in ST. MICHAEL, LLERM (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of

Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486760. Savaric III, Viscount De Thouars**. He married **5243381. Aenor** WFT Est. 1025-1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

**5243381. Aenor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Geoffroy II, Vicount De Thouars:
TITL: (VISCOUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geoffroy II, Vicount De Thouars and Aenor is:

2621690i. Aimery IV, Vicount De Thouars, born Abt. 1024; died 1093; married Auregarde/ Aurenga De Mauleon WFT Est. 1058-1068.

**5245004. Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland,** born 20 Agosto 1085 in POLAND; died 28 Octubre 1138. He was the son of **10490008. Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland** and **10490009. Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland**. He married **5245005. Zbislava Of Kiev** 1103.

**5245005. Zbislava Of Kiev,** born Abt. 1088 in POLAND. She was the daughter of **10490010. Michael Sviatopolk, Grand Prince Of Russia**.

Notes for Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland:
Boleslaw III, byname BOLESLAW THE WRY-MOUTHED, Polish BOLESLAW KRZYWOUSTY (b. Aug. 20, 1085--d. Oct. 28, 1138), prince of Poland who introduced into his country the senioriate system, by which the eldest son received the major part of the royal inheritance. He also converted the Pomeranians to Christianity.

Son of Wladyslaw I Herman, ruler of Poland, and Judith of Bohemia, Boleslaw III and his illegitimate elder half brother, Zbigniew, each ruled a Polish province during their father's lifetime. Boleslaw III succeeded to his father's princely title (no Polish ruler assumed the title of king from 1082 to 1296) in 1102 and spent the next several years fighting Zbigniew for control of the country. After repelling an invasion of Silesia (1109) by the German king Henry V, Boleslaw, who had exiled Zbigniew in 1107, recalled him in 1112; soon, however, he accused Zbigniew of treason and had him blinded. Zbigniew died soon thereafter.

For the next 22 years (1113-35) Boleslaw sought control of Poland's former province of Pomerania; he conquered Eastern Pomerania in 1122 but did not secure Western Pomerania until he had sworn fealty to the Holy Roman emperor Lothair II in 1135. Boleslaw sent missionaries into Pomerania, converted the pagan tribes there to Christianity, and integrated the people into the Polish state. He then enacted legislation to secure Pomerania and Silesia for his eldest son and lesser provinces for his younger sons. The senioriate system, a halfway measure between primogeniture and equal distribution among all male heirs, was devised to satisfy all princely heirs; yet it caused dissension and eventually led to the disintegration of the state.

BRITANICA

Child of Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland and Zbislava Of Kiev is:

2622502i. Uladislaus II, Duke Of Poland, born Abt. 1107 in POLAND; married Agnes Of Babenberg.

**5245006. Leopold III Of Austria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1073 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 15 Noviembre 1136 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **10490012. Leopold "The Fair"** and **10490013. Ida Of Cham**. He married **655761. Agnes Of Suabia**.

**655761. Agnes Of Suabia,** born Abt. 1075; died 1143. She was the daughter of **1311522. Enrique IV (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **1311523. Berta de Turkn (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**.

More About Leopold III Of Austria:
TITL: MARGRAVE, a member of the German nobility corresponding in rank to a British marquess (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Notes for Agnes Of Suabia:
Inés, fallecida en 1143, hija del emperador Enrique IV y casada, primero, con Federico I de Staufen (o Hohenstaufen); segundo, con Leopoldo III de Austria.
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Child of Leopold III Of Austria and Agnes Of Suabia is:

2622503i. Agnes Of Babenberg, born Abt. 1111; died 25 Enero 1156; married Uladislaus II, Duke Of Poland.

**5245020. Almos de Hungrka,** born Abt. 1071. He was the son of **10490040. Géza I (Rey de Hungrka)**.

Notes for Almos de Hungrka:
The legitimately born half brother of Coloman, Ilmos, continued to plot against the usurpation until 1113, when Coloman imprisoned him and his infant son, Béla, and had them blinded.

BRITANICA

Child of Almos de Hungrka is:
2622510i. Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungría), born Abt. 1085; married Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungría).

**5245022. Mieszko III (Prkncipe de Polonia),** born Abt. 1025. He was the son of **10490044. Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia)**. He married **5245023. Riskia de Alemania (Pincesa Germinica)**.

**5245023. Riskia de Alemania (Pincesa Germinica),** born Abt. 1055. She was the daughter of **2623044. Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **2623045. Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger)**.

Child of Mieszko (Prkncipe de Polonia) and Riskia (Pincesa Germinica) is:
2622511i. Riskia de Polonia (Reina de Hungría), born Abt. 1085; married Bela II el Ciego (Rey de Hungría).

**5245028. Harold, Of Kief,** born 1077 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 1132 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10490056. II Vladimir, Of Kief** and **10490057. Gytha, Of England**. He married **5245029. Christina, Of Sweden** WFT Est. 1094-1122 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**5245029. Christina, Of Sweden,** born WFT Est. 1073-1092 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1094-1177 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

Child of Harold and Christina is:
2622514i. Isiaslaus, Grand Duke Of Kief, Russia, born WFT Est. 1092-1117; died 1154; married WFT Est. 1114-1148.

**5245036. Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch,** born Bet. 1050 - 1058 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died 7 Marzo 1111 in Canossa, Apulia [now Canosa di Puglia, Italy] (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar

1998). He was the son of **1310794. RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria** and **10490073. Alberada**. He married **5245037. Constance Of France** WFT Est. 1082-1110 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

**5245037. Constance Of France,** born WFT Est. 1070-1093 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1110-1179 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **2622520. Felipe I (Rey de Francia)** and **2622521. Bertha, Of Holland**.

Notes for Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch:
Bohemond I, byname BOHEMOND OF OTRANTO, French BOHÉMOND DE TARENTE, original name MARC (b. 1050-58--d. March 7, 1111, Canossa, Apulia [now Canosa di Puglia, Italy]), prince of Otranto (1089-1111) and prince of Antioch (1098-1101, 1103-04), one of the leaders of the First Crusade, who conquered Antioch (June 3, 1098).

Son of Robert Guiscard (the Astute) and his first wife, Alberada, Bohemond was christened Marc but nicknamed after a legendary giant named Bohemond. The nickname proved well taken because physically Bohemond was the ideally tall and strong knight--in the words of a contemporary, "a wonderful spectacle." His boyhood home was in southern Italy, where his Norman father, Robert, had gone as a mercenary and had risen to the rank of duke of Apulia and Calabria. Here Bohemond became involved in his father's wars and learned his trade as a fighter and leader. This early training must be inferred, however, as Bohemond's childhood is poorly recorded, and even his date of birth is unknown. In 1079 he was in command of a unit of his father's army. Meanwhile, his stepmother, Sigelgaita, bore his father's heir-to-be, Roger Borsa; thus, Bohemond no doubt felt early in life that he would have no patrimony because of his half brother and so would have to seek lands and fortune in the weakened condition of the
Byzantine Empire.

In 1081 Bohemond, in command of his father's army, captured Avlona, a town south of Durazzo; but in this same year Alexius I Comnenus became ruler of the Byzantine Empire and challenged the Normans. For more than three decades Alexius and Bohemond were rivals. In the opening struggle, 1081-85, Bohemond and his father came close to dismembering the Greek Empire in the West. The Norman army won a few brilliant victories, but Alexius drove Bohemond from Larissa in Thessaly in 1083, and the death of Robert in 1085 left Bohemond
without a patrimony and with little hope of success against Byzantium. In the next four years Roger Borsa allowed Bohemond to gain a foothold in Bari, where he awaited another chance to move against Alexius.

The chance came when Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade in November 1095 by offering rewards in both this world and the next for those who wrested the Holy Sepulchre from the Saracens. When the word reached Bohemond, he set off for the East. He and his small band of Normans crossed the Greek lands in the winter of 1096-97 with few incidents; and on passing

through Constantinople (Istanbul), he made friendly, though cautious, terms with the emperor Alexius. The latter managed to extract oaths from most of the leaders, including Bohemond, and helped them cross the Bosporus, speeding them with promises of aid if they would return to the sovereignty of the emperor the Byzantine lands recaptured from the Muslims. In the ensuing campaigns against the Turks, Bohemond distinguished himself at Nicaea, Dorylaeum, and Antioch, which was besieged from October 1097 until June 3, 1098. The city of Antioch fell to the crusaders through his cunning and his negotiations with a traitor. After a brief, unsuccessful countersiege by the Turks, during which Bohemond more or less assumed command, the crusaders dawdled away the summer and fall.

When the crusading army marched southward to Jerusalem in January 1099, Bohemond was left the de facto possessor of Antioch, although his claim was not openly supported for fear of violating the oath of Alexius. The Norman leader did not participate in the capture of Jerusalem but did, for the sake of appearances, journey later to the Holy Sepulchre. With the departure of many crusaders for their homelands, Bohemond was left with his city. It might seem in 1100 that
Bohemond was destined to found a great principality in Antioch; he had a fine territory, a good strategical position, and a strong army. But he had to face two great forces--the Byzantine Empire, which claimed the whole of its territories, and the strong Muslim principalities in the northeast of Syria. Between these two forces he failed. Following sorties against Aleppo, Bohemond made the mistake of moving against the emir of Sebastea (Sivas), north of Antioch. He fell into an ambush and was captured and held for months.

Released in 1103, he returned to Antioch and its problems. In 1105 Bohemond was in Bari to enlist reinforcements for his struggle with the Byzantines. In September 1105 he went to Rome to interview the pope and then journeyed, early in 1106, through France. There, babies were named for him, crowds heard him denounce the perfidious Alexius, and shrines received sacred relics from his hands. In the spring of 1106 Bohemond married Constance, the daughter of Philip I of France.

Bohemond, who 30 years before had been a landless young man, now stood at the pinnacle of his career. By September 1107 he was ready to launch his crusade against the Byzantines and within a month had landed a large army at Avlona. In the months that followed, Durazzo held firm against the Normans, and Bohemond met with misfortune in Albania. In this impasse Alexius, anxious to
end the war, offered Bohemond Antioch and other Greek cities in return for vassalage. In accepting these terms, Bohemond suffered humiliation even though he retained control of Antioch. He had used the crusade against Alexius to further his ambition for an empire that stretched from Apulia to Antioch and had thereby cheapened the crusading idea.

The years following this peace of discord are poorly recorded. Constance bore Bohemond two sons, one of whom later became prince of Antioch. Bohemond probably sought to raise another army, but these efforts were curtailed by his

death in 1111. His combat with the Byzantines was ended, and his rival Alexius followed him in death in 1118. Nicknamed for a giant, Bohemond had fought against gigantic odds and at death bequeathed to his heirs one of the important crusader states, the principality of Antioch. History records him as a handsome man, a warrior of genius, and a gifted diplomat.

BRITANICA

More About Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch:
Fact 3: one of the leaders of the First Crusade, who conquered Antioch (June 3, 1098).
Hechos: Prince of Otranto (1089-1111) and prince of Antioch (1098-1101, 1103-04),

Child of Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch and Constance Of France is:
2622518i. Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch, born 1107; died 1131; married Alix De Rethel WFT Est. 1120-1130.

**5245038. Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem,** born Abt. 1058 in Ardennes, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died 21 Agosto 1131 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). He was the son of **10490076. Hugh I Of Rethel** and **10490077. Melisande**. He married **5245039. Malfia** WFT Est. 1075-1107 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998).

**5245039. Malfia,** born WFT Est. 1054-1073 in Armenia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 1082-1158 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #6584, Date of Import: 31 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **10490078. Gabriel A. Euphrates**.

Notes for Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem:
Baldwin II, byname BALDWIN OF BOURG, French BAUDOUIN DU BOURG (d. August 1131, Jerusalem), count of Edessa (1100-18), king of Jerusalem (1118-31), and crusade leader whose support of the religious-military orders founded during his reign enabled him to expand his kingdom and to withstand the attacks of Seljuq Turks.

A son of Hugh, count of Réthel, in the Ardennes region of France, he held the castle of Bourg as a feudal domain and was at first referred to as Baldwin du Bourg. He accompanied his cousins Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin (later King Baldwin I of Jerusalem) to Palestine with the First Crusade (1096). In 1100 he was named count of Edessa (now Urfa, Tur.) by Baldwin I when the latter became king of Jerusalem. The Seljuq Turks moved against Edessa in 1104, capturing
Baldwin on May 7. Ransomed in 1108, he fought his way into Edessa to reclaim his principality from the regent, Tancred, and later recovered most of the lost territory.

On April 14, 1118, Baldwin was crowned king of Jerusalem. Though captured by the Turks and held hostage from 1123 until 1124, in subsequent years he succeeded in expanding his territory and directing attacks against Muslim Damascus with the aid of the Hospitalers and the Templars, crusading religious-military orders. Having had only daughters from his Armenian wife, Morfia, Baldwin gave his daughter Melisend in marriage to Fulk V, count of Anjou and Maine, in 1129 and named them as his successors.

BRITANICA

Kingdom of Jerusalem.

A state formed in 1099 from territory in Palestine wrested from the Muslims by European Christians during the First Crusade and lasting until 1291, when the two surviving cities of the kingdom succumbed to attacks by Muslim armies.

The rulers of the neighbouring crusader states of Antioch, Edessa, and Tripoli were the king of Jerusalem's vassals; in return for their loyalty and military service, he provided them with aid and protection. The kingdom proper, which corresponded roughly to present Israel, southern Lebanon, and southwestern Jordan, included four great baronies: the county of Jaffa and Ascalon, the lordship of Krak or Montréal, the principality of Galilee, and the lordship of Sidon. Jerusalem and its surrounding territory plus the cities of Tyre (Sur, Leb.) and Acre ('Akko, Israel) composed the royal domain. Though fiefs tended to become hereditary, kings often had to intervene to settle succession disputes and to enforce the Assizes of Jerusalem, the code of law upon which the government of the kingdom was based.

Economically, the kingdom was not wealthy, depending on trade with the Muslims, banking activities, and taxes on pilgrims to keep the government operating and to provide for defense. Though there were some fertile districts, much was barren, and in bad years grain had to be imported from Syria to feed the Christians.

The early kings of Jerusalem, Baldwin I (reigned 1100-18) and Baldwin II (1118-31), secured the kingdom by capturing the coastal towns and building new fortifications to safeguard the interior of Palestine and the northern territories. Subsequently, the kings tried to expand into the south, abandoning the earlier policy and indirectly contributing to the Muslim conquest of Edessa (1144). When the Second Crusade (1147) failed, the Muslims began to strengthen their position. King Amalric I (reigned 1163-74) directed attacks against Egypt, and his failures contributed to the rise of the Muslim leader Saladin (reigned 1169-93), who succeeded in uniting the previously divided Muslim world in a massive attack on the Holy Land. Saladin's armies overran the city of Jerusalem in 1187, and, despite some territorial recovery made by the Third Crusade (late 12th century), the city remained in Muslim hands. With the fall of Jerusalem, the kings made Acre the capital of their kingdom, and there they watched the slow erosion of their territory throughout the 13th century, despite the efforts of new expeditions from Europe to regain lost ground.

Driven from the Asian mainland in 1291, the ruling house of Lusignan retreated to the island of Cyprus, which its members ruled until the late 15th century, still claiming the title king of Jerusalem.

BRITANICA

More About Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem:
Fact 3: Primo de Godofredo de Buillón.
Hechos: Coronado rey de Jerusalén el 14 de abril de 1118.

Children of Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem and Malfia are:

2622519i. Alix De Rethel, born WFT Est. 1080-1116 in Jeusalén; died 1131; married Bohemond II, Prince Of Antioch WFT Est. 1120-1130.

ii. Melisend, born Abt. 1100 in Jeusalén; married V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou 1129; born 1092 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 13 Noviembre 1144 in ACRE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for V Fulk, 9Th Count Of Anjou:
After the death of Fulk IV in 1109, his son Fulk V the Young endeavoured to make good the losses caused by the various wars. He married his son Geoffrey
Plantagenet to Matilda, the daughter of Henry I of England and widow of the emperor Henry V.

BRITANICA

**5245040. I Henry, King Of France,** born Abt. 1005 in BOURGOGNE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 4 Agosto 1060 in VITRY-EN BRIE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2621580. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031)** and **2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse**. He married **5245041. Ana de Kiev (Reina de Francia)** 29 Enero 1043.

**5245041. Ana de Kiev (Reina de Francia),** born 1036 in KIEV UCRANIA RUSIA; died 1077 in BBAYE VILLIERS FRANCIA. She was the daughter of **10490082. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev)** and **10490083. Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd**.

Notes for I Henry, King Of France:
Henry I (b. c. 1008--d. Aug. 2, 1060, Vitry-aux-Loges, France), king of France from 1026 to 1060 whose reign was marked by struggles against rebellious vassals.

The son of Robert II the Pious and grandson of Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty, Henry was anointed king at Reims (1026) in his father's lifetime, following the death of his elder brother Hugh. His mother, Constance, however, favoured his younger brother Robert for the throne, and civil war

broke out on King Robert II's death (1031). The younger Robert was given Burgundy
in 1032, after Henry had sought refuge with Robert, Duke of Normandy. From 1033 to 1043 Henry struggled with his feudatories, notably Eudes of Blois and his brother Robert. In 1055, as the result of an agreement made by Robert II, the county of Sens came to the crown as the sole territorial gain of Henry's reign.

Child of I Henry and Ana (Reina de Francia) is:

2622520i. Felipe I (Rey de Francia), born 1052; died 29 Julio 1108 in Melun Francia; married Bertha, Of Holland.

**5245042. I Florent, Of Holland,** born Abt. 1023 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Junio 1061 in HANNERT FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10490084. Dietrich III** and **10490085. Othehildis, Of Nordmark**. He married **5245043. Gertrude, Of Saxony** WFT Est. 1043-1059 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5245043. Gertrude, Of Saxony,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 4 Agosto 1113 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10490086. Bernard II Billung, Duke Saxony** and **10490087. Elica, Of Schweinfurt**.

Child of I Florent and Gertrude is:

2622521i. Bertha, Of Holland, born Abt. 1055 in VLAARDINGEN HOLLAND; died 1094 in MONTREUL-SUR-MER FRANCE; married Felipe I (Rey de Francia).

**5245048. Joseline De Courtenay,** born WFT Est. 1011-1051 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1050-1133 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10490096. Athon De Courtenay**. He married **5245049. Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery** WFT Est. 1037-1089 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5245049. Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery,** born WFT Est. 1018-1054 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1050-1139 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10490098. I Guy, S. De Montlhery** and **10490099. Hodierne De Gometz**.

Child of Joseline De Courtenay and Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery is:

2622524i. Milo De Courtenay, born WFT Est. 1050-1076; died 1127; married Ermengarde De Nevers 1096.

**5245050. Renaud II De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1046 in NEVERS NIEVRE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 5 Agosto 1089 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10490100. Guillaume I De Nevers** and **10490101. Ermengarde Of Tonnerre**. He married **5245051. Ida De Forez** WFT Est. 1067-1083 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5245051. Ida De Forez,** born Abt. 1055 in LE FOREZ PRUNC FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1085 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10490102. IV Artaud, Count De Forez** and **10490103. Raymonde**.

More About Renaud II De Nevers:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Renaud II De Nevers and Ida De Forez is:

2622525i. Ermengarde De Nevers, born Abt. 1073 in NEVERS NIEVRE FRANCE; died 1095; married Milo De Courtenay 1096.

**5245052. Everard De Donjon,** born Abt. 1055.

Child of Everard De Donjon is:

2622526i. Frederick De Donjon, born Abt. 1085; died WFT Est. 1106-1175; married WFT Est. 1104-1136.

**5245204. Berenguer II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1021 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. Abril 1080 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10490408. Richard II** and **10490409. Rixinda Of Narbonne**. He married **5245205. Adela Of Carlat** 1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**5245205. Adela Of Carlat** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1021 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10490410. Gilbert** and **10490411. Nobilia Of Lodeve**.

More About Berenguer II:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Berenguer and Adela Of Carlat is:
2622602i. Gilbert, born Abt. 1071; died Abt. 1108; married Gerberga Of Provence.

**5245206. Geoffrey (Count Of Provence 1018-1063),** born WFT Est. 946-1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died WFT Est. 983-1104 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). He was the son of **10490412. William II (Count Of Provence 1008)** and **10490413. Gerberge Of Macon**. He married **5245207. Dulcia Of Marseille** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998).

**5245207. Dulcia Of Marseille,** born Abt. 1038. She was the daughter of **10490414. Betrand**.

Child of Geoffrey (Count Of Provence 1018-1063) and Dulcia Of Marseille is:
2622603i. Gerberga Of Provence, born Abt. 1058; married Gilbert.

**5245208. Ramiro I el Bastardo (Rey de Aragón),** born Abt. 995; died 8 Mayo 1063. He was the son of **2621576. Sancho III el Mayor (Rey de Navarra)**. He married **5245209. Ermesinda Of Carcassonne**.

**5245209. Ermesinda Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 1007. She was the daughter of **2621574. Bernard Rodgar** and **2621575. Gersinde Of Bigorre**.

Notes for Ramiro I el Bastardo (Rey de Aragón):
Nacimiento del reino de Aragón

Ramiro, un hijo bastardo de Sancho III de Pamplona, recibió el condado de Aragón. Se le ha considerado el primer rey de dicho territorio, pues aunque estaba supeditado a su hermano Garcka, rey de Pamplona, luchó lo indecible para consolidar la independencia de Aragón. Es posible, no obstante, que no utilizara expresamente el tktulo regio. Por otra parte la temprana muerte de su

hermano Gonzalo, que habka recibido los senorkos de Sobrarbe y Ribagorza, le permitió asimismo incorporar esos dominios (1044). El reino de Aragón de mediados del siglo XI limitaba al oeste con el reino de Pamplona, al este con el condado de Urgel y al sur con el reino taifa musulmin de Zaragoza. El hijo y sucesor de Ramiro I, Sancho Ramkrez, aprovechó la vacante que se produjo en el trono navarro en el ano 1076 para ser reconocido como rey de aquel territorio. De esa manera Aragón y Navarra volvkan a unirse, aunque en esta ocasión las dos entidades polkticas ostentaban el mismo tktulo, pues ambos eran reinos.
Sancho Ramkrez hizo de la ciudad de Jaca el centro polktico de su reino a la vez que uno de los hitos de la ruta de los peregrinos que se encaminaban desde Francia, a través de los Pirineos, a Santiago de Compostela (el conocido como Camino de Santiago). Sancho Ramkrez, por otra parte, impulsó la Reconquista aragonesa, llevando a cabo una espectacular campana, organizada con aire de cruzada, sobre Barbastro (1064), aunque al poco tiempo se perdió dicha plaza. Anos mis tarde conquistó Graus (1083) y Monzón (1089), aunque murió en el asedio de Huesca (1094). Pero fue su hijo y sucesor Pedro I el que alcanzó los principales éxitos militares, al conquistar Huesca (1096), tras vencer a los musulmanes en la batalla de Alcoraz, y Barbastro (1110), esta vez con caricter definitivo. En apenas unas décadas Aragón habka conseguido duplicar su extensión territorial, al ganar la denominada Tierra Nueva, ubicada en el Prepirineo. Allk permaneció una parte de su antigua población musulmana, pero también llegaron repobladores, bisicamente procedentes de las zonas montanosas del norte.

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Ramiro I (de Aragón) (c.1000-1063), primer rey de Aragón (1035-1063). Hijo natural de Sancho III el Mayor de Pamplona, recibió el condado de Aragón, dependiente de su hermano Garcka IV Sinchez III, rey de Navarra, pero adoptó el tktulo regio. Anos después, aliado con los taifas musulmanes de Zaragoza, Huesca y Tudela, atacó a su hermano y rey navarro Garcka (1043), pero fue derrotado cerca de Tafalla. A la muerte de su hermanastro Gonzalo, incorporó los condados de Sobrarbe y Ribagorza (1044). Procuró fortalecer la frontera meridional de su reino, creando para ello diversas tenencias, en la sierra de Guara y en varios valles fluviales. Posteriormente atacó al taifa de Zaragoza, ocupando la localidad de Benabarre, pero el musulmin, auxiliado por Castilla, derrotó y dio muerte a Ramiro I en la localidad oscense de Graus.

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Primeros reyes de Aragón

| NOMBRE | REINADO |
|---|---|
| Ramiro I | 1035-1063 |
| Sancho I Ramkrez | 1063-1094 |
| Pedro I | 1094-1104 |
| Alfonso I el Batallador | 1104-1134 |

Ramiro II 1134-1137

Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Ramiro (Rey de Aragón) and Ermesinda Of Carcassonne is:

2622604i. Sancho I (Rey de Aragón), born Abt. 1030; died 1094; married Felicia de Roucy (Reina de Aragón) 1076.

**5245400. WoulgrimII, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1089 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 16 Noviembre 1140 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **10490800. Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme** and **10490801. Vitapoint Of Benauges**. He married **5245401. Ponce De Montgomery** WFT Est. 1122-1138 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**5245401. Ponce De Montgomery** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1109 in La March, Poitou, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1127-1203 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **10490802. Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou** and **10490803. Ademode De La Marche**.

More About WoulgrimII, Count Of Angouleme:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Ponce De Montgomery:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Woulgrim and Ponce De Montgomery is:

2622700i. Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 1125 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France; died 7 Agosto 1179 in Messina, Italy; married Marguerite De Turenne 1150.

**5245402. RaymondI, Viscount Of Turenne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1080 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1137 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **10490804. BosoI, Viscount Of Turenne** and **10490805. Gerberge De Terrasson**. He married **5245403. Maude de Perche**.

**5245403. Maude de Perche,** born 1105; died 28 Mayo 1143. She was the daughter of **10490806. Rotrou II, Count de Perche** and **10490807. Matilda Of England**.

More About RaymondI, Viscount Of Turenne:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Raymond and Maude de Perche is:

2622701i. Marguerite De Turenne, born Abt. 1120; died WFT Est. 1162-1215; married Guillaume IV "De Taillefer", Count Of Angouleme 1150.

**5245696. Guillaume II, Count De Toulouse,** born 947 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1037 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486418. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse** and **10486419. Bertha, Of Tuscany**. He married **5245697. Blanche D'Anjou** 975 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5245697. Blanche D'Anjou,** born WFT Est. 937-958 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 980-1047 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486326. II Fulk, Count Of Anjou** and **10486327. Gerberge D'Arles**.

Child of Guillaume II, Count De Toulouse and Blanche D'Anjou is:

2622848i. Guillaume III, Count De Toulouse, born 980; died Octubre 1037; married Emma De Provence WFT Est. 965-1031.

**5245708. Roger I De Montgomery, Vicomte Of Hiemes** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family

Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Bef. 1056 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **5245709. Josceline** WFT Est. 991-1023 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**5245709. Josceline** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1007-1069 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **10491419. Senfrie**.

More About Roger I De Montgomery, Vicomte Of Hiemes:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Josceline:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Roger De Montgomery and Josceline is:

2622854i. Roger II De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou, born WFT Est. 993-1022; died 27 Julio 1094; married Mabel D'Alencon 1042.

**5245710. William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **10491420. Seigneur De Belleme William** and **10491421. Mathilda**. He married **5245711. Hildebourge** WFT Est. 1061-1064 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**5245711. Hildebourge** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 985 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1061-1084 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **10491422. Arnulf**.

More About William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Hildebourge:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon and Hildebourge is:
2622855i. Mabel D'Alencon, born Abt. 1015 in Alencon, Bell, France; died 2 Diciembre 1079 in Bures, ,; married Roger II De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou 1042.

**5245792. Pelayo Peliez,** born Abt. 923 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **10491584. Pelayo Silvio "El Diicono", Conde** and **10491585. Aldonza Ordónez**. He married **5245793. Mayor Gonzilez**.

**5245793. Mayor Gonzilez,** born Abt. 925 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Pelayo Peliez:
APELLIDO PELIEZ

Su origen, historia y hechos.

Este apellido es un patronkmico derivado del nombre propio Pelayo, ya que se cuenta de él, que viene del tiempo de los godos y que algunos caballeros ask llamados, estuvieron con el invicto caudillo don Pelayo, en su refugio de las montanas en Covadonga. Lo que sk parece cierto es que desde un comienzo, los de este linaje tomaron una parte muy activa en la guerra contra los moros invasores de la Penknsula Ibérica.

Basindonos en la "Enciclopedia Herildica y Genealógica" de Garcka Garrafa, obtenemos el dato de que, en el siglo VIII ya eran muchas las familias que utilizaban el apellido Peliez y que continuaron difundiéndolo por Castilla, León, Asturias y Galicia. El citado genealogista, indica, con mucho acierto, que serka pricticamente imposible estudiar las todas.

Dice el genealogista de referencia que, acontece con el apellido Peliez lo mismo que con los restantes patronkmicos, esto es, que lo llevan y lo han llevado familias de muy distinta cuna, sin vknculos de sangre ni de parentesco, y tratar de conocer la ascendencia de cada una de ellas, su solar y su tronco, impondrka investigaciones muy largas y difkciles sin probabilidades de éxito. Por tanto, seguiremos sus informaciones, en lo que podrkamos denominar, una lknea general para todo el linaje. Se tiene por el mis antiguo solar de la familia Peliez, el que radicó en un lugar llamado Villademós, del Concejo de Valdés, partido judicial de Luarca,siendo, por tanto un linaje claramente asturiano. Dice el genealogista que hemos citado antes, que se trataba de una torre alta, fuerte y cuadrada, con troneras y saeteras, puente levadizo y plataforma almenada con foso y contrafoso, que mis tarde fueron cegados.

El padre Carballo, en su libro "Linajes y Casas de Asturias", se refiere a los servicios que prestaron los duenos de dicha Torre, afirmando que el caballero que la poseka en los tiempos de la Reconquista se llamaba PELAYO PELIEZ, y que con cuatrocientos hombres, todos vasallos suyos, acudió valerosamente en ayuda del rey don Pelayo y al llegar a Cornallana vino a dar con tres mil moros que hukan hacia Galicia, y sostuvo con ellos un fuerte combate, que finalizó con la total derrota de los sarracenos. Se sigue contando la historia de este linaje basindose en una antigua tradición que dice que el caballero Peliez, que poseka la Torre en tiempos del intruso rey Mauregato, siguió el partido de los legktimos reyes asturianos. Se llamaba Diego Peliez y se opuso, con sus gentes, a todos los moros que encontraba en su camino, defendiendo a toda costa el paso llamado Ricavo, entre los concejos de Valdés y Pravia.

Luego tuvo que pasar a Galicia y durante su forzada ausencia lo despojó de su Torre, Mauregato, que la entregó a sus leales. A su regreso, el citado Diego Peliez tornó a tomarla por la fuerza e hizo prisioneros a todas las gentes de armas que la defendkan, Pelayo Gutiérrez fue su descendiente y también Armkgero del rey Ramiro I, confirmando el voto de Santiago.

Por aquellos tiempos, y ahora tomamos como fuente de información al obispo Sebastiano, llegaron los normandos a las costas de Espana y en una de sus incursiones danaron gravemente la Torre de Peliez, ask como la iglesia de Santa Eufemia que estaba junto a ella. Anos después, los de la familia Peliez tornaron a reedificarla, morando en ella Munio Peliez. El conde Gonzalo Peliez fue caballero muy poderoso en Asturias y también fue de esta familia Fruela Peliez, que se encuentra sepultado en la iglesia vieja del convento de San Juan de Corias, a unas ocho leguas de la ya citada Torre de Peliez.

Pero hubo otras ramas asturianas de este linaje: Una de ellas radicó en el concejo de Somiedo, del partido judicial de Belmonte. Poseyó el senorko de Piramo de Fonceya, en la misma comarca, y como su progenitor aparece don Pelayo Fuela que casó con dona Aldonza Ordonez, que fue hija del infante don Ordono, "el Ciego", y de la infanta dona Cristina. Martkn Peliez es el famoso campeón "a quien el Cid de cobarde hubo buen caballero y muy esforzado" y que tras haberse mostrado muy tkmido en la guerra, salió después uno de los mis valerosos capitanes que siguieron al invicto Rui Dkaz de Vivar.

Otra casa de Peliez tuvo su principal asentamiento en el concejo de Llanera, del partido judicial de Oviedo, del que era tronco, a principios del siglo XVII, Toribio Peliez. Y otra familia de este mismo apellido, radicada en Asturias, tuvo su morada en la Parroquia de Vilona, del partido judicial de Infiesto. Algunos de sus miembros hicieron probanza de hidalguka y limpieza de sangre ante la Real Chancillerka de Valladolid.

Hubo muchas mis familias de este linaje, radicadas en Asturias. Serka muy largo extenderse detallindolas. Una rama estuvo ubicada en la parroquia de Borines, en el lugar de Valloval, del concejo de Pilona y fue precisamente de esta rama de la que pasó una lkneа a las Antillas, residiendo en Puerto Rico para trasladarse después a La Habana.

Otra familia, estuvo en el lugar de Santiago junto a Tudela de Vegukn, en el partido judicial de Oviedo, con lkneas en Castilia la Vieja, Toledo y Andalucka. Otro moró en la villa de Gozón, del partido judicial de Avilés. Se apellidó Peliez de la Pola.

Las armas de este linaje que figuran esculpidas en una de las veintiséis urnas sepulcrales incrustadas en la capilla de los Reyes, Condes e Ilustres varones del Monasterio de San Pedro de Cardena, sito en la provincia de Burgos, y que guardaba los restos del caballero asturiano Martkn Peliez, deudo de don Rodrigo Dkaz de Vivar, "el Cid", son estas: En campo de gules, un brazo armado de plata, moviente del flanco siniestro y empunando una espada del mismo metal con la punta hacia el jefe.

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Don Pelayo es el décimo abuelo de PELAYO PELAEZ (AVC)

More About Pelayo Peliez:
Fuente: NBC 58
Hechos: Senor de Cisneros.

More About Mayor Gonzilez:
Fuente: Diccionario Herildico y Nobiliario P. 323

Child of Pelayo Peliez and Mayor Gonzilez is:

2622896i. Gutierre Peláez, born Abt. 950 in España; died in España; married María Pérez (¿de Ambia?).

**5246088. Conrado II (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born Abt. 990; died 4 Junio 1039 in Utrecht, Ger., Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of **10492176. Henry, Duke Of Franconia** and **10492177. Adelheid**. He married **5246089. Gisela Of Swabia**.

**5246089. Gisela Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of

Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born 11 Noviembre 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Febrero 1043 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10492178. Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia** and **10492179. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund**.

Notes for Conrado II (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Conrado II el Silico
Conrad II (b. c. 990--d. June 4, 1039, Utrecht, Ger., Holy Roman Empire), German king (1024-39) and Holy Roman emperor (1027-39), founder of the Salian dynasty. During his reign, he proved that the German monarchy had become a viable institution. Since the survival of the monarchy was no longer primarily dependent on a compact between sovereign and territorial nobles, it was henceforth invulnerable to prolonged rebellion on their part.

Conrad was the son of Count Henry of Speyer, who had been passed over in his inheritances in favour of a younger brother. Henry was descended, through the marriage of his great-grandfather Conrad the Red to a daughter of Emperor Otto, from the Saxon house. Left poor, Conrad was brought up by the Bishop of Worms and did not receive much of a formal education; but, conscious of the deprivations suffered by him and his father, he matured early. Prudent and firm, he often displayed great chivalry as well as a strong sense of justice, and he was determined to gain the status that fortune had denied him. In 1016 he married Gisela, the widowed duchess of Swabia and a descendant of Charlemagne. Conrad, however, was distantly related to Gisela. When strict canonists took exception to the marriage, Emperor Henry II, who was jealous of the growth of Conrad's personal influence, used their findings as an excuse for forcing Conrad into temporary exile. The two men later became reconciled, and, by the time Henry II died, in 1024, Conrad presented himself to the electoral assembly of the princes at Kamba on the Rhine as a candidate for the succession. After prolonged debates, the majority voted for him, and he was crowned king in Mainz on Sept. 8, 1024.

Intelligent and genial, Conrad was also fortunate. Soon after his election, even the minority opposition was persuaded to pay their homage. Early in the following year, the sudden death of Boleslaw I the Brave of Poland, a tributary to the German monarchy who had styled himself an independent king, spared Conrad the necessity of military interference. In Germany a rebellion fomented by nobles and relatives of Conrad was joined by many lay princes of Lombardy; and, although the Italian bishops paid homage at a court in Constance in June 1025, the lay princes sought to elect William of Aquitaine as antiking. But, when the King of France refused his support, the rebellion collapsed. Early in 1026, Conrad was able to go to Milan, where Archbishop Ariberto crowned him king of Italy. After brief fighting, Conrad overcame the opposition of some towns and nobles and managed to reach Rome, where he was crowned emperor by Pope

John XIX on Easter 1027. When a renewed rebellion in Germany forced him to return, he subdued the rebels and imposed severe penalties on them, not sparing members of his own family.

Conrad not only showed strength and incorruptible justice in maintaining his power but also displayed enterprise in legislation. He formally confirmed the popular legal traditions of Saxony and issued a new set of feudal constitutions for Lombardy. On Easter Sunday 1028, at an imperial court in Aachen, he had his son Henry elected and anointed king. In 1036 Henry was married to Kunigunde, the daughter of King Canute of England. Eventually, he became inseparable
from his father and acted as his chief counsellor. Thus, the succession was virtually assured, and the future of the new house looked bright.

In the meantime, Conrad had been compelled, after all, to campaign against Poland in 1028. After severe fighting, Mieszko--Boleslaw's son and heir--was forced to make peace and surrender lands that Conrad's predecessor had lost. Even so, Conrad had to continue to campaign in the east, and in 1035 he subdued the heathen Liutitians.

Although occupied intermittently in the east, Conrad was able to gain political triumphs in the west. Earlier, the childless king Rudolf of Burgundy had offered the succession to his crown to Emperor Henry II, who, however, died before Rudolf. Thus, when Rudolf died in 1032, he left his kingdom to Conrad over the opposition of the Burgundian princes, who two years later, on Aug. 1, 1034, paid homage to Conrad at Zürich.

Although Conrad's relations with his son remained close, King Henry at times showed independent initiative. He once concluded a separate peace with King Stephen of Hungary and on another occasion gave his oath to Duke Adalbero of Carinthia never to side against him. Thus, when Conrad fell out with Adalbero in 1035, Henry's oath severely strained relations between father and son. Conrad managed to overcome his son's partisanship only by humbling himself before him. In the end, Conrad's determination prevailed, and Adalbero was duly punished.

In 1036 Conrad appeared for a second time in Italy, where he proceeded with equal vigour against his old ally, Archbishop Aribert of Milan. Italy was rent by dissensions between the great princes, who, together with their vassals--the capitanei--had suppressed both knights and the burghers of the cities, the valvassores. Conrad upheld the rights of the valvassores, and, when Aribert, claiming to be the peer of the emperor, rejected Conrad's legislative interference,
Conrad had him arrested. Aribert managed to escape, however, and succeeded in raising a rebellion in Milan. Through luck and skillful diplomacy, Conrad succeeded in isolating Aribert from his Lombard supporters as well as from his friends in Lorraine. Conrad was thus able to proceed in 1038 to southern Italy, where he installed friendly princes in Salerno and Anversa and appointed the German Richer as abbot of Monte Cassino.

On his return to Germany the same year along the Adriatic coast, his army succumbed to a midsummer epidemic in which both his daughter-in-law and his stepson died. Conrad himself reached Germany safely and held several important courts in Solothurn (where his son Henry was invested with the kingdom of Burgundy), in Strassburg, and in Goslar. He fell ill during the following year (1039) and died.

BRITANICA

Child of Conrado (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Gisela Of Swabia is:

2623044i. Enrique III (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 28 Octubre 1017; died 5 Octubre 1056 in Pfalz Bodfeld, Sajonia; married Inés de Poitou (Emperatriz Rom Ger) 1043.

**5246196. Bela I (Rey de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1000. He was the son of **10492392. Ladislao I Rey de Hungrka** and **10492393. Premislava**. He married **5246197. Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungrka)**.

**5246197. Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1020. She was the daughter of **10490044. Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia)**.

More About Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungrka):
Hechos: Polish princess.

Children of Bela (Rey de Hungrka) and Rycheza (Reina de Hungrka) are:

2623098i. Ladislao I El Santo (Rey de Hungría), born 27 Junio 1040 in Polonia; died 29 Julio 1095 in Nitra, Slovakia; married Adelaide Of Rheimfelden.

ii. Géza I (Rey de Hungría), born Abt. 1041; died 1077; met (1) Greek concubine

Notes for Géza I (Rey de Hungría):
The son of Béla I of Hungary and the Polish princess Rycheza (Ryksa).
Ladislas was born in exile. Returning to Hungary, he and his brother Géza refused to contest the throne against their cousin Salomon; however, they quarreled with him and drove him from the country (1073). Géza took the throne, and, on his death, in 1077, Ladislas succeeded him as king of Hungary.

BRITANICA

More About Géza I (Rey de Hungría):
Hechos: reinó entre 1074 y 1077

**5246198. Rudolf Of Rheimfelden, Duke Of Swabia,** born WFT Est. 1006-1045; died Abt. 15 Octubre 1080. He married **5246199. Adelaide Of Maurienne** 1067.

**5246199. Adelaide Of Maurienne,** born Abt. 1048; died 1079. She was the daughter of **2621616. Odol, Count Of Maurienne** and **2621617. Adelaide Of Turin**.

Child of Rudolf Of Rheimfelden, Duke Of Swabia and Adelaide Of Maurienne is:

2623099i. Adelaide Of Rheimfelden, born Abt. 1068; died WFT Est. 1093-1159; married Ladislao I El Santo (Rey de Hungría).

**5246228. Gui** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1040 in OF TRAVES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1069-1131 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10492456. Stephen**.

Child of Gui is:

2623114i. Renaud, born Abt. 1065 in OF TRAVES; died WFT Est. 1098-1156; married Elizabeth Of Salins WFT Est. 1098-1132.

**5246232. Gauthier III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10492464. Gauthier II** and **10492465. Arembourge**. He married **5246233. Beatrix** WFT Est. 1081-1098 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**5246233. Beatrix** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1)

Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1082-1144 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Gauthier III:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gauthier and Beatrix is:

2623116i. Humbert III, born Abt. 1080; died 1149 in PALESTINE, HOLYLAND; married WFT Est. 1099-1129.

**5246244. Amadeus I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243232. Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata** and **5243233. Ancilia Of Noyen**. He married **5246245. Adelaide Of Albon** Bef. Octubre 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**5246245. Adelaide Of Albon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1036-1107 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2621624. Guigues VI** and **2621625. Adelaide/alix Of Beaujeu**.

More About Amadeus I:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Amadeus and Adelaide Of Albon is:

2623122i. Louis I, born Abt. 1030; died Abt. 1060; married (1) Daughter Of Aimeraud; married (2) Thietburga Of Savoy.

**5246246. Aimeraud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1033-1082 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He married **5246247. Aalgert** WFT Est. 1021-1056 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**5246247. Aalgert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1032-1085 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Aimeraud:
TITL: (LORD) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aimeraud and Aalgert is:

2623123i. Daughter Of Aimeraud, born Abt. 1030; died WFT Est. 1054-1124; married Louis I.

**5246786. Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1093 in of BLOIS, L-CHR, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 8 Enero 1151 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10493572. Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois** and **10493573. Adela, Princess Of England**. He married **5246787. Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim** Abt. 1124 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**5246787. Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1100 in of CARINTHIE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 13 Diciembre 1161 in FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10493574. Engilbert II** and **10493575. Uta Of Passau**.

More About Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois and Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim is:

2623393i. Alix De Champagne, born Abt. 1140; died 24 Junio 1206 in Paris, FRANCE; married Luis VII El Jóven (Rey de Francia) 13 Noviembre 1160.

**5246824. Stephen II Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 1069-1119 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1107-1199 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10493648. Levon I Of Armenia**.

Child of Stephen II Of Armenia is:

2623412i. Rupin II Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 1107-1146; died 1169; married WFT Est. 1130-1167.

*Generation No. 24*

**10485760. Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias),** born 791 in Espana; died 850 in Oviedo, Espana. He was the son of **20971520. Bermudo El Diicono (Rey de Asturias)** and **20971521. Usenda Nunilona (Reina de Navarra)**. He married **10485761. Urraca Paterna de Castilla**.

**10485761. Urraca Paterna de Castilla,** born Abt. 800 in Espana. She was the daughter of **20971522. Diego Rodrkguez conde de Castilla** and **20971523. Paterna**.

Notes for Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias):
RAMIRO I (791 - 850) Reinó de 842 a 850 oponiéndose a la nobleza y rechazando las invasiones normandas. Una antiquksima tradición lo sitsa derrotando a los musulmanes, bajo la dirección del apóstol Santiago, patrono de Espana.
(n. h. 791-Oviedo, 850). Ocupó el trono de Asturias desde 842 a 850. Aplastó duramente las revueltas de los nobles y rechazó algunas incursiones que en sus dominios hicieron los normandos.

Ramiro I (842-850)
Hijo de Vermudo I y marido de Paterna. Aplastó las revueltas que se alzaron contra él. Se le conoció como vara de la justicia por el trato riguroso, incluso cruel que dispensó a sus opositores.

Children of Ramiro (Rey de Asturias) and Urraca Paterna de Castilla are:
5242880i. Ordoño I (Rey de Asturias), born Abt. 820 in España; died 866 in España; married Mummadonna ¿de Bigorra? Reina de Asturias.
ii. Rodrigo, I conde de Castilla, born Abt. 815 in España.

**10485776. Ordono II (Rey de León y Asturias),** born Abt. 860; died Enero 924 in Zamora. He was the son of **20971552. Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias)** and **20971553. Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias**. He married **10485777. Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León**.

**10485777. Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León,** born Abt. 870. She was the daughter of **20971554. Mendo Gutiérrez**.

Notes for Ordono II (Rey de León y Asturias):
ORDONO II. Rey de Asturias y de León hijo segundo de Alfonso lll y nieto, por lo tanto, de Otdono I. m. en Zamota en Enero de 924. Tomó parte en la conspiración de sus hermanos y de su madre contra su padre, y cuando Alfonso III abdicó en favor de sus tres hijos (909), correspondieron i ORDONO los territorios de Galicia y Lusitania en que no dominsban los moros, contra los que peleó continuamente. A la muerte de su hermano mayor Garcka, rey de Asturias, los nobles y obispos eligieron i ORDONO II como sucesor suyo (Enero de 914), en perjuicio de los hijos que habka dejado Garcka, siendo muy

bien recibida la designación por el pueblo. ORDONO Il trasladó la corte de Oviedo a León que, ademis de estar mis en el centro te sus dominios, se hallaba ya defendida por la lknea de fortalezas del Duero, por lo que fue el primero de los reyes de León, tktulo que llevaron sus sucesores. Al igual que sus antecesores, su vida estuvo empleada por completo en luchas contra los musulmanes, sobre los que alcanzo la primera victoria importante hacia el ano 918 en los alrededores de San Esteban de Gormaz (Soria), siendo tantos, segsn el monje Silense, los cadiveres que allk dejó el enemigo, que quedaron cubiertos de ellos montes, bosques y collados. Posteriormente, en lugar y fecha que se ignoran, tuvo lugar otro encuentro entre los ejércitos cristianos y los musulmanes, pero esta vez los sltimos triunfaron en toda la lknea, aunque no pudieron sacar partido de la victoria, sin duda porque el califa de Córdoba estaba ocupado en otras guerras mis importantes para él, circunstancia que aprovechó ORDONO II para reaccionar vigorosamente y extenderse hasta las mirgenes del Guadiana, donde conquistó muchas poblaciones, un botin abundante y un nsmero incalculable de prisioneros, llegando hasta Lérida, formidablemente fortificada, cuyos habitantes le enviaron riquksimos presentes solicitando la paz. que ORDONO II aceptó, pues comprendia que no era ficil empresa la de apoderarse de la población. Hacia el ano 921 Abderrahmin III, libre ya de otros cuidados, invadió Galicia con un poderoso ejercito, y aunque ORDONO II pidió y obtuvo el auxilio de los reyes de Navarra, fué completamente derrotado. El musulmin entonces volvió las armas contra el de Navarra para castigarlo por la ayuda prestada i ORDONO II, y éste, agradecido y fiel i la palabra empenada, marchó al lado de su aliado invitando ademis, i algunos condes castellanos i que le siguiesen, pero sin resultado. Acudió, pues, ORDONO II con los suyos y en Navarra corrieron los cristianos la misrna suerte que antes en Galicia, siendo destrozados por las huestes musulmanas (batalla de Valdejunquera). Estas sin embargo, no persiguieron i los vencidos, sino que tomaron el camino de Francia, y ORDONO II, reuniendo los restos dispersos de su ejército, entró por la Mancha y devastó todas las poblaciones musulmanas que encontró a su paso, cogiendo abundante botkn y buen nsmero de prisioneros. De regreso en León, pidió explieaciones i los condes castellanos y les invitó i celebrar una entrevista en Tejares, a orillas del Carrión para sincerarse de su conducta. Acudieron cuatro de los citados, que eran Almondar, llamado el "Blanco" su hijo Diego, Fernin Anssrez y Nuno Fernindez, y acto continuo fueron cargados de cadenas y llevados a León, donde poco después recibieron la muerte. En 923 pasó de nuevo con sus huestes i Navarra llamado por el rey, siendo este el sltimo hecho de armas que de él se conoce. ORDONO II embelleció i León, capital con suntuosos edificios, construyendo entre otros, una catedral (916), en la que fué enterrado. Habka casado en primeras nupcias con Elvira, en segundas con Aragonta, y en terceras con Sancha, hermana de Garcka, rey de Navarra. No tuvo sucesión mis que de la primera, que le dió cuatro hijos, Ordono, Sancho, Alfonso, Ramiro y Garcla, y una hija, Jimena. Le sucedió, por elección, su hermano Fruela II.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

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Ordono II (c.871-924), rey de León (914-924). Hijo del rey de Asturias Alfonso III (866-910) y de Jimena, accedió al trono leonés tras la muerte de su hermano Garcka I (910-914), uniendo a los territorios leoneses los de Galicia. Durante su reinado, el califa Abd al-Rahman III (912-961) envió sucesivas expediciones contra los cristianos, que devastaron varias comarcas leonesas y lograron la ocupación de Osma, Gormaz y Calahorra. Una de las batallas mis significativas fue la de Valdejunquera (920), donde el rey leonés, aliado con el monarca navarro Sancho Garcés I (905-925), fue derrotado. A pesar de estos fracasos consiguió ocupar La Rioja y llegar hasta Atienza. Bajo su reinado ya se evidenciaron algunos skntomas del particularismo de los castellanos, lo que provocó la decisión del rey leonés de encarcelar a algunos condes de Castilla.

"Ordono II", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Ordono II (914-924)
Hijo de Alfonso Ill y hermano de Garcka. Tras heredar el trono de Galicia en 910, fue reconocido por los nobles como soberano de León. Contrajo tres matrimonies: primero con Elvira y después con Aragunta, a la que repudió para casarse finalmente con Sancha de Navarra.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1010

Children of Ordono (Rey de León y Asturias) and Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León are:

i. Alfonso IV (Rey de León y Asturias), born Abt. 898; died 933.

Notes for Alfonso IV (Rey de León y Asturias):
Alfonso IV,

byname ALFONSO THE MONK, Spanish ALFONSO EL MONJE (d. 933), king of Leon and Asturias from c. 926 to c. 931, the son of Ordoño II and the successor of his uncle Fruela II. He became a monk, abdicated, and then thought better of it and tried to recover his throne. His short reign was, in consequence, one of political chaos, ending in about 931.

5242888ii. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias), born Abt. 890; died 950; married (1) Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias; married (2) Urraca de Navarra; married (3) Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga).

iii. Cristina Jimena, Infanta, born Abt. 893 in España; married Ordoño el Ciego, Infante de León; born Abt. 890 in España.

**10485888. Gonzalo Fernindez conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 880 in Espana. He was the son of **20971776. Fernando Dkaz conde de Castilla** and **20971777. Nuna Nsnez**. He married **10485889. Mummia Domna**.

**10485889. Mummia Domna,** born Abt. 880 in Espana.

Child of Gonzalo Fernindez conde de Castilla and Mummia Domna is:

5242944i. Fernán González (Rey de Castilla), born 910 in España; died 970; married Sancha de Navarra.

**10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 870; died 11 Diciembre 925. He was the son of **20971780. Garcka Jiménez** and **20971781. Dadildis**. He married **10485891. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra)**.

**10485891. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra),** born Abt. 870. She was the daughter of **20971782. Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón** and **20971783. Oneca de Pamplona**.

Notes for Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra):
Fundador de la Dinastka Jimeno de Navarra, impuesta por la ausencia de Fortsn Garcés.

Navarre,

The old kingdom of Navarre encompassed the modern autonomous community and extended north into the modern French département of Basses-Pyrénées. It was known as the kingdom of Pamplona until the last half of the 12th century. The city of Pamplona, the capital of present-day Navarre, was occupied by the Muslims after 711, but the Basque magnates of the region early achieved some autonomy, and about the year 798 one of them, Inigo Arista, established himself as an independent ruler there and for a time accepted Frankish suzerainty.

By the time of GARCIA INIGUEZ (c. 860-880), this dynasty was strong enough to assume regal titles and to establish diplomatic and dynastic ties with the neighbouring Christian kingdom of Asturias.

Under Sancho I Garcés (905-925), the rulers of Pamplona expanded their dominions south of the Ebro River, capturing Najera and much of La Rioja.

Under Sancho III Garcés (1000-35), the Navarrese established a brief hegemony over all of Christian Spain. Sancho's empire proved short-lived, however, for at his death the kingdom was divided up into Navarre, Aragon, and Castile. In 1076 Sancho Ramkrez of Aragon occupied Pamplona. Navarre was then ruled by the Aragonese crown until 1134, when it recovered its independence under Garcia IV, who reigned until 1150. A succession of French dynasties ruled Navarre after 1234.

Though Navarre at an early date ceased to have a frontier with the Muslims, many Muslims continued to live there. They were allowed to serve in the army and also provided an important source of skilled artisans. Large Jewish

congregations (aljamas) existed in the chief towns and were protected by the Navarrese kings when persecution became serious elsewhere. Despite its small size in the later Middle Ages, Navarre played an important part in international politics, partly because it controlled the main pass into Spain in the western Pyrenees and was a buffer state between Gascony, Castile, and Aragon. The chief pilgrim roads from the north to Santiago de Compostela also traversed the kingdom.

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Children of Sancho (Rey de Navarra) and Toda (Reina de Navarra) are:

5242945i. Sancha de Navarra, born Abt. 910 in España; married Fernán González (Rey de Castilla).

ii. Oneca de Navarra, born Abt. 915; married Aznar Galindo de Aragón; born Abt. 910.

Notes for Oneca de Navarra:
El acercamiento a los príncipes cristianos se tradujo en el matrimonio de la navarra Jimena con Alfonso III de Asturias (869?) y de Oneca, una hija del monarca pamplonés, con el conde de Aragón Aznar Galíndez (Aznar Galindo)

"García I Íñiguez", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

iii. García Sánchez I (Rey de Navarra), born 918; died 970; married Adregoto (Reina de Navarra) 920; born Abt. 900; died 972.

Notes for García Sánchez I (Rey de Navarra):
García II Sanchez (926-970) Hijo de Sancho Garcés y Toda, quien ejerció la regencia durante su minoría. Casó con Adregoto. madre de Sancho Garcés y a la que repudió más tarde. Volvió a casarse con Teresa de León, de quien nació Ramiro Garcés.

García I (or II) Sanchez (b. 919/921--d. 970), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 925 to 970, son of Sancho I Garcés and Queen Toda Aznar. He owed his throne to the support of his cousin 'Abd ar-Rahman III, the Umayyad caliph of Cordoba.(1) The end of his reign was taken up with wars against the count of Castile, Fernán González. Sancho I of Leon, deposed by the Castilian, took refuge in Navarre;
García took to the field and in 960 managed to capture the famous Castilian, holding him prisoner for many years. García was succeeded by his son, Sancho II Garcés.

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(1) 'Abd ar-Rahman III, era hijo de una cristiana cautiva emparentada con García I Sánchez

More About Adregoto (Reina de Navarra):
Fuente: CRONICA DE ESPAÑA 1012

**5242888. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias),** born Abt. 890; died 950. He was the son of **10485776. Ordono II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **10485777. Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León**. He married **10485905. Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga)**.

**10485905. Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga),** born Abt. 905 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998). She was the daughter of **20971810. Zadam Zada senor de Gaya**.

Notes for Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias):
Ramiro II Rey de León y Asturias (? - 950). Subió al trono en 930 al abdicar Alfonso IV. Derrotó a Abderramin III en 933 y en 939. Logró tomar Tormes. Controló a los castellanos. Su muerte implicó el inicio de una época de desórdenes y de guerras civiles.

Ramiro II

(d. 951, León, Leon), king of Leon and Asturias in Christian Spain from 931 to 951, an exceptional general who scored several major victories (e.g., the Battle of Simancas, 939) over the caliphate of Córdoba in Muslim Spain. The second son of King Ordono II, he became king on the abdication of his elder brother, Alfonso IV. In 944 he negotiated a five-year truce with the caliph 'Abd ar-Rahman III. He failed, however, to suppress the Castilian separatist movement led by
Fernin Gonzilez, the first count of unified Castile, a region that came to ominate Spain militarily, politically, and linguistically.

BRITANICA

El solar de los Mosqueras es en Orense. Derkvase el apellido de Moscoso, solar de los mis antiguos de Galicia, que proceden de Dorico, prkncipe de Moscovia que fue en auxilio de Ramiro II de León, con una de cuyas hijas, Ingaluisa, casó y después de una batalla volvió ensangrentado. "Mosquera trae mi yerno", dkjoles el rey a quienes lo acompanaban, cuando se le presentó Dorico, a quien rodeaban las moscas a causa de la sangre vertida; y el mismo Ramiro, al propio yerno, "Qué moscoso venks", le expuso, de donde surgieron los dos apellidos. De la casa de los Moscosos fueron cabeza los condes de Altamira, después marqueses de Astorga. La valentka de los de acendientes de Dorico llegó a ser tradicional, a tal punto que se convirtió en refrin de los

gallegos: Seixa Mosquera y seixa quien quiera. De este solar salió Vasco Mosquera, casado con Marka Bazin, padres de Juan que casó en Milaga con Sebastiana López de Toledo Martkn y Pedrosa, hija de Antonio López de Toledo y Marka Martkn de la Plata. De Juan y Sebastiana fueron hijos Juan, casado con Iseo de Esquivel, y Galaor, casado con Isabel de Paramonte, muerto en la isla de Santo Domingo y padre de Marka Mosquera, mujer de Luis Colón, duque de Veraguas y la Vega, marqués de Jamaica y adelantado de las Indias, en quien acabó la sucesión de Colon.

ARB 281

Notes for Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga):

ASCENDENCIA ARABE

La genealogka espanola menciona entronques irabes en muy contados casos. Asn ask, el caso mas conocido, el de Mudarra Gonzilez de Lara, es una falsificación. La princesa Zaida de Sevilla (bautizada Isabel), una de las mujeres de Alfonso VI era de noble y auténtico origen irabe, pero no parece que haya quedado descendencia suya (Fernindez de Bethéncourt, I, 518-519).

Muy otro es el caso de Ortega de Gaya, mujer o amante de Ramiro II de León, ya que tiene el aval, nada menos que de Salazar y Castro. Habla éste, en efecto, del monarca y senala: "También se lee en el Nobiliario del Conde Don Pedro de Portugal, que este Prkncipe casó legitimamente con Dona Ortiga, senora de gran calidad, entre los moros y que fueron sus hijos el Infante D. Alboacar Ramkrez y Dona Ortiga Ramkrez". Y anade: "Tenemos por cierto, que él no se llamó Alboazar, y que es aquel Audonio, que en el Privilegio, concedido por el Rey Don Ramiro al Monasterio de Lorban de las dos partes de la Villa de Albalat. Era novecientos y ochenta y uno. subscribe: Audonio, Serenksimo Prkncipe, confirmo este voto de nuestro piadoso padre" (La Casa de Silva I 52, 53)

El conde don Pedro narra que "Oyó hablar al rey Ramiro II de la hermosura y bondades una mora de alta sangre, hermana de Alboazar Abocadem, é hija de don Eadam Eada, bisnieto del rey Alboali. el que conquistó la tierra en tiempo del rey Rodrigo. Este Alboazar era senor de toda la tierra desde (Saya hasta Santarem" (181)- La historia de las relaciones entre el rey, su esposa, Alboazar y Ortega es extremadamente colorida y romancesca. Menéndez y Pelayo la trata de "pintoresca leyenda" (II, 63) aunque es de presumir que se refiere a las alternativas y no al entronque en sk, ajeno a sus inquietudes. Por su parte, Fernindez de Bethencourt coincide en que "toda la narración de los amores del monarca con esta Princesa mora es pura ficción y novela"- Por el contrario, aunque de mala gana, reconoce el entronque ya que "La singular autoridad de don Luis Salazar y Castro, en alguna de sus obras sltimas, prescindiendo como se debe, de las circunstancias extranas y nada admisibles con que cuenta su matrimonio el Nobiliario del Conde don Pedro, acepta la existencia de la Princesa dona Ortiga, de grandksima calidad entre los moros y la hace hija de Zadam Zada, senor de Gaya y nieta del rey Abohalk" (I, 265).

La descendencia de dona Ortiga puede seguirse por la lknea de su hijo Audonio, en la Casa de Aturias-León, rama de Maya VIIIb. En cuanto a su ascendencia parece claramente establecida a través de los datos del conde don Pedro. Sobre esta base, Turton identifica a Aboali con Abdalaziz, segundo virrey de Espana (714-716), esposo de dona Egilona, viuda del Rey Rodrigo, asesinado en un motkn (p. 44), siguiendo, al parecer, la opinión de A Pereyra de Vera en su edición del Nobiliario de 1640.

Abd al-aziz (o Abohalk) era hijo de Musa, el conquistador del norte de Africa y primer Virrey de Espana, tras la conquista de Tirik (713-714). Era hijo de Nosair, hijo de Abd al Rahman, hijo de Zaid y esto es cuanto se sabe de concreto. Su origen tribal dentro del esquema genealógico de los grupos irabes no esti claro. En general se lo considera como yemenita, de la tribu de Lakhm del grupo sureno de la penknsula, no descendiente de Ismael. La tribu de Lakhm fue muy ilustre en la historia preislimica, como tronco de los reyes de Hira y luego, de ella salieron los reyes de Sevilla, (inclukda la citada Zaida). En el campo de la leyenda se dice que fue un Lakhmida quién sacó a José del pozo en que lo habkan encerrado sus hermanos (Levi-Proveneal, III, 739)

Con menos probabilidad se ha dicho también que Muza serka de la tribu de Bekr (Levi-Proveneal, id.) o de la tribu de Kureisch, la misma de Mahoma (Salmon, III, 161-162)

NBC 69

More About Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga):
Fuente: NBC 68

Child of Ramiro (Rey de León y Asturias) and Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga) is:

5242952i. Alboazar Ramires, born Abt. 920; married Helena Godins.

**10485906. Godinho Das Astsrias,** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998); died WFT Est. 1157-1317 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0913, Date of Import: Abr 24, 1998).

Child of Godinho Das Astsrias is:

5242953i. Helena Godins, born Abt. 920 in Barcellos; married Alboazar Ramires.

**10486272. Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou,** born 925 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 963 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972544. Ebles Mancer, Count Of Poitou** and **20972545. Emiliane**. He married **10486273. Gerloc(adela)** 935 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486273. Gerloc(adela),** born WFT Est. 869-924 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 14 Octubre 962 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972546. Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy** and **20972547. Guisela, princesa de Francia**.

Children of Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou and Gerloc(adela) are:

5243161i. Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine, born 945; died 1004; married Hugh Capet, King Of France 969.

5243136ii. Guillaume IV Of Aquitaine, born Abt. 939; died 3 Abril 995; married Emma de Blois.

**10486274. Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 16 Enero 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972548. Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois** and **20972549. Richilde Of Bourges**. He married **10486275. Leutgarde De Vermandois**.

**10486275. Leutgarde De Vermandois,** born Abt. 930. She was the daughter of **20972550. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois** and **20972551. Hildebrand**.

More About Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Children of Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois and Leutgarde De Vermandois are:

5243137i. Emma de Blois, born Abt. 960; died 27 Diciembre 1003; married Guillaume IV Of Aquitaine.

**10486276. Adalbert, King Of Italy,** born Abt. 930; died 968 in AUTUN. He was the son of **20972552. II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952)** and **20972553. Willa, Of Tuscany**. He married **10486277. Gerberga, Of Macon**.

**10486277. Gerberga, Of Macon,** born WFT Est. 921-957 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 984 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972554. I Letalde, Count De Macon** and **20972555. Richilde**.

More About Adalbert, King Of Italy:
Hechos: Reinó de 952 a 961

Child of Adalbert, King Of Italy and Gerberga is:

5243138i. Otto Guillaume, born Abt. 960; died 23 Octubre 1026; married Ermentrude de Roucy.

**10486278. Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy,** born Abt. 926; died 10 Mayo 967. He was the son of **20972556. Rognvald**. He married **10486279. Alberada de Hainault**.

**10486279. Alberada de Hainault,** born Abt. 930 in Hainault, Holanda; died 15 Marzo 973. She was the daughter of **20972558. Giselberto, conde de Hennegau** and **20972559. Gerberga de Alemania**.

Children of Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy and Alberada de Hainault are:

i. Giselberto conde de Roucy, born Abt. 956; died Bet. 991 - 1000.

More About Giselberto conde de Roucy:
Fuente: NBC 41

5243139ii. Ermentrude de Roucy, born 958 in REIMS; died WFT Est. 953-1047; married (1) Otto Guillaume; married (2) II Alberic, Count De Macon WFT Est. 941-974.

**10486280. William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy,** born Abt. 876 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 17 Diciembre 942 in Picardi, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972546. Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy** and **20972547. Guisela, princesa de Francia**. He married **10486281. Sprota De Senlis** WFT Est. 894-922 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486281. Sprota De Senlis,** born Abt. 878 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 934-973 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972562. Hubert, Count De Senlis**.

Notes for William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy:
William I, also called WILLIAM LONGSWORD, French GUILLAUME LONGUE-ÉPÉE (d. Dec. 17, 942, Picardy [France]), son of Rollo and second duke of Normandy (927-942). He sought continually to expand his territories either by conquest or by exacting new lands from the French king for the price of homage. In 939 he allied himself with Hugh the Great in the revolt against King Louis IV; through the mediation of the pope, the war ended, and Louis renewed William's
investiture of Normandy (940). William, however, continued his territorial ambitions, especially northward. Drawn to a conference on an island in the Somme River, he was assassinated on the orders of the count of Flanders, Arnulf I.

BRITANICA

Child of William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy and Sprota De Senlis is:

5243140i. I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy, born 28 Agosto 933 in FECAMP FRANCE; died 20 Noviembre 996 in FECAMP FRANCE; married Gonnor De Crepon Aft. 962.

**10486282. Herbastus De Crepon,** born WFT Est. 885-914 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 939-999 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Herbastus De Crepon is:

5243141i. Gonnor De Crepon, born Abt. 936 in NORMANDY FRANCE; died 1031 in FRANCE; married I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy Aft. 962.

**10486284. Juhel(berenger), C. De Rennes,** born WFT Est. 861-889 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 952 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972568. Judic Ael, Count De Rennes**. He married **10486285. Gerberge** WFT Est. 888-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486285. Gerberge,** born WFT Est. 882-931 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 914-1014 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Juhel(berenger) and Gerberge is:

5243142i. I Conan, Count Of Brittany, born WFT Est. 914-953; died WFT Est. 958-1037; married Ermengarde, Princess Of Anjou WFT Est. 943-1009.

**10486286. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou,** born WFT Est. 933-952 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 987 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10486326. II Fulk, Count Of Anjou** and **10486327. Gerberge D'Arles**. He married **10486287. Adelaide De Chalons** WFT Est. 964-973 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486287. Adelaide De Chalons,** born 950 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 974 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972574. Robert, C. De Vermandois** and **20972575. Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons**.

Children of I Geoffrey and Adelaide De Chalons are:

5243143i. Ermengarde, Princess Of Anjou, born WFT Est. 967-974; died WFT Est. 971-1066; married I Conan, Count Of Brittany WFT Est. 943-1009.

5243330ii. III Fulk, 5Th Count Of Anjou, born WFT Est. 964-974; died 21 Junio 1040 in METZ FRANCIA; married Hildegarde WFT Est. 988-1027.

iii. Gerberge Of Anjou (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.), born Abt. 979 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1017-1074 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); married Guillaume II, Count Of Anguleme WFT Est. 994-1028 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); born 978 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 1028 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

More About Gerberge Of Anjou:
Fact 12: F (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

iv. Adele D'Anjou, born Abt. 970 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 985-1067 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Etienne De Gevaudan WFT Est. 968-1017 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 943-980 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 985-1061 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486288. Gottfried,** born Abt. 900 in LOTHRINGEN. He was the son of **20972576. Gerhard** and **20972577. Uda Of Saxony**. He married **10486289. Ermentrude**.

**10486289. Ermentrude,** born Abt. 908. She was the daughter of **20972578. Charles III "The Simple" King Of France** and **20972579. Frederuna Of Hamaland**.

Child of Gottfried and Ermentrude is:

5243144i. Gerhard IV, Count Of Metz, born Abt. 925.

**10486294. Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 23 Noviembre 912; died 7 Mayo 973 in Memleben, Turingia. He was the son of **20972588. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany** and **20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim**. He married **10486295. Edith Of The Francs**.

**10486295. Edith Of The Francs,** born Abt. 919; died 25 Enero 955. She was the daughter of **20972590. Edward The Elder, King Of England** and **20972591. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts**.

Notes for Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Otto I, byname OTTO THE GREAT, German OTTO DER GROSSE (b. Nov. 23, 912--d. May 7, 973, Memleben, Thuringia), duke of Saxony (as Otto II, 936-961), German king (from 936), and Holy Roman emperor (962-973), who consolidated the German Reich by his suppression of rebellious vassals and his decisive victory over the Hungarians. His use of the church as a stabilizing influence created a secure empire and stimulated a cultural renaissance.

EARLY YEARS

Otto was the son of the future king Henry I, of the Liudolfing, or Saxon, dynasty, and his second wife, Matilda. Little is known of his early years, but he probably shared in some of his father's campaigns. He married Edith, daughter of the English king Edward the Elder, in 930; she obtained as her dowry the flourishing town of Magdeburg. Nominated by Henry as his successor, Otto was elected king by the German dukes at Aachen on Aug. 7, 936, a month after Henry's death, and crowned by the archbishops of Mainz and Cologne.

While Henry I had controlled his vassal dukes only with difficulty, the new king firmly asserted his suzerainty over them. This led immediately to war, especially with Eberhard of Franconia and his namesake, Eberhard of Bavaria, who were joined by discontented Saxon nobles under the leadership of Otto's half-brother Thankmar. Thankmar was defeated and killed, the Franconian Eberhard submitted to the King, and Eberhard of Bavaria was deposed and outlawed. In 939, however, Otto's younger brother Henry revolted; he was joined by Eberhard of Franconia and by Giselbert of Lotharingia and supported by the French king Louis IV. Otto was again victorious: Eberhard fell in battle, Giselbert was drowned in flight, and Henry submitted to his brother. Nevertheless, in 941 Henry joined a conspiracy to murder the King. This was discovered in time, and, whereas the other conspirators were punished, Henry was again forgiven.
Thenceforward he remained faithful to his brother and, in 947, was given the dukedom of Bavaria. The other German dukedoms were likewise bestowed on relatives of Otto.

FOREIGN CONQUESTS

Despite these internal difficulties, Otto found time to strengthen and to extend the frontiers of the kingdom. In the east the margraves Gero and Hermann Billung were successful against the Slavs, and their gains were consolidated by

the founding of the Monastery of St. Maurice in Magdeburg, in 937, and of two bishoprics, in 948. In the north, three bishoprics (followed in 968 by a fourth) were founded to extend the Christian mission in Denmark. Otto's first campaign in Bohemia was, however, a failure, and it was not until 950 that the Bohemian prince Boleslav I was forced to submit and to pay tribute.

Having thus strengthened his own position, Otto could not only resist France's claims to Lorraine (Lotharingia) but also act as mediator in France's internal troubles. Similarly, he extended his influence into Burgundy. Moreover, when the Burgundian princess Adelaide, the widowed queen of Italy whom the margrave Berengar of Ivrea had taken prisoner, appealed to him for help, Otto marched into Italy in 951, assumed the title of king of the Lombards, and married Adelaide himself, his first wife having died in 946. In 952 Berengar did homage to him as
his vassal for the kingdom of Italy.

Otto had to break off his first Italian campaign because of a revolt in Germany, where Liudolf, his son by Edith, had risen against him with the aid of several magnates. Otto found himself compelled to withdraw to Saxony; but the position of the rebels began to deteriorate when the Magyars invaded Germany in 954, for the rebels could now be accused of complicity with the enemies of the Reich. After prolonged fighting, Liudolf had to submit in 955. This made it possible for Otto to defeat the Magyars decisively in the Battle of the Lechfeld, near Augsburg, in August 955; they never invaded Germany again. In the same year Otto and the margrave Gero also won a victory over the Slavs. A further series of campaigns led, by 960, to the subjection of the Slavs between the middle Elbe and the middle Oder. The archbishopric of Magdeburg was founded in 968 with three suffragan bishoprics. Even Mieszko of Poland paid tribute to the German king.

## CORONATION AS EMPEROR

In May 961 Otto procured the election and coronation of the six-year-old Otto II, his elder son by Adelaide, as German king. Then he went for a second time to Italy on the appeal of Pope John XII, who was hard pressed by Berengar of Ivrea. Arriving in Rome on Feb. 2, 962, Otto was crowned emperor, and 11 days later a treaty, known as the Privilegium Ottonianum, was concluded, to regulate relations between emperor and pope. This confirmed and extended the temporal power of the papacy, but it is a matter of controversy whether the proviso enabling the emperor to ratify papal elections was included in the original version of the treaty or added in December 963, when Otto deposed John XII for treating with Berengar and set up Leo VIII as pope. Berengar was captured and taken to Germany, and in 964 a revolt of the Romans against Leo VIII was suppressed.

When Leo VIII died in 965, the Emperor chose John XIII for pope, but John was expelled by the Romans. Otto, therefore, marched for a third time to Italy, where he stayed from 966 to 972. He subdued Rome and even advanced into the Byzantine south of Italy. Prolonged negotiations with Byzantium resulted in the marriage of Otto II to the Byzantine princess Theophano, in 972. Having

returned to Germany, the Emperor held a great assembly of his court at Quedlinburg on March 23, 973. He died in Memleben several weeks later and was buried in
Magdeburg at the side of his first wife.

Assessment.

Otto I's achievement rests mainly on his consolidation of the Reich. He deliberately made use of the bishops to strengthen his rule and thus created that "Ottonian church system of the Reich" that was to provide a stable and long-lasting framework for Germany. By his victorious campaigns, he gave Germany peace and security from foreign attack, and the preeminent position that he won as ruler gave him a sort of hegemony in Europe. His Italian policy and the acquisition of the imperial crown constituted a link with the old Carolingian tradition and was to prove a great responsibility for the German people in the future. All areas under Otto's rule prospered, and the resultant flowering of culture has been called the Ottonian renaissance.

BRITANICA

Children of Otón (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Edith Of The Francs are:

i. Otón II (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 955; died 983 in Roma; married Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina) 972; born Abt. 955.

Notes for Otón II (Emperador Romano Germánico):
Otón II. 955-983. Emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano-Germanico.
Hijo de Otón I. Emperador de 973 a 983. Fue derrotado por los sarracenos, pero logró sacar a los franceses de la Lorena.
Esposo Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Otto II (b. 955--d. Dec. 7, 983, Rome), German king from 961 and Holy Roman emperor from 967, sole ruler from 973, son of Otto I and his second wife, Adelaide.

Otto continued his father's policies of promoting a strong monarchy in Germany and of extending the influence of his house in Italy. In 961 he was crowned co-regent king of Italy and Germany with his father and was made co-regent emperor in 967. On April 14, 972, he married the Byzantine princess Theophano. At his father's death in 973 he was accepted without opposition as successor,
although revolts in the duchy of Bavaria and in Lorraine occupied the early years of his reign.
Bavaria, the most independent of the duchies, rebelled in 974, under the leadership of its duke, Henry II the Quarrelsome, Otto's cousin. It was not until 978 that Bavaria was pacified, the same year that Lothair, king of France, invaded Lorraine. In 979 Otto received the submission of Bohemia and Poland, and in 980

Lothair renounced his claim to Lorraine. Having thus secured his German dominions, Otto marched into Italy in 980, where German rule had been maintained by an imperial party headed by Hugh, marquis of Tuscany. Otto invaded southern Italy and was decisively defeated there by the Arabs in 982. In 983 he summoned a diet at Verona, where his young son, Otto III, was crowned German king. Otto II died in 983 while attempting to bring Venice under imperial
control. His absence from Germany had occasioned revolts along its borders, and after his defeat in Calabria in 982 the German position east of the Elbe collapsed because of a revolt by the Danes and an invasion by the Slavs. Nonetheless, Otto left a firmly established realm to his son and successor
Otto III.

BRITANICA

Otto II (955-83), Holy Roman emperor (967-83), king of Germany (961-83), the son of Otto I, with whom he ruled jointly from 967 to 973. In 976 he suppressed a rebellion that was led by his cousin Henry II, duke of Bavaria. Two years later, having been attacked by Lothair, king of France, Otto drove the French out of Lorraine but was unsuccessful in besieging Paris. Later Lothair renounced Lorraine, and peace was established. Otto next invaded southern Italy, gaining possession of Naples, Salerno, and Taranto, but he was overwhelmingly defeated by the Greeks and Saracens at Crotona in 982. He died in Rome while planning a second invasion. His wife, Theophano, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

"Otto II," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina):
Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Theophano, daughter of the Byzantine emperor Romanus II, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

5243147ii. Richilde, born Abt. 940; died 999; married Kumo, Count Of Ohningen.

iii. Lutgarde, Of Saxony, born Abt. 932; married Conrad "The Red", Duke Of Franconia; born Abt. 917 in IN THE WORMGAU; died in LECHFELD.

**10486296. Ornold I,** born Abt. 912; died 956. He married **10486297. Arsinde Of Carcassonne**.

**10486297. Arsinde Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 912. She was the daughter of **20972594. Acfrid Of Carcassonne** and **20972595. Adelaide Countess Of Carcassonne**.

Child of Ornold and Arsinde Of Carcassonne is:

5243148i. Roger I, conde de Couserans y Carcasona, born Abt. 940; married Adelaide Of Pons.

**10486300. Arnold I,** born Abt. 927. He was the son of **20972600. Raymund** and **20972601. Faquilena Of Astarac**.

Child of Arnold I is:

5243150i. García Arnaldo, born Abt. 947; married Ricar Of Astarac.

**10486302. Guillermo I,** born Abt. 917.

More About Guillermo I:
Tktulo: Conde

Child of Guillermo I is:

5243151i. Ricar Of Astarac, born Abt. 947; married García Arnaldo.

**10486304. Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 925; died 994. He was the son of **20972608. Garcka Sinchez I (Rey de Navarra)** and **20972609. Adregoto (Reina de Navarra)**. He married **10486305. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Navarra)**.

**10486305. Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Navarra),** born Abt. 930. She was the daughter of **5242944. Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla)** and **5242945. Sancha de Navarra**.

Notes for Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra):
Sancho II Garcés, also called SANCHO ABARCA (d. c. 994), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 970, Count of Aragon, and a son of Garcka I (or II). He was defeated by the Moors in 973 and 981 when allied with Castile and Leon. He then submitted to the caliphate, one of his daughters marrying the chief minister of Córdoba, Abu 'Amir al-Mansur, and becoming a Muslim. Sancho visited Córdoba
in 992 to pay homage to al-Mansur.

BRITANICA

Sancho II Garcés (970-994) Hijo de Garcka Sanchez y Andregoto. Mantuvo relaciones cordiales con Córdoba lo que le permitió cierta automonka. Casado con Urraca Fernindez, tuvo tres hijos: Garcka Sinchez Ramiro y Gonzalo.

APELLIDO ABARCA
Apellido aragonés. Escribe el genealogista Zurita en su obra Anales de la Corona de Aragón: "Pasados algunos anos después de la muerte del rey Garcka Iniguez, no sabiendo que hubiese dejado hijo, juntironse los Estados del Reino para elegir rey: y entonces aquél caballero que tomó a su mano al infante, llevole consigo en hibito pastoril, con abarcas al uso de la tierra y dioles razón como aquél era su senor natural. Y fue aceptado por rey y se llamó Sancho Abarca, de la misma manera que ya en otros tiempos quedó por nombre los ciertos trazos del vestido". Aquel nino era hijo del rey a quien el caballero Guevara lo habka tenido con él en las montanas para guardarlo a salvo de las inquietudes que por entonces azotaban el reino.

Armas: Escudo de oro y dos abarcas de oro pareadas.

Child of Sancho (Rey de Navarra) and Urraca (Reina de Navarra) is:
5243152i. García Sánchez II (Rey de Navarra), born Abt. 945; died 1005; married Jimena Fernández, Reina de Navarra.

**10486306. Aznar Galindo de Aragón,** born Abt. 910. He was the son of **20972612. Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón** and **20972613. Sancha de Navarra**. He married **10486307. Oneca de Navarra**.

**10486307. Oneca de Navarra,** born Abt. 915. She was the daughter of **10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra)** and **10485891. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra)**.

Notes for Oneca de Navarra:
El acercamiento a los prkncipes cristianos se tradujo en el matrimonio de la navarra Jimena con Alfonso III de Asturias (869?) y de Oneca, una hija del monarca pamplonés, con el conde de Aragón Aznar Galkndez (Aznar Galindo)

"Garcka I Kniguez", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Aznar Galindo de Aragón and Oneca de Navarra is:
5243153i. Jimena Fernández, Reina de Navarra, born Abt. 945; married García Sánchez II (Rey de Navarra).

**10486308. Garcka (Rey de Castilla),** born Abt. 930; died 1005 in Córdoba. He was the son of **5242944. Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla)** and **5242945. Sancha de Navarra**. He married **10486309. Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla)**.

**10486309. Ana de Ribagorza (Reina de Castilla),** born Abt. 930.

Notes for Garcka (Rey de Castilla):

Garckaa Fernindez (970 995) Hijo de Fernin Gónzilez. Casado, con Ana de Ribagorza. Derrotado por Almanzor, murio prisionero en Córdoba, Traicionado por por su esposa y su hijo Sancho.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1010

Children of Garcka (Rey de Castilla) and Ana (Reina de Castilla) are:

5243154i. Sancho I García (Conde de Castilla), born Abt. 950; died 5 Febrero 1017; married (1) Urraca Salvadórez; married (2) Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla).

5243157ii. Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias), born Abt. 955; married Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias).

**2621444. Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia),** born Abt. 920; died 955. He was the son of **5242888. Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **5242889. Teresa Florentina Reina de León y Asturias**. He met **10486313. Aragonta Pelaez**.

**10486313. Aragonta Pelaez,** born Abt. 920. She was the daughter of **20972626. Pelayo Gonzalez** and **20972627. Hermensinda Gutierrez**.

Notes for Ordono III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia):

ORDONO III. Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia, hijo de Ramiro II, m en Zamora en Agosto de 955 A la abdicación de su padre (Enero de 950) le sucedió en el trono, que se vio disputado desde el principio por su hermano Sancho, gobernador de Burgos, al quo ayudaban Garela rey do Natarra! g Fornsn Gonzilez, condo de Castilla, con una de euyas hijas Urraca, estaba casado ORDONO III. Esta alianza se fundaba en que de un lado este matrimonio habka sido impuesto por Ramiro II como condicion de la libertad del conde al que habka hecho prisionero; y de otro, en que Sancho era hijo de Urraca, segunda mujer de Ramiro, hija de Teuda, reina madre de Navarra; y de ésta era tamblén hija la esposa de Fernin Gonziloz, de modo quo Sancho resultaba nieto de Teuda, sobrina de Garcka de Navarra y sobrino polktico del conde de Castilla, habiendo ademis prometido a éste devolverle los bienes de que le desposeyera Ramiro II. En 933 los aliados se dirigieron contra León pero ante las dificultades de la empresa retrocedieron sin haber entablado ningsn combate. ORDONO III, para vengarse de la deslealtad de su suegro repudió i Urraca y casó con Elvira ó Gelvira, hija del conde de Asturias. Al poco tiempo hubo de sortear otra rebelión en Galicia. desde donde se trasladó i Lusitania, emprendiendo una vigorosa campana contra los moros y apoderindose de Lisboa que saqueó. Posteriormente hizo las paces con su suegro y juntos guerrearon y vencieron a los moros, que habian ponetrado en Castilla. Murió cuando se preparaba a emprender otra campana contra los moros, y fue enterrado en la iglesia de San Salvador de León. Le sucedió su hermano Saneho.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

Ordono III (fallecido en el 956), rey de León (951-956). Hijo y sucesor de Ramiro II (931-951), se enfrentó a navarros y castellanos que apoyaban a su hermanastro Sancho, en su intento por acceder al trono leonés (953). Su gobierno estuvo presidido por los conflictos en la sucesión al trono, las rebeldkas internas, los ataques procedentes de al-Andalus y una sublevación en Galicia. En respuesta a las incursiones musulmanas, Ordono III envió una gran expedición que llegó hasta Lisboa (955). Después de esta demostración de fuerza se iniciaron las negociaciones para firmar la paz con el califa Abd al-Rahman III (912-961). En el interior, el rey leonés llevó a cabo una cuidada reorganización del territorio y continuó con la obra, ya iniciada por su padre, de fortalecimiento de las instituciones del reino.

"Ordono III", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Ordono III (951-956) Hijo de Ramiro II y Florentina. de orkgen gallego. Proclamado rey en guerra con su hermano Sancho, gracias al apoyo de los navarros. Tuvo que hacer frente a la pujanza castellana. Casado con Elvira Peliez, tuvo un hijo que no pudo reinar debido a su corta edad.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1010

Children of Ordono (Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia) and Elvira de las Asturias are:

5243155i. Sancha de León (Reina de Castilla), born Abt. 950; married Sancho I García (Conde de Castilla).

ii. Usenda de León, born Abt. 954 in España; died in España; married Lope III Núñez V señor de Vizcaya; born Abt. 960 in España; died in España.

More About Usenda de León:
Fuente: NBC 55

More About Lope III Núñez V señor de Vizcaya:
Fuente: NBC 55
Hechos: V señor soberano de Vizcaya (1010-1028)

iii. Ordoño, infante de León, born Abt. 953 in España; married Franilda; born Abt. 970 in España.

Child of Ordono (Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia) and Aragonta is:

5243156i. Bermudo II El Gotoso (Rey de León y Asturias), born Abt. 940; died 999; married Elvira de Castilla (Reina de León y Asturias).

**10486316. Gonzalo Menendez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He married **10486317. Ilduara Pelaez** WFT Est. 965-983 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**10486317. Ilduara Pelaez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972626. Pelayo Gonzalez** and **20972627. Hermensinda Gutierrez**.

Child of Gonzalo and Ilduara is:

5243158i. Menendo Gonzalez, born Abt. 964; died Abt. 1008; married Tutadomna WFT Est. 995-1007.

**10486318. Hijo de Froila Gutierrez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 967-1025 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **20972636. Froila Gutierrez** and **20972637. Sarrasina**.

Child of Hijo de Froila Gutierrez is:

5243159i. Tutadomna, born Abt. 964; died Abt. 1022; married Menendo Gonzalez WFT Est. 995-1007.

**10486320. Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy,** born WFT Est. 886-918 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997); died 16 Junio 956 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972640. Robert I, King Of France (922-923)** and **20972641. Beatrice De Vermandois**. He married **10486321. Hadwige, Princess De Saxe** WFT Est. 911-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486321. Hadwige, Princess De Saxe,** born Abt. 922 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 943-1009 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972588. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany** and **20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim**.

Notes for Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy:
Hugh THE GREAT, also called HUGH THE WHITE, French HUGUES LE GRAND, or HUGUES LE BLANC (d. June 16/17, 956), duke of the Franks, count of Paris, and progenitor of the Capetian kings of France. He was the most powerful man in the kingdom of France (West Francia) during the reign of Louis IV d'Outremer and the early years of King Lothair.

Son of a king (Robert I), father of another (Hugh Capet), and brother-in-law of three more (Rudolf of France, Athelstan of England, and Otto of Germany), Hugh possessed such vast territories that he could easily have assumed the crown on the death of Rudolf in 936. Preferring to work from behind the throne, he instead suggested the accession of Louis IV, son of the deposed Charles III the Simple. Louis proved no puppet, however, and his reign saw an almost constant struggle between King and Duke in which all the great magnates of France, Otto I of Germany, and the dukes of Lorraine were at one time or another involved. In 945 Louis fell into Hugh's hands and was incarcerated for a year before pressure from abroad and public opinion at home brought his release. Excommunicated by French and German councils and by the Pope, Hugh finally submitted to Louis
in 951.

On the death of the King three years later, Hugh again turned down the opportunity to become king, plumping instead for Louis's young son, Lothair; but for his last two years Hugh was effectively the ruler of France.

BRITANICA

Children of Hugh and Hadwige are:

5243160i. Hugh Capet, King Of France, born 940; died 24 Octubre 996 in París, Francia; married Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine 969.

ii. Beatrice Of France (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 987 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Frederich I, Count Of Bar 954 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 912 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 978 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Frederich I, Count Of Bar:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

**10486324. Boso (Count Of Provence 948),** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died Abt. 966 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). He was the son of **20972648. Rotbold I, Count Of Provence**. He married **10486325. Constantia** Abt. 937 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998).

**10486325. Constantia** She was the daughter of **20972650. Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne** and **20972651. Teutberge**.

More About Constantia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Cristian Settipani

Child of Boso (Count Of Provence 948) and Constantia is:

5243162i. William I (Count Of Provence 968), born Abt. 938; died WFT Est. 911-1043; married Adelaide Of Anjou.

**10486326. II Fulk, Count Of Anjou,** born Abt. 920 in Of Anjou, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died Abt. 958 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972652. Fulk I, Count Of Anjou** and **20972653. Rosalie Des Loches**. He married **10486327. Gerberge D'Arles** WFT Est. 919-957 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486327. Gerberge D'Arles,** born WFT Est. 901-934 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 937-1019 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date

of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972654. II Rotbold, Count D'Arles**.

Notes for II Fulk, Count Of Anjou:
Under Fulk II the Good, the destruction caused by the preceding wars was repaired. Geoffrey I Grisegonelle, who succeeded Fulk II in about 960, began the policy of expansion that was tocharacterize this first feudal dynasty. He helped Hugh Capet to seize the French crown but died some months after the new king's accession (987).

BRITANICA

Children of II Fulk and Gerberge D'Arles are:

i. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou, born WFT Est. 933-952 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 987 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Adelaide De Chalons WFT Est. 964-973 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 950 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 974 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

5245697ii. Blanche D'Anjou, born WFT Est. 937-958; died WFT Est. 980-1047; married Guillaume II, Count De Toulouse 975.

5243163iii. Adelaide Of Anjou, born Abt. 942; died 1026; married William I (Count Of Provence 968).

**10486328. Joleran** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 958-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972656. Froilan**. He married **10486329. Ricoaire** WFT Est. 958-992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**10486329. Ricoaire** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.);

died WFT Est. 958-1024 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Joleran:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Joleran and Ricoaire is:

5243164i. Geoffrey I Of Semour, born Abt. 950; died Abt. 1019; married (1) Daughter Of Damas II Abt. 980; married (2) Mathilde Of Chalon WFT Est. 981-1008.

**10486330. Damas II Of Brioude,** born Abt. 931. He married **10486331. Aldegarde**.

**10486331. Aldegarde,** born Abt. 935.

Child of Damas II Of Brioude and Aldegarde is:

5243165i. Daughter Of Damas II, born Abt. 951; died Abt. 990; married Geoffrey I Of Semour Abt. 980.

**10486342. Salvador Pérez,** born Abt. 960. He was the son of **20972684. Pedro Fernindez**.

Child of Salvador Pérez is:

5243171i. Urraca Salvadórez, born Abt. 984; married Sancho I García (Conde de Castilla).

**10486344. Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 in LA HAUTE, MARCHE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 974-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972688. Sulpice**. He married **10486345. Emma Of Perigord** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**10486345. Emma Of Perigord** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 974-1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972690. Guillaume I, Count Of Perigord** and **20972691. Regilinde**.

More About Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche and Emma Of Perigord is:

5243172i. Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche, born Abt. 930 in LA HAUTE, MARCHE; died 997; married Almode Of Limoges Abt. 975.

**10486346. Geraud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 20 Abril 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972692. Hildegar/ Eldegaire** and **20972693. Teutberga Of Bourges**. He married **10486347. Rothilde Of Brosse** Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**10486347. Rothilde Of Brosse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 967-1019 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972694. Radulf**.

More About Geraud:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geraud and Rothilde Of Brosse is:

5243173i. Almode Of Limoges, born Abt. 965; died 1007; married Adalbert I, Count Of La Haute Marche Abt. 975.

**10486348. CadelonIII, Vicomte Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 935 in of AULNAY (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972696. CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay** and **20972697. Senegunda**. He married **10486349. Arsendis Of Saintes** WFT Est. 966-999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

**10486349. Arsendis Of Saintes** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 982-1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972698. Mainard, Vicomte Of Saintes** and **20972699. Rixenie**.

More About CadelonIII, Vicomte Of Aulnay:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of Cadelon and Arsendis Of Saintes is:

5243174i. CadelonIV, Vicomte Of Aulnay, born Abt. 980 in AULNAY; died 1030; married WFT Est. 983-1030.

**10486360. Giovanni II, Prkncipe de Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972720. Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno** and **20972721. Gaitelgrima de Teano**. He married **10486361. Sikelgaita de Benevento** Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**10486361. Sikelgaita de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 982-1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972722. Landolfo II, Prkncipe de Benevento** and **20972723. Wanzia**.

More About Giovanni II, Prkncipe de Salerno:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giovanni II, Prkncipe de Salerno and Sikelgaita de Benevento is:

5243180i. Guimar IV (III), Príncipe de Salerno, born Abt. 980 in Italia; died 1087 in ROME, Italy; married Gaitelgrima de Benevento Abt. 1010.

**10486362. Pandolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 13 Agosto 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5

Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972724. Landolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento**.

More About Pandolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Pandolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento is:

5243181i. Gaitelgrima de Benevento, born Abt. 990 in Italia; died 1027; married Guimar IV (III), Príncipe de Salerno Abt. 1010.

**10486364. Alfano, Conde de Tabellaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 1037 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He married **10486365. Porpora de Amalfi** WFT Est. 981-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**10486365. Porpora de Amalfi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 982-1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972730. Leone de Amalfi**.

More About Alfano, Conde de Tabellaria:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Alfano, Conde de Tabellaria and Porpora de Amalfi is:

5243182i. Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria, born Abt. 980 in Italia; died WFT Est. 1013-1071; married Aldara de San Massimo WFT Est. 1011-1046.

**10486366. Truppualdo, Conde de San Massimo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Truppualdo, Conde de San Massimo:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Truppualdo, Conde de San Massimo is:

5243183i. Aldara de San Massimo, born Abt. 980 in Italia; died WFT Est. 1012-1074; married Laidolfo, Conde de Tabellaria WFT Est. 1011-1046.

**10486368. Lakn Calvo (Juez de Castilla),** born Abt. 860 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **20972736. Gomesindo, (conde)**. He married **10486369. Teresa Nsnez**.

**10486369. Teresa Nsnez,** born Abt. 900. She was the daughter of **20972738. Nuno Rasura**.

More About Lakn Calvo (Juez de Castilla):
Fuente: NBC 65

More About Teresa Nsnez:
Fuente: NBC 63

Child of Lakn Calvo (Juez de Castilla) and Teresa Nsnez is:

5243184i. Fernando Laínez, born Abt. 935 in España; died in España; married Ximena Núñez.

**10486384. Ordono el Ciego, Infante de León,** born Abt. 890 in Espana. He was the son of **20972768. Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León** and **20972769. Urraca, Reina de León**. He married **10486385. Cristina Jimena, Infanta**.

**10486385. Cristina Jimena, Infanta,** born Abt. 893 in Espana. She was the daughter of **10485776. Ordono II (Rey de León y Asturias)** and **10485777. Elvira Nknez (o Meléndez), reina de León**.

Children of Ordono el Ciego, Infante de León and Cristina Jimena, Infanta are:

i. Aldonza Ordóñez, born Abt. 908 in España; died in España; married Pelayo Silvio "El Diácono", Conde; born Abt. 900 in España; died in España.

Notes for Aldonza Ordóñez:
Aldonza Ordoñez fue hija del infante don Ordoño, "el Ciego", y de la infanta doña Cristina.

HERALDICA Y GENEALOGIA (Apellido Peláez)

5243192ii. Alonso Ordóñez, conde, born Abt. 920; married Justa.

**10486416. Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona),** born Abt. 897. He was the son of **20972832. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona)** and **20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia**. He married **10486417. Riquildes de Rouergue**.

**10486417. Riquildes de Rouergue,** born Abt. 920; died 954. She was the daughter of **20972834. Armengol** and **20972835. Adelaide**.

Notes for Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona):
Suniario o Sunyer, Conde de Barcelona de 914 a 947, hermano y sucesor de Wilfredo II. Parece ser que a la muerte de su padre Wilfredo I el Belloso heredó el condado de Besals, y, habiendo muerto su hermano Wilfredo II, le sucedió en el condado de Barcelona, donde gobernó durante cuarenta anos. Extendió sus dominios por el Panadés y edificó el castillo de Olérdona en el ano 929. Habiendo dejado sus estados a sus hijos (Borrell y Mirón), habidos con la condesa Riquildes, se retiró a un monasterio (947), donde murió en 954; pero hasta esa fecha continuó gobernando como regente.

Algunos autores confundieron a este conde con su hermano Sunifredo (conde de Urgel) e hicieron con los dos un solo personaje; pero esto fue aclarado por Próspero Bofarull.

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Child of Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona) and Riquildes de Rouergue is:
5243208i. Borrell II (Conde de Barcelona), born 947; died 992; married Ledgarda de Toulouse.

**10486418. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972836.**

**Raimond II, Count De Toulouse** and **20972837. Guidinelde Of Urgel**. He married **10486419. Bertha, Of Tuscany** WFT Est. 921-948 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486419. Bertha, Of Tuscany,** born Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 950-1016 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972838. Boso, M. Of Tuscany** and **20972839. Willa, Princess Of Burgundy**.

More About Raimond III, Count De Toulouse:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Children of Raimond III, Count De Toulouse and Bertha are:

5245696i. Guillaume II, Count De Toulouse, born 947; died 1037; married Blanche D'Anjou 975.

5243209ii. Ledgarda de Toulouse, born Abt. 950; married Borrell II (Conde de Barcelona).

**10486448. Ismail Of Seville** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 933 in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in Sevilla (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **20972896. Quarais Of Islam**.

Child of Ismail Of Seville is:

5243224i. Kadi-Abul-Kasim Muhamad I King Of Seville, born Abt. 961 in Sevilla; died in Sevilla.

**10486464. Hulbert/hubert,** born Abt. 941 in OF VIENNE. He was the son of **20972928. Hugh** and **20972929. Willa Of Burgundy**. He married **10486465. Daugter Of Amadeo Of Spoleto**.

**10486465. Daugter Of Amadeo Of Spoleto,** born Abt. 941. She was the daughter of **20972930. Amadeo Of Spoleto**.

Child of Hulbert/hubert and Daugter Amadeo Of Spoleto is:

5243232i. Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata, born WFT Est. 969-998; died WFT Est. 995-1038; married Ancilia Of Noyen WFT Est. 995-1038.

**10486466. Anselm,** born Abt. 945. He married **10486467. Adelaide Of Oltigen**.

**10486467. Adelaide Of Oltigen,** born Abt. 960.

Child of Anselm and Adelaide Of Oltigen is:

5243233i. Ancilia Of Noyen, born WFT Est. 978-1001; died WFT Est. 1023-1089; married Umberto I "Bianca Mano", Count Of Avata WFT Est. 995-1038.

**10486468. Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **20972936. Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino** and **20972937. Daughter Of Manfredo Of Mosezzo**. He married **10486469. Prangarda Of Canossa** Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**10486469. Prangarda Of Canossa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 995-1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972938. Adelbert/attone** and **20972939. Hildegarde**.

More About Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino and Prangarda Of Canossa is:
5243234i. Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino, born Abt. 985; died 23 Diciembre 1035; married Berthe Of Este Bef. 1014.

**10486470. Oberto II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW,

Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **20972940. Oberto I, Count Of Lucca** and **20972941. Guilla Of Spoleto**. He married **10486471. Railenda Of Como** WFT Est. 986-998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**10486471. Railenda Of Como** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.), born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Bef. 999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972942. Wiprand**.

More About Oberto II:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Oberto and Railenda Of Como is:

5243235i. Berthe Of Este, born Abt. 990; died Aft. 1037; married (1) Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino; married (2) Uldarico Manfredo, Marchese Di Torino Bef. 1014.

**10486474. Count Of Geneva,** born Abt. 960. He married **10486475. Mathilda Of Burgundy**.

**10486475. Mathilda Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 966. She was the daughter of **20972950. Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy** and **20972951. Mathilda Of France**.

Child of Count Geneva and Mathilda Of Burgundy is:

5243237i. Bertha Of Burgundy, born WFT Est. 978-1001; died WFT Est. 1023-1089; married Count Of Geneva WFT Est. 995-1038.

**10486496. Guigues IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW,

Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Octubre 996 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972992. Guigues III**. He married **10486497. Fredeburga Of Vienne** WFT Est. 981-994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**10486497. Fredeburga Of Vienne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1012 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972994. Richard**.

More About Guigues IV:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues IV and Fredeburga Of Vienne is:

5243248i. Guigues V, born Abt. 970; died Aft. 1034; married Gotelene Of Clerieu Bef. 1013.

**10486498. Silvy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 974-1032 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He married **10486499. Willa** WFT Est. 972-1007 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**10486499. Willa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 973-1035 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Silvy:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Silvy and Willa is:

5243249i. Gotelene Of Clerieu, born Abt. 971; died WFT Est. 1017-1066; married Guigues V Bef. 1013.

**10486500. Humbert I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 942 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20973000. Berard** and **20973001. Windelmode Of Escuens**. He married **10486501. Hermelt** WFT Est. 973-993 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**10486501. Hermelt** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 945 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Humbert I:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Humbert and Hermelt is:

5243250i. Guichard, born Abt. 971; died 1031; married Adelaide WFT Est. 1002-1027.

**10486512. II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016),** born 968 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 23 Abril 1016 in LONDON ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973024. Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England** and **20973025. Elfrida Of Devon**. He married **10486513. Alffaid** 985 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486513. Alffaid,** born WFT Est. 940-969 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 990-1059 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20973026. Thored**.

Notes for II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016):
Ethelred II, also spelled AETHELRED, byname ETHELRED THE UNREADY, or AETHELRED UNRAED (b. 968?--d. April 23, 1016, London), king of the English from 978 to 1013 and from 1014 to 1016. He was an ineffectual ruler who failed to prevent the Danes from overrunning England. The epithet "unready" is derived from unraed, meaning "evil counsel."

The son of King Edgar (ruled 959-975), Ethelred ascended the throne upon the assassination of his half brother King Edward the Martyr in March 978. Widespread suspicion that Ethelred may have had a part in the murder created much of the distrust and disloyalty that undermined his authority. Hence, there was no unified defense when the Danish invasions resumed in 980.

Nearly all of the country was ravaged, and Ethelred's efforts to buy peace only made the invaders more rapacious. When they did begin to settle down in towns, Ethelred provoked further invasions by launching a massacre of Danish settlers (Nov. 13, 1002). By the end of 1013 the Danish king Sweyn I had been accepted as king in England, and Ethelred had fled to Normandy.

After Sweyn died in February 1014, Ethelred's council of advisers invited him to return to the throne on condition that he agree to satisfy their grievances. At the time of Ethelred's death in 1016, Sweyn's son Canute was ravaging England. Ethelred was succeeded by his son Edmund II Ironside (ruled 1016); one of his other sons ruled England as Edward the Confessor from 1042 to 1066.

BRITANICA

Children of II Aethelred and Alffaid are:

5243256i. II Edmund, King Of England (1016), born 980; died 30 Noviembre 1016 in OXFORD ENGLAND; married Eldgyth Of Northumbria 1015.

ii. Eifgigu, born WFT Est. 1016-1039 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1061-1127 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); married III Alfgar, Earl Of Mercia WFT Est. 1035-1127 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 1011-1119 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date

of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1094-1200 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**10486514. Morcar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1051 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He married **10486515. Ealdgyth Of Mercia** WFT Est. 991-1026 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**10486515. Ealdgyth Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1054 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20973030. Ealdorman Of Mercia Wulfric**.

More About Morcar:
TITL: (HIGH REEVE) a local administrative agent of an Anglo-Saxon king (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Morcar and Ealdgyth Of Mercia is:

5243257i. Eldgyth Of Northumbria, born Abt. 986 in of, WESSEX, England; died 1016; married II Edmund, King Of England (1016) 1015.

**10486516. Bruno, Count Of Derlin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW,

Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 in IN THE DERLIN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1012 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20973032. Ekbert, Cont Of Ambergau**. He married **5246089. Gisela Of Swabia** Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**5246089. Gisela Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born 11 Noviembre 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Febrero 1043 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10492178. Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia** and **10492179. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund**.

More About Bruno, Count Of Derlin:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bruno, Count Of Derlin and Gisela Of Swabia is:

5243258i. Liudolf Count Of Brunswick, born 1011 in Brunswick, Germany; died 23 Abril 1038; married Gertruda Of Egisheim WFT Est. 986-1026.

**10486518. Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 958 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 1049 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20973036. Hugh III, Count Of Egisheim**. He married **10486519. Heilwig Of Dagsburg** 995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**10486519. Heilwig Of Dagsburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 972 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 1042 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20973038. Louis, Count Of Dagsburg** and **2621573. Judith Of Ohingen**.

More About Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim and Heilwig Of Dagsburg is:

5243259i. Gertruda Of Egisheim, born Abt. 1015; died 21 Julio 1077; married Liudolf Count Of Brunswick WFT Est. 986-1026.

**10486522. II Malcolm, King Of Scotland,** born 954 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 25 Noviembre 1034 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973044. II Kenneth, King Of Scotland**.

Child of II Malcolm, King Of Scotland is:

5243261i. Bethoc, Of Scotland, born WFT Est. 969-988; died WFT Est. 1005-1075; married Crinan, Abbot Of Dunkeld 1000.

**10486632. Ansfrid** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1035 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20973264. Ansfried "The Dane"**.

More About Ansfrid:

TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)

Child of Ansfrid is:

5243316i. Thurstan "Le Goz", born Abt. 1000; died Aft. 1041; married Judith De Monterolier WFT Est. 1031-1040.

**10486648. HildouinI, Lord Of Ramerau,** born Abt. 950. He was the son of **20973296. Helpuin** and **20973297. Hersende**.

Child of HildouinI, Lord Of Ramerau is:

5243324i. HildouinII, Seigneur De Ramerau, born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1037; married Lesseline.

**10486652. Giselberto conde de Roucy,** born Abt. 956; died Bet. 991 - 1000. He was the son of **10486278. Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy** and **10486279. Alberada de Hainault**.

More About Giselberto conde de Roucy:
Fuente: NBC 41

Child of Giselberto conde de Roucy is:

5243326i. I Ebles, Count De Roucy, born WFT Est. 957-1011; died WFT Est. 990-1091; married Beatrice Of Hainault WFT Est. 985-1047.

**10486654. IV Regnier/Raginerus, Count Of Hainault,** born Abt. 950 in (Raginerus IV; 11th Count of Hainault) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died 1013 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973308. Reginaldo III, conde de Hainaut** and **20973309. Adela de Louvain**. He married **10486655. Edith/Hedwige, Of France** Abt. 996 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997).

**10486655. Edith/Hedwige, Of France,** born Abt. 970 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 27 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5243160. Hugh Capet, King Of France** and **5243161. Adelaide, Of Poitou & Aquitaine**.

Child of IV Regnier/Raginerus and Edith/Hedwige is:

5243327i. Beatrice Of Hainault, born WFT Est. 974-1013; died WFT Est. 991-1099; married I Ebles, Count De Roucy WFT Est. 985-1047.

**10486656. Aubri Count Of The Gastinois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de

Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Gastinois France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **20973312. Geoffrey Count Of The Gastinois** and **20973313. Adelaide Of Anjou**.

Child of Aubri Count Of The Gastinois is:

5243328i. Geoffroy I "Ferreol", Count Of Gatinois, born Abt. 970; died 1000; married Beatrice De Macon WFT Est. 976-1028.

**10486658. II Alberic, Count De Macon,** born WFT Est. 927-968 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 975 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972554. I Letalde, Count De Macon** and **20972555. Richilde**. He married **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy** WFT Est. 941-974 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy,** born 958 in REIMS; died WFT Est. 953-1047 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486278. Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy** and **10486279. Alberada de Hainault**.

Children of II Alberic and Ermentrude de Roucy are:

5243329i. Beatrice De Macon, born Abt. 973 in Macon, France; died WFT Est. 995-1066; married Geoffroy I "Ferreol", Count Of Gatinois WFT Est. 976-1028.

ii. Gerberge Of Macon, born Abt. 985; died 1020; married William II (Count Of Provence 1008) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); born WFT Est. 911-1000 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died WFT Est. 946-1074 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998).

**10486664. Guillaume, Baron De Montford,** born WFT Est. 922-978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1003 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973328. Amauty I** and **20973329. // De Cambray**.

Child of Guillaume, Baron De Montford is:

5243332i. II Amauty, Baron De Montford, born WFT Est. 959-1004; died 1053; married Bertrade WFT Est. 985-1044.

**10486668. Robert, Archbishop D'Evreau,** born 1006 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 2 Julio 1035 in NICEA BITHYNIA TURKEY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5243140. I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy** and **5243141. Gonnor De Crepon**. He married **10486669. Herleve** Abt. 1023 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486669. Herleve,** born 1006 in NORMANDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1029-1100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20973338. Fulbert, Of Falaise**.

Child of Robert and Herleve is:

5243334i. Richard, Count D'Evreux, born WFT Est. 1024-1036; died 1067; married Adela(toni) WFT Est. 1044-1065.

**10486674. Herbert, Count Du Maine,** born WFT Est. 926-988 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1036 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973348. I Hugues, Count Du Maine**.

Child of Herbert, Count Du Maine is:

5243337i. Paule Du Maine, born WFT Est. 958-1017; died WFT Est. 990-1098; married I Lancelin, S. De Beaugency WFT Est. 979-1044.

**10486680. Aimon, S. De Chateau Du Loire,** born WFT Est. 921-988 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 958-1065 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **10486681. Hildeburge De Belesme** WFT Est. 946-1019 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486681. Hildeburge De Belesme,** born WFT Est. 925-990 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 958-1069 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20973362. Ivres De Belesme I** and **20973363. Godchilde**.

Child of Aimon and Hildeburge De Belesme is:

5243340i. Robert, S. De Chateau Du Loire, born WFT Est. 958-1017; died WFT Est. 996-1095; married WFT Est. 983-1051.

**10486696. II Arnolph, Count Of Flanders,** born Abt. 961 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 30 Marzo 987 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973392. III Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **20973393. Mathilda Billung, Of Saxony**. He married **10486697. Susanna, Princess Of Italy** 968 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486697. Susanna, Princess Of Italy,** born Abt. 950 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 7 Noviembre 1003 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972552. II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952)** and **20972553. Willa, Of Tuscany**.

Children of II Arnolph and Susanna are:

5243348i. IV Baldwin, Count Of Flanders, born 980; died 30 Mayo 1035; married Ogive(otgive), Of Luxembourg 1012.

ii. Eudes, Count Of Cambrai (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 980 in CAMBRAI (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1011-1071 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); married Odele Of Bois Ferrand WFT Est. 1011-1046 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1011-1074 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Eudes, Count Of Cambrai:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

**10486698. Frederick, C. Of Luxembourg,** born WFT Est. 929-969 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997); died 1019 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20973396. II Siegfried, C.De Luxemburg** and **20973397. Edith, Of Longwy**. He married **10486699. Ermentrude de Kinziggau** Abt. 995 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10486699. Ermentrude de Kinziggau,** born WFT Est. 936-971 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 971-1055 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20973398. Heriberto conde en Kinziggau** and **20973399. Ermentruda de Megingoz**.

More About Ermentrude de Kinziggau:
Fuente: NBC 25

Child of Frederick and Ermentrude de Kinziggau is:

5243349i. Ogive(otgive), Of Luxembourg, born WFT Est. 971-995; died 21 Febrero 1030; married IV Baldwin, Count Of Flanders 1012.

**10486756. Joscelin,** born Abt. 952.

Child of Joscelin is:

5243378i. I Foucauld, S. De La Roche, born Abt. 982; died 1037; married Gersinde WFT Est. 978-1026.

**10486760. Savaric III, Viscount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1004 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20973520. Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars** and **20973521. Hildegard Of Aulnay**.

More About Savaric III, Viscount De Thouars:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Savaric III, Viscount De Thouars is:

5243380i. Geoffroy II, Vicount De Thouars, born Abt. 994; died Abt. 1055 in ST. MICHAEL, LLERM; married Aenor WFT Est. 1025-1050.

**10490008. Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland,** born Abt. 1040 in POLAND; died 1102. He was the son of **20980016. Kasimir I, King Of Poland** and **20980017. Maria Dobroniega, Of Kiev**. He married **10490009. Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland**.

**10490009. Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1057 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 25 Diciembre 1086 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980018. Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia** and **20980019. Adelaide Of Hungary**.

Notes for Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland:
Wladyslaw I Herman (1079-1102) sided with the imperial party and in 1088/89 married Judith, Henry III Roman Emperor's sister, and relinquished all claims to the Polish crown.

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Child of Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland and Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland is:

5245004i. Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland, born 20 Agosto 1085 in POLAND; died 28 Octubre 1138; married Zbislava Of Kiev 1103.

**10490010. Michael Sviatopolk, Grand Prince Of Russia,** born 1050 in RUSSIA; died 16 Abril 1113. He was the son of **10490082. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev)** and **20980021. Gertrude Of Poland**.

Child of Michael Sviatopolk, Grand Prince Of Russia is:

5245005i. Zbislava Of Kiev, born Abt. 1088 in POLAND; married Boleslaus III, Duke Of Poland 1103.

**10490012. Leopold "The Fair"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1051 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 12 Octubre 1096 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **20980024. Ernest "The Bold"** and **20980025. Adelaide Of Wettin**. He

married **10490013. Ida Of Cham** WFT Est. 1082-1094 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**10490013. Ida Of Cham** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1051 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1102 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980026. Ratpoto IV** and **20980027. Daughter Of Hermann II Of Kastl**.

More About Leopold "The Fair":
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Leopold and Ida Of Cham is:

5245006i. Leopold III Of Austria, born Abt. 1073; died 15 Noviembre 1136; married Agnes Of Suabia.

**10490040. Géza I (Rey de Hungrka),** born Abt. 1041; died 1077. He was the son of **5246196. Bela I (Rey de Hungrka)** and **5246197. Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungrka)**.

Notes for Géza I (Rey de Hungrka):
The son of Béla I of Hungary and the Polish princess Rycheza (Ryksa). Ladislas was born in exile. Returning to Hungary, he and his brother Géza refused to contest the throne against their cousin Salomon; however, they quarreled with him and drove him from the country (1073). Géza took the throne, and, on his death, in 1077, Ladislas succeeded him as king of Hungary.

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More About Géza I (Rey de Hungrka):
Hechos: reinó entre 1074 y 1077

Child of Géza I (Rey de Hungrka) is:

5245020i. Almos de Hungría, born Abt. 1071.

**10490044. Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia),** born Bet. 966 - 967; died 17 Junio 1025. He was the son of **20980088. Mieszko I Prince Of Poland** and **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia**.

Notes for Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia):
Boleslaw I, byname BOLESLAW THE BRAVE, Polish BOLESLAW CHROBRY (b. 966/967--d. June 17, 1025), duke (from 992) and then (from 1024) first king of Poland, who expanded his country's territory to include Pomerania, Lusatia, and, for a time, the Bohemian princely lands and made Poland a major European state. He also created a Polish church independent of German control.

Son of Mieszko I, the first of the Piast dukes, and the Bohemian princess Dobrawa (Dubravka), Boleslaw I inherited the principality of Great Poland (Wielkopolska, between the Oder and the Warta rivers) upon his father's death (992). He conquered Pomerania (on the Baltic Sea) in 996 and seized Kraków (formerly a Bohemian possession) soon afterward. He ransomed the relics of the
martyred St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, from the pagan Prussians and buried the relics at Gniezno. The Holy Roman emperor Otto III, who had been Adalbert's student and Boleslaw's ally since 992, attended the ceremony (March 1000) and marked the occasion by personally crowning Boleslaw king of Poland. With Pope Sylvester II's approval, the emperor granted Poland its own archdiocese, with Gniezno as its seat. Boleslaw then reorganized Poland's church structure,
making it a national church directly under papal jurisdiction and independent of German ecclesiastical control.

After Emperor Otto III's death (1002), Boleslaw seized the imperial lands of Lusatia and Misnia (Meissen) and the principality of Bohemia. These actions started a series of three wars between him and the German king Henry II; it lasted until 1018, when, by the Treaty of Bautzen, Boleslaw retained Lusatia and Misnia and Henry II won Bohemia. Boleslaw's expansionist policy continued.
When he defeated Grand Prince Yaroslav I the Wise of Kiev in battle (July 21, 1018) and placed his own son-in-law (and Yaroslav's brother), Svyatopolk, on the Kievan throne, his control extended from the western tributaries of the middle Elbe to the eastern reach of the Western Bug River. Though recognized as king by Otto III in 1000, Boleslaw sought to strengthen his position and his independence from imperial control by being crowned again by the archbishop of Gniezno (Dec. 25, 1024).

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Boleslaw I, called The Brave or The Mighty (circa 966-1025), first king of Poland. In 992 he succeeded his father Mieszko as prince of Poland and embarked on a vigorous program of expansion, beginning by declaring his country's independence of the Holy Roman Empire. In the west he conquered Lusatia and Meissen, and in 1003 he forced Bohemia to acknowledge him as its prince. Later losing these territories to the German king Henry II, he finally

regained them by the Treaty of Bautzen (1018). In the same year, he invaded the Russian state of Kyyiv, giving its throne to his son-in-law Svyatopolk. Boleslaw continued his father's support of Christianity and made the Polish church independent under the papacy, establishing Gniezno as an archbishopric. Crowned king in the year of his death, he left Poland one of the strongest states in Europe.

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More About Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia):
Hechos: Primer Rey de Polonia

Children of Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia) are:

5245022i. Mieszko III (Príncipe de Polonia), born Abt. 1025; married Riskia de Alemania (Pincesa Germánica).

5246197ii. Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungría), born Abt. 1020; married Bela I (Rey de Hungría).

**10490056. II Vladimir, Of Kief,** born 1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 19 Mayo 1125 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980112. Vsevolod I Yarosavich (Prkncipe de Kiev)** and **20980113. Irina (Princesa Bizantina)**. He married **10490057. Gytha, Of England** WFT Est. 1067-1101 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**10490057. Gytha, Of England,** born WFT Est. 1040-1063 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1080-1150 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20980114. Harold II, King Of England** and **20980115. Ealgith/Edith/Agatha**.

Notes for II Vladimir, Of Kief:
Vladimir II Monomakh, in full VLADIMIR VSEVOLODOVICH MONOMAKH (b. 1053--d. May 19, 1125, near Kiev [now in Ukraine]), grand prince of Kiev from 1113 to 1125.

Vladimir was the son of Grand Prince Vsevolod I Yaroslavich (ruled Kiev 1078-93) and Irina, the daughter of the Byzantine emperor Constantine IX Monomachus. He became active in the politics of Kievan Rus, helping his father and uncle Izyaslav I (ruled at Kiev intermittently 1054-78) defeat his cousins Oleg Svyatoslavich and Boris Vyacheslavich at Chernigov (1078; modern Chernihiv, Ukraine) and succeeding his father as prince of Chernigov when Vsevolod became grand prince of Kiev. Vladimir ruled Chernigov from 1078 to 1094, restoring order among his cousins in Volhynia (1084-86) and assuming a leading role among princes of Rus at the conferences held to avert perpetual warfare among themselves (1097 and 1100). When his cousin Grand Prince

Svyatopolk II (ruled Kiev 1093-1113) died, the veche (city council) of Kiev named him successor.

During his reign, as prior to it, Vladimir was almost constantly involved in wars, fighting primarily the Polovtsy, who had settled in the steppe region southeast of the Kievan state and had been raiding the lands of Rus since 1061. In his "Testament," which he wrote for his sons and which constitutes the earliest known example of Old Russian literature written by a layman, Vladimir recounted participating in 83 noteworthy military campaigns and recorded killing 200 Polovtsy princes. In addition to his martial qualities, Vladimir Monomakh was known as an adept administrator, whose ability to curtail the internecine warfare among his princely relatives revived, if only temporarily, the declining strength of Kievan Rus. He was also noted as a builder; he founded the city of Vladimir on the Klyazma River in northeastern Russia, which by the end of the 12th
century replaced Kiev as the seat of the grand prince.

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Child of II Vladimir and Gytha is:

5245028i. Harold, Of Kief, born 1077; died 1132; married Christina, Of Sweden WFT Est. 1094-1122.

**1310794. RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria,** born Abt. 1015 in Normandy, France; died 17 Julio 1085 in near Cephalonia, Greece, Byzantine Empire. He was the son of **2621588. Tancredo de Hauteville** and **2621589. Fredesina**. He married **10490073. Alberada** Abt. 1050.

**10490073. Alberada,** born Abt. 1020.

Notes for RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria:
Robert, byname ROBERT GUISCARD, or ROBERT DE HAUTEVILLE, Italian ROBERTO GUISCARDO, or ROBERTO D'ALTAVILLA (b. c. 1015, Normandy [France]--d. July 17, 1085, near Cephalonia, Greece, Byzantine Empire), Norman adventurer who settled in Apulia, in southern Italy, about 1047 and became duke of Apulia (1059). He eventually extended Norman rule over Naples, Calabria, and Sicily and laid the foundations of the Kingdom of Sicily.

Arrival in Apulia

Robert was born into a family of knights. Arriving in Apulia, in southern Italy, around 1047 to join his half brother Drogo, he found that it and Campania, though they were southern Italy's most flourishing regions, were plagued by political disturbances. These regions attracted hordes of fortune-seeking Norman immigrants, who were to transform the political role of both regions in the
following decades.

In Campania, the Lombards of Capua were launching wars against the Byzantine dukes of Naples in order to gain possession of that important

seaport. In Apulia, William ("Iron Arm") de Hauteville, Robert's eldest half brother, having successfully defeated the Byzantine Greeks who controlled that region, had been elected count of Apulia in 1042. In 1046 he had been succeeded by his brother Drogo.

When Robert joined his brothers, they sent him to Calabria to attack Byzantine territory. He began his campaign by pillaging the countryside and ransoming its people. In 1053, at the head of the combined forces of Normans from Apulia and Campania, he defeated the haphazardly led forces of the Byzantines, the Lombards, and the papacy at Civitate. Because of the deaths of William and Drogo and of his third half brother, Count Humphrey, in 1057, Robert returned to Apulia to seize control from Humphrey's sons and save the region from disgregating internal conflicts. After becoming the recognized leader of the Apulian Normans, Robert resumed his campaign in Calabria. His brother Roger's arrival from Normandy enabled him to extend and solidify his conquests in Apulia.

In his progression from gang leader to commander of mercenary troops to conqueror, Robert emerged as a shrewd and perspicacious political figure. In 1059 he entered into a concordat at Melfi with Pope Nicholas II. Until that time the papacy had been hostile toward the Normans, considering them to be an anarchist force that upset the political structure in southern Italy--a structure based on a balance of power between the Byzantines and the Lombards of northern Italy. The schism that took place between the Greek and Latin churches in 1054 worsened the relations between the Byzantine emperors and the papacy, and eventually the papacy realized that Norman conquests over the Byzantines could work to its advantage. Robert's plan to expel the Arabs from Sicily and restore Christianity to the island also found favour in Nicholas' eyes. This expedition into Sicily got under way in 1060, as soon as the conquest of Calabria was completed. Robert entrusted the command of the expedition to his brother Roger, but on particularly difficult occasions--e.g., the siege of Palermo in 1071--he came to his brother's aid.

Until this time, Robert's relations with Roger had not always been amicable, since Roger, aware of both his own talent and Robert's dependency on him, would not settle for the subordinate role allotted him. Their differences were resolved when Robert invested Roger, after he had recognized Robert's supreme authority, with "the County of Sicily and Calabria" along with the right to govern and tax both counties.

Expansion of the Duchy

Robert continued to expand the small county left by Humphrey into a duchy, extending from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian sea. The capture of Bari in April 1071 resulted in the end of Byzantine rule in southern Italy. Robert turned next to the neighbouring territories of Salerno, controlled by the Lombards. Instead of fighting them, he dissolved his first marriage and in 1058 married the sister of Salerno's last Lombard prince, Gisulf II. Hostilities broke out between the two rulers, however, and Gisulf naively tried to bring about a Byzantine counteroffensive against Robert. Fearing that the Norman advances into

Campania, Molise, and Abruzzi would threaten the papal dominions, Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Robert and gave Gisulf considerable military aid. The struggle came to a head when Gisulf, determined to display his power, advanced toward the prosperous city of Amalfi. Robert responded to the city's plea for help in 1073 and successfully defended it; in December 1076 he took Salerno from Gisulf and made it the capital of his duchy.

Robert was now at the height of his power. During his rise he repressed with an iron hand not only the claims of Humphrey's sons but also the uprisings of towns and lords that were fretting under the restraints imposed upon them. The harshness with which Robert chose to deal with these rebels was intended to transform a heterogeneous population into a strong, sovereign state.

When, in 1080, the conflict between church and state over the right to make ecclesiastical investitures had become more intense, Robert chose to reconcile himself with Gregory VII, entering into the Concordat of Ceprano, which confirmed the commitments of the earlier Council of Melfi. Even the Byzantine court drew closer to him and went as far as trying to establish a familial relationship with Robert. The Byzantine emperor Michael VII, in need of Robert's help to uphold his unstable throne, married his son, Constantine, to one of Robert's daughters,
Helen. The opposition party, however, deposed Michael and confined Helen in a monastery. To guarantee Apulia against attack from the new rulers of Byzantium, Robert wanted the territories on the Adriatic coast of the Balkan Peninsula, and he began to build a large navy. Michael's expulsion and Helen's confinement reawakened his unappeased spirit of adventure and hastened his long-considered expedition. Now his goal was even more ambitious: to march to Byzantium and crown himself emperor in place of the deposed Michael.

In 1083 Robert landed in Epirus with a well-trained army and immediately succeeded in defeating the Byzantines and their Venetian allies. The pope, however, suddenly recalled him to Italy to help him expel the German king Henry IV, who was marching on Rome en route to claiming southern Italy for the Holy Roman Empire. Having returned home and suppressed the revolts of the lords hostile to himself and to Pope Gregory VII, Robert moved toward Rome, defeated the pope's enemies, and escorted him to Salerno in the summer of 1084. Following this success, he returned to his campaign on the Adriatic coast. He died during the siege of Cephalonia on July 17, 1085.

Achievements

Physically attractive, endowed with an acute and unscrupulous intelligence, a brilliant strategist and competent statesman, Robert had begun to organize a state composed of diverse ethnic and civil groups: Latin and Germanic in Lombard territories and Greek in Byzantine domains. The new political structure was built on a monarchial-feudal framework characteristic of the time, but it was controlled by the energetic and uncompromising Robert, who tried to use his ducal power to create a powerful and prosperous state. The other base on which he built was Roman Catholicism, the religion of the conquerors and most of the conquered, which he used to reconcile the subjected peoples. An

extremely religious man, Robert was distrustful of the Greek clergy because of their
ties with Byzantium. On the other hand, his generosity toward the Latin church was bountiful. He endowed it with territories and clerical immunities in order to tie it firmly to the feudal system. Splendid cathedrals and Benedictine abbeys were built in the hope that they would consolidate and diffuse Latin language and culture among the heterogeneous people and tie them into a new, unified state. Robert was kept from realizing this political vision only by his death.

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More About RobertoGuiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria:
Fuente: NBC 84

Child of Roberto Guiscardo, duque de Apulia y Calabria and Alberada is:

5245036i. Bohemond I , Prince Of Antioch, born Bet. 1050 - 1058; died 7 Marzo 1111 in Canossa, Apulia [now Canosa di Puglia, Italy]; married Constance Of France WFT Est. 1082-1110.

**10490076. Hugh I Of Rethel,** born Abt. 1038 in Ardennes, France. He was the son of **20980152. Baldwin Of Le Burg, Count of Rethel** and **20980153. Ida Of Boulogne**. He married **10490077. Melisande**.

**10490077. Melisande,** born Abt. 1040.

Child of Hugh I Of Rethel and Melisande is:

5245038i. Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem, born Abt. 1058 in Ardennes, France; died 21 Agosto 1131; married Malfia WFT Est. 1075-1107.

**10490078. Gabriel A. Euphrates,** born WFT Est. 1008-1045; died 1103.

Child of Gabriel A. Euphrates is:

5245039i. Malfia, born WFT Est. 1054-1073 in Armenia; died WFT Est. 1082-1158; married Baldwin II, King Of Jerusalem WFT Est. 1075-1107.

**10490082. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev),** born 980; died 2 Febrero 1054. He was the son of **20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev)** and **20980165. Ana (Princesa de Bizancio)**. He married **10490083. Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd**.

**10490083. Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd,** born Abt. 1001 in Sweden (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died 18 Febrero 1050 in Kiev, Ukraine (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20980166. III Olaf, "Skotkonung", King Of Sweden** and **20980167. Estrid, Obotritian Princess**.

Notes for Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev):
Yaroslav I, byname YAROSLAV THE WISE, Russian YAROSLAV MUDRY (b. 980  d. Feb. 2, 1054), grand prince of Kiev from 1019 to 1054.

A son of the grand prince Vladimir, he was vice-regent of Novgorod at the time of his father's death in 1015. Then his eldest surviving brother, Svyatopolk the Accursed, killed three of his other brothers and seized power in Kiev. Yaroslav, with the active support of the Novgorodians and the help of Varangian (Viking) mercenaries, defeated Svyatopolk and became the grand prince of Kiev in 1019.

Yaroslav began consolidating the Kievan state through both cultural and administrative improvements and through military campaigns. He promoted the spread of Christianity in the Kievan state, gathered a large collection of books, and employed many scribes to translate Greek religious texts into the Slavic language. He founded churches and monasteries and issued statutes regulating the legal position of the Christian Church and the rights of the clergy. With the help of Byzantine architects and craftsmen, Yaroslav fortified and beautified Kiev along Byzantine lines. He built the majestic Cathedral of St. Sophia and the famous Golden Gate of the Kievan fortress. Under Yaroslav the codification of legal customs and princely enactments was begun, and this work served as the basis for a law code called the Russkaya Pravda ("Russian Justice").

Yaroslav pursued an active foreign policy, and his forces won several notable military victories. He regained Galicia from the Poles, decisively defeated the nomadic Pechenegs on the Kievan state's southern frontier, and expanded Kievan possessions in the Baltic region, suppressing the Lithuanians, Estonians, and Finnish tribes. His military campaign against Constantinople in 1043 was a failure, however.

Trade with the East and West played an important role in Kievan Rus in the 11th century, and Yaroslav maintained diplomatic relations with the European states. His daughters Elizabeth, Anna, and Anastasia were married respectively to Harald III of Norway, Henry I of France, and Andrew I of Hungary.

In his testament, Yaroslav sought to prevent a power struggle among his five sons by dividing his empire among them and enjoining the younger four sons to obey the eldest, Izyaslav, who was to succeed his father as grand prince of Kiev. This advice had no lasting effect, and civil war ensued after Yaroslav's death.

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Con la muerte del gran duque de Kiev, Yaroslav el Sabio, sus posesiones comienzan a desintegrarse. Yaroslav habka emparentado a la familia de los Rurik con las mis importantes casas reinantes de Europa, gracias a su politica de enlaces matrimoniales. Bajo su reinado se redactó la Ruskaia Pravda,

antiguo código legal ruso, en el que se recogen, refundidos, la legislación bizantina y el de recho consuetudinario de los eslavos.
Bajo Yaroslav se menciona por primera vez, en 1037, que la ciudad de Kkev es sede de un metropolitano (arzobispo).
Por estas mismas fechas se inicia en Kiev la construcción de la catedral de Santa Sofka, que contiene los mosaicos y frescos mas antiguos del arte ruso. En 1051, Yaroslav nombró metropolitano de Kiev al monje ruso Ilarión, sin haber solicitado la aprobación del patriarca de Constantinopla.
De 1051 data también la fundación del monasterio de Cuevas en Kiev, el mis antiguo monasterio ruso.

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Yaroslav the Wise
Upon the death of Vladimir in 1015, his dominions were divided among his sons, and strife immediately developed. Vladimir's eldest son, Svyatopolk, called The Accursed (reigned 1015, 1018-1019), held the supreme power and, to secure his position, murdered his brothers Boris and Gleb. Svyatopolk was, in turn, defeated and deposed by his brother Yaroslav the Wise, prince of Novgorod. Yaroslav attempted to recreate the empire of his grandfather, Svyatoslav, and by 1036 had succeeded in making himself ruler of all Russia. With him, the state of Kyyiv reached its greatest power. Yaroslav made Kyyiv an imperial capital with magnificent buildings, including the notable Hagia Sophia of Kyyiv (Cathedral of the Holy Wisdom). Schools were opened, and the grand duke revised the first Russian law code, the Russkaya Pravda (Russian Truth). To consolidate the position of his heirs, Yaroslav devised a system of precedence, grading the various principalities from the smallest to Kyyiv, the most powerful, so that, as a grand duke of Kyyiv died, each vassal below him was moved to a larger principality, ending with the throne of Kyyiv.
The Decline of Kyyiv
Although this unique pattern of precedence was nominally practiced, Yaroslav's death in 1054 signaled the decline of Kyyiv. His sons shared the empire, and each prince tended to divide his lands among his own sons. Russia became a group of petty states almost continuously at war with one another. One final attempt was made to unite the country by Yaroslav's grandson, Vladimir II Monomachus, but his death in 1125 ended efforts to form an alliance, and the fragmentation continued. Other states challenged Kyyiv's supremacy, particularly Galicia and Volhynia in the west; Suzdal', in the upper and central parts of the Volga basin; Chernigov and Novgorod-Severskiy, in the Desna basin; Polatsk, which included the basins of the Daugava (also known as Western Dvina) and the Beresina; Smolensk, occupying the upper parts of the basin of the Daugava and the Dnepr; and Novgorod, by far the largest, occupying the land bounded by the Gulf of Finland, Lake Peipus, the upper reaches of the Volga, the White Sea, and the Northern Dvina River.
The decline of Kyyiv was due in part to loss of trade following the sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204 and the consequent migration of the people of Kyyiv to the north. Novgorod became a flourishing commercial state, which rose to a dominant position and in the 13th century was made the site of a major factory of the Hanseatic League. Kyyiv also lost its importance as the great national and cultural center, its place taken by the cities of Suzdal',

Vladimir, and, ultimately, Moscow (founded about 1147). Russia became a loose federation of city-states, held together by a common language, religion, traditions, and customs and ruled by members of the multitudinous house of Rurik, usually at war with one another. Difficulties resulted also from depredations on the frontiers. In the west the Poles, Lithuanians, and the Teutonic Knights encroached on Russian territory. In the south it was constantly raided by the Polovtzy nomads; one of these raids was the subject of the Russian epic The Lay of Igor's Host.

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Children of Yaroslav (Duque de Kiev) and Princess Ingegerd are:

5245041i. Ana de Kiev (Reina de Francia), born 1036 in KIEV UCRANIA RUSIA; died 1077 in BBAYE VILLIERS FRANCIA; married I Henry, King Of France 29 Enero 1043.

ii. Anastasia Of Kiev (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1022 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 1075 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married Andrew I, King Of Hungary Abt. 1039 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); born 1014 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 1060 in WINSSELBURG, Germany (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**10490084. Dietrich III,** born Abt. 993 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 27 Junio 1039 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980168. I Arnulf, Of Holland** and **20980169. Liutgarde Of**

**Luxembourg**. He married **10490085. Othehildis, Of Nordmark** WFT Est. 1009-1032 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10490085. Othehildis, Of Nordmark,** born Abt. 993 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 9 Marzo 1044 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20980170. Bernard I**.

Child of Dietrich and Othehildis is:

5245042i. I Florent, Of Holland, born Abt. 1023; died 28 Junio 1061 in HANNERT FRANCE; married Gertrude, Of Saxony WFT Est. 1043-1059.

**10490086. Bernard II Billung, Duke Saxony,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1059 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980172. Bernard I Billung, Duke Saxony**. He married **10490087. Elica, Of Schweinfurt** WFT Est. 1005-1048 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10490087. Elica, Of Schweinfurt,** born WFT Est. 988-1011 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1033-1099 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20980174. Henry** and **20980175. Gerberge Of Henneberg**.

Child of Bernard II Billung, Duke Saxony and Elica is:

5245043i. Gertrude, Of Saxony, born Abt. 1030; died 4 Agosto 1113; married I Florent, Of Holland WFT Est. 1043-1059.

**10490096. Athon De Courtenay,** born WFT Est. 973-1024 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1011-1103 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980192. Renaud, C. De Chateau Renard**.

Child of Athon De Courtenay is:

5245048i. Joseline De Courtenay, born WFT Est. 1011-1051; died WFT Est. 1050-1133; married Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery WFT Est. 1037-1089.

**10490098. I Guy, S. De Montlhery,** born WFT Est. 979-1027 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1018-1107 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **10490099. Hodierne De Gometz** WFT Est. 1005-1062 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10490099. Hodierne De Gometz,** born WFT Est. 985-1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1018-1113 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Guy and Hodierne De Gometz is:

5245049i. Isabel(elizabeth) De Montlhery, born WFT Est. 1018-1054; died WFT Est. 1050-1139; married Joseline De Courtenay WFT Est. 1037-1089.

**10490100. Guillaume I De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 20 Junio 1100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20980200. Renaud I De Nevers** and **2621675. Adelaide Of France**. He married **10490101. Ermengarde Of Tonnerre** Abt. 1045 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**10490101. Ermengarde Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1085 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980202. Renaud, Count Of Tonnerre** and **20980203. Erviz**.

More About Guillaume I De Nevers:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guillaume I De Nevers and Ermengarde Of Tonnerre is:

5245050i. Renaud II De Nevers, born Abt. 1046 in NEVERS NIEVRE FRANCE; died 5 Agosto 1089; married Ida De Forez WFT Est. 1067-1083.

**10490102. IV Artaud, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 1025 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died

1076 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980204. II Giraud, Count De Forez** and **20980205. Alice De Gevaudan**. He married **10490103. Raymonde** WFT Est. 1037-1067 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10490103. Raymonde,** born WFT Est. 987-1018 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1040-1108 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of IV Artaud and Raymonde is:

5245051i. Ida De Forez, born Abt. 1055 in LE FOREZ PRUNC FRANCE; died 1085; married Renaud II De Nevers WFT Est. 1067-1083.

**10490408. Richard II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1051 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20980816. Richard** and **20980817. Senegunde Of Agde**. He married **10490409. Rixinda Of Narbonne** Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**10490409. Rixinda Of Narbonne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Marzo 1067 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980818. Berenguer I** and **20980819. Garsenda Of Besalu**.

More About Richard II:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Richard and Rixinda Of Narbonne is:

5245204i. Berenguer II, born Abt. 1021; died Aft. Abril 1080; married Adela Of Carlat 1071.

**10490410. Gilbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20980820. Giselbert/ Gilbert** and **20980821. Agnes Of Mels**. He married **10490411. Nobilia Of Lodeve** Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**10490411. Nobilia Of Lodeve** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1098 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980822. Odo** and **20980823. Chimberge**.

More About Gilbert:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gilbert and Nobilia Of Lodeve is:

5245205i. Adela Of Carlat, born Abt. 1021; died Aft. 1071; married Berenguer II 1071.

**10490412. William II (Count Of Provence 1008),** born WFT Est. 911-1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998); died WFT Est. 946-1074 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998). He was the son of **5243162. William I (Count Of Provence 968)** and **5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou**. He married **10490413. Gerberge Of Macon** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 3, Ed. 1, Tree #0459, Date of Import: 25 Feb 1998).

**10490413. Gerberge Of Macon,** born Abt. 985; died 1020. She was the daughter of **10486658. II Alberic, Count De Macon** and **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy**.

Child of William II (Count Of Provence 1008) and Gerberge Of Macon is:

5245206i. Geoffrey (Count Of Provence 1018-1063), born WFT Est. 946-1030; died WFT Est. 983-1104; married Dulcia Of Marseille.

**10490414. Betrand,** born Abt. 1000.

Child of Betrand is:

5245207i. Dulcia Of Marseille, born Abt. 1038; married Geoffrey (Count Of Provence 1018-1063).

**10490800. Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1065 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 16 Abril 1118 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **20981600. Count Of Angouleme Foulques** and **20981601. Cundo Of Eu**. He married **10490801. Vitapoint Of Benauges** WFT Est. 1084-1108 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**10490801. Vitapoint Of Benauges** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1068 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1093-1162 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **20981602. Amalric Amanieu, Sire Of Benauges**.

More About Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Vitapoint Of Benauges:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme and Vitapoint Benauges is:

5245400i. WoulgrimII, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 1089 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France; died 16 Noviembre 1140; married Ponce De Montgomery WFT Est. 1122-1138.

**10490802. Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1054 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1123 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **2622854. Roger II De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou** and **2622855. Mabel D'Alencon**. He married **10490803. Ademode De La Marche** 1095 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**10490803. Ademode De La Marche** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1070 in La Marche, Poitou, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1116 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **20981606. AlbericIII, Count Of La Haute Marche** and **20981607. Ponce**.

More About Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Ademode De La Marche:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Roger De Montgomery and Ademode De La Marche is:

5245401i. Ponce De Montgomery, born Abt. 1109 in La March, Poitou, France; died WFT Est. 1127-1203; married WoulgrimII, Count Of Angouleme WFT Est. 1122-1138.

**10490804. Bosol, Viscount Of Turenne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1050 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22,

1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1091 in , , Holy Land (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **20981608. Viscount Of Turenne Guillaume** and **20981609. Matilde**. He married **10490805. Gerberge De Terrasson** WFT Est. 1069-1087 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**10490805. Gerberge De Terrasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1055 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1103 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **20981610. Count Of Terrasson Pierre**.

More About BosoI, Viscount Of Turenne:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Gerberge De Terrasson:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Boso and Gerberge De Terrasson is:

5245402i. RaymondI, Viscount Of Turenne, born Abt. 1080; died Abt. 1137; married Maude de Perche.

**10490806. Rotrou II, Count de Perche,** born 1070. He was the son of **1310830. GeoffreyII, Count Of Perche** and **1310831. Beatriz De Ramerau**. He married **10490807. Matilda Of England**.

**10490807. Matilda Of England,** born 1086; died 25 Noviembre 1120 in English Channel on "Wite Ship". She was the daughter of **655418. I Henry, King Of England(1100-1135)**.

Child of Rotrou II, Count de Perche and Matilda Of England is:

5245403i. Maude de Perche, born 1105; died 28 Mayo 1143; married RaymondI, Viscount Of Turenne.

**10491419. Senfrie** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 933-956 (Source: Bruderbund Software,

Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 978-1044 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

Child of Senfrie is:

5245709i. Josceline, born Abt. 975; died WFT Est. 1007-1069; married Roger I De Montgomery, Vicomte Of Hiemes WFT Est. 991-1023.

**10491420. Seigneur De Belleme William** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1048 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **20982840. Seigneur De Belleme Yves** and **20982841. Godehaut**. He married **10491421. Mathilda** WFT Est. 986-1018 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**10491421. Mathilda** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1048-1068 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Seigneur De Belleme William:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Mathilda:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Seigneur William and Mathilda is:

5245710i. William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon, born Abt. 990; married Hildebourge WFT Est. 1061-1064.

**10491422. Arnulf** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 988-1046 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Arnulf:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Arnulf is:
5245711i. Hildebourge, born Abt. 985; died WFT Est. 1061-1084; married William "Talvas", Seigneur De Belleme & Alencon WFT Est. 1061-1064.

**10491584. Pelayo Silvio "El Diicono", Conde,** born Abt. 900 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **20983168. Aznar Fruela, Infante de León**. He married **10491585. Aldonza Ordónez** .

**10491585. Aldonza Ordónez,** born Abt. 908 in Espana; died in Espana. She was the daughter of **10486384. Ordono el Ciego, Infante de León** and **10486385. Cristina Jimena, Infanta**.

Notes for Aldonza Ordónez:
Aldonza Ordonez fue hija del infante don Ordono, "el Ciego", y de la infanta dona Cristina.

HERALDICA Y GENEALOGIA (Apellido Peliez)

Child of Pelayo Silvio "El Diicono", Conde and Aldonza Ordónez is:
5245792i. Pelayo Peláez, born Abt. 923 in España; died in España; married Mayor González.

**10492176. Henry, Duke Of Franconia,** born Abt. 965. He was the son of **20984352. Otho I, Duke Of Franconia** and **20984353. Judith Of Bayern**. He married **10492177. Adelheid**.

**10492177. Adelheid,** born Abt. 965. She was the daughter of **5243144. Gerhard IV, Count Of Metz**.

Child of Henry and Adelheid is:

5246088i. Conrado II (Emperador Romano Germánico), born Abt. 990; died 4 Junio 1039 in Utrecht, Ger., Holy Roman Empire; married Gisela Of Swabia.

**10492178. Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 958 in OF SWABIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 4 Mayo 1003 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **20984356. Conrad, Duke Of Swabia** and **20984357. Jutta**. He married **10492179. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund** 988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**10492179. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972950. Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy** and **20972951. Mathilda Of France**.

More About Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia and Gerberga Of Upper Burgund are:

5246089i. Gisela Of Swabia, born 11 Noviembre 985; died 14 Febrero 1043; married (1) Conrado II (Emperador Romano Germánico); married (2) Bruno, Count Of Derlin Abt. 1000; married (3) Ernst 1003.

ii. Herman II, Count Of Kastl (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 27 Enero 1056 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Haziga Of Diessen WFT Est. 1022-1049 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 2 Agosto 1104 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Herman II, Count Of Kastl:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

**10492392. Ladislao I Rey de Hungrka,** born Abt. 970; died Abt. 1038. He married **10492393. Premislava**.

**10492393. Premislava,** born Abt. 980; died 1018. She was the daughter of **20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev)** and **20984787. hija de Kumo**.

Notes for Ladislao I Rey de Hungrka:
HUNGARY

The Arpads
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In 892 the Carolingian emperor Arnulf, attempting to assert his authority over the Moravian duke Sviatopluk, called in the help of the Magyars, a Finno-Ugric people, whose early homes had been on the upper waters of the Volga and Kama rivers; unrecorded causes had driven them, at an uncertain date, southward into the steppes, where they had adopted the life, appropriate to their environment, of peripatetic herdsmen. In the 9th century they were based on the lower Don, ranging over the steppes to the west of that river. They then comprised a federation of hordes, or tribes, each under a hereditary chieftain

and each composed of a varying number of clans, the members of which owned a real or imagined blood kinship. The clansmen were all free, but the community included slaves taken in battle or in raids. There were seven Magyar hordes, but other elements were included in the federation, including three hordes of Turkic Khazars (the Kavars). Either from this fact or perhaps from a memory of earlier conditions, this federation was known to its neighbours as the On-Ogur (literally, "Ten Arrows"), from the Slavic pronunciation of which the name "Hungarian" is derived.

In 889, attacks by the newly arrived Pechenegs had driven the Magyars and their confederates to the western extremities of the steppes, where they were living when Arnulf's invitation arrived. The band sent to Arnulf reported back that the plains across the Carpathians would form a suitable new homeland that could be easily conquered and defended from the rear. Having elected as their chief Irpid, the leader of their most powerful tribe, the Magyars crossed the Carpathians en masse, probably in 896, and easily subjugated the peoples of the sparsely inhabited central plain, their first place of settlement. They destroyed the Moravian empire in 906 and in the next year occupied Pannonia, having defeated a German force sent against them. They were then firmly established in the whole centre of the basin, over which their tribes and their associates distributed themselves, Irpid taking the central area west of the Danube for his own tribe. The periphery was guarded by outposts, which were gradually pushed forward, chiefly to the north.

The Christian kingdom.
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During the next half century the Magyars were chiefly known to Europe for the forays they made across it, either as mercenaries in the service of warring princes or in search of booty for themselves--treasure or slaves for domestic use or sale. But terrifying to others, their mode of life was not always profitable to themselves. Their raiding forces suffered several severe reverses, culminating in a disastrous defeat at the hands of the emperor Otto I in 955 on the Lechfeld,
outside Augsburg. By this time the wild blood of the first invaders was thinning out and new influences, in particular that of Christianity, were beginning to operate. Both the Eastern and Western churches strove to draw them, with the other peoples of east central Europe, into their orbits. They had established pacific, almost friendly relations with Bavaria. The decisive step was taken by Irpid's great-grandson, Géza, who succeeded to the hereditary chief leadership in 972 and reestablished its authority over the tribal chiefs. In 973 he sent an embassy to Otto II at Quedlinburg, and in 975 he and his family were received into the Western church. In 996 his son, Stephen (Istvin), married Gisella, a Bavarian princess.

Stephen I (997-1038) carried on his father's work. With the help of heavily armed Bavarian knights, he crushed his rivals for the headship. Applying to the Holy See, he received the insignia of royalty from it and, according to tradition, was crowned king on Christmas Day, 1000. The event was of immeasurable importance, for not only did Hungary now enter the spiritual community of

the Western world but Pope Sylvester's personal relationship with his former pupil, Otto III, enabled it to do so without admitting the political suzerainty of the empire. Stephen then carried through the conversion of his people to Christianity, establishing a network of archiepiscopal and episcopal sees, which he reinforced with lavishly endowed monastic foundations. Later he crushed the surviving disputants of his authority--notably the Kavars--and, carrying on his father's work, organized his state on a system that was to remain for many centuries the essentially unaltered basis of Hungary's political and social structure. The tribes, as units, disappeared, but the fundamental social stratification was not altered. The descendants in the male line of the old conquerors, and elements later equated with them, remained a privileged class, personally free, answerable in judgment only to the king or his representative, and entitled to appear in general assemblage. Their lands--which at this time, since the economy was mainly pastoral, were held by clans or subclans in semicommunal ownership--were inalienable, except for proved delinquency, and free of any
obligation. The only duty required by the state of members of this class was that of military service on call. They were allowed to retain their slaves, although Stephen freed his own. All land outside that held by this class--then more than half the whole--belonged to the crown, which could, indeed, donate it at will. The nonservile inhabitants of these lands--descendants of the pre-Magyar population, manumitted slaves, invited colonists, etc.--were subjects of the crown or of the local landholder.

The whole of this land was divided into counties (megyék), each under a royal official, an ispin (later fo [head] ispin) who represented the king's authority in it, administered its unfree population, and collected the taxes that formed the national revenue, central and local. Each ispin maintained at his headquarters, or vir (fortress), an armed force composed of freemen who took service under him or of persons freed by the king. In Stephen's day there were about 45 such counties.

The early kings.
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Once St. Stephen (he was canonized in 1083) established his rule, his authority was rarely questioned. He fought few foreign wars and made his long reign a period of peaceful consolidation. But his death in 1038 was followed by many years of discord, for his only son, Imre (Emeric), had predeceased him, and the nation rebelled against his designated successor, Peter, who was expelled in 1041. Peter returned in 1044, with the help of Emperor Henry III. The "national" king, Samuel Aba, who had taken his place, was murdered, but Peter himself was killed in another rebellion in 1046. Andrew (Endre) I, of a collateral branch of the house of Irpid, was killed in 1060 fleeing from his brother, BELA I, and after Béla's death there was a further conflict between his sons, Géza and Ladislas (Liszló), and Andrew's son, Salamon. Peace returned only when, after Géza's short rule (1074-77), the throne passed to Ladislas I, who occupied it until 1095; and even then, the curse of dynastic jealousy proved to have been exorcised only temporarily. Ladislas' successor, Coloman (Kilmin; 1095-1116), who was Géza I's elder son, had his own brother, Ilmos, and Ilmos' infant son, Béla, blinded to secure the throne for his own son Stephen II (1116-31),

perhaps Hungary's worst king. Béla II (1131-41; the blinded boy, whom his father's friends had brought up in secrecy) and Béla's eldest son, Géza II (1141-61),
ruled thereafter unchallenged, but the succession of Géza's son, Stephen III (1161-73), was disputed by two of his uncles, Ladislas II (1162-63) and Stephen IV (1163-65). Happily, the death of Stephen IV exhausted the supply of uncles, and Stephen III's brother, Béla III (1173-96), had no domestic rivals to the throne, but the short reign of Béla's elder son, Emeric (Imre; 1196-1204), was spent largely in disputes with his younger brother, Andrew II, who on Emeric's death expelled his infant son, Ladislas III (who died the next year), before beginning his own long reign (1205-35).

Consolidation and expansion.
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These royal disputes caused Hungary much harm. Claimants to the throne often invoked foreign help, for which they paid in political degradation or temporary or permanent loss of territory: both Peter and Salamon did homage to the Holy Roman emperor for their thrones; and Aba's war against Peter's protectors cost Hungary its previous territories west of the Leitha, while the wars of the 12th century cost it areas in the south. The uncertainty delayed political consolidation, and even Christianity did not take root easily: there was a widespread pagan revolt in 1047 and another in 1063.

Yet the political unity of the country and the new faith somehow survived the earlier troubles, and both were firmly established by Ladislas I, one of Hungary's greatest kings, and by Coloman, who, in spite of his atrocious crime, was a competent and enlightened ruler.

Meanwhile, many factors worked for Hungary. After Austria had grown big at the expense of the imperial authority, most of Hungary's neighbours were states of approximately the same size and strength as itself, and the Hungarians lived with them on terms of mutual tolerance and even friendship. The steppes were quiet: the Cumans (Hungarian: Kun), after destroying the Pechenegs there, did not try to go farther, and, after two big raids had been successfully repelled by Ladislas, they left Hungary in peace. This allowed Hungary to extend its effective frontiers to the Carpathian crest in the north and over Transylvania. Magyar advance guards pushed up the valleys of both areas, and these were reinforced in the Szepes area and central Transylvania by imported colonies of Germans (usually called "Saxons"), while colonies of Szeklers (Székely), a people akin to the Magyars who had preceded the latter into the central plains, were settled behind its eastern passes. The county system was extended to both areas, although with modifications in Transylvania, where the Saxons and Szeklers constituted free communities and the whole was placed under a vaivode, or governor. In the south Ladislas occupied (or reoccupied after an interval) the area between the Sava and Drava rivers; Coloman assumed the crown of Croatia, which then included Bosnia and Northern Dalmatia, although this remained a separate "Land of the Hungarian Crown," over which a governor (ban) acted as deputy for the king.

In the interior, too, natural growth and continued immigration swelled the population, which by 1200 had risen to the large figure, for the age, of some two million. The rulers of this big and populous state were now important men. After Ladislas' day, nothing more was heard of German claims to suzerainty over it. In the 12th century Hungary was intervening in its neighbours' affairs as often as they in Hungary's. Béla III, who married a French princess, had the largest revenues of any European monarch, after the two emperors.

BRITANICA

Child of Ladislao I Rey de Hungrka and Premislava is:

5246196i. Bela I (Rey de Hungría), born Abt. 1000; married Rycheza (Ryksa) (Reina de Hungría).

**10492456. Stephen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1098 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20984912. Hugh**.

More About Stephen:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Stephen is:

5246228i. Gui, born 1040 in OF TRAVES; died WFT Est. 1069-1131; married WFT Est. 1059-1091.

**10492464. Gauthier II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20984928. Humbert II** and **20984929. Erembourge Of Semur**. He married **10492465. Arembourge**.

**10492465. Arembourge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1052-1114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Gauthier II:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gauthier and Arembourge is:

5246232i. Gauthier III, born Abt. 1050; died Aft. 1100; married Beatrix WFT Est. 1081-1098.

**10493572. Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1045 in of BLOIS , L-CHR, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 27 Mayo 1102 in RAMA BATTLE, HOLYLAND (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20987144. Thibaud III, Count Of Blois** and **20987145. Gersende/berthe Of Maine**. He married **10493573. Adela, Princess Of England** Abt. 1085 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**10493573. Adela, Princess Of England** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1062 in NORMANDY, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 8 Marzo 1138 in of CAEN, CLVDS, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She

was the daughter of **1310836. William I,The Conqueror, King Of England** and **1310837. Mathilda,Of Flanders**.

More About Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

More About Adela, Princess Of England:
TITL: (PRINCESS) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois and Adela, Princess Of England is:

5246786i. Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 1093 in of BLOIS, L-CHR, FRANCE; died 8 Enero 1151; married Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim Abt. 1124.

**10493574. Engilbert II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 13 Abril 1141 in SEAN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20987148. Engelbert I** and **20987149. Hedwig Of Flinsbach**. He married **10493575. Uta Of Passau** Bef. 1105 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**10493575. Uta Of Passau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20987150. Ulrich** and **20987151. Adelaide Of Franterhausen**.

More About Engilbert II:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engilbert and Uta Of Passau is:

5246787i. Mahaud/mathilda Of Sponheim, born Abt. 1100 in of CARINTHIE; died 13 Diciembre 1161 in FRANCE; married Thibaud IV, Count Of Blois Abt. 1124.

**10493648. Levon I Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 1034-1091 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 1141 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **20987296. Prince Constantine I Of Armenia**.

Notes for Levon I Of Armenia:
The barons Constantine I (1092-1100), Thoros I (1100-29), and Levon I (1129-39) enlarged their domains at the expense of the Byzantines, and by 1132 Vahka, Sis, Anazarbus, Mamistra, Adana, and Tarsus were under Rubenid rule.

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Child of Levon I Of Armenia is:

5246824i. Stephen II Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 1069-1119; died WFT Est. 1107-1199; married WFT Est. 1093-1156.

*Generation No. 25*

**20971520. Bermudo El Diicono (Rey de Asturias),** born Abt. 745 in Espana. He was the son of **41943041. Hija del Conde Gundesindo?**. He married **20971521. Usenda Nunilona (Reina de Navarra)**.

**20971521. Usenda Nunilona (Reina de Navarra),** born Abt. 760 in Navarra, Espana.

Notes for Bermudo El Diicono (Rey de Asturias):
Vermudo I (789-792) Hijo de Fruela, hermano de Alfonso I. Fue conocido como el Diicono, porque habia recibido órdenes cuando fue elegido rey. Renunció al trono en favor de Alfonso II.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1009

Child of Bermudo (Rey de Asturias) and Usenda Nunilona (Reina de Navarra) is:

10485760 i. Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias), born 791 in España; died 850 in Oviedo, España; married Urraca Paterna de Castilla.

**20971522. Diego Rodrkguez conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 770. He was the son of **41943044. Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla** and **41943045. Sancha**. He married **20971523. Paterna**.

**20971523. Paterna,** born Abt. 770.

More About Diego Rodrkguez conde de Castilla:
Fuente: NBC 63

Child of Diego Rodrkguez conde de Castilla and Paterna is:

10485761 i. Urraca Paterna de Castilla, born Abt. 800 in España; married Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias).

**20971552. Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias),** born 838; died 20 Diciembre 910 in Zamora, León. He was the son of **5242880. Ordono I (Rey de Asturias)** and **5242881. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias**. He married **20971553. Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias**.

**20971553. Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias,** born Abt. 840. She was the daughter of **41943106. Fortsn, Infante de Navarra**.

Notes for Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias):
The most important Christian state of the northern peninsula, the small kingdom of Asturias, was founded about 718 by DON PELAYO, a Visigothic chieftain. Pelayo's son-in-law, Alfonso, conquered nearly all the region known as Galicia, recaptured most of León, and was then crowned Alfonso I, king of León and Asturias.

Alfonso III, byname ALFONSO THE GREAT, Spanish ALFONSO EL MAGNO (b. c. 838--d. Dec. 20, 910?, Zamora, Leon), king of Asturias from 866 to 910, son of Ordono I.

Winning a contested succession, he moved his capital forward from Oviedo to the recently restored Roman city of León. Under him, Porto (Oporto) was occupied in 868, and Castile took shape around Burgos, drawing on his Basque allies. He claimed to be reviving the Visigothic monarchy, while making the church of St. James at Santiago de Compostela the shrine of the Christian kingdom. Alfonso's territorial advances were made possible by the convulsion of the Muslim emirate of Córdoba, in which Arab dominion was challenged by the Berber dissidents. For a time Córdoba itself was endangered, and the triumph of Alfonso was thought imminent. This did not occur, but by the end of the reign Alfonso III had occupied Coimbra, Zamora, and Burgos, settling refugees from the south.

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ALFONSO III greatly extended these territories during his reign, which ended in 910. During the 10th century the region of Navarre became an independent

kingdom under Sancho I. As the kings of León expanded their domains to the east in the early 10th century, they reached Burgos. Because of the castles built to guard the frontiers of newly acquired territory, this region became popularly known as Castilla, or Castile. Under Count Fernin Gonzilez the region became independent of León, and in 932 the count declared himself the first king of Castile. In the 11th century a considerable part of Aragón was captured from the Muslims by Sancho III, king of Navarre, who also conquered León and Castile, and in 1033 he made his son, Ferdinand I, king of Castile. This temporary unity came to an end at Sancho's death, when his domains were divided among his sons. The most prominent of Sancho's sons was Ferdinand, who acquired León in 1037, took the Moorish section of Galicia, and set up a vassal county in what is now northern Portugal. With northern Spain consolidated, Ferdinand, in 1056, proclaimed himself emperor of Spain (from the Latin Hispania), and he initiated the period of reconquest from the Muslims.

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Children of Alfonso (Rey de Asturias) and Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias are:

10485776 i. Ordoño II (Rey de León y Asturias), born Abt. 860; died Enero 924 in Zamora; married Elvira Níñez (o Meléndez), reina de León.

ii. Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León, born Abt. 860; married Urraca, Reina de León; born Abt. 860.

More About Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León:
Fuente: NBC 54

**20971554. Mendo Gutiérrez,** born Abt. 830. He was the son of **41943108. Gatón senor del Bierzo**.

More About Mendo Gutiérrez:
Fuente: NBC 53

Child of Mendo Gutiérrez is:

10485777 i. Elvira Níñez (o Meléndez), reina de León, born Abt. 870; married Ordoño II (Rey de León y Asturias).

**20971776. Fernando Dkaz conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 850 in Espana. He was the son of **41943552. Diego Rodrkguez II conde de Castilla** and **41943553. Assura Fernindez**. He married **20971777. Nuna Nsnez**.

**20971777. Nuna Nsnez,** born Abt. 850 in Espana.

More About Nuna Nsnez:

Fuente: NBC 61
Hechos: Nieta de Nuno Nsnez Rasura

Child of Fernando Dkaz conde de Castilla and Nuna Nsnez is:
10485888 i. Gonzalo Fernández conde de Castilla, born Abt. 880 in España; married Mummia Domna.

**20971780. Garcka Jiménez,** born Abt. 840. He was the son of **41943560. Jimeno Garcka**. He married **20971781. Dadildis**.
**20971781. Dadildis,** born Abt. 845.

More About Garcka Jiménez:
Fuente: CRONICA DE ESPANA 1012

Children of Garcka Jiménez and Dadildis are:
10485890 i. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra), born Abt. 870; died 11 Diciembre 925; married (1) Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra); met (2) Concubina.
ii. Sancha de Navarra, born Abt. 875; married Galindo II Aznárez, Conde de Aragón; born Abt. 865; died 920 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Galindo II Aznárez, Conde de Aragón:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

**20971782. Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón,** born Abt. 850. He was the son of **41943564. Sancho Garcés**. He married **20971783. Oneca de Pamplona**.
**20971783. Oneca de Pamplona,** born Abt. 850. She was the daughter of **41943566. Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra** and **41943567. Urraca**.

Notes for Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón:
Aragón, Condado y reino de, el condado de Aragón surgió en la zona central del noreste de la penknsula Ibérica en relación con el interés manifestado por la dinastka franca de los Carolingios en proteger su frontera meridional de los posibles ataques de los musulmanes, firmemente establecidos en el valle medio del Ebro.
Orkgenes del condado de Aragón
Las noticias sobre los orkgenes de dicho condado son muy oscuras. Se sabe, no obstante, que a comienzos del siglo IX un nativo, de nombre Aureolo u Oriol, gobernaba aquella zona, bajo el protectorado de los reyes francos. Se trataba

de una franja montanosa, en el Pirineo central, que comprendka los valles de Ansó, Echo y Canfranc. Posteriormente se hizo con el control del condado Aznar Galkndez I, cabeza de una familia que se mantuvo al frente de dicho puesto hasta mediados del siglo X. En esa época el condado de Aragón se extendió por la cuenca alta del rko Gillego. Al tiempo que se iba desprendiendo de la tutela Carolingia, el condado de Aragón se aproximaba al nscleo navarro, que se habka constituido mis al oeste. Esa orientación se consumó cuando Andregoto Galkndez, hija de Galindo II Aznirez y heredera del condado de Aragón, contrajo matrimonio, a mediados del siglo X, con el rey de Pamplona (o de Navarra) Garcka Sinchez I. El hijo de ambos, Sancho Garcés II, fue desde el ano 970 rey de Pamplona y conde de Aragón.
La vinculación de ambos nscleos se mantuvo hasta el ano 1035, es decir hasta la muerte de Sancho III el Mayor de Pamplona. En el transcurso del siglo X y los primeros anos del XI fueron llegando a las tierras aragonesas mozirabes procedentes de al-Andalus, que se sumaban a la población nativa. Desde el punto de vista económico predominaban la actividad pastoril y una agricultura tkpica de montana. La sociedad conservaba ciertos rasgos de caricter gentilicio, pero progresivamente se iban imponiendo unas cuantas familias nobiliarias. El principal foco de cultura en esos siglos fue el monasterio de San Pedro de Siresa.

"Aragón, Condado y reino de", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Condes de Aragón

| NOMBRE | REINADO |
|---|---|
| Aureolo (u Oriol) | siglo IX |
| Aznar Galkndez I | ?-838 |
| Garcka el Malo | 838-843 |
| Galindo I Aznirez | 843-867 |
| Aznar Galkndez II | 867-893 |
| Galindo II Aznirez | 893-922 |
| Andregoto Galkndez | 922-970 |
| Sancho Garcés II | 970-994 |
| Garcka Sinchez II | 994-1000 |
| Sancho III el Mayor | 1000-1035 |

"Condes y reyes de Aragón", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Children of Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón and Oneca de Pamplona are:

10485891 i. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra), born Abt. 870; married Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra).

ii. Galindo II Aznárez, Conde de Aragón (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10

May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 865; died 920 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); married (1) Sancha de Navarra; born Abt. 875; married (2) Acibella Of Gascony (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Galindo II Aznárez, Conde de Aragón:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

**20971810. Zadam Zada senor de Gaya,** born Abt. 891 in Sevilla, Espana. He was the son of **41943620. Zaid ibn Abdallah**.

More About Zadam Zada senor de Gaya:
Fuente: NBC 68

Child of Zadam Zada senor de Gaya is:
10485905 i. Ortiga de Gaya (o Moura Ortiga), born Abt. 905; married Ramiro II (Rey de León y Asturias).

**20972544. Ebles Mancer, Count Of Poitou,** born WFT Est. 866-891 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 932 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945088. II Ranulf, Count Of Poitou** and **41945089. Ermengarda**. He married **20972545. Emiliane** 911 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972545. Emiliane,** born WFT Est. 874-900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 928-989 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Ebles Mancer and Emiliane is:
10486272 i. Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou, born 925; died 963; married Gerloc(adela) 935.

**20972546. Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy,** born 846 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 931 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945092. Regnald, Earl Of More** and **41945093. Ragnhild(hilda)**. He married **20972547. Guisela, princesa de Francia** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972547. Guisela, princesa de Francia,** born Abt. 848 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans**.

Notes for Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy:
Rollo, also called ROLF, or ROU, French ROLLON (b. c. 860--d. c. 932), Scandinavian rover who founded the duchy of Normandy.

Making himself independent of King Harald I of Norway, Rollo sailed off to raid Scotland, England, Flanders, and France on pirating expeditions and, about 911, established himself in an area along the Seine River. Charles III the Simple of France held off his siege of Paris, battled him near Chartres, and negotiated the treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, giving him the part of Neustria that came to be called Normandy; Rollo in return agreed to end his brigandage. He gave his son,
William I Longsword, governance of the dukedom (927) before his death. Rollo was baptized in 912 but is said to have died a pagan.

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More About Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy:
Fuente: NBC 77

Children of Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy and Guisela, princesa de Francia are:

10486273 i. Gerloc(adela), born WFT Est. 869-924; died 14 Octubre 962; married Guillaume III, Count Of Poitou 935.

10486280 ii. William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy, born Abt. 876; died 17 Diciembre 942 in Picardi, Francia; married Sprota De Senlis WFT Est. 894-922.

**20972548. Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945096. Eudes II, Count Of Chartres** and **41945097. Daughter Of Thibaud I**. He married **20972549. Richilde Of Bourges**.

**20972549. Richilde Of Bourges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 877 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1076 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945098. Hugh II, Count Of Bourges** and **41945099. Reheut Of West Franks**.

More About Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Children of Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois and Richilde Of Bourges are:

10486274 i. Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois, born Abt. 910; died 16 Enero 975; married (1) Leutgarde De Vermandois. WFT Est. 948-971.

ii. Gerlotte Of Blois (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 936-998 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); married Hrolf Turstan; born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 920 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

**20972550. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois,** born Abt. 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 23 Febrero 943 in ST. QUENTIN (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree

#1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945100. I Herbert, Count De Vermandois** and **41945101. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois**. He married **20972551. Hildebrand** Bef. 907 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972551. Hildebrand,** born Abt. 887 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Aft. Marzo 931 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972640. Robert I, King Of France (922-923)** and **41945103. Aelis(adele)**.

Notes for II Herbert, C. De Vermandois:
Heriberto II, nacido por 880 890, conde de Vermandois, Troyes y Champagne. Tomo prisionero a Carlos IV el Simple y lo hizo asesinar en la torre de Peronne el 7 de octubre de(29. Padre de Roberto y de Liutgarda, casada con Teobaldo I, conde de Blois y de Alix casada con Arnulfo I conde de Flandes

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Children of II Herbert and Hildebrand are:

i. Robert, C. De Vermandois, born Abt. 920 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Agosto 967 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons Bef. 950 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Bef. 936 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 959 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

   More About Robert, C. De Vermandois:
   Fuente: NBC 22
   Hechos: Conde de Troyes y de Meaux en 946.

10486275 ii. Leutgarde De Vermandois, born Abt. 930; married Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois.

iii. Alix De Vermandois, born Abt. 920; married I Arnulf, Of Holland; born Abt. 900 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 996-1056 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

   Notes for I Arnulf, Of Holland:
   Arnulf I, byname ARNULF THE GREAT, or THE ELDER, French ARNOUL LE GRAND, or LE VIEUX, Dutch ARNULF DE GROTE, or DE OUDE (b. c. 900--d. March 27, 965), count of Flanders (918-958, 962-965) and son of Baldwin II.

   On his father's death in 918, the inherited lands were divided between Arnulf and his brother Adolf, but the latter survived only

a short time, and Arnulf succeeded to the whole inheritance. His reign was filled with warfare against the Norsemen, and he took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine between the emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet.

In 958 Arnulf placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin ( Baldwin III), and the young man, though his reign was a very short one, did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of the country, establishing the first weavers and fullers at Ghent and instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges, and other places. On Baldwin III's death in 962 the old count, Arnulf I, resumed control and spent the few remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson Arnulf II the Younger (reigned 965-988).

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iv. Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 918 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 982 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Lambert, Count Of Chalons 945 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 22 Febrero 978 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Lambert, Count Of Chalons:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

**20972552. II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952),** born 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Agosto 966 in BAMBERG (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945104. Adalbert, Markgraft Of Ivree** and **41945105. Gisela, Princess Of Italy**. He married **20972553. Willa, Of Tuscany** 936 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972553. Willa, Of Tuscany,** born Abt. 918 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 952-1012 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972838. Boso, M. Of Tuscany** and **20972839. Willa, Princess Of Burgundy**.

Notes for II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952):
Berengar II,

also called BERENGARIO, MARCHESE D'IVREA E DI GISLA (b. c. 900--d. 966),
grandson of Berengar I and king of Italy from 950 to 952.

Berengar was important in the career of the German king and Holy Roman emperor Otto I the Great. For several months in 951 he held captive Adelaide, the daughter and widow of kings of Italy; she escaped and married Otto, who assumed the title of king of the Lombards and made Berengar his vassal. Later (from 960) Berengar and his son Adalbert attacked Pope John XII, on whose appeal Otto marched into Rome and was crowned emperor (962). John's subsequent negotiations with Berengar caused Otto to depose the pope and imprison Berengar in Germany (963).

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Children of II Berenger and Willa are:

10486697 i. Susanna, Princess Of Italy, born Abt. 950; died Abt. 7 Noviembre 1003; married II Arnolph, Count Of Flanders 968.

10486276 ii. Adalbert, King Of Italy, born Abt. 930; died 968 in AUTUN; married Gerberga, Of Macon.

**20972554. I Letalde, Count De Macon,** born WFT Est. 896-928 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945108. I Alberic, Vicount De Harbonne** and **41945109. Etolane De Macon**. He married **20972555. Richilde** 948 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972555. Richilde,** born WFT Est. 904-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 953-1021 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Children of I Letalde and Richilde are:

10486277 i. Gerberga, Of Macon, born WFT Est. 921-957; died 984; married Adalbert, King Of Italy.

10486658 ii. II Alberic, Count De Macon, born WFT Est. 927-968; died 975; married Ermentrude de Roucy WFT Est. 941-974.

**20972556. Rognvald,** born Abt. 896 in Norway; died WFT Est. 929-987.

Child of Rognvald is:

10486278 i. Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy, born Abt. 926; died 10 Mayo 967; married Alberada de Hainault.

**20972558. Giselberto, conde de Hennegau,** born Abt. 890 in Francia; died 2 Octubre 939 in Andernach, Rhineland. He was the son of **41945116. Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau** and **41945117. Alberada Of France**. He married **20972559. Gerberga de Alemania**.

**20972559. Gerberga de Alemania,** born Abt. 913 in Sajonia, Alemania; died 5 Mayo 984 in Reims, Marne, Francia. She was the daughter of **20972588. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany** and **20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim**.

Child of Giselberto, conde de Hennegau and Gerberga de Alemania is:

10486279 i. Alberada de Hainault, born Abt. 930 in Hainault, Holanda; died 15 Marzo 973; married Reinaldo conde de Reims y de Roucy.

**20972562. Hubert, Count De Senlis,** born Abt. 852 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 882-943 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Hubert, Count De Senlis is:

10486281 i. Sprota De Senlis, born Abt. 878; died WFT Est. 934-973; married William I, 2Nd Duke Of Normandy WFT Est. 894-922.

**20972568. Judic Ael, Count De Rennes,** born WFT Est. 822-865 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 888 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945136. Gurvand, Count De Rennes**.

Child of Judic Ael, Count De Rennes is:
10486284 i. Juhel(berenger), C. De Rennes, born WFT Est. 861-889; died 952; married Gerberge WFT Est. 888-949.

**20972574. Robert, C. De Vermandois,** born Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Agosto 967 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972550. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois** and **20972551. Hildebrand**. He married **20972575. Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons** Bef. 950 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972575. Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons,** born Bef. 936 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 959 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945150. Giselbert, Count De Chalons** and **41945151. Ermengarde De Bourgogne**.

More About Robert, C. De Vermandois:
Fuente: NBC 22
Hechos: Conde de Troyes y de Meaux en 946.

Child of Robert and Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons is:
10486287 i. Adelaide De Chalons, born 950; died 974; married I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou WFT Est. 964-973.

**20972576. Gerhard,** born Abt. 870. He married **20972577. Uda Of Saxony**.

**20972577. Uda Of Saxony,** born Abt. 875. She was the daughter of **41945154. Otto**.

Child of Gerhard and Uda Of Saxony is:
10486288 i. Gottfried, born Abt. 900 in LOTHRINGEN; married Ermentrude.

**20972578. Charles III "The Simple" King Of France,** born 17 Septiembre 879 in France; died 7 Octubre 929 in Peronne, Somme, France. He was the son of **41945156. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks** and **41945157. Adelaide Of Paris**. He married **20972579. Frederuna Of Hamaland**.

**20972579. Frederuna Of Hamaland,** born Abt. 885. She was the daughter of **41945158. Dietrich, Count Of Hamaland**.

Notes for Charles III "The Simple" King Of France:
Charles III, byname CHARLES THE SIMPLE, French CHARLES LE SIMPLE (b. Sept. 17, 879--d. Oct. 7, 929, Péronne, Fr.), king of France (893-922), whose authority came to be accepted by Lorraine and who settled the

Northmen in Normandy but who became the first Carolingian ruler of the western kingdom to lose his crown.

The posthumous son of Louis II the Stammerer, Charles was too young to assume the throne on the death of his half-brother, Carloman, in 884 or that of his cousin, Charles the Fat, in 888. On Jan. 28, 893, however, he was crowned king by Fulk, archbishop of Reims; and, although he renounced his rights after civil war in 897, the death of King Eudes in the following year brought him general recognition as king.

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Child of Charles III "The Simple" King Of France and Frederuna Of Hamaland is:

10486289 i. Ermentrude, born Abt. 908; married Gottfried.

**20972588. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany,** born 876 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 2 Julio 936 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945176. I Otho, Duke Of Saxony** and **41945177. Edith, Of Germany**. He married **20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim** WFT Est. 893-923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim,** born Abt. 886 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 14 Marzo 968 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945178. Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim** and **41945179. Reinhildis Ludmilla**.

Notes for Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany:
Henry I, also called HENRY THE FOWLER, German HEINRICH DER VOGLER (b. c. 876--d. July 2, 936, Memleben, Saxony [now in Germany]), German king and founder of the Saxon dynasty (918-1024) who strengthened the East Frankish, or German, army, encouraged the growth of towns, brought Lotharingia (Lorraine) back under German control (925), and secured German borders against pagan incursions.

The son of Otto the Illustrious, the Liudolfing duke of Saxony, Henry became duke at his father's death (912). His first marriage, to Hatheburg, daughter of Erwin, count of Merseburg, was declared invalid because she had become a nun after her first husband's death. He married Matilda, daughter of Dietrich, count of Westphalia, in 909; their eldest son would rule as the Holy Roman emperor
Otto I the Great (936-973).

Although at war (912-915) with Conrad I of Franconia (German king, 903-918) over title to lands in Thuringia, Henry received Conrad's deathbed designation

as heir to the throne. He was elected king of Germany (May 919) by nobles of Saxony and Franconia, two of the four most influential duchies; the other two important duchies, Swabia and Bavaria, did not recognize him as king.

Henry considered Germany a confederation of duchies rather than a nation. Having complete authority in Saxony and nominal sovereignty in Franconia, he sought to bring the duchies of Swabia and Bavaria into the confederation. After forcing the submission of Burchard, duke of Swabia (919), he allowed the duke to retain control over the civil administration of the duchy. On the basis of an election by Bavarian and East Frankish nobles (919), Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, also claimed the German throne. In 921, after two military campaigns, the king forced Arnulf to submit and relinquish his claim to the throne, though the duke retained complete internal control of Bavaria.

Henry defeated Giselbert, king of Lotharingia, in 925, and that region, which had become independent of Germany in 910, was brought back under German control. Giselbert, who was recognized as duke of Lotharingia, married the king's daughter Gerberga in 928.

When the Magyars, barbarian warriors from Hungary, invaded Germany in 924, Henry agreed to pay tribute to them and return a captured Magyar chief in exchange for a nine-year (924-933) cession of raids on German territory. During these years the king built fortified towns and trained the cavalry force he used to defeat various Slavic tribes; he conquered the Havelli at Brandenburg and the Daleminzi at Meissen in 928 and suppressed a rebellion in Bohemia in 929. The king refused to pay more tribute when the nine-year truce ended in 933. He used his seasoned cavalry to destroy the Magyars, who had resumed their raids, at Riade on March 15, 933, and ended their threat to the German countryside. The king's last campaign, an invasion of Denmark (934), added the territory of Schleswig to the German state.

The story that Henry received the surname Fowler because he was laying bird snares when informed of his election as king is probably a myth.

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Enrique I (876 - 936) emperador de Alamania, hijo de Otón de Sajonia. Al morir su padre se convirtió en duque de Sajonia en 912. Primer Rey de Alemania de la lknea sajona de 919 a 936. De hecho fue emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano Germinico, pero nunca pudo ser coronado. Gran soldado que derrotó a los daneses, los hsngaros y otros enemigos. Se distinguió en la fortificación de castillos, ciudades y pueblos. Le sucedió su hijo Otón I El Grande.

Henry I (of Germany), called Henry The Fowler (El Pajarero) (876?-936), king of Germany (919-36), the first of the Saxon line of German kings. In 912 Henry succeeded his father as duke of Saxony. Following the death of Conrad I, king of Germany, in 918, Henry was chosen king by the Franconian and Saxon nobles. Bavaria, Swabia, and Lotharingia refused to acknowledge him at first, and it was not until 925 that he managed to win recognition from all the German

states. In 926 Henry secured a nine-year truce from warfare with the Magyars. During that period he transformed many of the small towns of Germany into fortified cities with trained troops of mounted warriors. His military preparations were successfully tested in a war against the Wends in 929. When the Magyars invaded Thuringia in 933, Henry repulsed them decisively. He defeated the Danes in the following year and seized territory from them. Henry was the first to create a united Germany, and, although he never received the imperial crown, he is generally recognized as one of the Holy Roman emperors. He was succeeded by his son, Otto I "The Great".

SAXONY (German Sachsen).
Historic region in northwestern Europe, which in ancient times was inhabited by the Germanic Saxons. The Saxons first appear in history in the 2nd century AD. In 772 Charlemagne invaded their land, imposing Christianity on them. His descendants created the powerful duchy of Saxony in Saxon territory during the 9th century.

EARLY HISTORY
German king Henry I (the Fowler) added extensive areas to the duchy in 919. In 962 Henry's son Otto I was crowned Holy Roman emperor. In 1180 Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I dissolved the duchy of Saxony in retaliation against its defiant duke, Henry the Lion. At its height, the duchy had extended westward almost to the Rhine River and as far east as the Odra (Oder) River. The ducal possessions were distributed among various princes and bishops; the part later known as Saxe-Wittenberg was granted the electoral privilege in 1356 and became known as Electoral Saxony. In 1423 Electoral Saxony, with the electoral privilege, was conferred on Frederick I, margrave of Meissen. Frederick established his family as the ruling house of Saxony and brought to his new realm vast holdings in central Germany. In 1485 the family possessions were divided, the part known as Saxe-Wittenberg retaining the electoral privileges. This changed in 1547, when Maurice, duke of Saxony, supported Holy Roman Emperor Charles V against the confederation of Protestant German princes known as the Schmalkaldic League. The emperor then transferred to Maurice the electoral privilege and most of the electoral domains. In 1552, however, Maurice broke with Charles V, forcing him to withdraw from Germany. The expanded electorate of Saxony, with Dresden as its capital, subsequently became a Protestant stronghold.
In the 17th and 18th centuries Saxony was directly involved in the religious and territorial struggles ravaging Europe. During the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) its allegiance wavered. In the next century Saxony became party to the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748) when Elector Frederick Augustus II, who was also king of Poland as Augustus III, laid claim to the throne of Austria. At the start of the Seven Years' War in 1756, Saxony was invaded by the Prussians.

19th CENTURY
In 1806, Napoleon I, emperor of France, following his victory at Jena in Saxon territory, forced Saxony to join the Confederation of the Rhine. Elector Frederick Augustus III then joined Napoleon as an ally and was permitted by the French emperor to proclaim himself, as Frederick Augustus I, the first king of Saxony. After the downfall of Napoleon, however, the kingdom was partitioned at the

Congress of Vienna in 1815. Prussia acquired more than half of the territory. The now attenuated kingdom was allied with Austria against Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866. The victorious Prussians levied a heavy cash indemnity and forced Saxony to join the North German Confederation. In 1871 it became one of the constituent kingdoms of the German Empire.

20th CENTURY
In 1918, two days before the German surrender in World War I (1914-1918), an uprising forced the abdication of the Saxon king, and a republic was proclaimed; it subsequently became one of the founding states of the German Republic. After Germany's defeat in World War II (1939-1945), the state of Saxony became part of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany).
After German unification in 1990, the states of Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt were created. Saxony, in east central Germany, occupies basically the same area as the former kingdom. It is bordered by Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Poland, and the Czech Republic. Saxony-Anhalt, in central Germany, is bordered by Saxony, Thuringia, Lower Saxony, and Brandenburg.

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Notes for Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim:
Santa Matilda (890 - 986). Reina de Alemania. Hija de Teodorico, conde de los sajones, y esposa del rey Enrique I de Alemania. Mujer de gran generosidad y piedad. Fundadora de conventos.

Matilda, daughter of Dietrich, count of Westphalia, in 909; their eldest son would rule as the Holy Roman emperor Otto I the Great (936-973).

Children of Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany and Matilda are:

i. Gerberga de Alemania, born Abt. 913 in Sajonia, Alemania; died 5 Mayo 984 in Reims, Marne, Francia; married (1) Giselberto, conde de Hennegau; born Abt. 890 in Francia; died 2 Octubre 939 in Andernach, Rhineland; married (2) Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France; born 10 Septiembre 921 in Laon, Aisne, France; died 10 Septiembre 954 in St. Remy Abbey, Reims, Marne, Fr.

ii. Enrique I el Jóven (Duque de Baviera), born Abt. 910; married Judit de Baviera; born Abt. 930.

10486294 iii. Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germánico), born 23 Noviembre 912; died 7 Mayo 973 in Memleben, Turingia; married (1) Edith Of The Francs; married (2) Adelaida de Lombardía (Emperatriz Germánica).

10486321 iv. Hadwige, Princess De Saxe, born Abt. 922; died WFT Est. 943-1009; married Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy WFT Est. 911-949.

**20972590. Edward The Elder, King Of England,** born 875 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 17 Julio 924 in FARNDON ON DEE, ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945180. Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng** and **41945181. Ealhswith Of Gainas**. He married **20972591. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts** 919 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972591. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 878 in WESSEX, England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945182. Aethelhelm** and **41945183. Aethelgyth Of Mercia**.

Notes for Edward The Elder, King Of England:
Edward, byname EDWARD THE ELDER (d. July 17, 924, Farndon on Dee, Eng.), Anglo-Saxon king in England, the son of Alfred the Great. As ruler of the West Saxons, or Wessex, from 899 to 924, Edward extended his authority over almost all of England by conquering areas that previously had been held by Danish invaders.

Edward ascended the throne upon his father's death in October 899, and in a battle in 902 his forces killed a rival claimant, Aethelwald, who had allied with the Danes. After defeating the Northumbrian Danes at Tettenhall, he set out in August 912 to subdue the Danes of the eastern Midlands and East Anglia. From 910 to 916 he constructed a series of fortified enclosures around his Kingdom of Wessex.

At the same time, his sister, the Mercian ruler Aethelflaed, constructed a complementary series of fortresses in the northwest Midlands. In 917 Edward and Aethelflaed launched a massive offensive, quickly overwhelming the entire Danish army of East Anglia. Upon Aethelflaed's death in June 918, Edward assumed control of Mercia, and by the end of the year the last Danish armies in the Midlands had submitted. By that time Edward's kingdom included all the land south of the Humber estuary; in 920 he pacified Northumbria. Complete political unification of England was achieved during the reign of his son and successor, Athelstan (reigned 924-939).

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Children of Edward and Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts are:

i. Edmund I, King Of England(940-946), born 920 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 26 Mayo 946 in PUCLECHURCH GLOUCESTERSHIRE ENGLAND (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Saint Alfgifu Of Kent WFT Est. 932-943 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 900-926 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 944 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Edmund I, King Of England(940-946):
Edmund I, byname EDMUND THE DEED-DOER, Latin EDMUNDUS MAGNIFICUS (b. 921--d. May 26, 946, Pucklechurch, Eng.), king of the English (939-946), who recaptured areas of northern England that had been occupied by the Vikings.

He was the son of the West Saxon king Edward the Elder (reigned 899-924) and the half brother of King Athelstan (reigned 924-939), under whom the political unification of England had been accomplished. On Athelstan's death (939), Olaf Guthfrithson, the Norse king of Dublin, occupied Northumbria and raided the Midlands.

Edmund recovered the Midlands after Olaf died in 942, and in 944 he regained Northumbria, driving out the Norse kings Olaf Sihtricson and Raegnald. He captured Strathclyde in 945 and entrusted it to Malcolm I, king of Scots, in return for a promise of military support. Thus, Edmund inaugurated a policy of establishing a secure frontier and peaceful relations with Scotland. In addition, his reign marks the beginning of the 10th-century monastic revival in England. The king was killed in his palace by an exiled robber and was succeeded by his brother, Eadred (reigned 946-955); Edmund's sons eventually acceded to power as kings Eadwig (reigned 957-959) and Edgar (reigned 959-975).

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ii. Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs, born Abt. 900 in Wessex, England; died Aft. 955; married Charles III "The Simple" King Of France; born 17 Septiembre 879 in France; died 7 Octubre 929 in Peronne, Somme, France.

Notes for Charles III "The Simple" King Of France:
Charles III, byname CHARLES THE SIMPLE, French CHARLES LE SIMPLE (b. Sept. 17, 879--d. Oct. 7, 929, Péronne, Fr.), king of France (893-922), whose authority came to be accepted by

Lorraine and who settled the Northmen in Normandy but who became the first Carolingian ruler of the western kingdom to lose his crown.

The posthumous son of Louis II the Stammerer, Charles was too young to assume the throne on the death of his half-brother, Carloman, in 884 or that of his cousin, Charles the Fat, in 888. On Jan. 28, 893, however, he was crowned king by Fulk, archbishop of Reims; and, although he renounced his rights after civil war in 897, the death of King Eudes in the following year brought him general recognition as king.

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10486295 iii. Edith Of The Francs, born Abt. 919; died 25 Enero 955; married Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germánico).

**20972594. Acfrid Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 882; died 934. He was the son of **41945188. Oliba II Of Carcassonne**. He married **20972595. Adelaide Countess Of Carcassonne**.

**20972595. Adelaide Countess Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 890.

Child of Acfrid Of Carcassonne and Adelaide Countess Of Carcassonne is:

10486297 i. Arsinde Of Carcassonne, born Abt. 912; married Ornold I.

**20972600. Raymund** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945200. Dato II** and **41945201. Lopa de Navarra**. He married **20972601. Faquilena Of Astarac**.

**20972601. Faquilena Of Astarac,** born Abt. 905. She was the daughter of **41945202. Arnaldo**.

More About Raymund:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raymund and Faquilena Of Astarac is:

10486300 i. Arnold I, born Abt. 927.

**20972608. Garcka Sinchez I (Rey de Navarra),** born 918; died 970. He was the son of **10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra)** and **10485891. Toda Aznar (Reina de Navarra)**. He married **20972609. Adregoto (Reina de Navarra)** 920.

**20972609. Adregoto (Reina de Navarra),** born Abt. 900; died 972. She was the daughter of **20972612. Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón** and **20972613. Sancha de Navarra**.

Notes for Garcka Sinchez I (Rey de Navarra):
Garcka II Sanchez (926-970) Hijo de Sancho Garcés y Toda, quien ejerció la regencia durante su minorka. Casó con Adregoto. madre de Sancho Garcés y a la que repudió mis tarde. Volvió a casarse con Teresa de León, de quien nació Ramiro Garcés.

Garcka I (or II) Sanchez (b. 919/921--d. 970), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 925 to 970, son of Sancho I Garcés and Queen Toda Aznar. He owed his throne to the support of his cousin 'Abd ar-Rahman III, the Umayyad caliph of Cordoba.(1) The end of his reign was taken up with wars against the count of Castile, Fernin Gonzilez. Sancho I of Leon, deposed by the Castilian, took refuge in Navarre;
Garcka took to the field and in 960 managed to capture the famous Castilian, holding him prisoner for many years. Garcka was succeeded by his son, Sancho II Garcés.

BRITANICA

(1) 'Abd ar-Rahman III, era hijo de una cristiana cautiva emparentada con Garcka I Sinchez

More About Adregoto (Reina de Navarra):
Fuente: CRONICA DE ESPANA 1012

Child of Garcka (Rey de Navarra) and Adregoto (Reina de Navarra) is:
10486304 i. Sancho II Abarca (Rey de Navarra), born Abt. 925; died 994; married Urraca de Castilla (Reina de Navarra).

**20972612. Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865; died 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20971782.**

**Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón** and **20971783. Oneca de Pamplona**. He married **20972613. Sancha de Navarra**.

**20972613. Sancha de Navarra,** born Abt. 875. She was the daughter of **20971780. Garcka Jiménez** and **20971781. Dadildis**.

More About Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Children of Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón and Sancha de Navarra are:

i. Adregoto (Reina de Navarra), born Abt. 900; died 972; married García Sánchez I (Rey de Navarra) 920; born 918; died 970.

More About Adregoto (Reina de Navarra):
Fuente: CRONICA DE ESPAÑA 1012

Notes for García Sánchez I (Rey de Navarra):
García II Sanchez (926-970) Hijo de Sancho Garcés y Toda, quien ejerció la regencia durante su minoría. Casó con Adregoto. madre de Sancho Garcés y a la que repudió más tarde. Volvió a casarse con Teresa de León, de quien nació Ramiro Garcés.

García I (or II) Sanchez (b. 919/921--d. 970), king of Pamplona (Navarre) from 925 to 970, son of Sancho I Garcés and Queen Toda Aznar. He owed his throne to the support of his cousin 'Abd ar-Rahman III, the Umayyad caliph of Cordoba.(1) The end of his reign was taken up with wars against the count of Castile, Fernán González. Sancho I of Leon, deposed by the Castilian, took refuge in Navarre;
García took to the field and in 960 managed to capture the famous Castilian, holding him prisoner for many years. García was succeeded by his son, Sancho II Garcés.

BRITANICA

(1) 'Abd ar-Rahman III, era hijo de una cristiana cautiva emparentada con García I Sánchez

10486306 ii. Aznar Galindo de Aragón, born Abt. 910; married Oneca de Navarra.

**20972626. Pelayo Gonzalez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 905 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 959 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945252. Gonzalo Betote** and **41945253. Teresa Eriz**. He married **20972627. Hermensinda Gutierrez**.

**20972627. Hermensinda Gutierrez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 905 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945254. Gutierre Menendez** and **41945255. Ilduara Eriz**.

Children of Pelayo and Hermensinda are:

10486317 i. Ilduara Pelaez, born Abt. 934; died Abt. 985; married Gonzalo Menendez WFT Est. 965-983.

10486313 ii. Aragonta Pelaez, born Abt. 920; met Ordoño III(Rey de León, Asturias y Galicia).

**20972636. Froila Gutierrez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 937-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945254. Gutierre Menendez** and **41945255. Ilduara Eriz**. He married **20972637. Sarrasina** WFT Est. 935-941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**20972637. Sarrasina** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 942 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

Child of Froila and Sarrasina is:

10486318 i. Hijo de Froila Gutierrez, born Abt. 934; died WFT Est. 967-1025; married WFT Est. 953-985.

**20972640. Robert I, King Of France (922-923),** born 865 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 15 Junio 923 in SOISSONS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945280. Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois)** and **41945281. Adelaida de Tours**. He married **20972641. Beatrice De Vermandois** WFT Est. 882-911 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972641. Beatrice De Vermandois,** born WFT Est. 861-880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 886-965 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945100. I Herbert, Count De Vermandois** and **41945101. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois**.

Notes for Robert I, King Of France (922-923):
Robert I (b. c. 865--d. June 15, 923, Soissons, Fr.), younger son of Robert the Strong of Neustria, and briefly king of France (922-923), or West Francia. His decisive victory over the Northmen at Chartres (911) led to a treaty settling one group of these fierce warriors in Normandy.

Robert faithfully served his older brother, King Eudes, during Eudes's reign (888-898). Though on Eudes's death he became one of the most powerful Frankish lords, inheriting all the family lands between the Seine and the Loire rivers, he swore fealty with other magnates to the new king, the Carolingian Charles III the Simple. Nevertheless, he was already served in his domains by viscounts, officials usually regarded as instruments of regal power. From 911 onward, his role became more decisive: his defeat of the Northmen at Chartres paved the way for the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, by which Charles assigned them territory in Normandy.

Robert's military success greatly enhanced his prestige, and dissension between him and the King became undisguised. When Charles III imprudently offered preferment exclusively to lords from Lorraine, the Neustrian lords, led by Robert, broke into open revolt. They elected Robert king at Reims in June 922. In a battle near Soissons a year later, Charles's army was routed, but Robert was killed. His grandson was Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty.

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Child of Robert I, King Of France (922-923) and Beatrice De Vermandois is:

10486320 i. Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy, born WFT Est. 886-918; died 16 Junio 956; married Hadwige, Princess De Saxe WFT Est. 911-949.

**20972648. Rotbold I, Count Of Provence,** born Abt. 870. He was the son of **41945296. Warnier** and **41945297. Ursion**.

Children of Rotbold I, Count Of Provence are:

10486324 i. Boso (Count Of Provence 948), born Abt. 900; died Abt. 966; married Constantia Abt. 937.

ii. II Rotbold, Count D'Arles, born WFT Est. 861-907 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 901-987 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married WFT Est. 885-944 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972650. Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne,** born 901. He was the son of **41945300. Louis III "The Blind" , Emperor Of The West** and **41945301. Anna Agousta**. He married **20972651. Teutberge**.

**20972651. Teutberge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945302. Garnier** and **41945303. Teutberga Of Arles**.

Children of Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne and Teutberge are:

10486325 i. Constantia, married Boso (Count Of Provence 948) Abt. 937.

ii. Richard (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 920 in OF VIENNE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 962 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 939-958 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**20972652. Fulk I, Count Of Anjou,** born 888 in of Anjou, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died 938 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945304. Count Of Anjou Ingeler** and **41945305. Adele Of The Gatinais**. He married **20972653. Rosalie Des Loches** Abt. 905 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**20972653. Rosalie Des Loches,** born Abt. 888 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 923-983 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945306. Werner, Seigneur De La Villandry** and **41945307. Toscanda**.

Notes for Fulk I, Count Of Anjou:
Fulk I the Red rid the country of the Normans and enlarged his domains by taking part of Touraine. He died in 942, and under hissuccessor, Fulk II the Good, the destruction caused by the preceding wars was repaired.

BRITANICA

Children of Fulk I, Count Of Anjou and Rosalie Des Loches are:

10486326 i. II Fulk, Count Of Anjou, born Abt. 920 in Of Anjou, France; died Abt. 958; married Gerberge D'Arles WFT Est. 919-957.

ii. Adelaide Of Anjou, born Abt. 925; married Geoffrey Count Of The Gastinois WFT Est. 944-973 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Abt. 988 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

**20972654. II Rotbold, Count D'Arles,** born WFT Est. 861-907 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 901-987 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972648. Rotbold I, Count Of Provence**.

Child of II Rotbold, Count D'Arles is:

10486327 i. Gerberge D'Arles, born WFT Est. 901-934; died WFT Est. 937-1019; married II Fulk, Count Of Anjou WFT Est. 919-957.

**20972656. Froilan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945312. William**.

More About Froilan:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Froilan is:

10486328 i. Joleran, born Abt. 925; died WFT Est. 958-1016; married Ricoaire WFT Est. 958-992.

**20972684. Pedro Fernindez,** born Abt. 930. He was the son of **5242944. Fernin Gonzilez (Rey de Castilla)** and **5242945. Sancha de Navarra**.

Child of Pedro Fernindez is:

10486342 i. Salvador Pérez, born Abt. 960.

**20972688. Sulpice** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 in of CHARROUX (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 953-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945376. Geoffrey**.

Child of Sulpice is:

10486344 i. Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche, born Abt. 895 in LA HAUTE, MARCHE; died WFT Est. 974-1041; married Emma Of Perigord.

**20972690. Guillaume I, Count Of Perigord,** born Abt. 860; died 920. He was the son of **41945380. Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme** and **41945381. Roselinde Of Autum**. He married **20972691. Regilinde**.

**20972691. Regilinde,** born Abt. 866. She was the daughter of **41945280. Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois)**.

Child of Guillaume I, Count Of Perigord and Regilinde is:

10486345 i. Emma Of Perigord, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 974-1044; married Boso I. Count Of La Haute Marche.

**20972692. Hildegar/ Eldegaire** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945384. Adalbert** and **41945385. Adeltrude**. He married **20972693. Teutberga Of Bourges** WFT Est. 896-929 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**20972693. Teutberga Of Bourges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 912-960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945386. Geraud, Count Of Bourges**.

More About Hildegar/ Eldegaire:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056,

Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hildegar/ and Teutberga Of Bourges is:

10486346 i. Geraud, born Abt. 910; died 20 Abril 991; married Rothilde Of Brosse Abt. 960.

**20972694. Radulf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

More About Radulf:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Radulf is:

10486347 i. Rothilde Of Brosse, born Abt. 924; died WFT Est. 967-1019; married Geraud Abt. 960.

**20972696. CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 967 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945392. Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay** and **41945393. Geila Of Melle**. He married **20972697. Senegunda** WFT Est. 935-962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

**20972697. Senegunda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 938-999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945394. Rimi** and **41945395. Odelgarde**.

More About CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Children of Cadelon and Senegunda are:

10486348 i. CadelonIII, Vicomte Of Aulnay, born Abt. 935 in of AULNAY; died 1009; married Arsendis Of Saintes WFT Est. 966-999.

ii. Hildegard Of Aulnay (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died 13 Mayo 988 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); married Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars Abt. 969 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Enero 987 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

**20972698. Mainard, Vicomte Of Saintes** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 905 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He married **20972699. Rixenie** WFT Est. 936-962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

**20972699. Rixenie** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 967 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

More About Mainard, Vicomte Of Saintes:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mainard, Vicomte Of Saintes and Rixenie is:

10486349 i. Arsendis Of Saintes, born Abt. 950; died WFT Est. 982-1030; married CadelonIII, Vicomte Of Aulnay WFT Est. 966-999.

**20972720. Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 953-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945440. Lambert, Margrave Of Salerno**. He married **20972721. Gaitelgrima de Teano** WFT Est. 951-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**20972721. Gaitelgrima de Teano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno

.FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 952-1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945442. Atenolfo III, Conde de Teano**.

More About Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno and Gaitelgrima de Teano is:

10486360 i. Giovanni II, Príncipe de Salerno, born Abt. 950 in Italia; died 999; married Sikelgaita de Benevento Abt. 960.

**20972722. Landolfo II, Prkncipe de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945444. Landolfo I, Prkncipe de Benevento** and **41945445. Gemma de Napoles**. He married **20972723. Wanzia** WFT Est. 951-960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**20972723. Wanzia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 952-1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Landolfo II, Prkncipe de Benevento:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Children of Landolfo II, Prkncipe de Benevento and Wanzia are:

10486361 i. Sikelgaita de Benevento, born Abt. 950 in Italia; died WFT Est. 982-1044; married Giovanni II, Príncipe de Salerno Abt. 960.

ii. Landolfo III, Príncipe de Benevento (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 950 in Italia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 974-1041 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 969-1001 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Landolfo III, Príncipe de Benevento:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

**20972724. Landolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 974-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972722. Landolfo II, Prkncipe de Benevento** and **20972723. Wanzia**.

More About Landolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Landolfo III, Prkncipe de Benevento is:

10486362 i. Pandolfo III, Príncipe de Benevento, born Abt. 970 in Italia; died 13 Agosto 1014; married WFT Est. 989-1009.

**20972730. Leone de Amalfi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in AMALFI (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 953-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945460. Sergius I, Duque de Amalfi** and **41945461. Daughter Of Conde Giovanni**.

Child of Leone de Amalfi is:

10486365 i. Porpora de Amalfi, born Abt. 950; died WFT Est. 982-1044; married Alfano, Conde de Tabellaria WFT Est. 981-1016.

**20972736. Gomesindo, (conde),** born Abt. 800 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **41945472. Singerico**.

Child of Gomesindo, (conde) is:

10486368 i. Laín Calvo (Juez de Castilla), born Abt. 860 in España; died in España; married Teresa Núñez.

**20972738. Nuno Rasura,** born Abt. 840 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **41945476. Nuno Rodrkguez** .

More About Nuno Rasura:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Juez de Castilla.

Children of Nuno Rasura are:

i. Vela Núñez, born Abt. 890 in España; died in España.

More About Vela Núñez:
Fuente: NBC 64

10486369 ii. Teresa Núñez, born Abt. 900; married Laín Calvo (Juez de Castilla).

iii. Nuño Núñez, born Abt. 890.

More About Nuño Núñez:
Fuente: NBC 63

**20972768. Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León,** born Abt. 860. He was the son of **20971552. Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias)** and **20971553. Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias**. He married **20972769. Urraca, Reina de León**.

**20972769. Urraca, Reina de León,** born Abt. 860.

More About Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León:
Fuente: NBC 54

Children of Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León and Urraca, Reina de León are:

10486384 i. Ordoño el Ciego, Infante de León, born Abt. 890 in España; married Cristina Jimena, Infanta.

ii. Aznar Fruela, Infante de León, born Abt. 885 in España; died in España.

More About Aznar Fruela, Infante de León:
Fuente: NBC 57

**20972832. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona),** born 873; died 11 Agosto 898. He was the son of **41945664. Sunifredo, conde de Urgel** and **41945665. Ermensinde Of Carcassonne**. He married **20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia**.

**20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia,** born Abt. 875.

Notes for Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona):
Count Wifred of Barcelona (873-898), begun to assert his independence from the Franks, and extended his rule over several small Catalan counties. His descendants were to govern Catalonia until the 15th century.

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Children of Wlfredo (Conde de Barcelona) and Winikilda, princesa carolingia are:

10486416 i. Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona), born Abt. 897; married Riquildes de Rouergue.

ii. Guidinelde Of Urgel, born Abt. 890 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 896-985 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Raimond II, Count De Toulouse WFT Est. 881-921 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 856-898 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 923 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

iii. Mirion II (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert

2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 927 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); married Ava Of Ribagorza; born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-1004 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Mirion II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

iv. Wilfred II Borrel (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.), born 26 Abril 911 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-1001 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); married Gersende Of Toulouse WFT Est. 942-977 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-965 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Wilfred II Borrel:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

**20972834. Armengol,** born Abt. 882; died 937. He was the son of **41945668. Eudes, Count De Toulouse** and **41945669. Gersinde D'Alby**. He married **20972835. Adelaide**.

**20972835. Adelaide,** born Abt. 890.

Child of Armengol and Adelaide is:

10486417 i. Riquildes de Rouergue, born Abt. 920; died 954; married Sunyer (Conde de Barcelona).

**20972836. Raimond II, Count De Toulouse,** born WFT Est. 856-898 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945668. Eudes, Count De Toulouse** and **41945669. Gersinde D'Alby**. He married **20972837. Guidinelde Of Urgel** WFT Est. 881-921 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972837. Guidinelde Of Urgel,** born Abt. 890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 896-985 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972832. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona)** and **20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia**.

Child of Raimond II, Count De Toulouse and Guidinelde Of Urgel is:

10486418 i. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse, born Abt. 910; died 950; married (1) Bertha, Of Tuscany WFT Est. 921-948; married (2) Gersinde Of Gascony 947.

**20972838. Boso, M. Of Tuscany,** born Abt. 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 936 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945676. Teobaldo, conde de Arlés** and **41945677. Bertha de Lorena**. He married **20972839. Willa, Princess Of Burgundy** WFT Est. 888-930 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972839. Willa, Princess Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 905-978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945678. I Rudolph, King Of Burgundy** and **41945679. Willa Of Vienne**.

Children of Boso and Willa, Princess Of Burgundy are:

i. Willa, Of Tuscany, born Abt. 918 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 952-1012 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330,

Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952) 936 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 900 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Agosto 966 in BAMBERG (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952):
Berengar II,

also called BERENGARIO, MARCHESE D'IVREA E DI GISLA (b. c. 900--d. 966),
grandson of Berengar I and king of Italy from 950 to 952.

Berengar was important in the career of the German king and Holy Roman emperor Otto I the Great. For several months in 951 he held captive Adelaide, the daughter and widow of kings of Italy; she escaped and married Otto, who assumed the title of king of the Lombards and made Berengar his vassal. Later (from 960) Berengar and his son Adalbert attacked Pope John XII, on whose appeal Otto marched into Rome and was crowned emperor (962). John's
subsequent negotiations with Berengar caused Otto to depose the pope and imprison Berengar in Germany (963).

BRITANICA

10486419 ii. Bertha, Of Tuscany, born Abt. 920; died WFT Est. 950-1016; married Raimond III, Count De Toulouse WFT Est. 921-948.

**20972896. Quarais Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 906 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **41945792. Abbad Of Islam**.

Child of Quarais Of Islam is:
10486448 i. Ismail Of Seville, born Abt. 933 in Sevilla; died in Sevilla.

**20972928. Hugh,** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 968-1028 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945302. Garnier** and **41945303. Teutberga Of Arles**. He married **20972929. Willa Of Burgundy** WFT Est. 940-983 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972929. Willa Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 968-

1034 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945858. Richard, Duke De Bourgogne** and **41945859. Adelaide, Of Burgundy**.

More About Hugh:
Tktulo: Conde

Children of Hugh and Willa Of Burgundy are:

10486464 i. Hulbert/hubert, born Abt. 941 in OF VIENNE; married Daugter Of Amadeo Of Spoleto.

ii. Theodeberge Of Vienna, born Abt. 965 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 1013 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married II Artaud, Count De Forez WFT Est. 981-1002 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 965 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1007 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20972930. Amadeo Of Spoleto,** born Abt. 915 in OF SPOLETO.

Child of Amadeo Of Spoleto is:

10486465 i. Daugter Of Amadeo Of Spoleto, born Abt. 941; married Hulbert/hubert.

**20972936. Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945872. Roger, Count Of Auriate**. He married **20972937. Daughter Of Manfredo Of Mosezzo** WFT Est. 956-963 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**20972937. Daughter Of Manfredo Of Mosezzo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 957-

1019 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945874. Manfredo, Signeur Of Mosezzo**.

More About Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino and Daughter Manfredo Of Mosezzo is:

10486468 i. Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino, born Abt. 955; died Abt. 1000; married Prangarda Of Canossa Abt. 991.

**20972938. Adelbert/attone** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 13 Febrero 988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945876. Siegfried**. He married **20972939. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 956-978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**20972939. Hildegarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Abt. 982 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Adelbert/attone:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Adelbert/attone and Hildegarde is:

10486469 i. Prangarda Of Canossa, born Abt. 955; died WFT Est. 995-1050; married Manfredo I, Marchese Di Torino Abt. 991.

**20972940. Oberto I, Count Of Lucca** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 in LUCCA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945880. Adalberto "Stammvater Of Este"**. He married **20972941. Guilla Of Spoleto** WFT Est. 956-973 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**20972941. Guilla Of Spoleto** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 1012 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945882. Bonefacio, Duke Of Spoleto**.

More About Oberto I, Count Of Lucca:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Oberto I, Count Of Lucca and Guilla Of Spoleto is:
10486470 i. Oberto II, born Abt. 955; died 1014; married Railenda Of Como WFT Est. 986-998.

**20972942. Wiprand** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 in of COMO (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Abt. 999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945884. Olderado** and **41945885. Railenda**.

Child of Wiprand is:

10486471 i. Railenda Of Como, born Abt. 955; died Bef. 999; married Oberto II WFT Est. 986-998.

**20972950. Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 19 Octubre 993 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945900. Rudolph II, King B. Burgundy** and **41945901. Bertha Of Swabia**. He married **20972951. Mathilda Of France** 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**20972951. Mathilda Of France** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Bef. 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945902. Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France** and **20972559. Gerberga de Alemania**.

Children of Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy and Mathilda Of France are:

10492179 i. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund, born Abt. 965; died 1017; married Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia 988.

ii. Bertha Of Burgundy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 964 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1016 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November

29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois Abt. 983 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 12 Marzo 996 in MARMOUTIER (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

10486475 iii. Mathilda Of Burgundy, born Abt. 966; married Count Of Geneva.

**20972992. Guigues III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945984. Guigues II** and **41945985. Wandelmoda Of Provence**.

More About Guigues III:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues III is:
10486496 i. Guigues IV, born Abt. 950; died Bef. Octubre 996; married Fredeburga Of Vienne WFT Est. 981-994.

**20972994. Richard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import:

5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in OF VIENNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972650. Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne** and **20972651. Teutberge**.

Child of Richard is:

10486497 i. Fredeburga Of Vienne, born Abt. 950; died Aft. 1012; married Guigues IV WFT Est. 981-994.

**20973000. Berard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 911 in of BEAUJEU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He married **20973001. Windelmode Of Escuens** Aft. 958 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**20973001. Windelmode Of Escuens** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 967 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41946002. Gui, Count Of Escuens**.

Child of Berard and Windelmode Of Escuens is:

10486500 i. Humbert I, born Abt. 942; died 1016; married Hermelt WFT Est. 973-993.

**20973024. Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England,** born 943 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 8 Julio 975 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946048. Edmund I, King Of England(940-946)** and **41946049. Saint Alfgifu Of Kent**. He married **20973025. Elfrida Of**

**Devon** 965 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973025. Elfrida Of Devon,** born 945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41946050. Earl Ordgar**.

Notes for Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England:
Edgar (b. 943/944--d. July 8, 975), king of the Mercians and Northumbrians from 957 who became king of the West Saxons, or Wessex, in 959 and is reckoned as king of all England from that year. He was efficient and tolerant of local customs, and his reign was peaceful. He was most important as a patron of the English monastic revival.

The younger son of Edmund I, king of the English, Edgar was made king of the Mercians and Northumbrians in place of Eadwig, his brother, who was deposed. On Eadwig's death (Oct. 1, 959), Edgar succeeded to the West Saxon throne. His ecclesiastical policy was also that of the archbishop of Canterbury, St. Dunstan, who insisted on strict observance of the Benedictine Rule. The king supported Archbishop Oswald of York and Bishop Aethelwold of Winchester in founding
abbeys. Edgar's laws were the first in England to prescribe penalties for nonpayment of tithes and Peter's pence, the annual contribution made by Roman Catholics for support of the Holy See.

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Child of Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England and Elfrida Of Devon is:

10486512 i. II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016), born 968; died 23 Abril 1016 in LONDON ENGLAND; married Alffaid 985.

**20973026. Thored,** born WFT Est. 901-945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 940-1026 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946052. Gunnor**.

Child of Thored is:

10486513 i. Alffaid, born WFT Est. 940-969; died WFT Est. 990-1059; married II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016) 985.

**20973030. Ealdorman Of Mercia Wulfric** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 in MERCIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun

1999.); died Abt. 1002 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41946060. Wulfrun Of Mercia**.

More About Ealdorman Of Mercia Wulfric:
TITL: (EALDORMAN) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Ealdorman Of Mercia Wulfric is:

10486515 i. Ealdgyth Of Mercia, born Abt. 960; died WFT Est. 991-1054; married Morcar WFT Est. 991-1026.

**20973032. Ekbert, Cont Of Ambergau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 in IN THE AMBERGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Abril 994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41946064. Wichman, Count Of Engern** and **41946065. Frederuna Of Ringleheim**.

More About Ekbert, Cont Of Ambergau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Ekbert, Cont Of Ambergau is:

10486516 i. Bruno, Count Of Derlin, born Abt. 960 in IN THE DERLIN; died Bef. 1012; married Gisela Of Swabia Abt. 1000.

**20973036. Hugh III, Count Of Egisheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 938 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41946072. EberhardIV, Count In The Nordgau** and **41946073. Liutgarde Of Trier**.

More About Hugh III, Count Of Egisheim:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh III, Count Of Egisheim is:
10486518 i. Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim, born Abt. 958; died 1049; married Heilwig Of Dagsburg 995.

**20973038. Louis, Count Of Dagsburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 942 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He married **2621573. Judith Of Ohingen** WFT Est. 978-979 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**2621573. Judith Of Ohingen,** born Abt. 970. She was the daughter of **5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen** and **5243147. Richilde**.

More About Louis, Count Of Dagsburg:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Louis, Count Of Dagsburg and Judith Of Ohingen is:
10486519 i. Heilwig Of Dagsburg, born Abt. 972; died 1042; married Hugh IV, Count Of Egisheim 995.

**20973044. II Kenneth, King Of Scotland,** born WFT Est. 903-932 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 995 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946088. I Malcolm, King Of Scotland**.

Notes for II Kenneth, King Of Scotland:

Kenneth II (died 995), king of Scotland (971-95), the son of Malcolm I MacDonald. From the beginning of his reign, Kenneth waged war against the Saxons, particularly the earls of Northumbria, who occupied southern Scotland, and the Scandinavian Vikings, who controlled Scotland north of the Spey River. Although his wars were not successful, Kenneth consolidated central Scotland into a strong kingdom.

"Kenneth II," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Child of II Kenneth, King Of Scotland is:

10486522 i. II Malcolm, King Of Scotland, born 954; died 25 Noviembre 1034; married WFT Est. 973-1004.

**20973264. Ansfried "The Dane"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41946528. Hrolf Turstan** and **41946529. Gerlotte Of Blois**.

Child of Ansfried "The Dane" is:

10486632 i. Ansfrid, born Abt. 964; died Aft. 1035; married WFT Est. 983-1014.

**20973296. Helpuin,** born Abt. 930. He married **20973297. Hersende**.

**20973297. Hersende,** born Abt. 930.

Child of Helpuin and Hersende is:

10486648 i. HildouinI, Lord Of Ramerau, born Abt. 950.

**20973308. Reginaldo III, conde de Hainaut,** born Abt. 920. He was the son of **41946616. Reginaldo II, conde de Hainaut**. He married **20973309. Adela de Louvain**.

**20973309. Adela de Louvain,** born Abt. 920. She was the daughter of **41946618. Lambert, Count Of Louvain** and **41946619. Daughter Of Ricfried**.

Child of Reginaldo III, conde de Hainaut and Adela de Louvain is:

10486654 i. IV Regnier/Raginerus, Count Of Hainault, born Abt. 950 in (Raginerus IV; 11th Count of Hainault); died 1013; married Edith/Hedwige, Of France Abt. 996.

**20973312. Geoffrey Count Of The Gastinois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Abt. 988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **41946624. Gatinais** . He married **20973313. Adelaide Of Anjou** WFT Est. 944-973 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

**20973313. Adelaide Of Anjou,** born Abt. 925. She was the daughter of **20972652. Fulk I, Count Of Anjou** and **20972653. Rosalie Des Loches**.

Child of Geoffrey Count Of The Gastinois and Adelaide Of Anjou is:

10486656 i. Aubri Count Of The Gastinois, born Abt. 950 in Gastinois France; died Abt. 991.

**20973328. Amauty I,** born WFT Est. 885-950 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 922-1027 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **20973329. // De Cambray** WFT Est. 911-982 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973329. // De Cambray,** born WFT Est. 891-953 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 922-1033 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41946658. Isaac De Cambray II**.

Child of Amauty and // De Cambray is:

10486664 i. Guillaume, Baron De Montford, born WFT Est. 922-978; died 1003; married WFT Est. 945-1000.

**20973338. Fulbert, Of Falaise,** born Abt. 980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1010-1071 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Fulbert, Of Falaise is:

10486669 i. Herleve, born 1006 in NORMANDY FRANCE; died WFT Est. 1029-1100; married Robert, Archbishop D'Evreau Abt. 1023.

**20973348. I Hugues, Count Du Maine,** born WFT Est. 900-959 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1015 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946696. David**.

Child of I Hugues, Count Du Maine is:

10486674 i. Herbert, Count Du Maine, born WFT Est. 926-988; died 1036; married WFT Est. 950-1020.

**20973362. Ivres De Belesme I,** born WFT Est. 889-945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 997 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946724. Fulk, Count De Corbonais** and **41946725. Rolais**. He married **20973363. Godchilde** WFT Est. 914-977 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973363. Godchilde,** born WFT Est. 893-948 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 925-1029 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Ivres De Belesme and Godchilde is:

10486681 i. Hildeburge De Belesme, born WFT Est. 925-990; died WFT Est. 958-1069; married Aimon, S. De Chateau Du Loire WFT Est. 946-1019.

**20973392. III Baldwin, Count Of Flanders,** born Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20980168. I Arnulf, Of Holland** and **41946785. Alix De Vermandois**. He married **20973393. Mathilda Billung, Of Saxony** WFT Est. 891-961 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973393. Mathilda Billung, Of Saxony,** born Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 962-1029 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41946786. Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony** and **41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg**.

Child of III Baldwin and Mathilda Billung is:

10486696 i. II Arnolph, Count Of Flanders, born Abt. 961; died 30 Marzo 987; married Susanna, Princess Of Italy 968.

**20973396. II Siegfried, C.De Luxemburg,** born WFT Est. 892-941 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 998 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946792. I Siegfried, C. Of Luxemburg** and **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia**. He married **20973397. Edith, Of Longwy** WFT Est. 917-974 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973397. Edith, Of Longwy,** born WFT Est. 897-944 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 929-1026 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of II Siegfried and Edith is:

10486698 i. Frederick, C. Of Luxembourg, born WFT Est. 929-969; died 1019; married Ermentrude de Kinziggau Abt. 995.

**20973398. Heriberto conde en Kinziggau,** born Abt. 925 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 992 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41946796. Odo conde en Watterau** and **41946797. Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois**. He married **20973399. Ermentruda de Megingoz** WFT Est. 923-978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20973399. Ermentruda de Megingoz,** born WFT Est. 903-947 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 936-1029 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41946798. Godfrey**.

More About Heriberto conde en Kinziggau:
Fuente: NBC 23

More About Ermentruda de Megingoz:
Fuente: NBC 23

Child of Heriberto conde en Kinziggau and Ermentruda de Megingoz is:

10486699 i. Ermentrude de Kinziggau, born WFT Est. 936-971; died WFT Est. 971-1055; married Frederick, C. Of Luxembourg Abt. 995.

**20973520. Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Enero 987 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5

Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41947040. Amauri II, Viscount De Thouars** and **41947041. Alienor/hardoine**. He married **20973521. Hildegard Of Aulnay** Abt. 969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

**20973521. Hildegard Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died 13 Mayo 988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972696. CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay** and **20972697. Senegunda**.

More About Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars and Hildegard Of Aulnay is:

10486760 i. Savaric III, Viscount De Thouars, born Abt. 970; died Bef. 1004; married WFT Est. 989-1002.

**20980016. Kasimir I, King Of Poland,** born 25 Julio 1016 in POLAND; died 28 Noviembre 1058. He was the son of **41960032. Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland** and **41960033. Rixa Of Lorraine**. He married **20980017. Maria Dobroniega, Of Kiev** Abt. 1038.

**20980017. Maria Dobroniega, Of Kiev,** born Abt. 1011 in KIEV; died 1087. She was the daughter of **20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev)** and **41960035. Rogneida De Polotsk**.

Notes for Kasimir I, King Of Poland:
Casimir I, byname CASIMIR THE RESTORER, or THE MONK, Polish KAZIMIERZ ODNOWICIEL, or MNICH (b. July 25, 1016--d. at latest Nov. 28, 1058), duke of Poland who reannexed the formerly Polish provinces of Silesia, Mazovia, and Pomerania (all now in Poland), which had been lost during his father's reign, and restored the Polish central government.

Only surviving son of Duke Mieszko II and Richeza (Ryksa) of Palatine Lorraine, Casimir I, who had taken monastic orders, received papal dispensation and ascended the throne after his father's death (1034). In 1037 he was deposed; maneuvers of the magnates against his supremacy coincided with a popular revolt against the landowners and with an anti-Christian uprising

by pagan tribes. Exiled to Germany, he won military aid from the German kings Conrad II and Henry III and by 1040 had
regained his throne. He married the Russian princess Dobronega and, supported by her brother, the grand prince Yaroslav the Great of Kiev, regained the provinces of Mazovia and Pomerania in 1047. He took Silesia (1050) from the Bohemians, though he had to pay annual tribute to the Bohemian princes as compensation.

Casimir reestablished the Polish central government, revived the Roman Catholic church, and suppressed the pagan tribes that had helped to depose him. As ruler of Poland, however, he was never crowned king, and German suzerainty over Poland was, in fact, reestablished during his reign.

BRITANICA

Child of Kasimir I, King Of Poland and Maria Dobroniega is:

10490008 i. Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland, born Abt. 1040 in POLAND; died 1102; married Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland.

**20980018. Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1035 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 14 Enero 1093 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960036. Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia** and **41960037. Judith Of Schweinfurt**. He married **20980019. Adelaide Of Hungary** 1056 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**20980019. Adelaide Of Hungary** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 27 Enero 1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41960038. Andrew I, King Of Hungary** and **41960039. Anastasia Of Kiev**.

More About Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia and Adelaide Of Hungary is:
10490009 i. Judith Of Bohemia, Queen Of Poland, born Abt. 1057; died 25 Diciembre 1086; married Wladislaw I Herman, King Of Poland.

**10490082. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev),** born 980; died 2 Febrero 1054. He was the son of **20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev)** and **20980165. Ana (Princesa de Bizancio)**. He married **20980021. Gertrude Of Poland** Abt. 1043.

**20980021. Gertrude Of Poland,** born Abt. 1020. She was the daughter of **41960032. Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland** and **41960033. Rixa Of Lorraine**.

Notes for Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev):
Yaroslav I, byname YAROSLAV THE WISE, Russian YAROSLAV MUDRY (b. 980 d. Feb. 2, 1054), grand prince of Kiev from 1019 to 1054.

A son of the grand prince Vladimir, he was vice-regent of Novgorod at the time of his father's death in 1015. Then his eldest surviving brother, Svyatopolk the Accursed, killed three of his other brothers and seized power in Kiev. Yaroslav, with the active support of the Novgorodians and the help of Varangian (Viking) mercenaries, defeated Svyatopolk and became the grand prince of Kiev in 1019.

Yaroslav began consolidating the Kievan state through both cultural and administrative improvements and through military campaigns. He promoted the spread of Christianity in the Kievan state, gathered a large collection of books, and employed many scribes to translate Greek religious texts into the Slavic language. He founded churches and monasteries and issued statutes regulating the legal position of the Christian Church and the rights of the clergy. With the help of Byzantine architects and craftsmen, Yaroslav fortified and beautified Kiev along Byzantine lines. He built the majestic Cathedral of St. Sophia and the famous Golden Gate of the Kievan fortress. Under Yaroslav the codification of legal customs and princely enactments was begun, and this work served as the basis for a law code called the Russkaya Pravda ("Russian Justice").

Yaroslav pursued an active foreign policy, and his forces won several notable military victories. He regained Galicia from the Poles, decisively defeated the nomadic Pechenegs on the Kievan state's southern frontier, and expanded Kievan possessions in the Baltic region, suppressing the Lithuanians, Estonians, and Finnish tribes. His military campaign against Constantinople in 1043 was a failure, however.

Trade with the East and West played an important role in Kievan Rus in the 11th century, and Yaroslav maintained diplomatic relations with the European states. His daughters Elizabeth, Anna, and Anastasia were married respectively to Harald III of Norway, Henry I of France, and Andrew I of Hungary.

In his testament, Yaroslav sought to prevent a power struggle among his five sons by dividing his empire among them and enjoining the younger four sons to obey the eldest, Izyaslav, who was to succeed his father as grand prince of Kiev. This advice had no lasting effect, and civil war ensued after Yaroslav's death.

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Con la muerte del gran duque de Kiev, Yaroslav el Sabio, sus posesiones comienzan a desintegrarse. Yaroslav habka emparentado a la familia de los Rurik con las mis importantes casas reinantes de Europa, gracias a su politica de enlaces matrimoniales. Bajo su reinado se redactó la Ruskaia Pravda, antiguo código legal ruso, en el que se recogen, refundidos, la legislación bizantina y el de recho consuetudinario de los eslavos.
Bajo Yaroslav se menciona por primera vez, en 1037, que la ciudad de Kkev es sede de un metropolitano (arzobispo).
Por estas mismas fechas se inicia en Kiev la construcción de la catedral de Santa Sofka, que contiene los mosaicos y frescos mas antiguos del arte ruso. En 1051, Yaroslav nombró metropolitano de Kiev al monje ruso Ilarión, sin haber solicitado la aprobación del patriarca de Constantinopla.
De 1051 data también la fundación del monasterio de Cuevas en Kiev, el mis antiguo monasterio ruso.

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Yaroslav the Wise
Upon the death of Vladimir in 1015, his dominions were divided among his sons, and strife immediately developed. Vladimir's eldest son, Svyatopolk, called The Accursed (reigned 1015, 1018-1019), held the supreme power and, to secure his position, murdered his brothers Boris and Gleb. Svyatopolk was, in turn, defeated and deposed by his brother Yaroslav the Wise, prince of Novgorod. Yaroslav attempted to recreate the empire of his grandfather, Svyatoslav, and by 1036 had succeeded in making himself ruler of all Russia. With him, the state of Kyyiv reached its greatest power. Yaroslav made Kyyiv an imperial capital with magnificent buildings, including the notable Hagia Sophia of Kyyiv (Cathedral of the Holy Wisdom). Schools were opened, and the grand duke revised the first Russian law code, the Russkaya Pravda (Russian Truth). To consolidate the position of his heirs, Yaroslav devised a system of precedence, grading the various principalities from the smallest to Kyyiv, the most powerful, so that, as a grand duke of Kyyiv died, each vassal below him was moved to a larger principality, ending with the throne of Kyyiv.
The Decline of Kyyiv

Although this unique pattern of precedence was nominally practiced, Yaroslav's death in 1054 signaled the decline of Kyyiv. His sons shared the empire, and each prince tended to divide his lands among his own sons. Russia became a group of petty states almost continuously at war with one another. One final attempt was made to unite the country by Yaroslav's grandson, Vladimir II Monomachus, but his death in 1125 ended efforts to form an alliance, and the fragmentation continued. Other states challenged Kyyiv's supremacy, particularly Galicia and Volhynia in the west; Suzdal', in the upper and central parts of the Volga basin; Chernigov and Novgorod-Severskiy, in the Desna basin; Polatsk, which included the basins of the Daugava (also known as Western Dvina) and the Beresina; Smolensk, occupying the upper parts of the basin of the Daugava and the Dnepr; and Novgorod, by far the largest, occupying the land bounded by the Gulf of Finland, Lake Peipus, the upper reaches of the Volga, the White Sea, and the Northern Dvina River.
The decline of Kyyiv was due in part to loss of trade following the sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204 and the consequent migration of the people of Kyyiv to the north. Novgorod became a flourishing commercial state, which rose to a dominant position and in the 13th century was made the site of a major factory of the Hanseatic League. Kyyiv also lost its importance as the great national and cultural center, its place taken by the cities of Suzdal', Vladimir, and, ultimately, Moscow (founded about 1147). Russia became a loose federation of city-states, held together by a common language, religion, traditions, and customs and ruled by members of the multitudinous house of Rurik, usually at war with one another. Difficulties resulted also from depredations on the frontiers. In the west the Poles, Lithuanians, and the Teutonic Knights encroached on Russian territory. In the south it was constantly raided by the Polovtzy nomads; one of these raids was the subject of the Russian epic The Lay of Igor's Host.

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Child of Yaroslav (Duque de Kiev) and Gertrude Poland is:

10490010 i. Michael Sviatopolk, Grand Prince Of Russia, born 1050 in RUSSIA; died 16 Abril 1113.

**20980024. Ernest "The Bold"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 9 Junio 1075 in HAMBURG, Germany, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41960048. Adelbert** and **41960049. Adelheid**.

He married **20980025. Adelaide Of Wettin** Abt. 1045 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**20980025. Adelaide Of Wettin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1032 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 26 Enero 1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41960050. Dedi II** and **41960051. Oda Of The Ostmark**.

More About Ernest "The Bold":
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Ernest and Adelaide Of Wettin is:

10490012 i. Leopold "The Fair", born Abt. 1051; died 12 Octubre 1096; married Ida Of Cham WFT Est. 1082-1094.

**20980026. Ratpoto IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1021 in of CHAM (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 1080 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41960052. Diepold I**. He married **20980027. Daughter Of Hermann II Of Kastl** WFT Est. 1052-1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**20980027. Daughter Of Hermann II Of Kastl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1021 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1053-1115 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* ,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41960054. Herman II, Count Of Kastl** and **41960055. Haziga Of Diessen**.

Child of Ratpoto and Daughter Hermann II Of Kastl is:

10490013 i. Ida Of Cham, born Abt. 1051; died Aft. 1102; married Leopold "The Fair" WFT Est. 1082-1094.

**20980088. Mieszko I Prince Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 922 in Poznan Poland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 25 Mayo 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **41960176. Ziemomysl Prince Of Poland**. He married **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia** Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 941 in Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died Abt. 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). She was the daughter of **41960178. Boleslaw I "The Cruel"** and **41960179. Bozena Or Biagota**.

Notes for Mieszko I Prince Of Poland:
Mieszko I, the first of the Piast dukes

Piast DYNASTY, first ruling family of Poland. According to a 12th-century legend, when Prince Popiel of Gnesen (now Gniezno) died, in the second half of the 9th century, he was succeeded by Siemowit, the son of the prince's plowman, Piast, thus founding a dynasty that ruled the Polish lands until 1370. (The name Piast was not applied to the dynasty until the 17th century.) By 963 MIESZKO I (reigned c. 963-992), probably the fourth prince of the Piast line, was ruling a highly developed, if somewhat isolated, political community in the territories later known as Great Poland and possibly also in Mazovia. Mieszko brought his state into closer association with western Europe, converted it to

Christianity (966), and expanded it to include Pomerania (Polish Pomorze) on the Baltic Sea (967-990) as well as Silesia and Little Poland (989-992). His son Boleslaw I the
Brave (reigned 992-1025) continued the country's expansion, strengthened its internal administration and church organization, and was crowned its king shortly before his death.

A period of decline then set in during the reigns of Boleslaw's successors: Mieszko II Lambert (1025-34), Bezprym (1031-32), Casimir I the Restorer (1034-37, 1038/39-58), Boleslaw II the Bold (1058-79), and Wladyslaw I Herman (1079-1102).

The Piast princes lost their title of king (although Boleslaw II held it briefly, from 1076 to 1079); they allowed the authority of the central government to diminish in favour of the power of the regional nobility, and they engaged the state in numerous struggles that resulted in a territorial loss. Only after Boleslaw III the Wry-Mouthed (reigned 1102-38) succeeded to the throne and exiled his brother and coruler Zbigniew (1107) did Poland's boundaries reach those of Mieszko I's domain (by 1125). But Boleslaw failed to regain the title of king as well as to reverse the decentralizing tendencies that were undermining the unity of his state. Therefore, in order to avoid future internal conflict based on regional rivalry and to retain unity among the Piast lands, Boleslaw divided Poland among his sons. Each of the territorial subdivisions--defined by 1166 as Silesia, Great Poland, Mazovia, and Sandomir--was to be held as the hereditary domain of one of Boleslaw's sons. The senior member of the entire dynasty was also to acquire temporary possession of Kraków and Pomerania and rule as grand prince over the entire loosely federated state of Poland.

The new arrangement, however, stimulated more divisiveness; the power of the grand prince of Kraków declined after the reign of Casimir II the Just (1177-94). For the next 150 years Poland suffered from increasing disunity and disintegration, aggravated by dynastic struggles and civil wars, foreign intervention and invasion, and the secession and conquest of its border regions.

Nevertheless, throughout this period of political division, the Piast lands retained their common church structure, language, and economy, all of which provided a basis for various princes to try to reunify the Polish kingdom. The first attempts failed; they were made by the Silesian princes Henry I and Henry II in the 1230s and by the prince of Great Poland Przemysl II (reigned at Kraków 1279-95 and as king of Poland 1295-96). But after Wenceslas II (Polish Waclaw) of Bohemia gained control of two-thirds of the Polish lands and became king of Poland (1300-05), Wladyslaw I the Short (Lokietek), a grandson of Conrad I of Mazovia, gained support from the gentry, the leading clergy, and some members of the upper nobility and won control of Sandomir and Kraków (by 1306); with the aid of Hungary and the pope, he became the ruler of Great Poland and also king of Poland (1320). Wladyslaw I strengthened Poland substantially by forming close alliances, through the marriages of his children, with both Hungary and Lithuania.

His son Casimir III the Great assumed the throne of the restored Polish kingdom (1333) and further improved its position by coming to terms with his two major enemies, Bohemia and the Teutonic Knights. He accepted Poland's loss of Silesia and Pomerania, annexed Galicia, and regained Mazovia (1349). Casimir also consolidated his rule over the state by improving its economy and military and civil administrations, codifying the laws of Great and Little Poland, and
founding a university at Kraków (1364).

Casimir's death, however, brought an end to his line of the Piast dynasty. Having developed the newly reunified Piast lands into a stable, prosperous, and powerful nation, he left his kingdom to his sister's son, Louis I of Hungary. After ruling from 1370 to 1382, Louis was succeeded by his daughter Jadwiga and her husband Jogaila (Wladyslaw II Jagiello), the grand duke of Lithuania. This succession marked the founding of the Jagiellon dynasty in Poland.

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Children of Mieszko I Prince Of Poland and Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia are:

10490044 i. Boleslao I El Grande (Rey de Polonia), born Bet. 966 - 967; died 17 Junio 1025.

ii. Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland, born 990; died 10 Mayo 1034; married Rixa Of Lorraine; born Abt. 995.

Notes for Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland:
Mieszko II Lambert (b. 990--d. May 10, 1034), king of Poland from 1025 to 1034, grandson of Mieszko I. Somewhat deranged (he died mad), he was dominated by his wife, the German Ryxa, and let the achievements of his father, Boleslaw I, crumble. Much territory was lost to Bohemia and to the Holy Roman Empire. At his death, Poland fell into anarchy.

Mieszko II Lambert, 1025-34, one of the younger sons of Boleslaw I, Mieszko II Lambert was well educated but did not possess the strategic and statesmanlike talents of his father. After victorious campaigns against the barbarian Polabs in 1030, he attacked the German king Conrad II, who, in alliance with the grand duke Yaroslav of Kiev, attacked Poland (1031), further supported by rebellions within the country. Eventually, about 1033, Mieszko was forced to recognize German supremacy. His death in 1034 thus came at the height of a crisis. The boom in foreign trade that had been a factor in the establishment of the Piast empire had come to a close; the regional overlords were in a state of rebellion, and the barbarian insurrections deeply affected the barely established organization of the church. Chaos followed for the next few years (1034-39), the Bohemian duke Bretislav I occupying Silesia, totally devastating Great Poland, and resettling many of its inhabitants in Bohemia. The coastal

regions from Szczecin to Gdansk seceded from the Polish crown for about a century. The bishopric of Kolobrzeg--and with it the entire Christian movement in Western Pomerania--foundered again.

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iii. Adelaide Of Poland (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 997 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy; born Abt. 951 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 976 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy:
TITL: (REGENT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

**20980112. Vsevolod I Yarosavich (Prkncipe de Kiev),** born Abt. 1020. He married **20980113. Irina (Princesa Bizantina)**.

**20980113. Irina (Princesa Bizantina),** born Abt. 1020. She was the daughter of **41960226. Constantino IX (Emperador Bizantino)** and **41960227. Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Vsevolod I Yarosavich (Prkncipe de Kiev):
Grand Prince Vsevolod I Yaroslavich (ruled Kiev 1078-93

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Notes for Irina (Princesa Bizantina):
Irina, the daughter of the Byzantine emperor Constantine IX Monomachus.

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Child of Vsevolod I Yarosavich (Prkncipe de Kiev) and Irina (Princesa Bizantina) is:

10490056 i. II Vladimir, Of Kief, born 1053; died 19 Mayo 1125; married Gytha, Of England WFT Est. 1067-1101.

**20980114. Harold II, King Of England,** born 1020 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 14 Octubre 1066 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960228. Earl Of Wessex// Godwin** and **41960229. Gytha**. He married **20980115. Ealgith/Edith/Agatha** WFT Est. 1039-1072 in W's 2d m. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**20980115. Ealgith/Edith/Agatha,** born WFT Est. 1018-1038 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1040-1122 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41960230. III Alfgar, Earl Of Mercia** and **41960231. Eifgigu**.

Notes for Harold II, King Of England:
Harold II, also called HAROLD GODWINESON, or GODWINSON (b. c. 1020--d. Oct. 14, 1066, near Hastings, Sussex, Eng.), last Anglo-Saxon king of England. A strong ruler and a skilled general, he held the crown for nine months in 1066 before he was killed at the Battle of Hastings by Norman invaders under William the Conqueror.

Harold's father, Godwine, Earl of Wessex and Kent, was the most powerful man in the kingdom early in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). About 1044 Godwine obtained for Harold the earldom of East Anglia. In 1051 Edward banished Godwine and his sons for defying royal authority, but Harold led the forces that in 1052 invaded England and forced the king to restore the family.

Upon Godwine's death in 1053, Harold succeeded to his father's earldoms and became the chief power in the land. By 1057 he had obtained earldoms for his three brothers, Tostig, Gyrth, and Leofwine. His only rival was the house of Leofric of Mercia. Leofric's outlawed son, Aelfgar, raided Mercia with help from the Welsh, and in retaliation Harold and Tostig subjugated Wales in 1063. In 1065 the Northumbrians revolted against Tostig, their earl. Bowing to rebel demands, Harold gave Tostig's earldom to Morcar of the house of Mercia, but by doing so he made Tostig his bitterest enemy. Nevertheless, Harold's position remained unshaken.

On his deathbed Edward the Confessor had supposedly designated Harold the royal heir. Earlier, Edward had, however, promised the crown to William, Duke of Normandy. Moreover, Harold himself, when shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy, had been forced to promise to support William's claim. Hence, when Harold assumed power on the death of Edward (Jan. 5, 1066), he was

immediately threatened with the rivalry of William and another royal claimant, Harald III Hardraade, king of Norway, as well as with the enmity of Tostig. In May, Harold mobilized his fleet and army against an expected invasion by William. Instead, he had to use his forces to repel Tostig's raids on the south and east coasts of England. He dismissed his men in early September because he had run short of supplies. Thus, William was free to cross the English Channel unopposed. Tostig and Harald III Hardraade joined forces and invaded England in that month, but they were defeated and killed by Harold at Stamford Bridge, near York, on September 25. Three days later William landed in England. Harold attacked him near Hastings on October 14, and in an all-day battle the king, Gyrth, and Leofwine were killed. The accession of William to the English throne as King William I ended the Anglo-Saxon phase of English history.

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More About Harold II, King Of England:
Fuente: PED 151

Child of Harold and Ealgith/Edith/Agatha is:
10490057 i. Gytha, Of England, born WFT Est. 1040-1063; died WFT Est. 1080-1150; married II Vladimir, Of Kief WFT Est. 1067-1101.

**20980152. Baldwin Of Le Burg, Count of Rethel,** born Abt. 1000 in Ardennes, France. He married **20980153. Ida Of Boulogne** Abt. 1037.

**20980153. Ida Of Boulogne,** born Abt. 1020. She was the daughter of **41960306. Godfrey II Of Lower Lorraine**.

Child of Baldwin Of Le Burg, Count of Rethel and Ida Of Boulogne is:
10490076 i. Hugh I Of Rethel, born Abt. 1038 in Ardennes, France; married Melisande.

**20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev),** born 956 in Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]; died 15 Julio 1015 in Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15. He was the son of **41960328. Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso)** and **41960329. Maloucha**. He married **20980165. Ana (Princesa de Bizancio)** 988.

**20980165. Ana (Princesa de Bizancio),** born Abt. 960. She was the daughter of **41960330. Romano II (Emperador Bizantino)** and **41960331. Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev):
Vladimir I, in full VLADIMIR SVYATOSLAVICH, byname SAINT VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR THE GREAT, Russian SVYATOY VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR VELIKY (b. c. 956, Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]--d. July 15, 1015, Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15), grand prince of Kiev and first Christian ruler in Kievan Rus, whose military conquests consolidated the provinces of Kiev and

Novgorod into a single state, and whose Byzantine baptism determined the course of Christianity in the region.

Vladimir was the son of the Norman-Rus prince Svyatoslav of Kiev by one of his courtesans and was a member of the Rurik lineage dominant from the 10th to the 13th century. He was made prince of Novgorod in 970. On the death of his father in 972, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, where he enlisted help from an uncle and overcame Yaropolk, another son of Svyatoslav, who attempted to seize the duchy of Novgorod as well as Kiev. By 980 Vladimir had consolidated the Kievan realm from Ukraine to the Baltic Sea and had solidified the frontiers against incursions of Bulgarian, Baltic, and Eastern nomads.

Although Christianity in Kiev existed before Vladimir's time, he had remained a pagan, accumulated about seven wives, established temples, and, it is said, taken part in idolatrous rites involving human sacrifice. With insurrections troubling Byzantium, the emperor Basil II (976-1025) sought military aid from Vladimir, who agreed, in exchange for Basil's sister Anne in marriage. A pact was
reached about 987, when Vladimir also consented to the condition that he become a Christian. Having undergone baptism, assuming the Christian patronal name Basil, he stormed the Byzantine area of Chersonesus (Korsun, now part of Sevastopol) to eliminate Constantinople's final reluctance. Vladimir then ordered the Christian conversion of Kiev and Novgorod, where idols were cast into
the Dnieper River after local resistance had been suppressed. The new Rus Christian worship adopted the Byzantine rite in the Old Church Slavonic language. The story (deriving from the 11th-century monk Jacob) that Vladimir chose the Byzantine rite over the liturgies of German Christendom, Judaism, and Islam because of its transcendent beauty is apparently mythically symbolic of his determination to remain independent of external political control, particularly of the Germans. The Byzantines, however, maintained ecclesiastical control over the new Rus church, appointing a Greek metropolitan, or archbishop, for Kiev, who functioned both as legate of the patriarch of Constantinople and of the emperor. The Rus-Byzantine religio-political integration checked the influence of the Roman Latin church in the Slavic East and determined the course of
Russian Christianity, although Kiev exchanged legates with the papacy. Among the churches erected by Vladimir was the Desyatinnaya in Kiev (designed by Byzantine architects and dedicated about 996) that became the symbol of the Rus conversion. The Christian Vladimir also expanded education, judicial institutions, and aid to the poor.

Another marriage, following the death of Anne (1011), affiliated Vladimir with the Holy Roman emperors of the German Ottonian dynasty and produced a daughter, who became the consort of Casimir I the Restorer of Poland (1016-58). Vladimir's memory was kept alive by innumerable folk ballads and legends.

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Vladimiro I el Santo (* 956 - 1015), principe de Novgorod desde 978 y gran duque de Kiev desde 988.

El prkncipe Vladimiro el I Santo, de Kiev, es bautizado en 988 segsn el rito ortodoxo y obtiene el tktulo de gran duque. Su conversión al cristianismo trae consigo, al parecer, el bautismo multitudinario del pueblo en el Dniéper.

En Kiev se procede a la destrucción de centros de culto e kdolos paganos, y arquitectos bizantinos construyen una iglesia dedicada a la Madre de Dios, a la que Vladimiro asigna la décima parte de los ingresos totales del principado.

Kiev conserva su autonomka frente a Bizancio, y se convierte en el centro evangelizador de Rusia, aunque siga dependiendo canónicamente de Bizancio Su bautismo en 988 significó el comienzo de la cristianización de Rusia.

La muerte de Vladimiro desencadena sangrientas luchas entre sus cinco hijos con derecho a la sucesión.

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Vladimir, Saint (circa 956-1015), grand prince of Kyyiv, whose baptism made Orthodox Christianity the official religion of Russia. Born in Kyyiv, Vladimir was a pagan at the beginning of his reign, which was at first devoted to consolidating his territories into a unified Russian state. In exchange for helping the Byzantine emperor Basil II suppress a rebellion, Vladimir was allowed to marry the emperor's sister, Anne, at which time (988) he accepted Christianity. Allied to Byzantium by religious and family ties, Vladimir introduced Byzantine civilization into Russia by building churches, suppressing paganism, and making social reforms. Nonetheless, he remained open to Western influences, which are reflected in his legislation.

Vladimir the Great

The empire was divided among the prince's three sons, causing dynastic conflicts that were ended in 980, when the youngest son, Vladimir I (see Vladimir, Saint), later known as Vladimir the Great, became sole ruler. The most significant event of his reign was his conversion to Byzantine Christianity in 988 and the institution of that religion as the official religion of the Russian people. After casting off his several pagan wives, he married Anne, sister of the Byzantine emperor Basil II. From its inception, the Russian Orthodox church differed from its Byzantine parent. Services were offered in liturgical Slavonic, and the church enjoyed a large measure of autonomy, even though it remained under the canonical authority of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Russian ruler was in fact its supreme head. Monasteries and churches were built in Byzantine style, however, and Byzantine culture ultimately became the predominant influence in such fields as architecture, art, and music.

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Notes for Ana (Princesa de Bizancio):
In exchange for helping the Byzantine emperor Basil II suppress a rebellion, Vladimir was allowed to marry the emperor's sister, Anne, at which time (988) he accepted Christianity.

> The emperor Basil II (976-1025) sought military aid from Vladimir, who agreed, in exchange for Basil's sister Anne in marriage. A pact was reached about 987, when Vladimir also consented to the condition that he become a Christian.

Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and hija Kumo is:
10492393 i. Premislava, born Abt. 980; died 1018; married Ladislao I Rey de Hungría.

Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and Ana (Princesa de Bizancio) is:
10490082 i. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev), born 980; died 2 Febrero 1054; married (1) Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd; married (2) Gertrude Of Poland Abt. 1043.

**20980166. III Olaf, "Skotkonung", King Of Sweden,** born Abt. 980 in Sweden (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died 1022 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960332. Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden** and **41960333. "Storrada" The Proud Sigrid**. He married **20980167. Estrid, Obotritian Princess** WFT Est. 995-1017 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**20980167. Estrid, Obotritian Princess,** born Abt. 979 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1005-1073 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41960334. Mieceslas, Prince Of The Obotrities** and **41960335. Sophia**.

Notes for III Olaf, "Skotkonung", King Of Sweden:
Olaf, byname OLAF THE TAX KING, Old Swedish OLOF SKÖTKONUNG (d. 1022,
Sweden), king of Sweden (990-1022) whose efforts to impose Christianity were frustrated by the leading non-Christian Swedish chieftains.

The son of King Erik the Victorious, Olaf opposed the development of a strong Norwegian state and joined Sweyn I Forkbeard, king of Denmark, and his allies in a victorious war against Norway in 1000. Olaf subsequently married his illegitimate daughter Holmfrith to the earl Sweyn, one of the Danish viceroys in Norway. Initially opposed to Olaf II Haraldsson, king of Norway, he later made peace with him and married his other illegitimate daughter, Astrid, to the Norwegian ruler. His legitimate daughter, Ingigerth, married Yaroslav I the Wise, grand prince of Kiev.

A committed Christian, Olaf was prevented by advocates of the native Norse religion, based at the temple at Uppsala, from personally enforcing conversion. Missionaries from many European countries, however, carried out the work of conversion. Olaf's life is described extensively in Icelandic sagas of the 13th century.

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Olaf Skötkonung was the first Swedish king to become a Christian. From about AD 800, Swedish Vikings established colonies in other countries, especially Russia and Eastern Europe, and established trade routes. During the reign of Eric IX, from 1150 to 1160, Swedish power was strengthened. Eric invaded Finland and forced Christianity on those he conquered; during the subsequent two centuries Finland was completely subjugated by the Swedes. Eric was allegedly slain by a Danish claimant to his throne while he was attending mass, and he later became the patron saint of Sweden.

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Child of III Olaf and Estrid, Obotritian Princess is:

10490083 i. Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd, born Abt. 1001 in Sweden; died 18 Febrero 1050 in Kiev, Ukraine; married Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev).

**20980168. I Arnulf, Of Holland,** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 996-1056 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960336. II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **41960337. Eldrida, Of England**. He married **20980169. Liutgarde Of Luxembourg** WFT Est. 968-1011 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20980169. Liutgarde Of Luxembourg,** born Abt. 963 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died Abt. 1005 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1). She was the daughter of **41960338. Count In The Moselgau Siegfried** and **41960339. Hedwig Of Alsace**.

Notes for I Arnulf, Of Holland:
Arnulf I, byname ARNULF THE GREAT, or THE ELDER, French ARNOUL LE GRAND, or LE VIEUX, Dutch ARNULF DE GROTE, or DE OUDE (b. c. 900--d. March 27, 965), count of Flanders (918-958, 962-965) and son of Baldwin II.

On his father's death in 918, the inherited lands were divided between Arnulf and his brother Adolf, but the latter survived only a short time, and Arnulf succeeded to the whole inheritance. His reign was filled with warfare against the Norsemen, and he took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine between the emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet.

In 958 Arnulf placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin ( Baldwin III), and the young man, though his reign was a very short one, did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of the country, establishing the first weavers and fullers at Ghent and instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges, and other places. On Baldwin III's death in 962 the old count, Arnulf I, resumed control and spent the few remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson Arnulf II the Younger (reigned 965-988).

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Child of I Arnulf and Liutgarde Luxembourg is:
10490084 i. Dietrich III, born Abt. 993; died 27 Junio 1039; married Othehildis, Of Nordmark WFT Est. 1009-1032.

**20980170. Bernard I,** born WFT Est. 942-971 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 996-1056 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Bernard I is:
10490085 i. Othehildis, Of Nordmark, born Abt. 993; died 9 Marzo 1044; married Dietrich III WFT Est. 1009-1032.

**20980172. Bernard I Billung, Duke Saxony,** born Abt. 950; died 1011. He was the son of **41946786. Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony** and **41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg**.

Child of Bernard I Billung, Duke Saxony is:
10490086 i. Bernard II Billung, Duke Saxony, born Abt. 1000; died 1059; married Elica, Of Schweinfurt WFT Est. 1005-1048.

**20980174. Henry** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 18 Septiembre 1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960348. Berthold I** and **41960349. Eisliswintha Of Walbeck**. He married **20980175. Gerberge Of Henneberg** WFT Est. 1006-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**20980175. Gerberge Of Henneberg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 973 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1008-1068 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41960350. Otto II**.

More About Henry:
TITL: (MARKGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Children of Henry and Gerberge Of Henneberg are:

i. Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1043 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Daughter Of Kuno I Of Altdorf WFT Est. 1011-1038 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1012-1074 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

ii. Judith Of Schweinfurt (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 2 Agosto 1058 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia Abt. 1021 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 10 Enero 1055 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

10490087 iii. Elica, Of Schweinfurt, born WFT Est. 988-1011; died WFT Est. 1033-1099; married Bernard II Billung, Duke Saxony WFT Est. 1005-1048.

**20980192. Renaud, C. De Chateau Renard,** born WFT Est. 935-993 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 973-1072 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960384. I Renaud, Count De Sens**.

Child of Renaud, C. De Chateau Renard is:

10490096 i. Athon De Courtenay, born WFT Est. 973-1024; died WFT Est. 1011-1103; married WFT Est. 997-1060.

**20980200. Renaud I De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 29 Mayo 1040 in SAUVIGNY, LE BOURGVINON (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960400. Laundry III De Nevers** and **41960401. Mathilda Of Burgundy**. He married **2621675. Adelaide Of France** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**2621675. Adelaide Of France** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 8 Enero 1079 in MESSINES (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2621580. II Robert, King Of France (996-1031)** and **2621581. Constance, Of Toulouse**.

More About Renaud I De Nevers:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Renaud I De Nevers and Adelaide Of France is:

10490100 i. Guillaume I De Nevers, born Abt. 1030; died 20 Junio 1100; married Ermengarde Of Tonnerre Abt. 1045.

**20980202. Renaud, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of

Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960404. Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre** and **41960405. Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine**. He married **20980203. Erviz** WFT Est. 1011-1034 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**20980203. Erviz** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1019-1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Renaud, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Renaud, Count Of Tonnerre and Erviz is:

10490101 i. Ermengarde Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 1016; died Aft. 1085; married Guillaume I De Nevers Abt. 1045.

**20980204. II Giraud, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 995 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1058 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960408. II Artaud, Count De Forez** and **41960409. Theodeberge Of Vienna**. He married **20980205. Alice De Gevaudan** WFT Est. 1010-1041 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**20980205. Alice De Gevaudan,** born WFT Est. 985-1007 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1028-1094 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41960410. Etienne De Gevaudan** and **41960411. Adele D'Anjou**.

Child of II Giraud and Alice De Gevaudan is:

10490102 i. IV Artaud, Count De Forez, born Abt. 1025; died 1076; married Raymonde WFT Est. 1037-1067.

**20980816. Richard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun

1999.); died WFT Est. 994-1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **20980817. Senegunde Of Agde** WFT Est. 992-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**20980817. Senegunde Of Agde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41961634. William, Vicompte Of Agde** and **41961635. Arsinde**.

More About Richard:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Richard and Senegunde Of Agde is:

10490408 i. Richard II, born Abt. 991; died Bef. 1051; married Rixinda Of Narbonne Abt. 1030.

**20980818. Berenguer I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 1067 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41961636. Raimund I** and **41961637. Richarda**. He married **20980819. Garsenda Of Besalu** Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**20980819. Garsenda Of Besalu** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1014-1056 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41961638. Bernard I** and **41961639. Toda Of Provence**.

More About Berenguer I:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Berenguer and Garsenda Of Besalu is:

10490409 i. Rixinda Of Narbonne, born Abt. 1005; died Marzo 1067; married Richard II Abt. 1030.

**20980820. Giselbert/ Gilbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41961640. Bernard II**. He married **20980821. Agnes Of Mels** WFT Est. 992-1015 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**20980821. Agnes Of Mels** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 993-1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Giselbert/ Gilbert:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giselbert/ and Agnes Of Mels is:

10490410 i. Gilbert, born Abt. 991; died Bef. 1071; married Nobilia Of Lodeve Abt. 1020.

**20980822. Odo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 994-1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41961644. Autgarius** and **41961645. Gariberge**. He married **20980823. Chimberge** WFT Est. 992-1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**20980823. Chimberge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 993-1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Odo:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Odo and Chimberge is:

10490411 i. Nobilia Of Lodeve, born Abt. 991; died Aft. 1098; married Gilbert Abt. 1020.

**20981600. Count Of Angouleme Foulques** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1087 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **41963200. Geoffreyl, Count Of Angouleme** and **41963201. Petronel Of Archiac**. He married **20981601. Cundo Of Eu** WFT Est. 1046-1073 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**20981601. Cundo Of Eu** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1030 in Eu, Normandy, France (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Aft. 1087 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **41963202. Count Of Eu Robert** and **41963203. Beatrice**.

More About Count Of Angouleme Foulques:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Cundo Of Eu:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Count Foulques and Cundo Eu is:

10490800 i. Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 1065 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France; died 16 Abril 1118; married Vitapoint Of Benauges WFT Est. 1084-1108.

**20981602. Amalric Amanieu, Sire Of Benauges** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1056 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1075-1147 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Amalric Amanieu, Sire Of Benauges:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Amalric Amanieu, Sire Of Benauges is:

10490801 i. Vitapoint Of Benauges, born Abt. 1068; died WFT Est. 1093-1162; married Guillaume III, Count Of Angouleme WFT Est. 1084-1108.

**20981606. AlbericIII, Count Of La Haute Marche** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1086 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **2621586. BernardI, Count Of La Haute Marche** and **2621587. Amelie Of Aulnay**. He married **20981607. Ponce** WFT Est. 1056-1079 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**20981607. Ponce** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1072-1134 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Ponce:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Alberic and Ponce is:

10490803 i. Ademode De La Marche, born Abt. 1070 in La Marche, Poitou, France; died 1116; married Roger III De Montgomery, Count Of Poitou 1095.

**20981608. Viscount Of Turenne Guillaume** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1053-1111 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **41963216. EbalII, Vicomte Of Ventadour** and **41963217. Beatrice Of Normandy**. He married **20981609. Matilde** WFT Est. 1036-1068 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**20981609. Matilde** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1052-1114 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Viscount Of Turenne Guillaume:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Matilde:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Viscount Guillaume and Matilde is:

10490804 i. Bosol, Viscount Of Turenne, born Abt. 1050; died 1091 in , , Holy Land; married Gerberge De Terrasson WFT Est. 1069-1087.

**20981610. Count Of Terrasson Pierre** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1025 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1058-1116 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Count Of Terrasson Pierre:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Count Of Terrasson Pierre is:

10490805 i. Gerberge De Terrasson, born Abt. 1055; died 1103; married Bosol, Viscount Of Turenne WFT Est. 1069-1087.

**20982840. Seigneur De Belleme Yves** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 942 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Aft. 1005 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **41965680. Yves Of Creil** and **41965681. Geile**. He married **20982841. Godehaut** WFT Est. 958-987 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**20982841. Godehaut** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 942 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Aft. 1005 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Seigneur De Belleme Yves:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Godehaut:
Fact 11: Noble/Royal (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Seigneur Yves and Godehaut is:
10491420 i. Seigneur De Belleme William, born Abt. 970; died Abt. 1048; married Mathilda WFT Est. 986-1018.

**20983168. Aznar Fruela, Infante de León,** born Abt. 885 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **20972768. Fruela II el Cruel Rey de León** and **20972769. Urraca, Reina de León**.

More About Aznar Fruela, Infante de León:
Fuente: NBC 57

Child of Aznar Fruela, Infante de León is:
10491584 i. Pelayo Silvio "El Diácono", Conde, born Abt. 900 in España; died in España; married Aldonza Ordóñez.

**20984352. Otho I, Duke Of Franconia,** born Abt. 945. He was the son of **41968704. Conrad "The Red", Duke Of Franconia** and **41968705. Lutgarde, Of Saxony**. He married **20984353. Judith Of Bayern**.

**20984353. Judith Of Bayern,** born Abt. 950. She was the daughter of **41968706. Henry Of Bayern**.

Child of Otho I, Duke Of Franconia and Judith Of Bayern is:
10492176 i. Henry, Duke Of Franconia, born Abt. 965; married Adelheid.

**20984356. Conrad, Duke Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in OF SWABIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 20 Julio 997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41946796. Odo conde en Watterau** and **41946797. Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois**. He married **20984357. Jutta** WFT Est. 956-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**20984357. Jutta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 928 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 960-1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Conrad, Duke Of Swabia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Conrad, Duke Of Swabia and Jutta is:
10492178 i. Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia, born Abt. 958 in OF SWABIA; died 4 Mayo 1003; married Gerberga Of Upper Burgund 988.

**20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev),** born 956 in Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]; died 15 Julio 1015 in Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15. He was the son of **41960328. Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso)** and **41960329. Maloucha**. He married **20984787. hija de Kumo**.

**20984787. hija de Kumo,** born Abt. 960; died WFT Est. 1016-1084. She was the daughter of **5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen** and **5243147. Richilde**.

Notes for Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev):
Vladimir I, in full VLADIMIR SVYATOSLAVICH, byname SAINT VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR THE GREAT, Russian SVYATOY VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR VELIKY (b. c. 956, Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]--d. July 15, 1015, Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15), grand prince of Kiev and first Christian ruler in Kievan Rus, whose military conquests consolidated the provinces of Kiev and Novgorod into a single state, and whose Byzantine baptism determined the course of Christianity in the region.

Vladimir was the son of the Norman-Rus prince Svyatoslav of Kiev by one of his courtesans and was a member of the Rurik lineage dominant from the 10th to the 13th century. He was made prince of Novgorod in 970. On the death of his father in 972, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, where he enlisted help from an uncle and overcame Yaropolk, another son of Svyatoslav, who attempted to seize the duchy of Novgorod as well as Kiev. By 980 Vladimir had consolidated the Kievan realm from Ukraine to the Baltic Sea and had solidified the frontiers against incursions of Bulgarian, Baltic, and Eastern nomads.

Although Christianity in Kiev existed before Vladimir's time, he had remained a pagan, accumulated about seven wives, established temples, and, it is said, taken part in idolatrous rites involving human sacrifice. With insurrections troubling Byzantium, the emperor Basil II (976-1025) sought military aid from Vladimir, who agreed, in exchange for Basil's sister Anne in marriage. A pact was
reached about 987, when Vladimir also consented to the condition that he become a Christian. Having undergone baptism, assuming the Christian patronal name Basil, he stormed the Byzantine area of Chersonesus (Korsun,

now part of Sevastopol) to eliminate Constantinople's final reluctance. Vladimir then ordered the Christian conversion of Kiev and Novgorod, where idols were cast into
the Dnieper River after local resistance had been suppressed. The new Rus Christian worship adopted the Byzantine rite in the Old Church Slavonic language. The story (deriving from the 11th-century monk Jacob) that Vladimir chose the Byzantine rite over the liturgies of German Christendom, Judaism, and Islam because of its transcendent beauty is apparently mythically symbolic of his determination to remain independent of external political control, particularly of the Germans. The Byzantines, however, maintained ecclesiastical control over the new Rus church, appointing a Greek metropolitan, or archbishop, for Kiev, who functioned both as legate of the patriarch of Constantinople and of the emperor. The Rus-Byzantine religio-political integration checked the influence of the Roman Latin church in the Slavic East and determined the course of
Russian Christianity, although Kiev exchanged legates with the papacy. Among the churches erected by Vladimir was the Desyatinnaya in Kiev (designed by Byzantine architects and dedicated about 996) that became the symbol of the Rus conversion. The Christian Vladimir also expanded education, judicial institutions, and aid to the poor.

Another marriage, following the death of Anne (1011), affiliated Vladimir with the Holy Roman emperors of the German Ottonian dynasty and produced a daughter, who became the consort of Casimir I the Restorer of Poland (1016-58). Vladimir's memory was kept alive by innumerable folk ballads and legends.

BRITANICA

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Vladimiro I el Santo (* 956 - 1015), principe de Novgorod desde 978 y gran duque de Kiev desde 988.

El prkncipe Vladimiro el I Santo, de Kiev, es bautizado en 988 segsn el rito ortodoxo y obtiene el tktulo de gran duque. Su conversión al cristianismo trae consigo, al parecer, el bautismo multitudinario del pueblo en el Dniéper.

En Kiev se procede a la destrucción de centros de culto e kdolos paganos, y arquitectos bizantinos construyen una iglesia dedicada a la Madre de Dios, a la que Vladimiro asigna la décima parte de los ingresos totales del principado.

Kiev conserva su autonomka frente a Bizancio, y se convierte en el centro evangelizador de Rusia, aunque siga dependiendo canónicamente de Bizancio Su bautismo en 988 significó el comienzo de la cristianización de Rusia.

La muerte de Vladimiro desencadena sangrientas luchas entre sus cinco hijos con derecho a la sucesión.

Crónica de la Humanidad Pg 278

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Vladimir, Saint (circa 956-1015), grand prince of Kyyiv, whose baptism made Orthodox Christianity the official religion of Russia. Born in Kyyiv, Vladimir was a pagan at the beginning of his reign, which was at first devoted to consolidating his territories into a unified Russian state. In exchange for helping the Byzantine emperor Basil II suppress a rebellion, Vladimir was allowed to marry the emperor's sister, Anne, at which time (988) he accepted Christianity. Allied to Byzantium by religious and family ties, Vladimir introduced Byzantine civilization into Russia by building churches, suppressing paganism, and making social reforms. Nonetheless, he remained open to Western influences, which are reflected in his legislation.

Vladimir the Great

The empire was divided among the prince's three sons, causing dynastic conflicts that were ended in 980, when the youngest son, Vladimir I (see Vladimir, Saint), later known as Vladimir the Great, became sole ruler. The most significant event of his reign was his conversion to Byzantine Christianity in 988 and the institution of that religion as the official religion of the Russian people. After casting off his several pagan wives, he married Anne, sister of the Byzantine emperor Basil II. From its inception, the Russian Orthodox church differed from its Byzantine parent. Services were offered in liturgical Slavonic, and the church enjoyed a large measure of autonomy, even though it remained under the canonical authority of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Russian ruler was in fact its supreme head. Monasteries and churches were built in Byzantine style, however, and Byzantine culture ultimately became the predominant influence in such fields as architecture, art, and music.

"Russia," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and hija Kumo is:

10492393 i. Premislava, born Abt. 980; died 1018; married Ladislao I Rey de Hungría.

Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and Ana (Princesa de Bizancio) is:

10490082 i. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev), born 980; died 2 Febrero 1054; married (1) Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd; married (2) Gertrude Of Poland Abt. 1043.

**20984912. Hugh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1019-1077 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Hugh:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh is:

10492456 i. Stephen, born Abt. 1016; died Aft. 1098; married WFT Est. 1035-1066.

**20984928. Humbert II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1028 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41969856. Gauthier I**. He married **20984929. Erembourge Of Semur** WFT Est. 1018-1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**20984929. Erembourge Of Semur** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1022-1084 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41969858. Lambert Of Semour**.

More About Humbert II:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Humbert and Erembourge Of Semur is:

10492464 i. Gauthier II, born Abt. 1020; died Aft. 1044; married Arembourge.

**20987144. Thibaud III, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 in of BLOIS, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1089 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41974288. Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois** and **41974289. Ermengarde Of Auvergne**. He married **20987145. Gersende/berthe Of Maine** WFT Est. 1058-1083 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**20987145. Gersende/berthe Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1030 in of AMIENS, SOMME, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 10 Mayo 1100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41974290. Herbert, Count Of Maine**.

More About Thibaud III, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thibaud III, Count Of Blois and Gersende/berthe Of Maine is:

10493572 i. Stephen/etienne Henri, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 1045 in of BLOIS, L-CHR, FRANCE; died 27 Mayo 1102 in RAMA BATTLE, HOLYLAND; married Adela, Princess Of England Abt. 1085.

**20987148. Engelbert I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1 Abril 1096 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41974296. Siegfried Count Of Sponheim** and **41974297. Richardis Of Pusterthal**. He married **20987149. Hedwig Of Flinsbach** WFT Est. 1071-1092 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**20987149. Hedwig Of Flinsbach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 17 Julio 1112 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41974298. Bernhard** and **41974299. Cecilia**.

More About Engelbert I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engelbert and Hedwig Of Flinsbach is:

10493574 i. Engilbert II, born Abt. 1070; died 13 Abril 1141 in SEAN; married Uta Of Passau Bef. 1105.

**20987150. Ulrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 14 Abril 1099 in REGENSBURG, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41974300. Of Augstgau**. He married **20987151. Adelaide Of Franterhausen** WFT Est. 1071-1094 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**20987151. Adelaide Of Franterhausen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 24 Febrero 1110 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41974302. Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen** and **41974303. Mathilde Of Achelm**.

More About Ulrich:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Ulrich and Adelaide Of Franterhausen is:

10493575 i. Uta Of Passau, born Abt. 1070; died 1140; married Engilbert II Bef. 1105.

**20987296. Prince Constantine I Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 998-1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 1100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **41974592. Rubin I Of Armenia**.

Child of Prince Constantine I Of Armenia is:

10493648 i. Levon I Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 1034-1091; died 1141; married WFT Est. 1059-1123.

*Generation No. 26*

**41943041. Hija del Conde Gundesindo?,** born Abt. 725 in Espana.

Children of Hija del Conde Gundesindo? are:

20971520 i. Bermudo El Diácono (Rey de Asturias), born Abt. 745 in España; married Usenda Nunilona (Reina de Navarra).

ii. Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla, born Abt. 750; married Sancha; born Abt. 750.

More About Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Pobló Amaya.

iii. Singerico, born Abt. 760 in España.

**41943044. Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 750. He was the son of **41943041. Hija del Conde Gundesindo?**. He married **41943045. Sancha**.

**41943045. Sancha,** born Abt. 750.

More About Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla:
Fuente: NBC 63
Hechos: Pobló Amaya.

Children of Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla and Sancha are:

20971522 i. Diego Rodríguez conde de Castilla, born Abt. 770; married Paterna.

ii. Nuño Rodríguez, born Abt. 780 in España; died in España.

More About Nuño Rodríguez:
Fuente: NBC 63

**41943106. Fortsn, Infante de Navarra,** born Abt. 813. He was the son of **83886212. Inigo Jiménez deArista, Rey de Navarra** and **83886213. Iniga, reina de Navarra**.

Child of Fortsn, Infante de Navarra is:

20971553 i. Jimena de Navarra Reina de Asturias, born Abt. 840; married Alfonso III El Magno (Rey de Asturias).

**41943108. Gatón senor del Bierzo,** born Abt. 800.

More About Gatón senor del Bierzo:
Fuente: NBC 53

Child of Gatón senor del Bierzo is:

20971554 i. Mendo Gutiérrez, born Abt. 830.

**41943552. Diego Rodrkguez II conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 830 in Espana. He was the son of **83887104. Rodrigo, I conde de Castilla**. He married **41943553. Assura Fernindez**.

**41943553. Assura Fernindez,** born Abt. 830 in Espana.

More About Diego Rodrkguez II conde de Castilla:
Fuente: NBC 61
Hechos: Llamado Porcellos

Child of Diego Rodrkguez II conde de Castilla and Assura Fernindez is:

20971776 i. Fernando Díaz conde de Castilla, born Abt. 850 in España; married Nuña Núñez.

**41943560. Jimeno Garcka,** born Abt. 815. He was the son of **83887120. Garcka Jiménez**.

Child of Jimeno Garcka is:
20971780 i. García Jiménez, born Abt. 840; married Dadildis.

**41943564. Sancho Garcés,** born Abt. 830. He was the son of **41943566. Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra** and **83887129. Oria**.

Child of Sancho Garcés is:
20971782 i. Aznar Galíndez II, Conde de Aragón, born Abt. 850; married Oneca de Pamplona.

**41943566. Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra,** born Abt. 810 in Espana; died 882 in Espana. He was the son of **83886212. Inigo Jiménez deArista, Rey de Navarra** and **83886213. Iniga, reina de Navarra**. He married **41943567. Urraca**.

**41943567. Urraca,** born Abt. 830 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra:
Garcka Inkguez (reinó de 852 a 882) rey de Navarra; hijo y sucesor de Inigo Arista. Fue educado en Córdoba. En su tiempo, llegaron los vikingos por el Ebro hasta Pamplona y, haciéndole prisionero, pidieron un gran precio por su rescate. El rey se vio obligado a pedir el dinero necesario al rey Ordono de Asturias. Se cree que Garcka Iniguez murió luchando contra los irabes en los campos de Aibar.

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Hijo de Inigo Arista, reinó de 851 a 870. Rompió con los Maladkes del Ebro cuando éstos permitieron el ataque vikingo contra Pamplona.
Casó con Oria y Urraca y sus hijos fueron Fortsn Garcés, Sancho Garcés y Oneca.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1012

Historia
Las primeras noticias históricas sobre el Paks Vasco aparecen en los textos de Plinio y de Tolomeo. La influencia romana, aunque existió, no parece que fuera importante al norte de Pamplona, ciudad construida por Pompeyo Magno (74 a.C.) sobre el poblado vasco de Iruna (en vasco, la ciudad). Durante la mis alta edad media los vascos se distinguieron por su oposición a las influencias suevas y visigodas. Parece ser que Vitoria tuvo su origen en la fortaleza de

Vitoriaco (581), construida por los visigodos con el fin de contener y vigilar a los vascones. A principios del siglo VII se empezó a constituir una unidad polktica, el ducado de Vasconia, que comprendka tierras a ambos lados de los Pirineos que hoy se hallan repartidas entre los estados francés (Benabarre, Lapurdi y Zuberoa) y espanol (Ilava, Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya y Navarra). A principios del siglo VIII, aprovechando la invasión musulmana, los vascos vencieron a sus enemigos visigodos. Este primigenio ducado de Vasconia, a principios del siglo IX, dio origen al reino de Pamplona, luego llamado de Navarra, como territorio independiente bajo la dinastka de los Arista (Aritza). No obstante, durante el resto de la edad media, el territorio que constituye la actual comunidad autónoma del Paks Vasco estuvo mis vinculado a los avatares polkticos, económicos y territoriales -expansiones, crisis y contiendas civiles- del reino de Castilla (y la posterior Corona de Castilla), en calidad de senorkos, que a los del reino de Navarra.

"Vasco, Paks (comunidad autónoma)", Enciclopedia Microsoft Encarta

Children of Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra and Urraca are:

i. Fortún García, II señor de Vizcaya, born Abt. 850 in España; died in España; married Aurea Bint Musa Banu-Quasi; born Abt. 845 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died in España.

20971783 ii. Oneca de Pamplona, born Abt. 850; married Aznar Galíndez II, Conde de Aragón.

**41943620. Zaid ibn Abdallah,** born Abt. 878 in Sevilla. He was the son of **83887240. Abdallah Emir de Córdoba** and **83887241. Oneca Fortsnez**.

Child of Zaid ibn Abdallah is:

20971810 i. Zadam Zada señor de Gaya, born Abt. 891 in Sevilla, España.

**41945088. II Ranulf, Count Of Poitou,** born Abt. 845 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 5 Agosto 890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890176. I Ranulf, Count Of Poitou (839-844)** and **83890177. Bilchilde, Of Maine?**. He married **41945089. Ermengarda** WFT Est. 864-885 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945089. Ermengarda,** born Abt. 850.

Child of II Ranulf and Ermengarda is:

20972544 i. Ebles Mancer, Count Of Poitou, born WFT Est. 866-891; died 932; married Emiliane 911.

**41945092. Regnald, Earl Of More,** born Abt. 830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890184. Eystein, Earl Of More** and **83890185. Aseda, Of Jutland**. He married **41945093. Ragnhild(hilda)** WFT Est. 821-864 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945093. Ragnhild(hilda),** born WFT Est. 804-827 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 849-915 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890186. Hrolf(rollo) Nefja**.

Notes for Regnald, Earl Of More:
Reginaldo el Sabio, conde de Möre, principal consejero y favorito de su primo el rey Haraldo el de la hermosa cabellera, que unificó a Noruega. Murió quemado con sesenta sirvientes al incendiar una novhe su mansión dos envidiosos hijos del monarca.

NBC 77

More About Regnald, Earl Of More:
Fuente: NBC 77

Children of Regnald and Ragnhild(hilda) are:

20972546 i. Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy, born 846; died 931; married Guisela, princesa de Francia.

ii. Hrollager (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 850 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 896 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); married Ermina; born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 906-968 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

**41945094. Charles II, King Of France,** born 13 Junio 823 in FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN GERMANY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Octubre 879 in BRIDES-LES-BAINS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890189. Judith, Of Bavaria**. He married **41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans** 842 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans,** born 830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Octubre 869 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890190. Odo(eudes), Count Of Orleans** and **83890191. Engeltrude**.

Notes for Charles II, King Of France:
Charles II, byname CHARLES THE BALD, French CHARLES LE CHAUVE, German KARL DER KAHLE (b. June 13, 823--d. Oct. 6, 877, Brides-les-Bain, Fr.), king of France (i.e., Francis Occidentalis, the West Frankish kingdom) from 843 to 877 and Western emperor from 875 to 877. (He is reckoned as Charles II both of the Holy Roman Empire and of France.)

Son of the emperor Louis I the Pious and his second wife, Judith, Charles was the unwitting cause of violent discord when, in 829, he was granted lands by his father; Louis's action precipitated a series of civil wars, lasting until 838, in which the three sons of his first marriage, Lothair I, Louis (the German), and Pepin, strove to maintain or to increase the rights that they had been guaranteed by the succession settlement of 817, the Ordinatio imperii. Pepin died in 838, but after the death of Louis I in 840 the civil war resumed and continued until Louis the German joined with Charles to force Lothair to accept the Treaty of Verdun in 843, by which Charles received all the lands west of a line roughly following the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Saone, the eastern mountains of the Massif Central, and the lower reaches of the Rhone, and Louis the German and Lothair received respectively the lands of the East Franks (Germany) and the middle kingdom, lying between the other two.

Until 864 Charles's political situation was precarious because few vassals were loyal to him. His lands suffered from raids by Northmen, who left only after receiving bribes; he was defeated by the Bretons and, in 858, faced an invasion by Louis the German. Yet he succeeded in gaining control of Aquitaine after the capture of Pepin's son in 864; and, by the Treaty of Meersen (870) with Louis the German, he received western Lorraine.

When Lothair's son, the emperor Louis II, died in 875, Charles went to Italy and was crowned emperor on December 25 by Pope John VIII. In 876, after the death of Louis the German, Charles invaded Louis's possessions but was defeated at Andernach by Louis's son, Louis the Younger. Charles's death in the next year occurred when another son of Louis the German, Carloman, was marching against him and when his own major vassals were in revolt.

During Charles's reign some of the splendours of the Carolingian renaissance were revived, and his close collaboration with the church enhanced his prestige and authority.

BRITANICA

Children of Charles II, King Of France and Ermentrude are:

i. Judith, Of France, born 843 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders 862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 835 in FLANDERS (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 in ARRAS (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Judith, Of France:
Fuente: NBC 44

Notes for I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin I, byname BALDWIN IRON-ARM, French BAUDOUIN BRAS-DE-FER, Dutch BOUDEWIJN DE IJZERE ARM (d. 879), the first ruler of Flanders. A daring warrior under Charles II the Bald of France, he fell in love with the King's daughter Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her (862), and fled with his bride to Lorraine. Charles, though at first angry, was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders
(864), which he held as a hereditary fief. The Norsemen were at this time continually devastating the coastlands, and Baldwin was entrusted with this outlying borderland in order to defend it. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who early in the 10th century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count.

ii. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks, born Abt. 846; died 10 Abril 879 in Compiegne, Francia; married Adelaide Of Paris; born 850 in Paris; died Abt. 10 Noviembre 901.

Notes for Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE STAMMERER, French LOUIS LE BÈGUE (b. 846--d. April 10, 879, Compiègne, Fr.), king of Francia Occidentalis (the West Frankish kingdom) from 877 until his death.

Louis, the son of King Charles II the Bald, was made king of Aquitaine under his father's tutelage in 867. Charles became emperor in 875 and two years later left Louis as regent while he defended Italy for Pope John VIII. Louis was elected king of the West Franks in December 877. At a council at Troyes in 878, the

Pope attempted to force Louis to take up the role of defender of the papacy, but Louis refused. Louis and his cousin Louis the Younger, ruler of the East Frankish kingdom, agreed to maintain the division of Lotharingia that their respective fathers had negotiated in the Treaty of Mersen in 870. Louis had hoped to redistribute offices of state but was frustrated by the Frankish magnates, who had accepted him as king on the condition that he respect their possessions and rights.

BRITANICA

20972547 iii. Guisela, princesa de Francia, born Abt. 848; married Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy.

iv. Alberada Of France, born Abt. 860; married Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau; born Abt. 850; died Bet. 915 - 916.

**41945096. Eudes II, Count Of Chartres** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 in OF CHARTRES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 886 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **41945097. Daughter Of Thibaud I** WFT Est. 881-885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41945097. Daughter Of Thibaud I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 882-944 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890194. Thibaud I "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois**.

More About Eudes II, Count Of Chartres:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eudes II, Count Of Chartres and Daughter Thibaud I is:

20972548 i. Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois, born Abt. 880; died Abt. 950; married Richilde Of Bourges.

**41945098. Hugh II, Count Of Bourges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 862 in of BOURGES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 892 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890196. Stephen, Count Of Bourges**. He married **41945099. Reheut Of West Franks**.

**41945099. Reheut Of West Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 861 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 877 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **83890199. Richildis Of Metz**.

More About Hugh II, Count Of Bourges:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh II, Count Of Bourges and Reheut Of West Franks is:

20972549 i. Richilde Of Bourges, born Abt. 877; died WFT Est. 983-1076; married Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois.

**41945100. I Herbert, Count De Vermandois,** born 840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 902 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890200. Pipino Conde de Vermandois**. He married **41945101. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois** WFT Est. 862-889 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945101. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois,** born Abt. 865 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 882-944 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890202. Guerri I, Count Of Morvois** and **83890203. Eve Of Rousillon**.

Children of I Herbert and Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois are:

20972550 i. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois, born Abt. 880; died 23 Febrero 943 in ST. QUENTIN; married Hildebrand Bef. 907.

ii. Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 943 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Odo conde en Watterau Abt. 920; born Abt. 895; died 12 Diciembre 949 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Odo conde en Watterau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

20972641 iii. Beatrice De Vermandois, born WFT Est. 861-880; died WFT Est. 886-965; married Robert I, King Of France (922-923) WFT Est. 882-911.

**20972640. Robert I, King Of France (922-923),** born 865 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 15 Junio 923 in SOISSONS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41945280. Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois)** and **41945281. Adelaida de Tours**. He married **41945103. Aelis(adele)**.

**41945103. Aelis(adele),** born WFT Est. 847-870 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 890-958 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Robert I, King Of France (922-923):
Robert I (b. c. 865--d. June 15, 923, Soissons, Fr.), younger son of Robert the Strong of Neustria, and briefly king of France (922-923), or West Francia. His decisive victory over the Northmen at Chartres (911) led to a treaty settling one group of these fierce warriors in Normandy.

Robert faithfully served his older brother, King Eudes, during Eudes's reign (888-898). Though on Eudes's death he became one of the most powerful Frankish lords, inheriting all the family lands between the Seine and the Loire

rivers, he swore fealty with other magnates to the new king, the Carolingian Charles III the Simple. Nevertheless, he was already served in his domains by viscounts, officials usually regarded as instruments of regal power. From 911 onward, his role became more decisive: his defeat of the Northmen at Chartres paved the way for the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, by which Charles assigned them territory in Normandy.

Robert's military success greatly enhanced his prestige, and dissension between him and the King became undisguised. When Charles III imprudently offered preferment exclusively to lords from Lorraine, the Neustrian lords, led by Robert, broke into open revolt. They elected Robert king at Reims in June 922. In a battle near Soissons a year later, Charles's army was routed, but Robert was killed. His grandson was Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty.

BRITANICA

Child of Robert I, King Of France (922-923) and Aelis(adele) is:

20972551 i. Hildebrand, born Abt. 887; died Aft. Marzo 931; married II Herbert, C. De Vermandois Bef. 907.

**41945104. Adalbert, Markgraft Of Ivree,** born WFT Est. 849-878 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 921 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890208. Anscarius, M. Of Ivrea** and **83890209. Gisela(volsca)**. He married **41945105. Gisela, Princess Of Italy** WFT Est. 876-913 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945105. Gisela, Princess Of Italy,** born WFT Est. 864-887 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 903-973 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890210. Berengerl, King Of Italy (888-923)** and **83890211. Berthilda, Of Spoleto**.

Child of Adalbert and Gisela is:

20972552 i. II Berenger, King Of Italy (950-952), born 900; died 6 Agosto 966 in BAMBERG; married Willa, Of Tuscany 936.

**41945108. I Alberic, Vicount De Harbonne,** born WFT Est. 859-904 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890216. Mayeul, Vicount De Harbonne** and **83890217. Raymond**. He married **41945109. Etolane De Macon** WFT Est. 885-936 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945109. Etolane De Macon,** born WFT Est. 865-906 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 896-991 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890218. Raculfe De Macon**.

Child of I Alberic and Etolane De Macon is:

20972554 i. I Letalde, Count De Macon, born WFT Est. 896-928; died 971; married Richilde 948.

**41945116. Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau,** born Abt. 850; died Bet. 915 - 916. He was the son of **83890232. Giselberto II, conde de Massgau** and **83890233. Ermengarda**. He married **41945117. Alberada Of France**.

**41945117. Alberada Of France,** born Abt. 860. She was the daughter of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans**.

Children of Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau and Alberada Of France are:

i. Reginaldo II, conde de Hainaut, born Abt. 890.

20972558 ii. Giselberto, conde de Hennegau, born Abt. 890 in Francia; died 2 Octubre 939 in Andernach, Rhineland; married Gerberga de Alemania.

**41945136. Gurvand, Count De Rennes,** born WFT Est. 785-838 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gurvand, Count De Rennes is:

20972568 i. Judic Ael, Count De Rennes, born WFT Est. 822-865; died 888; married WFT Est. 845-886.

**41945150. Giselbert, Count De Chalons,** born Bef. 925 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Abril 956 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890300. Manasses, Count De Chalons** and **83890301. Ermengarde**. He married **41945151. Ermengarde De Bourgogne** Bef. 935 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945151. Ermengarde De Bourgogne,** born Bef. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 952 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945858. Richard, Duke De Bourgogne** and **41945859. Adelaide, Of Burgundy**.

Child of Giselbert and Ermengarde De Bourgogne is:

20972575 i. Adelaide(adelais) De Chalons, born Bef. 936; died Abt. 959; married Robert, C. De Vermandois Bef. 950.

**41945154. Otto,** born Abt. 845 in ERLAUCHTEN.

Child of Otto is:

20972577 i. Uda Of Saxony, born Abt. 875; married Gerhard.

**41945156. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks,** born Abt. 846; died 10 Abril 879 in Compiegne, Francia. He was the son of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans**. He married **41945157. Adelaide Of Paris**.

**41945157. Adelaide Of Paris,** born 850 in Paris; died Abt. 10 Noviembre 901. She was the daughter of **83890314. Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious**.

Notes for Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE STAMMERER, French LOUIS LE BCGUE (b. 846--d. April 10, 879, Compicgne, Fr.), king of Francia Occidentalis (the West Frankish kingdom) from 877 until his death.

Louis, the son of King Charles II the Bald, was made king of Aquitaine under his father's tutelage in 867. Charles became emperor in 875 and two years later left Louis as regent while he defended Italy for Pope John VIII. Louis was elected king of the West Franks in December 877. At a council at Troyes in 878, the Pope attempted to force Louis to take up the role of defender of the papacy, but Louis refused. Louis and his cousin Louis the Younger, ruler of the East Frankish kingdom, agreed to maintain the division of Lotharingia that their respective fathers had negotiated in the Treaty of Mersen in 870. Louis had hoped to redistribute offices of state but was frustrated by the Frankish magnates, who had accepted him as king on the condition that he respect their possessions and rights.

BRITANICA

Children of Louis Stammerer" and Adelaide Of Paris are:

i. Ermentruda de Francia, born Abt. 865 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died WFT Est. 894-964; married Boso, King Of Provence WFT Est. 886-913; born Abt. 840; died 11 Enero 887 in Vienne [France]).

More About Ermentruda de Francia:
Fuente: NBC 45

20972578 ii. Charles III "The Simple" King Of France, born 17 Septiembre 879 in France; died 7 Octubre 929 in Peronne, Somme, France; married (1) Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs; married (2) Frederuna Of Hamaland.

**41945158. Dietrich, Count Of Hamaland,** born Abt. 865.

Child of Dietrich, Count Of Hamaland is:

20972579 i. Frederuna Of Hamaland, born Abt. 885; married Charles III "The Simple" King Of France.

**41945176. I Otho, Duke Of Saxony,** born Abt. 855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 912 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890352. I Ludolph, Duke Of Saxony** and **83890353. Oda (Hedwige)**. He married **41945177. Edith, Of Germany** WFT Est. 839-890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945177. Edith, Of Germany,** born WFT Est. 834-857 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 879-945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890354. Arnulph, Of Germany** and **83890355. Oda, Of Bavaria**.

Child of I Otho and Edith is:

20972588 i. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany, born 876; died 2 Julio 936 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania; married Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim WFT Est. 893-923.

**41945178. Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim,** born WFT Est. 826-863 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 8 Diciembre 917 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890356. Reginhert, Count Of Ringleheim** and **83890357. Matilda Of Dreini**. He married **41945179. Reinhildis Ludmilla** WFT Est. 852-900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945179. Reinhildis Ludmilla,** born WFT Est. 834-866 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 872-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890358. Gudrod rey de Haithabu** and **83890359. Gisela Of Lotharingia**.

Children of Dietrich and Reinhildis Ludmilla are:

20972589 i. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim, born Abt. 886 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania; died 14 Marzo 968 in Mensleben, Sajonia, Alemania; married Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany WFT Est. 893-923.

ii. Frederuna Of Ringleheim (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 932-994 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); married Wichman, Count Of Engern WFT Est. 931-943 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 900 in ENGERN (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 21 Febrero 944 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

More About Wichman, Count Of Engern:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

iii. Lambert, Count Of Louvain, born Abt. 890; married Daughter Of Ricfried; born Abt. 894.

**41945180. Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng,** born 849 in WANTAGE BERKSHIRE ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Octubre 901 in ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890360. Aethelwulf, King Of England** and **83890361. Osburh, Queen Of Wessex**. He married **41945181. Ealhswith Of Gainas** 868 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945181. Ealhswith Of Gainas,** born WFT Est. 832-855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 905 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890362. Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas** and **83890363. Eadberg, Of Mercia**.

Notes for Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng:
Alfredo el Grande, rey de Inglaterra (871-901). caso con Ealswina de Gainas cuya madre Edburha (esposa de Ethelredo Mucel) era de la casa real de Mercia, que habka reinado sobre Angel, tierra de los Anglos en Schleswig antes de emigrar a su nueva patria. Chadwick, con patriótico entusiasmo, considera históricamente aceptable a Wermundo, rey de Angel, por 350, cuyo tataranieto Icel, fundó la dinastka de Mercia (citado por Wagner, 1415) Su linaje mktico también remonta a Odkn

Alfred, also spelled AELFRED, byname ALFRED THE GREAT (b. 849--d. 899), king of Wessex (871-899), a Saxon kingdom in southwestern England. He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy. Compilation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle began during his reign, c. 890.

When he was born, it must have seemed unlikely that Alfred would become king, since he had four older brothers; he said that he never desired royal power. Perhaps a scholar's life would have contented him. His mother early aroused his interest in English poetry, and from his boyhood he also hankered after Latin learning, possibly stimulated by visits to Rome in 853 and 855. It is possible
also that he was aware of and admired the great Frankish king Charlemagne, who had at the beginning of the century revived learning in his realm. Alfred had no opportunity to acquire the education he sought, however, until much later in life.

He probably received the education in military arts normal for a young man of rank. He first appeared on active service in 868, when he and his brother, King Aethelred (Ethelred) I, went to help Burgred of Mercia (the kingdom between the Thames and the Humber) against a great Danish army that had landed in East Anglia in 865 and taken possession of Northumbria in 867. The Danes refused to give battle, and peace was made. In this year Alfred married Ealhswith, descended through her mother from Mercian kings. Late in 871, the Danes invaded Wessex, and Aethelred and Alfred fought several battles with them. Aethelred died in 871 and Alfred succeeded him. After an unsuccessful battle at Wilton he made peace. It was probably the quality of the West Saxon resistance that discouraged Danish attacks for five years.

In 876 the Danes again advanced on Wessex: they retired in 877 having accomplished little, but a surprise attack in January 878 came near to success. The Danes established themselves at Chippenham, and the West Saxons submitted "except King Alfred." He harassed the Danes from a fort in the Somerset marshes, and until seven weeks after Easter he secretly assembled an army, which defeated them at the Battle of Edington. They surrendered, and their king, Guthrum, was baptized, Alfred standing as sponsor; the following year they settled in East Anglia.

Wessex was never again in such danger. Alfred had a respite from fighting until 885, when he repelled an invasion of Kent by a Danish army, supported by the East Anglian Danes. In 886 he took the offensive and captured London, a success that brought all the English not under Danish rule to accept him as king. The possession of London also made possible the reconquest of the Danish
territories in his son's reign, and Alfred may have been preparing for this, though he could make no further advance himself. He had to meet a serious attack by a large Danish force from the European continent in 892, and it was not until 896 that it gave up the struggle.

The failure of the Danes to make any more advances against Alfred was largely a result of the defensive measures he undertook during the war. Old forts were strengthened and new ones built at strategic sites, and arrangements were made for their continual manning. Alfred reorganized his army and used ships against the invaders as early as 875. Later he had larger ships built to his own design
for use against the coastal raids that continued even after 896. Wise diplomacy also helped Alfred's defense. He maintained friendly relations with Mercia and Wales; Welsh rulers sought his support and supplied some troops for his army in 893.

Alfred succeeded in government as well as at war. He was a wise administrator, organizing his finances and the service due from his thanes (noble followers). He scrutinized the administration of justice and took steps to ensure the protection of the weak from oppression by ignorant or corrupt judges. He promulgated an important code of laws, after studying the principles of lawgiving in the
Book of Exodus and the codes of Aethelbert of Kent, Ine of Wessex (688-694), and Offa of Mercia (757-796), again with special attention to the protection of the weak and dependent. While avoiding unnecessary changes in custom, he limited the practice of the blood feud and imposed heavy penalties for breach of oath or pledge.

Alfred is most exceptional, however, not for his generalship or his administration but for his attitude toward learning. He shared the contemporary view that Viking raids were a divine punishment for the people's sins, and he attributed these to the decline of learning, for only through learning could men acquire wisdom and live in accordance with God's will. Hence, in the lull from attack between 878 and 885, he invited scholars to his court from Mercia, Wales, and the European continent. He learned Latin himself and began to translate Latin books into English in 887. He directed that all young freemen of adequate means must learn to read English, and, by his own translations and those of his helpers, he made available English versions of "those books most necessary for all men to
know," books that would lead them to wisdom and virtue. The Ecclesiastical History of the English People, by the English historian Bede, and the Seven Books of Histories Against the Pagans, by Paulus Orosius, a 5th-century theologian--neither of which was translated by Alfred himself, though they have been credited to him--revealed the divine purpose in history. Alfred's translation of the Pastoral Care of St. Gregory I, the great 6th-century pope, provided a manual for priests in the instruction of their flocks, and a translation by Bishop Werferth of Gregory's Dialogues supplied edifying reading on holy men. Alfred's rendering of the Soliloquies of the 5th-century theologian St. Augustine of Hippo, to which he added material from other works of the Fathers of the Church, discussed problems concerning faith and reason and the nature of
eternal life. This translation deserves to be studied in its own right, as does his rendering of Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy. In considering what is true happiness and the relation of providence to faith and of predestination to free will, Alfred does not fully accept Boethius' position but depends more on the

early Fathers. In both works, additions include parallels from contemporary conditions, sometimes revealing his views on the social order and the duties of kingship. Alfred wrote for the benefit of his people, but he was also deeply interested in theological problems for their own sake and commissioned the first of the translations, Gregory's Dialogues, "that in the midst of earthly troubles he might sometimes think of heavenly things." He may also have done a translation of the first 50 psalms. Though not Alfred's work, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, one of the greatest sources of information about Saxon England, which began to be
circulated about 890, may have its origin in the intellectual interests awakened by the revival of learning under him. His reign also saw activity in building and in art, and foreign craftsmen were attracted to his court.

In one of his endeavours, however, Alfred had little success; he tried to revive monasticism, founding a monastery and a nunnery, but there was little enthusiasm in England for the monastic life until after the revivals on the European continent in the next century.

Alfred, alone of Anglo-Saxon kings, inspired a full-length biography, written in 893, by the Welsh scholar Asser. This work contains much valuable information, and it reveals that Alfred laboured throughout under the burden of recurrent, painful illness; and beneath Asser's rhetoric can be seen a man of attractive character, full of compassion, able to inspire affection, and intensely conscious of the responsibilities of kingly office. This picture is confirmed by Alfred's laws and writings.

Alfred was never forgotten: his memory lived on through the Middle Ages and in legend as that of a king who won victory in apparently hopeless circumstances and as a wise lawgiver. Some of his works were copied as late as the 12th century. Modern studies have increased knowledge of him but have not altered in its essentials the medieval conception of a great king.

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

More About Ealhswith Of Gainas:
Fuente: NBC 66

Children of Alfred and Ealhswith Of Gainas are:

i. Eldrida, Of England, born Abt. 870 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 858-862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:

Baldwin II, byname BALDWIN THE BALD, French BAUDOUIN LE CHAUVE, Dutch
BOUDEWIJN DE KALE (d. 918), second ruler of Flanders, who, from his tronghold at Bruges, maintained, as his father Baldwin I before him, a vigorous defense of his lands against the incursions of the Norsemen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, of Wessex, Eng.

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20972590 ii. Edward The Elder, King Of England, born 875; died 17 Julio 924 in FARNDON ON DEE, ENGLAND; married Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts 919.

**41945182. Aethelhelm** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 859 in of, WILTS, England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 898 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890364. Aethelred I, King Of Wessex**. He married **41945183. Aethelgyth Of Mercia** WFT Est. 890-897 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**41945183. Aethelgyth Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 890-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890366. Aethelwulf**.

More About Aethelhelm:

TITL: (EALDORMAN) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aethelhelm and Aethelgyth Of Mercia is:

20972591 i. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts, born Abt. 878 in WESSEX, England; died 961; married Edward The Elder, King Of England 919.

**41945188. Oliba II Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 860. He was the son of **83890376. Oliba I Of Carcassonne** and **83890377. Ermentrude**.

Child of Oliba II Of Carcassonne is:

20972594 i. Acfrid Of Carcassonne, born Abt. 882; died 934; married Adelaide Countess Of Carcassonne.

**41945200. Dato II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 in of BIGORRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died 930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890400. Llope Donat** and **83890401. Daughter Of Raimond I Of Toulouse**. He married **41945201. Lopa de Navarra** WFT Est. 918-929 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**41945201. Lopa de Navarra,** born Abt. 887. She was the daughter of **10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra)** and **83890403. Concubina**.

More About Dato II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Dato and Lopa de Navarra is:

20972600 i. Raymund, born Abt. 900; died Aft. 956; married Faquilena Of Astarac.

**41945202. Arnaldo,** born Abt. 880. He was the son of **83890404. Garcka Sinchez** and **83890405. Aminiana**.

Child of Arnaldo is:

20972601 i. Faquilena Of Astarac, born Abt. 905; married Raymund.

**41945252. Gonzalo Betote** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83890504. Alfonso Betote**. He married **41945253. Teresa Eriz** WFT Est. 906-922 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**41945253. Teresa Eriz** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 907-969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890506. Ero Fernandez**.

More About Gonzalo Betote:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)

Child of Gonzalo and Teresa is:

20972626 i. Pelayo Gonzalez, born Abt. 905; died Abt. 959; married Hermensinda Gutierrez.

**41945254. Gutierre Menendez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira

Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83890508. Hermenegildo Gutierrez** and **83890509. Hermesinda Of Vienne**. He married **41945255. Ilduara Eriz** WFT Est. 906-922 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**41945255. Ilduara Eriz** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 958 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890506. Ero Fernandez** and **83890511. Adosinda**.

Children of Gutierre and Ilduara are:

20972636 i. Froila Gutierrez, born Abt. 904; died WFT Est. 937-995; married Sarrasina WFT Est. 935-941.

20972627 ii. Hermensinda Gutierrez, born Abt. 905; died Abt. 934; married Pelayo Gonzalez.

**41945280. Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois),** born Abt. 830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 15 Septiembre 866 in BRISSARTHE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890560. Rutpert III** and **83890561. Waldrada de Orleans**. He married **41945281. Adelaida de Tours** Abt. 864 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945281. Adelaida de Tours,** born Abt. 835. She was the daughter of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye**.

Notes for Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois):
Robert THE STRONG, French ROBERT LE FORT (d. Sept. 15, 866, Brissarthe, Fr.), ancestor of the Capetian kings of France.

Count of various regions between the Seine and Loire rivers, Robert served the Carolingian king of France Charles II the Bald and, by his bold and inspiring military leadership, succeeded in checking the depredations of the Northmen who were laying waste the settlements near the Loire. A great victory over the Northmen in 865 was followed by the King's grant to Robert of full control over Neustria early the next year; but he was killed in a skirmish against the Northmen in September. The memory of Robert's exploits brought great

prestige to his family. His sons, Eudes and Robert I, both became kings of West Francia (or France); and the Capetian kings (from 987) were his direct descendants.

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Child of Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois) is:
20972691 i. Regilinde, born Abt. 866; married Guillaume I, Count Of Perigord.

Child of Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois) and Adelaida de Tours is:
20972640 i. Robert I, King Of France (922-923), born 865; died 15 Junio 923 in SOISSONS FRANCE; married (1) Aelis(adele); married (2) Beatrice De Vermandois WFT Est. 882-911.

**41945296. Warnier,** born Abt. 840 in Burgundy. He was the son of **83890592. Theodoric I, Duke Of Burgundy**. He married **41945297. Ursion**.
**41945297. Ursion,** born Abt. 845.

Child of Warnier and Ursion is:
20972648 i. Rotbold I, Count Of Provence, born Abt. 870.

**41945300. Louis III "The Blind" , Emperor Of The West,** born 881; died Septiembre 928. He was the son of **83890600. Boso, King Of Provence** and **83890601. Ermentruda de Francia**. He married **41945301. Anna Agousta**.
**41945301. Anna Agousta,** born Abt. 885. She was the daughter of **83890602. León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino)** and **83890603. Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

More About Anna Agousta:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Cristian Settipani

Child of Louis III "The Blind" , Emperor Of The West and Anna Agousta is:
20972650 i. Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne, born 901; married Teutberge.

**41945302. Garnier** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 6 Diciembre 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890604. Richard**. He married **41945303. Teutberga Of Arles** Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**41945303. Teutberga Of Arles** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 881 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Septiembre 948 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945676. Teobaldo, conde de Arlés** and **41945677. Bertha de Lorena**.

More About Garnier:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Children of Garnier and Teutberga Of Arles are:

20972651 i. Teutberge, born Abt. 900; died Abt. 960; married Carolus Constantius, Count Of Vienne.

20972928 ii. Hugh, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 968-1028; married Willa Of Burgundy WFT Est. 940-983.

**41945304. Count Of Anjou Ingeler,** born Abt. 850 in of Anjou, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died 888 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890608. Tertullus Seneschal** and **83890609. Petronille D'Auxerre**. He married **41945305. Adele Of The Gatinais** Abt. 878 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**41945305. Adele Of The Gatinais,** born Abt. 860 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 891-954 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890610. Geoffrey, Count Of The Gatinais**.

Notes for Count Of Anjou Ingeler:
Under one of the sons of Robert the Strong, Anjou was entrusted to a certain INGELER, who became the founder of the first Angevin dynasty. Ingelger's son Fulk I the Red rid the country of the Normans and enlarged his domains by taking part of Touraine. He died in 942, and under hissuccessor, Fulk II the Good, the destruction caused by the preceding wars was repaired. Geoffrey I

Grisegonelle, who succeeded Fulk II in about 960, began the policy of expansion that was to characterize this first feudal dynasty. He helped Hugh Capet to seize the French crown but died some months after the new king's accession (987).

Geoffrey's successor Fulk III Nerra, one of the most remarkable figures of his period and the most powerful member of the dynasty, ruled from 987 to 1040. He finally drove his encroaching neighbours back beyond the frontiers of Anjou and built strongly fortified castles along the border of his territory. Fulk's son Geoffrey II Martel (1040-60) pursued the policy of expansion begun by his father and annexed the Vendomois and a part of Maine to Anjou. Because he left no sons, his two nephews, Geoffrey III the Bearded and Fulk IV le Réchin, shared the succession. However, they soon came into armed conflict, and Fulk defeated Geoffrey in 1068. Nevertheless, he had to give up most of the lands that Fulk Nerra had acquired and to defend his fief against the claims of the Duke of Normandy. After the death of Fulk IV in 1109, his son Fulk V the Young endeavoured to make good the losses caused by the various wars. He married his son Geoffrey Plantagenet to Matilda, the daughter of Henry I of England and widow of the emperor Henry V.

By his marriage to Matilda, Geoffrey IV Plantagenet acquired a claim to Normandy and England. Forced to spend his whole life fighting his rivals and the Angevin castellans, he nevertheless succeeded in pacifying Anjou, which in 1151 he left to his son Henry (later Henry II of England), Count of Anjou and Maine and Duke of Normandy, who married Eleanor of Aquitaine after the annulment of her marriage to Louis VII of France. Thus the Anglo-Angevin empire of the Plantagenet dynasty was founded, extending from England to the Pyrenees.

Philip II Augustus of France, however, conquered Anjou from John of England at the beginning of the 13th century. An attempt by the English to retake Anjou failed when they were defeated at La Roche-aux-Moines in 1214. Anjou was definitively ceded to France by the Treaty of Paris (1259).

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Child of Count Ingeler and Adele Of The Gatinais is:

20972652 i. Fulk I, Count Of Anjou, born 888 in of Anjou, France; died 938; married Rosalie Des Loches Abt. 905.

**41945306. Werner, Seigneur De La Villandry,** born Abt. 855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 891-951 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He married **41945307. Toscanda** WFT Est. 863-906 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**41945307. Toscanda,** born Abt. 860 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 891-957 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She

was the daughter of **83890614. Adalhard Of Loches** and **83890615. Daughter ?**.

Child of Werner, Seigneur De La Villandry and Toscanda is:
20972653 i. Rosalie Des Loches, born Abt. 888; died WFT Est. 923-983; married Fulk I, Count Of Anjou Abt. 905.

**41945312. William** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 899-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About William:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of William is:
20972656 i. Froilan, born Abt. 895; died WFT Est. 928-986; married WFT Est. 914-946.

**41945376. Geoffrey** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 855 in of CHARROUX (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 923-981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

Child of Geoffrey is:
20972688 i. Sulpice, born Abt. 875 in of CHARROUX; died WFT Est. 953-1011; married WFT Est. 939-971.

**41945380. Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 815 in AGEN

(Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 3 Mayo 886. He was the son of **83890760. Ulrich I, Count Of Argengau**. He married **41945381. Roselinde Of Autum**.

**41945381. Roselinde Of Autum** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890762. Bernard, Count Of Autum** and **83890763. Dhoude**.

Notes for Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme:
Count Of the Palace Of King Charles the Bald

Notes for Roselinde Of Autum:
Heiress of the Countship of Autum.

Children of Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme and Roselinde Of Autum are:

i. Auduin, Count Of Angouleme (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.), born Abt. 880 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 916 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

20972690 ii. Guillaume I, Count Of Perigord, born Abt. 860; died 920; married Regilinde.

**41945384. Adalbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 835 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 914 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890768. Fulk** and **83890769. Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne**. He married **41945385. Adeltrude** WFT Est. 866-900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**41945385. Adeltrude** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 835 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 877-930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

More About Adalbert:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Adalbert and Adeltrude is:

20972692 i. Hildegar/ Eldegaire, born Abt. 865; died 940; married Teutberga Of Bourges WFT Est. 896-929.

**41945386. Geraud, Count Of Bourges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 835 in BOURGES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 877 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890772. Boso Of Parthois**.

More About Geraud, Count Of Bourges:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geraud, Count Of Bourges is:

20972693 i. Teutberga Of Bourges, born Abt. 865; died WFT Est. 912-960; married Hildegar/ Eldegaire WFT Est. 896-929.

**41945392. Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died 949 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890784. Maingaus, Vicomte Of Aulnay**. He married **41945393. Geila Of Melle** WFT Est. 922-930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

**41945393. Geila Of Melle** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 894 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890786. Atton, Vicomte Of Melle**.

More About Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay and Geila Of Melle is:
20972696 i. CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay, born Abt. 904; died Bef. 967; married Senegunda WFT Est. 935-962.

**41945394. Rimi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 907-965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.). He married **41945395. Odelgarde** WFT Est. 905-940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

**41945395. Odelgarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 906-968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

Child of Rimi and Odelgarde is:
20972697 i. Senegunda, born Abt. 904; died WFT Est. 938-999; married CadelonII, Vicomte Of Aulnay WFT Est. 935-962.

**41945440. Lambert, Margrave Of Salerno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 932 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890880. Adelbert II, Marchese**.

More About Lambert, Margrave Of Salerno:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Lambert, Margrave Of Salerno is:

20972720 i. Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno, born Abt. 920 in Italia; died WFT Est. 953-1011; married Gaitelgrima de Teano WFT Est. 951-986.

**41945442. Atenolfo III, Conde de Teano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 923-981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890884. Atenolfo II, Prkncipe de Teano**.

More About Atenolfo III, Conde de Teano:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Atenolfo III, Conde de Teano is:

20972721 i. Gaitelgrima de Teano, born Abt. 920 in Italia; died WFT Est. 952-1014; married Giovanni I, Conde de Salerno WFT Est. 951-986.

**41945444. Landolfo I, Prkncipe de Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in Italia (Source: (1)

Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890888. Atenolfo I, Prkncipe de Teano** and **83890889. Sikelgaita (A Lombard)**. He married **41945445. Gemma de Napoles** WFT Est. 921-941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**41945445. Gemma de Napoles** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890890. Atanasio II, Duque de Napoles**.

More About Landolfo I, Prkncipe de Benevento:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Landolfo I, Prkncipe de Benevento and Gemma de Napoles is:

20972722 i. Landolfo II, Príncipe de Benevento, born Abt. 920 in Italia; died 961; married Wanzia WFT Est. 951-960.

**41945460. Sergius I, Duque de Amalfi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died 966 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He married **41945461. Daughter Of Conde Giovanni** WFT Est. 921-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**41945461. Daughter Of Conde Giovanni** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 922-984 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890922. Giovanni, Conde**.

More About Sergius I, Duque de Amalfi:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Sergius I, Duque de Amalfi and Daughter Giovanni is:
20972730 i. Leone de Amalfi, born Abt. 920 in AMALFI; died WFT Est. 953-1011; married WFT Est. 939-971.

**41945472. Singerico,** born Abt. 760 in Espana. He was the son of **41943041. Hija del Conde Gundesindo?**.

Child of Singerico is:
20972736 i. Gomesindo, (conde), born Abt. 800 in España; died in España.

**41945476. Nuno Rodrkguez,** born Abt. 780 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **41943044. Rodrigo Frolaz conde de Castilla** and **41943045. Sancha**.

More About Nuno Rodrkguez:
Fuente: NBC 63

Child of Nuno Rodrkguez is:
20972738 i. Nuño Rasura, born Abt. 840 in España; died in España.

**41945664. Sunifredo, conde de Urgel,** born Abt. 840. He was the son of **83891328. Bellon, Conde de Carcassonne**. He married **41945665. Ermensinde Of Carcassonne**.

**41945665. Ermensinde Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 840.

Children of Sunifredo, conde de Urgel and Ermensinde Of Carcassonne are:
20972832 i. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona), born 873; died 11 Agosto 898; married Winikilda, princesa carolingia.
ii. Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November

29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 913-971 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); married Ermengarda WFT Est. 911-946 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 912-974 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

**41945668. Eudes, Count De Toulouse,** born WFT Est. 818-864 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 918 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83891336. Raimond I, Count De Toulouse** and **83891337. Bertha**. He married **41945669. Gersinde D'Alby** WFT Est. 843-901 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945669. Gersinde D'Alby,** born WFT Est. 824-874 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 856-956 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83891338. Ermengaud, Count D'Alby**.

Children of Eudes and Gersinde D'Alby are:

20972836 i. Raimond II, Count De Toulouse, born WFT Est. 856-898; died 923; married Guidinelde Of Urgel WFT Est. 881-921.

20972834 ii. Armengol, born Abt. 882; died 937; married Adelaide.

**41945676. Teobaldo, conde de Arlés,** born Abt. 860; died Abt. 887. He was the son of **83891352. Hebert, Count Of Transjurane**. He married **41945677. Bertha de Lorena** Bet. 879 - 881.

**41945677. Bertha de Lorena,** born 863; died 8 Marzo 925. She was the daughter of **83891354. Lotario II, rey de Lorena** and **83891355. Waldrada**.

Children of Teobaldo, conde de Arlés and Bertha de Lorena are:

20972838 i. Boso, M. Of Tuscany, born Abt. 880; died 936; married Willa, Princess Of Burgundy WFT Est. 888-930.

ii. Hugh, King Of Italy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 947 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 899-929 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

iii. Teutberga Of Arles (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 881 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Septiembre 948 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); married Garnier Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 871 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 6 Diciembre 925 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Garnier:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

**41945678. I Rudolph, King Of Burgundy,** born 847 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 912 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83891356. II Conrad, Of Burgundy** and **83891357. Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace**. He married **41945679. Willa Of Vienne** WFT Est. 864-895 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945679. Willa Of Vienne,** born Abt. 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 868-947 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890600. Boso, King Of Provence** and **83890601. Ermentruda de Francia**.

Children of I Rudolph and Willa Of Vienne are:

20972839 i. Willa, Princess Of Burgundy, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 905-978; married Boso, M. Of Tuscany WFT Est. 888-930.

ii. Rudolph II, King B. Burgundy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 11 Julio 937 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Bertha Of Swabia 921 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 2 Enero 966 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**41945792. Abbad Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 878 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **83891584. Amr Of Islam**.

Child of Abbad Of Islam is:

20972896 i. Quarais Of Islam, born Abt. 906 in Arabia.

**41945858. Richard, Duke De Bourgogne,** born Bef. 878 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1 Septiembre 921 in AUXERRE BOURGOGNE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83891716. Beuve(bouin), Count D'Autun** and **83891717. Richilde D'Arles**. He married **41945859. Adelaide, Of Burgundy** Bef. 888 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41945859. Adelaide, Of Burgundy,** born Bef. 876 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 929 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Children of Richard and Adelaide are:

i. Ermengarde De Bourgogne, born Bef. 920 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 952 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Giselbert, Count De Chalons Bef. 935 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Bef. 925 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Abril 956 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

20972929 ii. Willa Of Burgundy, born Abt. 920; died WFT Est. 968-1034; married Hugh WFT Est. 940-983.

**41945872. Roger, Count Of Auriate** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in of AURIATE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Aft. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83891744. Odo, Count Of Auriate**.

More About Roger, Count Of Auriate:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Roger, Count Of Auriate is:

20972936 i. Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino, born Abt. 925; died 964; married Daughter Of Manfredo Of Mosezzo WFT Est. 956-963.

**41945874. Manfredo, Signeur Of Mosezzo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83891748. Manfredo, Count Of Mosezzo**.

More About Manfredo, Signeur Of Mosezzo:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Manfredo, Signeur Of Mosezzo is:
20972937 i. Daughter Of Manfredo Of Mosezzo, born Abt. 925; died WFT Est. 957-1019; married Ardvino "Il Glabro", Marchese Di Torino WFT Est. 956-963.

**41945876. Siegfried** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 in of LUCCA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

Child of Siegfried is:
20972938 i. Adelbert/attone, born Abt. 925; died 13 Febrero 988; married Hildegarde WFT Est. 956-978.

**41945880. Adalberto "Stammvater Of Este"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83891760. Bonifacio IV, Marchese Of Lucca**.

Child of Adalberto "Stammvater Of Este" is:

20972940 i. Oberto I, Count Of Lucca, born Abt. 925 in LUCCA; died Abt. 975; married Guilla Of Spoleto WFT Est. 956-973.

**41945882. Bonefacio, Duke Of Spoleto** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 in SPOLETO (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 928 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83891764. Lambert Of Spoleto**.

More About Bonefacio, Duke Of Spoleto:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Bonefacio, Duke Of Spoleto is:

20972941 i. Guilla Of Spoleto, born Abt. 925; died 1012; married Oberto I, Count Of Lucca WFT Est. 956-973.

**41945884. Olderado** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He married **41945885. Railenda** WFT Est. 926-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**41945885. Railenda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 927-989 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **83891770. Auprando (A Lombard)**.

Child of Olderado and Railenda is:

20972942 i. Wiprand, born Abt. 925 in of COMO; died Abt. 999; married WFT Est. 944-975.

**41945900. Rudolph II, King B. Burgundy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 11 Julio 937 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **41945678. I Rudolph, King Of Burgundy** and **41945679. Willa Of Vienne**. He married **41945901. Bertha Of Swabia** 921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**41945901. Bertha Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 2 Enero 966 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **83891802. Burkhard II** and **83891803. Reginlinde Of Nellenburg**.

Child of Rudolph II, King B. Burgundy and Bertha Of Swabia is:

20972950 i. Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy, born Abt. 925; died 19 Octubre 993; married Mathilda Of France 964.

**41945902. Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France,** born 10 Septiembre 921 in Laon, Aisne, France; died 10 Septiembre 954 in St. Remy Abbey, Reims, Marne, Fr. He was the son of **20972578. Charles III "The Simple" King Of France** and **83891805. Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs**. He married **20972559. Gerberga de Alemania**.

**20972559. Gerberga de Alemania,** born Abt. 913 in Sajonia, Alemania; died 5 Mayo 984 in Reims, Marne, Francia. She was the daughter of **20972588. Henry I the Fowler, Of Germany** and **20972589. Matilda (Santa), de Ringleheim**.

Notes for Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France:
Louis IV, byname LOUIS D'OUTREMER (Louis from Overseas) (b. 921--d. Sept. 10, 954, Reims, Fr.), king of France from 936 to 954 who spent most of his reign struggling against his powerful vassal Hugh the Great.

When Louis's father, Charles III the Simple, was imprisoned in 923, his mother, Eadgifu, daughter of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder, took Louis to England. He was recalled to France in 936 and crowned on June 19 at Laon by Artand, archbishop of Reims, who became Louis's chief supporter against Hugh the Great. Louis proved not to be the puppet monarch that Hugh had anticipated; he even moved from Paris to Laon to avoid Hugh's influence. When Hugh and Herbert of Vermandois seized Reims and attacked Laon in 940, Louis valiantly defended his city; but because of Louis's earlier interference in Lorraine the German king, Otto I, sent aid to the rebels. Louis appeared to be totally defeated in 941, but he made peace with Otto in November 942 at Vise on the Meuse, and Hugh and he were reconciled after Herbert, Hugh's chief supporter, died in 943.

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

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Children of Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France and Gerberga de Alemania are:

i. Charles Prince Of The Franks, born Bef. 953 in Laon, Aisne, France; died Abt. 21 Mayo 994 in Kerker, Orleans, France; married Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine; born Abt. 953 in Ardenne, France; died WFT Est. 982-1047.

20972951 ii. Mathilda Of France, born Abt. 943; died Bef. 992; married Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy 964.

**41945984. Guigues II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Octubre 957 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83891968. Guigues I**. He married **41945985. Wandelmoda Of Provence** Bef. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**41945985. Wandelmoda Of Provence** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 939-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83891970. Hugh, King Of Italy**.

More About Guigues II:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues II and Wandelmoda Of Provence is:

20972992 i. Guigues III, born Abt. 920; died Aft. 954; married WFT Est. 939-952.

**41946002. Gui, Count Of Escuens** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in of ESCUENS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 923-981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Gui, Count Of Escuens:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gui, Count Of Escuens is:

20973001 i. Windelmode Of Escuens, born Abt. 920; died Aft. 967; married Berard Aft. 958.

**41946048. Edmund I, King Of England(940-946),** born 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 26 Mayo 946 in PUCLECHURCH GLOUCESTERSHIRE ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **20972590. Edward The Elder, King Of England** and **20972591. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts**. He married **41946049. Saint Alfgifu Of Kent** WFT Est. 932-943 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41946049. Saint Alfgifu Of Kent,** born WFT Est. 900-926 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 944 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Edmund I, King Of England(940-946):
Edmund I, byname EDMUND THE DEED-DOER, Latin EDMUNDUS MAGNIFICUS (b. 921--d. May 26, 946, Pucklechurch, Eng.), king of the English (939-946), who recaptured areas of northern England that had been occupied by the Vikings.

He was the son of the West Saxon king Edward the Elder (reigned 899-924) and the half brother of King Athelstan (reigned 924-939), under whom the political unification of England had been accomplished. On Athelstan's death (939), Olaf Guthfrithson, the Norse king of Dublin, occupied Northumbria and raided the Midlands.

Edmund recovered the Midlands after Olaf died in 942, and in 944 he regained Northumbria, driving out the Norse kings Olaf Sihtricson and Raegnald. He captured Strathclyde in 945 and entrusted it to Malcolm I, king of Scots, in return for a promise of military support. Thus, Edmund inaugurated a policy of establishing a secure frontier and peaceful relations with Scotland. In addition, his reign marks the beginning of the 10th-century monastic revival in England. The king was killed in his palace by an exiled robber and was succeeded by his brother, Eadred (reigned 946-955); Edmund's sons eventually acceded to power as kings Eadwig (reigned 957-959) and Edgar (reigned 959-975).

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

Child of Edmund and Saint Alfgifu Of Kent is:
20973024 i. Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England, born 943; died 8 Julio 975; married Elfrida Of Devon 965.

**41946050. Earl Ordgar,** born WFT Est. 894-923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 948-1008 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Earl Ordgar is:

20973025 i. Elfrida Of Devon, born 945; died 1000; married Edgar I "The Peaceful", King Of England 965.

**41946052. Gunnor,** born WFT Est. 863-918 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 901-996 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gunnor is:

20973026 i. Thored, born WFT Est. 901-945; died WFT Est. 940-1026; married WFT Est. 924-983.

**41946060. Wulfrun Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eldgyth.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

Child of Wulfrun Of Mercia is:

20973030 i. Ealdorman Of Mercia Wulfric, born Abt. 930 in MERCIA; died Abt. 1002; married WFT Est. 949-980.

**41946064. Wichman, Count Of Engern** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in ENGERN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 21 Febrero 944 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He married **41946065. Frederuna Of Ringleheim** WFT Est. 931-943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**41946065. Frederuna Of Ringleheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995),

"CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 932-994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945178. Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim** and **41945179. Reinhildis Ludmilla**.

More About Wichman, Count Of Engern:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Wichman, Count Of Engern and Frederuna Of Ringleheim is:

20973032 i. Ekbert, Cont Of Ambergau, born Abt. 930 in IN THE AMBERGAU; died Abril 994; married WFT Est. 949-978.

**41946072. EberhardIV, Count In The Nordgau,** born Abt. 915 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 18 Diciembre 973 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1). He was the son of **83892144. Hugh I, Count Of Nordgau** and **83892145. Hildegarde**. He married **41946073. Liutgarde Of Trier** WFT Est. 931-959.

**41946073. Liutgarde Of Trier,** born Abt. 915 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 14 Mayo 1005 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1). She was the daughter of **83892146. Count In The Trier & Ardennesgaus Wigeric** and **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia**.

Children of Eberhard and Liutgarde Trier are:

i. Hedwig Of Alsace, born Abt. 922 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 13 Diciembre 992 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives,Automated Family Pedigrees #1); married Count In The Moselgau Siegfried WFT Est. 936-966; born Abt. 917 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 15 Agosto 998 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1).

20973036 ii. Hugh III, Count Of Egisheim, born Abt. 938; died Bef. 986; married WFT Est. 957-979.

**41946088. I Malcolm, King Of Scotland,** born WFT Est. 882-901 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died

954 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83892176. II Donald, King Of Scotland**.

Child of I Malcolm, King Of Scotland is:

20973044 i. II Kenneth, King Of Scotland, born WFT Est. 903-932; died 995; married WFT Est. 927-973.

**41946528. Hrolf Turstan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83893056. Hrollager** and **83893057. Ermina**. He married **41946529. Gerlotte Of Blois**.

**41946529. Gerlotte Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 936-998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972548. Theobald "Gerlon", Count Of Blois** and **20972549. Richilde Of Bourges**.

Child of Hrolf and Gerlotte Of Blois is:

20973264 i. Ansfried "The Dane", born Abt. 934; died Aft. 978; married WFT Est. 953-973.

**41946616. Reginaldo II, conde de Hainaut,** born Abt. 890. He was the son of **41945116. Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau** and **41945117. Alberada Of France**.

Child of Reginaldo II, conde de Hainaut is:

20973308 i. Reginaldo III, conde de Hainaut, born Abt. 920; married Adela de Louvain.

**41946618. Lambert, Count Of Louvain,** born Abt. 890. He was the son of **41945178. Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim** and **41945179. Reinhildis Ludmilla**. He married **41946619. Daughter Of Ricfried**.

**41946619. Daughter Of Ricfried,** born Abt. 894. She was the daughter of **83893238. Ricfried** and **83893239. Hersinde**.

Child of Lambert, Count Of Louvain and Daughter Ricfried is:

20973309 i. Adela de Louvain, born Abt. 920; married Reginaldo III, conde de Hainaut.

**41946624. Gatinais** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in Gatinais France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 966 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **83893248. Orleans Count Of The Gatinais**.

Child of Gatinais is:

20973312 i. Geoffrey Count Of The Gastinois, born Abt. 925; died Abt. 988; married Adelaide Of Anjou WFT Est. 944-973.

**41946658. Isaac De Cambray II,** born WFT Est. 854-924 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 891-1000 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83893316. Raoul, Count De Cambray**.

Child of Isaac De Cambray II is:

20973329 i. // De Cambray, born WFT Est. 891-953; died WFT Est. 922-1033; married Amauty I WFT Est. 911-982.

**41946696. David,** born WFT Est. 862-930 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 900-1005 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of David is:

20973348 i. I Hugues, Count Du Maine, born WFT Est. 900-959; died 1015; married WFT Est. 923-991.

**41946724. Fulk, Count De Corbonais,** born WFT Est. 853-917 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 889-993 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **41946725. Rolais** WFT Est. 878-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41946725. Rolais,** born WFT Est. 858-920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 889-999 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Fulk and Rolais is:

20973362 i. Ivres De Belesme I, born WFT Est. 889-945; died 997; married Godchilde WFT Est. 914-977.

**20980168. I Arnulf, Of Holland,** born Abt. 900 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 996-1056 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **41960336. II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **41960337. Eldrida, Of England**. He married **41946785. Alix De Vermandois**.

**41946785. Alix De Vermandois,** born Abt. 920. She was the daughter of **20972550. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois** and **20972551. Hildebrand**.

Notes for I Arnulf, Of Holland:
Arnulf I, byname ARNULF THE GREAT, or THE ELDER, French ARNOUL LE GRAND, or LE VIEUX, Dutch ARNULF DE GROTE, or DE OUDE (b. c. 900--d. March 27, 965), count of Flanders (918-958, 962-965) and son of Baldwin II.

On his father's death in 918, the inherited lands were divided between Arnulf and his brother Adolf, but the latter survived only a short time, and Arnulf succeeded to the whole inheritance. His reign was filled with warfare against the Norsemen, and he took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine between the emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet.

In 958 Arnulf placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin ( Baldwin III), and the young man, though his reign was a very short one, did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of the country, establishing the first weavers and fullers at Ghent and instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges, and other places. On Baldwin III's death in 962 the old count, Arnulf I, resumed control and spent the few remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson Arnulf II the Younger (reigned 965-988).

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Child of I Arnulf and Alix De Vermandois is:

20973392 i. III Baldwin, Count Of Flanders, born Abt. 940; married Mathilda Billung, Of Saxony WFT Est. 891-961.

**41946786. Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony,** born WFT Est. 855-914 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 973 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg** WFT Est. 858-945 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg,** born WFT Est. 834-917 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 872-998 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony:
Billung DYNASTY, the primary ruling dynasty in Saxony in the 10th and 11th centuries. It was founded by Hermann Billung, who in 936 received from the German king (and future emperor) Otto I a march, or border territory, on the lower Elbe River to be held against the pagan Slavic Wends. In 961 Otto granted Hermann the Saxon ducal title, which on Hermann's death (973) passed to his son and thereafter to his descendants, who continued the struggle against the Slavs.

Although the family extended its conquests toward the Oder River, thus preparing these territories for Christianization, their lands consisted of only the northeastern part of the former stem duchy of Saxony. Hermann's son Bernard I (d. 1011) obtained guarantees of the special privileges and customs of the Saxons from the emperor Henry II; Bernard II (d. 1059) obtained similar guarantees from the emperor Conrad II. Both Bernard II and his son Ordulf (d. 1072) had to defend their territories against the encroachments of Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen. The family came to embody the Saxon national resentment toward the Salian kings and emperors Henry III and particularly Henry IV, who wanted to reestablish imperial authority in Saxony. In August 1106, with the death of Magnus Billung, the family died out.

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Children of Hermann Billung and Hildegarde are:

20973393 i. Mathilda Billung, Of Saxony, born Abt. 940; died WFT Est. 962-1029; married III Baldwin, Count Of Flanders WFT Est. 891-961.

ii. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 946 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 26 Noviembre 1014 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married (1) Dietmar I WFT Est. 974-977 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May,

1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 936 in of THE SAXON, EASTMARK (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 3 Julio 978 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married (2) Ekkehard I Aft. 979 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 30 Abril 1002 in POHLDE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Ekkehard I:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

20980172 iii. Bernard I Billung, Duke Saxony, born Abt. 950; died 1011.

**41946792. I Siegfried, C. Of Luxemburg,** born WFT Est. 855-913 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia** Abt. 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia,** born Abt. 886 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died WFT Est. 920-984. She was the daughter of **83890600. Boso, King Of Provence** and **83890601. Ermentruda de Francia**.

More About I Siegfried, C. Of Luxemburg:
Fuente: NBC 45

More About Kunigunde Of Francia:
Fuente: NBC 45

Child of I Siegfried and Kunigunde Of Francia is:

20973396 i. II Siegfried, C.De Luxemburg, born WFT Est. 892-941; died 998; married Edith, Of Longwy WFT Est. 917-974.

**41946796. Odo conde en Watterau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895; died 12 Diciembre 949 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83893592. Gebhard**. He married **41946797. Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois** Abt. 920.

**41946797. Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945100. I Herbert, Count De Vermandois** and **41945101. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois**.

More About Odo conde en Watterau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Odo conde en Watterau and Daughter Herbert I OF Vermandois are:

20973398 i. Heriberto conde en Kinziggau, born Abt. 925; died 992; married Ermentruda de Megingoz WFT Est. 923-978.

20984356 ii. Conrad, Duke Of Swabia, born Abt. 920 in OF SWABIA; died 20 Julio 997; married Jutta WFT Est. 956-986.

**41946798. Godfrey,** born WFT Est. 864-919 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 903-997 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Godfrey is:

20973399 i. Ermentruda de Megingoz, born WFT Est. 903-947; died WFT Est. 936-1029; married Heriberto conde en Kinziggau WFT Est. 923-978.

**41947040. Amauri II, Viscount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83894080. Amauri I, Viscount De Thouars** and **83894081. Arembourg**. He married **41947041. Alienor/hardoine** WFT Est. 935-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

**41947041. Alienor/hardoine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 936-998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Amauri II, Viscount De Thouars:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Amauri II, Viscount De Thouars and Alienor/hardoine is:

20973520 i. Herbert I, Viscount De Thouars, born Abt. 934; died Bef. Enero 987; married Hildegard Of Aulnay Abt. 969.

**41960032. Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland,** born 990; died 10 Mayo 1034. He was the son of **20980088. Mieszko I Prince Of Poland** and **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia**. He married **41960033. Rixa Of Lorraine**.

**41960033. Rixa Of Lorraine,** born Abt. 995. She was the daughter of **83920066. Edzo (Eudes) Of Lorraine** and **83920067. Matilda Of Saxony**.

Notes for Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland:
Mieszko II Lambert (b. 990--d. May 10, 1034), king of Poland from 1025 to 1034, grandson of Mieszko I. Somewhat deranged (he died mad), he was dominated by his wife, the German Ryxa, and let the achievements of his father, Boleslaw I, crumble. Much territory was lost to Bohemia and to the Holy Roman Empire. At his death, Poland fell into anarchy.

Mieszko II Lambert, 1025-34, one of the younger sons of Boleslaw I, Mieszko II Lambert was well educated but did not possess the strategic and statesmanlike talents of his father. After victorious campaigns against the barbarian Polabs in 1030, he attacked the German king Conrad II, who, in alliance with the grand duke Yaroslav of Kiev, attacked Poland (1031), further supported by rebellions within the country. Eventually, about 1033, Mieszko was forced to recognize German supremacy. His death in 1034 thus came at the height of a crisis. The boom in foreign trade that had been a factor in the establishment of the Piast empire had come to a close; the regional overlords were in a state of rebellion, and the barbarian insurrections deeply affected the barely established organization of the church. Chaos followed for the next few years (1034-39), the Bohemian duke Bretislav I occupying Silesia, totally devastating Great Poland, and resettling many of its inhabitants in Bohemia. The coastal regions from Szczecin to Gdansk seceded from the Polish crown for about a century. The bishopric of Kolobrzeg--and with it the entire Christian movement in Western Pomerania--foundered again.

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Children of Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland and Rixa Of Lorraine are:

20980021 i. Gertrude Of Poland, born Abt. 1020; married Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev) Abt. 1043.

20980016 ii. Kasimir I, King Of Poland, born 25 Julio 1016 in POLAND; died 28 Noviembre 1058; married Maria Dobroniega, Of Kiev Abt. 1038.

**20980164. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev),** born 956 in Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]; died 15 Julio 1015 in Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15. He was the son of **41960328. Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso)** and **41960329. Maloucha**. He married **41960035. Rogneida De Polotsk**.

**41960035. Rogneida De Polotsk,** born Abt. 970. She was the daughter of **83920070. Count Of Polotsk Rognwald**.

Notes for Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev):
Vladimir I, in full VLADIMIR SVYATOSLAVICH, byname SAINT VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR THE GREAT, Russian SVYATOY VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR VELIKY (b. c. 956, Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]--d. July 15, 1015, Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15), grand prince of Kiev and first Christian ruler in Kievan Rus, whose military conquests consolidated the provinces of Kiev and Novgorod into a single state, and whose Byzantine baptism determined the course of Christianity in the region.

Vladimir was the son of the Norman-Rus prince Svyatoslav of Kiev by one of his courtesans and was a member of the Rurik lineage dominant from the 10th to the 13th century. He was made prince of Novgorod in 970. On the death of his father in 972, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, where he enlisted help from an uncle and overcame Yaropolk, another son of Svyatoslav, who attempted

to seize the duchy of Novgorod as well as Kiev. By 980 Vladimir had consolidated the Kievan realm from Ukraine to the Baltic Sea and had solidified the frontiers against incursions of Bulgarian, Baltic, and Eastern nomads.

Although Christianity in Kiev existed before Vladimir's time, he had remained a pagan, accumulated about seven wives, established temples, and, it is said, taken part in idolatrous rites involving human sacrifice. With insurrections troubling Byzantium, the emperor Basil II (976-1025) sought military aid from Vladimir, who agreed, in exchange for Basil's sister Anne in marriage. A pact was
reached about 987, when Vladimir also consented to the condition that he become a Christian. Having undergone baptism, assuming the Christian patronal name Basil, he stormed the Byzantine area of Chersonesus (Korsun, now part of Sevastopol) to eliminate Constantinople's final reluctance. Vladimir then ordered the Christian conversion of Kiev and Novgorod, where idols were cast into
the Dnieper River after local resistance had been suppressed. The new Rus Christian worship adopted the Byzantine rite in the Old Church Slavonic language. The story (deriving from the 11th-century monk Jacob) that Vladimir chose the Byzantine rite over the liturgies of German Christendom, Judaism, and Islam because of its transcendent beauty is apparently mythically symbolic of his determination to remain independent of external political control, particularly of the Germans. The Byzantines, however, maintained ecclesiastical control over the new Rus church, appointing a Greek metropolitan, or archbishop, for Kiev, who functioned both as legate of the patriarch of Constantinople and of the emperor. The Rus-Byzantine religio-political integration checked the influence of the Roman Latin church in the Slavic East and determined the course of
Russian Christianity, although Kiev exchanged legates with the papacy. Among the churches erected by Vladimir was the Desyatinnaya in Kiev (designed by Byzantine architects and dedicated about 996) that became the symbol of the Rus conversion. The Christian Vladimir also expanded education, judicial institutions, and aid to the poor.

Another marriage, following the death of Anne (1011), affiliated Vladimir with the Holy Roman emperors of the German Ottonian dynasty and produced a daughter, who became the consort of Casimir I the Restorer of Poland (1016-58). Vladimir's memory was kept alive by innumerable folk ballads and legends.

BRITANICA
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Vladimiro I el Santo (* 956 - 1015), principe de Novgorod desde 978 y gran duque de Kiev desde 988.

El prkncipe Vladimiro el I Santo, de Kiev, es bautizado en 988 segsn el rito ortodoxo y obtiene el tktulo de gran duque. Su conversión al cristianismo trae consigo, al parecer, el bautismo multitudinario del pueblo en el Dniéper.

En Kiev se procede a la destrucción de centros de culto e kdolos paganos, y arquitectos bizantinos construyen una iglesia dedicada a la Madre de Dios, a la que Vladimiro asigna la décima parte de los ingresos totales del principado.

Kiev conserva su autonomka frente a Bizancio, y se convierte en el centro evangelizador de Rusia, aunque siga dependiendo canónicamente de Bizancio Su bautismo en 988 significó el comienzo de la cristianización de Rusia.

La muerte de Vladimiro desencadena sangrientas luchas entre sus cinco hijos con derecho a la sucesión.

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Vladimir, Saint (circa 956-1015), grand prince of Kyyiv, whose baptism made Orthodox Christianity the official religion of Russia. Born in Kyyiv, Vladimir was a pagan at the beginning of his reign, which was at first devoted to consolidating his territories into a unified Russian state. In exchange for helping the Byzantine emperor Basil II suppress a rebellion, Vladimir was allowed to marry the emperor's sister, Anne, at which time (988) he accepted Christianity. Allied to Byzantium by religious and family ties, Vladimir introduced Byzantine civilization into Russia by building churches, suppressing paganism, and making social reforms. Nonetheless, he remained open to Western influences, which are reflected in his legislation.

Vladimir the Great

The empire was divided among the prince's three sons, causing dynastic conflicts that were ended in 980, when the youngest son, Vladimir I (see Vladimir, Saint), later known as Vladimir the Great, became sole ruler. The most significant event of his reign was his conversion to Byzantine Christianity in 988 and the institution of that religion as the official religion of the Russian people. After casting off his several pagan wives, he married Anne, sister of the Byzantine emperor Basil II. From its inception, the Russian Orthodox church differed from its Byzantine parent. Services were offered in liturgical Slavonic, and the church enjoyed a large measure of autonomy, even though it remained under the canonical authority of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Russian ruler was in fact its supreme head. Monasteries and churches were built in Byzantine style, however, and Byzantine culture ultimately became the predominant influence in such fields as architecture, art, and music.

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Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and Rogneida De Polotsk is:

20980017 i. Maria Dobroniega, Of Kiev, born Abt. 1011 in KIEV; died 1087; married Kasimir I, King Of Poland Abt. 1038.

Child of Vladimiro (Duque de Kiev) and Ana (Princesa de Bizancio) is:

10490082 i. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev), born 980; died 2 Febrero 1054; married (1) Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd; married (2) Gertrude Of Poland Abt. 1043.

**41960036. Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 10 Enero 1055 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920072. Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia** and **83920073. Bozena**. He married **41960037. Judith Of Schweinfurt** Abt. 1021 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**41960037. Judith Of Schweinfurt** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 2 Agosto 1058 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980174. Henry** and **20980175. Gerberge Of Henneberg**.

More About Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia and Judith Of Schweinfurt is:

20980018 i. Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia, born Abt. 1035; died 14 Enero 1093; married Adelaide Of Hungary 1056.

**41960038. Andrew I, King Of Hungary** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 1060 in WINSSELBURG, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920076. Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland** and **83920077. Of Bulgaria**. He married **41960039. Anastasia Of Kiev** Abt. 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**41960039. Anastasia Of Kiev** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10490082. Yaroslav I El Sabio (Duque de Kiev)** and **10490083. Princess Of Sweden Ingegerd**.

Child of Andrew I, King Of Hungary and Anastasia Of Kiev is:

20980019 i. Adelaide Of Hungary, born Abt. 1039; died 27 Enero 1062; married Wratislaw II, Duke Of Bohemia 1056.

**41960048. Adelbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 26 Mayo 1053 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83920096. Leopold I** and **83920097. Richenza Of Sualafeld**. He married **41960049. Adelheid** WFT Est. 1018-1046 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056,

Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**41960049. Adelheid** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1022-1084 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Adelbert:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Adelbert and Adelheid is:

20980024 i. Ernest "The Bold", born Abt. 1020; died 9 Junio 1075 in HAMBURG, Germany, Germany; married Adelaide Of Wettin Abt. 1045.

**41960050. Dedi II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born 1012 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Octubre 1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83920100. Dietrich II** and **83920101. Mathilda Of Meissen**. He married **41960051. Oda Of The Ostmark** Abt. Abril 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**41960051. Oda Of The Ostmark** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 1067 in LAUSITZ, Germany, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May,

1999.). She was the daughter of **83920102. Thietmar II** and **83920103. Rainhilda Of Beichlingen**.

More About Dedi II:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dedi and Oda Of The Ostmark is:

20980025 i. Adelaide Of Wettin, born Abt. 1032; died 26 Enero 1071; married Ernest "The Bold" Abt. 1045.

**41960052. Diepold I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1059 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83920104. Ratpoto II**.

More About Diepold I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Diepold I are:

20980026 i. Ratpoto IV, born Abt. 1021 in of CHAM; died Abt. 1080; married Daughter Of Hermann II Of Kastl WFT Est. 1052-1075.

ii. Of Augstgau (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1043-1101 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 1029-1061 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41960054. Herman II, Count Of Kastl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 27 Enero 1056 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **10492178. Hermann I, Duke Of Swabia** and **10492179. Gerberga Of Upper Burgund**. He married **41960055. Haziga Of Diessen** WFT Est. 1022-1049 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**41960055. Haziga Of Diessen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 2 Agosto 1104 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **83920110. Frederich II** and **83920111. Ermengarde Of Gilching**.

More About Herman II, Count Of Kastl:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Herman II, Count Of Kastl and Haziga Of Diessen is:

20980027 i. Daughter Of Hermann II Of Kastl, born Abt. 1021; died WFT Est. 1053-1115; married Ratpoto IV WFT Est. 1052-1075.

**41960176. Ziemomysl Prince Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 892 in Poznan Poland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died Abt. 963 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **83920352. Leszek IV Prince Of Poland**.

Child of Ziemomysl Prince Of Poland is:

20980088 i. Mieszko I Prince Of Poland, born Abt. 922 in Poznan Poland; died 25 Mayo 992; married Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia Abt. 965.

**41960178. Boleslaw I "The Cruel"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 900 in Praha Czechoslvakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 15 Julio 967 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **83920356. Vratislav I** and **83920357. Stodor Princess Of Lutice**. He married **41960179. Bozena Or Biagota** WFT Est. 931-959 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**41960179. Bozena Or Biagota** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 901 in Praha Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 933-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Children of Boleslaw and Bozena Biagota are:

20980089 i. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia, born Abt. 941 in Czechoslovakia; died Abt. 992; married (1) Mieszko I Prince Of Poland Abt. 965; married (2) Gunter WFT Est. 965-976.

ii. Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 7 Febrero 999 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married Hemma WFT Est. 973-995 (Source: (1)

Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 945 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

**41960226. Constantino IX (Emperador Bizantino),** born 980; died 11 Enero 1055. He married **41960227. Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**41960227. Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 978 in Constantinopla; died 1050 in Constantinopla. She was the daughter of **83920454. Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino)**.

Notes for Constantino IX (Emperador Bizantino):
Constantine IX MONOMACHUS (b. c. 980--d. Jan. 11, 1055), Byzantine emperor from 1042 to 1055.

Constantine owed his elevation to Zoe, the empress of the Macedonian dynasty, who took him as her third husband. Constantine belonged to the civil party, the opponents of the military magnates, and he neglected the defenses of the empire and reduced the army. He spent extravagant sums on luxuries and magnificent buildings and seriously debased the coinage. Rebellions broke out at home
and abroad; the Normans were overrunning the Byzantine possessions in south Italy; the Pechenegs (Patzinaks) crossed the Danube River and attacked Thrace and Macedonia; and the Seljuq Turks made their appearance on the Armenian frontier, which was directly exposed to attack, as the Armenian kingdom of Ani lapsed to Constantinople during this reign.

Constantine attempted to ally with the papacy against the Normans, but relations between the churches of Rome and Constantinople deteriorated. In 1054 the visit of the papal legates resulted in schism. Though he was not outstanding for his statesmanship, it was under his auspices that the University of Constantinople was reorganized, with an efflorescence of learning and letters.

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Notes for Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Zoe, also spelled ZOE (b. c. 978, Constantinople [now Istanbul, Turkey]--d. 1050, Constantinople), Byzantine empress, by marriage from 1028 and in her own right from 1042.

The daughter of the emperor Constantine VIII, Zoe was married to the heir presumptive, Romanus III Argyrus, in 1028 and became empress consort upon his elevation to the throne the same year. She became self-assertive and jealous, exiling her sister Theodora to a monastery; and, neglected by her husband, became enamoured of Michael, her young Paphlagonian chamberlain. In 1034 the emperor became ill, allegedly poisoned by Zoe; and, upon his death on April 11, she at once took control and married Michael, who was proclaimed Emperor Michael IV. Michael IV died in 1041 and was succeeded by Michael V Calaphates.

When Michael V was deposed by a Byzantine mob, then blinded and exiled to a monastery (April 1042), Zoe and her sister Theodora were proclaimed coempresses on Easter Tuesday, 1042. Quarrels, however, broke out between the sisters; and, in order to secure her position, Zoe married Constantine IX Monomachus, a man of good family, with whom she shared the throne until her death.

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Child of Constantino (Emperador Bizantino) and Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:
20980113 i. Irina (Princesa Bizantina), born Abt. 1020; married Vsevolod I Yarosavich (Príncipe de Kiev).

**41960228. Earl Of Wessex// Godwin,** born Abt. 990 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 15 Abril 1053 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He married **41960229. Gytha**.

**41960229. Gytha,** born WFT Est. 982-1009 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1075-1104 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83920458. Thorgils Sprakalegg**.

Notes for Earl Of Wessex// Godwin:
Godwine, also spelled GODWIN (d. April 15, 1053), earl of Wessex, the most powerful man in England during the opening years of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Godwine became a favourite of King Canute the Great, who made him earl of Wessex about 1018. In the disputes over the succession that followed the death of Canute, Godwine was held responsible for the murder (1036) of one of the claimants to the throne, Alfred the Aetheling. Godwine maintained his position, however, and went on to dominate Edward the Confessor.

In 1045 Godwine married his daughter Edith to Edward. Nevertheless, Edward wanted to throw off Godwine's influence so that he would be free to fill his court with Norman courtiers. In 1051 he outlawed Godwine for refusing to punish the men of Dover, who had defied a Norman lord.

Edward's pro-Norman policies, however, soon aroused widespread hostility. Seizing his opportunity, Godwine emerged from exile to join his son Harold and invade England in September 1052. The defenseless Edward was forced to restore all the possessions and offices of the Godwine family. Harold became earl of Wessex upon the death of Godwine, and in 1066 he succeeded to Edward's throne as Harold II

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Child of Earl Godwin and Gytha is:

20980114 i. Harold II, King Of England, born 1020; died 14 Octubre 1066; married Ealgith/Edith/Agatha WFT Est. 1039-1072 in W's 2d m..

**41960230. III Alfgar, Earl Of Mercia,** born WFT Est. 1011-1119 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1094-1200 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83920460. III Leofric, Earl Of Mercia, Lord Of Coventry** and **83920461. Godiva, Lady**. He married **41960231. Eifgigu** WFT Est. 1035-1127 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**41960231. Eifgigu,** born WFT Est. 1016-1039 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1061-1127 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486512. II Aethelred, King Of Eng(979-1016)** and **10486513. Alffaid**.

Child of III Alfgar and Eifgigu is:

20980115 i. Ealgith/Edith/Agatha, born WFT Est. 1018-1038; died WFT Est. 1040-1122; married Harold II, King Of England WFT Est. 1039-1072 in W's 2d m..

**41960306. Godfrey II Of Lower Lorraine,** born Abt. 990.

Child of Godfrey II Of Lower Lorraine is:

20980153 i. Ida Of Boulogne, born Abt. 1020; married (1) Baldwin Of Le Burg, Count of Rethel Abt. 1037; married (2) Eustace II, Count of Boulogne Abt. 1050.

**41960328. Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso),** born Abt. 920; died 970. He was the son of **83920656. Igor (Emperador Ruso)** and **83920657. Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa)**. He met **41960329. Maloucha**.

**41960329. Maloucha,** born Abt. 927; died 1002. She was the daughter of **83920658. Mal, Prince Of The Drevlyanes**.

Notes for Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso):
Svyatoslav, the first prince of the house of Rurik to bear a Slav name. With his government centered in Kyyiv, which rose to a preeminent position among Russian cities, Svyatoslav, who was a great military leader, devoted himself to strengthening the Russian position in the south. He led his troops against the Khazars in the southeast; against the Pechenegs, a warlike, nomadic tribe of the Black Sea steppes; and against the Bulgars. Svyatoslav built a great empire, and commerce and crafts increased under his reign.

The empire was divided among the prince's three sons, causing dynastic conflicts that were ended in 980, when the youngest son, Vladimir I (see Vladimir, Saint), later known as Vladimir the Great, became sole ruler.

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Svyatoslav I, also spelled SVIATOSLAV, Russian in full SVYATOSLAV IGOREVICH (d. 972), grand prince of Kiev from 945 and the greatest of the Varangian princes of early Russo-Ukrainian history.

He was the son of Grand Prince Igor, who was himself probably the grandson of Rurik, prince of Novgorod. Svyatoslav was the last non-Christian ruler of the Kievan state. After coming of age he began a series of bold military expeditions, leaving his mother, Olga, to manage the internal affairs of the Kievan state until her death in 969.

The Russian Primary Chronicle (Povest vremennykh let) says that Svyatoslav "sent messengers to the other lands announcing his intention to attack them." Between 963 and 965 he defeated the Khazars along the lower Don River and the Ossetes and Circassians in the northern Caucasus; he also attacked the Volga Bulgars. In 967 he defeated the Balkan Bulgars at the behest of the Byzantines, to whom he then refused to cede his conquest. He declared his intention of
establishing a Russo-Bulgarian empire with its capital at Pereyaslavets (now Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky) on the Danube River. In 971, however, his comparatively small army was defeated by a Byzantine force under the emperor John I Tzimisces, and Svyatoslav was compelled to abandon his claim to Balkan territory.

In the spring of 972, while Svyatoslav was returning to Kievan Rus with a small retinue, he was ambushed and killed by the Pechenegs (a Turkic people) near the cataracts of the Dnieper River.

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Child of Sviatoslav (Emperador Ruso) and Maloucha is:

20980164 i. Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev), born 956 in Kiev, Kievan Rus [now in Ukraine]; died 15 Julio 1015 in Berestova, near Kiev; feast day July 15; married (1) hija de Kumo; married (2) Rogneida De Polotsk; married (3) Ana (Princesa de Bizancio) 988.

**41960330. Romano II (Emperador Bizantino),** born 939; died 963. He was the son of **83920660. Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino)** and **83920661. Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina**. He married **41960331. Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**41960331. Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 940.

Notes for Romano II (Emperador Bizantino):
Romano II (939 - 963). Emperador Bizantino hijo de Constantino VII. Llegó al trono en 959 y se enfrentó a los sarracenos en Creta. Su general Nicéforo conquistó esa isla.

Romanus II

(b. 939--d. 963), Byzantine emperor from 959 to 963. The son of Constantine VII
Porphyrogenitus, Romanus was a politically incapable ruler who left affairs of state to the eunuch Joseph Bringas and military affairs to Nicephorus Phocas; Nicephorus became emperor after Romanus' death with the help of Romanus' widow, Theophano.

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More About Romano II (Emperador Bizantino):
Hechos: Llegó al trono en 959 y se enfrentó a los sarracenos en Creta.

Children of Romano (Emperador Bizantino) and Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina) are:

20980165 i. Ana (Princesa de Bizancio), born Abt. 960; married Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev) 988.

ii. Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino), born Abt. 960; died 11 Noviembre 1028.

Notes for Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino):
Constantine VIII (b. c. 960--d. Nov. 11, 1028), Byzantine emperor, coemperor with his brother Basil II from 976 to 1025 and sole ruler from 1025 to 1028. He was a pleasure-loving man who allowed the administration to fall into the hands of others. He had no male heir, and on his deathbed he arranged that his second daughter, Zoe, should succeed him and marry the eparch of Constantinople,
Romanus III Argyrus.

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Basil II was the son of Romanus II and Theophano and was crowned co-emperor with his brother Constantine in 960, but as minors both he and his brother remained in the background. After their father's death in 963, the government was effectively undertaken by the senior military emperors, first by Nicephorus II Phocas, their stepfather, and then by John I Tzimisces. On the latter's death
(976) the powerful great-uncle of Basil II, the eunuch Basil the chamberlain, took control. His authority--and that of Basil II--was challenged by two generals who coveted the position of senior emperor. Both related to emperors, they belonged to powerful landed families and commanded outside support from Georgia and from the Caliph in Baghdad. After a prolonged struggle both were defeated by 989, though only with the help of Russians under Vladimir of Kiev, who was rewarded with the hand of Basil II's sister Anna on condition that the Kievan state
adopted Christianity. Certain Russian soldiers remained in Basil II's service, forming the famous imperial Varangian guard. Eventually, Basil II asserted his claim to sole authority by ruthlessly eliminating the dominating grand chamberlain, who was exiled in 985.

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iii. Basil II
iv. Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina), born Abt. 955; married Otón II (Emperador Romano Germánico) 972; born 955; died 983 in Roma.

Notes for Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina):
Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Theophano, daughter of the Byzantine emperor Romanus II, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

Notes for Otón II (Emperador Romano Germánico):
Otón II. 955-983. Emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano-Germanico.
Hijo de Otón I. Emperador de 973 a 983. Fue derrotado por los sarracenos, pero logró sacar a los franceses de la Lorena.
Esposo Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Otto II (b. 955--d. Dec. 7, 983, Rome), German king from 961 and Holy Roman emperor from 967, sole ruler from 973, son of Otto I and his second wife, Adelaide.

Otto continued his father's policies of promoting a strong monarchy in Germany and of extending the influence of his house in Italy. In 961 he was crowned co-regent king of Italy and Germany with his father and was made co-regent emperor in 967. On April 14, 972, he married the Byzantine princess Theophano. At his father's death in 973 he was accepted without opposition as successor,
although revolts in the duchy of Bavaria and in Lorraine occupied the early years of his reign.
Bavaria, the most independent of the duchies, rebelled in 974, under the leadership of its duke, Henry II the Quarrelsome, Otto's cousin. It was not until 978 that Bavaria was pacified, the same year that Lothair, king of France, invaded Lorraine. In 979 Otto received the submission of Bohemia and Poland, and in 980 Lothair renounced his claim to Lorraine. Having thus secured his German dominions, Otto marched into Italy in 980, where German rule had been maintained by an imperial party headed by Hugh, marquis of Tuscany. Otto invaded southern Italy and was decisively defeated there by the Arabs in 982. In 983 he summoned a diet at Verona, where his young son, Otto III, was crowned German king. Otto II died in 983 while attempting to bring Venice under imperial
control. His absence from Germany had occasioned revolts along its borders, and after his defeat in Calabria in 982 the German position east of the Elbe collapsed because of a revolt by the Danes and an invasion by the Slavs. Nonetheless, Otto left a firmly established realm to his son and successor
Otto III.

BRITANICA

Otto II (955-83), Holy Roman emperor (967-83), king of Germany (961-83), the son of Otto I, with whom he ruled jointly from 967 to 973. In 976 he suppressed a rebellion that was led by his cousin Henry II, duke of Bavaria. Two years later, having been attacked by Lothair, king of France, Otto drove the French out of Lorraine but was unsuccessful in besieging Paris. Later Lothair renounced Lorraine, and peace was established. Otto next invaded southern Italy, gaining possession of Naples, Salerno, and Taranto, but he was overwhelmingly defeated by the Greeks and Saracens at Crotona in 982. He died in Rome while planning a second invasion. His wife, Theophano, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

"Otto II," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

**41960332. Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden,** born WFT Est. 881-896 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 980-999 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83920664. "A Haugi" The Old Bjorn, King Of Upsala**. He married **41960333. "Storrada" The Proud Sigrid** WFT Est. 966-993 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**41960333. "Storrada" The Proud Sigrid,** born Abt. 950 in Sweden (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 982-1044 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83920666. Skoglar Toste**.

Notes for Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden:
Erich, Rey pagano de Suecia y Dinamarca entre los anos 985 y 1000.

During Roman times the eastern half of the Scandinavian Peninsula was inhabited by two tribes of the Germanic peoples: the Suiones, or Swedes, in northern Svealand; and the Gothones, or Goths, in southern Gothia. These tribes, although united in religious beliefs, were generally at war with each other. Before the 10th century, details of Swedish history are obscure. In the first half of the 9th century Frankish missionaries began teaching Christianity, which slowly became established in the country. Olaf Skötkonung was the first Swedish king to become a Christian. From about AD 800, Swedish Vikings established colonies in other countries, especially Russia and Eastern Europe, and established trade routes.
During the reign of Eric IX, from 1150 to 1160, Swedish power was strengthened. Eric invaded Finland and forced Christianity on those he conquered; during the subsequent two centuries Finland was completely subjugated by the Swedes. Eric was allegedly slain by a Danish claimant to his throne while he was attending mass, and he later became the patron saint of Sweden.

"Sweden," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Child of Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden and "Storrada" Sigrid is:

20980166 i. III Olaf, "Skotkonung", King Of Sweden, born Abt. 980 in Sweden; died 1022; married Estrid, Obotritian Princess WFT Est. 995-1017.

**41960334. Mieceslas, Prince Of The Obotrities** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born 919 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (3)

MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (3) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **83920668. Mistiu II Prince Of The Oborites**. He married **41960335. Sophia** WFT Est. 954-997 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**41960335. Sophia,** born WFT Est. 937-960 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 982-1048 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

Child of Mieceslas, Prince Of The Obotrities and Sophia is:

20980167 i. Estrid, Obotritian Princess, born Abt. 979; died WFT Est. 1005-1073; married III Olaf, "Skotkonung", King Of Sweden WFT Est. 995-1017.

**41960336. II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders,** born WFT Est. 858-862 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83920672. I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders** and **83920673. Judith, Of France**. He married **41960337. Eldrida, Of England** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41960337. Eldrida, Of England,** born Abt. 870 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945180. Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng** and **41945181. Ealhswith Of Gainas**.

Notes for II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin II, byname BALDWIN THE BALD, French BAUDOUIN LE CHAUVE, Dutch
BOUDEWIJN DE KALE (d. 918), second ruler of Flanders, who, from his tronghold at Bruges, maintained, as his father Baldwin I before him, a vigorous defense of his lands against the incursions of the Norsemen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, of Wessex, Eng.

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Child of II Baldwin and Eldrida is:

20980168 i. I Arnulf, Of Holland, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 996-1056; married (1) Alix De Vermandois; married (2) Liutgarde Of Luxembourg WFT Est. 968-1011.

**41960338. Count In The Moselgau Siegfried,** born Abt. 917 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 15 Agosto 998 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1). He was the son of **83892146. Count In The Trier & Ardennesgaus Wigeric** and **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia**. He married **41960339. Hedwig Of Alsace** WFT Est. 936-966.

**41960339. Hedwig Of Alsace,** born Abt. 922 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died 13 Diciembre 992 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives,Automated Family Pedigrees #1). She was the daughter of **41946072. EberhardIV, Count In The Nordgau** and **41946073. Liutgarde Of Trier**.

Child of Count Siegfried and Hedwig Alsace is:

20980169 i. Liutgarde Of Luxembourg, born Abt. 963; died Abt. 1005; married I Arnulf, Of Holland WFT Est. 968-1011.

**41960348. Berthold I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 914 in of BAVARIAN, NORDGAUS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 15 Enero 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920696. Arnulf "The Bad"** and **83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau**. He married **41960349. Eisliswintha Of Walbeck** Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41960349. Eisliswintha Of Walbeck** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 10 Agosto 1015 in SCHWEINFURT, Germany, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83920698. LotharII, Count Of Walbeck** and **83920699. Mathilde Of Arneburg**.

More About Berthold I:
TITL: (MARKGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Berthold and Eisliswintha Of Walbeck is:

20980174 i. Henry, born Abt. 975; died 18 Septiembre 1017; married Gerberge Of Henneberg WFT Est. 1006-1016.

**41960350. Otto II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 943 in of TULLFELD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1008 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920700. Otto I**.

Child of Otto II is:

20980175 i. Gerberge Of Henneberg, born Abt. 973; died WFT Est. 1008-1068; married Henry WFT Est. 1006-1016.

**41960384. I Renaud, Count De Sens,** born WFT Est. 898-951 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 996 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83920768. I Fromond, Count De Sens**.

Child of I Renaud, Count De Sens is:

20980192 i. Renaud, C. De Chateau Renard, born WFT Est. 935-993; died WFT Est. 973-1072; married WFT Est. 960-1028.

**41960400. Laundry III De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 11 Mayo 1028 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920800. Bodo De Nevers**. He married **41960401. Mathilda Of Burgundy** Abt. 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**41960401. Mathilda Of Burgundy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of

Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 1005 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243138. Otto Guillaume** and **5243139. Ermentrude de Roucy**.

More About Laundry III De Nevers:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Laundry III De Nevers and Mathilda Of Burgundy is:
20980200 i. Renaud I De Nevers, born Abt. 986; died 29 Mayo 1040 in SAUVIGNY, LE BOURGVINON; married Adelaide Of France.

**41960404. Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83920808. Gui II, Count Of Tonnerre** and **83920809. Adela**. He married **41960405. Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine** Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**41960405. Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1035 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83920810. Renald, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine**.

More About Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre and Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine is:
20980202 i. Renaud, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1039; married Erviz WFT Est. 1011-1034.

**41960408. II Artaud, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 965 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 1007 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83920816. I Giraud, Count De Forez** and **83920817. Gimberge**. He married **41960409. Theodeberge Of Vienna** WFT Est. 981-1002 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41960409. Theodeberge Of Vienna,** born Abt. 965 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 1013 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **20972928. Hugh** and **20972929. Willa Of Burgundy**.

Child of II Artaud and Theodeberge Vienna is:

20980204 i. II Giraud, Count De Forez, born Abt. 995; died 1058; married Alice De Gevaudan WFT Est. 1010-1041.

**41960410. Etienne De Gevaudan,** born WFT Est. 943-980 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 985-1061 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **41960411. Adele D'Anjou** WFT Est. 968-1017 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**41960411. Adele D'Anjou,** born Abt. 970 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 985-1067 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10486286. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou** and **10486287. Adelaide De Chalons**.

Child of Etienne De Gevaudan and Adele D'Anjou is:

20980205 i. Alice De Gevaudan, born WFT Est. 985-1007; died WFT Est. 1028-1094; married II Giraud, Count De Forez WFT Est. 1010-1041.

**41961634. William, Vicompte Of Agde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83923268. Reinald II** and **83923269. Gersende**. He married **41961635. Arsinde** Bef. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**41961635. Arsinde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 935 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 993-1031 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About William, Vicompte Of Agde:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of William, Vicompte Of Agde and Arsinde is:

20980817 i. Senegunde Of Agde, born Abt. 961; died Bef. 1013; married Richard WFT Est. 992-1011.

**41961636. Raimund I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1023 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83923272. Matfred** and **83923273. Adelheid Of Toulouse**. He married **41961637. Richarda** WFT Est. 991-1018 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**41961637. Richarda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1023 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Raimund I:

TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raimund and Richarda is:

20980818 i. Berenguer I, born Abt. 990; died 1067; married Garsenda Of Besalu Abt. 1010.

**41961638. Bernard I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83923276. Oliva II** and **83923277. Ermengarde Of Ampurias**. He married **41961639. Toda Of Provence** WFT Est. 1001-1018 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**41961639. Toda Of Provence** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1002-1064 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243162. William I (Count Of Provence 968)** and **5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou**.

More About Bernard I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bernard and Toda Of Provence is:

20980819 i. Garsenda Of Besalu, born Abt. 990; died WFT Est. 1014-1056; married Berenguer I Abt. 1010.

**41961640. Bernard II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83923280. Gerhard**.

More About Bernard II:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bernard II is:

20980820 i. Giselbert/ Gilbert, born Abt. 961; died Aft. 1020; married Agnes Of Mels WFT Est. 992-1015.

**41961644. Autgarius** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 964-1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **41961645. Gariberge** WFT Est. 962-997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**41961645. Gariberge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 963-1025 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Autgarius:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Autgarius and Gariberge is:

20980822 i. Odo, born Abt. 961; died WFT Est. 994-1052; married Chimberge WFT Est. 992-1027.

**41963200. Geoffreyl, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1014 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1048 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **83926400. Guillaume II, Count Of Anguleme** and **83926401. Gerberge Of Anjou**. He married **41963201. Petronel Of Archiac** Abt. 1023 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**41963201. Petronel Of Archiac** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Aft. 1048 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **83926402. Mainard "The Rich", Sire D'Archiac** and **83926403. Hildegarde**.

More About Geoffreyl, Count Of Angouleme:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Petronel Of Archiac:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Geoffrey and Petronel Archiac is:

20981600 i. Count Of Angouleme Foulques, born Abt. 1030; died 1087; married Cundo Of Eu WFT Est. 1046-1073.

**41963202. Count Of Eu Robert** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1028 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1090 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **83926404. WilliamI, Count Of Eu** and **83926405. Lesceline De Turqueville**. He married **41963203. Beatrice** WFT Est. 1044-1071 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**41963203. Beatrice** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1028 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died Abt. 1085 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Count Of Eu Robert:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Beatrice:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Count Robert and Beatrice is:

20981601 i. Cundo Of Eu, born Abt. 1030 in Eu, Normandy, France; died Aft. 1087; married Count Of Angouleme Foulques WFT Est. 1046-1073.

**41963216. EbalII, Vicomte Of Ventadour** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 1030 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **83926432. ArchambaudII, Vicomte Of Camborn** and **83926433. Sulpice Of Turenne**. He married **41963217. Beatrice Of Normandy** Abt. 1000 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**41963217. Beatrice Of Normandy** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died 18 Enero 1035 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **5243140. I Richard, 3Rd Duke Of Normandy** and **5243141. Gonnor De Crepon**.

More About EbalII, Vicomte Of Ventadour:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Beatrice Of Normandy:
Fact 12: f (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Ebal and Beatrice Normandy is:

20981608 i. Viscount Of Turenne Guillaume, born Abt. 1020; died WFT Est. 1053-1111; married Matilde WFT Est. 1036-1068.

**41965680. Yves Of Creil** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 912 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 945-1003 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **41965681. Geile** WFT Est. 928-960 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**41965681. Geile** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 912 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 944-1006 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Geile:

Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)
Fact 13: X (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Yves Creil and Geile is:
20982840 i. Seigneur De Belleme Yves, born Abt. 942; died Aft. 1005; married Godehaut WFT Est. 958-987.

**41968704. Conrad "The Red", Duke Of Franconia,** born Abt. 917 in IN THE WORMGAU; died in LECHFELD. He was the son of **83937408. Werner, Count Of Wormgau** and **83937409. Daughter Of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld**. He married **41968705. Lutgarde, Of Saxony**.

**41968705. Lutgarde, Of Saxony,** born Abt. 932. She was the daughter of **10486294. Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **10486295. Edith Of The Francs**.

Child of Conrad "The Red", Duke Of Franconia and Lutgarde is:
20984352 i. Otho I, Duke Of Franconia, born Abt. 945; married Judith Of Bayern.

**41968706. Henry Of Bayern,** born Abt. 915. He was the son of **83920696. Arnulf "The Bad"** and **83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau**.

Child of Henry Of Bayern is:
20984353 i. Judith Of Bayern, born Abt. 950; married Otho I, Duke Of Franconia.

**41969856. Gauthier I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in OF SALINS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 988-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83939712. Humbert I** and **83939713. Windelmode Of Escuens**.

More About Gauthier I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gauthier I is:

20984928 i. Humbert II, born Abt. 985; died Bef. 1028; married Erembourge Of Semur WFT Est. 1018-1027.

**41969858. Lambert Of Semour** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in OF SEMUR (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 990-1015 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5243164. Geoffrey I Of Semour** and **83939717. Mathilde Of Chalon**.

Child of Lambert Of Semour is:

20984929 i. Erembourge Of Semur, born Abt. 990; died WFT Est. 1022-1084; married Humbert II WFT Est. 1018-1027.

**41974288. Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in of BLOIS, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 15 Noviembre 1038 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83948576. Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois** and **83948577. Bertha Of Burgundy**. He married **41974289. Ermengarde Of Auvergne** WFT Est. 1011-1033 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41974289. Ermengarde Of Auvergne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in of AUVERGNE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1042 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999.,

(2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83948578. Robert I** and **83948579. Ermengarde Of Arles**.

More About Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois and Ermengarde Of Auvergne is:
20987144 i. Thibaud III, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 1010 in of BLOIS, FRANCE; died 1089; married Gersende/berthe Of Maine WFT Est. 1058-1083.

**41974290. Herbert, Count Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1002 in of MAINE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 13 Abril 1036 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83948580. Hugh III, Count Of Maine**.

More About Herbert, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Herbert, Count Of Maine is:
20987145 i. Gersende/berthe Of Maine, born Abt. 1030 in of AMIENS, SOMME, FRANCE; died 10 Mayo 1100; married Thibaud III, Count Of Blois WFT Est. 1058-1083.

**41974296. Siegfried Count Of Sponheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 in OF SPONHEIM, Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1 Febrero 1065 in BULGARIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83948592. Eberhard** and **83948593. Headwig Of Nellenburg?**. He married **41974297. Richardis Of Pusterthal** WFT Est. 1041-1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41974297. Richardis Of Pusterthal** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1072 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83948594. Engelbert III** and **83948595. Luitgard Of Istria**.

More About Siegfried Count Of Sponheim:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Siegfried Sponheim and Richardis Of Pusterthal is:

20987148 i. Engelbert I, born Abt. 1040; died 1 Abril 1096; married Hedwig Of Flinsbach WFT Est. 1071-1092.

**41974298. Bernhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 in of FLINSBACH (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1043-1101 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **41974299. Cecilia** WFT Est. 1041-1076 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41974299. Cecilia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1042-1104 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Bernhard and Cecilia is:

20987149 i. Hedwig Of Flinsbach, born Abt. 1040; died 17 Julio 1112; married Engelbert I WFT Est. 1071-1092.

**41974300. Of Augstgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1043-1101 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960052. Diepold I**.

Child of Of Augstgau is:

20987150 i. Ulrich, born Abt. 1040; died 14 Abril 1099 in REGENSBURG, Germany; married Adelaide Of Franterhausen WFT Est. 1071-1094.

**41974302. Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1092 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83948604. Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen** and **83948605. Daughter Of Kuno I Of Altdorf**. He married **41974303. Mathilde Of Achelm** WFT Est. 1041-1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**41974303. Mathilde Of Achelm** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1042-1104 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83948606. Rudolf** and **83948607. Adelheid Of Wulflingen**.

More About Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen and Mathilde Of Achelm is:
20987151 i. Adelaide Of Franterhausen, born Abt. 1040; died 24 Febrero 1110; married Ulrich WFT Est. 1071-1094.

**41974592. Rubin I Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 1012 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 1092 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **83949184. Son Of Kakig I Of Armenia**.

Notes for Rubin I Of Armenia:
Lesser Armenia.
On the collapse of Greater Armenia many Armenians emigrated to Georgia, Poland, and Galicia, while others crossed into Cilicia, where some colonies had already settled at the end of the 10th century.
One of Gagik II's lieutenants, a certain Ruben, established himself about 1080 at Bardzrberd in the Taurus Mountains, and another noble named Oshin at Lambron: the former became the founder of the Rubenid dynasty of barons and kings who ruled Cilicia until 1226, and the latter was the ancestor of the Hetumid dynasty, which succeeded them and ruled until 1342.

BRITANICA

Child of Rubin I Of Armenia is:
20987296 i. Prince Constantine I Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 998-1062; died 1100; married WFT Est. 1023-1091.

*Generation No. 27*

**83886212. Inigo Jiménez deArista, Rey de Navarra,** born Abt. 780 in Espana. Primer Rey de Navarra; died 852 in Espana. He married **83886213. Iniga, reina de Navarra**.

**83886213. Iniga, reina de Navarra,** born Abt. 785 in Espana; died in Espana.

Notes for Inigo Jiménez deArista, Rey de Navarra:
Navarra, Reino de, nscleo polktico surgido a mediados del siglo VIII en los Pirineos occidentales (Espana). En este lugar, sometido a la presión

musulmana por el sur y a la de los francos por el norte, la aristocracia tribal de la zona consiguió establecer a principios del siglo IX una monarquka. La dinastka que inició esta fórmula polktica fue la de los Arista, que contó con el apoyo de la familia muladk de los Banu Qasi que pretendka desvincularse de Córdoba. Su fundador fue Knigo Arista (810-852), a quien sucedió Garcka Kniguez (852-870) y Fortsn Garcés (870-905).

"Navarra, Reino de", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Inigo Arista (reinó 800-852) es considerado, en general, como el primer rey y fundador de la primera dinastka navarra y del reino de Pamplona. Parece ser que al morir un ermitano en el monte Uruel (cerca de Jaca), se reunió mucha gente de aquella región para hacerle honras; en la reunión habka muchos que venkan huyendo de los irabes. Entonces nombraron un jefe o caudillo, que fue Inigo Arista, y juntos ganaron la primera batalla a los irabes cerca de la villa de Ainsa. Inigo Arista fue un infatigable guerrero; entre otras muchas conquistas hechas a los irabes, les tomó la ciudad de Pamplona, y los derrotó en Pueyo de Araguas (Huesca) .

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Inigo Arista reinó de 820 a 851. Emparentado con los musulmanes del Valle del Ebro, fue el jefe del movimiento nobiliario contra la influencia franca; con él se instauró la dinastka Iniga de Navarra. Casó dos veces y tuvo como hijos a Garcka Iniguez, Asona y Fortsn.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1012

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The old kingdom of Navarre encompassed the modern autonomous community and extended north into the modern French département of Basses-Pyrénées. It was known as the kingdom of Pamplona until the last half of the 12th century. The city of Pamplona, the capital of present-day Navarre, was occupied by the Muslims after 711, but the Basque magnates of the region early achieved some autonomy, and about the year 798 one of them, INIGO ARISTA, established himself as an independent ruler there and for a time accepted Frankish suzerainty. By the time of Garcia Iniguez (c. 860-880), this dynasty was strong enough to assume regal titles and to establish diplomatic and dynastic ties with the neighbouring Christian kingdom of Asturias.

BRITANICA

REYES DE NAVARRA

| NOMBRE | REINADO |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Knigo Arista | 810-852 |
| Garcka Kniguez | 852-870 |
| Fortsn Garcés | 870-905 |
| Sancho Garcés I | 905-925 |
| Garcka Sinchez I | 925-970 |
| Sancho Garcés II | 970-994 |
| Garcka Sinchez II | 994-1000 |
| Sancho III el Mayor | 1000-1035 |
| Garcka de Nijera | 1035-1054 |
| Sancho IV de Penalén | 1054-1076 |
| Sancho V (Sancho I Ramkrez de Aragón) | 1076-1094 |
| Pedro I (I de Aragón) | 1094-1104 |
| Alfonso I el Batallador (I de Aragón) | 1104-1134 |
| Garcka V Ramkrez | 1134-1150 |
| Sancho VI el Sabio | 1150-1194 |
| Sancho VII el Fuerte | 1194-1234 |
| Teobaldo I de Champana | 1234-1253 |
| Teobaldo II | 1253-1270 |
| Enrique I | 1270-1274 |
| Juana I | 1274-1305 |
| Felipe I (IV de Francia) | 1284-1314 |
| Luis I el Obstinado (X de Francia) * | 1307-1316 |
| Juan I el Póstumo (I de Francia) | 1316 |
| Felipe II el Largo (V de Francia) | 1316-1322 |
| Carlos I el Hermoso (IV de Francia) | 1322-1328 |
| Juana II | 1328-1349 |
| Felipe de Evreux | 1328-1343 |
| Carlos II el Malo | 1349-1387 |
| Carlos III el Noble | 1387-1425 |
| Blanca I | 1425-1441 |
| Juan II (II de Aragón) ** | 1425-1479 |
| Leonor | 1479 |
| Francisco I Febo | 1479-1483 |
| Juan III de Albret | 1483-1512 |
| Catalina | 1483-1512 |

* Al morir Juana I, su hijo Luis heredó los derechos de sucesión, aunque no fuera coronado hasta 1314

** Carlos, prkncipe de Viana, reinó nominalmente desde1441 hasta 1461 con el nombre de Carlos IV

"Reyes de Navarra", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Children of Inigo Arista, Rey de Navarra and Iniga, reina de Navarra are:

41943566 i. García Iñiguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra, born Abt. 810 in España; died 882 in España; married (1) Oria; married (2) Urraca.

41943106 ii. Fortún, Infante de Navarra, born Abt. 813.
iii. Ausona Iñíguez, born Abt. 810 in España; married Musa Ibn Musa Banu-Quasi; born Abt. 800 in España.

**83887104. Rodrigo, I conde de Castilla,** born Abt. 815 in Espana. He was the son of **10485760. Ramiro I (Rey de Asturias)** and **10485761. Urraca Paterna de Castilla**.

Child of Rodrigo, I conde de Castilla is:
41943552 i. Diego Rodríguez II conde de Castilla, born Abt. 830 in España; married Assura Fernández.

**83887120. Garcka Jiménez,** born Abt. 785.

Child of Garcka Jiménez is:
41943560 i. Jimeno García, born Abt. 815.

**41943566. Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra,** born Abt. 810 in Espana; died 882 in Espana. He was the son of **83886212. Inigo Jiménez deArista, Rey de Navarra** and **83886213. Iniga, reina de Navarra**. He married **83887129. Oria**.
**83887129. Oria,** born Abt. 810.

Notes for Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra:
Garcka Inkguez (reinó de 852 a 882) rey de Navarra; hijo y sucesor de lnigo Arista. Fue educado en Córdoba. En su tiempo, llegaron los vikingos por el Ebro hasta Pamplona y, haciéndole prisionero, pidieron un gran precio por su rescate. El rey se vio obligado a pedir el dinero necesario al rey Ordono de Asturias. Se cree que Garcka Iniguez murió luchando contra los irabes en los campos de Aibar.

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Hijo de Inigo Arista, reinó de 851 a 870. Rompió con los Maladkes del Ebro cuando éstos permitieron el ataque vikingo contra Pamplona.
Casó con Oria y Urraca y sus hijos fueron Fortsn Garcés, Sancho Garcés y Oneca.

CRONICA DE ESPANA Pg 1012

Historia
Las primeras noticias históricas sobre el Paks Vasco aparecen en los textos de Plinio y de Tolomeo. La influencia romana, aunque existió, no parece que fuera importante al norte de Pamplona, ciudad construida por Pompeyo Magno (74 a.C.) sobre el poblado vasco de Iruna (en vasco, la ciudad). Durante la mis alta edad media los vascos se distinguieron por su oposición a las influencias

suevas y visigodas. Parece ser que Vitoria tuvo su origen en la fortaleza de Vitoriaco (581), construida por los visigodos con el fin de contener y vigilar a los vascones. A principios del siglo VII se empezó a constituir una unidad polktica, el ducado de Vasconia, que comprendka tierras a ambos lados de los Pirineos que hoy se hallan repartidas entre los estados francés (Benabarre, Lapurdi y Zuberoa) y espanol (Ilava, Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya y Navarra). A principios del siglo VIII, aprovechando la invasión musulmana, los vascos vencieron a sus enemigos visigodos. Este primigenio ducado de Vasconia, a principios del siglo IX, dio origen al reino de Pamplona, luego llamado de Navarra, como territorio independiente bajo la dinastka de los Arista (Aritza). No obstante, durante el resto de la edad media, el territorio que constituye la actual comunidad autónoma del Paks Vasco estuvo mis vinculado a los avatares polkticos, económicos y territoriales -expansiones, crisis y contiendas civiles- del reino de Castilla (y la posterior Corona de Castilla), en calidad de senorkos, que a los del reino de Navarra.

"Vasco, Paks (comunidad autónoma)", Enciclopedia Microsoft Encarta

Child of Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra and Oria is:
41943564 i. Sancho Garcés, born Abt. 830.

**83887240. Abdallah Emir de Córdoba,** born 11 Julio 844 in Sevilla; died 15 Octubre 912. He was the son of **167774480. MuhamadI, Emir de Córdoba**. He married **83887241. Oneca Fortsnez**.

**83887241. Oneca Fortsnez,** born Abt. 865. She was the daughter of **167774482. Fortsn Garcka, II senor de Vizcaya** and **167774483. Aurea Bint Musa Banu-Quasi**.

Child of Abdallah Emir de Córdoba and Oneca Fortsnez is:
41943620 i. Zaid ibn Abdallah, born Abt. 878 in Sevilla.

**83890176. I Ranulf, Count Of Poitou (839-844),** born 815 in PITOU FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 5 Julio 866 in BRISSARTE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780352. Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne** and **167780353. Rotrud**. He married **83890177. Bilchilde, Of Maine?** 845 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890177. Bilchilde, Of Maine?,** born Abt. 820 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 850-914 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780354. Rodrick, Count Of Maine** and **167780355. Bilihild**.

Child of I Ranulf and Bilchilde is:

41945088 i. II Ranulf, Count Of Poitou, born Abt. 845; died 5 Agosto 890; married Ermengarda WFT Est. 864-885.

**83890184. Eystein, Earl Of More,** born WFT Est. 754-791 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780368. Ivar, Earl Of Uplands** and **167780369. Glumyra Of Throndheim**. He married **83890185. Aseda, Of Jutland** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890185. Aseda, Of Jutland,** born Abt. 815 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 795-885 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780370. Rognwald, Of Jutland**.

More About Eystein, Earl Of More:
Fuente: NBC 77
Hechos: Conde de las tierras altas de Noruega

Child of Eystein and Aseda is:
41945092 i. Regnald, Earl Of More, born Abt. 830; died 890; married Ragnhild(hilda) WFT Est. 821-864.

**83890186. Hrolf(rollo) Nefja,** born WFT Est. 762-801 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 804-882 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Hrolf(rollo) Nefja is:
41945093 i. Ragnhild(hilda), born WFT Est. 804-827; died WFT Est. 849-915; married Regnald, Earl Of More WFT Est. 821-864.

**83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West,** born Agosto 778 in CHASSEN EUIL FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 20 Junio 840 in PETERSAUE GERMANY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West** and **167780377. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia**. He married **83890189. Judith, Of Bavaria** 819 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890189. Judith, Of Bavaria,** born Abt. 800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 843 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780378. Guelph, Count Of Andech** and **167780379. Edith, Of Saxony**.

Notes for I Louis, Emperor Of The West:
Louis I,

byname LOUIS THE PIOUS, or THE DEBONAIR, French LOUIS LE PIEUX, or LE
DÉBONNAIRE, German LUDWIG DER FROMME (b. 778, Chasseneuil, near Poitiers, Aquitaine--d. June 20, 840, Petersaue, Ger.), son of the Frankish ruler Charlemagne; he was crowned as co-emperor in 813 and became emperor in 814 on his father's death. Twice deprived of his authority by his sons (Lothair, Pepin, Louis, and Charles), he recovered it each time (830 and 834), but at his death the Carolingian empire was in disarray.

Louis was the fifth child of Charlemagne's second wife, Hildegard the Swabian. From 781 until 814 Louis ruled Aquitaine with some success, though largely through counsellors. When Charlemagne died at Aachen in 814 and was succeeded by Louis, by then his only surviving legitimate son, Louis was well experienced in warfare; he was 36, married to Irmengard of Hesbaye, and was the father of three young sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis (Louis the German); he had inherited vast lands, which seemed to be under reasonable control; there was no other claimant to the throne; and on Sept. 11, 813, shortly before his father's death, Louis had been crowned in Aachen as heir and co-emperor.

Louis' first task was to carry out the terms of Charlemagne's will. According to the Frankish chronicler Einhard, Louis did this with great scrupulousness, although other contemporary sources tell a different story.

Louis next began to allocate parts of the empire to the various members of his family, and here began the difficulties and disasters that were to beset him for the remainder of his life. In August 814 he made Lothair and Pepin nominal kings of Bavaria and Aquitaine. He also confirmed Bernard, the son of his dead brother Pepin, as king of Italy, which position Charlemagne had allowed him to inherit in 813. But when Bernard revolted in 817, Louis had him blinded, and he died
as a result of it. Louis sent his sisters and half sisters to nunneries and later put his three illegitimate half brothers--Drogo, Hugo, and Theodoric--into monasteries.

At the assembly of Aachen in July 817, he confirmed Pepin in the possession of Aquitaine and gave Bavaria to Louis the German; Lothair he made his co-emperor and heir. Charlemagne had been in his 70s and within a few months of death before naming his heir, and for Louis to give such premature expectations to a youth of 22 was to ask for trouble. Moreover, Louis did not anticipate that he would become father of another child: the empress Irmengard died in 818; and four months later Louis married Judith of Bavaria, who, in June 823, bore him a son, Charles (Charles the Bald), to whom the Emperor gave Alemannia in 829.

Backed by his two brothers, Lothair rose in revolt and deposed his father. The assembly of Nijmegen in October 830, however, restored Louis to the throne; and, the following February, at the assembly of Aachen, in a second partition, Lothair was given Italy. In 832 Louis took Aquitaine away from Pepin and gave it

to Charles. The three brothers revolted a second time, with the support of Pope Gregory IV, and at a meeting near Sigolsheim, in Alsace, once more deposed their father. In March 834 Louis was again restored to the throne and made peace with Pepin and with Louis the German. Later in 834, Lothair rose again, but alone, and had to retreat into Italy. Encouraged by his success, Louis made over more territories to his son Charles at the assemblies of Aachen and Nijmegen (837-838)--a move the three brothers accepted but with bad grace. In 839
Louis the German revolted but was driven back into Bavaria.

Meanwhile, Pepin had died (December 838), and, at the assembly of Worms (May 30, 839), a fourth partition was made, the empire being divided between Lothair and Charles, with Bavaria left in the hands of Louis the German. Toward the end of 839 Louis the German marched his troops for the last time against his father, who once more drove him back. The Emperor called an assembly at Worms on July 1, 840. Before it could meet, however, Louis the Pious died at Petersaue, an island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. He was 62 and had ruled for nearly 27 years. He was buried in the Church of St. Arnulf in Metz by Bishop Drogo, his half brother.

The empire he had inherited in peace, Louis left in disarray. He had engaged in no serious external conflict, although the Danes and others had continued to make inroads into the empire. From 829 his four sons had been a constant source of disruption; the quarrels among Lothair, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald were to continue for decades after his death. In many ways Louis seems to have been an estimable person. He was presumably given the epithet the Pious because of his devoutness, his liberality to the church, his interest in ecclesiastical affairs, and the good education he had received. Contemporary historians vary little in their judgment: the Astronomer of Limousin stresses his continued courage in the face of adversity; Thegan, bishop of Trier, gives a long and admiring description of his person, his talents, his Christian charity, his devoutness, and his skill as a hunter; and the poem of Ermoldus Nigellus is full of adulation.

Like his father, Charlemagne, Louis the Pious is depicted in several of the chansons de geste of the 12th century, notably the Chanson de Guillaume, the Couronnement de Louis, and the Charroi de Nimes: he appears as a kindly ruler but a weak and vacillating one.

Children of I Louis and Ermengarde are:

i. Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente, born 795; died 29 Septiembre 855 in Abadía de Prüm, Alemania; married Ermenegarda de Tours; born Abt. 795.

Notes for Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Lothair I (b. 795--d. Sept. 29, 855, Abbey of Prüm, Ger.), Frankish emperor whose attempt to gain sole rule over the Frankish territories was checked by his brothers.

The eldest son of the emperor Louis I the Pious and a grandson of Charlemagne, Lothair was made King in Bavaria after Louis succeeded Charlemagne in 814, and in 817 he was made joint emperor. Under the Ordinatio imperii, a decree issued by Louis in 817 to provide for the unity of the empire after his death, Lothair's younger brothers, Pepin and Louis (later called the German), were to receive their own kingdoms, Aquitaine and Bavaria, but were to remain
under the general suzerainty of Lothair.

Ruler in Italy from 822, Lothair was crowned emperor by Pope Paschal I in 823. He issued the Constitutio Romana (824), affirming imperial sovereignty over Rome and demanding an oath of fealty from the pope. When in 829 Louis I, under the influence of his second wife, Judith, revised the Ordinatio imperii to grant part of the empire previously granted to Lothair to his son by Judith, Charles (later called the Bald), Lothair broke with the imperial government. A palace revolution forced his reappointment as co-emperor in 830, but he was again deposed shortly afterward.

In 833 discontent with the rule of Louis the Pious ended in a revolt of the three elder sons, led by Lothair, and Lothair replaced the deposed Louis. Louis was restored to power the following year, however, and Lothair's rule was restricted to Italy.

When Pepin died in December 838, Louis I drew up a new partition scheme, dividing the empire, aside from Bavaria and neighbouring areas, which were left to Louis the German, between Lothair and Charles the Bald, with Lothair taking the eastern portion. Lothair was to have the title of emperor, but without the suzerainty over the other princes that had been granted by the Ordinatio imperii of 817.

On Louis I's death (840), Lothair again claimed his rights under the Ordinatio of 817, but his brothers, Louis the German and Charles the Bald, defeated him at the Battle of Fontenoy (841). The Treaty of Verdun (August 843) left Lothair the Middle Realm of the Frankish dominions, from the North Sea to Italy, while Louis received the eastern and Charles the western territory. The imperial title fell to Lothair.

After granting the government of Italy to his eldest son, Louis II, as early as 844, Lothair partitioned his realm between Louis (emperor from 850) and his two other sons, Lothair and Charles, in 855. Then he abdicated and became a monk.

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More About Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Fuente: NBC 23

ii. Rotrud, born 800 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 824-894 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne Abt. 818 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

iii. Louis II, Of Germany, born 806 in Aquitaine ?, France (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Agosto 876 in Frankfurt, Germany (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Emma, Of Andech WFT Est. 824-855 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 805-819 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 876 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Louis II, Of Germany:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE GERMAN, German LUDWIG DER DEUTSCHE (b. c. 804, Aquitaine?, Fr.--d. Aug. 28, 876,

Frankfurt), king of the East Franks, who ruled lands from which the German state later evolved.

The third son of the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious, Louis the German was assigned Bavaria at the partition of the empire in 817. Entrusted with the government of Bavaria in 825, he began his rule the following year. Louis took part in the revolts against his father (830-833) and joined his half-brother, Charles the Bald, in opposing the claim of his brother, Lothair I, to imperial suzerainty over the whole empire after their father's death in 840. By the Treaty of Verdun (August 843), Charles, Lothair I, and Louis divided the western, middle, and eastern parts of the empire, respectively, between them. Louis received the territory of the Franconians, the Swabians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, together with the Carolingian provinces to the east.

In 853 a group of nobles opposing Charles the Bald, then king of the West Franks, appealed to Louis for help; in 854 Louis sent his son Louis the Younger to Aquitaine, and in 858 went west himself to try to depose Charles; both expeditions failed. At the Peace of Coblenz (860) Louis renounced his claims to Charles's dominions.

When Lothair I died in 855, his lands were divided among his sons, one of whom, Lothair, received Lotharingia (Greater Lorraine). This Lothair had no legitimate children, and Louis the German and Charles the Bald agreed (865 and 867/868) on the partition of their nephew's dominions between themselves on his death. When Lothair died (869), however, Charles broke the agreements by annexing Lotharingia. Louis invaded Lotharingia (870), and the country was
divided between Louis and Charles by the Treaty of Mersen (Meerssen), under which Louis received Friesland and an extremely large expansion of this territory west of the Rhine.

Louis in 865 and 872 divided his territories between his sons Carloman, Louis the Younger, and Charles III the Fat. Quarrels and discontent at the partitions led to revolts by one or another of the sons between 861 and 873.

Although Louis the German supported Frankish Catholic missions in Moravia, he could not maintain control in that area and lost a war that led to the founding of Greater Moravia, independent after 874.

Louis the German unsuccessfully sought the imperial dignity and the succession in Italy for his line after the death of Lothair I's son, the emperor Louis II; but though Louis II declared (874) in favour of Carloman, eldest son of Louis the German, as the next emperor (August 875), Charles the Bald had himself crowned by

Pope John VIII after Louis II's death in August 875. Meanwhile, Louis the German unsuccessfully attempted to invade Charles's possessions in
Lotharingia. At the time of his death, Louis the German was again preparing for war against Charles.

BRITANICA

41945281 iv. Adelaida de Tours, born Abt. 835; married Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois) Abt. 864.

v. Hildegard Of Francia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 795 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 824-889 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); married Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne Abt. 818 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Children of I Louis and Judith are:

41945094 i. Charles II, King Of France, born 13 Junio 823 in FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN GERMANY; died 6 Octubre 879 in BRIDES-LES-BAINS FRANCE; married (1) Ermentrude, Of Orleans 842; married (2) Richildis Of Metz 22 Noviembre 860.

ii. Gisela, Of Francia, born 820 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 874 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Eberhard, Count Of Frioul (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 810 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 863 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890190. Odo(eudes), Count Of Orleans,** born Abt. 800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 833-893 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **83890191. Engeltrude** WFT Est. 805-848 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890191. Engeltrude,** born Abt. 812 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 833-899 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780382. Leutaud, Count Of Paris**.

Child of Odo(eudes) and Engeltrude is:

41945095 i. Ermentrude, Of Orleans, born 830; died 6 Octubre 869; married Charles II, King Of France 842.

**83890194. Thibaud I "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 820 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 853-911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Thibaud I "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thibaud I "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois is:

41945097 i. Daughter Of Thibaud I, born Abt. 850; died WFT Est. 882-944; married Eudes II, Count Of Chartres WFT Est. 881-885.

**83890196. Stephen, Count Of Bourges** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 832 in of BOURGES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 864 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167780392. Hugh, Count Of Bourges** and **167780393. Bava**.

More About Stephen, Count Of Bourges:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Stephen, Count Of Bourges is:
41945098 i. Hugh II, Count Of Bourges, born Abt. 862 in of BOURGES; died 892; married Reheut Of West Franks.

**41945094. Charles II, King Of France,** born 13 Junio 823 in FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN GERMANY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Octubre 879 in BRIDES-LES-BAINS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890189. Judith, Of Bavaria**. He married **83890199. Richildis Of Metz** 22 Noviembre 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83890199. Richildis Of Metz** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 823 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Notes for Charles II, King Of France:
Charles II, byname CHARLES THE BALD, French CHARLES LE CHAUVE, German KARL DER KAHLE (b. June 13, 823--d. Oct. 6, 877, Brides-les-Bain, Fr.), king of France (i.e., Francis Occidentalis, the West Frankish kingdom) from 843 to 877 and Western emperor from 875 to 877. (He is reckoned as Charles II both of the Holy Roman Empire and of France.)

Son of the emperor Louis I the Pious and his second wife, Judith, Charles was the unwitting cause of violent discord when, in 829, he was granted lands by his father; Louis's action precipitated a series of civil wars, lasting until 838, in which the three sons of his first marriage, Lothair I, Louis (the German), and

Pepin, strove to maintain or to increase the rights that they had been guaranteed by the succession settlement of 817, the Ordinatio imperii. Pepin died in 838, but after the death of Louis I in 840 the civil war resumed and continued until Louis the German joined with Charles to force Lothair to accept the Treaty of Verdun in 843, by which Charles received all the lands west of a line roughly following the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Saone, the eastern mountains of the Massif Central, and the lower reaches of the Rhone, and Louis the German and Lothair received respectively the lands of the East Franks (Germany) and the middle kingdom, lying between the other two.

Until 864 Charles's political situation was precarious because few vassals were loyal to him. His lands suffered from raids by Northmen, who left only after receiving bribes; he was defeated by the Bretons and, in 858, faced an invasion by Louis the German. Yet he succeeded in gaining control of Aquitaine after the capture of Pepin's son in 864; and, by the Treaty of Meersen (870) with Louis the German, he received western Lorraine.

When Lothair's son, the emperor Louis II, died in 875, Charles went to Italy and was crowned emperor on December 25 by Pope John VIII. In 876, after the death of Louis the German, Charles invaded Louis's possessions but was defeated at Andernach by Louis's son, Louis the Younger. Charles's death in the next year occurred when another son of Louis the German, Carloman, was marching against him and when his own major vassals were in revolt.

During Charles's reign some of the splendours of the Carolingian renaissance were revived, and his close collaboration with the church enhanced his prestige and authority.

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Children of Charles II, King Of France and Ermentrude are:

i. Judith, Of France, born 843 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders 862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 835 in FLANDERS (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 in ARRAS (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Judith, Of France:
Fuente: NBC 44

Notes for I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin I, byname BALDWIN IRON-ARM, French BAUDOUIN BRAS-DE-FER, Dutch BOUDEWIJN DE IJZERE ARM (d. 879), the first ruler of Flanders. A daring warrior under Charles II the Bald of France, he fell in love with the King's daughter Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her (862), and fled

with his bride to Lorraine. Charles, though at first angry, was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders
(864), which he held as a hereditary fief. The Norsemen were at this time continually devastating the coastlands, and Baldwin was entrusted with this outlying borderland in order to defend it. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who early in the 10th century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count.

41945156 ii. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks, born Abt. 846; died 10 Abril 879 in Compiegne, Francia; married Adelaide Of Paris.

iii. Guisela, princesa de Francia, born Abt. 848 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 846 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 931 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy:
Rollo, also called ROLF, or ROU, French ROLLON (b. c. 860--d. c. 932), Scandinavian rover who founded the duchy of Normandy.

Making himself independent of King Harald I of Norway, Rollo sailed off to raid Scotland, England, Flanders, and France on pirating expeditions and, about 911, established himself in an area along the Seine River. Charles III the Simple of France held off his siege of Paris, battled him near Chartres, and negotiated the treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, giving him the part of Neustria that came to be called Normandy; Rollo in return agreed to end his brigandage. He gave his son,
William I Longsword, governance of the dukedom (927) before his death. Rollo was baptized in 912 but is said to have died a pagan.

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More About Rollon I, 1st Duke Of Normandy:
Fuente: NBC 77

41945117 iv. Alberada Of France, born Abt. 860; married Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau.

Children of Charles II, King Of France and Richildis Of Metz are:

41945099 i. Reheut Of West Franks, born Abt. 861; died 877; married Hugh II, Count Of Bourges.

ii. Rothilde Of Neustria (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 871 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 22 Marzo 928 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Roger, Count Of Maine Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 882 in of MAINE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 31 Octubre 900 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Roger, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

**83890200. Pipino Conde de Vermandois,** born Bet. 817 - 818. He was the son of **167780400. Bernardo (Rey de Italia)** and **167780401. Cunegunda**.

Notes for Pipino Conde de Vermandois:
Pipino, nacido por 817-818, senor de Peronne y San Quintkn quizas primer conde de Vermandois, padre de Heriberti I y de Beatriz, casada con Roberto I rey de
Francia.

NBC 22

More About Pipino Conde de Vermandois:
Hechos: Senor de Peronne y San Quintkn

Child of Pipino Conde de Vermandois is:
41945100 i. I Herbert, Count De Vermandois, born 840; died 902; married Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois WFT Est. 862-889.

**83890202. Guerri I, Count Of Morvois,** born Abt. 828 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 853-913 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **83890203. Eve Of Rousillon** WFT Est. 825-868 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890203. Eve Of Rousillon** (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167780406. Gerard, Count Of Rousillon** and **167780407. Bertha Of Tours**.

Child of Guerri I, Count Of Morvois and Eve Of Rousillon is:

41945101 i. Bertha(beatrice) De Morvois, born Abt. 865; died WFT Est. 882-944; married I Herbert, Count De Vermandois WFT Est. 862-889.

**83890208. Anscarius, M. Of Ivrea,** born WFT Est. 809-852 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 896 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **83890209. Gisela(volsca)** WFT Est. 835-884 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890209. Gisela(volsca),** born WFT Est. 816-855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 849-939 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Anscarius and Gisela(volsca) is:

41945104 i. Adalbert, Markgraft Of Ivree, born WFT Est. 849-878; died 921; married Gisela, Princess Of Italy WFT Est. 876-913.

**83890210. BerengerI, King Of Italy (888-923),** born Abt. 842 in FRIULI (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 7 Abril 924 in VERONA ITALY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780420. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul** and **167780421. Gisela, Of Francia**. He married **83890211. Berthilda, Of Spoleto** Abt. 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890211. Berthilda, Of Spoleto,** born Abt. 850 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Bef. 915 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780422. Suppo II, Count Of Camerino** and **167780423. Berta**.

Notes for BerengerI, King Of Italy (888-923):
Berengar, also called BERENGARIO, DUKE AND MARCHESE (duca e marchese) DEL FRIULI (d. April 7, 924), king of Italy from 888 (as Berengar I) and Holy Roman emperor from 915. He was the founder of a line of princes of the 9th-11th century who in popular Italian histories are ranked incorrectly as

national kings. Through his mother he was a grandson of the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious.

After the fall of the emperor Charles III the Fat, Berengar was elected king of Italy in 888 at Pavia. He acknowledged the overlordship of the East Frankish king Arnulf, and from early 889 he was confined to northeastern Italy by Guy of Spoleto (d. 894), who at that time ruled the rest of Italy. After the death of Guy's son and successor, Lambert (898), Berengar finally was recognized throughout the kingdom.

In 899 Berengar was defeated on the Brenta River by the invading Magyars. In 900 King Louis of Provence (the future emperor Louis III the Blind) was invited to Italy by a group of nobles antagonistic to Berengar. Louis was crowned king of the Lombards and then, in 901, was made emperor by Pope Benedict IV. Within a year Berengar had expelled Louis from Italy. Louis returned, however, and was captured at Verona on July 21, 905, blinded, and sent back to Provence. Berengar himself was crowned emperor by Pope John X in 915. But once again he was challenged by some Italian noblemen, who in 922 called in King Rudolf II of Burgundy. Rudolf defeated Berengar the next year at Fiorenzuola, near Piacenza. The following spring Berengar was murdered by one of his own men.

BRITANICA

Child of Berenger and Berthilda is:

41945105 i. Gisela, Princess Of Italy, born WFT Est. 864-887; died WFT Est. 903-973; married Adalbert, Markgraft Of Ivree WFT Est. 876-913.

**83890216. Mayeul, Vicount De Harbonne,** born WFT Est. 822-877 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 859-956 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **83890217. Raymond** WFT Est. 848-911 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890217. Raymond,** born WFT Est. 828-880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 859-962 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Mayeul and Raymond is:

41945108 i. I Alberic, Vicount De Harbonne, born WFT Est. 859-904; died 945; married Etolane De Macon WFT Est. 885-936.

**83890218. Raculfe De Macon,** born WFT Est. 839-887 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997). He was the son of **167780436. II Bernard, Count D'Auvergne** and **167780437. Ermengarde**.

Child of Raculfe De Macon is:

41945109 i. Etolane De Macon, born WFT Est. 865-906; died WFT Est. 896-991; married I Alberic, Vicount De Harbonne WFT Est. 885-936.

**83890232. Giselberto II, conde de Massgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167780464. Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau** and **167780465. Of Hesbaye**. He married **83890233. Ermengarda** Abt. 846.

**83890233. Ermengarda,** born Abt. 830. She was the daughter of **167780466. Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente** and **167780467. Ermenegarda de Tours**.

More About Giselberto II, conde de Massgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giselberto II, conde de Massgau and Ermengarda is:

41945116 i. Reginaldo I, conde de Hennegau, born Abt. 850; died Bet. 915 - 916; married Alberada Of France.

**83890300. Manasses, Count De Chalons,** born Bef. 910 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 931-1001 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780600. I Theodore, Count De Chalons** and **167780601. De Metz**. He married **83890301. Ermengarde** Bef. 925 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890301. Ermengarde,** born Bef. 910 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 12 Abril 935 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Manasses and Ermengarde is:

41945150 i. Giselbert, Count De Chalons, born Bef. 925; died 16 Abril 956; married Ermengarde De Bourgogne Bef. 935.

**83890314. Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious,** born Abt. 800. He was the son of **167780628. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris** and **167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs**.

Notes for Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious:
Seneschal was an agent or steward in charge of a lord's estate in feudal times.

Children of Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious are:

i. Adalhard Of Loches, born Abt. 830; married Daughter ?; born Abt. 840.

41945157 ii. Adelaide Of Paris, born 850 in Paris; died Abt. 10 Noviembre 901; married Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks.

**83890352. I Ludolph, Duke Of Saxony,** born WFT Est. 780-799 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 866 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780704. Bruno**. He married **83890353. Oda (Hedwige)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890353. Oda (Hedwige),** born Abt. 840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 903 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780420. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul** and **167780421. Gisela, Of Francia**.

Child of I Ludolph and Oda (Hedwige) is:

41945176 i. I Otho, Duke Of Saxony, born Abt. 855; died 912; married Edith, Of Germany WFT Est. 839-890.

**83890354. Arnulph, Of Germany,** born WFT Est. 797-879 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 899 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780708. Carloman, Of Germany** and **167780709. Litisinde, Of Carinthia**. He married **83890355. Oda, Of Bavaria** WFT Est. 820-896 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890355. Oda, Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 799-834 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 834-918 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780710. Theodore, Of Bavaria**.

Child of Arnulph and Oda is:

41945177 i. Edith, Of Germany, born WFT Est. 834-857; died WFT Est. 879-945; married I Otho, Duke Of Saxony WFT Est. 839-890.

**83890356. Reginhert, Count Of Ringleheim,** born WFT Est. 786-835 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 826-913 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780712. Walbert, Count Of Ringleheim** and **167780713. Altburgis**. He married **83890357. Matilda Of Dreini** WFT Est. 812-870 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890357. Matilda Of Dreini,** born Abt. 818 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 826-920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780714. Eckbert "The Loyal" Count Of Dreini** and **167780715. Ida**.

Child of Reginhert and Matilda Of Dreini is:

41945178 i. Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim, born WFT Est. 826-863; died 8 Diciembre 917; married Reinhildis Ludmilla WFT Est. 852-900.

**83890358. Gudrod rey de Haithabu,** born Abt. 820. He was the son of **167780716. Harald II Klak, rey de Haythabu y Jutlandia**. He married **83890359. Gisela Of Lotharingia**.

**83890359. Gisela Of Lotharingia,** born Abt. 850. She was the daughter of **83891354. Lotario II, rey de Lorena** and **83891355. Waldrada**.

Child of Gudrod rey de Haithabu and Gisela Of Lotharingia is:

41945179 i. Reinhildis Ludmilla, born WFT Est. 834-866; died WFT Est. 872-949; married Dietrich (Teodorico), C. Of Ringleheim WFT Est. 852-900.

**83890360. Aethelwulf, King Of England,** born 806 in WESSEX ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 13 Enero 858 in ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780720. Egbert, King Of England** and **167780721. Raedburh**. He married **83890361. Osburh, Queen Of Wessex** WFT Est. 825-847 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890361. Osburh, Queen Of Wessex,** born 810 in WESSEX ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780722. Oslac, Of Isle Of Wight**.

Notes for Aethelwulf, King Of England:

Aethelwulf, also spelled ETHELWULF (d. 858), Anglo-Saxon king in England, the father of King Alfred the Great. As ruler of the West Saxons from 839 to 856, he allied his kingdom of Wessex with Mercia and thereby withstood invasions by Danish Vikings.

The son of the great West Saxon king Egbert (ruled 802-839), Aethelwulf ascended the throne four years after the Danes had begun large-scale raids on the English coast. In 851 he scored a major victory over a large Danish army at a place called Aclea in Surrey. Aethelwulf then married his daughter to the Mercian king Burgred (853), and in 856 he himself married the daughter of Charles II the Bald, king of the West Franks. Aethelwulf was deposed by a rival faction upon his return from a pilgrimage to Rome in 856, but he continued to rule Kent and several other eastern provinces until his death. In addition to Alfred the Great (ruled 871-899), three of Aethelwulf's four other sons became kings of Wessex.

ENCICLOPEDIA BRITANICA

Children of Aethelwulf and Osburh are:

41945180 i. Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng, born 849 in WANTAGE BERKSHIRE ENGLAND; died 28 Octubre 901 in ENGLAND; married Ealhswith Of Gainas 868.

ii. Aethelred I, King Of Wessex (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 843 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 872 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 862-871 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**83890362. Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas,** born WFT Est. 791-830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 832-911 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **83890363.**

**Eadberg, Of Mercia** WFT Est. 816-867 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890363. Eadberg, Of Mercia,** born WFT Est. 798-832 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 832-917 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780726. Wigmund** and **167780727. Elfleda**.

More About Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas:
Fuente: NBC 66

Notes for Eadberg, Of Mercia:
Edburha (esposa de Ethelredo Mucel) era de la casa real de Mercia, que habka reinado sobre Angel, tierra de los Anglos en Schleswig antes de emigrar a su nueva patria. Chadwick, con patriótico entusiasmo, considera históricamente aceptable a Wermundo, rey de Angel, por 350, cuyo tataranieto Icel, fundó la dinastka de Mercia (citado por Wagner, 1415) Su linaje mktico también remonta a Odkn. Padres de Eduardo y Elfrida.

NBC 66

Mercia, reino anglosajón en Inglaterra, documentado por vez primera en el siglo VI y localizado en la zona de los Midlands. Su territorio abarcó las actuales regiones de Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, y el norte de Warwickshire. En sus inicios se extendka sólo por la cuenca inferior del rko Trent. Mercia se convirtió en uno de los primeros reinos ingleses. Fue ampliado por sucesivos monarcas, de forma que a fines del siglo VIII llegó a ocupar todo el territorio inglés al sur del estuario del rko Humber: el reino limitaba por el oeste con la frontera de Gales; por el este con la frontera de East Anglia y por el sur con el rko Timesis. Su nombre deriva del vocablo del inglés antiguo Merce, que significa 'pueblo de la frontera'.
Los habitantes del reino eran anglos. El primer rey de Mercia del que tenemos información es Penda (muerto en el 655), guerrero beligerante y defensor del paganismo, que buscó constantemente extender su poder. Obtuvo el trono de Mercia en el ano 632 a consecuencia de su victoriosa invasión, junto al rey de Gales, Cadwallae, del norte de Northumbria, a cuyo rey Edwin, recién convertido al cristianismo, derrotó y mató (633). Al ano siguiente, Penda se vio obligado a devolver Northumbria al sucesor de Edwin, Oswald. No la recuperó hasta el ano 641 (y sólo de forma parcial), cuando de nuevo invadió este reino y venció a su monarca. Entre tanto, nombró a su hijo Peada corregente de Middle Anglia y, aunque él mismo era asn pagano incondicional, permitió a Peada introducir el cristianismo en este reino. Con el paso del tiempo, todo el reino de East Anglia fue sometido y el rey Cenwalh de Wessex fue expulsado de su reino durante tres anos (645-648). Penda murió en el 655 durante el transcurso de una batalla entablada contra el rey Oswiu de Northumbria, cuyo territorio habka sido invadido. Mercia no restableció su preponderancia hasta el siglo siguiente.
Ethelbald, rey de Mercia desde el ano 716, obtuvo alrededor del 731 el control sobre todas las provincias de Inglaterra situadas al sur del rko Humber y se autotituló, en sus documentos, Rex Britanniae. Fue asesinado en el 757 por un

miembro de su familia, instigado probablemente por algsn enemigo. Mercia, bajo el gobierno de su siguiente rey, Offa, alcanzó el cenit de su poderko y los reyes vecinos aceptaron su supremacka. Offa casó a sus hijas con los reyes de Northumbria y Wessex. Desde la marcha de los romanos, Inglaterra no habka estado unificada polkticamente.

Tras la muerte de Offa, el poderko de Mercia inició su decadencia, debido al creciente poderko de Wessex por el sur y, en particular, a las invasiones danesas por el este. A inicios del siglo X Mercia aceptó la supremacka de Athelstan, rey de Wessex, con lo que se convirtió en parte de una Inglaterra unificada.

"Mercia", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Children of Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas and Eadberg are:

41945181 i. Ealhswith Of Gainas, born WFT Est. 832-855; died 905; married Alfred, The Great, King Of Eng 868.

ii. Aethelwulf (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 864-931 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 859-891 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Aethelwulf:
TITL: (EALDORMAN) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mamá de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

**83890364. Aethelred I, King Of Wessex** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 843 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 872 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890360. Aethelwulf, King Of England** and **83890361. Osburh, Queen Of Wessex**.

Child of Aethelred I, King Of Wessex is:

41945182 i. Aethelhelm, born Abt. 859 in of, WILTS, England; died Abt. 898; married Aethelgyth Of Mercia WFT Est. 890-897.

**83890366. Aethelwulf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 864-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890362. Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas** and **83890363. Eadberg, Of Mercia**.

More About Aethelwulf:
TITL: (EALDORMAN) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Aefleda.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999., (3) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aethelwulf is:

41945183 i. Aethelgyth Of Mercia, born Abt. 860; died WFT Est. 890-954; married Aethelhelm WFT Est. 890-897.

**83890376. Oliba I Of Carcassonne,** born Abt. 835. He was the son of **83891328. Bellon, Conde de Carcassonne**. He married **83890377. Ermentrude**.

**83890377. Ermentrude,** born Abt. 835.

Child of Oliba I Of Carcassonne and Ermentrude is:
41945188 i. Oliba II Of Carcassonne, born Abt. 860.

**83890400. Llope Donat** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 815 in of BIGORRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167780800. Donat Loupa** and **167780801. Faquila Of Bigorre**. He married **83890401. Daughter Of Raimond I Of Toulouse** WFT Est. 847-881 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**83890401. Daughter Of Raimond I Of Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 819 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 887-916 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83891336. Raimond I, Count De Toulouse** and **83891337. Bertha**.

More About Llope Donat:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Llope and Daughter Raimond I Of Toulouse is:
41945200 i. Dato II, born Abt. 850 in of BIGORRE; died 930; married Lopa de Navarra WFT Est. 918-929.

**10485890. Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra),** born Abt. 870; died 11 Diciembre 925. He was the son of **20971780. Garcka Jiménez** and **20971781. Dadildis**. He met **83890403. Concubina**.

**83890403. Concubina,** born Abt. 870.

Notes for Sancho I Garcés (Rey de Navarra):

Fundador de la Dinastka Jimeno de Navarra, impuesta por la ausencia de Fortsn Garcés.

Navarre,

The old kingdom of Navarre encompassed the modern autonomous community and extended north into the modern French département of Basses-Pyrénées. It was known as the kingdom of Pamplona until the last half of the 12th century. The city of Pamplona, the capital of present-day Navarre, was occupied by the Muslims after 711, but the Basque magnates of the region early achieved some autonomy, and about the year 798 one of them, Inigo Arista, established himself as an independent ruler there and for a time accepted Frankish suzerainty.

By the time of GARCIA INIGUEZ (c. 860-880), this dynasty was strong enough to assume regal titles and to establish diplomatic and dynastic ties with the neighbouring Christian kingdom of Asturias.

Under Sancho I Garcés (905-925), the rulers of Pamplona expanded their dominions south of the Ebro River, capturing Najera and much of La Rioja.

Under Sancho III Garcés (1000-35), the Navarrese established a brief hegemony over all of Christian Spain. Sancho's empire proved short-lived, however, for at his death the kingdom was divided up into Navarre, Aragon, and Castile. In 1076 Sancho Ramkrez of Aragon occupied Pamplona. Navarre was then ruled by the Aragonese crown until 1134, when it recovered its independence under Garcia IV, who reigned until 1150. A succession of French dynasties ruled Navarre after 1234.

Though Navarre at an early date ceased to have a frontier with the Muslims, many Muslims continued to live there. They were allowed to serve in the army and also provided an important source of skilled artisans. Large Jewish congregations (aljamas) existed in the chief towns and were protected by the Navarrese kings when persecution became serious elsewhere. Despite its small size in the later Middle Ages, Navarre played an important part in international politics, partly because it controlled the main pass into Spain in the western Pyrenees and was a buffer state between Gascony, Castile, and Aragon. The chief pilgrim roads from the north to Santiago de Compostela also traversed the kingdom.

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Child of Sancho (Rey de Navarra) and Concubina is:

41945201 i. Lopa de Navarra, born Abt. 887; married Dato II WFT Est. 918-929.

**83890404. Garcka Sinchez,** born Abt. 850; died 920. He married **83890405. Aminiana**.

**83890405. Aminiana,** born Abt. 857.

Child of Garcka and Aminiana is:

41945202 i. Arnaldo, born Abt. 880.

**83890504. Alfonso Betote** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 878-936 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

Child of Alfonso Betote is:

41945252 i. Gonzalo Betote, born Abt. 875; died Abt. 924; married Teresa Eriz WFT Est. 906-922.

**83890506. Ero Fernandez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 926 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

More About Ero Fernandez:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)

Child of Ero Fernandez is:

41945253 i. Teresa Eriz, born Abt. 875; died WFT Est. 907-969; married Gonzalo Betote WFT Est. 906-922.

Child of Ero and Adosinda is:

41945255 i. Ilduara Eriz, born Abt. 875; died Abt. 958; married Gutierre Menendez WFT Est. 906-922.

**83890508. Hermenegildo Gutierrez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 842 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 912 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He married **83890509. Hermesinda Of Vienne** Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**83890509. Hermesinda Of Vienne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 842 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 878-937 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

Child of Hermenegildo and Hermesinda Of Vienne is:

41945254 i. Gutierre Menendez, born Abt. 875; died Abt. 924; married Ilduara Eriz WFT Est. 906-922.

**83890506. Ero Fernandez** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died Abt. 926 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.). He married **83890511. Adosinda** WFT Est. 876-910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

**83890511. Adosinda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 877-939 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.).

More About Ero Fernandez:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Elvira Menéndez.FTW, Date of Import: 21 May, 1999.)

Child of Ero Fernandez is:

41945253 i. Teresa Eriz, born Abt. 875; died WFT Est. 907-969; married Gonzalo Betote WFT Est. 906-922.

Child of Ero and Adosinda is:

41945255 i. Ilduara Eriz, born Abt. 875; died Abt. 958; married Gutierre Menendez WFT Est. 906-922.

**83890560. Rutpert III,** born 770 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 831-863 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **167781120. Rutpert II** and **167781121. Theoderata**. He married **83890561. Waldrada de Orleans**.

**83890561. Waldrada de Orleans,** born Abt. 800. She was the daughter of **167781122. Hadriano conde de Orleans** and **167781123. Waldrada de los Windonianos**.

Child of Rutpert III and Waldrada de Orleans is:

41945280 i. Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois), born Abt. 830; died 15 Septiembre 866 in BRISSARTHE FRANCE; married (2) Adelaida de Tours Abt. 864.

**83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West,** born Agosto 778 in CHASSEN EUIL FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 20 Junio 840 in PETERSAUE GERMANY (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West** and **167780377. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia**. He married **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye** 794 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye,** born WFT Est. 756-782 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 3 Octubre 818 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167781126. Ingram,Count Of Hasbaye**.

Notes for I Louis, Emperor Of The West:
Louis I,

byname LOUIS THE PIOUS, or THE DEBONAIR, French LOUIS LE PIEUX, or LE
DÉBONNAIRE, German LUDWIG DER FROMME (b. 778, Chasseneuil, near Poitiers, Aquitaine--d. June 20, 840, Petersaue, Ger.), son of the Frankish ruler Charlemagne; he was crowned as co-emperor in 813 and became emperor in 814 on his father's death. Twice deprived of his authority by his sons (Lothair, Pepin, Louis, and Charles), he recovered it each time (830 and 834), but at his death the Carolingian empire was in disarray.

Louis was the fifth child of Charlemagne's second wife, Hildegard the Swabian. From 781 until 814 Louis ruled Aquitaine with some success, though largely through counsellors. When Charlemagne died at Aachen in 814 and was succeeded by Louis, by then his only surviving legitimate son, Louis was well experienced in warfare; he was 36, married to Irmengard of Hesbaye, and was the father of three young sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis (Louis the German); he had inherited vast lands, which seemed to be under reasonable control; there was no other claimant to the throne; and on Sept. 11, 813, shortly before his father's death, Louis had been crowned in Aachen as heir and co-emperor.

Louis' first task was to carry out the terms of Charlemagne's will. According to the Frankish chronicler Einhard, Louis did this with great scrupulousness, although other contemporary sources tell a different story.

Louis next began to allocate parts of the empire to the various members of his family, and here began the difficulties and disasters that were to beset him for the remainder of his life. In August 814 he made Lothair and Pepin nominal kings of Bavaria and Aquitaine. He also confirmed Bernard, the son of his dead brother Pepin, as king of Italy, which position Charlemagne had allowed him to inherit in 813. But when Bernard revolted in 817, Louis had him blinded, and he died
as a result of it. Louis sent his sisters and half sisters to nunneries and later put his three illegitimate half brothers--Drogo, Hugo, and Theodoric--into monasteries.

At the assembly of Aachen in July 817, he confirmed Pepin in the possession of Aquitaine and gave Bavaria to Louis the German; Lothair he made his co-emperor and heir. Charlemagne had been in his 70s and within a few months of death before naming his heir, and for Louis to give such premature expectations to a youth of 22 was to ask for trouble. Moreover, Louis did not anticipate that he would become father of another child: the empress Irmengard died in 818; and four months later Louis married Judith of Bavaria, who, in June 823, bore him a son, Charles (Charles the Bald), to whom the Emperor gave Alemannia in 829.

Backed by his two brothers, Lothair rose in revolt and deposed his father. The assembly of Nijmegen in October 830, however, restored Louis to the throne;

and, the following February, at the assembly of Aachen, in a second partition, Lothair was given Italy. In 832 Louis took Aquitaine away from Pepin and gave it to Charles. The three brothers revolted a second time, with the support of Pope Gregory IV, and at a meeting near Sigolsheim, in Alsace, once more deposed their father. In March 834 Louis was again restored to the throne and made peace with Pepin and with Louis the German. Later in 834, Lothair rose again, but alone, and had to retreat into Italy. Encouraged by his success, Louis made over more territories to his son Charles at the assemblies of Aachen and Nijmegen (837-838)--a move the three brothers accepted but with bad grace. In 839
Louis the German revolted but was driven back into Bavaria.

Meanwhile, Pepin had died (December 838), and, at the assembly of Worms (May 30, 839), a fourth partition was made, the empire being divided between Lothair and Charles, with Bavaria left in the hands of Louis the German. Toward the end of 839 Louis the German marched his troops for the last time against his father, who once more drove him back. The Emperor called an assembly at Worms on July 1, 840. Before it could meet, however, Louis the Pious died at Petersaue, an island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. He was 62 and had ruled for nearly 27 years. He was buried in the Church of St. Arnulf in Metz by Bishop Drogo, his half brother.

The empire he had inherited in peace, Louis left in disarray. He had engaged in no serious external conflict, although the Danes and others had continued to make inroads into the empire. From 829 his four sons had been a constant source of disruption; the quarrels among Lothair, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald were to continue for decades after his death. In many ways Louis seems to have been an estimable person. He was presumably given the epithet the Pious because of his devoutness, his liberality to the church, his interest in ecclesiastical affairs, and the good education he had received. Contemporary historians vary little in their judgment: the Astronomer of Limousin stresses his continued courage in the face of adversity; Thegan, bishop of Trier, gives a long and admiring description of his person, his talents, his Christian charity, his devoutness, and his skill as a hunter; and the poem of Ermoldus Nigellus is full of adulation.

Like his father, Charlemagne, Louis the Pious is depicted in several of the chansons de geste of the 12th century, notably the Chanson de Guillaume, the Couronnement de Louis, and the Charroi de Nimes: he appears as a kindly ruler but a weak and vacillating one.

Children of I Louis and Ermengarde are:

i. Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente, born 795; died 29 Septiembre 855 in Abadía de Prüm, Alemania; married Ermenegarda de Tours; born Abt. 795.

Notes for Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Lothair I (b. 795--d. Sept. 29, 855, Abbey of Prüm, Ger.), Frankish emperor whose attempt to gain sole rule over the Frankish territories was checked by his brothers.

The eldest son of the emperor Louis I the Pious and a grandson of Charlemagne, Lothair was made King in Bavaria after Louis succeeded Charlemagne in 814, and in 817 he was made joint emperor. Under the Ordinatio imperii, a decree issued by Louis in 817 to provide for the unity of the empire after his death, Lothair's younger brothers, Pepin and Louis (later called the German), were to receive their own kingdoms, Aquitaine and Bavaria, but were to remain
under the general suzerainty of Lothair.

Ruler in Italy from 822, Lothair was crowned emperor by Pope Paschal I in 823. He issued the Constitutio Romana (824), affirming imperial sovereignty over Rome and demanding an oath of fealty from the pope. When in 829 Louis I, under the influence of his second wife, Judith, revised the Ordinatio imperii to grant part of the empire previously granted to Lothair to his son by Judith, Charles (later called the Bald), Lothair broke with the imperial government. A palace revolution forced his reappointment as co-emperor in 830, but he was again deposed shortly afterward.

In 833 discontent with the rule of Louis the Pious ended in a revolt of the three elder sons, led by Lothair, and Lothair replaced the deposed Louis. Louis was restored to power the following year, however, and Lothair's rule was restricted to Italy.

When Pepin died in December 838, Louis I drew up a new partition scheme, dividing the empire, aside from Bavaria and neighbouring areas, which were left to Louis the German, between Lothair and Charles the Bald, with Lothair taking the eastern portion. Lothair was to have the title of emperor, but without the suzerainty over the other princes that had been granted by the Ordinatio imperii of 817.

On Louis I's death (840), Lothair again claimed his rights under the Ordinatio of 817, but his brothers, Louis the German and Charles the Bald, defeated him at the Battle of Fontenoy (841). The Treaty of Verdun (August 843) left Lothair the Middle Realm of the Frankish dominions, from the North Sea to Italy, while Louis received the eastern and Charles the western territory. The imperial title fell to Lothair.

After granting the government of Italy to his eldest son, Louis II, as early as 844, Lothair partitioned his realm between Louis (emperor from 850) and his two other sons, Lothair and Charles, in 855. Then he abdicated and became a monk.

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More About Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Fuente: NBC 23

ii. Rotrud, born 800 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 824-894 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne Abt. 818 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

iii. Louis II, Of Germany, born 806 in Aquitaine ?, France (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Agosto 876 in Frankfurt, Germany (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Emma, Of Andech WFT Est. 824-855 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 805-819 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 876 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Louis II, Of Germany:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE GERMAN, German LUDWIG DER DEUTSCHE (b. c. 804, Aquitaine?, Fr.--d. Aug. 28, 876,

Frankfurt), king of the East Franks, who ruled lands from which the German state later evolved.

The third son of the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious, Louis the German was assigned Bavaria at the partition of the empire in 817. Entrusted with the government of Bavaria in 825, he began his rule the following year. Louis took part in the revolts against his father (830-833) and joined his half-brother, Charles the Bald, in opposing the claim of his brother, Lothair I, to imperial suzerainty over the whole empire after their father's death in 840. By the Treaty of Verdun (August 843), Charles, Lothair I, and Louis divided the western, middle, and eastern parts of the empire, respectively, between them. Louis received the territory of the Franconians, the Swabians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, together with the Carolingian provinces to the east.

In 853 a group of nobles opposing Charles the Bald, then king of the West Franks, appealed to Louis for help; in 854 Louis sent his son Louis the Younger to Aquitaine, and in 858 went west himself to try to depose Charles; both expeditions failed. At the Peace of Coblenz (860) Louis renounced his claims to Charles's dominions.

When Lothair I died in 855, his lands were divided among his sons, one of whom, Lothair, received Lotharingia (Greater Lorraine). This Lothair had no legitimate children, and Louis the German and Charles the Bald agreed (865 and 867/868) on the partition of their nephew's dominions between themselves on his death. When Lothair died (869), however, Charles broke the agreements by annexing Lotharingia. Louis invaded Lotharingia (870), and the country was
divided between Louis and Charles by the Treaty of Mersen (Meerssen), under which Louis received Friesland and an extremely large expansion of this territory west of the Rhine.

Louis in 865 and 872 divided his territories between his sons Carloman, Louis the Younger, and Charles III the Fat. Quarrels and discontent at the partitions led to revolts by one or another of the sons between 861 and 873.

Although Louis the German supported Frankish Catholic missions in Moravia, he could not maintain control in that area and lost a war that led to the founding of Greater Moravia, independent after 874.

Louis the German unsuccessfully sought the imperial dignity and the succession in Italy for his line after the death of Lothair I's son, the emperor Louis II; but though Louis II declared (874) in favour of Carloman, eldest son of Louis the German, as the next emperor (August 875), Charles the Bald had himself crowned by

Pope John VIII after Louis II's death in August 875. Meanwhile, Louis the German unsuccessfully attempted to invade Charles's possessions in
Lotharingia. At the time of his death, Louis the German was again preparing for war against Charles.

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41945281 iv. Adelaida de Tours, born Abt. 835; married Robert IV The Strong (Count of Anjou and Blois) Abt. 864.

v. Hildegard Of Francia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 795 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 824-889 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); married Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne Abt. 818 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Children of I Louis and Judith are:

41945094 i. Charles II, King Of France, born 13 Junio 823 in FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN GERMANY; died 6 Octubre 879 in BRIDES-LES-BAINS FRANCE; married (1) Ermentrude, Of Orleans 842; married (2) Richildis Of Metz 22 Noviembre 860.

ii. Gisela, Of Francia, born 820 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 874 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Eberhard, Count Of Frioul (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 810 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 863 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83890592. Theodoric I, Duke Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 810; died 885. He was the son of **167781184. Childebert, Duke Of Lombardy** and **167781185. Dunne, Countess Of Autun**.

Child of Theodoric I, Duke Of Burgundy is:
41945296 i. Warnier, born Abt. 840 in Burgundy; married Ursion.

**83890600. Boso, King Of Provence,** born Abt. 840; died 11 Enero 887 in Vienne [France]). He was the son of **167781200. Buvin (or Beuves), Count of Ardennes**. He married **83890601. Ermentruda de Francia** WFT Est. 886-913.

**83890601. Ermentruda de Francia,** born Abt. 865 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died WFT Est. 894-964. She was the daughter of **41945156. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks** and **41945157. Adelaide Of Paris**.

More About Ermentruda de Francia:
Fuente: NBC 45

Children of Boso, King Of Provence and Ermentruda de Francia are:
41946793 i. Kunigunde Of Francia, born Abt. 886; died WFT Est. 920-984; married (1) Count In The Trier & Ardennesgaus Wigeric Abt. 910; married (2) I Siegfried, C. Of Luxemburg Abt. 920.
41945300 ii. Louis III "The Blind" , Emperor Of The West, born 881; died Septiembre 928; married Anna Agousta.
41945679 iii. Willa Of Vienne, born Abt. 880; died WFT Est. 868-947; married I Rudolph, King Of Burgundy WFT Est. 864-895.

**83890602. León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino),** born 19 Septiembre 866; died 11 Mayo 912 in Constantinople. He was the son of **167781204. Miguel III el Amoriano (Emperador Bizantino)** and **167781205. Eudocia Ingerina**. He married **83890603. Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**83890603. Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 870. She was the daughter of **167781206. Stylianos "Basileopator" Tzautzes**.

Notes for León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino):
León Vl. 866-912. Emperador bizantino. Hijo de Miguel lll. Reinó de 886 a 912. Le correspondió destituir al Ciran Patriarca Focio en 886. No pudo impedir que

los bslgaros organizaran su propia Iglesla. Avanzaron los musulmanes durante su época, pero dejó una gran huella a favor de la cultura. Fue un notable erudito y legislador. Se le llamó "el Sabio".
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Leo VI (886-912) was the complement of his father: learned, bookish, sedentary, mild; gossip concluded that he was Michael's, not Basil's son, and perhaps Eudocia was not shure.

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Leo VI, byname LEO THE WISE, or THE PHILOSOPHER (b. Sept. 19, 866--d. May 11, 912, Constantinople), Byzantine coemperor from 870 and emperor from 886 to 912, whose imperial laws, written in Greek, became the legal code of the Byzantine Empire.

Made coemperor in 870, Leo succeeded to the throne on his father's death. His foreign policy was directed mainly against the Arabs and the Bulgars. The able commander Nicephorus Phocas the Elder was recalled from his successful campaigns against the Lombards in south Italy to assist in the Balkans. After this Byzantium met with reverses in the West: Sicily was lost to the Arabs in 902, Thessalonica was sacked by Leo of Tripoli, and the Aegean was open to constant attack from Arab pirates. Steps were taken to strengthen the Byzantine navy, which successfully attacked the Arab fleet in the Aegean in 908. But the naval expedition of 911-912 was defeated by Leo of Tripoli. Byzantium's enemy to the north was Simeon, the Bulgar ruler. Hostilities arose out of a trade dispute in 894, and the Byzantines, aided by the Magyars of the Danube-Dnieper region, forced Simeon to agree to a truce. With the help of the nomadic Pechenegs, however, Simeon in 896 took revenge on the Byzantines, forcing them to pay an annual tribute to the Bulgars.

During Leo's reign the Russian prince Oleg sailed to Constantinople and in 907 obtained a treaty regulating the position of Russian merchants in Byzantium, which was formally ratified in 911. Because of his anxiety for a male heir Leo married four times, thus incurring the censure of the church.

Educated by the patriarch Photius, Leo was more scholar than soldier. In addition to completing the canon of laws, he wrote several decrees (novels) on a wide range of ecclesiastical and secular problems. He also wrote a funeral panegyric on his father, liturgical poems, sermons and orations, secular poetry, and military treatises. Leo's image is in a mosaic over the central door of Hagia Sophia.

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More About León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino):
Fuente: Funda Dinastka Macedónica

Notes for Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Constantino VII (Porfirogenetos), emperador bizantino (913/46 a 969), hijo y

sucesor de León VI y de Zoe.

Children of León (Emperador Bizantino) and Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina) are:

i. Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino), born Septiembre 905; died 9 Noviembre 959 in Constantinopla; married Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina; born Abt. 910; died 961.

Notes for Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino):

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, also called CONSTANTINE VII FLAVIUS PORPHYROGENITUS (b. September 905, Constantinople [now Istanbul, Tur.]--d. Nov. 9, 959), Byzantine emperor from 913 to 959. His writings are one of the best sources of information on the Byzantine Empire and neighbouring areas. His De administrando imperio treated the Slavic and Turkic peoples, and the De ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae, his longest book, described the elaborate ceremonies that made the Byzantine emperors priestly symbols of the state.

Constantine's surname, Porphyrogenitus (that is, born in the Purple Chamber of the Imperial Palace in Constantinople, as befitted legitimate children of reigning emperors), pointedly answers the doubts expressed about the legitimacy of his birth in 905, which slowed down his career and contributed to his shyness. His mother was Zoë Carbonopsina, the mistress of his father, Leo VI, who married her shortly after Constantine was born, against the bitter opposition of the patriarch Nicholas Mysticus. It was Leo's fourth marriage, and the Greek church normally forbade a widower to remarry more than once. As the infant was Leo's only male offspring, he had to be accepted and, in 911, was proclaimed coemperor. But, on the death of his father in 912, the succession fell to his uncle Alexander, whose death the next year cleared the way for seven-year-old Constantine. The patriarch Nicholas, who became regent, found it expedient to appease the powerful tsar Simeon I of Bulgaria--who had severely defeated the Byzantine armies and coveted the Byzantine imperial crown--by promising that the child emperor would marry Simeon's daughter. A palace revolt foiled the scheme, which looked like a betrayal of Byzantium to the Bulgarians. It was only after several years that a combination of diplomacy and successful defense of Constantinople succeeded in inducing Simeon to settle for recognition as emperor of the Bulgarians only. The strategist of this success, Admiral Romanus Lecapenus, rewarded himself by having Constantine marry his daughter (919) and crown him coemperor (920). Gradually Constantine lost most of his power to Lecapenus and to his sons.

It is not surprising that the young emperor slipped into a pattern of noninvolvement in government. His mother had been relegated to a convent. His father-in-law relieved him of the burdensome tasks of politics and war and shouldered them masterfully but treated him with deference and left him a full share of the prestige and income belonging to the crown. From his father, Constantine had apparently inherited a passion for learning and writing; he worked full-time at it until he was almost 40, when he became sole emperor. Nor did he change tastes thereafter. De thematibus, probably his earliest book, is mainly a compilation of older sources on the origins and development
of the provinces of the empire. An apologetic biography of his grandfather Basil I, which he appended to an anonymous chronicle known as Theophanes Continuatus, stressed the glory of the founder of his dynasty. De administrando imperio, a handbook of foreign politics, is perhaps his most valuable work, a storehouse of information on Slavic and Turkic peoples about whom little else is known except through archaeology.

Yet, the longest book and the one that tells the most about the Byzantine mentality (and most particularly the mind of the writer) is De ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae, basically a minute description of the elaborate ceremonial and processions that made the emperor a hieratic symbol of the state and strove to impress foreigners with his grandeur. There is no doubt that it helped Byzantium in its relations with the northern "barbarians" and even with western Europe. A monument to Byzantine patriotism, the book bears traces of the spoken vernacular that crept into the stilted Greek of more academic writers. The more voluminous, encyclopaedic works compiled under Constantine's directions are not worth describing, but he exhibited notable zeal in recruiting teachers and students for the "university" of Constantinople, inviting them to court and preferring them for public offices. He signed legislation and is said to have dabbled in various fine and mechanical arts.

Late in 944 the sons of Romanus Lecapenus, impatient to succeed to power, had their father deported; but the populace of the capital, fearing only that the Porphyrogenitus emperor might be included in the purge accompanying the seizure of power, rioted until Constantine appeared at a window of the palace. This show of loyalty emboldened him to banish Romanus' sons in January
945; he then ruled alone until his death in 959. He appointed to the highest army commands four members of the Phocas family, which had been in disgrace under Romanus Lecapenus, but took no further reprisals, except for an incidental remark, in De ceremoniis, that Romanus Lecapenus was neither an aristocrat nor a cultured man. That he did not depart from the admiral's basic policy--at home, maintaining a delicate balance among civil

and military officers, landed aristocrats, and peasant soldiers; abroad, friendship with the Rus, peace with the Bulgarians, a limited commitment in Italy, and a resolute offensive against the Muslims--may be ascribed to statesmanship as well as to timidity. The policy continued to be effective.

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(El Porfiriogeneta) (905-59), Byzantine emperor (913-59). Constantine was dominated by his father-in-law and co-emperor, Romanus I, and he continued Romanus's policies-protection of the small landholders of Anatolia and aggression against the Muslim states of Mesopotamia and Syria-even after Romanus was banished from Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) in 944. He also maintained contact with the Russians and encouraged their conversion to Christianity. Constantine is mainly remembered as a scholar and patron of scholarship. His own works include De Thematibus (On the Provinces), a history of the various territories of the Byzantine Empire; De Administrando Imperio (On Imperial Administration), a treatise on foreign policy containing valuable information on the peoples of eastern Europe in the 10th century; and De Ceremoniis Aulae Byzantinae (Byzantine Court Ceremonies).

Constantino Vll. 905-959. Emperador del Imperio del Este, conocido como "el Porfirogeneta". Llegó al trono en 912 bajo la regencia de su tio Alejandro. Su padrastro Romano I cogobernó con él hasta 945, cuando se convirtió, con el nombre de Constantino Vll, en emperador único. Derrotó a los árabes en Siria y fue envenenado por su hijo. Escribió una vida de Basilio I y sobre temas políticos; promovió la cultura y las bellas artes en el Imperio.

Constantino VII (Porfirogenetos), emperador bizantino (913/46 a 969), hijo y
sucesor de León VI y de Zoe; primero, bajo tutela; de 920 a 946, bajo la corregencia de Romanos Lakapenos

41945301 ii. Anna Agousta, born Abt. 885; married Louis III "The Blind" , Emperor Of The West.

**83890604. Richard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 838 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167781208. Thierry III, Count Of Autun**.

Child of Richard is:

41945302 i. Garnier, born Abt. 871; died 6 Diciembre 925; married Teutberga Of Arles Abt. 900.

**83890608. Tertullus Seneschal,** born WFT Est. 808-838 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 856-924 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780392. Hugh, Count Of Bourges** and **167780393. Bava**. He married **83890609. Petronille D'Auxerre** WFT Est. 853-884 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**83890609. Petronille D'Auxerre,** born Abt. 840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 856-934 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167781218. Abbott Of Saint Quentin Hughes**.

Child of Tertullus Seneschal and Petronille D'Auxerre is:

41945304 i. Count Of Anjou Ingeler, born Abt. 850 in of Anjou, France; died 888; married Adele Of The Gatinais Abt. 878.

**83890610. Geoffrey, Count Of The Gatinais** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 825 in Orleans France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 863-923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167781220. Bouchard De Fezensac**.

Children of Geoffrey, Count Of The Gatinais are:

i. Aubri "Dux" (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 850 in Orleans France (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.,

(3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 886 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); married WFT Est. 869-883 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papá de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papás de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

41945305 ii. Adele Of The Gatinais, born Abt. 860; died WFT Est. 891-954; married Count Of Anjou Ingeler Abt. 878.

**83890614. Adalhard Of Loches,** born Abt. 830. He was the son of **83890314. Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious**. He married **83890615. Daughter ?**.

**83890615. Daughter ?,** born Abt. 840. She was the daughter of **167781230. Windonians Of Brittany**.

Child of Adalhard Of Loches and Daughter ? is:

41945307 i. Toscanda, born Abt. 860; died WFT Est. 891-957; married Werner, Seigneur De La Villandry WFT Est. 863-906.

**83890760. Ulrich I, Count Of Argengau,** born Abt. 760 in THE ARGENGAU. He was the son of **167781520. Geroud, Count Of Swabia** and **167781521. Emma, Of The Alamans**.

Child of Ulrich I, Count Of Argengau is:

41945380 i. Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 815 in AGEN; died 3 Mayo 886; married Roselinde Of Autum.

**83890762. Bernard, Count Of Autum** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 790 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **167781524. William, Margrave Of Septimania (Narbonne)** and **167781525. Guibor Of Hornsbach**. He married **83890763. Dhoude**.

**83890763. Dhoude** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West**.

Notes for Bernard, Count Of Autum:
Margrave Of Septimania, Chamberlain of Louis The Pious

Child of Bernard, Count Of Autum and Dhoude is:

41945381 i. Roselinde Of Autum, born Abt. 840; married Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme.

**83890768. Fulk** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 805 in of LIMOGES, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 886 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83891336. Raimond I, Count De Toulouse** and **83891337. Bertha**. He married **83890769. Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne** WFT Est. 836-870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**83890769. Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 805 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 837-899 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167780352. Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne** and **167781539. Hildegard Of Francia**.

Child of Fulk and Daughter Gerhard Of Auvergne is:

41945384 i. Adalbert, born Abt. 835; died Bef. 914; married Adeltrude WFT Est. 866-900.

**83890772. Boso Of Parthois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 805 in of PARTHOIS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 838-896 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

Child of Boso Of Parthois is:

41945386 i. Geraud, Count Of Bourges, born Abt. 835 in BOURGES; died Aft. 877; married WFT Est. 854-873.

**83890784. Maingaus, Vicomte Of Aulnay** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 844 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 877-935 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

More About Maingaus, Vicomte Of Aulnay:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of Maingaus, Vicomte Of Aulnay is:

41945392 i. Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay, born Abt. 874; died 949; married Geila Of Melle WFT Est. 922-930.

**83890786. Atton, Vicomte Of Melle** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 864 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 897-955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.).

More About Atton, Vicomte Of Melle:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Cadelon IV.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Jun 1999.)

Child of Atton, Vicomte Of Melle is:

41945393 i. Geila Of Melle, born Abt. 894; died Abt. 931; married Cadelon I, Vicomte Of Aulnay WFT Est. 922-930.

**83890880. Adelbert II, Marchese** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno

.FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 900-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167781760. Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca** and **167781761. Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto**.

More About Adelbert II, Marchese:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Adelbert II, Marchese is:
41945440 i. Lambert, Margrave Of Salerno, born Abt. 890 in Italia; died Abt. 932; married WFT Est. 909-928.

**83890884. Atenolfo II, Prkncipe de Teano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83890888. Atenolfo I, Prkncipe de Teano** and **83890889. Sikelgaita (A Lombard)**.

More About Atenolfo II, Prkncipe de Teano:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Atenolfo II, Prkncipe de Teano is:
41945442 i. Atenolfo III, Conde de Teano, born Abt. 890 in Italia; died WFT Est. 923-981; married WFT Est. 909-941.

**83890888. Atenolfo I, Prkncipe de Teano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 891-923 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167781776. Landulfo, Conde de Teano**. He married **83890889. Sikelgaita (A Lombard)** WFT Est. 888-920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

**83890889. Sikelgaita (A Lombard)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in Lombardka (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 892-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Atenolfo I, Prkncipe de Teano:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Children of Atenolfo I, Prkncipe de Teano and Sikelgaita are:

i. Atenolfo II, Príncipe de Teano (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 860 in Italia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 879-911 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Atenolfo II, Príncipe de Teano:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

41945444 ii. Landolfo I, Príncipe de Benevento, born Abt. 890 in Italia; died 943; married Gemma de Napoles WFT Est. 921-941.

**83890890. Atanasio II, Duque de Napoles** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167781780. Gregorio III, Duque de Napoles**.

More About Atanasio II, Duque de Napoles:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Atanasio II, Duque de Napoles is:
41945445 i. Gemma de Napoles, born Abt. 890 in Italia; died Aft. 961; married Landolfo I, Príncipe de Benevento WFT Est. 921-941.

**83890922. Giovanni, Conde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Giovanni, Conde:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giovanni, Conde is:
41945461 i. Daughter Of Conde Giovanni, born Abt. 890; died WFT Est. 922-984; married Sergius I, Duque de Amalfi WFT Est. 921-954.

**83891328. Bellon, Conde de Carcassonne,** born Abt. 810.

Children of Bellon, Conde de Carcassonne are:

41945664 i. Sunifredo, conde de Urgel, born Abt. 840; married Ermensinde Of Carcassonne.

ii. Oliba I Of Carcassonne, born Abt. 835; married Ermentrude; born Abt. 835.

**83891336. Raimond I, Count De Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 795 in OF TOULOUSE, FRANCE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died 864 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167782672. Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge** and **167782673. Senegonde**. He married **83891337. Bertha** (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**83891337. Bertha** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167782674. Remigus** and **167782675. Cosinde**.

More About Raimond I, Count De Toulouse:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Children of Raimond I, Count De Toulouse and Bertha are:

41945668 i. Eudes, Count De Toulouse, born WFT Est. 818-864; died 918; married Gersinde D'Alby WFT Est. 843-901.

ii. Daughter Of Raimond I Of Toulouse (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 819 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 887-916 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); married Llope Donat WFT Est. 847-881 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 815 in of BIGORRE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 910 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

More About Llope Donat:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

iii. Fulk (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 805 in of LIMOGES, FRANCE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 886 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); married Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne WFT Est. 836-870 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 805 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2,*

*Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 837-899 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**83891338. Ermengaud, Count D'Alby,** born WFT Est. 786-845 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 824-923 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Ermengaud, Count D'Alby is:

41945669 i. Gersinde D'Alby, born WFT Est. 824-874; died WFT Est. 856-956; married Eudes, Count De Toulouse WFT Est. 843-901.

**83891352. Hebert, Count Of Transjurane,** born Abt. 808. He was the son of **167782704. Boso III, Count De Turin**.

Child of Hebert, Count Of Transjurane is:

41945676 i. Teobaldo, conde de Arlés, born Abt. 860; died Abt. 887; married Bertha de Lorena Bet. 879 - 881.

**83891354. Lotario II, rey de Lorena,** born 835; died 8 Agosto 869 in Piacenza, Italia. He was the son of **167780466. Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente** and **167780467. Ermenegarda de Tours**. He married **83891355. Waldrada**.

**83891355. Waldrada,** born Abt. 835.

Notes for Lotario II, rey de Lorena:
Lothair (II) (b. c. 835--d. Aug. 8, 869, Piacenza, Italy), Frankish king of the area known as Lotharingia whose attempts to have his marriage dissolved so that he could marry his mistress caused much controversy and led to a bitter struggle between himself and Pope Nicholas I.

Lothair was the second son of the Frankish emperor Lothair I, ruler of the middle portion of the former empire of Charlemagne. Upon the death of Lothair I in 855, his realm was divided among his three sons, young Lothair receiving the area west of the Rhine from the North Sea to the Alps, which became known as Lotharingia (Lotharii regnum, or Lothair's kingdom, the modern Lorraine). When his younger brother, Charles of Provence, died in 863, Charles's kingdom was divided between the two surviving brothers: Louis II took Provence proper, and Lothair received the area around Vienne and Lyon.

In 855 Lothair had been forced by his father to marry Theutberga, a sister of Hicbert, the lay abbot of St. Maurice. Theutberga, however, remained childless,

and from 857 the King tried to have the marriage dissolved and to take his mistress Waldrada, by whom he had had children, as his legitimate wife and queen. He accused his wife of incest with her brother, but her champion prevailed in the ordeal by boiling water, and Lothair was forced to take her back.

Lothair then induced two subservient archbishops, Günther of Cologne and Theutgaud of Trier, to start ecclesiastical proceedings against his wife. Two synods at Aachen dissolved the marriage and in 862 gave Lothair permission to marry Waldrada. He obtained the papal legate's confirmation of this decision, probably through bribery, at a synod at Metz (June 863). Pope Nicholas I, however, reversed these decisions and took the unprecedented step of deposing archbishops Günther and Theutgaud (October 863). In August 865 another papal legate forced Lothair to take Theutberga back again.

In 867 Pope Nicholas I was succeeded by the more pliable Adrian II, and Lothair forced Theutberga to ask the new pope for a divorce herself. Lothair was received by the Pope in 869 and was promised that the question would be considered at a council. He died shortly thereafter, while on his way home.

BRITANICA

Children of Lotario II, rey de Lorena and Waldrada are:

41945677 i. Bertha de Lorena, born 863; died 8 Marzo 925; married Teobaldo, conde de Arlés Bet. 879 - 881.

ii. Gisela Of Lotharingia, born Abt. 850; married Gudrod rey de Haithabu; born Abt. 820.

**83891356. II Conrad, Of Burgundy,** born 825 in BURGUNDY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 881 in UTRECHT NETHERLANDS (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167782712. I Conrad, Of Burgundy** and **167782713. Adele(adelaide), Of Tours**. He married **83891357. Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace** Bef. 872 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83891357. Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace,** born Bef. 811 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 876-907 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167782714. III Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace**.

Children of II Conrad and Ermentrude(waldrade) are:

41945678 i. I Rudolph, King Of Burgundy, born 847; died 912; married Willa Of Vienne WFT Est. 864-895.

ii. Welf (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 864-931 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 859-891 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Welf:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

**83891584. Amr Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 850 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **167783168. Aslan Of Islam**.

Child of Amr Of Islam is:
41945792 i. Abbad Of Islam, born Abt. 878 in Arabia.

**83891716. Beuve(bouin), Count D'Autun,** born Bef. 814 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Aft. 877 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167783432. Childebrand II, Count Of Autun** and **167783433. Dunne Of Autun**. He married **83891717. Richilde D'Arles** Bef. 829 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83891717. Richilde D'Arles,** born Bef. 814 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 883 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167782704. Boso III, Count De Turin**.

Child of Beuve(bouin) and Richilde D'Arles is:
41945858 i. Richard, Duke De Bourgogne, born Bef. 878; died 1 Septiembre 921 in AUXERRE BOURGOGNE FRANCE; married Adelaide, Of Burgundy Bef. 888.

**83891744. Odo, Count Of Auriate** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of

Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Bef. 878 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167783488. Hardouin, Count Of Auriate**.

More About Odo, Count Of Auriate:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Odo, Count Of Auriate is:

41945872 i. Roger, Count Of Auriate, born Abt. 860 in of AURIATE; died Aft. 910; married WFT Est. 879-903.

**83891748. Manfredo, Count Of Mosezzo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died 886 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Manfredo, Count Of Mosezzo:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Manfredo, Count Of Mosezzo is:

41945874 i. Manfredo, Signeur Of Mosezzo, born Abt. 895; died WFT Est. 928-986; married WFT Est. 914-946.

**83891760. Bonifacio IV, Marchese Of Lucca** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died Aft. 894 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He

was the son of **167781760. Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca** and **167781761. Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto**.

More About Bonifacio IV, Marchese Of Lucca:
TITL: (MARCHESE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Bonifacio IV, Marchese Of Lucca is:
41945880 i. Adalberto "Stammvater Of Este", born Abt. 895; died 950; married WFT Est. 914-940.

**83891764. Lambert Of Spoleto,** born Abt. 840; died 15 Octubre 898 in Marengo, Lombardy [Italy]). He was the son of **167783528. Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy** and **167783529. Itana/judith Of Benevento**.

Notes for Lambert Of Spoleto:
Lambert OF SPOLETO, Italian LAMBERTO DI SPOLETO (d. Oct. 15, 898, Marengo, Lombardy [Italy]), duke of Spoleto, king of Italy, and Holy Roman emperor (892-898) during the turbulent late Carolingian Age. He was one of many claimants to the imperial title.

Crowned coemperor with his father, Guy of Spoleto, at a ceremony in Ravenna in 892, Lambert ruled alone after his father's death in 894. The following year Arnulf of Carinthia, king of Germany, invaded Italy and besieged Rome, taking the city in February 896. He was crowned emperor by Pope Formosus, who declared Lambert deposed. Marching on Spoleto, Arnulf was suddenly taken ill and had to return to Germany, leaving Lambert once more in possession of the empire.

Almost a year after Formosus' death in 896, Lambert avenged the pope's crowning of Arnulf by having Formosus' body exhumed by the new pope, Stephen VI (VII), dressed in his pontifical robes, and tried and convicted in St. Peter's for a variety of crimes. Then, naked and mutilated, the body was flung into a potter's field and eventually thrown into the Tiber. Lambert died the following year in a hunting accident.

In 898 Berengar, marquis of Friuli, Guy of Spoleto's former rival, marched on Pavia. Lambert, who had been hunting near Marengo, south of Milan, counterattacked and defeated Berengar. On his return to Marengo, he was killed, either by assassination or by a fall from his horse.

BRITANICA

Child of Lambert Of Spoleto is:
41945882 i. Bonefacio, Duke Of Spoleto, born Abt. 895 in SPOLETO; died 928; married WFT Est. 914-926.

**83891770. Auprando (A Lombard)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 in of VERTICILIO (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 898-956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Auprando (A Lombard):
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Auprando (A Lombard) is:

41945885 i. Railenda, born Abt. 895; died WFT Est. 927-989; married Olderado WFT Est. 926-961.

**83891802. Burkhard II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 29 Abril 926 in IVREA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167783604. Burkhard**. He married **83891803. Reginlinde Of Nellenburg** Abt. 904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83891803. Reginlinde Of Nellenburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Burkhard II:

TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Burkhard and Reginlinde Of Nellenburg is:

41945901 i. Bertha Of Swabia, born Abt. 895; died 2 Enero 966; married Rudolph II, King B. Burgundy 921.

**20972578. Charles III "The Simple" King Of France,** born 17 Septiembre 879 in France; died 7 Octubre 929 in Peronne, Somme, France. He was the son of **41945156. Louis II "The Stammerer", King Of West Franks** and **41945157. Adelaide Of Paris**. He married **83891805. Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs**.

**83891805. Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs,** born Abt. 900 in Wessex, England; died Aft. 955. She was the daughter of **20972590. Edward The Elder, King Of England** and **20972591. Elfleda/aelflaed Of Wilts**.

Notes for Charles III "The Simple" King Of France:
Charles III, byname CHARLES THE SIMPLE, French CHARLES LE SIMPLE (b. Sept. 17, 879--d. Oct. 7, 929, Péronne, Fr.), king of France (893-922), whose authority came to be accepted by Lorraine and who settled the Northmen in Normandy but who became the first Carolingian ruler of the western kingdom to lose his crown.

The posthumous son of Louis II the Stammerer, Charles was too young to assume the throne on the death of his half-brother, Carloman, in 884 or that of his cousin, Charles the Fat, in 888. On Jan. 28, 893, however, he was crowned king by Fulk, archbishop of Reims; and, although he renounced his rights after civil war in 897, the death of King Eudes in the following year brought him general recognition as king.

BRITANICA

Child of Charles III "The Simple" King Of France and Eadgifu (Ogive), Queen Of The Francs is:

41945902 i. Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France, born 10 Septiembre 921 in Laon, Aisne, France; died 10 Septiembre 954 in St. Remy Abbey, Reims, Marne, Fr; married Gerberga de Alemania.

**83891968. Guigues I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167783936. Rostaing II** and **167783937. Berthilda**.

More About Guigues I:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guigues I is:

41945984 i. Guigues II, born Abt. 890; died Bef. Octubre 957; married Wandelmoda Of Provence Bef. 934.

**83891970. Hugh, King Of Italy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 947 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945676. Teobaldo, conde de Arlés** and **41945677. Bertha de Lorena**.

Child of Hugh, King Of Italy is:

41945985 i. Wandelmoda Of Provence, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 939-995; married Guigues II Bef. 934.

**83892144. Hugh I, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 862 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167784288. Eberhard III, Count Of Nordgau** and **167784289. Arlinda**. He married **83892145. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 890-933.

**83892145. Hildegarde,** born WFT Est. 873-896; died WFT Est. 918-984.

More About Hugh I, Count Of Nordgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of lmport: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh I, Count Of Nordgau and Hildegarde is:

41946072 i. EberhardIV, Count In The Nordgau, born Abt. 915; died 18 Diciembre 973; married Liutgarde Of Trier WFT Est. 931-959.

**83892146. Count In The Trier & Ardennesgaus Wigeric,** born Abt. 881 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died Abt. 919 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1). He married **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia** Abt. 910 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1).

**41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia,** born Abt. 886 (Source: CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1); died WFT Est. 920-984. She was the daughter of **83890600. Boso, King Of Provence** and **83890601. Ermentruda de Francia**.

More About Kunigunde Of Francia:
Fuente: NBC 45

Children of Count Wigeric and Kunigunde Of Francia are:

41946073 i. Liutgarde Of Trier, born Abt. 915; died 14 Mayo 1005; married EberhardIV, Count In The Nordgau WFT Est. 931-959.

41960338 ii. Count In The Moselgau Siegfried, born Abt. 917; died 15 Agosto 998; married Hedwig Of Alsace WFT Est. 936-966.

iii. Frederich I, Count Of Bar (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 912 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 978 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Beatrice Of France 954 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 987 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Frederich I, Count Of Bar:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

**83892176. II Donald, King Of Scotland,** born Abt. 862 in SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 900 in FORRES MORAY SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167784352. I Constantine, King Of Scotland**.

Notes for II Donald, King Of Scotland:
Donald II (d. 900), king of the Scots (from 889), son of Constantine I and successor to Eochaid and Giric (reigned 878-889). His reign coincided with renewed invasions by the Danes, who came less to plunder and more to occupy the lands bordering Scotland and the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. He was also embroiled in efforts to reduce the highland robber tribes. By one account he was slain at Dunnottar, meeting a Danish invasion; by another he died of infirmity brought on by his campaigns against the highlanders. He was succeeded by his cousin Constantine II.

BRITANICA

Child of II Donald, King Of Scotland is:
41946088 i. I Malcolm, King Of Scotland, born WFT Est. 882-901; died 954; married WFT Est. 904-940.

**83893056. Hrollager** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 896 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945092. Regnald, Earl Of More** and **41945093. Ragnhild(hilda)**. He married **83893057. Ermina**.

**83893057. Ermina** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 906-968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) laigle.FTW, Date of Import: 24 Jun 1999.).

Child of Hrollager and Ermina is:

41946528 i. Hrolf Turstan, born Abt. 904; died Aft. 920; married Gerlotte Of Blois.

**83893238. Ricfried,** born Abt. 864. He married **83893239. Hersinde**.

**83893239. Hersinde,** born Abt. 870.

Child of Ricfried and Hersinde is:

41946619 i. Daughter Of Ricfried, born Abt. 894; married Lambert, Count Of Louvain.

**83893248. Orleans Count Of The Gatinais** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 in Orleans France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 942 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **167786496. Aubri "Dux"**.

Child of Orleans Count Of The Gatinais is:

41946624 i. Gatinais, born Abt. 900 in Gatinais France; died Aft. 966; married WFT Est. 919-948.

**83893316. Raoul, Count De Cambray,** born WFT Est. 818-895 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 854-970 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Raoul, Count De Cambray is:

41946658 i. Isaac De Cambray II, born WFT Est. 854-924; died WFT Est. 891-1000; married WFT Est. 878-957.

**83893592. Gebhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 29 Junio 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167787184. Gebhard**.

More About Gebhard:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Gebhard is:

41946796 i. Odo conde en Watterau, born Abt. 895; died 12 Diciembre 949; married Daughter Of Herbert I OF Vermandois Abt. 920.

**83894080. Amauri I, Viscount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 936 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167788160. Geoffrey, Viscount De Thouars**. He married **83894081. Arembourg** WFT Est. 905-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

**83894081. Arembourg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 906-968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Amauri I, Viscount De Thouars:

TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Amauri I, Viscount De Thouars and Arembourg is:

41947040 i. Amauri II, Viscount De Thouars, born Abt. 904; died Abt. 956; married Alienor/hardoine WFT Est. 935-954.

**83920066. Edzo (Eudes) Of Lorraine,** born Abt. 970; died 1034. He was the son of **167840132. Charles Prince Of The Franks** and **167840133. Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine**. He married **83920067. Matilda Of Saxony**.

**83920067. Matilda Of Saxony,** born Abt. 975; died 1024. She was the daughter of **167840134. Otón II (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **167840135. Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina)**.

Child of Edzo (Eudes) Of Lorraine and Matilda Of Saxony is:

41960033 i. Rixa Of Lorraine, born Abt. 995; married Mieszko II, Prince Of Poland.

**83920070. Count Of Polotsk Rognwald,** born WFT Est. 905-934.

Child of Count Of Polotsk Rognwald is:

41960035 i. Rogneida De Polotsk, born Abt. 970; married Vladimiro el Santo (Duque de Kiev).

**83920072. Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 9 Noviembre 1034 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167840144. Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia** and **167840145. Hemma**. He married **83920073. Bozena** WFT Est. 1006-1029 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**83920073. Bozena** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167840146. Kresina**.

More About Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia and Bozena is:
41960036 i. Bretislaw I, Duke Of Bohemia, born Abt. 1005; died 10 Enero 1055; married Judith Of Schweinfurt Abt. 1021.

**83920076. Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1038 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167840152. Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy** and **167840153. Adelaide Of Poland**. He married **83920077. Of Bulgaria** WFT Est. 1029-1037 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**83920077. Of Bulgaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1029-1082 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167840154. Samuel Of Bulgaria** and **167840155. Agathe Chryselia**.

More About Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland:
TITL: (CO-KING OF POL) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland and Of Bulgaria is:

41960038 i. Andrew I, King Of Hungary, born 1014; died 1060 in WINSSELBURG, Germany; married Anastasia Of Kiev Abt. 1039.

**83920096. Leopold I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 10 Julio 994 in WURZBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83920696. Arnulf "The Bad"** and **83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau**. He married **83920097. Richenza Of Sualafeld** WFT Est. 974-991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83920097. Richenza Of Sualafeld** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 946 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **167840194. Ernst IV** and **167840195. Pilfridus Of Freissing**.

More About Leopold I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Leopold and Richenza Of Sualafeld are:

i. Ernst (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 31 Mayo 1015 (Source: (1)

Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Gisela Of Swabia 1003 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born 11 Noviembre 985 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Febrero 1043 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Ernst:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

41960048 ii. Adelbert, born Abt. 980; died 26 Mayo 1053; married Adelheid WFT Est. 1018-1046.

**83920100. Dietrich II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 19 Noviembre 1034 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167840200. Dedi I** and **167840201. Thietburga Of Haldensleben**. He married **83920101. Mathilda Of Meissen** Abt. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83920101. Mathilda Of Meissen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1021-1081 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **167840202. Ekkehard I** and **167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony**.

More About Dietrich II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dietrich and Mathilda Of Meissen is:
41960050 i. Dedi II, born 1012; died Octubre 1075; married Oda Of The Ostmark Abt. Abril 1039.

**83920102. Thietmar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 993 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1024-1084 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167840204. Gero** and **5243251. Adelaide**. He married **83920103. Rainhilda Of Beichlingen** WFT Est. 1024-1059 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83920103. Rainhilda Of Beichlingen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1024-1088 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Thietmar II:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Thietmar and Rainhilda Of Beichlingen is:

41960051 i. Oda Of The Ostmark, born Abt. 1013; died 1067 in LAUSITZ, Germany, Germany; married Dedi II Abt. Abril 1039.

**83920104. Ratpoto II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167840208. Ratpoto I**.

More About Ratpoto II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Ratpoto II is:
41960052 i. Diepold I, born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1059; married WFT Est. 999-1030.

**83920110. Frederich II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 1075 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167840220. Frederich I** and **167840221. Himma Of Ohningen**. He married **83920111. Ermengarde Of Gilching** WFT Est. 1029-1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83920111. Ermengarde Of Gilching** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 998 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1030-1092 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999.,

(2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **167840222. Arnold** and **167840223. Ermengarde**.

More About Frederich II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Frederich and Ermengarde Of Gilching is:

41960055 i. Haziga Of Diessen, born Abt. 991; died 2 Agosto 1104; married Herman II, Count Of Kastl WFT Est. 1022-1049.

**83920352. Leszek IV Prince Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 865 in Poznan Poznan Poland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **167840704. Ziemowit Prince Of Poland**.

Child of Leszek IV Prince Of Poland is:

41960176 i. Ziemomysl Prince Of Poland, born Abt. 892 in Poznan Poland; died Abt. 963; married WFT Est. 911-942.

**83920356. Vratislav I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 877 in Praha Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 13 Febrero 921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **167840712. Borijov I** and **167840713. Lidmila Ze Psova**. He married **83920357. Stodor Princess Of Lutice** WFT Est. 908-920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**83920357. Stodor Princess Of Lutice** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 860-885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 908-973 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Vratislav and Stodor Lutice is:

41960178 i. Boleslaw I "The Cruel", born Abt. 900 in Praha Czechoslvakia; died 15 Julio 967; married Bozena Or Biagota WFT Est. 931-959.

**83920454. Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 960; died 11 Noviembre 1028. He was the son of **41960330. Romano II (Emperador Bizantino)** and **41960331. Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino):
Constantine VIII (b. c. 960--d. Nov. 11, 1028), Byzantine emperor, coemperor with his brother Basil II from 976 to 1025 and sole ruler from 1025 to 1028. He was a pleasure-loving man who allowed the administration to fall into the hands of others. He had no male heir, and on his deathbed he arranged that his second daughter, Zoe, should succeed him and marry the eparch of Constantinople,
Romanus III Argyrus.

BRITANICA

Basil II was the son of Romanus II and Theophano and was crowned co-emperor with his brother Constantine in 960, but as minors both he and his brother remained in the background. After their father's death in 963, the government was effectively undertaken by the senior military emperors, first by Nicephorus II Phocas, their stepfather, and then by John I Tzimisces. On the latter's death
(976) the powerful great-uncle of Basil II, the eunuch Basil the chamberlain, took control. His authority--and that of Basil II--was challenged by two generals who coveted the position of senior emperor. Both related to emperors, they belonged to powerful landed families and commanded outside support from Georgia and from the Caliph in Baghdad. After a prolonged struggle both were defeated by 989, though only with the help of Russians under Vladimir of Kiev, who was rewarded with the hand of Basil II's sister Anna on condition that the Kievan state
adopted Christianity. Certain Russian soldiers remained in Basil II's service, forming the famous imperial Varangian guard. Eventually, Basil II asserted his claim to sole authority by ruthlessly eliminating the dominating grand chamberlain, who was exiled in 985.

BRITANICA

Child of Constantino VIII (Emperador Bizantino) is:

41960227 i. Zoe (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 978 in Constantinopla; died 1050 in Constantinopla; married Constantino IX (Emperador Bizantino).

**83920458. Thorgils Sprakalegg,** born WFT Est. 943-985 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 982-1067 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167840917. Thyra**.

Child of Thorgils Sprakalegg is:
41960229 i. Gytha, born WFT Est. 982-1009; died WFT Est. 1075-1104; married Earl Of Wessex// Godwin.

**83920460. III Leofric, Earl Of Mercia, Lord Of Coventry,** born WFT Est. 1019-1056 in (3 Gt. Grandson of ALFRED THE GREAT) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 1057 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He married **83920461. Godiva, Lady** WFT Est. 1032-1056 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

**83920461. Godiva, Lady,** born 1080 in (of Coventry fame) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1081-1174 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

Child of III Leofric and Godiva is:
41960230 i. III Alfgar, Earl Of Mercia, born WFT Est. 1011-1119; died WFT Est. 1094-1200; married Eifgigu WFT Est. 1035-1127.

**83920656. Igor (Emperador Ruso),** born Abt. 877; died 945. He was the son of **167841312. Rurik (Emperador Ruso)**. He married **83920657. Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa)**.

**83920657. Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa),** born Abt. 890 in Rusia, feast day July 11; died 969 in Kiev, Rusia. She was the daughter of **167841314. Oleg, Varangian Prince Of Kiev**.

Notes for Igor (Emperador Ruso):
Igor, also called INGVAR (b. c. 877--d. 945, Dereva region [Russia]), grand prince of Kiev and presumably the son of Rurik, prince of Novgorod, who is considered the founder of the dynasty that ruled Kievan Rus and, later, Muscovy until 1598. Igor, successor to the great warrior and diplomat Oleg (reigned c. 879-912), assumed the throne of Kiev in 912.

Depicted as a greedy, rapacious, and unsuccessful prince by the 12th-century Russian Primary Chronicle, Igor in 913-914 led an expedition into Transcaucasia that ended in total disaster for his forces. He also conducted two expeditions against Byzantium (941 and 944), but many of his ships were

destroyed by the "Greek fire," and the treaty that he finally concluded in 944 was less
advantageous to Kiev than the one obtained by Oleg in 911. Igor did manage to extend the authority of Kiev over the Pechenegs, a Turkic people inhabiting the steppes north of the Black Sea, as well as over the East Slavic tribe of Drevlyane. When he went to Dereva (the land of the Drevlyane located in the region of the Pripet River) to collect tribute (945), however, his attempt to extort more than the customary amount provoked the Drevlyane into rebelling and killing him.

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Rurik was succeeded in 879 by his son Igor, a child for whom Oleg, Rurik's kinsman, ruled as regent. Prince Oleg, realizing the value of the Kyyiv region, had the Varangian rulers of that city killed in 882 and then united the two centers, establishing his capital at Kyyiv. He extended Russian rule considerably, subduing neighboring tribes, and he led his raiders as far south as Constantinople (present-day Istanbul), where he concluded a commercial treaty with Byzantium in 911, the first authentically dated event in Russian history. From that time Russian cultural and trade relations with the Byzantine Empire became continually closer. Igor assumed power in 912, and in 945 he was succeeded by his widow, Olga, who became a Christian in 955.

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Notes for Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa):
Olga, SAINT, also called HELGA (b. c. 890--d. 969, Kiev; feast day July 11), princess who was the first recorded female ruler in Russia and the first member of the ruling family of Kiev to adopt Christianity. She was canonized as the first Russian saint of the Orthodox Church.

Olga was the widow of Igor I, prince of Kiev, who was assassinated (945) by his subjects while attempting to extort excessive tribute. Because Igor's son Svyatoslav was still a minor, Olga became regent of the grand principality of Kiev from 945 to 964. She soon had Igor's murderers scalded to death and hundreds of their followers killed. Olga became the first of the princely Kievans to adopt Orthodox Christianity. She was probably baptized (c. 957), at Constantinople (now Istanbul), then the most powerful patriarchate. Her efforts to bring Christianity to Russia were resisted by her son but continued by her grandson, the grand prince St. Vladimir (died 1015); together they mark the transition between pagan and Christian Russia.

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Child of Igor (Emperador Ruso) and Santa (Emperatriz Rusa) is:
41960328 i. Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso), born Abt. 920; died 970; met Maloucha.

**83920658. Mal, Prince Of The Drevlyanes,** born Abt. 900. He was the son of **167841316. Dir, Prince Of Kiev**.

Notes for Mal, Prince Of The Drevlyanes:
The Belorussian region has a long history of human settlement. Archaeology has provided evidence of Upper Paleolithic cultures, and Neolithic (New Stone Age) remains are widespread. The area was one of the earliest to be inhabited by Slavs, who settled there between the 6th and the 8th centuries AD. The early Slavic tribes, the Dregovichi, Radimichi, Krivichi, and DREVLYANE, had formed local principalities, such as those of Pinsk, Turov, Polotsk, Slutsk, and Minsk, by the 8th-9th centuries. These all came under the general suzerainty of Kievan Rus, the first East Slavic state, beginning in the mid-9th century. The regional economy was based on primitive, shifting agriculture on burned-over forest land, as well as on honey collecting and fur hunting. Along the rivers trade developed, particularly on the Dnieper, which from about 930 was part of the "water road" from Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire, via Kiev and Novgorod, to the Baltic Sea. Trading settlements multiplied, and many of the towns of present-day Belarus were founded by the end of the 12th century. Two of the earliest-mentioned towns of Slavic foundation, Polotsk and Turov, first appear in historical documents in the years 862 and 980, respectively.

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Child of Mal, Prince Of The Drevlyanes is:
41960329 i. Maloucha, born Abt. 927; died 1002; met Sviatoslav I (Emperador Ruso).

**83920660. Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino),** born Septiembre 905; died 9 Noviembre 959 in Constantinopla. He was the son of **83890602. León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino)** and **83890603. Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina)**. He married **83920661. Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina**.

**83920661. Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina,** born Abt. 910; died 961. She was the daughter of **167841322. Romano I (Emperador Bizantino)**.

Notes for Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino):

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, also called CONSTANTINE VII FLAVIUS PORPHYROGENITUS (b. September 905, Constantinople [now Istanbul, Tur.]--d. Nov. 9, 959), Byzantine emperor from 913 to 959. His writings are one of the best sources of information on the Byzantine Empire and neighbouring areas. His De administrando imperio treated the Slavic and Turkic peoples, and the De

ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae, his longest book, described the elaborate ceremonies that made the Byzantine emperors priestly symbols of the state.

Constantine's surname, Porphyrogenitus (that is, born in the Purple Chamber of the Imperial Palace in Constantinople, as befitted legitimate children of reigning emperors), pointedly answers the doubts expressed about the legitimacy of his birth in 905, which slowed down his career and contributed to his shyness. His mother was Zoe Carbonopsina, the mistress of his father, Leo VI, who married her shortly after Constantine was born, against the bitter opposition of the patriarch Nicholas Mysticus. It was Leo's fourth marriage, and the Greek church normally forbade a widower to remarry more than once. As the infant was Leo's only male offspring, he had to be accepted and, in 911, was proclaimed coemperor. But, on the death of his father in 912, the succession fell to his uncle Alexander, whose death the next year cleared the way for seven-year-old Constantine. The patriarch Nicholas, who became regent, found it expedient to appease the powerful tsar Simeon I of Bulgaria--who had severely defeated the Byzantine armies and coveted the Byzantine imperial crown--by promising that the child emperor would marry Simeon's daughter. A palace revolt foiled the scheme, which looked like a betrayal of Byzantium to the Bulgarians. It was only after several years that a combination of diplomacy and successful defense of Constantinople succeeded in inducing Simeon to settle for recognition as emperor of the Bulgarians only. The strategist of this success, Admiral Romanus Lecapenus, rewarded himself by having Constantine marry his daughter (919) and crown him coemperor (920). Gradually Constantine lost most of his power to Lecapenus and to his sons.

It is not surprising that the young emperor slipped into a pattern of noninvolvement in government. His mother had been relegated to a convent. His father-in-law relieved him of the burdensome tasks of politics and war and shouldered them masterfully but treated him with deference and left him a full share of the prestige and income belonging to the crown. From his father, Constantine had apparently inherited a passion for learning and writing; he worked full-time at it until he was almost 40, when he became sole emperor. Nor did he change tastes thereafter. De thematibus, probably his earliest book, is mainly a compilation of older sources on the origins and development of the provinces of the empire. An apologetic biography of his grandfather Basil I, which he appended to an anonymous chronicle known as Theophanes Continuatus, stressed the glory of the founder of his dynasty. De administrando imperio, a handbook of foreign politics, is perhaps his most valuable work, a storehouse of information on Slavic and Turkic peoples about whom little else is known except through archaeology.

Yet, the longest book and the one that tells the most about the Byzantine mentality (and most particularly the mind of the writer) is De ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae, basically a minute description of the elaborate ceremonial and processions that made the emperor a hieratic symbol of the state and strove to impress foreigners with his grandeur. There is no doubt that it helped Byzantium in its relations with the northern "barbarians" and even with western Europe. A monument to Byzantine patriotism, the book bears traces of the spoken vernacular that crept into the stilted Greek of more academic writers.

The more voluminous, encyclopaedic works compiled under Constantine's directions are not worth describing, but he exhibited notable zeal in recruiting teachers and students for the "university" of Constantinople, inviting them to court and preferring them for public offices. He signed legislation and is said to have dabbled in various fine and mechanical arts.

Late in 944 the sons of Romanus Lecapenus, impatient to succeed to power, had their father deported; but the populace of the capital, fearing only that the Porphyrogenitus emperor might be included in the purge accompanying the seizure of power, rioted until Constantine appeared at a window of the palace. This show of loyalty emboldened him to banish Romanus' sons in January 945; he then ruled alone until his death in 959. He appointed to the highest army commands four members of the Phocas family, which had been in disgrace under Romanus Lecapenus, but took no further reprisals, except for an incidental remark, in De ceremoniis, that Romanus Lecapenus was neither an aristocrat nor a cultured man. That he did not depart from the admiral's basic policy--at home, maintaining a delicate balance among civil and military officers, landed aristocrats, and peasant soldiers; abroad, friendship with the Rus, peace with the Bulgarians, a limited commitment in Italy, and a resolute offensive against the Muslims--may be ascribed to statesmanship as well as to timidity. The policy continued to be effective.

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(El Porfiriogeneta) (905-59), Byzantine emperor (913-59). Constantine was dominated by his father-in-law and co-emperor, Romanus I, and he continued Romanus's policies-protection of the small landholders of Anatolia and aggression against the Muslim states of Mesopotamia and Syria-even after Romanus was banished from Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) in 944. He also maintained contact with the Russians and encouraged their conversion to Christianity. Constantine is mainly remembered as a scholar and patron of scholarship. His own works include De Thematibus (On the Provinces), a history of the various territories of the Byzantine Empire; De Administrando Imperio (On Imperial Administration), a treatise on foreign policy containing valuable information on the peoples of eastern Europe in the 10th century; and De Ceremoniis Aulae Byzantinae (Byzantine Court Ceremonies).

Constantino Vll. 905-959. Emperador del Imperio del Este, conocido como ''el Porfirogeneta''. Llegó al trono en 912 bajo la regencia de su tio Alejandro. Su padrastro Romano I cogobernó con él hasta 945, cuando se convirtió, con el nombre de Constantino Vll, en emperador snico. Derrotó a los irabes en Siria y fue envenenado por su hijo. Escribió una vida de Basilio I y sobre temas polkticos; promovió la cultura y las bellas artes en el Imperio.

Constantino VII (Porfirogenetos), emperador bizantino (913/46 a 969), hijo y sucesor de León VI y de Zoe; primero, bajo tutela; de 920 a 946, bajo la corregencia de Romanos Lakapenos

Child of Constantino (Emperador Bizantino) and Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina is:

41960330 i. Romano II (Emperador Bizantino), born 939; died 963; married Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina).

**83920664. "A Haugi" The Old Bjorn, King Of Upsala,** born 867 in Sweden (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died 895 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167841328. King Of Uppsala Erik**.

Child of "A Haugi" The Old Bjorn, King Of Upsala is:

41960332 i. Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden, born WFT Est. 881-896; died WFT Est. 980-999; married "Storrada" The Proud Sigrid WFT Est. 966-993.

**83920666. Skoglar Toste,** born Abt. 920.

Child of Skoglar Toste is:

41960333 i. "Storrada" The Proud Sigrid, born Abt. 950 in Sweden; died WFT Est. 982-1044; married Erik VIII "Segersall" King Of Sweden WFT Est. 966-993.

**83920668. Mistiu II Prince Of The Oborites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 871-897 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **167841336. Miecelas I Of The Obotrites**.

Child of Mistiu II Prince Of The Oborites is:

41960334 i. Mieceslas, Prince Of The Obotrities, born 919; died 999; married Sophia WFT Est. 954-997.

**83920672. I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders,** born Abt. 835 in FLANDERS (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 in ARRAS (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167841344. Odoacre, Count Of Harlebec**. He married **83920673. Judith, Of France** 862 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83920673. Judith, Of France,** born 843 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 879 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **41945095. Ermentrude, Of Orleans**.

Notes for I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders:
Baldwin I, byname BALDWIN IRON-ARM, French BAUDOUIN BRAS-DE-FER, Dutch BOUDEWIJN DE IJZERE ARM (d. 879), the first ruler of Flanders. A daring warrior under Charles II the Bald of France, he fell in love with the King's daughter Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her (862), and fled with his bride to Lorraine. Charles, though at first angry, was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders (864), which he held as a hereditary fief. The Norsemen were at this time continually devastating the coastlands, and Baldwin was entrusted with this outlying borderland in order to defend it. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who early in the 10th century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count.

More About Judith, Of France:
Fuente: NBC 44

Child of I Baldwin and Judith is:

41960336 i. II Baldwin, Count Of Flanders, born WFT Est. 858-862; married Eldrida, Of England.

**83920696. Arnulf "The Bad"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 in of BAVARIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Julio 937 in REGENSBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167841392. Luitpold** and **167841393. Kunigunde Of Swabia**. He married **83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau** WFT Est. 918-934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 936-985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **167841394. Eberhard Count Of Sulichgau**.

More About Arnulf "The Bad":
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Arnulf and Judith Of Sulichgau are:

i. Arnulf (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 913 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 22 Julio 954 in REGENSBURG (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married WFT Est. 932-950 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

   More About Arnulf:
   TITL: (PFALZGRAF) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

ii. Leopold I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 934 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 10 Julio 994 in WURZBURG (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Richenza Of Sualafeld WFT Est. 974-991 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt.

946 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1041 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Leopold I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

41960348 iii. Berthold I, born Abt. 914 in of BAVARIAN, NORDGAUS; died 15 Enero 980; married Eisliswintha Of Walbeck Abt. 970.

41968706 iv. Henry Of Bayern, born Abt. 915.

**83920698. LotharII, Count Of Walbeck** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 911 in OF WALBECK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167841396. Lothar I**. He married **83920699. Mathilde Of Arneburg** 929 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83920699. Mathilde Of Arneburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 3 Diciembre 991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167841398. Bruno** and **167841399. Of Harzgau**.

More About LotharII, Count Of Walbeck :
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Lothar and Mathilde Of Arneburg is:

41960349 i. Eisliswintha Of Walbeck, born Abt. 941; died 10 Agosto 1015 in SCHWEINFURT, Germany, Germany; married Berthold I Abt. 970.

**83920700. Otto I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 913 in of TULLFELD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 982 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167841400. Poppo III**.

Child of Otto I is:

41960350 i. Otto II, born Abt. 943 in of TULLFELD; died Aft. 1008; married WFT Est. 962-991.

**83920768. I Fromond, Count De Sens,** born WFT Est. 862-925 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 951 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167841536. Garnier, Count De Sens**.

Child of I Fromond, Count De Sens is:

41960384 i. I Renaud, Count De Sens, born WFT Est. 898-951; died 996; married WFT Est. 922-985.

**83920800. Bodo De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 926 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 959-1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167841600. Laundry II De Nevers**.

More About Bodo De Nevers:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bodo De Nevers is:

41960400 i. Laundry III De Nevers, born Abt. 956; died 11 Mayo 1028; married Mathilda Of Burgundy Abt. 992.

**83920808. Gui II, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 in OF TONNERRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 993 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167841616. Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre** and **167841617. Engeltrude Of Brienne**. He married **83920809. Adela** WFT Est. 951-983 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**83920809. Adela** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 952-1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

Child of Gui II, Count Of Tonnerre and Adela is:

41960404 i. Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 950; died Bef. 998; married Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine Abt. 975.

**83920810. Renald, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167841620. Raoul, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine**.

More About Renald, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Renald, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine is:

41960405 i. Ermengarde Of Bar-Sur-Seine, born Abt. 955; died Aft. 1035; married Milo IV, Count Of Tonnerre Abt. 975.

**83920816. I Giraud, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 935 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 990 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167841632. I Artaud, Count De Forez** and **167841633. Hildegarde**. He married **83920817. Gimberge** WFT Est. 952-978 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**83920817. Gimberge,** born Abt. 936 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 968-1030 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Giraud and Gimberge is:

41960408 i. II Artaud, Count De Forez, born Abt. 965; died 1007; married Theodeberge Of Vienna WFT Est. 981-1002.

**83923268. Reinald II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167846536. Son Of Boso Of Agde**. He married **83923269. Gersende** WFT Est. 931-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**83923269. Gersende** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 934-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Reinald II:

TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Reinald and Gersende is:

41961634 i. William, Vicompte Of Agde, born Abt. 931; died Aft. 1013; married Arsinde Bef. 990.

**83923272. Matfred** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 933 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167846544. Odo** and **167846545. Richilde Of Barcelona**. He married **83923273. Adelheid Of Toulouse** WFT Est. 964-968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**83923273. Adelheid Of Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 977 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486418. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse** and **167846547. Gersinde Of Gascony**.

More About Matfred:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Matfred and Adelheid Of Toulouse is:

41961636 i. Raimund I, born Abt. 960; died Aft. 1023; married Richarda WFT Est. 991-1018.

**83923276. Oliva II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167846552. Mirion II** and **167846553. Ava Of Ribagorza**. He married **83923277. Ermengarde Of Ampurias** WFT Est. 971-988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**83923277. Ermengarde Of Ampurias** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167846554. Gausberto I** and **167846555. Trudegarda**.

More About Oliva II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Oliva and Ermengarde Of Ampurias is:

41961638 i. Bernard I, born Abt. 970; died 1020; married Toda Of Provence WFT Est. 1001-1018.

**83923280. Gerhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 901 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 934-992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167846560. Bernard I**.

More About Gerhard:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gerhard is:

41961640 i. Bernard II, born Abt. 931; died Aft. 980; married WFT Est. 950-973.

**83926400. Guillaume II, Count Of Anguleme** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born 978 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 1028 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **167852800. Arnaud, Count Of Angouleme** and **167852801. Reingarde**. He married **83926401. Gerberge Of Anjou** WFT Est. 994-1028 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**83926401. Gerberge Of Anjou** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born Abt. 979 (Source: (1) CD-100 Automated Archives - Automated Family Pedigrees #1, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1017-1074 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **10486286. I Geoffrey, Count D'Anjou** and **10486287. Adelaide De Chalons**.

More About Gerberge Of Anjou:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Guillaume II, Count Of Anguleme and Gerberge Of Anjou is:

41963200 i. GeoffreyI, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 1014; died 1048; married Petronel Of Archiac Abt. 1023.

**83926402. Mainard "The Rich", Sire D'Archiac** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 949-978 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1003-1063 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **83926403. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 975-1018 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**83926403. Hildegarde** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 958-981 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1003-1069 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About Mainard "The Rich", Sire D'Archiac:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Hildegarde:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Mainard Rich" and Hildegarde is:
41963201 i. Petronel Of Archiac, born Abt. 1000; died Aft. 1048; married GeoffreyI, Count Of Angouleme Abt. 1023.

**83926404. WilliamI, Count Of Eu** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 977-1006 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1031-1091 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **83926405. Lesceline De Turqueville** WFT Est. 1003-1046 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**83926405. Lesceline De Turqueville** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 986-1009 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 1031-1097 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About WilliamI, Count Of Eu:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Lesceline De Turqueville:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of William and Lesceline De Turqueville is:
41963202 i. Count Of Eu Robert, born Abt. 1028; died Abt. 1090; married Beatrice WFT Est. 1044-1071.

**83926432. ArchambaudII, Vicomte Of Camborn** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 939-968 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 993-1053 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.). He married **83926433. Sulpice Of Turenne** WFT Est. 965-1008 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

**83926433. Sulpice Of Turenne** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 948-971 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 993-1059 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.).

More About ArchambaudII, Vicomte Of Camborn:
Fact 12: M (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

More About Sulpice Of Turenne:
Fact 12: F (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0650, Date of Import: 11 Jul 1998.)

Child of Archambaud and Sulpice Turenne is:

41963216 i. EbalII, Vicomte Of Ventadour, born Abt. 990; died 1030; married Beatrice Of Normandy Abt. 1000.

**83937408. Werner, Count Of Wormgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 887 in IN THE WORMGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 920-978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167874816. Burchard, Count Of Wormgau** and **167874817. Gisela Of Franconia**. He married **83937409. Daughter Of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld**.

**83937409. Daughter Of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld,** born Abt. 887. She was the daughter of **167874818. Burkhard III Of Grabfeld** and **167874819. Mathilda Of Hesse**.

More About Werner, Count Of Wormgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Werner, Count Of Wormgau and Daughter Burkhard III Of Grabfeld is:

41968704 i. Conrad "The Red", Duke Of Franconia, born Abt. 917 in IN THE WORMGAU; died in LECHFELD; married Lutgarde, Of Saxony.

**83939712. Humbert I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 905 in OF SALINS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 958 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167879424. Aubri** and **167879425. Attela Of Macon**. He married **83939713. Windelmode Of Escuens** WFT Est. 948-957 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**83939713. Windelmode Of Escuens** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 967 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Humbert I:
TITL: (SIRE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Humbert and Windelmode Of Escuens is:

41969856 i. Gauthier I, born Abt. 950 in OF SALINS; died WFT Est. 988-1041; married WFT Est. 969-1001.

**5243164. Geoffrey I Of Semour** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1019 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486328. Joleran** and **10486329. Ricoaire**. He married **83939717. Mathilde Of Chalon** WFT Est. 981-1008 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**83939717. Mathilde Of Chalon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1015 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167879434. Lambert, Count Of Chalons** and **167879435. Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy**.

More About Geoffrey I Of Semour:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geoffrey I Of Semour and Mathilde Of Chalon is:
41969858 i. Lambert Of Semour, born Abt. 920 in OF SEMUR; died WFT Est. 990-1015; married WFT Est. 939-971.

**83948576. Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of

Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 12 Marzo 996 in MARMOUTIER (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486274. Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois**. He married **83948577. Bertha Of Burgundy** Abt. 983 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948577. Bertha Of Burgundy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972950. Conrad "The Peaceful", King B. Burgundy** and **20972951. Mathilda Of France**.

More About Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eudes/odo I, Count Of Blois and Bertha Of Burgundy is:

41974288 i. Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 980 in of BLOIS, FRANCE; died 15 Noviembre 1038; married Ermengarde Of Auvergne WFT Est. 1011-1033.

**83948578. Robert I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1032 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167897156. William IV** and **167897157. Humberge**. He married **83948579. Ermengarde Of Arles** WFT Est. 991-1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948579. Ermengarde Of Arles** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1056 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243162. William I (Count Of Provence 968)** and **5243163. Adelaide Of Anjou**.

More About Robert I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Robert and Ermengarde Of Arles is:

41974289 i. Ermengarde Of Auvergne, born Abt. 980 in of AUVERGNE, FRANCE; died Aft. 1042; married Eudes/odo II, Count Of Blois WFT Est. 1011-1033.

**83948580. Hugh III, Count Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 972 in of MAINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167897160. Hugh II, Count Of Maine**.

More About Hugh III, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh III, Count Of Maine is:

41974290 i. Herbert, Count Of Maine, born Abt. 1002 in of MAINE, FRANCE; died 13 Abril 1036; married WFT Est. 1021-1034.

**83948592. Eberhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in of SPONDHEIM (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1013-1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **83948593. Headwig Of Nellenburg?** WFT Est. 1011-1046 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree*

*Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948593. Headwig Of Nellenburg?** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1012-1074 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Eberhard and Headwig Of Nellenburg? is:

41974296 i. Siegfried Count Of Sponheim, born Abt. 1010 in OF SPONHEIM, Germany; died 1 Febrero 1065 in BULGARIA; married Richardis Of Pusterthal WFT Est. 1041-1062.

**83948594. Engelbert III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1039 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167897188. Engelbert II** and **167897189. Adela Of Carinthia**. He married **83948595. Luitgard Of Istria** Abt. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948595. Luitgard Of Istria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1051 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167897190. Werigand/ Wezzelin** and **167897191. Wilibirg Of Ebersberg**.

More About Engelbert III:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engelbert and Luitgard Of Istria is:

41974297 i. Richardis Of Pusterthal, born Abt. 1010; died 1072; married Siegfried Count Of Sponheim WFT Est. 1041-1062.

**83948604. Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1043 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20980174. Henry** and **20980175. Gerberge Of Henneberg**. He married **83948605. Daughter Of Kuno I Of Altdorf** WFT Est. 1011-1038 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948605. Daughter Of Kuno I Of Altdorf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1012-1074 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167897210. Kunol, Count Of Altdorf**.

More About Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen and Daughter Kuno I Of Altdorf is:

41974302 i. Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen, born Abt. 1010; died 1092; married Mathilde Of Achelm WFT Est. 1041-1075.

**83948606. Rudolf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun

1999.). He was the son of **167897212. Liutold**. He married **83948607. Adelheid Of Wulflingen** WFT Est. 1011-1028 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**83948607. Adelheid Of Wulflingen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1065 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167897214. Liutold** and **167897215. Willebirg Of Wulflingen**.

More About Rudolf:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rudolf and Adelheid Of Wulflingen is:

41974303 i. Mathilde Of Achelm, born Abt. 1010; died WFT Est. 1042-1104; married Kuno I, Count Of Franterhausen WFT Est. 1041-1075.

**83949184. Son Of Kakig I Of Armenia,** born Abt. 986. He was the son of **167898368. Kakig I Of Armenia**.

Child of Son Of Kakig I Of Armenia is:

41974592 i. Rubin I Of Armenia, born Abt. 1012; died 1092; married WFT Est. 1000-1066.

*Generation No. 28*

**167774480. MuhamadI, Emir de Córdoba,** died 886. He was the son of **335548960. AbderraminII, Emir de Córdoba**.

Child of MuhamadI, Emir de Córdoba is:

83887240 i. Abdallah Emir de Córdoba, born 11 Julio 844 in Sevilla; died 15 Octubre 912; married Oneca Fortúnez.

**167774482. Fortsn Garcka, II senor de Vizcaya,** born Abt. 850 in Espana; died in Espana. He was the son of **41943566. Garcka Iniguez, I de Vizcaya y Rey de Navarra** and **41943567. Urraca**. He married **167774483. Aurea Bint Musa Banu-Quasi**.

**167774483. Aurea Bint Musa Banu-Quasi** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died in Espana. She was the daughter of **335548966. Musa Ibn Musa Banu Quasi** and **335548967. Aussona Inkguez**.

Children of Fortsn Garcka, II senor de Vizcaya and Aurea Banu-Quasi are:

i. Lope Fortún, III señor de Vizcaya, born Abt. 890 in España; died in España.

83887241 ii. Oneca Fortúnez, born Abt. 865; married Abdallah Emir de Córdoba.

**167780352. Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **167780353. Rotrud** Abt. 818 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780353. Rotrud,** born 800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 824-894 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye**.

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne and Rotrud is:

83890176 i. I Ranulf, Count Of Poitou (839-844), born 815 in PITOU FRANCE; died 5 Julio 866 in BRISSARTE FRANCE; married Bilchilde, Of Maine? 845.

Children of Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne and Hildegard Of Francia are:

83890769 i. Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne, born Abt. 805; died WFT Est. 837-899; married Fulk WFT Est. 836-870.

ii. I Bernard, Count D'Auvergne, born WFT Est. 792-833 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 868 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree

#1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Liutgarde WFT Est. 818-862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 799-836 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 832-921 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780354. Rodrick, Count Of Maine,** born Abt. 790 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560708. Gauzelin, Of Maine**. He married **167780355. Bilihild** WFT Est. 805-832 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780355. Bilihild,** born WFT Est. 780-802 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 823-889 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Rodrick and Bilihild is:

83890177 i. Bilchilde, Of Maine?, born Abt. 820; died WFT Est. 850-914; married I Ranulf, Count Of Poitou (839-844) 845.

**167780368. Ivar, Earl Of Uplands,** born Abt. 755 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 790 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560736. II Halfdan, Of Vestford** and **335560737. Lifa**. He married **167780369. Glumyra Of Throndheim** WFT Est. 748-789 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780369. Glumyra Of Throndheim,** born WFT Est. 727-778 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 754-863 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335560738. Eystein Glumra** and **335560739. Jocunda**.

More About Ivar, Earl Of Uplands:
Fuente: NBC 77
Hechos: Conde de las tierras altas de Noruega

Child of Ivar and Glumyra Throndheim is:

83890184 i. Eystein, Earl Of More, born WFT Est. 754-791; died 830; married Aseda, Of Jutland.

**167780370. Rognwald, Of Jutland,** born Abt. 800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 850 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560740. II Olaf, King Of Jutland & Vestfold**.

Child of Rognwald, Of Jutland is:

83890185 i. Aseda, Of Jutland, born Abt. 815; died WFT Est. 795-885; married Eystein, Earl Of More.

**167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West,** born 2 Abril 747 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Enero 814 in AIX LA CHAPELLE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560752. Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768)** and **335560753. Bertha Cambert**. He married **167780377. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia** 30 Abril 771 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780377. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia,** born 758 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 30 Abril 783 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167781520. Geroud, Count Of Swabia** and **167781521. Emma, Of The Alamans**.

Notes for Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West:
CARLOMAGNO

Introduction

Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus, Charles the Great) as king of the Franks (768-814) conquered the Lombard kingdom in Italy, subdued the Saxons, annexed Bavaria to his kingdom, fought campaigns in Spain and Hungary, and, with the exception of the Kingdom of Asturias in Spain, southern Italy, and the British Isles, united in one superstate practically all the Christian lands of western Europe. In 800 he assumed the title of emperor. (He is reckoned as Charles I of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as Charles I of France.) Besides expanding its political power, he also brought about a cultural renaissance in his empire. Although this imperium survived its founder by only one generation, the medieval kingdoms of France and Germany derived all their constitutional traditions from Charles's monarchy. Throughout medieval Europe, the person of Charles was considered the prototype of a Christian king and emperor.

Early years.

Charles was born probably in 742 (on April 2), the elder son of Pepin III, also called Pepin the Short. Pepin and his older brother, Carloman, had just jointly assumed the government of the Frankish kingdom as maior domus, or "mayor of the palace." The dynasty, later called Carolingian after Charlemagne, had originated in the Meuse-Moselle region on the borders of modern France, Germany, Belgium, and The Netherlands. In the course of a few generations, it had, as mayors of the palace to the Merovingians, gained control of the entire Frankish kingdom. Charlemagne's grandfather, Charles Martel, reconstituted a realm that had been on the point of breaking up, and, without infringing on the royal prerogatives of the otherwise powerless Merovingians, he had in effect

bequeathed the empire to his sons, Pepin and Carloman, like a family inheritance.

Charles grew to manhood while his father was engaged in acquiring sole sovereignty and the kingship. On Carloman's retirement to a monastery, Pepin eliminated the latter's sons from the government. Having thus prepared the way, he had himself proclaimed king in 751, after dethroning the Merovingians. An oracular response by Pope Zacharias furnished the ecclesiastical approbation for thus shunting aside the former reigning house, which had been held sacred. Zacharias' successor, Stephen II, arrived in the Frankish kingdom during the winter of 753-754, in order to seek help against the Lombards who were attacking Rome. As the reigning monarch's oldest son, Charles, then about 12 years of age, travelled ahead to welcome the Pope, who anointed him king, along with his father and his brother Carloman, thus sanctioning the new dynasty. The political alliance between the Franks and the Pope against the Lombards was affirmed on the same occasion. When his father subdued Aquitaine (France south of the Loire) in a series of yearly campaigns beginning in 760, reasserting the integrity of the Frankish kingdom all the way to the Pyrenees, Charles repeatedly accompanied the army.

These youthful experiences probably contributed to the formation of Charles's character and to the formulation of his aims. He shared with his father an unbending will to power, a readiness to fight resolutely against external enemies and to increase his domains, and the determination to rule by himself even if it meant usurping the rights of close relatives. Charles early acknowledged the close connection between temporal power and the church; he had a high regard for the church and the king's duty to spread the Christian faith and, while asserting royal suzerainty over the church, considered himself accountable to God for the Christians entrusted to him.

King of the Franks.

In accordance with old Frankish custom, the kingdom was divided on Pepin's death in 768 between his two sons. It was not long, however, before a strong rivalry sprang up between the brothers: with his mother's support, Charles concluded, with the Lombard king Desiderius, whose daughter he married, and with his cousin Duke Tassilo of Bavaria, alliances directed against Carloman.

On Carloman's sudden death in 771, Charles was able to make himself sole ruler of the kingdom, unopposed by his young nephews, whose rights he ignored. When Carloman's widow with her children and a few remaining supporters had fled to the Lombard court, and King Desiderius, breaking his alliance with Charles, put pressure on the Pope to anoint Carloman's sons as Frankish kings, Charles was forced to come to the aid of Pope Adrian I. He marched on the
Lombard capital, Pavia, and after its fall made himself king of the Lombards. His brother's sons, who had fallen into his hands, disappeared. While the siege of Pavia was still in progress, Charles journeyed to Rome, where he celebrated Easter 774 with the Pope and reiterated, in St. Peter's Basilica, his father's promise to transfer to papal rule large sections of Italy. But he actually enlarged

the Pope's lands only slightly, assuming for himself the sovereignty over the entire Lombard kingdom.

Charles had fought the pagan Saxons, in what is now Lower Saxony and Westphalia, in retribution for their attacks on the lower Rhine region, as early as 772, before the first Italian campaign. From 775 on, however, it was his goal to subdue the whole Saxon tribe, converting it to Christianity and integrating it into his kingdom. This aim appeared to have been realized after several campaigns culminating in declarations of allegiance by the Saxon nobility and mass baptisms performed in 775-777. A diet held in 777 in Paderborn sealed the submission of the Saxons. Among those attending the diet had been some Arab emissaries from northern Spain who sought Charles's aid in their uprising against the Umayyad amir of Córdoba. In the summer of 778 Charles advanced into Spain and laid siege to Saragossa, without, however, being able to take the city. Retreating across the Pyrenees, the Frankish army was badly mauled by the Basques. Roland, warden of the Breton march, who died on this occasion, was later immortalized in legend and poetry.

This defeat marks the end of the first period of Charles's rule, the period of vigorous expansion. Within a decade he had become the sole ruler of the Franks, conquered the Lombard kingdom, visited Rome, subdued the Saxons, invaded Spain. Henceforth he was concerned with defending and safeguarding his quickly won gains (which were to be extended only on the right bank of the Rhine), while consolidating the state internally and protecting cultural life and the rule of law.

Not long after Charles's defeat in Spain, the Saxons rose up once more. The war against them became the longest and most cruel war fought by the Franks. In Charles's eyes, the resistance of this people that had undergone baptism and signed a treaty of allegiance amounted to political high treason and religious apostasy. These offenses called for severe punishment, and 4,500 Saxons were reported to have been executed en masse in 782. New outbreaks occurred after 792, and the last Saxons were not vanquished until 804. Between 772 and 804, Charles took the field against the Saxons no fewer than 18 times. In the end he carried out his aim of not only subjecting them to his rule but also incorporating them fully into his empire. Given the indissoluble tie between
temporal power and the Christian faith, this meant they had to be converted. But the violent methods by which this missionary task was carried out had been unknown to the earlier Middle Ages, and the sanguinary punishment meted out to those who broke canon law or continued to engage in pagan practices called forth criticism in Charles's own circle, for example by Alcuin, his adviser and head of his palace school.

When, in 788, Charles deposed his cousin Duke Tassilo III of Bavaria, who had acknowledged the Frankish kings as feudal lords, he in effect deprived of its independence the last of the German tribes beyond the Rhine. The Bavarians, who had long been Christians, were now directly integrated into the empire. The West Germanic tribes of the Alemanni, Bavarians, Saxons, and Thuringians thus found themselves for the first time gathered into one political unit. Charles's

conquests on the right bank of the Rhine were, however, not limited to the Germanic tribes. Making Ratisbon (Regensburg), the residence of the Bavarian dukes, his base, he conducted several campaigns, partly under his own command, against the Avar kingdom (in modern Hungary and Upper Austria). The remaining Avar principalities and the newly founded Slav states of the Danubian region drifted into a loose dependence on the Franks, whose sovereignty they more or less acknowledged.

The gigantic expansion of the Frankish state, raising it far above the tribal states of the early Middle Ages, entailed qualitative as well as quantitative changes. Yet the idea of bestowing on Charles the Roman title of emperor arose only at a very late stage and out of a specific political constellation. While the Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire laid claim to universal recognition, the popes, constitutionally still subjects of Byzantium, were opposed to the iconoclastic religious policies of the Eastern emperors. Moreover, under the protection of Charles, Pope Adrian sought to erect an autonomous domain over central Italy, the more so as the Byzantines, abandoning for all practical purposes Rome and Ravenna, were asserting their rule only in Sicily and the southernmost edge of Italy. The papacy's desire for independence found a significant expression in the Donation of Constantine, a forgery dating probably from the first few years of Adrian's reign and purporting to legitimize these papal aims in the name of the first Christian emperor, Constantine I the Great. Charles paid a second visit to Rome in 781, when he had the Pope crown his young sons Pepin and Louis as kings of the Lombards and Aquitanians and gained de facto recognition of his Italian
position from the Byzantine empress Irene, the mother of Constantine VI. The entente that existed between Charles and Byzantium came to an end after a Frankish attack on southern Italy in 787.

Emperor of the West.

In the end, local Roman conflicts brought about the clarification of the city's constitutional position. In May 799, Pope Leo III was waylaid in Rome by personal enemies. He took refuge at the court of Charles, who had him conducted back to the city and who in November 800 came to Rome himself, where he was received with imperial honours. Before Charles and a synod, Pope Leo cleared himself under oath of the charges made by his enemies. During Christmas mass in St.Peter's, the Romans acclaimed Charles emperor, whereupon the Pope crowned and perhaps anointed him.

The imperial title was by nature a Roman dignity. While the acclamation represented the juridically conclusive act, it was the coronation at the hands of the Pope that, though of no constitutional importance, was to acquire for the Franks great significance. The Pope had been determined to make Charles emperor, deciding to a large extent the outward form; yet Charles was surely not
surprised by these events. His famous statement quoted by one of his favourites, the Frankish historian Einhard, that he would not have set foot in church that Christmas if he had known the Pope's intention, implies a criticism of the ceremony initiated by the Pope, as well as a formal expression of

humility. The crowning had been preceded by negotiations. While Charles's imperial
rank was legally substantiated by the fact of his dominion over the western part of the old Roman Empire, the desire to counteract the petticoat rule of the empress Irene (who had dethroned and blinded her son in 797) also played a role. Residing in Rome four months and pronouncing sentence on the Pope's enemies as rebels guilty of lese majesty, Charles grasped the imperial reins with a firm hand. Likewise, after his return to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), he promulgated laws in full consciousness of his rank as emperor.

Byzantium braced itself for the usurper's attack, but Charles merely wished to see his new rank and his dominion over Rome recognized in negotiations; he gained his point in 812 when the emperor Michael I acknowledged him as emperor, though not as emperor of the Romans. While the imperial title did not bring Charles any additional powers, his control of Rome was now legitimized, and the estrangement of the papacy from Byzantium and its rapprochement with the Franks, a major historical event that had been initiated in 754, was rendered incontrovertible. A significant result of this development was the tradition to which Charles's assumption of the imperial title and function gave rise: all medieval concepts of empire and all the bonds between the constitutional traditions of the Franks and the later Holy Roman Empire with the Roman Empire
founded by Augustus were based on the precedent of Charles's imperial title and position.

Court and administration.

The creation of the empire was chiefly legitimized by Charles's efforts to raise its cultural level internally. When Charles came to power, the Frankish kingdom's cultural, administrative, and legal institutions were still relatively undeveloped. The Frankish king, for example, possessed no permanent residence. In the summer months he travelled about, deciding political issues and dispensing justice in assemblies of spiritual and temporal lords; above all, summer was the season for military campaigns. During the winter, from Christmas to Easter and sometimes longer, the king lived and held court at one of the imperial palaces. Charles especially favoured those situated in the Frankish heartland: only rarely did he spend the winter in one of the newly won territories, in encampment in Saxony, in Ratisbon, or in Rome. Not until 794 did Aachen, which the aging
monarch liked because of its warm springs, become the court's abode, indeed almost a residence, during every winter and often even in summer. Here Charles built, partially with materials imported from Rome and Ravenna, the court church that is still standing, as well as the palace whose walls were incorporated into the 14th-century city hall.

Charles's court consisted of his family, of the clergy in his personal service, who were called the king's capella, and of temporal officials, among them the count palatine, the seneschal, and the master of the royal household. These men were occasionally joined, on an informal basis, by other spiritual or temporal men of rank who spent some time in the ruler's presence. For Charles had the

ambition to make his court the intellectual, as well as the political and administrative, centre of the realm and accordingly summoned prominent scholars from all parts of the empire and even from abroad. Among these the most important were Einhard and Alcuin.

With the help of these and other literary men, Charles established a court library containing the works of the Church Fathers and those of ancient authors, and he founded a court academy for the education of young Frankish knights. Last but not least, he himself took part with his family and the learned and lay members of his entourage in a cultivated social life that afforded him entertainment no less than instruction. His mother tongue was an Old High German idiom, besides
which he presumably understood the Old French dialect spoken by many Franks; as a grown man, he also learned Latin and some Greek, had historical and theological writings, including St. Augustine's City of God, read aloud to him, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of mathematics and astronomy.

The court's cultural interests, however, extended beyond the intellectual gratification of a small circle, such as the exchange of verses and letters. Efforts were also made to raise the level of religious observance, morality, and the process of justice throughout the empire. The clearest and most famous instance of this was the Epistula de litteris colendis, dating presumably from 784 to
785 and compiled in Charles's name by Alcuin. Its main argument lies in the assertion that the right faith--indeed, every right thought--must be clothed in the appropriate form and language, lest it be falsified; hence, the prescription of intensive study of Latin language and literature for all monastic and cathedral schools. The spiritual and literary movement called the " Carolingian renaissance" had many centres, especially in the empire's monasteries; but it cannot be evaluated without reference to Charles's court and to his endeavour to call on the best minds of the whole world, setting them to work in the education of the clergy and, in the final instance, of the whole people. The court's theological knowledge and intellectual self-confidence are reflected in the Libri Carolini, a comprehensive treatise written about 791 in Charles's name and directed against
the Council of Nicaea (787), at which Greeks and papal plenipotentiaries had countenanced the practice of iconolatry; at the same time, the Libri Carolini did not spare the iconoclasts.

Through this court, Charles ruled and administered his empire and dispensed justice. Once or twice a year at least, the court and the chief magistrates and nobles from all parts of the empire joined in a general assembly held either in the Frankish heartland or in one of the conquered territories. It is indicative of the unique structure of the Carolingian Empire that one cannot draw clear distinctions between an assembly of the armed forces, a constitutional assembly of the
nobility, and a church synod: juridical, military, and ecclesiastical affairs were invariably discussed at one and the same time by the representatives of the nobility and the clergy. Above them all towered the figure of Charlemagne.

On the local level the ruler was represented in every region by counts and bishops. Liaison between these personages and the court was maintained through royal messengers who travelled about at Charles's command, usually in pairs made up of a civil servant and a clerical dignitary. Royal commands did not have to be written out, although Charles's decrees (capitularies) increasingly came to be recorded in writing, at first rather imprecisely, in the last two decades of his reign; the forms coined by the "renaissance" gained ground only with time. Charles respected the traditional rights of the various peoples and tribes under his dominion as a matter of principle, and, after he became emperor, he had many of them recorded. The capitularies served partly as complements to tribal laws, partly as regulations applying to the most disparate aspects of public and private life, and in part also as specific instructions issued to royal messengers, counts, bishops, and others. Punitive decrees against highwaymen, dispositions concerning military levies, orders for the people to take an oath of allegiance to the emperor or to teach all Christians to recite the Lord's Prayer, are found intermingled in the capitularies with jurisdictional dispositions and regulations about the internal organization of monasteries; temporal and spiritual problems are rarely treated separately. Taken as a whole, the legal documents of Charles's reign bear witness to a great concern, born of profound moral and religious convictions, with the administration of justice and with public enlightenment, but they also show discrepancies between the ideal and reality.

Limitations of his rule.

Charles's organization of the empire was, however, not without its defects and limitations. The sovereign's power was restricted only by theoretical principles of law and custom, not by institutions or countervailing forces. Significantly, the records report little about opposition movements and conspiracies, which, in fact, did exist. A rebellion that Thuringian counts launched against Charles in 786 can perhaps be explained as ethnic opposition to the centralism of the Franks. More ominous was an aristocratic conspiracy that in 792 attempted to place on the throne the hunchback Pepin, Charles's only son from his first marriage, which was later declared invalid; yet here, too, the political concepts and motives remain unknown. These events and, more clearly still, the history of the empire under Charles's successor, Louis, show the extent to which the political system had been designed for one person on whose outstanding abilities everything depended and with whose disappearance it threatened to collapse. Their self-confidence enhanced by Charles's educational policy, the clergy could not accept for all time his theocracy without opposing it with their own political and religious principles. The temporal nobility that had built the empire with the Carolingians could be firmly tied to the dynasty only as long as new conquests held out the prospect of new spoils and fiefs; if these failed to materialize, there remained only the care of one's properties in the different regions and the hope of gaining advantages from party strife. External expansion, however, could not advance substantially beyond the borders reached by 800; in fact, economic and technical resources were insufficient to hold together and administer what

had already been won and to defend it against foreign enemies. Charles's empire lacked the means by which the Romans had preserved theirs: a money economy, a paid civil service, a standing army, a properly maintained network of roads and communications, a navy for coastal defense. Already in Charles's lifetime, the coasts were being threatened by the Normans. In 806 Charles planned a division of the empire between his sons, but after the death of the elder two he crowned Louis of Aquitaine his coemperor and sole successor at Aachen in 813. It was only a few months later that Charles himself died there on January 28, 814.

Personality and influence.

Charlemagne's posthumous fame shone the more brightly as the following generations were unable to preserve the empire's internal peace, its unity, and its international position. Even after the Carolingian dynasty had become extinct, political tradition in the East Frankish (German) kingdom and empire, as well as in the West Frankish (French) kingdom, drew sustenance from the example
set by Charlemagne. Under Otto I, Aachen became the city in which the rulers of Germany were crowned, and, at Frederick I Barbarossa's request, the antipope Paschal III canonized Charlemagne in 1165. In France the Capetians, beginning with Philip II Augustus, revived the traditions that had grown up around Charlemagne. The controversial question whether the Germans or the French were the true successors of Charlemagne was kept alive through the Middle Ages and into modern times. Napoleon called himself Charlemagne's successor; after the end of World War II, discussions of a united, Christian, "occidental" Europe invoked his model. Hand in hand with these political traditions went those in popular legend and poetry, culminating in the Roland epics. Nor did Charlemagne's fame stop at the boundaries of what was once his empire; some Slavic languages derived their term for "king" from his name (Czech kril, Polish król, etc.).

Charles left no biographical document; his personality can be constructed only from his deeds and the reports left by contemporaries. This is how Einhard, who lived at the court from about 795 on, described Charlemagne's character and appearance in his famous Vita Karoli Magni: "He had a broad and strong body of unusual height, but well-proportioned; for his height measured seven times his feet. His skull was round, the eyes were lively and rather large, the nose of more than average length, the hair gray but full, the face friendly and cheerful. Seated or standing, he thus made a dignified and stately impression even though he had a thick, short neck and a belly that protruded somewhat; but this was hidden by the good proportions of the rest of his figure. He strode with firm step and held himself like a man; he spoke with a higher voice than one would have expected of someone of his build. He enjoyed good health except for being repeatedly
plagued by fevers four years before his death. Toward the end he dragged one foot."

The strength of Charlemagne's personality was evidently rooted in the unbroken conviction of being at one with the divine will. Without inward contradiction, he

was able to combine personal piety with enjoyment of life, a religious sense of mission with a strong will to power, rough manners with a striving for intellectual growth, and intransigence against his enemies with rectitude. In his politically conditioned religiosity, the empire and the church grew into an institutional and spiritual unit. Although his empire survived him by only one generation, it contributed decisively to the eventual reconstitution, in the mind of a western Europe fragmented since the end of the Roman Empire, of a common intellectual, religious, and political inheritance on which later centuries could draw. Charlemagne did not create this inheritance single-handedly, but one would be hard put to imagine it without him. One of the poets at his court called him rex pater Europae--"King father of Europe." In truth, there is no other man who similarly left his mark on European history during the centuries of the Middle Ages.

BRITANICA

Child of Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West is:

83890763 i. Dhoude, born Abt. 810; married Bernard, Count Of Autum.

Children of Charlemagne and Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia are:

83890188 i. I Louis, Emperor Of The West, born Agosto 778 in CHASSEN EUIL FRANCE; died 20 Junio 840 in PETERSAUE GERMANY; married (1) Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye 794; married (2) Judith, Of Bavaria 819.

ii. Ermentrude (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 773 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998); married Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998); born Abt. 754 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998).

More About Ermentrude:
Facts (Facts Pg): (Mother of the twelve sons at one birth) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

More About Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf:
Facts (Facts Pg): (In the court of Charlemagne-780 A.D.) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

**167780378. Guelph, Count Of Andech** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born 787 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999., (3) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 818 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999., (3) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560756. Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf** and **335560757. Ermentrude**. He married **167780379. Edith, Of Saxony** WFT Est. 800-816 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780379. Edith, Of Saxony,** born WFT Est. 759-789 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 805-878 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335560758. Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons** and **335560759. Geva**.

Children of Guelph and Edith are:

i. I Conrad, Of Burgundy, born 800 in SAINT GERMAIN-D'AUXERRE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 21 Septiembre 862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Adele(adelaide), Of Tours Bef. 825 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Bef. 810 in TOURS FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 15 Septiembre 866 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

ii. Emma, Of Andech, born WFT Est. 805-819 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 876 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Louis II, Of Germany WFT Est. 824-855 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 806 in Aquitaine ?, France (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Agosto 876 in Frankfurt, Germany (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Louis II, Of Germany:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE GERMAN, German LUDWIG DER DEUTSCHE (b. c. 804, Aquitaine?, Fr.--d. Aug. 28, 876, Frankfurt), king of the East Franks, who ruled lands from which the German state later evolved.

The third son of the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious, Louis the German was assigned Bavaria at the partition of the empire in 817. Entrusted with the government of Bavaria in 825, he began his rule the following year. Louis took part in the revolts against his father (830-833) and joined his half-brother, Charles the Bald,

in opposing the claim of his brother, Lothair I, to imperial suzerainty over the whole empire after their father's death in 840. By the Treaty of Verdun (August 843), Charles, Lothair I, and Louis divided the western, middle, and eastern parts of the empire, respectively, between them. Louis received the territory of the Franconians, the Swabians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, together with the Carolingian provinces to the east.

In 853 a group of nobles opposing Charles the Bald, then king of the West Franks, appealed to Louis for help; in 854 Louis sent his son Louis the Younger to Aquitaine, and in 858 went west himself to try to depose Charles; both expeditions failed. At the Peace of Coblenz (860) Louis renounced his claims to Charles's dominions.

When Lothair I died in 855, his lands were divided among his sons, one of whom, Lothair, received Lotharingia (Greater Lorraine). This Lothair had no legitimate children, and Louis the German and Charles the Bald agreed (865 and 867/868) on the partition of their nephew's dominions between themselves on his death. When Lothair died (869), however, Charles broke the agreements by annexing Lotharingia. Louis invaded Lotharingia (870), and the country was
divided between Louis and Charles by the Treaty of Mersen (Meerssen), under which Louis received Friesland and an extremely large expansion of this territory west of the Rhine.

Louis in 865 and 872 divided his territories between his sons Carloman, Louis the Younger, and Charles III the Fat. Quarrels and discontent at the partitions led to revolts by one or another of the sons between 861 and 873.

Although Louis the German supported Frankish Catholic missions in Moravia, he could not maintain control in that area and lost a war that led to the founding of Greater Moravia, independent after 874.

Louis the German unsuccessfully sought the imperial dignity and the succession in Italy for his line after the death of Lothair I's son, the emperor Louis II; but though Louis II declared (874) in favour of Carloman, eldest son of Louis the German, as the next emperor (August 875), Charles the Bald had himself crowned by Pope John VIII after Louis II's death in August 875. Meanwhile, Louis the German unsuccessfully attempted to invade Charles's possessions in
Lotharingia. At the time of his death, Louis the German was again preparing for war against Charles.

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83890189 iii. Judith, Of Bavaria, born Abt. 800; died 843; married I Louis, Emperor Of The West 819.

**167780382. Leutaud, Count Of Paris,** born Abt. 788. He was the son of **167780628. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris** and **167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs**.

Child of Leutaud, Count Of Paris is:
83890191 i. Engeltrude, born Abt. 812; died WFT Est. 833-899; married Odo(eudes), Count Of Orleans WFT Est. 805-848.

**167780392. Hugh, Count Of Bourges,** born Abt. 790 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 811-880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace** and **335560785. Aba**. He married **167780393. Bava** WFT Est. 807-840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

**167780393. Bava,** born WFT Est. 786-806 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 811-890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

Children of Hugh, Count Of Bourges and Bava are:
83890608 i. Tertullus Seneschal, born WFT Est. 808-838; died WFT Est. 856-924; married Petronille D'Auxerre WFT Est. 853-884.
83890196 ii. Stephen, Count Of Bourges, born Abt. 832 in of BOURGES; died 864; married WFT Est. 851-862.

**167780400. Bernardo (Rey de Italia),** born Abt. 797; died 17 Abril 808. He was the son of **335560800. Pipino (Rey de Italia)** and **335560801. Gondres**. He married **167780401. Cunegunda**.

**167780401. Cunegunda,** born Abt. 800.

Notes for Bernardo (Rey de Italia):
Bernardo. nacido por 797, rey de Italia (813-817), alzado contra la particion del Imperio a la muerte de Luis el Devoto fue derrotados cayo prisionero y fue cegado y murio tres dias despues a consecuencia de las heridas (17 de abril de 818). Casado con Cunegunda.

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Child of Bernardo (Rey de Italia) and Cunegunda is:
83890200 i. Pipino Conde de Vermandois, born Bet. 817 - 818.

**167780406. Gerard, Count Of Rousillon** (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 in ROUSSILLON (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 878 (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335560812. Lisiard, Count Of Fezensac**. He married **167780407. Bertha Of Tours**.

**167780407. Bertha Of Tours** (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace** and **335560785. Aba**.

Child of Gerard, Count Of Rousillon and Bertha Of Tours is:

83890203 i. Eve Of Rousillon, born Abt. 845; married Guerri I, Count Of Morvois WFT Est. 825-868.

**167780420. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul,** born 810 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 863 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560840. Hunroch I, Count Of Frioul** and **335560841. Engeltrude Of Paris**. He married **167780421. Gisela, Of Francia** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780421. Gisela, Of Francia,** born 820 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 874 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890189. Judith, Of Bavaria**.

Children of Eberhard and Gisela are:

83890353 i. Oda (Hedwige), born Abt. 840; died 903; married I Ludolph, Duke Of Saxony.

83890210 ii. BerengerI, King Of Italy (888-923), born Abt. 842 in FRIULI; died 7 Abril 924 in VERONA ITALY; married Berthilda, Of Spoleto Abt. 880.

iii. Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 841 in of FRIULI (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 874 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Ava WFT Est. 872-873 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 840.

More About Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

iv. Judith Of Frioul, born Abt. 835; married Adalbert II, "The Illustrious"; born Abt. 837; died Abt. 905.

**167780422. Suppo II, Count Of Camerino,** born Abt. 820; died 882. He was the son of **335560844. Maurin**. He married **167780423. Berta**.

**167780423. Berta,** born Abt. 820. She was the daughter of **335560846. Wilfred**.

Child of Suppo II, Count Of Camerino and Berta is:

83890211 i. Berthilda, Of Spoleto, born Abt. 850; died Bef. 915; married BerengerI, King Of Italy (888-923) Abt. 880.

**167780436. II Bernard, Count D'Auvergne,** born WFT Est. 832-858 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 886 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560872. I Bernard, Count D'Auvergne** and **335560873. Liutgarde**. He married **167780437. Ermengarde** WFT Est. 857-884 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780437. Ermengarde,** born WFT Est. 840-857 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 857-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335560874. Guerin, Count De Chalons** and **335560875. Avane**.

Child of II Bernard and Ermengarde is:

83890218 i. Raculfe De Macon, born WFT Est. 839-887; died 920; married WFT Est. 863-916.

**167780464. Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 in MASSGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 842 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335560928.**

**Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau** and **335560929. Theidlindus Of Blois**. He married **167780465. Of Hesbaye** WFT Est. 831-841 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**167780465. Of Hesbaye** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 832-894 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **167781126. Ingram,Count Of Hasbaye**.

More About Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau and Of Hesbaye is:

83890232 i. Giselberto II, conde de Massgau, born Abt. 830; died Abt. 885; married Ermengarda Abt. 846.

**167780466. Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente,** born 795; died 29 Septiembre 855 in Abadka de Prüm, Alemania. He was the son of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye**. He married **167780467. Ermenegarda de Tours**.

**167780467. Ermenegarda de Tours,** born Abt. 795. She was the daughter of **335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace** and **335560785. Aba**.

Notes for Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Lothair I (b. 795--d. Sept. 29, 855, Abbey of Prüm, Ger.), Frankish emperor whose attempt to gain sole rule over the Frankish territories was checked by his brothers.

The eldest son of the emperor Louis I the Pious and a grandson of Charlemagne, Lothair was made King in Bavaria after Louis succeeded Charlemagne in 814, and in 817 he was made joint emperor. Under the Ordinatio imperii, a decree issued by Louis in 817 to provide for the unity of the empire after his death, Lothair's younger brothers, Pepin and Louis (later called the German), were to receive their own kingdoms, Aquitaine and Bavaria, but were to remain
under the general suzerainty of Lothair.

Ruler in Italy from 822, Lothair was crowned emperor by Pope Paschal I in 823. He issued the Constitutio Romana (824), affirming imperial sovereignty over Rome and demanding an oath of fealty from the pope. When in 829 Louis I, under the influence of his second wife, Judith, revised the Ordinatio imperii to grant part of the empire previously granted to Lothair to his son by Judith, Charles (later called the Bald), Lothair broke with the imperial government. A palace revolution forced his reappointment as co-emperor in 830, but he was again deposed shortly afterward.

In 833 discontent with the rule of Louis the Pious ended in a revolt of the three elder sons, led by Lothair, and Lothair replaced the deposed Louis. Louis was restored to power the following year, however, and Lothair's rule was restricted to Italy.

When Pepin died in December 838, Louis I drew up a new partition scheme, dividing the empire, aside from Bavaria and neighbouring areas, which were left to Louis the German, between Lothair and Charles the Bald, with Lothair taking the eastern portion. Lothair was to have the title of emperor, but without the suzerainty over the other princes that had been granted by the Ordinatio imperii of 817.

On Louis I's death (840), Lothair again claimed his rights under the Ordinatio of 817, but his brothers, Louis the German and Charles the Bald, defeated him at the Battle of Fontenoy (841). The Treaty of Verdun (August 843) left Lothair the Middle Realm of the Frankish dominions, from the North Sea to Italy, while Louis received the eastern and Charles the western territory. The imperial title fell to Lothair.

After granting the government of Italy to his eldest son, Louis II, as early as 844, Lothair partitioned his realm between Louis (emperor from 850) and his two other sons, Lothair and Charles, in 855. Then he abdicated and became a monk.

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More About Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente:
Fuente: NBC 23

Children of Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente and Ermenegarda de Tours are:

83891354 i. Lotario II, rey de Lorena, born 835; died 8 Agosto 869 in Piacenza, Italia; married Waldrada.

83890233 ii. Ermengarda, born Abt. 830; married Giselberto II, conde de Massgau Abt. 846.

**167780600. I Theodore, Count De Chalons,** born Bef. 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 915-971 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560874. Guerin, Count De Chalons** and **335560875. Avane**. He married **167780601. De Metz** Bef. 910 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780601. De Metz,** born Bef. 883 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 915-977 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Theodore and De is:

83890300 i. Manasses, Count De Chalons, born Bef. 910 in FRANCE; died WFT Est. 931-1001; married Ermengarde Bef. 925.

**167780628. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 765 in of PARIS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335561256. Girard, Count Of Paris** and **335561257. Rotrou/rotrude**. He married **167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs**.

**167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs,** born Abt. 770. She was the daughter of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West** and **335561259. Himiltruda**.

More About Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)

Children of Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris and Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs are:

i. Lisiard, Count Of Fezensac (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 787 in FEZENSAC (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).
ii. Leutaud, Count Of Paris, born Abt. 788.
iii. Engeltrude Of Paris, born Abt. 790; married Hunroch I, Count Of Frioul WFT Est. 788-810 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 765 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 811 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

83890314 iv. Adalhard The Seneschal Of Louis The Pious, born Abt. 800.

**167780704. Bruno,** born WFT Est. 738-774 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 780-856 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Bruno is:

83890352 i. I Ludolph, Duke Of Saxony, born WFT Est. 780-799; died 866; married Oda (Hedwige).

**167780708. Carloman, Of Germany,** born WFT Est. 827-856 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 880 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335561416. Louis II, Of Germany** and **335561417. Emma, Of Andech**. He married **167780709. Litisinde, Of Carinthia** WFT Est. 847-877 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780709. Litisinde, Of Carinthia,** born WFT Est. 826-860 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 847-941 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Carloman and Litisinde is:

83890354 i. Arnulph, Of Germany, born WFT Est. 797-879; died 899; married Oda, Of Bavaria WFT Est. 820-896.

**167780710. Theodore, Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 759-807 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 799-886 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Theodore, Of Bavaria is:

83890355 i. Oda, Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 799-834; died WFT Est. 834-918; married Arnulph, Of Germany WFT Est. 820-896.

**167780712. Walbert, Count Of Ringleheim,** born WFT Est. 750-806 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 856 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335561424. Wikberto conde en Westfalia** and **335561425. Ordrada**. He married **167780713. Altburgis** WFT Est. 775-838 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780713. Altburgis,** born WFT Est. 755-809 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 786-890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335561426. Immed I, Conde**.

Child of Walbert and Altburgis is:

83890356 i. Reginhert, Count Of Ringleheim, born WFT Est. 786-835; died WFT Est. 826-913; married Matilda Of Dreini WFT Est. 812-870.

**167780714. Eckbert "The Loyal" Count Of Dreini,** born Abt. 760. He married **167780715. Ida**.

**167780715. Ida,** born Abt. 785; died Aft. Noviembre 838. She was the daughter of **335561430. Dietrich "The Ripuarian"**.

More About Eckbert "The Loyal" Count Of Dreini:
Tktulo: Conde

Child of Eckbert "The Loyal" Count Of Dreini and Ida is:
83890357 i. Matilda Of Dreini, born Abt. 818; died WFT Est. 826-920; married Reginhert, Count Of Ringleheim WFT Est. 812-870.

**167780716. Harald II Klak, rey de Haythabu y Jutlandia,** born Abt. 790; died 844. He was the son of **335561432. Halfdan rey de Haytabu**.

Child of Harald II Klak, rey de Haythabu y Jutlandia is:
83890358 i. Gudrod rey de Haithabu, born Abt. 820; married Gisela Of Lotharingia.

**167780720. Egbert, King Of England,** born 775 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 19 Noviembre 838 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335561440. Eahlmund**. He married **167780721. Raedburh** WFT Est. 791-822 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167780721. Raedburh,** born WFT Est. 765-787 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 809-875 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Egbert, King Of England:
Hechos: Rey de Wessex. Unificó la heptarquka y conquistó parte de Gales.

Child of Egbert and Raedburh is:
83890360 i. Aethelwulf, King Of England, born 806 in WESSEX ENGLAND; died 13 Enero 858 in ENGLAND; married Osburh, Queen Of Wessex WFT Est. 825-847.

**167780722. Oslac, Of Isle Of Wight,** born Abt. 780 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 813-871 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Oslac, Of Isle Of Wight is:

83890361 i. Osburh, Queen Of Wessex, born 810 in WESSEX ENGLAND; died 855; married Aethelwulf, King Of England WFT Est. 825-847.

**167780726. Wigmund** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 765-810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 805-889 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **335561452. Wiglaf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia**. He married **167780727. Elfleda**.

**167780727. Elfleda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 771-813 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 805-895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **335561454. Ceolwulf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia**.

Child of Wigmund and Elfleda is:

83890363 i. Eadberg, Of Mercia, born WFT Est. 798-832; died WFT Est. 832-917; married Ethelred Mucil The Great, Ealdorman Of Gainas WFT Est. 816-867.

**167780800. Donat Loupa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 785 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 838-877 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335561600. Llop Centull**. He married **167780801. Faquila Of Bigorre** Bef. 835 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**167780801. Faquila Of Bigorre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 785 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 838-880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335561602. Mancio** .

More About Donat Loupa:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Donat and Faquila Of Bigorre is:

83890400 i. Llope Donat, born Abt. 815 in of BIGORRE; died Aft. 910; married Daughter Of Raimond I Of Toulouse WFT Est. 847-881.

**167781120. Rutpert II,** born 740 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died 12 Julio 807 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **335562240. Thuringbert Turincbertus**. He married **167781121. Theoderata** WFT Est. 756-786 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**167781121. Theoderata,** born 740 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 772-834 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

Child of Rutpert II and Theoderata is:

83890560 i. Rutpert III, born 770; died WFT Est. 831-863; married Waldrada de Orleans.

**167781122. Hadriano conde de Orleans,** born Abt. 745. He was the son of **167781520. Geroud, Count Of Swabia** and **167781521. Emma, Of The Alamans**. He married **167781123. Waldrada de los Windonianos**.

**167781123. Waldrada de los Windonianos,** born Abt. 770.

Children of Hadriano conde de Orleans and Waldrada de los Windonianos are:

83890561 i. Waldrada de Orleans, born Abt. 800; married Rutpert III.

ii. Daughter Of Hadriano conde de Orleans (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5

Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 799 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 831-893 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married Guiguin, Count Of Soisson WFT Est. 830-842 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 799 in of SOISSONS (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 844 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Guiguin, Count Of Soisson:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

**167781126. Ingram,Count Of Hasbaye,** born WFT Est. 715-756 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 756-837 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335562252. Gunderland, Count Of Hasbaye**.

Children of Ingram,Count Of Hasbaye are:

83890563 i. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye, born WFT Est. 756-782; died 3 Octubre 818; married I Louis, Emperor Of The West 794.

ii. Of Hesbaye (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died

WFT Est. 832-894 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); married Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau WFT Est. 831-841 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 800 in MASSGAU (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 842 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

**167781184. Childebert, Duke Of Lombardy,** born Abt. 780 in Lombardy; died 832. He was the son of **335562368. Childerbrand, Duke Of Lombardy**. He married **167781185. Dunne, Countess Of Autun**.

**167781185. Dunne, Countess Of Autun,** born Abt. 790 in Autun, Burgundy. She was the daughter of **167783432. Childebrand II, Count Of Autun** and **167783433. Dunne Of Autun**.

Child of Childebert, Duke Of Lombardy and Dunne, Countess Of Autun is:

83890592 i. Theodoric I, Duke Of Burgundy, born Abt. 810; died 885.

**167781200. Buvin (or Beuves), Count of Ardennes,** born Abt. 800.

Child of Buvin (or Beuves), Count of Ardennes is:

83890600 i. Boso, King Of Provence, born Abt. 840; died 11 Enero 887 in Vienne [France]); married Ermentruda de Francia WFT Est. 886-913.

**167781204. Miguel III el Amoriano (Emperador Bizantino),** born 842 in Constantinopla; died 23 Septiembre 867 in Constantinopla. He was the son of **335562408. Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino)** and **335562409. Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina)**. He met **167781205. Eudocia Ingerina**.

**167781205. Eudocia Ingerina,** born Abt. 842.

Notes for Miguel III el Amoriano (Emperador Bizantino):
Miguel lll. 842-867. Emperador bizantino. Su reinado se caracterizó por constantes guerras con los bslgaros y los rusos y por los enfrentamientos bélicos con los musulmanes.

Michael III, byname MICHAEL THE AMORIAN, or THE DRUNKARD (b. 838, Constantinople--d. Sept. 23, 867, Constantinople), Byzantine emperor--last of the Amorian, or Phrygian, dynasty--whose reign was marked by the restoration of the use of icons in the Byzantine Church, and by successful campaigns against the Arabs and Slavs.

Michael became a child emperor (Jan. 20, 842) upon the death of his father, Theophilus. A council of regency was set up, in which the dowager empress, Theodora, and her chief minister, Theoctistus, were the leading figures. The following year the use of icons was restored but with a conciliatory ecclesiastical policy toward the Iconoclasts. Also beginning in 843, campaigns undertaken against the Slavs in Greece and against the Arabs in Asia Minor, the Aegean, and the Nile Delta met with some success.

After a quarrel with his mother, Michael connived at the murder of Theoctistus by his maternal uncle Bardas (November 855) and in March 856, with the help of Bardas, took over direct control of the government. When Theodora attempted to resume power, she and her daughters were relegated to a convent.

Bardas became the moving spirit in the new regime. A university was organized in Constantinople. Patriarch Ignatius, who had supported Theodora, was pressured into resigning (858); his followers, however, appealed to the Pope, who ordered his reinstatement (863). Because Michael refused to depose the new patriarch, Photius, a schism with Rome resulted.

Byzantine forces continued to win victories over the Arabs, and in the campaign of 859, which reached at least as far as the Euphrates River, Michael himself led the troops. On another campaign in 860, Michael was forced to return to Constantinople, which had come under Russian siege. The invaders, however, probably withdrew before the Emperor returned with his army. About this time Michael fell increasingly under the influence of his chamberlain, Basil the Macedonian, who poisoned the Emperor's mind against Bardas. Thus, Michael acquiesced in the murder (April 865) of Bardas by Basil. In May 866 he made Basil co-emperor. In the following year Basil had Michael assassinated and became emperor.

Although Michael was unstable and extremely cruel, many modern historians believe he was not so incompetent or so dissolute as the epithet "the Drunkard" would imply. This more modern view is supported to some extent by his record of victories over the Arabs. His faults were probably exaggerated by Byzantine historians who sought to find extenuating circumstances for the murder of Michael by Basil and his supporters.

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Child of Miguel (Emperador Bizantino) and Eudocia Ingerina is:
83890602 i. León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino), born 19 Septiembre 866; died 11 Mayo 912 in Constantinople; married Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina).

**167781206. Stylianos "Basileopator" Tzautzes,** born Abt. 840; died 899. He was the son of **335562412. "Strategoes" Tzautzes**.

Child of Stylianos "Basileopator" Tzautzes is:
83890603 i. Zoe Carbonopsina (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 870; married León VI el Sabio (Emperador Bizantino).

**167781208. Thierry III, Count Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 780 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Noviembre 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167783432. Childebrand II, Count Of Autun** and **167783433. Dunne Of Autun**.

More About Thierry III, Count Of Autun:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thierry III, Count Of Autun is:
83890604 i. Richard, born Abt. 838; died Aft. 885; married WFT Est. 857-879.

**167781218. Abbott Of Saint Quentin Hughes,** born WFT Est. 789-818 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 843-903 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0875, Date of Import: 18 Dic 1997).

Child of Abbott Of Saint Quentin Hughes is:
83890609 i. Petronille D'Auxerre, born Abt. 840; died WFT Est. 856-934; married Tertullus Seneschal WFT Est. 853-884.

**167781220. Bouchard De Fezensac** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 in Fezensac France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 829-891 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **335562440. Aubri "The Burgundian"**.

Child of Bouchard De Fezensac is:

83890610 i. Geoffrey, Count Of The Gatinais, born Abt. 825 in Orleans France; died WFT Est. 863-923; married WFT Est. 844-876.

**167781230. Windonians Of Brittany,** born Abt. 800.

Child of Windonians Of Brittany is:

83890615 i. Daughter ?, born Abt. 840; married Adalhard Of Loches.

**167781520. Geroud, Count Of Swabia,** born WFT Est. 707-736 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 770 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335563040. Erlafried I**. He married **167781521. Emma, Of The Alamans** WFT Est. 731-765 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167781521. Emma, Of The Alamans,** born Abt. 720 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 798 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335563042. Nebi-Houtching, duque de Alemania** and **335563043. Hersuinda**.

Children of Geroud and Emma are:

i. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia, born 758 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 30 Abril 783 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West 30 Abril 771 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born 2 Abril 747 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Enero 814 in AIX LA CHAPELLE FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West:
CARLOMAGNO

Introduction

Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus, Charles the Great) as king of the Franks (768-814) conquered the Lombard kingdom in Italy, subdued the Saxons, annexed Bavaria to his kingdom, fought campaigns in Spain and Hungary, and, with the exception of the Kingdom of Asturias in Spain, southern Italy, and the British Isles, united in one superstate practically all the Christian lands of western Europe. In 800 he assumed the title of emperor. (He is reckoned as Charles I of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as Charles I of France.) Besides expanding its political power, he also brought about a cultural renaissance in his empire. Although this imperium survived its founder by only one generation, the medieval kingdoms of France and Germany derived all their constitutional traditions from Charles's monarchy. Throughout medieval Europe, the person of
Charles was considered the prototype of a Christian king and emperor.

Early years.

Charles was born probably in 742 (on April 2), the elder son of Pepin III, also called Pepin the Short. Pepin and his older brother, Carloman, had just jointly assumed the government of the Frankish kingdom as maior domus, or "mayor of the palace." The dynasty, later called Carolingian after Charlemagne, had originated in the Meuse-Moselle region on the borders of modern France, Germany, Belgium, and The Netherlands. In the course of a few generations, it
had, as mayors of the palace to the Merovingians, gained control of the entire Frankish kingdom. Charlemagne's grandfather, Charles Martel, reconstituted a realm that had been on the point of breaking up, and, without infringing on the royal prerogatives of the otherwise powerless Merovingians, he had in effect bequeathed the empire to his sons, Pepin and Carloman, like a family inheritance.

Charles grew to manhood while his father was engaged in acquiring sole sovereignty and the kingship. On Carloman's retirement to a monastery, Pepin eliminated the latter's sons from the government. Having thus prepared the way, he had himself proclaimed king in 751, after dethroning the Merovingians. An oracular response by Pope Zacharias furnished the ecclesiastical approbation for thus shunting aside the former reigning house, which had been held sacred.
Zacharias' successor, Stephen II, arrived in the Frankish kingdom during the winter of 753-754, in order to seek help

against the Lombards who were attacking Rome. As the reigning monarch's oldest son, Charles, then about 12 years of age, travelled ahead to welcome the Pope, who anointed him king, along with his father and his brother Carloman, thus sanctioning the new dynasty. The political alliance between the Franks and the Pope against the Lombards was affirmed on the same occasion. When his father subdued Aquitaine (France south of the Loire) in a series of yearly campaigns beginning in 760, reasserting the integrity of the Frankish kingdom all the way to the Pyrenees, Charles repeatedly accompanied the army.

These youthful experiences probably contributed to the formation of Charles's character and to the formulation of his aims. He shared with his father an unbending will to power, a readiness to fight resolutely against external enemies and to increase his domains, and the determination to rule by himself even if it meant usurping the rights of close relatives. Charles early acknowledged the close connection between temporal power and the church; he had a high regard for the church and the king's duty to spread the Christian faith and, while asserting royal suzerainty over the church, considered himself accountable to God for the Christians entrusted to him.

King of the Franks.

In accordance with old Frankish custom, the kingdom was divided on Pepin's death in 768 between his two sons. It was not long, however, before a strong rivalry sprang up between the brothers: with his mother's support, Charles concluded, with the Lombard king Desiderius, whose daughter he married, and with his cousin Duke Tassilo of Bavaria, alliances directed against Carloman.

On Carloman's sudden death in 771, Charles was able to make himself sole ruler of the kingdom, unopposed by his young nephews, whose rights he ignored. When Carloman's widow with her children and a few remaining supporters had fled to the Lombard court, and King Desiderius, breaking his alliance with Charles, put pressure on the Pope to anoint Carloman's sons as Frankish kings, Charles was forced to come to the aid of Pope Adrian I. He marched on the
Lombard capital, Pavia, and after its fall made himself king of the Lombards. His brother's sons, who had fallen into his hands, disappeared. While the siege of Pavia was still in progress, Charles journeyed to Rome, where he celebrated Easter 774 with the Pope and reiterated, in St. Peter's Basilica, his father's promise to transfer to papal rule large sections of Italy. But he actually enlarged the Pope's lands only slightly, assuming for himself the sovereignty over the entire Lombard kingdom.

Charles had fought the pagan Saxons, in what is now Lower Saxony and Westphalia, in retribution for their attacks on the lower Rhine region, as early as 772, before the first Italian campaign. From 775 on, however, it was his goal to subdue the whole Saxon tribe, converting it to Christianity and integrating it into his kingdom. This aim appeared to have been realized after several campaigns culminating in declarations of allegiance by the Saxon nobility and mass
baptisms performed in 775-777. A diet held in 777 in Paderborn sealed the submission of the Saxons. Among those attending the diet had been some Arab emissaries from northern Spain who sought Charles's aid in their uprising against the Umayyad amir of Córdoba. In the summer of 778 Charles advanced into Spain and laid siege to Saragossa, without, however, being able to take the city. Retreating across the Pyrenees, the Frankish army was badly mauled by the Basques. Roland, warden of the Breton march, who died on this occasion, was later immortalized in legend and poetry.

This defeat marks the end of the first period of Charles's rule, the period of vigorous expansion. Within a decade he had become the sole ruler of the Franks, conquered the Lombard kingdom, visited Rome, subdued the Saxons, invaded Spain. Henceforth he was concerned with defending and safeguarding his quickly won gains (which were to be extended only on the right bank of the
Rhine), while consolidating the state internally and protecting cultural life and the rule of law.

Not long after Charles's defeat in Spain, the Saxons rose up once more. The war against them became the longest and most cruel war fought by the Franks. In Charles's eyes, the resistance of this people that had undergone baptism and signed a treaty of allegiance amounted to political high treason and religious apostasy. These offenses called for severe punishment, and 4,500 Saxons
were reported to have been executed en masse in 782. New outbreaks occurred after 792, and the last Saxons were not vanquished until 804. Between 772 and 804, Charles took the field against the Saxons no fewer than 18 times. In the end he carried out his aim of not only subjecting them to his rule but also incorporating them fully into his empire. Given the indissoluble tie between
temporal power and the Christian faith, this meant they had to be converted. But the violent methods by which this missionary task was carried out had been unknown to the earlier Middle Ages, and the sanguinary punishment meted out to those who broke canon law or continued to engage in pagan practices called forth criticism in Charles's own circle, for example by Alcuin, his adviser and head of his palace school.

When, in 788, Charles deposed his cousin Duke Tassilo III of Bavaria, who had acknowledged the Frankish kings as feudal lords, he in effect deprived of its independence the last of the German tribes beyond the Rhine. The Bavarians, who had long been Christians, were now directly integrated into the empire. The West Germanic tribes of the Alemanni, Bavarians, Saxons, and Thuringians thus found themselves for the first time gathered into one political unit. Charles's conquests on the right bank of the Rhine were, however, not limited to the Germanic tribes. Making Ratisbon (Regensburg), the residence of the Bavarian dukes, his base, he conducted several campaigns, partly under his own command, against the Avar kingdom (in modern Hungary and Upper Austria). The remaining Avar principalities and the newly founded Slav states of the Danubian region drifted into a loose dependence on the Franks, whose sovereignty they more or less acknowledged.

The gigantic expansion of the Frankish state, raising it far above the tribal states of the early Middle Ages, entailed qualitative as well as quantitative changes. Yet the idea of bestowing on Charles the Roman title of emperor arose only at a very late stage and out of a specific political constellation. While the Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire laid claim to universal recognition, the popes, constitutionally still subjects of Byzantium, were opposed to the iconoclastic religious policies of the Eastern emperors. Moreover, under the protection of Charles, Pope Adrian sought to erect an autonomous domain over central Italy, the more so as the Byzantines, abandoning for all practical purposes Rome and Ravenna, were asserting their rule only in Sicily and the southernmost edge of Italy. The papacy's desire for independence found a significant expression in the Donation of Constantine, a forgery dating probably from the first few years of Adrian's reign and purporting to legitimize these papal aims in the name of the first Christian emperor, Constantine I the Great. Charles paid a second visit to Rome in 781, when he had the Pope crown his young sons Pepin and Louis as kings of the Lombards and Aquitanians and gained de facto recognition of his Italian position from the Byzantine empress Irene, the mother of Constantine VI. The entente that existed between Charles and Byzantium came to an end after a Frankish attack on southern Italy in 787.

Emperor of the West.

In the end, local Roman conflicts brought about the clarification of the city's constitutional position. In May 799, Pope Leo III was waylaid in Rome by personal enemies. He took refuge at the

court of Charles, who had him conducted back to the city and who in November 800 came to Rome himself, where he was received with imperial honours. Before Charles and a synod, Pope Leo cleared himself under oath of the charges made by his enemies. During Christmas mass in St.Peter's, the Romans acclaimed Charles emperor, whereupon the Pope crowned and perhaps anointed him.

The imperial title was by nature a Roman dignity. While the acclamation represented the juridically conclusive act, it was the coronation at the hands of the Pope that, though of no constitutional importance, was to acquire for the Franks great significance. The Pope had been determined to make Charles emperor, deciding to a large extent the outward form; yet Charles was surely not
surprised by these events. His famous statement quoted by one of his favourites, the Frankish historian Einhard, that he would not have set foot in church that Christmas if he had known the Pope's intention, implies a criticism of the ceremony initiated by the Pope, as well as a formal expression of humility. The crowning had been preceded by negotiations. While Charles's imperial rank was legally substantiated by the fact of his dominion over the western part of the old Roman Empire, the desire to counteract the petticoat rule of the empress Irene (who had dethroned and blinded her son in 797) also played a role. Residing in Rome four months and pronouncing sentence on the Pope's enemies as rebels guilty of lese majesty, Charles grasped the imperial reins with a firm hand. Likewise, after his return to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), he promulgated laws in full consciousness of his rank as emperor.

Byzantium braced itself for the usurper's attack, but Charles merely wished to see his new rank and his dominion over Rome recognized in negotiations; he gained his point in 812 when the emperor Michael I acknowledged him as emperor, though not as emperor of the Romans. While the imperial title did not bring Charles any additional powers, his control of Rome was now legitimized, and the estrangement of the papacy from Byzantium and its rapprochement with the Franks, a major historical event that had been initiated in 754, was rendered incontrovertible. A significant result of this development was the tradition to which Charles's assumption of the imperial title and function gave rise: all medieval concepts of empire and all the bonds between the constitutional traditions of the Franks and the later Holy Roman Empire with the Roman Empire
founded by Augustus were based on the precedent of Charles's imperial title and position.

Court and administration.

The creation of the empire was chiefly legitimized by Charles's efforts to raise its cultural level internally. When Charles came to power, the Frankish kingdom's cultural, administrative, and legal institutions were still relatively undeveloped. The Frankish king, for example, possessed no permanent residence. In the summer months he travelled about, deciding political issues and dispensing justice in assemblies of spiritual and temporal lords; above all, summer was the season for military campaigns. During the winter, from Christmas to Easter and sometimes longer, the king lived and held court at one of the imperial palaces. Charles especially favoured those situated in the Frankish heartland: only rarely did he spend the winter in one of the newly won territories, in encampment in Saxony, in Ratisbon, or in Rome. Not until 794 did Aachen, which the aging monarch liked because of its warm springs, become the court's abode, indeed almost a residence, during every winter and often even in summer. Here Charles built, partially with materials imported from Rome and Ravenna, the court church that is still standing, as well as the palace whose walls were incorporated into the 14th-century city hall.

Charles's court consisted of his family, of the clergy in his personal service, who were called the king's capella, and of temporal officials, among them the count palatine, the seneschal, and the master of the royal household. These men were occasionally joined, on an informal basis, by other spiritual or temporal men of rank who spent some time in the ruler's presence. For Charles had the ambition to make his court the intellectual, as well as the political and administrative, centre of the realm and accordingly summoned prominent scholars from all parts of the empire and even from abroad. Among these the most important were Einhard and Alcuin.

With the help of these and other literary men, Charles established a court library containing the works of the Church Fathers and those of ancient authors, and he founded a court academy for the education of young Frankish knights. Last but not least, he himself took part with his family and the learned and lay members of his entourage in a cultivated social life that afforded him entertainment no less than instruction. His mother tongue was an Old High German idiom, besides which he presumably understood the Old French dialect spoken by many Franks; as a grown man, he also learned Latin and some Greek, had historical and theological writings, including St. Augustine's City of God, read aloud to him, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of mathematics and astronomy.

The court's cultural interests, however, extended beyond the intellectual gratification of a small circle, such as the exchange of

verses and letters. Efforts were also made to raise the level of religious observance, morality, and the process of justice throughout the empire. The clearest and most famous instance of this was the Epistula de litteris colendis, dating presumably from 784 to
785 and compiled in Charles's name by Alcuin. Its main argument lies in the assertion that the right faith--indeed, every right thought--must be clothed in the appropriate form and language, lest it be falsified; hence, the prescription of intensive study of Latin language and literature for all monastic and cathedral schools. The spiritual and literary movement called the "Carolingian renaissance" had many centres, especially in the empire's monasteries; but it cannot be evaluated without reference to Charles's court and to his endeavour to call on the best minds of the whole world, setting them to work in the education of the clergy and, in the final instance, of the whole people. The court's theological knowledge and intellectual self-confidence are reflected in the Libri Carolini, a comprehensive treatise written about 791 in Charles's name and directed against the Council of Nicaea (787), at which Greeks and papal plenipotentiaries had countenanced the practice of iconolatry; at the same time, the Libri Carolini did not spare the iconoclasts.

Through this court, Charles ruled and administered his empire and dispensed justice. Once or twice a year at least, the court and the chief magistrates and nobles from all parts of the empire joined in a general assembly held either in the Frankish heartland or in one of the conquered territories. It is indicative of the unique structure of the Carolingian Empire that one cannot draw clear distinctions between an assembly of the armed forces, a constitutional assembly of the
nobility, and a church synod: juridical, military, and ecclesiastical affairs were invariably discussed at one and the same time by the representatives of the nobility and the clergy. Above them all towered the figure of Charlemagne.

On the local level the ruler was represented in every region by counts and bishops. Liaison between these personages and the court was maintained through royal messengers who travelled about at Charles's command, usually in pairs made up of a civil servant and a clerical dignitary. Royal commands did not have to be written out, although Charles's decrees (capitularies) increasingly came to be recorded in writing, at first rather imprecisely, in the last two decades of his reign; the forms coined by the "renaissance" gained ground only with time. Charles respected the traditional rights of the various peoples and tribes under his dominion as a matter of principle, and, after he became emperor, he had many of them recorded. The capitularies served partly as complements to tribal laws, partly as regulations applying to the most disparate aspects of public

and private life, and in part also as specific instructions issued to royal messengers, counts, bishops, and others. Punitive decrees against highwaymen, dispositions concerning military levies, orders for the people to take an oath of allegiance to the emperor or to teach all Christians to recite the Lord's Prayer, are found intermingled in the capitularies with jurisdictional dispositions and regulations about the internal organization of monasteries; temporal and spiritual problems are rarely treated separately. Taken as a whole, the legal documents of Charles's reign bear witness to a great concern, born of profound moral and religious convictions, with the administration of justice and with public enlightenment, but they also show discrepancies between the ideal and reality.

Limitations of his rule.

Charles's organization of the empire was, however, not without its defects and limitations. The sovereign's power was restricted only by theoretical principles of law and custom, not by institutions or countervailing forces. Significantly, the records report little about opposition movements and conspiracies, which, in fact, did exist. A rebellion that Thuringian counts launched against Charles in 786 can perhaps be explained as ethnic opposition to the centralism of the Franks. More ominous was an aristocratic conspiracy that in 792 attempted to place on the throne the hunchback Pepin, Charles's only son from his first marriage, which was later declared invalid; yet here, too, the political concepts and motives remain unknown. These events and, more clearly still, the history of the empire under Charles's successor, Louis, show the extent to which the political system had been designed for one person on whose outstanding abilities everything depended and with whose disappearance it threatened to collapse. Their self-confidence enhanced by Charles's educational policy, the clergy could not accept for all time his theocracy without opposing it with their own political and religious principles. The temporal nobility that had built the empire with the Carolingians could be firmly tied to the dynasty only as long as new conquests held out the prospect of new spoils and fiefs; if these failed to materialize, there remained only the care of one's properties in the different regions and the hope of gaining advantages from party strife. External expansion, however, could not advance substantially beyond the borders reached by 800; in fact, economic and technical resources were insufficient to hold together and administer what had already been won and to defend it against foreign enemies. Charles's empire lacked the means by which the Romans had preserved theirs: a money economy, a paid civil service, a standing army, a properly maintained network of roads and communications, a navy for coastal defense. Already in Charles's

lifetime, the coasts were being threatened by the Normans. In 806 Charles
planned a division of the empire between his sons, but after the death of the elder two he crowned Louis of Aquitaine his coemperor and sole successor at Aachen in 813. It was only a few months later that Charles himself died there on January 28, 814.

Personality and influence.

Charlemagne's posthumous fame shone the more brightly as the following generations were unable to preserve the empire's internal peace, its unity, and its international position. Even after the Carolingian dynasty had become extinct, political tradition in the East Frankish (German) kingdom and empire, as well as in the West Frankish (French) kingdom, drew sustenance from the example
set by Charlemagne. Under Otto I, Aachen became the city in which the rulers of Germany were crowned, and, at Frederick I Barbarossa's request, the antipope Paschal III canonized Charlemagne in 1165. In France the Capetians, beginning with Philip II Augustus, revived the traditions that had grown up around Charlemagne. The controversial question whether the Germans or the French were the true successors of Charlemagne was kept alive through the
Middle Ages and into modern times. Napoleon called himself Charlemagne's successor; after the end of World War II, discussions of a united, Christian, "occidental" Europe invoked his model. Hand in hand with these political traditions went those in popular legend and poetry, culminating in the Roland epics. Nor did Charlemagne's fame stop at the boundaries of what was once his
empire; some Slavic languages derived their term for "king" from his name (Czech král, Polish król, etc.).

Charles left no biographical document; his personality can be constructed only from his deeds and the reports left by contemporaries. This is how Einhard, who lived at the court from about 795 on, described Charlemagne's character and appearance in his famous Vita Karoli Magni: "He had a broad and strong body of unusual height, but well-proportioned; for his height measured seven times his feet. His skull was round, the eyes were lively and rather large, the nose of more than average length, the hair gray but full, the face friendly and cheerful. Seated or standing, he thus made a dignified and stately impression even though he had a thick, short neck and a belly that protruded somewhat; but this was hidden by the good proportions of the rest of his figure. He strode with firm step and held himself like a man; he spoke with a higher voice than one

would have expected of someone of his build. He enjoyed good health except for being repeatedly
plagued by fevers four years before his death. Toward the end he dragged one foot."

The strength of Charlemagne's personality was evidently rooted in the unbroken conviction of being at one with the divine will. Without inward contradiction, he was able to combine personal piety with enjoyment of life, a religious sense of mission with a strong will to power, rough manners with a striving for intellectual growth, and intransigence against his enemies with rectitude. In his politically conditioned religiosity, the empire and the church grew into an institutional and spiritual unit. Although his empire survived him by only one generation, it contributed decisively to the eventual reconstitution, in the mind of a western Europe fragmented since the end of the Roman Empire, of a common intellectual, religious, and political inheritance on which later centuries could draw. Charlemagne did not create this inheritance single-handedly, but one would be hard put to imagine it without him. One of the poets at his court called him rex pater Europae--"King father of Europe." In truth, there is no other man who similarly left his mark on European history during the centuries of the Middle Ages.

BRITANICA

ii. Hadriano conde de Orleans, born Abt. 745; married Waldrada de los Windonianos; born Abt. 770.

83890760 iii. Ulrich I, Count Of Argengau, born Abt. 760 in THE ARGENGAU.

**167781524. William, Margrave Of Septimania (Narbonne)** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 750 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **335563048. Makir, Duke Of Tolouse** and **335563049. Aude**. He married **167781525. Guibor Of Hornsbach**.

**167781525. Guibor Of Hornsbach** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 760 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **335563050. Lambert, Count Of Hornsbach**.

Child of William, Margrave Of Septimania (Narbonne) and Guibor Of Hornsbach is:

83890762 i. Bernard, Count Of Autum, born Abt. 790; married Dhoude.

**167780352. Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 790 in AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died 25 Junio 841 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999., (3) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **167781539. Hildegard Of Francia** Abt. 818 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.).

**167781539. Hildegard Of Francia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 824-889 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye**.

More About Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Bernard I de la Haute Marche 2.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne and Rotrud is:

83890176 i. I Ranulf, Count Of Poitou (839-844), born 815 in PITOU FRANCE; died 5 Julio 866 in BRISSARTE FRANCE; married Bilchilde, Of Maine? 845.

Children of Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne and Hildegard Of Francia are:

83890769 i. Daughter Of Gerhard Of Auvergne, born Abt. 805; died WFT Est. 837-899; married Fulk WFT Est. 836-870.

ii. I Bernard, Count D'Auvergne, born WFT Est. 792-833 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 868 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Liutgarde WFT Est. 818-862 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330,

Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 799-836 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 832-921 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167781760. Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 858 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 889-949 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335563520. Bonifacio III, Count Of Lucca** and **335563521. Bertha**. He married **167781761. Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto** WFT Est. 889-924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**167781761. Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 835 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 889-930 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **167783528. Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy** and **167783529. Itana/judith Of Benevento**.

More About Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Children of Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca and Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto are:

83891760 i. Bonifacio IV, Marchese Of Lucca, born Abt. 865; died Aft. 894; married WFT Est. 884-893.

83890880 ii. Adelbert II, Marchese, born Abt. 860 in Italia; died WFT Est. 900-951; married Abt. 895.

**167781776. Landulfo, Conde de Teano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de

Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 833-891 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Landulfo, Conde de Teano:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Landulfo, Conde de Teano is:

83890888 i. Atenolfo I, Príncipe de Teano, born Abt. 830 in Italia; died WFT Est. 891-923; married Sikelgaita (A Lombard) WFT Est. 888-920.

**167781780. Gregorio III, Duque de Napoles** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 in Italia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 863-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.).

More About Gregorio III, Duque de Napoles:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Sigelgaita de Salerno .FTW, Date of Import: 18 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gregorio III, Duque de Napoles is:

83890890 i. Atanasio II, Duque de Napoles, born Abt. 860 in Italia; died WFT Est. 893-951; married WFT Est. 879-911.

**167782672. Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 767 in ROUERGE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 837 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335565344. Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge**. He married **167782673. Senegonde** WFT Est. 803-831 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**167782673. Senegonde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 775 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 803-869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335565346. Fredelon** and **335565347. Berthe/auba Of Autun**.

More About Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge and Senegonde is:

83891336 i. Raimond I, Count De Toulouse, born Abt. 795 in OF TOULOUSE, FRANCE; died 864; married Bertha.

**167782674. Remigus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 767 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 799-858 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He married **167782675. Cosinde** WFT Est. 798-833 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**167782675. Cosinde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 767 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software,

Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 798-861 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

Child of Remigus and Cosinde is:

83891337 i. Bertha, born Abt. 795; married Raimond I, Count De Toulouse.

**167782704. Boso III, Count De Turin,** born Bef. 799 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Bef. 855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335565408. Boso II, Count De Turin**.

Children of Boso III, Count De Turin are:

83891717 i. Richilde D'Arles, born Bef. 814; died 883; married Beuve(bouin), Count D'Autun Bef. 829.

83891352 ii. Hebert, Count Of Transjurane, born Abt. 808.

**167782712. I Conrad, Of Burgundy,** born 800 in SAINT GERMA IN-D'AUXERRE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 21 Septiembre 862 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780378. Guelph, Count Of Andech** and **167780379. Edith, Of Saxony**. He married **167782713. Adele(adelaide), Of Tours** Bef. 825 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167782713. Adele(adelaide), Of Tours,** born Bef. 810 in TOURS FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 15 Septiembre 866 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace** and **335560785. Aba**.

Child of I Conrad and Adele(adelaide) is:

83891356 i. II Conrad, Of Burgundy, born 825 in BURGUNDY FRANCE; died 881 in UTRECHT NETHERLANDS; married Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace Bef. 872.

**167782714. III Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace,** born WFT Est. 791-800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 865 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace** and **335560785. Aba**.

Child of III Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace is:

83891357 i. Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace, born Bef. 811; died WFT Est. 876-907; married II Conrad, Of Burgundy Bef. 872.

**167783168. Aslan Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 822 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **335566336. Amr Of Islam**.

Child of Aslan Of Islam is:
83891584 i. Amr Of Islam, born Abt. 850 in Arabia.

**167783432. Childebrand II, Count Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 750 in AUTUN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 818 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335566864. Childebrand I, Count Of Autun** and **335566865. Rolande**. He married **167783433. Dunne Of Autun** WFT Est. 809-817 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**167783433. Dunne Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 763 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (3) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 811-874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335566866. Thierry II, Count Of Autun**.

Children of Childebrand II, Count Of Autun and Dunne Of Autun are:

i. Thierry III, Count Of Autun (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 780 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Noviembre 880 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2,*

*Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 827-858 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Thierry III, Count Of Autun:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

83891716 ii. Beuve(bouin), Count D'Autun, born Bef. 814; died Aft. 877; married Richilde D'Arles Bef. 829.

iii. Dunne, Countess Of Autun, born Abt. 790 in Autun, Burgundy; married Childebert, Duke Of Lombardy; born Abt. 780 in Lombardy; died 832.

**167783488. Hardouin, Count Of Auriate** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 833-891 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Hardouin, Count Of Auriate:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Hardouin, Count Of Auriate is:

83891744 i. Odo, Count Of Auriate, born Abt. 830; died Bef. 878; married WFT Est. 849-871.

**167783528. Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died

894 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335567056. Gui I, Count Of Spoleto**. He married **167783529. Itana/judith Of Benevento** 834 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**167783529. Itana/judith Of Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 815 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 839-895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **335567058. Sico Of Benevento**.

Notes for Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy:
Guy II, byname GUY OF SPOLETO, Italian GUIDO DI SPOLETO, French GUI DE SPOLCTE (d. 894), duke of Spoleto, who was claimant to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire in the chaotic end of the Carolingian era.

The son of Guy I, duke of Spoleto, he failed in his bid for the throne of the West Franks in 888, despite the support of Archbishop Fulk of Reims. He was successful, however, in defeating Berengar, king of Italy (889), and in forcing the pope to crown him Holy Roman emperor in 891. He is usually not counted in the lists of emperors.

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More About Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Children of Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy and Itana/judith Of Benevento are:

i. Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.), born Abt. 835 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 889-930 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); married Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca WFT Est. 889-924 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); born Abt. 858 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 889-949 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

83891764 ii. Lambert Of Spoleto, born Abt. 840; died 15 Octubre 898 in Marengo, Lombardy [Italy]).

**167783604. Burkhard,** born Abt. 865. He was the son of **335567208. Adalbert II, "The Illustrious"** and **335567209. Judith Of Frioul**.

Child of Burkhard is:
83891802 i. Burkhard II, born Abt. 885; died 29 Abril 926 in IVREA; married Reginlinde Of Nellenburg Abt. 904.

**167783936. Rostaing II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 838 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 869-929 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335567872. Rostaing** and **335567873. Sufficia**. He married **167783937. Berthilda** WFT Est. 869-903 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**167783937. Berthilda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 869-924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Rostaing II:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rostaing and Berthilda is:

83891968 i. Guigues I, born Abt. 860; died WFT Est. 893-951; married WFT Est. 879-911.

**167784288. Eberhard III, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 832 in IN NORDGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 898 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335568576. Eberhard II / Wichman I, Count Of Nordgau** and **335568577. Evesa**. He married **167784289. Arlinda** WFT Est. 863-891 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**167784289. Arlinda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 832 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 864-926 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2)

Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

More About Eberhard III, Count Of Nordgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eberhard III, Count Of Nordgau and Arlinda is:
83892144 i. Hugh I, Count Of Nordgau, born Abt. 862; died 940; married Hildegarde WFT Est. 890-933.

**167784352. I Constantine, King Of Scotland,** born Abt. 836 in SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 877 in INVERDOVAT FORG FIFE SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335568704. Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland**.

Notes for I Constantine, King Of Scotland:
Constantine I (d. 877, Inverdovat, Scot.), king of Scotland or Alba, the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots (862-877), who succeeded his uncle Donald I.

Constantine's reign was occupied with conflicts with the Norsemen. Olaf the White, the Danish king of Dublin, laid waste the country of the Picts and Britons year after year; in the south the Danish leader Halfdan devastated Northumberland and Galloway. Constantine was slain at a battle at Inverdovat in Fife, at the hands of another band of northern marauders. His heir was his brother Aed, who was killed by the Scots after a year and was succeeded by a nephew, Eochaid.

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Child of I Constantine, King Of Scotland is:
83892176 i. II Donald, King Of Scotland, born Abt. 862 in SCOTLAND; died 900 in FORRES MORAY SCOTLAND; married WFT Est. 881-897.

**167786496. Aubri "Dux"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 in Orleans France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 886 (Source: (1)

Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **83890610. Geoffrey, Count Of The Gatinais**.

Child of Aubri "Dux" is:

83893248 i. Orleans Count Of The Gatinais, born Abt. 875 in Orleans France; died Aft. 942; married WFT Est. 894-924.

**167787184. Gebhard,** born Abt. 835. He was the son of **335574368. Udo**.

Child of Gebhard is:

83893592 i. Gebhard, born Abt. 865; died 29 Junio 910; married WFT Est. 884-905.

**167788160. Geoffrey, Viscount De Thouars** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 844 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.); died Aft. Agosto 876 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.).

More About Geoffrey, Viscount De Thouars:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Eleanor de Thouars 2.FTW, Date of Import: 25 Jun 1999.)

Child of Geoffrey, Viscount De Thouars is:

83894080 i. Amauri I, Viscount De Thouars, born Abt. 874; died Bef. 936; married Arembourg WFT Est. 905-931.

**167840132. Charles Prince Of The Franks,** born Bef. 953 in Laon, Aisne, France; died Abt. 21 Mayo 994 in Kerker, Orleans, France. He was the son of **41945902. Louis IV "Transmarinus" King Of France** and **20972559. Gerberga de Alemania**. He married **167840133. Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine**.

**167840133. Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine,** born Abt. 953 in Ardenne, France; died WFT Est. 982-1047. She was the daughter of **335680266. Godefroy Count Of Ardenne** and **335680267. Mathilde Von Sachsen**.

Child of Charles Prince Of The Franks and Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine is:

83920066 i. Edzo (Eudes) Of Lorraine, born Abt. 970; died 1034; married Matilda Of Saxony.

**167840134. Otón II (Emperador Romano Germinico),** born 955; died 983 in Roma. He was the son of **10486294. Otón I El Grande (Emperador Romano Germinico)** and **10486295. Edith Of The Francs**. He married **167840135. Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina)** 972.

**167840135. Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina),** born Abt. 955. She was the daughter of **41960330. Romano II (Emperador Bizantino)** and **41960331. Teófano (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Otón II (Emperador Romano Germinico):
Otón II. 955-983. Emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano-Germanico.
Hijo de Otón I. Emperador de 973 a 983. Fue derrotado por los sarracenos, pero logró sacar a los franceses de la Lorena. Esposo Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Otto II (b. 955--d. Dec. 7, 983, Rome), German king from 961 and Holy Roman emperor from 967, sole ruler from 973, son of Otto I and his second wife, Adelaide.

Otto continued his father's policies of promoting a strong monarchy in Germany and of extending the influence of his house in Italy. In 961 he was crowned co-regent king of Italy and Germany with his father and was made co-regent emperor in 967. On April 14, 972, he married the Byzantine princess Theophano. At his father's death in 973 he was accepted without opposition as successor,
although revolts in the duchy of Bavaria and in Lorraine occupied the early years of his reign.
Bavaria, the most independent of the duchies, rebelled in 974, under the leadership of its duke, Henry II the Quarrelsome, Otto's cousin. It was not until 978 that Bavaria was pacified, the same year that Lothair, king of France, invaded Lorraine. In 979 Otto received the submission of Bohemia and Poland, and in 980 Lothair renounced his claim to Lorraine. Having thus secured his German dominions, Otto marched into Italy in 980, where German rule had been maintained by an imperial party headed by Hugh, marquis of Tuscany. Otto invaded southern Italy and was decisively defeated there by the Arabs in 982. In 983 he summoned a diet at Verona, where his young son, Otto III, was crowned German king. Otto II died in 983 while attempting to bring Venice under imperial
control. His absence from Germany had occasioned revolts along its borders, and after his defeat in Calabria in 982 the German position east of the Elbe collapsed because of a revolt by the Danes and an invasion by the Slavs. Nonetheless, Otto left a firmly established realm to his son and successor Otto III.

BRITANICA

Otto II (955-83), Holy Roman emperor (967-83), king of Germany (961-83), the son of Otto I, with whom he ruled jointly from 967 to 973. In 976 he suppressed a rebellion that was led by his cousin Henry II, duke of Bavaria. Two years later, having been attacked by Lothair, king of France, Otto drove the French out of Lorraine but was unsuccessful in besieging Paris. Later Lothair renounced Lorraine, and peace was established. Otto next invaded southern Italy, gaining possession of Naples, Salerno, and Taranto, but he was overwhelmingly defeated by the Greeks and Saracens at Crotona in 982. He died in Rome while planning a second invasion. His wife, Theophano, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

"Otto II," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Notes for Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina):
Teófano, hija del emperador de Bizancio Romano II, la cual influyó mucho sobre el estilo de la Corte.

Theophano, daughter of the Byzantine emperor Romanus II, brought Byzantine refinement and culture to the German court.

Children of Otón (Emperador Romano Germinico) and Teófano (Pincesa Bizantina) are:

i. Otón III (Emperador Romano Germánico), born Julio 980 in Kessel, Alemania; died 1002.

Notes for Otón III (Emperador Romano Germánico):
Otto III (b. July 980--d. Jan. 23, 1002, near Viterbo, Italy), German king and Holy Roman emperor who planned to recreate the glory and power of the ancient Roman Empire in a universal Christian state governed from Rome, in which the pope would be subordinate to the emperor in religious as well as in secular affairs.

Son of the Holy Roman emperor Otto II and Empress Theophano, Otto III was elected German king in June 983 and crowned at Aachen in December, shortly after his father's death. But the child king was seized by Henry II the Quarrelsome, the deposed duke of Bavaria, in an attempt to secure the regency, if not the throne, for himself. In May 984, however, Henry was forced by the imperial diet to turn the child over to his mother, who served as regent until her death in 991; Otto's grandmother, the dowager empress Adelaide, assumed the regency until the King came of age in 994.

In 996, heeding an appeal by Pope John XV for help in putting down a rebellion led by the Roman noble Crescentius II, Otto crossed the Alps. Declared king of Lombardy at Pavia, he reached Rome after the Pope's death, whereupon he secured the election of his 23-year-old cousin, Bruno of Carinthia, as Gregory V, the first German pope. Gregory, who crowned Otto emperor on May 21, 996, was driven from Rome after the Emperor's return to Germany by Crescentius, who then installed John XVI as pope. The Emperor marched back into Italy in late 997; taking Rome in February 998, he executed Crescentius, deposed John, and reinstated Gregory.

Otto then proceeded to make Rome his official residence and the administrative centre of the empire. Instituting elaborate Byzantine court ceremonies and reviving ancient Roman customs, he assumed the titles "the servant of Jesus Christ," "the servant of the apostles," and "emperor of the world" and saw himself as the leader of world Christianity. When Gregory V died (999), Otto had
the Frenchman Gerbert of Aurillac, his former tutor who agreed with his concept of a theocratic emperor, installed as Pope Sylvester II.

In 1000 Otto made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the mystical archbishop Adelbert of Prague at Gniezno, which he established as the archbishopric of Poland. When in January 1001 Tibur, Italy, rebelled against Otto, he laid siege to the town, forced its surrender, and then pardoned its inhabitants. Angered by this action, the Romans, who wanted the rival town destroyed, rebelled against the Emperor (February 1001) and besieged his palace. After placating the rebels
momentarily, Otto withdrew to the monastery of St. Apollinaris, near Ravenna, to do penance. Unable to regain control of the imperial city, he requested military support from his cousin Henry of Bavaria, who was to succeed him as German king and later as emperor. Shortly before the Bavarian troops arrived at his headquarters, Otto died.

BRITANICA

83920067 ii. Matilda Of Saxony, born Abt. 975; died 1024; married Edzo (Eudes) Of Lorraine.

**167840144. Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 7 Febrero 999 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41960178. Boleslaw I "The Cruel"** and **41960179. Bozena Or Biagota**. He married **167840145. Hemma** WFT Est. 973-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**167840145. Hemma** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 945 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1005 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Boleslaw II, Duke Of Bohemia and Hemma is:

83920072 i. Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia, born Abt. 975; died 9 Noviembre 1034; married Bozena WFT Est. 1006-1029.

**167840146. Kresina** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 945 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 978-1036 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

Child of Kresina is:

83920073 i. Bozena, born Abt. 975; died 1052; married Udalrich, Duke Of Bohemia WFT Est. 1006-1029.

**167840152. Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 976 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335680304. Taksony** and **335680305. Of Kunan**. He married **167840153. Adelaide Of Poland**.

**167840153. Adelaide Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 997 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20980088. Mieszko I Prince Of Poland** and **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia**.

More About Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy:
TITL: (REGENT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mihaly and Adelaide Of Poland is:
83920076 i. Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland, born Abt. 998; died Bef. 1038; married Of Bulgaria WFT Est. 1029-1037.

**167840154. Samuel Of Bulgaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 958 in of, BULGARIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1049 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao

III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335680308. Nikola** and **335680309. Rhipsimija**. He married **167840155. Agathe Chryselia** Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**167840155. Agathe Chryselia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 991-1054 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

Child of Samuel Of Bulgaria and Agathe Chryselia is:

83920077 i. Of Bulgaria, born Abt. 988; died WFT Est. 1029-1082; married Vasul, King Of Hungary & Co-King Of Poland WFT Est. 1029-1037.

**167840194. Ernst IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 925 in IN THE SUALAFELD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 956-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He married **167840195. Pilfridus Of Freissing** WFT Est. 956-991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840195. Pilfridus Of Freissing** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 956-1019 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **335680390. Rabold II**.

More About Ernst IV:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Ernst and Pilfridus Of Freissing is:

83920097 i. Richenza Of Sualafeld, born Abt. 946; died WFT Est. 983-1041; married Leopold I WFT Est. 974-991.

**167840200. Dedi I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 13 Noviembre 1009 in MOSE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335680400. Dietrich**. He married **167840201. Thietburga Of Haldensleben** WFT Est. 987-1007 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840201. Thietburga Of Haldensleben** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 988-1050 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **335680402. Dietrich**.

More About Dedi I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dedi and Thietburga Of Haldensleben is:

83920100 i. Dietrich II, born Abt. 986; died 19 Noviembre 1034; married Mathilda Of Meissen Abt. 1016.

**167840202. Ekkehard I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 30 Abril 1002 in POHLDE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335680404. Gunter** and **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia**. He married **167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony** Aft. 979 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 946 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 26 Noviembre 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41946786. Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony** and **41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg**.

More About Ekkehard I:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Ekkehard and Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony is:

83920101 i. Mathilda Of Meissen, born 986; died WFT Est. 1021-1081; married Dietrich II Abt. 1016.

**167840204. Gero** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 976 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1007-1067 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335680408. Dietmar I** and **167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony**. He married

**5243251. Adelaide** WFT Est. 1007-1042 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**5243251. Adelaide** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999., (3) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 976 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1007-1070 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Gero:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Gero and Adelaide is:

83920102 i. Thietmar II, born Abt. 993; died WFT Est. 1024-1084; married Rainhilda Of Beichlingen WFT Est. 1024-1059.

**167840208. Ratpoto I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 953-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Ratpoto I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Ratpoto I is:

83920104 i. Ratpoto II, born Abt. 950; died Aft. 1013; married WFT Est. 969-998.

**167840220. Frederich I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335680440. Berthold I** and **335680441. Daughter Of Frederich I Of Bar**. He married **167840221. Himma Of Ohningen** WFT Est. 1006-1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840221. Himma Of Ohningen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1017-1063 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen** and **5243147. Richilde**.

More About Frederich I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Frederich and Himma Of Ohningen is:

83920110 i. Frederich II, born Abt. 998; died Abt. 1075; married Ermengarde Of Gilching WFT Est. 1029-1062.

**167840222. Arnold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 968 in OF GILCHING (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 1027 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335680444. Meginhard**. He married **167840223. Ermengarde** WFT Est. 999-1022 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840223. Ermengarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 1000-1062 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

Child of Arnold and Ermengarde is:

83920111 i. Ermengarde Of Gilching, born Abt. 998; died WFT Est. 1030-1092; married Frederich II WFT Est. 1029-1062.

**167840704. Ziemowit Prince Of Poland** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 814-843 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 868-928 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Ziemowit Prince Of Poland is:

83920352 i. Leszek IV Prince Of Poland, born Abt. 865 in Poznan Poznan Poland; died 921; married WFT Est. 884-910.

**167840712. Borijov I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 842 in Praha Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died Abt. 894 in Titin Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **335681424. Hostivit** and **335681425. Miloslava**. He married **167840713. Lidmila Ze Psova** WFT Est. 881-892 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**167840713. Lidmila Ze Psova** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 853 in Psov Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 16 Septiembre 921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). She was the daughter of **335681426. Zupan Of Psov Slavibor**.

Child of Borijov and Lidmila Psova is:

83920356 i. Vratislav I, born Abt. 877 in Praha Czechoslavakia; died 13 Febrero 921; married Stodor Princess Of Lutice WFT Est. 908-920.

**167840917. Thyra,** born WFT Est. 1006-1035 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 1022-1117 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **335681834. Harold Bluetooth**.

Child of Thyra is:

83920458 i. Thorgils Sprakalegg, born WFT Est. 943-985; died WFT Est. 982-1067; married WFT Est. 966-1024.

**167841312. Rurik (Emperador Ruso),** born Abt. 840; died Abt. 879. He was the son of **335682624. Halfdan Of Lethra**.

Notes for Rurik (Emperador Ruso):
Rurik, also spelled RORIK, or HROREKR, Russian RYURIK (d. c. AD 879), the semilegendary founder of the Rurik dynasty of Kievan Rus.

Rurik was a Viking, or Varangian, prince. His story is told in the Russian Primary Chronicle (compiled at the beginning of the 12th century) but is not accepted at face value by modern historians. According to the chronicle, the people of Novgorod, tired of political strife, invited the Varangians about AD 862 to establish an orderly and just government there. Hence, Rurik came with his two brothers and a large retinue (druzhina) and became ruler of the city and region of
Novgorod.

Some historians think that Rurik came from the Scandinavian peninsula or from Jutland (now in Denmark) and seized the town of Ladoga, on Lake Ladoga. After establishing a stronghold there (c. 855), he may have gone southward along the Volkhov and captured Novgorod. Another possibility is that Rurik and his army were mercenaries, hired to guard the Volkhov-Dnieper waterway, who turned against their employers.

Rurik's kinsman Oleg founded the grand principality of Kiev. Oleg's successor, Igor, believed to be Rurik's son, is considered the real founder of the Russian princely house.

Rurik DYNASTY

Princes of Kievan Rus and, later, Muscovy who, according to tradition, were descendants of the Varangian prince Rurik, who had been invited by the people of Novgorod to rule that city (c. 862); the Rurik princes maintained their control over Kievan Rus and, later, Muscovy until 1598.

Rurik's successor Oleg (d. 912) conquered Kiev (c. 882) and established control of the trade route extending from Novgorod, along the Dnieper River, to the Black Sea. Igor (allegedly Rurik's son; reigned 912-945) and his successors--his wife, St. Olga (regent 945-969), and their son Svyatoslav (reigned 945-972)--further extended their territories; Svyatoslav's son Vladimir I (St. Vladimir; reigned c. 980-1015) consolidated the dynasty's rule.

Vladimir compiled the first Kievan Rus law code and introduced Christianity into the country. He also organized the Kievan Rus lands into a cohesive confederation by distributing the major cities among his sons; the eldest was to be grand prince of Kiev, and the brothers were to succeed each other, moving up the hierarchy of cities toward Kiev, filling vacancies left by the advancement or
death of an elder brother. The youngest brother was to be succeeded as grand prince by his eldest nephew whose father had been a grand prince. This succession pattern was generally followed through the reigns of Svyatopolk (1015-19); Yaroslav the Wise (1019-54); his sons Izyaslav (1054-68; 1069-73; and 1077-78), Svyatoslav (1073-76), and Vsevolod (1078-93); and Svyatopolk II (son of Izyaslav; reigned 1093-1113).

The successions were accomplished, however, amid continual civil wars. In addition to the princes' unwillingness to adhere to the pattern and readiness to seize their positions by force instead, the system was upset whenever a city rejected the prince designated to rule it. It was also undermined by the tendency of the princes to settle in regions they ruled rather than move from city to city to become the prince of Kiev.

In 1097 all the princes of Kievan Rus met at Lyubech (northwest of Chernigov) and decided to divide their lands into patrimonial estates. The succession for grand prince, however, continued to be based on the generation pattern; thus, Vladimir Monomakh succeeded his cousin Svyatopolk II as grand prince of Kiev. During his reign (1113-25) Vladimir tried to restore unity to the lands of Kievan Rus; and his sons (Mstislav, reigned 1125-32; Yaropolk, 1132-39; Vyacheslav, 1139; and Yury Dolgoruky, 1149-57) succeeded him eventually, though not without some troubles in the 1140s.

Nevertheless, distinct branches of the dynasty established their own rule in the major centres of the country outside Kiev--Halicz, Novgorod, and Suzdal. The

princes of these regions vied with each other for control of Kiev; but when Andrew Bogolyubsky of Suzdal finally conquered and sacked the city (1169), he returned to Vladimir (a city in the Suzdal principality) and transferred the seat of the grand prince to Vladimir. Andrew Bogolyubsky's brother Vsevolod III succeeded him as grand prince of Vladimir (reigned 1176-1212); Vsevolod was followed by his sons Yury (1212-38), Yaroslav (1238-46), and Svyatoslav (1246-47) and his grandson Andrew (1247-52).

Alexander Nevsky (1252-63) succeeded his brother Andrew; and Alexander's brothers and sons succeeded him. Furthering the tendency toward fragmentation, however, none moved to Vladimir but remained in their regional seats and secured their local princely houses. Thus, Alexander's brother Yaroslav (grand prince of Vladimir, 1264-71) founded the house of Tver, and Alexander's son Daniel founded the house of Moscow.

After the Mongol invasion (1240) the Russian princes were obliged to seek a patent from the Mongol khan in order to rule as grand prince. Rivalry for the patent, as well as for leadership in the grand principality of Vladimir, developed among the princely houses, particularly those of Tver and Moscow. Gradually, the princes of Moscow became dominant, forming the grand principality of Moscow (Muscovy), which they ruled until their male line died out in 1598.

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The House of Rurik

The political organization of the Eastern Slavs was still largely tribal; they had created no unified system through which their constant tribal conflicts could be resolved. According to Russian tradition recorded in the Primary Russian Chronicle, the chief source of much of early Russian history, internal dissension and feuds among the Eastern Slavs around Novgorod became so violent that they voluntarily chose to call upon a foreign prince who could unite them into one strong state. Their choice was Rurik, or Ryurik, a Scandinavian chief, who in 862 became ruler of Novgorod. Two other Scandinavians, Dir and Askold, possibly legendary figures, gained control of Kyyiv. Thus, 862 is considered the beginning of the Russian Empire. From the Scandinavians, called Varangians, or Rus, came the name Rossiya, or Russia, meaning "land of the Rus." (It is debated, however, whether Rus is derived from ruotsi, the Finnish name for the Swedes, or from Rukhs-As, from the name of an Alanic tribe of southern Russia.) The establishment of Rurik and the dynasty he founded initiated a period of internal consolidation, expansion of Slav territory, and the spread of the Slavic people, notably toward the northeast and northwest, where the native Finnic strains were largely absorbed or replaced by Slavs.

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More About Rurik (Emperador Ruso):
Fuente: Fundador de la dinastka rusa Rurik, que gobernó hasta 1598, cuando fue sucedida
Hechos: por la dinastka Romanov.

Child of Rurik (Emperador Ruso) is:
83920656 i. Igor (Emperador Ruso), born Abt. 877; died 945; married Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa).

**167841314. Oleg, Varangian Prince Of Kiev,** born Abt. 860; died Abt. 912. He was the son of **335682628. Askold, Varangian Prince**.

Notes for Oleg, Varangian Prince Of Kiev:
Oleg (d. c. 912), semilegendary Viking (Varangian) leader who became prince of Kiev and is considered to be the founder of the Kievan Rus state.

According to The Russian Primary Chronicle of the 12th century, Oleg, after succeeding his kinsman Rurik as ruler of Novgorod (c. 879), went down the Dnieper River with his Varangian retinue and seized control of Smolensk and Kiev (882), which he subsequently made his capital. Extending his authority east and west of the Volkhov-Dnieper waterway, he united the local Slavic and Finnish tribes under his rule and became the undisputed ruler of the Kievan-Novgorodian
state.

Described in the chronicle as a skilled warrior, Oleg defeated the Khazars, delivering several Slavic tribes from dependence upon them, and also undertook a successful expedition against Constantinople (907), forcing the Byzantine government to sue for peace and pay a large indemnity. In 911 Oleg also concluded an advantageous trade agreement with Constantinople, which regulated commercial relations between the two states and laid the basis for the development of permanent and lucrative trade activities between Constantinople and Kievan Rus.

BRITANICA

Child of Oleg, Varangian Prince Of Kiev is:
83920657 i. Santa Olga (Emperatriz Rusa), born Abt. 890 in Rusia, feast day July 11; died 969 in Kiev, Rusia; married Igor (Emperador Ruso).

**167841316. Dir, Prince Of Kiev,** born Abt. 867. He was the son of **335682628. Askold, Varangian Prince**.

Child of Dir, Prince Of Kiev is:
83920658 i. Mal, Prince Of The Drevlyanes, born Abt. 900.

**167841322. Romano I (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 880; died 948.

Notes for Romano I (Emperador Bizantino):
Romanus I LECAPENUS (b. c. 872--d. 948), Byzantine emperor who shared the imperial throne with his son-in-law Constantine VII and exercised all real power from 920 to 944. Romanus was admiral of the Byzantine fleet on the Danube when, hearing of the defeat of the army at Achelous (917), he resolved to sail for Constantinople. Soon after the marriage of his daughter Helena to Constantine he
was crowned colleague of his son-in-law. His reign was terminated by his own sons, Stephen and Constantine, who in 944 compelled him to become a monk.

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Child of Romano I (Emperador Bizantino) is:
83920661 i. Helena (Emperatriz Bizantina, born Abt. 910; died 961; married Constantino VII (Emperador Bizantino).

**167841328. King Of Uppsala Erik,** born Abt. 849 in Sweden; died Abt. 885 in Sweden. He was the son of **335682656. Edmund, King Of Uppsala**.

Child of King Of Uppsala Erik is:
83920664 i. "A Haugi" The Old Bjorn, King Of Upsala, born 867 in Sweden; died 895; married WFT Est. 885-894.

**167841336. Miecelas I Of The Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 838-869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **335682672. Mistui I Of The Obotrites**.

Child of Miecelas I Of The Obotrites is:
83920668 i. Mistiu II Prince Of The Oborites, born WFT Est. 871-897; died 985; married WFT Est. 894-939.

**167841344. Odoacre, Count Of Harlebec,** born Abt. 805 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 862 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335682688. Engelram, Count Of Harlebec**.

Child of Odoacre, Count Of Harlebec is:

83920672 i. I Baldwin, Count Of Flanders, born Abt. 835 in FLANDERS; died 879 in ARRAS; married Judith, Of France 862.

**167841392. Luitpold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 881 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 4 Julio 907 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He married **167841393. Kunigunde Of Swabia** 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167841393. Kunigunde Of Swabia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 878 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 879 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **335682786. Berthold**.

More About Luitpold:
TITL: (MARKGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Luitpold and Kunigunde Of Swabia is:
83920696 i. Arnulf "The Bad", born Abt. 880 in of BAVARIA; died 14 Julio 937 in REGENSBURG; married Judith Of Sulichgau WFT Est. 918-934.

**167841394. Eberhard Count Of Sulichgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in in THE SULICHGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 888 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree*

*Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335682788. Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul** and **335682789. Ava**.

More About Eberhard Count Of Sulichgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Eberhard Count Of Sulichgau is:

83920697 i. Judith Of Sulichgau, born Abt. 890; died WFT Est. 936-985; married Arnulf "The Bad" WFT Est. 918-934.

**167841396. Lothar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 881 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 5 Septiembre 929 in LENZEN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Lothar I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Lothar I is:

83920698 i. LotharII, Count Of Walbeck , born Abt. 911 in OF WALBECK; died 986; married Mathilde Of Arneburg 929.

**167841398. Bruno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 881 in OF ARNEBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 19 Octubre 1009 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **167841399. Of Harzgau** WFT Est. 913-947 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**167841399. Of Harzgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 885 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 914-979 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Bruno:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bruno and Of Harzgau is:

83920699 i. Mathilde Of Arneburg, born Abt. 911; died 3 Diciembre 991; married LotharII, Count Of Walbeck 929.

**167841400. Poppo III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 883 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 945 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335682800. Poppo II**.

More About Poppo III:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Poppo III is:

83920700 i. Otto I, born Abt. 913 in of TULLFELD; died Aft. 982; married WFT Est. 932-962.

**167841536. Garnier, Count De Sens,** born WFT Est. 826-896 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 862-973 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Garnier, Count De Sens is:

83920768 i. I Fromond, Count De Sens, born WFT Est. 862-925; died 951; married WFT Est. 886-948.

**167841600. Laundry II De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 929-987 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335683200. Laundry I De Nevers** and **335683201. Hildegarde**.

More About Laundry II De Nevers:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Laundry II De Nevers is:

83920800 i. Bodo De Nevers, born Abt. 926; died WFT Est. 959-1017; married WFT Est. 945-977.

**167841616. Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in OF TONNERRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died 987 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335683232. Gui, Count Of Tonnerre**. He married **167841617. Engeltrude Of Brienne** WFT Est. 928-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**167841617. Engeltrude Of Brienne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335683234. Engelbert I, Count Of Brienne**.

More About Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre and Engeltrude Of Brienne is:
83920808 i. Gui II, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 920 in OF TONNERRE; died Bef. 993; married Adela WFT Est. 951-983.

**167841620. Raoul, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Raoul, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raoul, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine is:
83920810 i. Renald, Count Of Bar-Sur-Seine, born Abt. 925; died Aft. 997; married WFT Est. 944-975.

**167841632. I Artaud, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 905 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 960 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335683264. Guillaume II, Count De Forez**. He married **167841633. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 920-949 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**167841633. Hildegarde,** born WFT Est. 895-917 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 938-1004 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Artaud and Hildegarde is:
83920816 i. I Giraud, Count De Forez, born Abt. 935; died 990; married Gimberge WFT Est. 952-978.

**167846536. Son Of Boso Of Agde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of

Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 903-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335693072. Boso, Vicompte Of Agde** and **335693073. Adelheid Of Besiers**.

Child of Son Of Boso Of Agde is:

83923268 i. Reinald II, born Abt. 900; died Aft. 969; married Gersende WFT Est. 931-961.

**167846544. Odo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 933 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335693088. Franco II** and **335693089. Ersinde**. He married **167846545. Richilde Of Barcelona** 933 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**167846545. Richilde Of Barcelona** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335693090. Wilfred II Borrel** and **335693091. Gersende Of Toulouse**.

More About Odo:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Odo and Richilde Of Barcelona is:

83923272 i. Matfred, born Abt. 933; died Aft. 969; married Adelheid Of Toulouse WFT Est. 964-968.

**10486418. Raimond III, Count De Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972836. Raimond II, Count De Toulouse** and **20972837. Guidinelde Of Urgel**. He married **167846547. Gersinde Of Gascony** 947 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**167846547. Gersinde Of Gascony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 972 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Raimond III, Count De Toulouse:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raimond III, Count De Toulouse and Gersinde Of Gascony is:

83923273 i. Adelheid Of Toulouse, born Abt. 930; died Aft. 977; married Matfred WFT Est. 964-968.

**167846552. Mirion II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died 927 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972832. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona)** and **20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia**. He married **167846553. Ava Of Ribagorza**.

**167846553. Ava Of Ribagorza** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of

Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-1004 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335693106. Bernardo** and **335693107. Tota**.

More About Mirion II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mirion and Ava Of Ribagorza is:

83923276 i. Oliva II, born Abt. 925; died 990; married Ermengarde Of Ampurias WFT Est. 971-988.

**167846554. Gausberto I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335693108. Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel** and **335693109. Ermengarda**. He married **167846555. Trudegarda**.

**167846555. Trudegarda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-1004 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Gausberto I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gausberto and Trudegarda is:

83923277 i. Ermengarde Of Ampurias, born Abt. 940; died 994; married Oliva II WFT Est. 971-988.

**167846560. Bernard I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 932 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Bernard I:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bernard I is:
83923280 i. Gerhard, born Abt. 901; died WFT Est. 934-992; married WFT Est. 920-952.

**167852800. Arnaud, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 940 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 992 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **335705600. Guillaume I, Count Of Anguleme**. He married **167852801. Reingarde**.

**167852801. Reingarde** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

Child of Arnaud, Count Of Angouleme and Reingarde is:
83926400 i. Guillaume II, Count Of Anguleme, born 978; died 1028; married Gerberge Of Anjou WFT Est. 994-1028.

**167874816. Burchard, Count Of Wormgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 857 in IN THE WORMGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died 27 Febrero 906 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335749632. Walaho VI** and **335749633. Daughter Of Werner Of Hornsbach**. He married **167874817. Gisela Of Franconia** WFT Est. 888-904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

**167874817. Gisela Of Franconia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 857 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 889-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335749634. Odo**.

More About Burchard, Count Of Wormgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Burchard, Count Of Wormgau and Gisela Of Franconia is:

83937408 i. Werner, Count Of Wormgau, born Abt. 887 in IN THE WORMGAU; died WFT Est. 920-978; married Daughter Of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld.

**167874818. Burkhard III Of Grabfeld** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 857 in of GRABFELD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 899-948 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **335749636. Burkhard II** and **335749637. Adred Of Loingau**. He married **167874819. Mathilda Of Hesse** WFT Est. 888-923 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167874819. Mathilda Of Hesse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 857 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 898-952 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

Children of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld and Mathilda Of Hesse are:

i. Dedi I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.), born Abt. 896 in IN THE HESSEGAU (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Marzo 957 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); married Of The Hartzgau WFT Est. 927-952 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); born Abt. 896 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-990 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

   More About Dedi I:
   TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

83937409 ii. Daughter Of Burkhard III Of Grabfeld, born Abt. 887; married Werner, Count Of Wormgau.

**167879424. Aubri** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in of NARBONNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Septiembre 943 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335758848. Mayeul** and **335758849. Raimodis**. He married **167879425. Attela Of Macon** Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**167879425. Attela Of Macon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 914-965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335758850. Raculph**.

More About Aubri:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aubri and Attela Of Macon is:

83939712 i. Humbert I, born Abt. 905 in OF SALINS; died 958; married Windelmode Of Escuens WFT Est. 948-957.

**167879434. Lambert, Count Of Chalons** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died 22 Febrero 978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335758868. Robert, Viscount Of Troyes** and **335758869. Engeltrude**. He married **167879435. Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy** 945 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**167879435. Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 918 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import:

10 Jun 1999.); died 982 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972550. II Herbert, C. De Vermandois** and **20972551. Hildebrand**.

More About Lambert, Count Of Chalons:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Lambert, Count Of Chalons and Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy is:
83939717 i. Mathilde Of Chalon, born Abt. 951; died Abt. 1015; married Geoffrey I Of Semour WFT Est. 981-1008.

**167897156. William IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 935 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335794312. Robert II** and **335794313. Ingelberg**. He married **167897157. Humberge** WFT Est. 968-1001 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**167897157. Humberge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About William IV:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of William and Humberge is:
83948578 i. Robert I, born Abt. 960; died 1032; married Ermengarde Of Arles WFT Est. 991-1022.

**167897160. Hugh II, Count Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 942 in of MAINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335794320. Hugh I, Count Of Maine**.

More About Hugh II, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh II, Count Of Maine is:
83948580 i. Hugh III, Count Of Maine, born Abt. 972 in of MAINE; died Abt. 1016; married WFT Est. 991-1011.

**167897188. Engelbert II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335794376. Sieghard IV** and **335794377. Willa Of Bayern**. He married **167897189. Adela Of Carinthia** WFT Est. 951-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**167897189. Adela Of Carinthia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 981-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335794378. Hartwig** and **335794379. Wichburg**.

More About Engelbert II:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engelbert and Adela Of Carinthia is:

83948594 i. Engelbert III, born Abt. 980; died 1039; married Luitgard Of Istria Abt. 1030.

**167897190. Werigand/ Wezzelin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 1040 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **167897191. Wilibirg Of Ebersberg** 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**167897191. Wilibirg Of Ebersberg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 25 Noviembre 1065 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **335794382. Udalrich I** and **335794383. Richardis Of Eppenstein**.

More About Werigand/ Wezzelin:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Werigand/ and Wilibirg Of Ebersberg is:

83948595 i. Luitgard Of Istria, born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1051; married Engelbert III Abt. 1030.

**167897210. Kunol, Count Of Altdorf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import:

2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335794420. RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf** and **335794421. Itha Of Ohningen**.

More About KunoI, Count Of Altdorf :
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of KunoI, Count Of Altdorf is:

83948605 i. Daughter Of Kuno I Of Altdorf, born Abt. 990; died WFT Est. 1012-1074; married Heinrich I, Count Of Franterhausen WFT Est. 1011-1038.

**167897212. Liutold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in OF ACHALM (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335794424. Hunroch IV, Count Of Frioul**.

Child of Liutold is:

83948606 i. Rudolf, born Abt. 980; died Aft. 1030; married Adelheid Of Wulflingen WFT Est. 1011-1028.

**167897214. Liutold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 in of MOMPELGARD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 1044 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **167897215. Willebirg Of Wulflingen** WFT Est. 981-1016 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**167897215. Willebirg Of Wulflingen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 1052 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Liutold and Willebirg Of Wulflingen is:

83948607 i. Adelheid Of Wulflingen, born Abt. 980; died Bef. 1065; married Rudolf WFT Est. 1011-1028.

**167898368. Kakig I Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 907-971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **335796736. King Ashot III Of Armenia**.

Notes for Kakig I Of Armenia:
Under his son GAGIK I (990-1020) prosperity reached its height: schools were numerous, towns were enriched by trade and adorned by art; and Kars rivaled Ani as a center of literature, theology, and philosophy. Ani had impressive palaces and a precious cathedral, subtly compounded of Persian and Byzantine styles; here were piers and column clusters pointed as well as round arches, anmd other features that later entered into Gothic art. When, in 989, the cupule of St, Sophia in Costantinople was destroyed by an earthquake, the Byzantine emperor assigned the hazardous task of restoring it to Trdat, the architect of the Ani cathedral.

Durant, Will. "The Age of Faith". pag 205.

Child of Kakig I Of Armenia is:

83949184 i. Son Of Kakig I Of Armenia, born Abt. 986.

*Generation No. 29*

**335548960. AbderraminII, Emir de Córdoba,** born Abt. 792 in Toledo, Espana; died 22 Septiembre 852. He was the son of **671097920. HakamI, Emir de Córdoba**.

Notes for AbderraminII, Emir de Córdoba:

'Abd ar-Rahman II, fourth Umayyad ruler of Muslim Spain who enjoyed a reign (822-852) of brilliance and prosperity, the importance of which has been underestimated by some historians.

'Abd ar-Rahman II was the grandson of his namesake, founder of the Umayyad dynasty in Spain. His reign was an administrative watershed. As the influence of the 'Abba sid Caliphate, then at the peak of its splendour, grew, Córdoba's administrative system increasingly came into accord with that of Baghdad, the 'Abbasid capital. 'Abd ar-Rahman carried out a vigorous policy of public works, made additions to the Great Mosque in Córdoba, and patronized poets, musicians, and men of religion. Although palace intrigues surrounded his death in 852, they did not diminish his accomplishments.

Child of AbderraminII, Emir de Córdoba is:

167774480 i. MuhamadI, Emir de Córdoba, died 886.

**335548966. Musa Ibn Musa Banu Quasi** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born 788 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died 862 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **671097932. Musa Ibn Fortun Banu Quasi** and **671097933. Onneca**. He married **335548967. Aussona Inkguez**.

**335548967. Aussona Inkguez** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 790 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Child of Musa Ibn Musa Banu Quasi and Aussona Inkguez is:

167774483 i. Aurea Bint Musa Banu-Quasi, born Abt. 845; died in España; married Fortún García, II señor de Vizcaya.

**335560708. Gauzelin, Of Maine,** born Abt. 760 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 793-851 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gauzelin, Of Maine is:

167780354 i. Rodrick, Count Of Maine, born Abt. 790; died 840; married Bilihild WFT Est. 805-832.

**335560736. II Halfdan, Of Vestford,** born Abt. 735 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121472. I Eystein, Of Vestford** and **671121473. Hilda Of Westford**. He married **335560737. Lifa** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560737. Lifa,** born Abt. 730 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol.

5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **671121474. Dag, Of Vestford**.

More About II Halfdan, Of Vestford:
Fact 3: la comida.
Fuente: NBC 77
Hechos: Llamado "el Avaro", rey de Vestfold, "generoso con su oro, pero avaro con

Children of II Halfdan and Lifa are:

i. Gudrod, Of Vestford, born Abt. 750 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 810 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

167780368 ii. Ivar, Earl Of Uplands, born Abt. 755; died 790; married Glumyra Of Throndheim WFT Est. 748-789.

**335560738. Eystein Glumra,** born WFT Est. 690-751 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 727-830 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121476. Hogne, Earl Of Throndheim**. He married **335560739. Jocunda** WFT Est. 715-786 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560739. Jocunda,** born WFT Est. 630-789. She was the daughter of **671121478. Hunthaefer, King Of North & South Mura**.

Child of Eystein Glumra and Jocunda is:

167780369 i. Glumyra Of Throndheim, born WFT Est. 727-778; died WFT Est. 754-863; married Ivar, Earl Of Uplands WFT Est. 748-789.

**335560740. II Olaf, King Of Jutland & Vestfold,** born Abt. 780 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 840 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121480. Gudrod, Of Vestford**.

Child of II Olaf, King Of Jutland & Vestfold is:

167780370 i. Rognwald, Of Jutland, born Abt. 800; died 850.

**335560752. Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768),** born 714 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 24 Septiembre 768 in HERISTAL, BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121504. Charles Martel** and **671121505. Rotrou**. He married **335560753. Bertha Cambert** WFT Est. 730-758 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560753. Bertha Cambert,** born WFT Est. 706-728 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 783 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **671121506. Count Cambert, Of Laon** and **671121507. Giscle ?**.

Notes for Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768):
Pepin III, byname PEPIN THE SHORT, French PÉPIN LE BREF, German PIPPIN DER KURZE (b. c. 714--d. Sept. 24, 768, Saint-Denis, Neustria [now in France]), the first king of the Frankish Carolingian dynasty and the father of Charlemagne. A son of Charles Martel, Pepin became sole de facto ruler of the Franks in 747 and then, on the deposition of Childeric III in 751, king of the Franks. He was the first Frankish king to be anointed--first by St. Boniface and later (754) by Pope
Stephen II.

Background and kingship.

For years the Merovingian kings had been unable to prevent power from slipping from their hands into those of the counts and other magnates. The kings were gradually eclipsed by the mayors of the palace, whose status developed from that of officer of the household to regent or viceroy. Among the mayors, a rich family descended from Pepin of Landen (Pepin I) held a position of especial importance. When Charles Martel, the scion of that family, died in 741, he left two sons: the elder, Carloman, mayor of Austrasia, Alemannia, and Thuringia, and Pepin III, mayor of Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence. No king had ruled over all the Franks since 737, but to maintain the fiction of Merovingian sovereignty, the two mayors gave the crown to Childeric III in 743.

Charles had had a third son, however-- Grifo, who had been born to him by a Bavarian woman of high rank, probably his mistress. In 741, when his two brothers were declared mayors of the Franks, Grifo rebelled. He led a number of revolts in subsequent years and was several times imprisoned. In 753 he was killed amid the Alpine passes on his way to join the Lombards, at this time enemies of the Franks as well as of the papacy.

Numerous other rebellions broke out. In 742 men of the Aquitaine and Alemannia were in revolt; in 743 Odilo, duke of Bavaria, led his men into battle; in 744 the Saxons rebelled, in 745 Aquitaine, and in 746 Alemannia, both the latter for the second time.

In 747, when Carloman decided to enter monastic life at Rome, a step he had been considering for years, Pepin became sole ruler of the Franks. But Pepin was ambitious to govern his people as king, not merely as mayor. Like his father, he had courage and resolution; unlike his father, he had a strong desire to unite the papacy with the Frankish realm. In 750 he sent two envoys to Pope Zacharias with a letter asking: "Is it wise to have kings who hold no power of control?" The pope answered: "It is better to have a king able to govern. By apostolic authority I bid that you be crowned King of the Franks." Childeric III

was deposed and sent to a monastery, and Pepin was anointed as king at Soissons in November 751 by Archbishop Boniface and other prelates.

Pepin and Pope Stephen II.

The pope was in need of aid. Aistulf, king of the Lombards, had seized Ravenna with its lands, known as the exarchate. Soon, Lombard troops marched south, surrounded Rome, and prepared to lay siege to its walls. So matters stood when in 752 Zacharias died and Stephen II became pope. In November 753 Pope Stephen made his way over the stormy mountain passes to Frankish territory. He remained in France until the summer of 754, staying at the abbey of
Saint-Denis, Paris. There he himself anointed Pepin and his sons, Charles and Carloman, as king and heirs of the crown.

The pope returned to Italy accompanied by Pepin and his army. A fierce battle was fought in the Alps against Aistulf and the Lombards. The Lombard king fled back to his capital, Pavia; Pepin and his men plundered the land around Pavia until Aistulf promised to restore to papal possession Ravenna and all the Roman properties claimed by the pope.

Aistulf broke his word. Again and again Pope Stephen wrote to Pepin of his difficulties. In 756 the Frankish king once more entered Italy. Aistulf was once more constrained to make promises, but the same year he died--of a fall from his horse--and in April 757 a new king, Desiderius, became ruler of the Lombards. That year Stephen II also died, and Paul I was elected pope. He, too, constantly wrote to Pepin asking for help.

But the King of the Franks had other concerns. He had to put down revolts in Saxony in 748 and 753 and a rising in Bavaria in 749. He was continually marching against rebellious Aquitaine. In 768 Pepin died at Saint-Denis, on his way back from one of his Aquitainian expeditions.

Pepin is remembered not only as the first of the Carolingians but also as a strong supporter of the Roman Church. The papal claims to territory in Italy originated with Pepin's campaigns against Aistulf and the latter's pledge to return the Roman territories. His letters also show him calling for archbishoprics in Frankish territory, promoting synods of clergy and layfolk, and as deeply interested in theology.

BRITANICA

More About Bertha Cambert:
Fuente: NBC 20

Child of Pepin and Bertha Cambert is:
167780376 i. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West, born 2 Abril 747; died 28 Enero 814 in AIX LA CHAPELLE FRANCE; married (1)

Himiltruda.; married (3) Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia 30 Abril 771.

**335560756. Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 754 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He was the son of **671121512. Warinus, Lord Of Altorf In Suabia** and **671121513. Ara**. He married **335560757. Ermentrude** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998).

**335560757. Ermentrude** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 773 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West** and **167780377. Hildegarde Geroud, Of Swabia**.

More About Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf:
Facts (Facts Pg): (In the court of Charlemagne-780 A.D.) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

More About Ermentrude:
Facts (Facts Pg): (Mother of the twelve sons at one birth) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

Child of Isenhart and Ermentrude is:

167780378 i. Guelph, Count Of Andech, born 787; died 818; married Edith, Of Saxony WFT Est. 800-816.

**335560758. Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 698-781 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 734-856 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **671121516. King Of The Saxons Wernicke** and **671121517. Kunhilde Of Rugen**. He married **335560759. Geva**.

**335560759. Geva,** born Abt. 740. She was the daughter of **671121472. I Eystein, Of Vestford** and **671121473. Hilda Of Westford**.

Notes for Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons:
Mantuvo grandes guerras con Carlomagno. Es tronco por varonka de la Casa Schleswig y de la Wettin, entre otras.

Unlike the Bavarians, the Saxons were not politically united. Their independent edhelingi (nobles) lived on estates among forest clearings, dominating the frilingi (freemen), lazzi (half-free), and unfree members of Saxon society and leading raids into the rich Frankish world. Thus each of Charlemagne's punitive expeditions bit deeper into the heart of Saxony, leaving behind bitter memories of forced conversions, deportations, and massacres. These raids were inspired by religious as well as political zeal; Charlemagne tried to break Saxon resistance both to Christianity and to Frankish dominance with fire and sword. Still, the decentralized nature of Saxon society made ultimate conquest extremely difficult. Whenever the Frankish army was occupied elsewhere, the Saxons could be counted on to revolt, to slaughter Frankish officials and priests, and to raid as far westward as they could. Charlemagne in turn would punish the offending tribes and garrison the defense points abandoned by the Saxons. In time resistance to the Franks gave the Saxons a kind of unity under the leadership of WIDUKIND, who succeeded longer than any other leader in holding together a majority of chieftains in armed resistance to the Franks. Ultimately internal feuding led to the capitulation even of WIDUKIND. He surrendered, was baptized, and, like Tassilo, was imprisoned in a monastery for the remainder of his life. Saxony had been savagely repressed, as is reflected in the Capitulatio de partibus Saxoniae (c. 785; "Capitulary for the Saxon Regions")
and the Capitulare Saxonicum (797; "Capitulary of the Saxons"), both measures intended to force the submission of the Saxons to the Franks and to Christianity. Loyal Frankish churchmen and aristocrats were introduced to secure and pacify the region. Although northern regions that enjoyed Danish support remained outside of Frankish control, most of Saxony gradually moved into the united Frankish realm.

BRITANICA

More About Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons:
Fuente: NBC 78

More About Geva:
Fuente: NBC 78

Children of Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons and Geva are:

i. Wikberto conde en Westfalia, born Abt. 770; married Ordrada; born Abt. 770.

More About Wikberto conde en Westfalia:
Fuente: NBC 78

167780379 ii. Edith, Of Saxony, born WFT Est. 759-789; died WFT Est. 805-878; married Guelph, Count Of Andech WFT Est. 800-816.

**335560784. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace,** born Abt. 765 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Septiembre 836 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121568. II Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace** and **671121569. Hiltrude**. He married **335560785. Aba** Bef. 810 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560785. Aba,** born Abt. 770 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Aft. 837 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Children of II Hugues and Aba are:

167782713 i. Adele(adelaide), Of Tours, born Bef. 810 in TOURS FRANCE; died 15 Septiembre 866; married I Conrad, Of Burgundy Bef. 825.

167782714 ii. III Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace, born WFT Est. 791-800; died 865; married WFT Est. 810-845.

167780392 iii. Hugh, Count Of Bourges, born Abt. 790; died WFT Est. 811-880; married Bava WFT Est. 807-840.

167780467 iv. Ermenegarda de Tours, born Abt. 795; married Lotario I, Emperador de Occidente.

167780407 v. Bertha Of Tours, born Abt. 810; married Gerard, Count Of Rousillon.

**335560800. Pipino (Rey de Italia),** born Abril 773 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prusia; died 8 Julio 810. He was the son of **167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West** and **335561259. Himiltruda**. He married **335560801. Gondres** Abt. 795.

**335560801. Gondres,** born Abt. 775.

Notes for Pipino (Rey de Italia):
Pepin (d. July 8, 810, Milan), king of Italy (781-810) and second son of the Frankish emperor Charlemagne.

Given the title of king of Italy in 781, Pepin took part in campaigns against Duke Tassilo III of Bavaria from 787 and led an army against the Avars in 796. His Venetian campaign (809-810) enabled Charlemagne later to come to favourable terms with the Byzantine Empire. As early as 806 Charlemagne, in planning the division of his lands, had decided that on his death Pepin should inherit Italy, Bavaria, and the territory of the Alemanni, but Pepin predeceased his father by four years.

BRITANICA

More About Pipino (Rey de Italia):
Hechos: Rey entre 781 y 810

Child of Pipino (Rey de Italia) and Gondres is:

167780400 i. Bernardo (Rey de Italia), born Abt. 797; died 17 Abril 808; married Cunegunda.

**335560812. Lisiard, Count Of Fezensac** (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 787 in FEZENSAC (Source: Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **167780628. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris** and **167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs**.

Child of Lisiard, Count Of Fezensac is:

167780406 i. Gerard, Count Of Rousillon, born Abt. 810 in ROUSSILLON; died 878; married Bertha Of Tours.

**335560840. Hunroch I, Count Of Frioul,** born Abt. 765 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 811 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121680. Berenguer (An East Frank)**. He married **335560841. Engeltrude Of Paris** WFT Est. 788-810 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560841. Engeltrude Of Paris,** born Abt. 790. She was the daughter of **167780628. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris** and **167780629. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs**.

Child of Hunroch I, Count Of Frioul and Engeltrude Of Paris is:

167780420 i. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul, born 810; died 863; married Gisela, Of Francia.

**335560844. Maurin,** born Abt. 790. He was the son of **671121688. Suppo I, Count Of Brescia**.

Child of Maurin is:

167780422 i. Suppo II, Count Of Camerino, born Abt. 820; died 882; married Berta.

**335560846. Wilfred,** born Abt. 790.

Child of Wilfred is:

167780423 i. Berta, born Abt. 820; married Suppo II, Count Of Camerino.

**335560872. I Bernard, Count D'Auvergne,** born WFT Est. 792-833 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 868 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **167780352. Gerhard, Count Of Auvergne** and **167781539. Hildegard Of Francia**. He married **335560873. Liutgarde** WFT Est. 818-862 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560873. Liutgarde,** born WFT Est. 799-836 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 832-921 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Bernard and Liutgarde is:

167780436 i. II Bernard, Count D'Auvergne, born WFT Est. 832-858; died 886; married Ermengarde WFT Est. 857-884.

**335560874. Guerin, Count De Chalons,** born WFT Est. 829-855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 856 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **335560875. Avane** WFT Est. 838-855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335560875. Avane,** born WFT Est. 833-845 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 882-938 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Children of Guerin and Avane are:

167780600 i. I Theodore, Count De Chalons, born Bef. 880; died WFT Est. 915-971; married De Metz Bef. 910.

167780437 ii. Ermengarde, born WFT Est. 840-857; died WFT Est. 857-949; married II Bernard, Count D'Auvergne WFT Est. 857-884.

**335560928. Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 770 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 803-861 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671121856. Mainier, Count Of Sens** and **671121857. Daughter Of Haudre**. He married **335560929. Theidlindus Of Blois**.

**335560929. Theidlindus Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 770 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671121858. Aubri II, Count Of Blois**.

More About Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau and Theidlindus Of Blois is:

167780464 i. Giselbert I, Count Of Massgau, born Abt. 800 in MASSGAU; died Abt. 842; married Of Hesbaye WFT Est. 831-841.

**335561256. Girard, Count Of Paris** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 735 in PARIS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.). He married **335561257. Rotrou/rotrude** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.).

**335561257. Rotrou/rotrude** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 740 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **671122514. Carloman** and **671122515. Daughter Of Alard**.

More About Girard, Count Of Paris:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)

Child of Girard, Count Of Paris and Rotrou/rotrude is:

167780628 i. Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris, born Abt. 765 in of PARIS; married Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs.

**167780376. Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West,** born 2 Abril 747 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Enero 814 in AIX LA CHAPELLE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560752. Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768)** and **335560753. Bertha Cambert**. He married **335561259. Himiltruda**.

**335561259. Himiltruda,** born Abt. 750.

Notes for Charlemagne, Emp. Of The West:
CARLOMAGNO

Introduction

Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus, Charles the Great) as king of the Franks (768-814) conquered the Lombard kingdom in Italy, subdued the Saxons, annexed Bavaria to his kingdom, fought campaigns in Spain and Hungary, and, with the exception of the Kingdom of Asturias in Spain, southern Italy, and the British Isles, united in one superstate practically all the Christian lands of western Europe. In 800 he assumed the title of emperor. (He is reckoned as Charles I of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as Charles I of France.) Besides expanding its political power, he also brought about a cultural renaissance in his empire. Although this imperium survived its founder by only one generation, the medieval kingdoms of France and Germany derived all their constitutional traditions from Charles's monarchy. Throughout medieval Europe, the person of Charles was considered the prototype of a Christian king and emperor.

Early years.

Charles was born probably in 742 (on April 2), the elder son of Pepin III, also called Pepin the Short. Pepin and his older brother, Carloman, had just jointly assumed the government of the Frankish kingdom as maior domus, or "mayor of the palace." The dynasty, later called Carolingian after Charlemagne, had originated in the Meuse-Moselle region on the borders of modern France, Germany, Belgium, and The Netherlands. In the course of a few generations, it had, as mayors of the palace to the Merovingians, gained control of the entire Frankish kingdom. Charlemagne's grandfather, Charles Martel, reconstituted a realm that had been on the point of breaking up, and, without infringing on the royal prerogatives of the otherwise powerless Merovingians, he had in effect bequeathed the empire to his sons, Pepin and Carloman, like a family inheritance.

Charles grew to manhood while his father was engaged in acquiring sole sovereignty and the kingship. On Carloman's retirement to a monastery, Pepin eliminated the latter's sons from the government. Having thus prepared the way, he had himself proclaimed king in 751, after dethroning the Merovingians. An

oracular response by Pope Zacharias furnished the ecclesiastical approbation for thus shunting aside the former reigning house, which had been held sacred. Zacharias' successor, Stephen II, arrived in the Frankish kingdom during the winter of 753-754, in order to seek help against the Lombards who were attacking Rome. As the reigning monarch's oldest son, Charles, then about 12 years of age, travelled ahead to welcome the Pope, who anointed him king, along with his father and his brother Carloman, thus sanctioning the new dynasty. The political alliance between the Franks and the Pope against the Lombards was affirmed on the same occasion. When his father subdued Aquitaine (France south of the Loire) in a series of yearly campaigns beginning in 760, reasserting the integrity of the Frankish kingdom all the way to the Pyrenees, Charles repeatedly accompanied the army.

These youthful experiences probably contributed to the formation of Charles's character and to the formulation of his aims. He shared with his father an unbending will to power, a readiness to fight resolutely against external enemies and to increase his domains, and the determination to rule by himself even if it meant usurping the rights of close relatives. Charles early acknowledged the close connection between temporal power and the church; he had a high regard for the church and the king's duty to spread the Christian faith and, while asserting royal suzerainty over the church, considered himself accountable to God for the Christians entrusted to him.

King of the Franks.

In accordance with old Frankish custom, the kingdom was divided on Pepin's death in 768 between his two sons. It was not long, however, before a strong rivalry sprang up between the brothers: with his mother's support, Charles concluded, with the Lombard king Desiderius, whose daughter he married, and with his cousin Duke Tassilo of Bavaria, alliances directed against Carloman.

On Carloman's sudden death in 771, Charles was able to make himself sole ruler of the kingdom, unopposed by his young nephews, whose rights he ignored. When Carloman's widow with her children and a few remaining supporters had fled to the Lombard court, and King Desiderius, breaking his alliance with Charles, put pressure on the Pope to anoint Carloman's sons as Frankish kings, Charles was forced to come to the aid of Pope Adrian I. He marched on the
Lombard capital, Pavia, and after its fall made himself king of the Lombards. His brother's sons, who had fallen into his hands, disappeared. While the siege of Pavia was still in progress, Charles journeyed to Rome, where he celebrated Easter 774 with the Pope and reiterated, in St. Peter's Basilica, his father's promise to transfer to papal rule large sections of Italy. But he actually enlarged the Pope's lands only slightly, assuming for himself the sovereignty over the entire Lombard kingdom.

Charles had fought the pagan Saxons, in what is now Lower Saxony and Westphalia, in retribution for their attacks on the lower Rhine region, as early as 772, before the first Italian campaign. From 775 on, however, it was his goal to subdue the whole Saxon tribe, converting it to Christianity and integrating it into

his kingdom. This aim appeared to have been realized after several campaigns culminating in declarations of allegiance by the Saxon nobility and mass baptisms performed in 775-777. A diet held in 777 in Paderborn sealed the submission of the Saxons. Among those attending the diet had been some Arab emissaries from northern Spain who sought Charles's aid in their uprising against the Umayyad amir of Córdoba. In the summer of 778 Charles advanced into Spain and laid siege to Saragossa, without, however, being able to take the city. Retreating across the Pyrenees, the Frankish army was badly mauled by the Basques. Roland, warden of the Breton march, who died on this occasion, was later immortalized in legend and poetry.

This defeat marks the end of the first period of Charles's rule, the period of vigorous expansion. Within a decade he had become the sole ruler of the Franks, conquered the Lombard kingdom, visited Rome, subdued the Saxons, invaded Spain. Henceforth he was concerned with defending and safeguarding his quickly won gains (which were to be extended only on the right bank of the Rhine), while consolidating the state internally and protecting cultural life and the rule of law.

Not long after Charles's defeat in Spain, the Saxons rose up once more. The war against them became the longest and most cruel war fought by the Franks. In Charles's eyes, the resistance of this people that had undergone baptism and signed a treaty of allegiance amounted to political high treason and religious apostasy. These offenses called for severe punishment, and 4,500 Saxons were reported to have been executed en masse in 782. New outbreaks occurred after 792, and the last Saxons were not vanquished until 804. Between 772 and 804, Charles took the field against the Saxons no fewer than 18 times. In the end he carried out his aim of not only subjecting them to his rule but also incorporating them fully into his empire. Given the indissoluble tie between
temporal power and the Christian faith, this meant they had to be converted. But the violent methods by which this missionary task was carried out had been unknown to the earlier Middle Ages, and the sanguinary punishment meted out to those who broke canon law or continued to engage in pagan practices called forth criticism in Charles's own circle, for example by Alcuin, his adviser and head of his palace school.

When, in 788, Charles deposed his cousin Duke Tassilo III of Bavaria, who had acknowledged the Frankish kings as feudal lords, he in effect deprived of its independence the last of the German tribes beyond the Rhine. The Bavarians, who had long been Christians, were now directly integrated into the empire. The West Germanic tribes of the Alemanni, Bavarians, Saxons, and Thuringians thus found themselves for the first time gathered into one political unit. Charles's conquests on the right bank of the Rhine were, however, not limited to the Germanic tribes. Making Ratisbon (Regensburg), the residence of the Bavarian dukes, his base, he conducted several campaigns, partly under his own command, against the Avar kingdom (in modern Hungary and Upper Austria). The remaining Avar principalities and the newly founded Slav states of the Danubian region drifted into a loose dependence on the Franks, whose sovereignty they more or less acknowledged.

The gigantic expansion of the Frankish state, raising it far above the tribal states of the early Middle Ages, entailed qualitative as well as quantitative changes. Yet the idea of bestowing on Charles the Roman title of emperor arose only at a very late stage and out of a specific political constellation. While the Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire laid claim to universal recognition, the popes, constitutionally still subjects of Byzantium, were opposed to the iconoclastic religious policies of the Eastern emperors. Moreover, under the protection of Charles, Pope Adrian sought to erect an autonomous domain over central Italy, the more so as the Byzantines, abandoning for all practical purposes Rome and Ravenna, were asserting their rule only in Sicily and the southernmost edge of Italy. The papacy's desire for independence found a significant expression in the Donation of Constantine, a forgery dating probably from the first few years of Adrian's reign and purporting to legitimize these papal aims in the name of the first Christian emperor, Constantine I the Great. Charles paid a second visit to Rome in 781, when he had the Pope crown his young sons Pepin and Louis as kings of the Lombards and Aquitanians and gained de facto recognition of his Italian
position from the Byzantine empress Irene, the mother of Constantine VI. The entente that existed between Charles and Byzantium came to an end after a Frankish attack on southern Italy in 787.

Emperor of the West.

In the end, local Roman conflicts brought about the clarification of the city's constitutional position. In May 799, Pope Leo III was waylaid in Rome by personal enemies. He took refuge at the court of Charles, who had him conducted back to the city and who in November 800 came to Rome himself, where he was received with imperial honours. Before Charles and a synod, Pope Leo cleared himself under oath of the charges made by his enemies. During Christmas mass in St.Peter's, the Romans acclaimed Charles emperor, whereupon the Pope crowned and perhaps anointed him.

The imperial title was by nature a Roman dignity. While the acclamation represented the juridically conclusive act, it was the coronation at the hands of the Pope that, though of no constitutional importance, was to acquire for the Franks great significance. The Pope had been determined to make Charles emperor, deciding to a large extent the outward form; yet Charles was surely not
surprised by these events. His famous statement quoted by one of his favourites, the Frankish historian Einhard, that he would not have set foot in church that Christmas if he had known the Pope's intention, implies a criticism of the ceremony initiated by the Pope, as well as a formal expression of humility. The crowning had been preceded by negotiations. While Charles's imperial
rank was legally substantiated by the fact of his dominion over the western part of the old Roman Empire, the desire to counteract the petticoat rule of the empress Irene (who had dethroned and blinded her son in 797) also played a role. Residing in Rome four months and pronouncing sentence on the Pope's enemies as rebels guilty of lese majesty, Charles grasped the imperial reins

with a firm hand. Likewise, after his return to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), he promulgated laws in full consciousness of his rank as emperor.

Byzantium braced itself for the usurper's attack, but Charles merely wished to see his new rank and his dominion over Rome recognized in negotiations; he gained his point in 812 when the emperor Michael I acknowledged him as emperor, though not as emperor of the Romans. While the imperial title did not bring Charles any additional powers, his control of Rome was now legitimized, and the estrangement of the papacy from Byzantium and its rapprochement with the Franks, a major historical event that had been initiated in 754, was rendered incontrovertible. A significant result of this development was the tradition to which Charles's assumption of the imperial title and function gave rise: all medieval concepts of empire and all the bonds between the constitutional traditions of the Franks and the later Holy Roman Empire with the Roman Empire
founded by Augustus were based on the precedent of Charles's imperial title and position.

Court and administration.

The creation of the empire was chiefly legitimized by Charles's efforts to raise its cultural level internally. When Charles came to power, the Frankish kingdom's cultural, administrative, and legal institutions were still relatively undeveloped. The Frankish king, for example, possessed no permanent residence. In the summer months he travelled about, deciding political issues and dispensing justice in assemblies of spiritual and temporal lords; above all, summer was the season for military campaigns. During the winter, from Christmas to Easter and sometimes longer, the king lived and held court at one of the imperial palaces. Charles especially favoured those situated in the Frankish heartland: only rarely did he spend the winter in one of the newly won territories, in encampment in Saxony, in Ratisbon, or in Rome. Not until 794 did Aachen, which the aging
monarch liked because of its warm springs, become the court's abode, indeed almost a residence, during every winter and often even in summer. Here Charles built, partially with materials imported from Rome and Ravenna, the court church that is still standing, as well as the palace whose walls were incorporated into the 14th-century city hall.

Charles's court consisted of his family, of the clergy in his personal service, who were called the king's capella, and of temporal officials, among them the count palatine, the seneschal, and the master of the royal household. These men were occasionally joined, on an informal basis, by other spiritual or temporal men of rank who spent some time in the ruler's presence. For Charles had the ambition to make his court the intellectual, as well as the political and administrative, centre of the realm and accordingly summoned prominent scholars from all parts of the empire and even from abroad. Among these the most important were Einhard and Alcuin.

With the help of these and other literary men, Charles established a court library containing the works of the Church Fathers and those of ancient authors, and

he founded a court academy for the education of young Frankish knights. Last but not least, he himself took part with his family and the learned and lay members of his entourage in a cultivated social life that afforded him entertainment no less than instruction. His mother tongue was an Old High German idiom, besides
which he presumably understood the Old French dialect spoken by many Franks; as a grown man, he also learned Latin and some Greek, had historical and theological writings, including St. Augustine's City of God, read aloud to him, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of mathematics and astronomy.

The court's cultural interests, however, extended beyond the intellectual gratification of a small circle, such as the exchange of verses and letters. Efforts were also made to raise the level of religious observance, morality, and the process of justice throughout the empire. The clearest and most famous instance of this was the Epistula de litteris colendis, dating presumably from 784 to
785 and compiled in Charles's name by Alcuin. Its main argument lies in the assertion that the right faith--indeed, every right thought--must be clothed in the appropriate form and language, lest it be falsified; hence, the prescription of intensive study of Latin language and literature for all monastic and cathedral schools. The spiritual and literary movement called the " Carolingian renaissance" had many centres, especially in the empire's monasteries; but it cannot be evaluated without reference to Charles's court and to his endeavour to call on the best minds of the whole world, setting them to work in the education of the clergy and, in the final instance, of the whole people. The court's theological knowledge and intellectual self-confidence are reflected in the Libri Carolini, a comprehensive treatise written about 791 in Charles's name and directed against
the Council of Nicaea (787), at which Greeks and papal plenipotentiaries had countenanced the practice of iconolatry; at the same time, the Libri Carolini did not spare the iconoclasts.

Through this court, Charles ruled and administered his empire and dispensed justice. Once or twice a year at least, the court and the chief magistrates and nobles from all parts of the empire joined in a general assembly held either in the Frankish heartland or in one of the conquered territories. It is indicative of the unique structure of the Carolingian Empire that one cannot draw clear distinctions between an assembly of the armed forces, a constitutional assembly of the
nobility, and a church synod: juridical, military, and ecclesiastical affairs were invariably discussed at one and the same time by the representatives of the nobility and the clergy. Above them all towered the figure of Charlemagne.

On the local level the ruler was represented in every region by counts and bishops. Liaison between these personages and the court was maintained through royal messengers who travelled about at Charles's command, usually in pairs made up of a civil servant and a clerical dignitary. Royal commands did not have to be written out, although Charles's decrees (capitularies) increasingly came to be recorded in writing, at first rather imprecisely, in the last two decades of his reign; the forms coined by the "renaissance" gained ground only

with time. Charles respected the traditional rights of the various peoples and tribes under his dominion as a matter of principle, and, after he became emperor, he had many of them recorded. The capitularies served partly as complements to tribal laws, partly as regulations applying to the most disparate aspects of public
and private life, and in part also as specific instructions issued to royal messengers, counts, bishops, and others. Punitive decrees against highwaymen, dispositions concerning military levies, orders for the people to take an oath of allegiance to the emperor or to teach all Christians to recite the Lord's Prayer, are found intermingled in the capitularies with jurisdictional dispositions and regulations about the internal organization of monasteries; temporal and spiritual problems are rarely treated separately. Taken as a whole, the legal documents of Charles's reign bear witness to a great concern, born of profound moral and religious convictions, with the administration of justice and with public enlightenment, but they also show discrepancies between the ideal and reality.

Limitations of his rule.

Charles's organization of the empire was, however, not without its defects and limitations. The sovereign's power was restricted only by theoretical principles of law and custom, not by institutions or countervailing forces. Significantly, the records report little about opposition movements and conspiracies, which, in fact, did exist. A rebellion that Thuringian counts launched against Charles in 786 can perhaps be explained as ethnic opposition to the centralism of the Franks. More ominous was an aristocratic conspiracy that in 792 attempted to place on the
throne the hunchback Pepin, Charles's only son from his first marriage, which was later declared invalid; yet here, too, the political concepts and motives remain unknown. These events and, more clearly still, the history of the empire under Charles's successor, Louis, show the extent to which the political system had been designed for one person on whose outstanding abilities everything depended and with whose disappearance it threatened to collapse. Their self-confidence enhanced by Charles's educational policy, the clergy could not accept for all time his theocracy without opposing it with their own political and religious principles. The temporal nobility that had built the empire with the Carolingians could be firmly tied to the dynasty only as long as new conquests held out the prospect of new spoils and fiefs; if these failed to materialize, there remained only the care of one's properties in the different regions and the hope of gaining advantages from party strife. External expansion, however, could not advance substantially beyond the borders reached by 800; in fact, economic and technical resources were insufficient to hold together and administer what had already been won and to defend it against foreign enemies. Charles's empire lacked the means by which the Romans had preserved theirs: a money economy, a paid civil service, a standing army, a properly maintained network of roads and communications, a navy for coastal defense. Already in Charles's lifetime, the coasts were being threatened by the Normans. In 806 Charles planned a division of the empire between his sons, but after the death of the elder two he crowned Louis of Aquitaine his coemperor and sole successor at

Aachen in 813. It was only a few months later that Charles himself died there on January 28, 814.

Personality and influence.

Charlemagne's posthumous fame shone the more brightly as the following generations were unable to preserve the empire's internal peace, its unity, and its international position. Even after the Carolingian dynasty had become extinct, political tradition in the East Frankish (German) kingdom and empire, as well as in the West Frankish (French) kingdom, drew sustenance from the example
set by Charlemagne. Under Otto I, Aachen became the city in which the rulers of Germany were crowned, and, at Frederick I Barbarossa's request, the antipope Paschal III canonized Charlemagne in 1165. In France the Capetians, beginning with Philip II Augustus, revived the traditions that had grown up around Charlemagne. The controversial question whether the Germans or the French were the true successors of Charlemagne was kept alive through the Middle Ages and into modern times. Napoleon called himself Charlemagne's successor; after the end of World War II, discussions of a united, Christian, "occidental" Europe invoked his model. Hand in hand with these political traditions went those in popular legend and poetry, culminating in the Roland epics. Nor did Charlemagne's fame stop at the boundaries of what was once his empire; some Slavic languages derived their term for "king" from his name (Czech kril, Polish król, etc.).

Charles left no biographical document; his personality can be constructed only from his deeds and the reports left by contemporaries. This is how Einhard, who lived at the court from about 795 on, described Charlemagne's character and appearance in his famous Vita Karoli Magni: "He had a broad and strong body of unusual height, but well-proportioned; for his height measured seven times his feet. His skull was round, the eyes were lively and rather large, the nose of more than average length, the hair gray but full, the face friendly and cheerful. Seated or standing, he thus made a dignified and stately impression even though he had a thick, short neck and a belly that protruded somewhat; but this was hidden by the good proportions of the rest of his figure. He strode with firm step and held himself like a man; he spoke with a higher voice than one would have expected of someone of his build. He enjoyed good health except for being repeatedly
plagued by fevers four years before his death. Toward the end he dragged one foot."

The strength of Charlemagne's personality was evidently rooted in the unbroken conviction of being at one with the divine will. Without inward contradiction, he was able to combine personal piety with enjoyment of life, a religious sense of mission with a strong will to power, rough manners with a striving for intellectual growth, and intransigence against his enemies with rectitude. In his politically conditioned religiosity, the empire and the church grew into an institutional and spiritual unit. Although his empire survived him by only one generation, it contributed decisively to the eventual reconstitution, in the mind of a western Europe fragmented since the end of the Roman Empire, of a common

intellectual, religious, and political inheritance on which later centuries could draw. Charlemagne did not create this inheritance single-handedly, but one would be hard put to imagine it without him. One of the poets at his court called him rex pater Europae--"King father of Europe." In truth, there is no other man who similarly left his mark on European history during the centuries of the Middle Ages.

BRITANICA

Children of Charlemagne and Himiltruda are:

i. Pipino (Rey de Italia), born Abril 773 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prusia; died 8 Julio 810; married Gondres Abt. 795; born Abt. 775.

Notes for Pipino (Rey de Italia):
Pepin (d. July 8, 810, Milan), king of Italy (781-810) and second son of the Frankish emperor Charlemagne.

Given the title of king of Italy in 781, Pepin took part in campaigns against Duke Tassilo III of Bavaria from 787 and led an army against the Avars in 796. His Venetian campaign (809-810) enabled Charlemagne later to come to favourable terms with the Byzantine Empire. As early as 806 Charlemagne, in planning the division of his lands, had decided that on his death Pepin should inherit Italy, Bavaria, and the territory of the Alemanni, but Pepin predeceased his father by four years.

BRITANICA

More About Pipino (Rey de Italia):
Hechos: Rey entre 781 y 810

167780629 ii. Alpaide (Alpais), Princess Of The Francs, born Abt. 770; married Beggen (Bego) Count Of Paris.

**335561416. Louis II, Of Germany,** born 806 in Aquitaine ?, France (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 28 Agosto 876 in Frankfurt, Germany (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **83890188. I Louis, Emperor Of The West** and **83890563. Ermengarde, Of Hesbaye**. He married **335561417. Emma, Of Andech** WFT Est. 824-855 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335561417. Emma, Of Andech,** born WFT Est. 805-819 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 876 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **167780378. Guelph, Count Of Andech** and **167780379. Edith, Of Saxony**.

Notes for Louis II, Of Germany:
Louis II, byname LOUIS THE GERMAN, German LUDWIG DER DEUTSCHE (b. c. 804, Aquitaine?, Fr.--d. Aug. 28, 876, Frankfurt), king of the East Franks, who ruled lands from which the German state later evolved.

The third son of the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious, Louis the German was assigned Bavaria at the partition of the empire in 817. Entrusted with the government of Bavaria in 825, he began his rule the following year. Louis took part in the revolts against his father (830-833) and joined his half-brother, Charles the Bald, in opposing the claim of his brother, Lothair I, to imperial suzerainty over the whole empire after their father's death in 840. By the Treaty of Verdun (August 843), Charles, Lothair I, and Louis divided the western, middle, and eastern parts of the empire, respectively, between them. Louis received the territory of the Franconians, the Swabians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, together with the Carolingian provinces to the east.

In 853 a group of nobles opposing Charles the Bald, then king of the West Franks, appealed to Louis for help; in 854 Louis sent his son Louis the Younger to Aquitaine, and in 858 went west himself to try to depose Charles; both expeditions failed. At the Peace of Coblenz (860) Louis renounced his claims to Charles's dominions.

When Lothair I died in 855, his lands were divided among his sons, one of whom, Lothair, received Lotharingia (Greater Lorraine). This Lothair had no legitimate children, and Louis the German and Charles the Bald agreed (865 and 867/868) on the partition of their nephew's dominions between themselves on his death. When Lothair died (869), however, Charles broke the agreements by annexing Lotharingia. Louis invaded Lotharingia (870), and the country was divided between Louis and Charles by the Treaty of Mersen (Meerssen), under which Louis received Friesland and an extremely large expansion of this territory west of the Rhine.

Louis in 865 and 872 divided his territories between his sons Carloman, Louis the Younger, and Charles III the Fat. Quarrels and discontent at the partitions led to revolts by one or another of the sons between 861 and 873.

Although Louis the German supported Frankish Catholic missions in Moravia, he could not maintain control in that area and lost a war that led to the founding of Greater Moravia, independent after 874.

Louis the German unsuccessfully sought the imperial dignity and the succession in Italy for his line after the death of Lothair I's son, the emperor Louis II; but though Louis II declared (874) in favour of Carloman, eldest son of Louis the German, as the next emperor (August 875), Charles the Bald had

himself crowned by Pope John VIII after Louis II's death in August 875. Meanwhile, Louis the German unsuccessfully attempted to invade Charles's possessions in
Lotharingia. At the time of his death, Louis the German was again preparing for war against Charles.

BRITANICA

Child of Louis II, Of Germany and Emma is:
167780708 i. Carloman, Of Germany, born WFT Est. 827-856; died 880; married Litisinde, Of Carinthia WFT Est. 847-877.

**335561424. Wikberto conde en Westfalia,** born Abt. 770. He was the son of **335560758. Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons** and **335560759. Geva**. He married **335561425. Ordrada**.

**335561425. Ordrada,** born Abt. 770.

More About Wikberto conde en Westfalia:
Fuente: NBC 78

Child of Wikberto conde en Westfalia and Ordrada is:
167780712 i. Walbert, Count Of Ringleheim, born WFT Est. 750-806; died 856; married Altburgis WFT Est. 775-838.

**335561426. Immed I, Conde,** born Abt. 780.

Child of Immed I, Conde is:
167780713 i. Altburgis, born WFT Est. 755-809; died WFT Est. 786-890; married Walbert, Count Of Ringleheim WFT Est. 775-838.

**335561430. Dietrich "The Ripuarian",** born Abt. 740.

Child of Dietrich "The Ripuarian" is:
167780715 i. Ida, born Abt. 785; died Aft. Noviembre 838; married Eckbert "The Loyal" Count Of Dreini.

**335561432. Halfdan rey de Haytabu,** born Abt. 760. He was the son of **671122864. Harald I rey de Haytabu** and **671122865. Imhild Of Ingern**.

Child of Halfdan rey de Haytabu is:
167780716 i. Harald II Klak, rey de Haythabu y Jutlandia, born Abt. 790; died 844.

**335561440. Eahlmund,** born WFT Est. 746-764 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 788 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671122880. Eafa**.

More About Eahlmund:
Hechos: Rey vasallo de Kent

Child of Eahlmund is:
167780720 i. Egbert, King Of England, born 775; died 19 Noviembre 838; married Raedburh WFT Est. 791-822.

**335561452. Wiglaf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 730-782 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.).

Child of Wiglaf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia is:
167780726 i. Wigmund, born WFT Est. 765-810; died WFT Est. 805-889; married Elfleda.

**335561454. Ceolwulf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 733-785 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died 823 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **671122908. Cuthbert**.

Child of Ceolwulf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia is:
167780727 i. Elfleda, born WFT Est. 771-813; died WFT Est. 805-895; married Wigmund.

**335561600. Llop Centull** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 755 in OF GASCONY (Source:

(1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 788-846 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

More About Llop Centull:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Llop Centull is:

167780800 i. Donat Loupa, born Abt. 785; died WFT Est. 838-877; married Faquila Of Bigorre Bef. 835.

**335561602. Mancio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 755 in of BIGORRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 788-846 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

More About Mancio:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mancio is:

167780801 i. Faquila Of Bigorre, born Abt. 785; died WFT Est. 838-880; married Donat Loupa Bef. 835.

**335562240. Thuringbert Turincbertus,** born 710 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 743-801 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **671124480. Rutpert I Robertus** and **671124481. Williswint Of The Wormgau**.

Child of Thuringbert Turincbertus is:

167781120 i. Rutpert II, born 740; died 12 Julio 807; married Theoderata WFT Est. 756-786.

**335562252. Gunderland, Count Of Hasbaye,** born WFT Est. 735-772 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 778 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671124504. Landrade** and **671124505. Sigramine, Countess Of Hasbaye**.

Child of Gunderland, Count Of Hasbaye is:
167781126 i. Ingram,Count Of Hasbaye, born WFT Est. 715-756; died WFT Est. 756-837; married WFT Est. 739-794.

**335562368. Childerbrand, Duke Of Lombardy,** born Abt. 750.

Child of Childerbrand, Duke Of Lombardy is:
167781184 i. Childebert, Duke Of Lombardy, born Abt. 780 in Lombardy; died 832; married Dunne, Countess Of Autun.

**335562408. Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 812; died 20 Enero 842 in Constantinople. He was the son of **671124816. Miguel II el Tartamudo (Emperador Bizantino)** and **671124817. Eufrosina (Emperatriz Bizantina)**. He married **335562409. Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**335562409. Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 815. She was the daughter of **671124818. Marinos**.

Notes for Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino):
Theophilus (d. Jan. 20, 842, Constantinople), Eastern Roman emperor (829-842), principal promoter of the 9th-century Byzantine renascence of learning, and the last advocate of the Eastern heresy of Iconoclasm (the destruction of religious images) in a reign beset by Arab invasions.

The son of the emperor Michael II, of the Phrygian dynasty traditionally favourable to Iconoclasm, Theophilus was liberally educated by the Byzantine scholar and ardent Iconoclast John Philoponus. He was also much influenced by the learned court of the early 9th-century caliph of Baghdad Harun ar-Rashid.

Theophilus was crowned as co-emperor in 820 and shortly thereafter married a beauty, Theodora, chosen from a group of candidates. On becoming sole emperor in 829, he emulated Harun ar-Rashid by wandering about the capital informally, listening to his subjects' complaints. An intelligent financier and administrator, he dispatched architects and engineers to construct fortresses which would anchor Byzantium's northern defenses against the Vikings and the Magyars. He also bolstered his defenses, east and west, against the Muslims. For despite his interest in their culture, Theophilus was compelled to war with the Muslims throughout his reign.

Having repelled the caliph Ma`mun, Theophilus met with disastrous reversals at the hands of Ma`mun's brother, the caliph al-Mu'tasim, who struck at the most important centres of Asia Minor on the route to Constantinople. Theophilus was defeated in a bloody battle at Dazimon (now Dazmana, Tur.) in July 838. Ancyra fell, and a month later al-Mu'tasim took Amorium, one of the empire's chief fortresses and the home of Theophilus' dynasty. Exploiting dissension within the Arab camp, however, Theophilus in 841, with the help of Spanish Moors, captured Melitene on the Armenian border, forcing al-Mu'tasim to sign a truce.

Under Theophilus, Iconoclasm was given full rein. To weaken the political influence of Greek Orthodox monasticism, the Emperor and John Philoponus (who had become patriarch of Constantinople) mounted a persecution against the users of icons in Orthodox liturgy and devotion. Support for Iconoclasm soon waned, however, and the vast majority of the Greek Orthodox rallied to the defense of their sacred art.

The Byzantine cultural revival stimulated by Theophilus included two significant advances in the area of classical studies: the gradual substitution of the minuscule, or smaller, cursive hand for the uncial, or larger, script, and the increase in the number of scriptoria, or copyists' workshops. Theophilus also restored the University of Constantinople after its 8th-century decline and appointed the brilliant Byzantine teacher Leo the Mathematician as its new rector.

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More About Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani

Child of Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino) and Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

167781204 i. Miguel III el Amoriano (Emperador Bizantino), born 842 in Constantinopla; died 23 Septiembre 867 in Constantinopla; met Eudocia Ingerina.

**335562412. "Strategoes" Tzautzes,** born Abt. 810 in MACEDONIA.

Child of "Strategoes" Tzautzes is:

167781206 i. Stylianos "Basileopator" Tzautzes, born Abt. 840; died 899.

**335562440. Aubri "The Burgundian"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 749-778 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 803-863 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papi de Geoffroy I Ferreol.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999., (3) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

Child of Aubri "The Burgundian" is:

167781220 i. Bouchard De Fezensac, born Abt. 800 in Fezensac France; died WFT Est. 829-891; married WFT Est. 819-851.

**335563040. Erlafried I,** born WFT Est. 667-710 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 707-791 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Erlafried I is:

167781520 i. Geroud, Count Of Swabia, born WFT Est. 707-736; died Abt. 770; married Emma, Of The Alamans WFT Est. 731-765.

**335563042. Nebi-Houtching, duque de Alemania,** born WFT Est. 669-704 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 726 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671126084. Godofredo duque de Alemania** and **671126085. N de Baviera**. He married **335563043. Hersuinda** WFT Est. 692-725 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**335563043. Hersuinda,** born Abt. 680.

Child of Nebi-Houtching, duque de Alemania and Hersuinda is:

167781521 i. Emma, Of The Alamans, born Abt. 720; died 798; married Geroud, Count Of Swabia WFT Est. 731-765.

**335563048. Makir, Duke Of Tolouse** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 710 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He married **335563049. Aude**.

**335563049. Aude** (Source: (1) William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999., (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 723 (Source: (1) William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999., (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3

Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671121504. Charles Martel** and **671121505. Rotrou**.

Notes for Makir, Duke Of Tolouse:
Ludiarch of Narbonne

Child of Makir, Duke Of Tolouse and Aude is:

167781524 i. William, Margrave Of Septimania (Narbonne), born Abt. 750; married Guibor Of Hornsbach.

**335563050. Lambert, Count Of Hornsbach,** born Abt. 739 in HORNSBACH. He was the son of **671126100. Gui, Count Of Hornsbach**.

Children of Lambert, Count Of Hornsbach are:

167781525 i. Guibor Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 760; married William, Margrave Of Septimania (Narbonne).

ii. Werner, Count Of Lobdengau (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 759 in of LOBDENGAU (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died 814 in AACHEN (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); married Friderun WFT Est. 768-801 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 760 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 769-831 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

More About Werner, Count Of Lobdengau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

**335563520. Bonifacio III, Count Of Lucca** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 805 in LUCCA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 859-897 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671127040. Bonifacio II, Count Of Lucca**. He married **335563521. Bertha** WFT Est. 836-871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**335563521. Bertha** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 805 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 860-900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Bonifacio III, Count Of Lucca:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Bonifacio III, Count Of Lucca and Bertha is:

167781760 i. Adelbert I, Count Of Lucca, born Abt. 858; died WFT Est. 889-949; married Rohaut/rothilda Of Spoleto WFT Est. 889-924.

**335565344. Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 737 in ROUERGE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 770-828 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de

Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335566864. Childebrand I, Count Of Autun** and **335566865. Rolande**.

More About Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge is:

167782672 i. Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge, born Abt. 767 in ROUERGE; died Aft. 837; married Senegonde WFT Est. 803-831.

**335565346. Fredelon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 737 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 778-828 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He married **335565347. Berthe/auba Of Autun** WFT Est. 768-803 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**335565347. Berthe/auba Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 760 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 777-832 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671130694. Thierry I, Count Of Autun** and **335563049. Aude**.

Child of Fredelon and Berthe/auba Of Autun is:

167782673 i. Senegonde, born Abt. 775; died WFT Est. 803-869; married Foucaud, Count Of Rouerge WFT Est. 803-831.

**335565408. Boso II, Count De Turin,** born Abt. 770. He was the son of **671130816. Boso I, Count De Turin**.

More About Boso II, Count De Turin:
Tktulo: Conde

Child of Boso II, Count De Turin is:
167782704 i. Boso III, Count De Turin, born Bef. 799; died Bef. 855; married WFT Est. 818-844.

**335566336. Amr Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 794 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **671132672. Itaf Of Islam**.

Child of Amr Of Islam is:
167783168 i. Aslan Of Islam, born Abt. 822 in Arabia.

**335566864. Childebrand I, Count Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 700 in AUTUN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died 752 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671133728. Fulcoald**. He married **335566865. Rolande** WFT Est. 741-751 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**335566865. Rolande** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 710 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 750-805 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671133731. Bertha (A Merovingian)**.

More About Childebrand I, Count Of Autun:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Children of Childebrand I, Count Of Autun and Rolande are:

i. Thierry I, Count Of Autun (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 725 in AUTUN (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died 793 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); married Aude (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 723 (Source: (1) William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999., (2) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

   More About Thierry I, Count Of Autun:
   TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

ii. Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 737 in ROUERGE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 770-828 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 756-788 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

More About Gibert/sigibert, Count Of Rouerge:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

167783432 iii. Childebrand II, Count Of Autun, born Abt. 750 in AUTUN; died Aft. 818; married Dunne Of Autun WFT Est. 809-817.

**335566866. Thierry II, Count Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 743 in AUTUN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 784-851 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671130694. Thierry I, Count Of Autun** and **335563049. Aude**.

Child of Thierry II, Count Of Autun is:

167783433 i. Dunne Of Autun, born Abt. 763; died WFT Est. 811-874; married Childebrand II, Count Of Autun WFT Est. 809-817.

**335567056. Gui I, Count Of Spoleto,** born Abt. 780; died 860. He was the son of **671134112. Lambert II, C Of Nantes, C Of Spoleto** and **671134113. Athalia/gundreda /Berta**.

Child of Gui I, Count Of Spoleto is:

167783528 i. Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy, born Abt. 810; died 894; married Itana/judith Of Benevento 834.

**335567058. Sico Of Benevento** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 770 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 803-861 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

Child of Sico Of Benevento is:

167783529 i. Itana/judith Of Benevento, born Abt. 815; died WFT Est. 839-895; married Gui II, Duke Of Spoleto, King Of Italy 834.

**335567208. Adalbert II, "The Illustrious",** born Abt. 837; died Abt. 905. He was the son of **671134416. Adalbert I, Count Of Both Rhaetias**. He married **335567209. Judith Of Frioul**.

**335567209. Judith Of Frioul,** born Abt. 835. She was the daughter of **167780420. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul** and **167780421. Gisela, Of Francia**.

Child of Adalbert II, "The Illustrious" and Judith Of Frioul is:
167783604 i. Burkhard, born Abt. 865.

**335567872. Rostaing** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 841-891 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He married **335567873. Sufficia** WFT Est. 831-866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**335567873. Sufficia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 840-895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Rostaing:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Guiges V (VIII).FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rostaing and Sufficia is:
167783936 i. Rostaing II, born Abt. 838; died WFT Est. 869-929; married Berthilda WFT Est. 869-903.

**335568576. Eberhard II / Wichman I, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 802 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 881 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671137152. Meginhard I, Count Of Nordgau & Hamalant**. He married **335568577. Evesa** WFT Est. 838-869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**335568577. Evesa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 848-905 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

More About Eberhard II / Wichman I, Count Of Nordgau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eberhard II / Wichman I, Count Of Nordgau and Evesa is:

167784288 i. Eberhard III, Count Of Nordgau, born Abt. 832 in IN NORDGAU; died Abt. 898; married Arlinda WFT Est. 863-891.

**335568704. Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland,** born Abt. 810 in SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 6 Febrero 859 in FORTEVIOT PERTH SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671137408. Alpin, King Of Dalriada**.

Notes for Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland:

Kenneth I, called MacAlpin (flourished 832-60), traditionally, the founder and first king of Scotland. About 834 he succeeded his father, Alpin (reigned about 832-34), as king of the Gaelic Scots in Galloway. In a series of battles (841-46) he conquered the Pictish Kingdom and, uniting it with his own, called his expanded domains Scotland. The kingdom is sometimes called Scone, after Kenneth's capital. In later years, the king led six invasions of Lothian, southern Scotland, then part of Saxon Northumbria.

"Kenneth I," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 97 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1996 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

More About Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland:
Fuente: NBC 74
Hechos: Primer rey de Escocia unificada 839-860

Child of Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland is:
167784352 i. I Constantine, King Of Scotland, born Abt. 836 in SCOTLAND; died 877 in INVERDOVAT FORG FIFE SCOTLAND; married WFT Est. 855-873.

**335574368. Udo,** born Abt. 805.

Child of Udo is:
167787184 i. Gebhard, born Abt. 835.

**335680266. Godefroy Count Of Ardenne,** born Abt. 927. He married **335680267. Mathilde Von Sachsen**.
**335680267. Mathilde Von Sachsen,** born Abt. 929.

Child of Godefroy Ardenne and Mathilde Von Sachsen is:
167840133 i. Bonne Adelaide Duchess Of Lorraine, born Abt. 953 in Ardenne, France; died WFT Est. 982-1047; married Charles Prince Of The Franks.

**335680304. Taksony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died 972 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He married **335680305. Of Kunan** WFT Est. 962-971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**335680305. Of Kunan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 962-1025 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Taksony:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Taksony and Of Kunan is:

167840152 i. Mihaly Kupon Of Samogy, born Abt. 951; died 976; married Adelaide Of Poland.

**335680308. Nikola** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 915 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 960-1007 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.). He married **335680309. Rhipsimija** WFT Est. 946-981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

**335680309. Rhipsimija** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 915 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 960-1010 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5

Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.).

More About Nikola:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Judith de Boh Mami de Boleslao III.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Jun 1999.)

Child of Nikola and Rhipsimija is:

167840154 i. Samuel Of Bulgaria, born Abt. 958 in of, BULGARIA; died WFT Est. 991-1049; married Agathe Chryselia Abt. 970.

**335680390. Rabold II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in OF FREISSING (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 29 Marzo 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360780. Ratbold** and **671360781. Engelmut**.

More About Rabold II:
TITL: (VOGT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Rabold II is:

167840195 i. Pilfridus Of Freissing, born Abt. 925; died WFT Est. 956-1019; married Ernst IV WFT Est. 956-991.

**335680400. Dietrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 926 in IN THE HESSEGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 959-1017 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360800. Dedi I** and **671360801. Of The Hartzgau**.

More About Dietrich:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dietrich is:

167840200 i. Dedi I, born Abt. 956; died 13 Noviembre 1009 in MOSE; married Thietburga Of Haldensleben WFT Est. 987-1007.

**335680402. Dietrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 908 in OF HALDENSLEBEN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 19 Diciembre 985 in MAGDEBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360804. Benno**.

More About Dietrich:
TITL: (LORD) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dietrich is:

167840201 i. Thietburga Of Haldensleben, born Abt. 956; died WFT Est. 988-1050; married Dedi I WFT Est. 987-1007.

**335680404. Gunter** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 926 in of MERSEBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 19 Julio 982 in CALABRIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360808. Eckhard II, Count Of Turingia**. He married **20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia** WFT Est. 965-976 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**20980089. Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 941 in Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died Abt. 992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). She was the daughter of **41960178. Boleslaw I "The Cruel"** and **41960179. Bozena Or Biagota**.

Child of Gunter and Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia is:

167840202 i. Ekkehard I, born Abt. 956; died 30 Abril 1002 in POHLDE; married Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony Aft. 979.

**335680408. Dietmar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 936 in of THE SAXON, EASTMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 3 Julio 978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360816. Christian** and **671360817. Hidda**. He married **167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony** WFT Est. 974-977 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**167840203. Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 946 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 26 Noviembre 1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **41946786. Hermann Billung, Duke Of Saxony** and **41946787. Hildegarde, Of Westerburg**.

More About Dietmar I:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dietmar and Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony is:

167840204 i. Gero, born Abt. 976; died WFT Est. 1007-1067; married Adelaide WFT Est. 1007-1042.

**335680440. Berthold I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 938 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671360880. Arnulf**. He married **335680441. Daughter Of Frederich I Of Bar** WFT Est. 969-977 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**335680441. Daughter Of Frederich I Of Bar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 938 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **671360882. Frederich I, Count Of Bar** and **671360883. Beatrice Of France**.

More About Berthold I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Berthold and Daughter Frederich I Of Bar is:

167840220 i. Frederich I, born Abt. 975; died Aft. 1030; married Himma Of Ohningen WFT Est. 1006-1027.

**335680444. Meginhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 938 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW,

Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Aft. 987 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

Child of Meginhard is:

167840222 i. Arnold, born Abt. 968 in OF GILCHING; died Aft. 1027; married Ermengarde WFT Est. 999-1022.

**335681424. Hostivit** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 820 in Praha Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **671362848. Neklan** and **671362849. Ponislava**. He married **335681425. Miloslava** WFT Est. 852-868 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**335681425. Miloslava** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 824 in Praha Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 852-918 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Hostivit and Miloslava is:

167840712 i. Borijov I, born Abt. 842 in Praha Czechoslavakia; died Abt. 894 in Titin Czechoslavakia; married Lidmila Ze Psova WFT Est. 881-892.

**335681426. Zupan Of Psov Slavibor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 857-918 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Zupan Of Psov Slavibor is:

167840713 i. Lidmila Ze Psova, born Abt. 853 in Psov Czechoslavakia; died 16 Septiembre 921; married Borijov I WFT Est. 881-892.

**335681834. Harold Bluetooth,** born Bef. 985 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died 985 in Jomsborg (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671363668. Gorm The Old**.

Child of Harold Bluetooth is:

167840917 i. Thyra, born WFT Est. 1006-1035; died WFT Est. 1022-1117.

**335682624. Halfdan Of Lethra,** born Abt. 815. He was the son of **671365248. Harold Hilditonn, King Of Lethra**.

Children of Halfdan Of Lethra are:

167841312 i. Rurik (Emperador Ruso), born Abt. 840; died Abt. 879.

ii. Askold, Varangian Prince, born Abt. 837.

Notes for Askold, Varangian Prince:
The Park of Glory in Kiev has an 85-foot granite obelisk rising above the
grave of the Unknown Soldier and a memorial garden. Also located in the park are the grave of General Nikolay Vatutin, commander of the Soviet forces that liberated Kiev in 1943, and a rotunda marking the supposed grave of the early Varangian chief Askold.

BRITANICA

**335682628. Askold, Varangian Prince,** born Abt. 837. He was the son of **335682624. Halfdan Of Lethra**.

Notes for Askold, Varangian Prince:
The Park of Glory in Kiev has an 85-foot granite obelisk rising above the grave of the Unknown Soldier and a memorial garden. Also located in the park are the grave of General Nikolay Vatutin, commander of the Soviet forces that liberated Kiev in 1943, and a rotunda marking the supposed grave of the early Varangian chief Askold.

Children of Askold, Varangian Prince are:

167841316 i. Dir, Prince Of Kiev, born Abt. 867.

167841314 ii. Oleg, Varangian Prince Of Kiev, born Abt. 860; died Abt. 912.

**335682656. Edmund, King Of Uppsala** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 832 in Sweden (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died Aft. 829 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **671365312. Erik Refilsson**.

More About Edmund, King Of Uppsala:
TITL: (KING OF UPPSALA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Edmund, King Of Uppsala is:

167841328 i. King Of Uppsala Erik, born Abt. 849 in Sweden; died Abt. 885 in Sweden.

**335682672. Mistui I Of The Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 797-839 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **671365344. Rodigastus Of Obotrites**.

Child of Mistui I Of The Obotrites is:

167841336 i. Miecelas I Of The Obotrites, born WFT Est. 838-869; died 954; married WFT Est. 861-908.

**335682688. Engelram, Count Of Harlebec,** born WFT Est. 754-783 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 824 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671365376. Lyderic, Count Of Harlebec**.

Child of Engelram, Count Of Harlebec is:

167841344 i. Odoacre, Count Of Harlebec, born Abt. 805; died 862; married WFT Est. 824-850.

**335682786. Berthold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 851 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 882-942 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Berthold:
TITL: (PFALZGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Berthold is:

167841393 i. Kunigunde Of Swabia, born Abt. 878; died 879; married Luitpold 895.

**335682788. Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 841 in of FRIULI (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167780420. Eberhard, Count Of Frioul** and **167780421. Gisela, Of Francia**. He married **335682789. Ava** WFT Est. 872-873 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**335682789. Ava,** born Abt. 840.

More About Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul and Ava are:

167841394 i. Eberhard Count Of Sulichgau, born Abt. 860 in in THE SULICHGAU; died Aft. 888; married WFT Est. 878-887.

ii. Hunroch IV, Count Of Frioul (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 870 in of FRIULI (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 924 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 889-914 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335682800. Poppo II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 853 in of SORBENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 886-944 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671365600. Poppo I**.

More About Poppo II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Poppo II is:

167841400 i. Poppo III, born Abt. 883; died 945; married WFT Est. 902-931.

**335683200. Laundry I De Nevers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of

Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 843 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He married **335683201. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 897-932 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**335683201. Hildegarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 898-960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Laundry I De Nevers:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Laundry I De Nevers and Hildegarde is:

167841600 i. Laundry II De Nevers, born Abt. 896; died WFT Est. 929-987; married WFT Est. 915-947.

**335683232. Gui, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in OF TONNERRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671366464. Milo II, Count Of Tonnerre**.

More About Gui, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Gui, Count Of Tonnerre is:

167841616 i. Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 890 in OF TONNERRE; died 987; married Engeltrude Of Brienne WFT Est. 928-961.

**335683234. Engelbert I, Count Of Brienne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 in OF BRIENNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 968 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671366468. Eudes, Count Of Cambrai** and **671366469. Odele Of Bois Ferrand**.

More About Engelbert I, Count Of Brienne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Engelbert I, Count Of Brienne is:
167841617 i. Engeltrude Of Brienne, born Abt. 900; died WFT Est. 928-994; married Milo III, Count Of Tonnerre WFT Est. 928-961.

**335683264. Guillaume II, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 875 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 920 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671366528. Guillaume I, Count De Forez**.

Child of Guillaume II, Count De Forez is:
167841632 i. I Artaud, Count De Forez, born Abt. 905; died 960; married Hildegarde WFT Est. 920-949.

**335693072. Boso, Vicompte Of Agde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 873-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671386144. Of Agde** and **671386145. Arsinde**. He married **335693073. Adelheid Of Besiers** WFT Est. 871-906 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed.*

*1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**335693073. Adelheid Of Besiers** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 872-934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671386146. Reinald I** and **671386147. Dida**.

More About Boso, Vicompte Of Agde:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Boso, Vicompte Of Agde and Adelheid Of Besiers is:

167846536 i. Son Of Boso Of Agde, born Abt. 870; died WFT Est. 903-961; married WFT Est. 889-921.

**335693088. Franco II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 903-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **335693089. Ersinde** WFT Est. 901-936 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**335693089. Ersinde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 902-964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Franco II:

TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Franco and Ersinde is:

167846544 i. Odo, born Abt. 900; died Abt. 933; married Richilde Of Barcelona 933.

**335693090. Wilfred II Borrel** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born 26 Abril 911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-1001 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20972832. Wlfredo El Velloso (Conde de Barcelona)** and **20972833. Winikilda, princesa carolingia**. He married **335693091. Gersende Of Toulouse** WFT Est. 942-977 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**335693091. Gersende Of Toulouse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 942-965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Wilfred II Borrel:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Wilfred and Gersende Of Toulouse is:

167846545 i. Richilde Of Barcelona, born Abt. 900; died Aft. 962; married Odo 933.

**335693106. Bernardo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 875 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671386212. Raymond** and **671386213. Guinigenta**. He married **335693107. Tota** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**335693107. Tota** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **20972612. Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón** and **671386215. Acibella Of Gascony**.

More About Bernardo:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Bernardo and Tota is:

167846553 i. Ava Of Ribagorza, born Abt. 895; died WFT Est. 942-1004; married Mirion II.

**335693108. Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 913-971 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **41945664. Sunifredo, conde de Urgel** and **41945665. Ermensinde Of Carcassonne**. He married **335693109. Ermengarda** WFT Est. 911-946 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**335693109. Ermengarda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 912-974 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Sunifredo II, conde de Urgel and Ermengarda is:
167846554 i. Gausberto I, born Abt. 910; died Aft. 931; married Trudegarda.

**335705600. Guillaume I, Count Of Anguleme** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **671411200. Auduin, Count Of Angouleme**.

Child of Guillaume I, Count Of Anguleme is:
167852800 i. Arnaud, Count Of Angouleme, born Abt. 940; died 992; married Reingarde.

**335749632. Walaho VI** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 860-918 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671499264. Liutfried II**. He married **335749633. Daughter Of Werner Of Hornsbach** WFT Est. 858-893 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

**335749633. Daughter Of Werner Of Hornsbach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 859-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW,

Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671499266. Werner Of Hornsbach**.

More About Walaho VI:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Walaho and Daughter Werner Of Hornsbach is:

167874816 i. Burchard, Count Of Wormgau, born Abt. 857 in IN THE WORMGAU; died 27 Febrero 906; married Gisela Of Franconia WFT Est. 888-904.

**335749634. Odo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 835 in IN FRANCONIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 861-926 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

More About Odo:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Odo is:

167874817 i. Gisela Of Franconia, born Abt. 857; died WFT Est. 889-951; married Burchard, Count Of Wormgau WFT Est. 888-904.

**335749636. Burkhard II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 860-918 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671499272. Burkhard I "Comes"**. He married **335749637. Adred Of Loingau** WFT Est. 858-893 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056,

Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**335749637. Adred Of Loingau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 859-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **671499274. Bardo Of Loingau**.

More About Burkhard II:
TITL: (DUX) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Burkhard and Adred Of Loingau is:

167874818 i. Burkhard III Of Grabfeld, born Abt. 857 in of GRABFELD; died WFT Est. 899-948; married Mathilda Of Hesse WFT Est. 888-923.

**335758848. Mayeul** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 in of NARBONNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. Junio 911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671517696. Lievin**. He married **335758849. Raimodis** 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**335758849. Raimodis** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Bef. 911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Mayeul:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mayeul and Raimodis is:

167879424 i. Aubri, born Abt. 860 in of NARBONNE; died Septiembre 943; married Attela Of Macon Abt. 910.

**335758850. Raculph** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 855 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 874-946 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Raculph:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raculph is:

167879425 i. Attela Of Macon, born Abt. 870; died WFT Est. 914-965; married Aubri Abt. 910.

**335758868. Robert, Viscount Of Troyes** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 898 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671517736. Raoul, Count Of Troyes**. He married **335758869. Engeltrude** WFT Est. 929-955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**335758869. Engeltrude** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 898 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 929-992 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Robert, Viscount Of Troyes:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Robert, Viscount Of Troyes and Engeltrude is:

167879434 i. Lambert, Count Of Chalons, born Abt. 920; died 22 Febrero 978; married Adelaide/aelis Of Donzy 945.

**335794312. Robert II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in of AUVERGNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 989 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588624. Robert I** and **671588625. Adelgarde/ Hildegarde Of Mercoeur**. He married **335794313. Ingelberg** WFT Est. 931-966 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335794313. Ingelberg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 938-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Robert II:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

More About Ingelberg:
TITL: (DAME) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Robert and Ingelberg is:
167897156 i. William IV, born Abt. 935; died Abt. 1016; married Humberge WFT Est. 968-1001.

**335794320. Hugh I, Count Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 912 in of MAINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588640. Roger, Count Of Maine** and **671588641. Rothilde Of Neustria**.

More About Hugh I, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hugh I, Count Of Maine is:
167897160 i. Hugh II, Count Of Maine, born Abt. 942 in of MAINE; died Abt. 992; married WFT Est. 961-985.

**335794376. Sieghard IV** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 26 Septiembre 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588752. Sieghard III**. He married **335794377. Willa Of Bayern** Abt. 965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335794377. Willa Of Bayern** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 935 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671588754. Bernhard** and **671588755. Engilrat**.

More About Sieghard IV:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Sieghard and Willa Of Bayern is:

167897188 i. Engelbert II, born Abt. 920; died 1020; married Adela Of Carinthia WFT Est. 951-986.

**335794378. Hartwig** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 953-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588756. Albuin** and **671588757. Hildegarde**. He married **335794379. Wichburg** WFT Est. 951-986 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335794379. Wichburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 952-1014 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Hartwig:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Hartwig and Wichburg is:

167897189 i. Adela Of Carinthia, born Abt. 920; died WFT Est. 981-1016; married Engelbert II WFT Est. 951-986.

**335794382. Udalrich I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 11 Octubre 1029 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588764. Adalbero I** and **671588765. Luitgard**. He married **335794383. Richardis Of Eppenstein** Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335794383. Richardis Of Eppenstein** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 23 Abril 1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671588766. Markwart II**.

More About Udalrich I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Udalrich and Richardis Of Eppenstein is:

167897191 i. Wilibirg Of Ebersberg, born Abt. 950; died 25 Noviembre 1065; married Werigand/ Wezzelin 1020.

**335794420. RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 927 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of

Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 985 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671588840. RudolphI, Count Of Altdorf** and **671588841. Silburgis**. He married **335794421. Itha Of Ohningen** Abt. 970 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**335794421. Itha Of Ohningen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 955 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 16 Octubre 1020 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **5243146. Kumo, Count Of Ohningen** and **5243147. Richilde**.

More About RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf :
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rudolph and Itha Of Ohningen is:

167897210 i. KunoI, Count Of Altdorf , born Abt. 970; died Aft. 1017.

**335794424. Hunroch IV, Count Of Frioul** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 in of FRIULI (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 924 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335682788. Hunroch III, Count Of Frioul** and **335682789. Ava**.

Child of Hunroch IV, Count Of Frioul is:

167897212 i. Liutold, born Abt. 950 in OF ACHALM; died WFT Est. 983-1041; married WFT Est. 969-1001.

**335796736. King Ashot III Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW,

Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.), born WFT Est. 871-941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 977 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **671593472. Apas Of Armenia**.

Notes for King Ashot III Of Armenia:
ASHOT III (952-77) was much loved by his people; he funded many churches, hospitals, convents, and alsmshouses, and (we are told) never sat down to meals without allowing poor men to join him. Under his son GAGIK I (990-1020) prosperity reached its height: schools were numerous, towns were enriched by trade and adorned by art; and Kars rivaled Ani as a center of literature, theology, and philosophy. Ani had impressive palaces and a precious cathedral, subtly compounded of Persian and Byzantine styles; he re were piers and column clusters pointed as well as round arches, anmd other features that later entered into Gothic art. When, in 989, the cupule of St, Sophia in Costantinople was destroyed by an earthquake, the Byzantine emperor assigned the hazardous task of restoring it to Trdat, the architect of the Ani cathedral.

Durant, Will. "The Age of Faith". pag 205.

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From 642 to 1046 Armenia was nominally subject to the caliphs, but it remained virtualy sovereign and zelausly Christian. In the ninth century the Bagratuni family established a dynasty under the title of "Prince of Princes", built a capital at Ani, and gave the country several generations of progress and relative peace. Ashot III the Merciful (952-977) transferred his capital to Ani and began to make it into one of the architectural gems of the Middle Ages.

The Bagratids of Ani bore the title of "shahanshah" (king of kings), which was first conferred by the caliph in 922 upon Ashot II the Iron.

In 961 Mushegh, the brother of Ashot III, founded the Bagratid kingdom of Kars. By the 11th century, the combined invasions of the Seljuk Turks and Byzantine conquests in the west destroyed what remained of the Bagratids and the Armenian kingdom.

BRITANICA

Children of King Ashot III Of Armenia are:

167898368 i. Kakig I Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 907-971; died 1020.

ii. Yovhannes-Senekerim, King Of Vaspurakan, born Abt. 975 in Vaspurakan, Armenia; died 1027 in Sebastia, Asia Menor.

Notes for Yovhannes-Senekerim, King Of Vaspurakan:
THE MAMIKONIANS AND BAGRATIDS

The first, unsuccessful, Arab raid into Armenia in 640 found the defense of the country in the hands of the Byzantine general Procopius and the nakharar Theodor Rshtuni. Unable to prevent the pillage of Dvin in 642, Theodor in 643 gained a victory over another Arab army and was named commander in chief of the Armenian army by Constans II. In 653, after the truce with Mu'awiyah, then governor of Syria, Constans voluntarily surrendered Armenia to the Arabs,
who granted it virtual autonomy and appointed Theodor as governor (ostikan).

Theodor's successor, Hamazasp Mamikonian, sided with Byzantium, but after 661 Arab suzerainty was reestablished, although Byzantine-Arab rivalry, Armenian resistance, and reluctance to pay the tribute made the region difficult to govern. An unsuccessful revolt led by Mushegh Mamikonian (771-772) resulted in the virtual extinction of the Mamikonians as a political force in Armenia and in the emergence of the Bagratunis and Artsrunis as the leading noble families. The
Arabs' choice in 806 of Ashot Bagratuni the Carnivorous to be prince of Armenia marked the establishment of his family as the chief power in the land. The governor Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni remained loyal to the caliph al-Mutawakkil when al-Mutawakkil sent his general Bugha al-Kabir to bring the rebellious nakharars to submission, although Smbat, too, was dispatched in 855 with the rest of the captive nobles to Samarra.

The election by the nobles of Smbat's son Ashot I the Great, who had been accepted as "prince of princes" by the Arabs in 862, to be king of Armenia in 885 was recognized by both caliph and emperor. Throughout the 10th century, art and literature flourished. Ashot III the Merciful (952-977) transferred his capital to Ani and began to make it into one of the architectural gems of the Middle Ages.

The Bagratids of Ani, who bore the title of shahanshah ("king of kings"), first conferred upon Ashot II the Iron by the caliph in 922, were not the sole rulers of Armenia. In 908 the Artsruni principate of Vaspurakan became a kingdom recognized by the caliph; in 961 Mushegh, the brother of Ashot III, founded the Bagratid kingdom of Kars; and in 970 the prince of Eastern Siuniq declared himself a king.

By the time of the Seljuq invasions in the 11th century, the Armenian kingdoms had already been destroyed from the west. The province of Taron had been annexed to the Byzantine Empire in 968, and the expansionist policy of Basil II finally extinguished Armenian independence. The possessions of David of Tayq were annexed in 1000, and the kingdom of Vaspurakan

in 1022, under the reign of YOVHANNES-SENEKERIM (b c. 980, d. 1027). In the latter year, the Bagratid king of Ani, Yovhannes-Smbat, was compelled to make the emperor heir to his estates, and in 1045, despite the resistance of Gagik II, Ani was seized by Constantine IX Monomachus.

The Byzantine conquest was short-lived: in 1048 Togrul led the first Seljuq raid into Armenia, in 1064 Ani and Kars fell to Alp-Arslan, and after the Battle of Manzikert (1071) most of the country was in Turkish hands. In 1072 the Kurdish Shaddadids received Ani as a fief. A few native Armenian rulers survived for a time in the Kiurikian kingdom of Lori, the Siuniqian kingdom of Baghq or Kapan, and the principates of Khachen (Artzakh) and Sasun. In the 12th century many former Armenian regions became parts of Georgia, and between 1236 and 1242 the whole of Armenia and Georgia fell into the hands of the Mongols. Armenian life and learning, centred around the church, continued in monasteries and village communities.

BRITANICA

More About Yovhannes-Senekerim, King Of Vaspurakan:
Fuente: NBC 71
Hechos: Cedió su reino de Vaspurakan a Bizancio en 1022.

*Generation No. 30*

**671097920. HakamI, Emir de Córdoba,** born 770 in Espana; died 25 Mayo 822 in Espana. He was the son of **1342195840. HishamI, Emir de Córdoba**.

Notes for HakamI, Emir de Córdoba:
Al-Hakam I (770-822), emir independiente de al-Andalus (796-822). Hijo y sucesor de Hisam I. Durante su gobierno se manifestó el descontento de la población muladk por la polktica de signo filoirabe de los Omeyas. Las primeras sublevaciones se produjeron en las ciudades fronterizas de Zaragoza, Toledo y Mérida. La revuelta de Toledo, conocida como la 'jornada del foso' (797), se saldó con el asesinato de los notables de la ciudad. Estos problemas obligaron al emir a organizar un ejército de mercenarios bereberes y eslavos y a incrementar los impuestos. El aumento de la presión fiscal provocó el denominado 'motkn del arrabal' de Secunda en Córdoba (818), sofocado también de forma dristica. El arrabal fue convertido en campo de labranza y varios miles de personas tuvieron que exiliarse.

"Al-Hakam I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of HakamI, Emir de Córdoba is:

335548960 i. AbderramánII, Emir de Córdoba, born Abt. 792 in Toledo, España; died 22 Septiembre 852.

**671097932. Musa Ibn Fortun Banu Quasi** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 758 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **1342195864. Fortun Ibn Quasi Banu Quasi** and **1342195865. Aisha**. He married **671097933. Onneca**.

**671097933. Onneca** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 760 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Child of Musa Ibn Fortun Banu Quasi and Onneca is:

335548966 i. Musa Ibn Musa Banu Quasi, born 788; died 862; married Aussona Iñíguez.

**671121472. I Eystein, Of Vestford,** born WFT Est. 662-678 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 780 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342242944. I Halfdan, Of Vestford** and **1342242945. Asa Eystensson**. He married **671121473. Hilda Of Westford** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**671121473. Hilda Of Westford** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 700 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1342242946. Eric Of The Vandals**.

More About I Eystein, Of Vestford:
Fuente: NBC 77
Hechos: Eystein el Lejano, rey de Romerike (700-730)

Children of I Eystein and Hilda Of Westford are:

335560736 i. II Halfdan, Of Vestford, born Abt. 735; died 800; married Lifa.

335560759 ii. Geva, born Abt. 740; married Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons.

iii. Harald I rey de Haytabu, born Abt. 730; married Imhild Of Ingern; born Abt. 745.

**671121474. Dag, Of Vestford,** born Abt. 700 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Dag, Of Vestford is:

335560737 i. Lifa, born Abt. 730; married II Halfdan, Of Vestford.

**671121476. Hogne, Earl Of Throndheim,** born WFT Est. 654-723 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 690-800 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Hogne, Earl Of Throndheim is:

335560738 i. Eystein Glumra, born WFT Est. 690-751; died WFT Est. 727-830; married Jocunda WFT Est. 715-786.

**671121478. Hunthaefer, King Of North & South Mura,** born WFT Est. 596-758.

Child of Hunthaefer, King Of North & South Mura is:

335560739 i. Jocunda, born WFT Est. 630-789; married Eystein Glumra WFT Est. 715-786.

**671121480. Gudrod, Of Vestford,** born Abt. 750 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 810 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **335560736. II Halfdan, Of Vestford** and **335560737. Lifa**.

Child of Gudrod, Of Vestford is:

335560740 i. II Olaf, King Of Jutland & Vestfold, born Abt. 780; died 840.

**671121504. Charles Martel,** born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 22 Octubre 741 in QUIERZY-SUR-OISE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342243008. Pepin II, Of Heristal** and **1342243009. Aupais (Alpaida)**. He married **671121505. Rotrou** WFT Est. 706-721 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**671121505. Rotrou,** born Abt. 690 in AUSTRASIA (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 724 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1342243010. Leutwinus, Bishop Of Treves** and **1342243011. Willigarde**.

Notes for Charles Martel:
Charles MARTEL, Latin CAROLUS MARTELLUS, German KARL MARTELL (b. c. 688--d. Oct. 22, 741, Quierzy-sur-Oise, France), mayor of the palace of Austrasia (the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom) from 715 to 741, who reunited and ruled the entire Frankish realm and stemmed the Saracen invasion at Poitiers in 732. His byname, Martel, means "the hammer." A man of valiant determination, ambition, and ability, he strove incessantly to consolidate his power.

Background.

After the death of Dagobert I in 639, there had been no king of any worth in the Frankish kingdom. All of them were of the Merovingian line--idle, slothful, and bent on ease and luxury. The burden of rule lay upon the mayors of the palace, who in reality governed Austrasia, the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom, and Neustria, its western portion. These mayors not only controlled routine in the royal palace but also directed the political, social, and commercial life of the Franks. Neustria bitterly resented its conquest and annexation in 687 by Pepin of Herstal, mayor of Austrasia and father of Charles Martel, at the Battle of Tertry (Testry), near Péronne.

When in 714 Pepin of Herstal died, he left as heirs three grandsons, his legitimate children all being dead. Until his grandchildren came of age, Plectrude, Pepin's widow, was to hold power. As an illegitimate son, Charles Martel was entirely neglected in the will. But he was young, strong, and determined, and a struggle for control at once began between him and Plectrude.

Both Charles and Plectrude faced rebellion throughout the Frankish kingdom when Pepin's will was made known. The king, Chilperic II, was in the power of Ragenfrid, mayor of the palace of Neustria, who joined forces with an enemy of the Franks, Radbod, king of the Frisians in Holland, in order to eliminate Charles. Plectrude managed to imprison Charles, but he escaped, gathered an army, defeated King Chilperic and Mayor Ragenfrid, and conquered the hostile Neustrians. His success made resistance by Plectrude and the Austrasians useless; realizing the spirit and power of young Charles, they submitted, and by 719 Charles alone governed the Franks as mayor. Peace and order reigned in Austrasia and Neustria, so that by 724 Charles was free to deal with hostile elements elsewhere. This involved expeditions against the Saxons and the peoples of the lands near the Rhine and the Danube.

Battle of Poitiers.

Charles next crossed the Loire into Aquitaine, where one Eudes (Odo) was duke.
Eudes, once an ally of Charles, had become disloyal and promptly called to his aid the Saracens, Moors from Africa, who, entering Spain in 711, had soon conquered it and were now (732) threatening Gaul. Led by their king, 'Abd ar-Rahman, they marched for Bordeaux, there to burn churches and to plunder. From Bordeaux they went across Aquitaine to Poitiers. It was outside this city that Charles Martel came upon them and put them to flight.

In 733 Charles forced Burgundy to yield to his rule, and in 734 he subdued the Frisians. During 735 word arrived that Eudes was dead, and Charles marched rapidly across the Loire River in order to make his power felt around Bordeaux. In 736 he fought to secure his conquest of Burgundy, and there were further engagements against the Saracens during the 730s.

Charles Martel's health began to fail in the late 730s, and in 741 he retired to his palace at Quierzy-sur-Oise, where he died soon after. Before his death he divided the Merovingian kingdom between his two legitimate sons, Pepin and Carloman. He had maintained the fiction of Merovingian rule all of his life, refraining from transferring the royal title to his own dynasty.

BRITANICA

Children of Charles Martel and Rotrou are:

335560752 i. Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768), born 714; died 24 Septiembre 768 in HERISTAL, BELGIUM; married Bertha Cambert WFT Est. 730-758.

ii. Carloman (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.), born Abt. 715 in AUSTRASIA (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died 1 Agosto 754 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); married Daughter Of Alard WFT Est. 729-750 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); born Abt. 720 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 729-789 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.).

Notes for Carloman:
Carloman (b. c. 715--d. Aug. 17, 754), Frankish prince, son of Charles Martel and brother of Pepin III the Short.

After inheriting Austrasia, Alemannia, Thuringia, and the suzerainty of Bavaria from his father, Carloman fought alone and with his brother to suppress external enemies and rebellious subjects. Concerned with reform of the church, he called on St. Boniface for help and in 742 summoned the first Frankish council in nearly 50 years; in 743 the Synod of Estinnes regulated the problem of church lands seized by Charles Martel and granted out to his vassals.

Carloman abandoned the secular life, becoming a monk first at Monte Soratte, later at Monte Cassino, in Italy.

BRITANICA

More About Carloman:
TITL: (MAYOR) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)

335563049 iii. Aude, born Abt. 723; married (1) Makir, Duke Of Tolouse; married (2) Thierry I, Count Of Autun.

**671121506. Count Cambert, Of Laon,** born WFT Est. 663-701 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 706-782 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342243012. Martkn, duque de Laón** and **1342243013. Bertrada**. He married **671121507. Giscle ?** WFT Est. 687-739 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**671121507. Giscle ?,** born Bet. 665 - 700.

Child of Count Cambert and Giscle ? is:

335560753 i. Bertha Cambert, born WFT Est. 706-728; died 783; married Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768) WFT Est. 730-758.

**671121512. Warinus, Lord Of Altorf In Suabia** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 721 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He was the son of **1342243024. Everhard, Duke Of Alsatia**. He married **671121513. Ara** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998).

**671121513. Ara** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 725 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998).

More About Warinus, Lord Of Altorf In Suabia:
Facts (Facts Pg): (Had large estates in Bavaria) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

Child of Warinus, Lord Of Altorf In Suabia and Ara is:

335560756 i. Isenhart, Lord Of Altorf, born Abt. 754; married Ermentrude.

**671121516. King Of The Saxons Wernicke** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 663-752 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 698-826 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.). He was the son of **1342243032. King Of Wenden Bellung** and **1342243033. Dobrogera**. He married **671121517. Kunhilde Of Rugen** WFT Est. 687-783 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.).

**671121517. Kunhilde Of Rugen,** born Abt. 715.

Children of King Wernicke and Kunhilde Of Rugen are:

335560758 i. Widukind I, "The Great," King Of The Saxons, born WFT Est. 698-781; died WFT Est. 734-856; married Geva.

ii. Imhild Of Ingern, born Abt. 745; married Harald I rey de Haytabu; born Abt. 730.

**671121568. II Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace,** born Bef. 750 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 802 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342243136. I Luitfrid, Duke Of Alsace** and **1342243137. Edith**. He married **671121569. Hiltrude** Bef. 765 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**671121569. Hiltrude,** born Bef. 750 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 772-844 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of II Luitfrid and Hiltrude is:

335560784 i. II Hugues, Of Tours &Upper Alsace, born Abt. 765 in FRANCE; died Septiembre 836 in FRANCE; married Aba Bef. 810 in FRANCE.

**671121680. Berenguer (An East Frank),** born Abt. 730.

Child of Berenguer (An East Frank) is:

335560840 i. Hunroch I, Count Of Frioul, born Abt. 765; died 811; married Engeltrude Of Paris WFT Est. 788-810.

**671121688. Suppo I, Count Of Brescia,** born Abt. 760.

Child of Suppo I, Count Of Brescia is:

335560844 i. Maurin, born Abt. 790.

**671121856. Mainier, Count Of Sens** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 740 in SENS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He married **671121857. Daughter Of Haudre** WFT Est. 771-796 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

**671121857. Daughter Of Haudre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 740 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 772-834 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1342243714. Haudre**.

More About Mainier, Count Of Sens:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Mainier, Count Of Sens and Daughter Haudre is:
335560928 i. Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau, born Abt. 770; died WFT Est. 803-861; married Theidlindus Of Blois.

**671121858. Aubri II, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 740 in BLOIS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 773-831 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342243716. Aubri I, Count Of Blois**.

More About Aubri II, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aubri II, Count Of Blois is:
335560929 i. Theidlindus Of Blois, born Abt. 770; died Aft. 795; married Gainfroi, Count Of Massgau.

**671122514. Carloman** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 715 in AUSTRASIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died 1 Agosto 754 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.). He was the son of **671121504. Charles Martel** and **671121505. Rotrou**. He married **671122515. Daughter Of Alard** WFT Est. 729-750 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.).

**671122515. Daughter Of Alard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 720 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 729-789 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1342245030. Alard**.

Notes for Carloman:
Carloman (b. c. 715--d. Aug. 17, 754), Frankish prince, son of Charles Martel and brother of Pepin III the Short.

After inheriting Austrasia, Alemannia, Thuringia, and the suzerainty of Bavaria from his father, Carloman fought alone and with his brother to suppress external enemies and rebellious subjects. Concerned with reform of the church, he called on St. Boniface for help and in 742 summoned the first Frankish council in nearly 50 years; in 743 the Synod of Estinnes regulated the problem of church lands seized by Charles Martel and granted out to his vassals.

Carloman abandoned the secular life, becoming a monk first at Monte Soratte, later at Monte Cassino, in Italy.

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More About Carloman:
TITL: (MAYOR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)

Child of Carloman and Daughter Alard is:
335561257 i. Rotrou/rotrude, born Abt. 740; married Girard, Count Of Paris.

**671122864. Harald I rey de Haytabu,** born Abt. 730. He was the son of **671121472. I Eystein, Of Vestford** and **671121473. Hilda Of Westford**. He married **671122865. Imhild Of Ingern**.

**671122865. Imhild Of Ingern,** born Abt. 745. She was the daughter of **671121516. King Of The Saxons Wernicke** and **671121517. Kunhilde Of Rugen**.

Child of Harald I rey de Haytabu and Imhild Of Ingern is:
335561432 i. Halfdan rey de Haytabu, born Abt. 760.

**671122880. Eafa,** born 732 in WESSEX ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 751-822 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342245760. Eoppa**.

Child of Eafa is:
335561440 i. Eahlmund, born WFT Est. 746-764; died Abt. 788; married WFT Est. 766-787.

**671122908. Cuthbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 695-756 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 733-833 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1342245816. Bassa**.

Child of Cuthbert is:

335561454 i. Ceolwulf Of Mercia, King Of Mercia, born WFT Est. 733-785; died 823; married WFT Est. 756-814.

**671124480. Rutpert I Robertus,** born 685 in Upper Rhine, Germany (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 734-777 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **1342248960. Lambert II Lantbertus** and **1342248961. Chrotlind**. He married **671124481. Williswint Of The Wormgau** 730 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**671124481. Williswint Of The Wormgau,** born 680 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 733-775 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **1342248962. Adelheim**.

Children of Rutpert I Robertus and Williswint Wormgau are:

335562240 i. Thuringbert Turincbertus, born 710; died WFT Est. 743-801; married WFT Est. 729-761.

ii. Rupert (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 733 in of THURGAU (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 766-824 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Angila WFT Est. 764-799 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 733 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 765-827 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671124504. Landrade,** born WFT Est. 710-737 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 735-816 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **671121504. Charles Martel** and **1342249009. Suanhilde, Of Bavaria**. He married **671124505. Sigramine, Countess Of**

**Hasbaye** WFT Est. 730-774 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**671124505. Sigramine, Countess Of Hasbaye,** born WFT Est. 709-743 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 735-824 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Landrade and Sigramine is:

335562252 i. Gunderland, Count Of Hasbaye, born WFT Est. 735-772; died 778; married WFT Est. 755-777.

**671124816. Miguel II el Tartamudo (Emperador Bizantino),** born Abt. 760 in Amorión, Frigia; died Octubre 829. He married **671124817. Eufrosina (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**671124817. Eufrosina (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 790. She was the daughter of **1342249634. Constantino VI (Emperador Bizantino)**.

Notes for Miguel II el Tartamudo (Emperador Bizantino):
Michael II (b. Amorium, Diocese of Asia--d. October 829), Byzantine emperor and founder of the Amorian, or Phrygian, dynasty who attempted to moderate the Iconoclastic controversy that divided 9th-century Byzantium.

Rising from humble origins, Michael became a military commander. He was a comrade-in-arms of Leo the Armenian, who later became Emperor Leo V (813). When, in 803, Bardanes Turcus and Nicephorus I were fighting over the imperial throne, Leo and Michael at first supported Bardanes but later deserted him and joined the cause of Nicephorus. Years later, after Leo had ascended the throne, Michael incurred the suspicion of his former friend and was imprisoned on a
charge of treason. On Dec. 24, 820, he was sentenced to death and ordered to be thrown into a furnace, but on the following day, his partisans assassinated Leo and proclaimed Michael emperor.

Shortly before Michael ascended the throne, however, a soldier named Thomas the Slavonian raised a rebellion, and it was not until the end of 823 that Michael succeeded in suppressing this revolt, which so weakened the resources of the empire that it was unable to resist later Arab onslaughts. The Arabs conquered Crete (826 or 827) and parts of Sicily (827-829).

Although Michael was an Iconoclast (a member of the party opposed to the use of religious images, or icons), in practice he followed a policy of toleration. He even freed prisoners who had been jailed for their devotion to icons and recalled former patriarch Nicephorus, Theodore Studites, and other theologians who had been exiled for that reason.

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More About Miguel II el Tartamudo (Emperador Bizantino):
Hechos: Funda la Dinastka Amoriana de emperadores bizantinos.

Child of Miguel (Emperador Bizantino) and Eufrosina (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

335562408 i. Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino), born Abt. 812; died 20 Enero 842 in Constantinople; married Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina).

**671124818. Marinos** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 770 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Bet. 815 - 830 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1342249636. Artavazd Mamikonian**.

More About Marinos:
Cargo: Tourmarque et Drongaire en Paphlagonie (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Marinos is:

335562409 i. Teodora (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 815; married Teófilo (Emperador Bizantino).

**671126084. Godofredo duque de Alemania,** born Abt. 630; died Bet. 708 - 709. He was the son of **1342252168. III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **1342252169. Regintrude, Of France**. He married **671126085. N de Baviera**.

**671126085. N de Baviera,** born Abt. 650. She was the daughter of **1342252170. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **1342252171. Regentruda**.

Child of Godofredo duque de Alemania and N Baviera is:

335563042 i. Nebi-Houtching, duque de Alemania, born WFT Est. 669-704; died 726; married Hersuinda WFT Est. 692-725.

**671126100. Gui, Count Of Hornsbach,** born Abt. 709. He was the son of **1342243010. Leutwinus, Bishop Of Treves** and **1342243011. Willigarde**.

Child of Gui, Count Of Hornsbach is:

335563050 i. Lambert, Count Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 739 in HORNSBACH.

**671127040. Bonifacio II, Count Of Lucca** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 775 in LUCCA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 808-

866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **1342254080. Bonifacio I (A Frank)**.

More About Bonifacio II, Count Of Lucca:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Bonifacio II, Count Of Lucca is:

335563520 i. Bonifacio III, Count Of Lucca, born Abt. 805 in LUCCA; died WFT Est. 859-897; married Bertha WFT Est. 836-871.

**671130694. Thierry I, Count Of Autun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 725 in AUTUN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died 793 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335566864. Childebrand I, Count Of Autun** and **335566865. Rolande**. He married **335563049. Aude** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

**335563049. Aude** (Source: (1) William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999., (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 723 (Source: (1) William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999., (2) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (3) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **671121504. Charles Martel** and **671121505. Rotrou**.

More About Thierry I, Count Of Autun:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Children of Thierry I, Count Of Autun and Aude are:

335565347 i. Berthe/auba Of Autun, born Abt. 760; died WFT Est. 777-832; married Fredelon WFT Est. 768-803.

335566866 ii. Thierry II, Count Of Autun, born Abt. 743 in AUTUN; died WFT Est. 784-851; married WFT Est. 779-811.

**671130816. Boso I, Count De Turin,** born Abt. 740.

More About Boso I, Count De Turin:
Tktulo: Conde

Child of Boso I, Count De Turin is:

335565408 i. Boso II, Count De Turin, born Abt. 770.

**671132672. Itaf Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 767 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **1342265344. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam**.

Child of Itaf Of Islam is:

335566336 i. Amr Of Islam, born Abt. 794 in Arabia.

**671133728. Fulcoald** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 680 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 713-771 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342267456. Childebert**.

More About Fulcoald:
TITL: (DUC) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)

Child of Fulcoald is:

335566864 i. Childebrand I, Count Of Autun, born Abt. 700 in AUTUN; died 752; married Rolande WFT Est. 741-751.

**671133731. Bertha (A Merovingian)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 660 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 712-755 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1342267462. Theodard**.

Child of Bertha (A Merovingian) is:

335566865 i. Rolande, born Abt. 710; died WFT Est. 750-805; married Childebrand I, Count Of Autun WFT Est. 741-751.

**671134112. Lambert II, C Of Nantes, C Of Spoleto** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 750 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 810-870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **1342268224. Guido, Marquis Of Brittany**. He married **671134113. Athalia/gundreda /Berta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

**671134113. Athalia/gundreda /Berta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 755 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 810-840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

More About Lambert II, C Of Nantes, C Of Spoleto:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)

Child of Lambert II, C Of Nantes, C Of Spoleto and Athalia/gundreda is:

335567056 i. Gui I, Count Of Spoleto, born Abt. 780; died 860.

**671134416. Adalbert I, Count Of Both Rhaetias,** born Abt. 807.

Child of Adalbert I, Count Of Both Rhaetias is:
335567208 i. Adalbert II, "The Illustrious", born Abt. 837; died Abt. 905; married Judith Of Frioul.

**671137152. Meginhard I, Count Of Nordgau & Hamalant** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 772 in HAMALANT (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 805-863 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342274304. Eberhard I, Count Of Nordgau**.

More About Meginhard I, Count Of Nordgau & Hamalant:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Child of Meginhard I, Count Of Nordgau & Hamalant is:
335568576 i. Eberhard II / Wichman I, Count Of Nordgau, born Abt. 802; died 881; married Evesa WFT Est. 838-869.

**671137408. Alpin, King Of Dalriada,** born Abt. 778 in SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 20 Julio 834 in GALLOWAY SCOTLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342274816. IV Eochaid, King Of Scots** and **1342274817. Fergusia, Of Dalriada**.

Child of Alpin, King Of Dalriada is:
335568704 i. Kenneth I, Mac Alpin King Of Scotland, born Abt. 810 in SCOTLAND; died 6 Febrero 859 in FORTEVIOT PERTH SCOTLAND; married WFT Est. 829-852.

**671360780. Ratbold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in OF FREISSING (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 20 Diciembre 919 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **1342721560. Sieghard I** and **1342721561. Cottine Of Ebersburg**. He married **671360781. Engelmut** WFT Est. 891-914 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**671360781. Engelmut** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. Diciembre 919 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Ratbold:
TITL: (LORD) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Children of Ratbold and Engelmut are:

335680390 i. Rabold II, born Abt. 900 in OF FREISSING; died 29 Marzo 980; married WFT Est. 919-950.

ii. Adalbero I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 11 Septiembre 969 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); married Luitgard WFT Est. 921-951 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 29 Octubre 960 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Adalbero I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

**671360800. Dedi I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 in IN THE HESSEGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 14 Marzo 957 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **167874818. Burkhard III Of Grabfeld** and **167874819. Mathilda Of Hesse**. He married **671360801. Of The Hartzgau** WFT Est. 927-952 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**671360801. Of The Hartzgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 928-990 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1342721602. Frederick II**.

More About Dedi I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Dedi and Of Hartzgau is:

335680400 i. Dietrich, born Abt. 926 in IN THE HESSEGAU; died WFT Est. 959-1017; married WFT Est. 945-977.

**671360804. Benno** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 878 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 911-969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **1342721608. Bernard**.

Child of Benno is:

335680402 i. Dietrich, born Abt. 908 in OF HALDENSLEBEN; died 19 Diciembre 985 in MAGDEBURG; married WFT Est. 927-958.

**671360808. Eckhard II, Count Of Turingia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 in IN THURINGIA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 6 Septiembre 954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **1342721616. Gunther, Count Of Turingia**.

More About Eckhard II, Count Of Turingia:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Eckhard II, Count Of Turingia is:

335680404 i. Gunter, born Abt. 926 in of MERSEBURG; died 19 Julio 982 in CALABRIA; married Dubravka Princess Of Bohemia WFT Est. 965-976.

**671360816. Christian** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 in of THE SAXON, NORDMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 939-

988 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He married **671360817. Hidda** WFT Est. 927-962 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**671360817. Hidda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 896 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 938-991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Christian:
TITL: (MARGRAVE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Christian and Hidda is:

335680408 i. Dietmar I, born Abt. 936 in of THE SAXON, EASTMARK; died 3 Julio 978; married Schwanhilde Billung Of Saxony WFT Est. 974-977.

**671360880. Arnulf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 913 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 22 Julio 954 in REGENSBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83920696. Arnulf "The Bad"** and **83920697. Judith Of Sulichgau**.

More About Arnulf:
TITL: (PFALZGRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Arnulf is:

335680440 i. Berthold I, born Abt. 938; died Abt. 990; married Daughter Of Frederich I Of Bar WFT Est. 969-977.

**671360882. Frederich I, Count Of Bar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 912 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 978 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **83892146. Count In The Trier & Ardennesgaus Wigeric** and **41946793. Kunigunde Of Francia**. He married **671360883. Beatrice Of France** 954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**671360883. Beatrice Of France** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died Abt. 987 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10486320. Hugh, D. Of France & Burgundy** and **10486321. Hadwige, Princess De Saxe**.

More About Frederich I, Count Of Bar:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Frederich I, Count Of Bar and Beatrice Of France is:
335680441 i. Daughter Of Frederich I Of Bar, born Abt. 938; died 978; married Berthold I WFT Est. 969-977.

**671362848. Neklan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 800 in Praha Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 873 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **1342725696. Kresomysl** and **1342725697. Libuse**. He married **671362849. Ponislava** WFT Est. 831-864 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**671362849. Ponislava** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.), born Abt. 795 in Praha Czechoslavakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 831-889 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Neklan and Ponislava is:

335681424 i. Hostivit, born Abt. 820 in Praha Czechoslavakia; died 870; married Miloslava WFT Est. 852-868.

**671363668. Gorm The Old,** born WFT Est. 920-939 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997); died Abt. 940 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #0151, Date of Import: 21 Dic 1997).

Child of Gorm The Old is:

335681834 i. Harold Bluetooth, born Bef. 985; died 985 in Jomsborg.

**671365248. Harold Hilditonn, King Of Lethra,** born Abt. 785; died in SEA BATTLE, BRAVIK. He was the son of **1342730496. Rurik (Hroerekr) King Of Lethra** and **1342730497. Aud Sigurdsson**.

Child of Harold Hilditonn, King Of Lethra is:

335682624 i. Halfdan Of Lethra, born Abt. 815.

**671365312. Erik Refilsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.), born Abt. 814 in Sweden (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 835-905 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **1342730624. Refil Bjornsson**.

Child of Erik Refilsson is:

335682656 i. Edmund, King Of Uppsala, born Abt. 832 in Sweden; died Aft. 829.

**671365344. Rodigastus Of Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 758-809 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1342730688. Mieceslas Of Obotrites** and **1342730689. Antonia**.

Child of Rodigastus Of Obotrites is:

335682672 i. Mistui I Of The Obotrites, born WFT Est. 797-839; died 869; married WFT Est. 820-865.

**671365376. Lyderic, Count Of Harlebec,** born WFT Est. 714-757 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 802 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Lyderic, Count Of Harlebec is:

335682688 i. Engelram, Count Of Harlebec, born WFT Est. 754-783; died Abt. 824; married WFT Est. 777-817.

**671365600. Poppo I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 823 in of SAALGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 856-914 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342731200. Heinrich** and **1342731201. Hadaburg**.

More About Poppo I:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Poppo I is:

335682800 i. Poppo II, born Abt. 853 in of SORBENMARK; died WFT Est. 886-944; married WFT Est. 872-904.

**671366464. Milo II, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 in OF TONNERRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342732928. Milo I, Count Of Tonnerre** and **1342732929. Atila**.

More About Milo II, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Milo II, Count Of Tonnerre is:

335683232 i. Gui, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 860 in OF TONNERRE; died Aft. 870; married WFT Est. 879-911.

**671366468. Eudes, Count Of Cambrai** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 in CAMBRAI (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1011-1071 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486696. II Arnolph, Count Of Flanders** and **10486697. Susanna, Princess Of Italy**. He married **671366469. Odele Of Bois Ferrand** WFT Est. 1011-1046 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**671366469. Odele Of Bois Ferrand** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 980 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 1011-1074 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1342732938. Thibaud, Signeur Of Bois Ferrand**.

More About Eudes, Count Of Cambrai:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eudes, Count Of Cambrai and Odele Of Bois Ferrand is:
335683234 i. Engelbert I, Count Of Brienne, born Abt. 880 in OF BRIENNE; died Aft. 968; married WFT Est. 899-931.

**671366528. Guillaume I, Count De Forez,** born Abt. 845 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 890 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Guillaume I, Count De Forez is:
335683264 i. Guillaume II, Count De Forez, born Abt. 875; died 920; married WFT Est. 894-915.

**671386144. Of Agde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 843-901 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **671386145. Arsinde** WFT Est. 841-876 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**671386145. Arsinde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 842-904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

Child of Of Agde and Arsinde is:

335693072 i. Boso, Vicompte Of Agde, born Abt. 840; died WFT Est. 873-931; married Adelheid Of Besiers WFT Est. 871-906.

**671386146. Reinald I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 843-901 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **671386147. Dida** WFT Est. 841-876 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**671386147. Dida** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 842-904 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Reinald I:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Reinald and Dida is:

335693073 i. Adelheid Of Besiers, born Abt. 840; died WFT Est. 872-934; married Boso, Vicompte Of Agde WFT Est. 871-906.

**671386212. Raymond** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056,

Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He married **671386213. Guinigenta** WFT Est. 876-909 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**671386213. Guinigenta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 845 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 877-939 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Raymond:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raymond and Guinigenta is:

335693106 i. Bernardo, born Abt. 875; died Aft. 950; married Tota.

**20972612. Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865; died 920 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **20971782. Aznar Galkndez II, Conde de Aragón** and **20971783. Oneca de Pamplona**. He married **671386215. Acibella Of Gascony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

**671386215. Acibella Of Gascony** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.).

More About Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón:

TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Gilbert 2.FTW, Date of Import: 6 Jun 1999.)

Child of Galindo II Aznirez, Conde de Aragón and Acibella Of Gascony is:
335693107 i. Tota, born Abt. 880; married Bernardo.

**671411200. Auduin, Count Of Angouleme** (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 916 (Source: William IV count of anguleme.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **41945380. Woulgrim I, Count Of Angouleme** and **41945381. Roselinde Of Autum**.

Child of Auduin, Count Of Angouleme is:
335705600 i. Guillaume I, Count Of Anguleme, born Abt. 910.

**671499264. Liutfried II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 797 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 830-888 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342998528. Liutfried I**.

More About Liutfried II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Liutfried II is:
335749632 i. Walaho VI, born Abt. 827; died WFT Est. 860-918; married Daughter Of Werner Of Hornsbach WFT Est. 858-893.

**671499266. Werner Of Hornsbach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 830-888 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW,

Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1342998532. Widechowo Of Hornsbach**.

More About Werner Of Hornsbach:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Werner Of Hornsbach is:
335749633 i. Daughter Of Werner Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 827; died WFT Est. 859-921; married Walaho VI WFT Est. 858-893.

**671499272. Burkhard I "Comes",** born Abt. 797.

Child of Burkhard I "Comes" is:
335749636 i. Burkhard II, born Abt. 827; died WFT Est. 860-918; married Adred Of Loingau WFT Est. 858-893.

**671499274. Bardo Of Loingau,** born Abt. 797.

Child of Bardo Of Loingau is:
335749637 i. Adred Of Loingau, born Abt. 827; died WFT Est. 859-921; married Burkhard II WFT Est. 858-893.

**671517696. Lievin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 in of NARBONNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 878 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343035392. Father Of Lievin**.

More About Lievin:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Lievin is:
335758848 i. Mayeul, born Abt. 830 in of NARBONNE; died Bef. Junio 911; married Raimodis 870.

**671517736. Raoul, Count Of Troyes** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 859 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 873 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343035472. Eudes, Count Of Troyes** and **1343035473. Wandilmode Of Worms**.

More About Raoul, Count Of Troyes:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Raoul, Count Of Troyes is:

335758868 i. Robert, Viscount Of Troyes, born Abt. 898; died Abt. 960; married Engeltrude WFT Est. 929-955.

**671588624. Robert I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343177248. Arnaud I** and **1343177249. Bertilda**. He married **671588625. Adelgarde/ Hildegarde Of Mercoeur** WFT Est. 901-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588625. Adelgarde/ Hildegarde Of Mercoeur** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 916-965 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1343177250. Berald I** and **1343177251. Gerberge**.

More About Robert I:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Robert and Adelgarde/ Of Mercoeur is:
335794312 i. Robert II, born Abt. 900 in of AUVERGNE; died 989; married Ingelberg WFT Est. 931-966.

**671588640. Roger, Count Of Maine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 882 in of MAINE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 31 Octubre 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **671588641. Rothilde Of Neustria** Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588641. Rothilde Of Neustria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 22 Marzo 928 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **41945094. Charles II, King Of France** and **83890199. Richildis Of Metz**.

More About Roger, Count Of Maine:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Roger, Count Of Maine and Rothilde Of Neustria is:
335794320 i. Hugh I, Count Of Maine, born Abt. 912 in of MAINE; died 931; married WFT Est. 927-930.

**671588752. Sieghard III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343177504. Sieghard II** and **1343177505. Of Inngau**.

More About Sieghard III:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Sieghard III is:

335794376 i. Sieghard IV, born Abt. 940; died 26 Septiembre 980; married Willa Of Bayern Abt. 965.

**671588754. Bernhard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in of BAYERN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 938-991 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343177508. Odalbert** and **1343177509. Rihni Of Hungary**. He married **671588755. Engilrat** 931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588755. Engilrat** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 938-995 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Bernhard and Engilrat is:

335794377 i. Willa Of Bayern, born Abt. 935; died Aft. 970; married Sieghard IV Abt. 965.

**671588756. Albuin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun

1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in of JAUN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 923-981 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **671588757. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 921-956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588757. Hildegarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 922-984 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Albuin and Hildegarde is:

335794378 i. Hartwig, born Abt. 920; died WFT Est. 953-1011; married Wichburg WFT Est. 951-986.

**671588764. Adalbero I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 11 Septiembre 969 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671360780. Ratbold** and **671360781. Engelmut**. He married **671588765. Luitgard** WFT Est. 921-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588765. Luitgard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 29 Octubre 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **1343177530. Papo**.

More About Adalbero I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Adalbero and Luitgard is:
335794382 i. Udalrich I, born Abt. 920; died 11 Octubre 1029; married Richardis Of Eppenstein Abt. 970.

**671588766. Markwart II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 in of LOWER ISAR (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 940 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343177532. Markwart I**.

More About Markwart II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Markwart II is:
335794383 i. Richardis Of Eppenstein, born Abt. 920; died 23 Abril 1013; married Udalrich I Abt. 970.

**671588840. RudolphI, Count Of Altdorf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 907 in ALTDORF (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1343177680. Henry** and **1343177681. Atha/beata Of Howenwart**. He married **671588841. Silburgis** WFT Est. 945-949 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**671588841. Silburgis** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun

1999.)**,** born Abt. 917 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 945-1011 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About RudolphI, Count Of Altdorf :
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Rudolph and Silburgis is:

335794420 i. RudolphII, Count Of Altdorf , born Abt. 927; died 985; married Itha Of Ohningen Abt. 970.

**671593472. Apas Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 839-908 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 952 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1343186944. Smbat I Of Armenia "The Martyr"**.

Children of Apas Of Armenia are:

335796736 i. King Ashot III Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 871-941; died 977; married WFT Est. 895-968.

ii. Musheg, born Abt. 930.

Notes for Musheg:
Mushegh, the brother of Ashot III, founded in 961 the Bagratid kingdom of Kars. By the 11th century, the
combined invasions of the Seljuk Turks and Byzantine conquests in the west destroyed what remained of the Bagratids and the Armenian kingdom.

BRITANICA

*Generation No. 31*

**1342195840. HishamI, Emir de Córdoba,** born 1 Marzo 757 in Córdoba; died 17 Abril 796. He was the son of **2684391680. Abderraman I, ben Moaviah ben Hixam** and **2684391681. Holal**.

Notes for HishamI, Emir de Córdoba:
Hisam I (757-796), emir de al-Andalus (788-796). Hijo y sucesor de Abd al-Rahman I, el fundador del emirato independiente. La energka mostrada por su predecesor frente a los irabes y los bereberes que se opusieron a la dinastka Omeya, permitió a Hisam I gobernar con cierta tranquilidad. Asimismo, Hisam I pudo frenar el avance de los cristianos del norte peninsular, contra los que dirigió sucesivas campanas de castigo. A Hisam I se debe también la introducción en al-Andalus de la doctrina malikk, una de las cuatro escuelas jurkdicas del islam. La extremada rigidez e intransigencia de esta doctrina fue un obsticulo para el desarrollo de la cultura y el pensamiento en al-Andalus. Antes de morir designó como sucesor a su hijo Al-Hakam I.

"Hisam I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of HishamI, Emir de Córdoba is:
671097920 i. HakamI, Emir de Córdoba, born 770 in España; died 25 Mayo 822 in España.

**1342195864. Fortun Ibn Quasi Banu Quasi** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 728 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **2684391728. Quasi Banu Quasi (Casius de Borja)**. He married **1342195865. Aisha**.

**1342195865. Aisha** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 730 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). She was the daughter of **2684391730. YazidII, Califa de Damasco** and **2684391731. Egilom Umm'Assim Balthes**.

Child of Fortun Ibn Quasi Banu Quasi and Aisha is:
671097932 i. Musa Ibn Fortun Banu Quasi, born Abt. 758; married Onneca.

**1342242944. I Halfdan, Of Vestford,** born WFT Est. 632-653 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 750 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684485888. Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland** and **2684485889. Solveig de Soleyar**. He married **1342242945. Asa Eystensson** WFT Est. 645-689 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342242945. Asa Eystensson,** born WFT Est. 622-654 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 662-737 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2684485890. Eystein, Earl Of Throndheim** and **2684485891. Solveig Halfdansson**.

More About I Halfdan, Of Vestford:
Fact 3: Conquistó Romerike (640-700)
Fuente: NBC 77
Hechos: El de las piernas blancas, rey de las tierras altas de Noruega

Child of I Halfdan and Asa Eystensson is:
671121472 i. I Eystein, Of Vestford, born WFT Est. 662-678; died 780; married Hilda Of Westford.

**1342242946. Eric Of The Vandals** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 640 (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2684485892. Agnar, Prince Of The Vandals**.

Child of Eric Of The Vandals is:
671121473 i. Hilda Of Westford, born Abt. 700; married I Eystein, Of Vestford.

**1342243008. Pepin II, Of Heristal,** born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Diciembre 714 in JUPILLE, NEAR LIEGE, BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684486016. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo)** and **2684486017. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen**. He married **1342243009. Aupais (Alpaida)** 684 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342243009. Aupais (Alpaida),** born WFT Est. 634-668 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 691-756 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Pepin II, Of Heristal:
Pepin II,

byname PEPIN OF HERSTAL, French PÉPIN D'HÉRISTAL (d. Dec. 16, 714, Jupille, near Licge [now in Belgium]), ruler of the Franks (687-714), the first of the great Carolingian mayors of the palace.

The son of Begga and Ansegisel, who were, respectively, the daughter of Pepin I and the son of Bishop Arnulf of Metz, Pepin established himself as mayor of the palace in Austrasia after the death of Dagobert II in 679 and defended its autonomy against Theodoric III of Neustria and Ebroln, Theodoric's mayor of the palace. Defeated by Ebroln in 680 at Lucofao (near Laon), Pepin gained his revenge on the Neustrians in 687 at Tertry (near Péronne) and became sole effective ruler of the Franks. He nevertheless retained Theodoric III on the throne and after his death replaced him with three successive Merovingian kings. After several years of warfare Pepin defeated the Frisians on his northeastern border (689) and married his son Grimoald to Theodelind,

daughter of the Frisian chief Radbod. He also forced the Alemanni to recognize Frankish authority again and
encouraged Christian missionaries in Alemannia and Bavaria. Charles Martel was his son.

Children of Pepin II, Of Heristal and Aupais (Alpaida) are:

671121504 i. Charles Martel, born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM; died 22 Octubre 741 in QUIERZY-SUR-OISE FRANCE; married (1) Rotrou WFT Est. 706-721; married (2) Suanhilde, Of Bavaria WFT Est. 706-732.

ii. Grimaldo (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.), born Abt. 690 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.); married Telnusunda; born Abt. 695 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

**1342243010. Leutwinus, Bishop Of Treves,** born WFT Est. 645-671 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 713 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684486020. Count Warinus** and **2684486021. Kunza, Of Treves**. He married **1342243011. Willigarde** WFT Est. 667-704 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342243011. Willigarde,** born Abt. 660. She was the daughter of **1342252170. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **2684486023. Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria**.

Children of Leutwinus and Willigarde are:

671121505 i. Rotrou, born Abt. 690 in AUSTRASIA; died 724; married Charles Martel WFT Est. 706-721.

671126100 ii. Gui, Count Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 709.

**1342243012. Martkn, duque de Laón,** born Abt. 640; died 680. He was the son of **2684486016. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo)** and **2684486017. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen**. He married **1342243013. Bertrada**.

**1342243013. Bertrada,** born Abt. 670. She was the daughter of **2684486026. Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France** and **2684486027. Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs**.

More About Martkn, duque de Laón:
Fuente: NBC 20

More About Bertrada:
Fuente: NBC 20
Hechos: Sobrina carnal de Santa Herminia, fundadora del convento de Echternach.

Child of Martkn, duque de Laón and Bertrada is:

671121506 i. Count Cambert, Of Laon, born WFT Est. 663-701; died WFT Est. 706-782; married Gisèle ? WFT Est. 687-739.

**1342243024. Everhard, Duke Of Alsatia** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 688 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2684486048. Adalbertus, Duke Of Alsatia**.

Child of Everhard, Duke Of Alsatia is:

671121512 i. Warinus, Lord Of Altorf In Suabia, born Abt. 721; married Ara.

**1342243032. King Of Wenden Bellung** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 627-722 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 663-795 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.). He married **1342243033. Dobrogera** WFT Est. 653-752 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.).

**1342243033. Dobrogera** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 632-725 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 663-801 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.). She was the daughter of **2684486066. King Of The Saxons Dieteric**.

Child of King Bellung and Dobrogera is:

671121516 i. King Of The Saxons Wernicke, born WFT Est. 663-752; died WFT Est. 698-826; married Kunhilde Of Rugen WFT Est. 687-783.

**1342243136. I Luitfrid, Duke Of Alsace,** born Bef. 722 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 767 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684486272. Adalbert, Duke Of Alsace** and **2684486273. Gerlinde**. He married **1342243137. Edith** Bef. 750 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342243137. Edith,** born Bef. 735 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 757-829 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of I Luitfrid and Edith is:

671121568 i. II Luitfrid, C. Of Upper Alsace, born Bef. 750 in FRANCE; died 802; married Hiltrude Bef. 765.

**1342243714. Haudre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 710 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 743-801 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.).

More About Haudre:
TITL: (DUKE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Haudre is:

671121857 i. Daughter Of Haudre, born Abt. 740; died WFT Est. 772-834; married Mainier, Count Of Sens WFT Est. 771-796.

**1342243716. Aubri I, Count Of Blois** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 700 in BLOIS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 743-801 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2684487433. Adela Of Austrasia**.

More About Aubri I, Count Of Blois:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Giselberto II conde de Massgau.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aubri I, Count Of Blois is:

671121858 i. Aubri II, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 740 in BLOIS; died WFT Est. 773-831; married WFT Est. 759-791.

**1342245030. Alard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 680 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 698-756 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Begue.FTW, Date of Import: 16 May, 1999.).

Child of Alard is:

671122515 i. Daughter Of Alard, born Abt. 720; died WFT Est. 729-789; married Carloman WFT Est. 729-750.

**1342245760. Eoppa,** born 706 in WESSEX ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 736-797 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684491520. Ingild**.

Child of Eoppa is:

671122880 i. Eafa, born 732 in WESSEX ENGLAND; died WFT Est. 751-822; married WFT Est. 751-783.

**1342245816. Bassa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 658-727 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 695-803 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **2684491632. Cynreow**.

Child of Bassa is:

671122908 i. Cuthbert, born WFT Est. 695-756; died WFT Est. 733-833.

**1342248960. Lambert II Lantbertus,** born 650 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 688-741 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2684497920. Robert Robertus** and **2684497921. Doda**. He married **1342248961. Chrotlind** WFT Est. 666-698 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**1342248961. Chrotlind,** born Abt. 670 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 688-745 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **2684486026. Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France** and **2684497923. SANTA AMALABERGA**.

Child of Lambert II Lantbertus and Chrotlind is:

671124480 i. Rutpert I Robertus, born 685 in Upper Rhine, Germany; died WFT Est. 734-777; married Williswint Of The Wormgau 730.

**1342248962. Adelheim,** born Abt. 650.

Child of Adelheim is:

671124481 i. Williswint Of The Wormgau, born 680; died WFT Est. 733-775; married Rutpert I Robertus 730.

**671121504. Charles Martel,** born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 22 Octubre 741 in QUIERZY-SUR-OISE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342243008. Pepin II, Of Heristal** and **1342243009. Aupais (Alpaida)**. He married **1342249009. Suanhilde, Of Bavaria** WFT Est. 706-732 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342249009. Suanhilde, Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 685-704 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 710-789 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2684498018. II Grimaldo, Of Bavaria** and **2684498019. Viletrude**.

Notes for Charles Martel:
Charles MARTEL, Latin CAROLUS MARTELLUS, German KARL MARTELL (b. c. 688--d. Oct. 22, 741, Quierzy-sur-Oise, France), mayor of the palace of Austrasia (the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom) from 715 to 741, who reunited and ruled the entire Frankish realm and stemmed the Saracen invasion at Poitiers in 732. His byname, Martel, means "the hammer." A man of valiant determination, ambition, and ability, he strove incessantly to consolidate his power.

Background.

After the death of Dagobert I in 639, there had been no king of any worth in the Frankish kingdom. All of them were of the Merovingian line--idle, slothful, and bent on ease and luxury. The burden of rule lay upon the mayors of the palace, who in reality governed Austrasia, the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom, and Neustria, its western portion. These mayors not only controlled routine in the royal palace but also directed the political, social, and commercial life of the Franks. Neustria bitterly resented its conquest and annexation in 687 by Pepin of Herstal, mayor of Austrasia and father of Charles Martel, at the Battle of Tertry (Testry), near Péronne.

When in 714 Pepin of Herstal died, he left as heirs three grandsons, his legitimate children all being dead. Until his grandchildren came of age, Plectrude, Pepin's widow, was to hold power. As an illegitimate son, Charles Martel was entirely neglected in the will. But he was young, strong, and determined, and a struggle for control at once began between him and Plectrude.

Both Charles and Plectrude faced rebellion throughout the Frankish kingdom when Pepin's will was made known. The king, Chilperic II, was in the power of Ragenfrid, mayor of the palace of Neustria, who joined forces with an enemy of the Franks, Radbod, king of the Frisians in Holland, in order to eliminate Charles. Plectrude managed to imprison Charles, but he escaped, gathered an army, defeated King Chilperic and Mayor Ragenfrid, and conquered the hostile Neustrians. His success made resistance by Plectrude and the Austrasians useless; realizing the spirit and power of young Charles, they submitted, and by 719 Charles alone governed the Franks as mayor. Peace and order reigned in Austrasia and Neustria, so that by 724 Charles was free to deal with hostile elements elsewhere. This involved expeditions against the Saxons and the peoples of the lands near the Rhine and the Danube.

Battle of Poitiers.

Charles next crossed the Loire into Aquitaine, where one Eudes (Odo) was duke.
Eudes, once an ally of Charles, had become disloyal and promptly called to his aid the Saracens, Moors from Africa, who, entering Spain in 711, had soon conquered it and were now (732) threatening Gaul. Led by their king, 'Abd ar-Rahman, they marched for Bordeaux, there to burn churches and to plunder. From Bordeaux they went across Aquitaine to Poitiers. It was outside this city that Charles Martel came upon them and put them to flight.

In 733 Charles forced Burgundy to yield to his rule, and in 734 he subdued the Frisians. During 735 word arrived that Eudes was dead, and Charles marched rapidly across the Loire River in order to make his power felt around Bordeaux. In 736 he fought to secure his conquest of Burgundy, and there were further engagements against the Saracens during the 730s.

Charles Martel's health began to fail in the late 730s, and in 741 he retired to his palace at Quierzy-sur-Oise, where he died soon after. Before his death he divided the Merovingian kingdom between his two legitimate sons, Pepin and

Carloman. He had maintained the fiction of Merovingian rule all of his life, refraining from transferring the royal title to his own dynasty.

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Children of Charles Martel and Rotrou are:

i. Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768), born 714 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 24 Septiembre 768 in HERISTAL, BELGIUM (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Bertha Cambert WFT Est. 730-758 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 706-728 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 783 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Pepin III, King Of Franks(751-768):
Pepin III, byname PEPIN THE SHORT, French PÉPIN LE BREF, German PIPPIN DER KURZE (b. c. 714--d. Sept. 24, 768, Saint-Denis, Neustria [now in France]), the first king of the Frankish Carolingian dynasty and the father of Charlemagne. A son of Charles Martel, Pepin became sole de facto ruler of the Franks in 747 and then, on the deposition of Childeric III in 751, king of the Franks. He was the first Frankish king to be anointed--first by St. Boniface and later (754) by Pope
Stephen II.

Background and kingship.

For years the Merovingian kings had been unable to prevent power from slipping from their hands into those of the counts and other magnates. The kings were gradually eclipsed by the mayors of the palace, whose status developed from that of officer of the household to regent or viceroy. Among the mayors, a rich family descended from Pepin of Landen (Pepin I) held a position of especial importance. When Charles Martel, the scion of that family, died in 741, he left two sons: the elder, Carloman, mayor of Austrasia, Alemannia, and Thuringia, and Pepin III, mayor of Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence. No king had ruled over all the Franks since 737, but to maintain the fiction of Merovingian sovereignty, the two mayors gave the crown to Childeric III in 743.

Charles had had a third son, however-- Grifo, who had been born to him by a Bavarian woman of high rank, probably his mistress. In 741, when his two brothers were declared mayors of the Franks, Grifo rebelled. He led a number of revolts in subsequent years and was several times imprisoned. In 753 he was killed

amid the Alpine passes on his way to join the Lombards, at this time enemies of the Franks as well as of the papacy.

Numerous other rebellions broke out. In 742 men of the Aquitaine and Alemannia were in revolt; in 743 Odilo, duke of Bavaria, led his men into battle; in 744 the Saxons rebelled, in 745 Aquitaine, and in 746 Alemannia, both the latter for the second time.

In 747, when Carloman decided to enter monastic life at Rome, a step he had been considering for years, Pepin became sole ruler of the Franks. But Pepin was ambitious to govern his people as king, not merely as mayor. Like his father, he had courage and resolution; unlike his father, he had a strong desire to unite the papacy with the Frankish realm. In 750 he sent two envoys to Pope
Zacharias with a letter asking: "Is it wise to have kings who hold no power of control?" The pope answered: "It is better to have a king able to govern. By apostolic authority I bid that you be crowned King of the Franks." Childeric III was deposed and sent to a monastery, and Pepin was anointed as king at Soissons in November 751 by Archbishop Boniface and other prelates.

Pepin and Pope Stephen II.

The pope was in need of aid. Aistulf, king of the Lombards, had seized Ravenna with its lands, known as the exarchate. Soon, Lombard troops marched south, surrounded Rome, and prepared to lay siege to its walls. So matters stood when in 752 Zacharias died and Stephen II became pope. In November 753 Pope Stephen made his way over the stormy mountain passes to Frankish territory. He remained in France until the summer of 754, staying at the abbey of
Saint-Denis, Paris. There he himself anointed Pepin and his sons, Charles and Carloman, as king and heirs of the crown.

The pope returned to Italy accompanied by Pepin and his army. A fierce battle was fought in the Alps against Aistulf and the Lombards. The Lombard king fled back to his capital, Pavia; Pepin and his men plundered the land around Pavia until Aistulf promised to restore to papal possession Ravenna and all the Roman properties claimed by the pope.

Aistulf broke his word. Again and again Pope Stephen wrote to Pepin of his difficulties. In 756 the Frankish king once more entered Italy. Aistulf was once more constrained to make promises, but the same year he died--of a fall from his horse--and in April 757 a new king, Desiderius, became ruler of the Lombards. That year Stephen II also died, and Paul I was elected pope. He, too, constantly wrote to Pepin asking for help.

But the King of the Franks had other concerns. He had to put down revolts in Saxony in 748 and 753 and a rising in Bavaria in 749. He was continually marching against rebellious Aquitaine. In 768 Pepin died at Saint-Denis, on his way back from one of his Aquitainian expeditions.

Pepin is remembered not only as the first of the Carolingians but also as a strong supporter of the Roman Church. The papal claims to territory in Italy originated with Pepin's campaigns against Aistulf and the latter's pledge to return the Roman territories. His letters also show him calling for archbishoprics in Frankish territory, promoting synods of clergy and layfolk, and as deeply interested in theology.

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More About Bertha Cambert:
Fuente: NBC 20

671122514 ii. Carloman, born Abt. 715 in AUSTRASIA; died 1 Agosto 754; married Daughter Of Alard WFT Est. 729-750.
335563049 iii. Aude, born Abt. 723; married (1) Makir, Duke Of Tolouse; married (2) Thierry I, Count Of Autun.

Child of Charles Martel and Suanhilde is:
671124504 i. Landrade, born WFT Est. 710-737; died WFT Est. 735-816; married Sigramine, Countess Of Hasbaye WFT Est. 730-774.

**1342249634. Constantino VI (Emperador Bizantino),** born 770; died 15 Agosto 797. He was the son of **2684499268. León IV El Jazaro (Emperador Bizantino)** and **2684499269. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

Notes for Constantino VI (Emperador Bizantino):
Constantino Vl. 770-797. Emperador del Imperio del Este. Gobernó desde 780, a los diez anos de edad, hasta que su madre Irene le hizo sacar los ojos y llegó a usurparle el trono. Murió en plena juventud. Fue el sltimo de los emperadores Isiuricos.

Constantine VI (b. 770--d. after Aug. 15, 797), Byzantine emperor from 780 to 797, grandson of Constantine V.

At 10 years of age Constantine succeeded his father, Leo IV, under the guardianship of his mother, Irene. It was during her regency that the seventh ecumenical Council of Nicaea (787) reestablished the veneration of icons. When Constantine came of age, Irene attempted to retain supreme power; but in 790 the army proclaimed Constantine VI as sole ruler, and she was arrested.

Constantine foolishly pardoned her in 792 and again accepted her as coruler. In 796
Constantine roused public opinion by divorcing his wife in order to marry his mistress, Theodote. Irene cleverly utilized this situation and in August 797 had Constantine deposed and blinded. He was the last of the Isaurian dynasty.

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Child of Constantino VI (Emperador Bizantino) is:
671124817 i. Eufrosina (Emperatriz Bizantina), born Abt. 790; married Miguel II el Tartamudo (Emperador Bizantino).

**1342249636. Artavazd Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 740 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 780 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2684499272. Hmayeak Mamikonian**.

More About Artavazd Mamikonian:
Cargo: Nakhrar & Estratega bizantino de Anatolia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Artavazd Mamikonian is:
671124818 i. Marinos, born Abt. 770; died Bet. 815 - 830.

**1342252168. III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 591-611 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 630 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684504336. I Garibaldo, Duke Of Bavaria** and **2684504337. Gela, Of Friuli**. He married **1342252169. Regintrude, Of France** WFT Est. 615-629 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342252169. Regintrude, Of France,** born WFT Est. 604-609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 623-702 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2684504338. Theodebert II, rey merovingio de Austrasia** and **2684504339. Bellichildis**.

Children of III Theodon and Regintrude are:
i. Tassilo, born WFT Est. 623-631 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 647-720 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married WFT Est. 644-680 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

ii. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 604-648 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 717 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married (1) Regentruda; born Abt. 620; married (2) Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria; born Abt. 630.

More About Regentruda:
Fuente: NBC 80

671126084 iii. Godofredo duque de Alemania, born Abt. 630; died Bet. 708 - 709; married N de Baviera.

**1342252170. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 604-648 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 717 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342252168. III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **1342252169. Regintrude, Of France**. He married **1342252171. Regentruda**.

**1342252171. Regentruda,** born Abt. 620. She was the daughter of **2684504342. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania** and **2684504343. Regentruda**.

More About Regentruda:
Fuente: NBC 80

Children of IV Theodon and Regentruda are:

671126085 i. N de Baviera, born Abt. 650; married Godofredo duque de Alemania.

ii. II Grimaldo, Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 639-676 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 685-756 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Viletrude WFT Est. 664-713 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 647-679 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 685-762 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342254080. Bonifacio I (A Frank)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 745 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 778-836 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.). He was the son of **2684508160. Richbald**.

Child of Bonifacio I (A Frank) is:

671127040 i. Bonifacio II, Count Of Lucca, born Abt. 775 in LUCCA; died WFT Est. 808-866; married WFT Est. 794-826.

**1342265344. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 739 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **2684530688. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam**.

Child of Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam is:

671132672 i. Itaf Of Islam, born Abt. 767 in Arabia.

**1342267456. Childebert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 640 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 683-732 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2684534912. Thierry, King, Austrasia**.

Child of Childebert is:

671133728 i. Fulcoald, born Abt. 680; died WFT Est. 713-771; married WFT Est. 711-746.

**1342267462. Theodard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 630 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 663-721 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

Child of Theodard is:

671133731 i. Bertha (A Merovingian), born Abt. 660; died WFT Est. 712-755; married WFT Est. 676-703.

**1342268224. Guido, Marquis Of Brittany,** born Abt. 720. He was the son of **2684536448. Lambert I, Count Of Alsace**.

Child of Guido, Marquis Of Brittany is:

671134112 i. Lambert II, C Of Nantes, C Of Spoleto, born Abt. 750; died WFT Est. 810-870; married Athalia/gundreda /Berta.

**1342274304. Eberhard I, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 730 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 774-822 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2684548608. Alberich, Count Of Nordgau**.

Child of Eberhard I, Count Of Nordgau is:

671137152 i. Meginhard I, Count Of Nordgau & Hamalant, born Abt. 772 in HAMALANT; died WFT Est. 805-863; married WFT Est. 791-823.

**1342274816. IV Eochaid, King Of Scots,** born Abt. 748 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 781 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684549632. Aodh, King Of Dalriada**. He married **1342274817. Fergusia, Of Dalriada** WFT Est. 763-779 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1342274817. Fergusia, Of Dalriada,** born Abt. 750 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 781-847 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2684549634. II Angus, King Of The Picts (821-833)**.

Child of IV Eochaid and Fergusia is:

671137408 i. Alpin, King Of Dalriada, born Abt. 778 in SCOTLAND; died 20 Julio 834 in GALLOWAY SCOTLAND; married WFT Est. 797-823.

**1342721560. Sieghard I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 850 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 888-941 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **2685443120. Sieghard**. He married **1342721561. Cottine Of Ebersburg** WFT Est. 888-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

**1342721561. Cottine Of Ebersburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 888-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2685443122. Rabold**.

More About Sieghard I:
TITL: (LORD) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Sieghard and Cottine Of Ebersburg is:

671360780 i. Ratbold, born Abt. 860 in OF FREISSING; died 20 Diciembre 919; married Engelmut WFT Est. 891-914.

**1342721602. Frederick II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 899-957 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Frederick II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Frederick II is:

671360801 i. Of The Hartzgau, born Abt. 896; died WFT Est. 928-990; married Dedi I WFT Est. 927-952.

**1342721608. Bernard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 848 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 881-939 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **2685443216. Dietrich**.

Child of Bernard is:

671360804 i. Benno, born Abt. 878; died WFT Est. 911-969; married WFT Est. 897-929.

**1342721616. Gunther, Count Of Turingia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 866 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died 17 Mayo 925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **2685443232. Eckhard I, Count Of Turingia**.

More About Gunther, Count Of Turingia:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Gunther, Count Of Turingia is:

671360808 i. Eckhard II, Count Of Turingia, born Abt. 896 in IN THURINGIA; died 6 Septiembre 954; married WFT Est. 915-942.

**1342725696. Kresomysl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 780 in Praha Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 851 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **2685451392. Unislav**. He married **1342725697. Libuse** WFT Est. 811-841 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**1342725697. Libuse** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 782 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 811-876 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Kresomysl and Libuse is:

671362848 i. Neklan, born Abt. 800 in Praha Czechoslovakia; died 873; married Ponislava WFT Est. 831-864.

**1342730496. Rurik (Hroerekr) King Of Lethra,** born Abt. 755. He married **1342730497. Aud Sigurdsson**.

**1342730497. Aud Sigurdsson,** born Abt. 760 in AM, DENMARK. She was the daughter of **2685460994. Sigurd "Ring" Randversson** and **2685460995. Alfhild Gandolfsdottir**.

More About Aud Sigurdsson:
TITL: (Princess)

Child of Rurik (Hroerekr) King Of Lethra and Aud Sigurdsson is:

671365248 i. Harold Hilditonn, King Of Lethra, born Abt. 785; died in SEA BATTLE, BRAVIK.

**1342730624. Refil Bjornsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 796 in Sweden (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 817-887 (Source: (1) Bruderbund

Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **2685461248. Bjorn Ragnarsson**.

Child of Refil Bjornsson is:

671365312 i. Erik Refilsson, born Abt. 814 in Sweden; died WFT Est. 835-905; married WFT Est. 833-865.

**1342730688. Mieceslas Of Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 721-781 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 811 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **2685461376. Billing Of Obotrites** and **2685461377. Jutta**. He married **1342730689. Antonia** WFT Est. 746-806 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**1342730689. Antonia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 727-784 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 758-865 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

Child of Mieceslas Of Obotrites and Antonia is:

671365344 i. Rodigastus Of Obotrites, born WFT Est. 758-809; died 840; married WFT Est. 782-836.

**1342731200. Heinrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 793 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 826-884 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun

1999.). He was the son of **2685462400. Heimerich**. He married **1342731201. Hadaburg** WFT Est. 824-859 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**1342731201. Hadaburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 793 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 825-887 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Heinrich:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Heinrich and Hadaburg is:

671365600 i. Poppo I, born Abt. 823 in of SAALGAU; died WFT Est. 856-914; married WFT Est. 842-874.

**1342732928. Milo I, Count Of Tonnerre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 in OF TONNERRE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 850 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He married **1342732929. Atila** WFT Est. 831-848 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

**1342732929. Atila** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 800 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 832-894 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.).

More About Milo I, Count Of Tonnerre:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Milo I, Count Of Tonnerre and Atila is:

671366464 i. Milo II, Count Of Tonnerre, born Abt. 830 in OF TONNERRE; died Aft. 880; married WFT Est. 849-873.

**1342732938. Thibaud, Signeur Of Bois Ferrand** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 950 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 983-1041 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10486274. Thibaud II "Le Tricheur", Count Of Blois**.

More About Thibaud, Signeur Of Bois Ferrand:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Nevers.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Jun 1999.)

Child of Thibaud, Signeur Of Bois Ferrand is:

671366469 i. Odele Of Bois Ferrand, born Abt. 980; died WFT Est. 1011-1074; married Eudes, Count Of Cambrai WFT Est. 1011-1046.

**1342998528. Liutfried I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 778 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 800-869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2685997056. Guntram I**.

More About Liutfried I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Liutfried I is:

671499264 i. Liutfried II, born Abt. 797; died WFT Est. 830-888; married WFT Est. 816-848.

**1342998532. Widechowo Of Hornsbach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 780 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 800-858 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2685997064. Werner, Count Of Lobdengau** and **2685997065. Friderun**.

More About Widechowo Of Hornsbach:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Widechowo Of Hornsbach is:
671499266 i. Werner Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 800; died WFT Est. 830-888; married WFT Est. 816-848.

**1343035392. Father Of Lievin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 780 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 804-871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686070784. Son Of Milo**.

Child of Father Of Lievin is:
671517696 i. Lievin, born Abt. 800 in of NARBONNE; died Aft. 878; married WFT Est. 819-850.

**1343035472. Eudes, Count Of Troyes** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 829 in of TROYES (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of

Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686070944. Guiguin, Count Of Soisson** and **2686070945. Daughter Of Hadriano conde de Orleans**. He married **1343035473. Wandilmode Of Worms** WFT Est. 860-869 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**1343035473. Wandilmode Of Worms** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 829 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 861-923 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2686070946. Aleran I**.

More About Eudes, Count Of Troyes:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eudes, Count Of Troyes and Wandilmode Of Worms is:

671517736 i. Raoul, Count Of Troyes, born Abt. 859; died Aft. 873; married WFT Est. 871-872.

**1343177248. Arnaud I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Abt. 895 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **1343177249. Bertilda** WFT Est. 871-892 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**1343177249. Bertilda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 872-934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Arnaud I:
TITL: (VICOMTE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Arnaud and Bertilda is:

671588624 i. Robert I, born Abt. 870; died Abt. 940; married Adelgarde/ Hildegarde Of Mercoeur WFT Est. 901-931.

**1343177250. Berald I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 in OF MERCOEUR (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 960 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686354500. Ithier** and **2686354501. Arsinde**. He married **1343177251. Gerberge** WFT Est. 931-956 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**1343177251. Gerberge** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 900 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 931-994 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Berald I:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Berald and Gerberge is:

671588625 i. Adelgarde/ Hildegarde Of Mercoeur, born Abt. 870; died WFT Est. 916-965; married Robert I WFT Est. 901-931.

**1343177504. Sieghard II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 880 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 916 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686355008. Engelbert Of Ebersburg**. He married **1343177505. Of Inngau**.

**1343177505. Of Inngau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 914-984 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2686355010. Engelbert**.

More About Sieghard II:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Sieghard and Of Inngau is:
671588752 i. Sieghard III, born Abt. 910; died Aft. 940; married WFT Est. 929-939.

**1343177508. Odalbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 in OF SALZBURG (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 14 Noviembre 935 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686355016. Isanrich**. He married **1343177509. Rihni Of Hungary** WFT Est. 901-923 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**1343177509. Rihni Of Hungary** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 927 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Odalbert and Rihni Of Hungary is:

671588754 i. Bernhard, born Abt. 900 in of BAYERN; died WFT Est. 938-991; married Engilrat 931.

**1343177530. Papo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in of PREISING (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686355060. Pilgrim**.

More About Papo:
TITL: (ADVOCATE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Papo is:

671588765 i. Luitgard, born Abt. 890; died 29 Octubre 960; married Adalbero I WFT Est. 921-951.

**1343177532. Markwart I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 916 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Markwart I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Markwart I is:

671588766 i. Markwart II, born Abt. 890 in of LOWER ISAR; died Aft. 940; married WFT Est. 909-933.

**1343177680. Henry** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 883 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 934 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2686355360. Eticho** and **2686355361. Judith Of Wessex**. He married **1343177681. Atha/beata Of Howenwart** WFT Est. 914-932 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**1343177681. Atha/beata Of Howenwart** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 877 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 975 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). She was the daughter of **2686355362. Ratpot I**.

More About Henry:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Henry and Atha/beata Of Howenwart is:

671588840 i. RudolphI, Count Of Altdorf , born Abt. 907 in ALTDORF; died Aft. 950; married Silburgis WFT Est. 945-949.

**1343186944. Smbat I Of Armenia "The Martyr"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 805-878 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 914 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2)

teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **2686373888. Ashot I The Great, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Smbat I Of Armenia "The Martyr" is:
671593472 i. Apas Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 839-908; died 952; married WFT Est. 863-937.

*Generation No. 32*

**2684391680. Abderraman I, ben Moaviah ben Hixam,** born 734 in Damasco; died 30 Septiembre 788 in Mérida, Espana. He was the son of **5368783360. Moaviah ben Hixam**. He married **2684391681. Holal**.

**2684391681. Holal,** born Abt. 740.

Notes for Abderraman I, ben Moaviah ben Hixam:
'Abd ar-Rahman I, also called AD-DAKHIL RAHMAN (fl. 750-788), member of the Umayyad ruling family of Syria who founded an Umayyad dynasty in Spain.

When the 'Abbasids overthrew the Umayyad caliphate in 750 and sought to kill as many members of the Umayyad family as possible, 'Abd ar-Rahman fled, eventually reaching Spain. The Iberian Peninsula had for some time been occupied by Muslim Arab forces, and he recognized political opportunity for himself in the rivalries of the Qais and Yaman, the dominant Arab factions there. By shifting alliances and using mercenary support, he placed himself in a position of power, attacking and defeating the Governor of al-Andalus in 755 and making Córdoba his capital. As news of his success spread eastward, men who had previously worked in the Umayyad administrative system came to Spain to work with 'Abd ar-Rahman, and his administrative system came to resemble that formerly operative in Damascus.

'Abd ar-Rahman secured his realm against external attack by defeating armies sent by Charlemagne and the 'Abbasid caliph. Although he faced a series of rebellions by Muslim Spaniards, Berbers from the mountainous areas, and various Arab clans, his authority and dynasty remained firmly in power.

'Abd ar-Rahman I's successors, Hisham I (788-796) and al-Hakam I (796-822), were confronted with severe internal dissidence among the Arab nobility. A rebellion in Toledo was put down savagely, and the internal warfare caused the emir to increase the numbers of Slav and Berber mercenaries and to impose new taxes to pay for them.

Child of Abderraman I, ben Moaviah ben Hixam and Holal is:
1342195840 i. HishamI, Emir de Córdoba, born 1 Marzo 757 in Córdoba; died 17 Abril 796.

**2684391728. Quasi Banu Quasi (Casius de Borja)** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 700 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **5368783456. Abd al-Aziz ibn Musa, 2o. emir de Al-Andalus**.

Child of Quasi Banu Quasi (Casius de Borja) is:

1342195864 i. Fortun Ibn Quasi Banu Quasi, born Abt. 728; married Aisha.

**2684391730. YazidII, Califa de Damasco** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 675 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **5368783460. Abd al Malik, Califa de Damasco** and **5368783461. Bin Yazid Umayyade**. He married **2684391731. Egilom Umm'Assim Balthes**.

**2684391731. Egilom Umm'Assim Balthes** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 700 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Child of Yazid and Egilom Umm'Assim Balthes is:

1342195865 i. Aisha, born Abt. 730; married Fortun Ibn Quasi Banu Quasi.

**2684485888. Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland,** born WFT Est. 593-625 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 710 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5368971776. Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623)** and **5368971777. Gauthilda**. He married **2684485889. Solveig de Soleyar** WFT Est. 616-663 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684485889. Solveig de Soleyar,** born WFT Est. 593-625. She was the daughter of **5368971778. Halvdan Guldtand**.

Notes for Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland:
Olaf el Lenador, rey de Vermaland en Noruega (630-640) perdió el trono de Suecia a manos de Ivar Vidfame, fue sacrificado por su pueblo durante una hambruna. Casó con Solva o Solveig de Soleyar

NBC 77

More About Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland:
Fuente: NBC 77

More About Solveig de Soleyar:
Fuente: NBC 77

Children of Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland and Solveig de Soleyar are:

1342242944 i. I Halfdan, Of Vestford, born WFT Est. 632-653; died 750; married Asa Eystensson WFT Est. 645-689.

ii. Eystein, Earl Of Throndheim, born WFT Est. 581-625 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 622-704 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Solveig Halfdansson WFT Est. 605-662 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

More About Eystein, Earl Of Throndheim:
Fuente: NBC 77

**2684485890. Eystein, Earl Of Throndheim,** born WFT Est. 581-625 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 622-704 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2684485888. Olaf I el Lenador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland** and **2684485889. Solveig de Soleyar**. He married **2684485891. Solveig Halfdansson** WFT Est. 605-662 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684485891. Solveig Halfdansson**

More About Eystein, Earl Of Throndheim:
Fuente: NBC 77

Child of Eystein and Solveig Halfdansson is:

1342242945 i. Asa Eystensson, born WFT Est. 622-654; died WFT Est. 662-737; married I Halfdan, Of Vestford WFT Est. 645-689.

**2684485892. Agnar, Prince Of The Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 575 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5368971784. Hilderic, King Of The Vandals** and **5368971785. Amfleda "The Younger"**.

Child of Agnar, Prince Of The Vandals is:

1342242946 i. Eric Of The Vandals, born Abt. 640.

**2684486016. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo),** born 602 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 685 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997). He was the son of **5368972032. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.** and **5368972033. Dode(clothilde)**. He married **2684486017. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen** 639 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684486017. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen,** born WFT Est. 595-621 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 694 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5368972034. Pepin I, Of Landen** and **5368972035. Santa Itta**.

More About Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo):
Fuente: NBC 20

Children of Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo) and Begue (St Begga) Of Landen are:

1342243008 i. Pepin II, Of Heristal, born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM; died 16 Diciembre 714 in JUPILLE, NEAR LIEGE, BELGIUM; married Aupais (Alpaida) 684.

1342243012 ii. Martín, duque de Laón, born Abt. 640; died 680; married Bertrada.

iii. Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs, born Abt. 650; married Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France; born Abt. 640; died (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**2684486020. Count Warinus,** born 626 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 677 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5368972040. Bodilon ?** and **5368972041. Sigrada**. He married **2684486021. Kunza, Of Treves** WFT Est. 643-669 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684486021. Kunza, Of Treves,** born WFT Est. 622-641 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 645-726 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5368972042. Saint Clodoule**.

Children of Count Warinus and Kunza are:

1342243010 i. Leutwinus, Bishop Of Treves, born WFT Est. 645-671; died 713; married Willigarde WFT Est. 667-704.

ii. Lambert, Count Of Hesbaye (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 657 in of HESBAYE (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 702-749 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 676-708 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mamá de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**1342252170. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 604-648 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 717 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342252168. III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **1342252169. Regintrude, Of France**. He married **2684486023. Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria**.

**2684486023. Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria,** born Abt. 630. She was the daughter of **5368972046. Robert, Count Palatin & Neustrian** and **5368972047. Theoda**.

More About Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria:
Fuente: Les Ancestres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani

Child of IV Theodon and Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria is:

1342243011 i. Willigarde, born Abt. 660; married Leutwinus, Bishop Of Treves WFT Est. 667-704.

**2684486026. Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France,** born Abt. 640; died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5368972052. Clovis II, King Of The Francs** and **5368972053. Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs**. He married **2684486027. Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs**.

**2684486027. Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs,** born Abt. 650. She was the daughter of **2684486016. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo)** and **2684486017. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen**.

Child of Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France and Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs is:

1342243013 i. Bertrada, born Abt. 670; married Martín, duque de Laón.

Child of Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France and SANTA AMALABERGA is:

1342248961 i. Chrotlind, born Abt. 670; died WFT Est. 688-745; married Lambert II Lantbertus WFT Est. 666-698.

**2684486048. Adalbertus, Duke Of Alsatia** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 655 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1,

Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 741 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **5368972096. Adairicus, Duke Of Alsatia**.

Child of Adalbertus, Duke Of Alsatia is:
1342243024 i. Everhard, Duke Of Alsatia, born Abt. 688.

**2684486066. King Of The Saxons Dieteric** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 597-695 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.); died WFT Est. 632-768 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 14 Jul 1998.).

Child of King Of The Saxons Dieteric is:
1342243033 i. Dobrogera, born WFT Est. 632-725; died WFT Est. 663-801; married King Of Wenden Bellung WFT Est. 653-752.

**2684486272. Adalbert, Duke Of Alsace,** born Bef. 690 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 722 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5368972544. I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace** and **5368972545. Berswinde D'Autun**. He married **2684486273. Gerlinde** Bef. 722 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684486273. Gerlinde,** born Bef. 707 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 729-801 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Adalbert and Gerlinde is:
1342243136 i. I Luitfrid, Duke Of Alsace, born Bef. 722 in FRANCE; died 767; married Edith Bef. 750.

**2684487433. Adela Of Austrasia,** born Abt. 678. She was the daughter of **5368974866. Dagobert II, King Of Austrasia**.

Child of Adela Of Austrasia is:
1342243716 i. Aubri I, Count Of Blois, born Abt. 700 in BLOIS; died WFT Est. 743-801; married WFT Est. 729-761.

**2684491520. Ingild,** born 680 in WESSEX ENGLAND (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died

718 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5368983040. Cenred**.

Child of Ingild is:

1342245760 i. Eoppa, born 706 in WESSEX ENGLAND; died WFT Est. 736-797; married WFT Est. 725-757.

**2684491632. Cynreow** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 621-697 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 658-772 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **5368983264. Centwine**.

Child of Cynreow is:

1342245816 i. Bassa, born WFT Est. 658-727; died WFT Est. 695-803.

**2684497920. Robert Robertus,** born 620 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 653-711 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5368995840. Lambert I Lantbertus**. He married **2684497921. Doda** WFT Est. 642-673 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**2684497921. Doda,** born 630 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 654-724 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

Child of Robert Robertus and Doda is:

1342248960 i. Lambert II Lantbertus, born 650; died WFT Est. 688-741; married Chrotlind WFT Est. 666-698.

**2684486026. Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France,** born Abt. 640; died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5368972052. Clovis II, King Of The Francs** and **5368972053. Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs**. He married **2684497923. SANTA AMALABERGA** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

**2684497923. SANTA AMALABERGA,** born Abt. 650 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **5368995846. Wandregisi** and **5368995847. Farahild**.

Child of Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France and Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs is:

1342243013 i. Bertrada, born Abt. 670; married Martín, duque de Laón.

Child of Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France and SANTA AMALABERGA is:

1342248961 i. Chrotlind, born Abt. 670; died WFT Est. 688-745; married Lambert II Lantbertus WFT Est. 666-698.

**2684498018. II Grimaldo, Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 639-676 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 685-756 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1342252170. IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria** and **1342252171. Regentruda**. He married **2684498019. Viletrude** WFT Est. 664-713 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684498019. Viletrude,** born WFT Est. 647-679 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 685-762 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of II Grimaldo and Viletrude is:

1342249009 i. Suanhilde, Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 685-704; died WFT Est. 710-789; married Charles Martel WFT Est. 706-732.

**2684499268. León IV El Jazaro (Emperador Bizantino),** born 750; died 780. He was the son of **5368998536. Constantino V Coprónimo (Emperador Bizantino)** and **5368998537. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina)**. He married **2684499269. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**2684499269. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born 752 in Atenas, Grecia; died 9 Agosto 803.

Notes for León IV El Jazaro (Emperador Bizantino):
León IV. 750-780). Emperador bizantino. Hijo de Constantino V. Su polktica contra irabes y bslgaros fue extraordinariamente fuerte. Como Leon III, defendió la idea de que no se debkan venerar imigenes en los templos. Espose de Irene, la emperatriz. Reinó de 775 a 780.

Leo IV, byname LEO THE KHAZAR (b. Jan. 25, 749--d. Sept. 8, 780), Byzantine emperor whose reign marked a transition between the period of Iconoclasm and the restoration of the icons.

Leo became Byzantine emperor in 775 at the death of his father, Constantine V. The following year, at the request of the army and with the support of the Senate and the citizens, Leo's young son Constantine was crowned coemperor,

passing over the caesar Nicephorus, a stepbrother of Leo. The resulting conspiracy in favour of the caesar Nicephorus was, however, suppressed, and the conspirators were exiled.

Leo profited from discord among the Bulgars by granting the Bulgar khan Telerig asylum in Constantinople (776-777) and marrying him to a cousin of his wife Irene. He also conducted three campaigns against the Arabs between 777 and 780.

At the beginning of his reign Leo made no attempt to continue his father's fierce Iconoclastic policy that forbade the use of icons (religious images). Instead he showed considerable moderation toward the proponents of icons, even appointing them to bishoprics. This action may have resulted from the influence of Irene, who was strongly orthodox. In 780, however, shortly before the close of his reign, he reversed his policy and initiated a persecution of those favouring the use of icons.

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Notes for Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Irene. 752-803. Emperatriz bizantina. Esposa de León IV. Regente durante la adolescencia de Constantino Vl. Favoreció el culto a las imigenes y convocó el Segundo Concilio Niceno de 787. Abdicó en 790. En 792 fue confirmada de nuevo como emperatriz. Se opuso a Constantino, a quien depuso, y se proclamó monarca snica y abso!uta. Fue destronada en 802.

Irene (b. c. 752, Athens--d. Aug. 9, 803, Lesbos), Byzantine ruler and saint of the Greek Orthodox Church who was instrumental in restoring the use of icons in the Eastern Roman Empire.

The wife of the Byzantine emperor Leo IV, Irene became, on her husband's death in September 780, guardian of their 10-year-old son, Constantine VI, and co-emperor with him. Later in that year she crushed what seems to have been a plot by the Iconoclasts (opposers of the use of icons) to put Leo's half brother, Nicephorus, on the throne.

Irene favoured the restoration of the use of icons, which had been prohibited in 730. She had Tarasius, one of her supporters, elected patriarch of Constantinople and then summoned a general church council on the subject. When it met in Constantinople in 786, it was broken up by Iconoclast soldiers stationed in that city. Another council, which is recognized by both the Roman Catholic and
Eastern Orthodox churches as the Seventh Ecumenical Council, met at Nicaea in 787 and restored the cult of images.

As Constantine approached maturity, he grew resentful of his mother's controlling influence in the empire. An attempt to seize power was crushed by the Empress, who demanded that the military oath of fidelity should recognize her as senior ruler. Anger at the demand prompted the themes (administrative

divisions) of Asia Minor to open resistance in 790. Constantine VI was proclaimed
sole ruler and his mother banished from court. In January 792, however, Irene was allowed to return to court and even to resume her position as co-ruler. By skillful intrigues with the bishops and courtiers she organized a conspiracy against Constantine, who was arrested and blinded at his mother's orders (797).

Irene then reigned alone as emperor (not empress) for five years. In 798 she opened diplomatic relations with the Western emperor Charlemagne, and in 802 a marriage between her and Charlemagne was reportedly contemplated. According to the contemporary Byzantine historian Theophanes, the scheme was frustrated by one of Irene's favourites. In 802 a conspiracy of officials and generals deposed her and placed on the throne Nicephorus, the minister of finance. She was exiled, first to the island of Prinkipo (now Büyükada) and then to Lesbos.

Irene's zeal in restoring icons and her patronage of monasteries ensured her a place among the saints of the Greek Orthodox Church. Her feast day is August 9.

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Child of León (Emperador Bizantino) and Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

1342249634 i. Constantino VI (Emperador Bizantino), born 770; died 15 Agosto 797.

**2684499272. Hmayeak Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 700 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 740 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5368998544. Artavazd Mamikonian**.

More About Hmayeak Mamikonian:
Cargo: Nakhrar (Chief Of Clan) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hmayeak Mamikonian is:

1342249636 i. Artavazd Mamikonian, born 740 in Taron, Armenia; died Abt. 780.

**2684504336. I Garibaldo, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 549-586 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 640 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of

Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5369008672. Tassilo, Duke Of Bavaria**. He married **2684504337. Gela, Of Friuli** WFT Est. 575-622 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684504337. Gela, Of Friuli,** born WFT Est. 557-589 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 591-674 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **5369008674. Gisulfo, Duke Of Friuli** and **5369008675. Romilac**.

Child of I Garibaldo and Gela is:

1342252168 i. III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 591-611; died 630; married Regintrude, Of France WFT Est. 615-629.

**2684504338. Theodebert II, rey merovingio de Austrasia,** born 586 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 612 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5369008676. II Childebert, Of France** and **5369008677. Failende**. He married **2684504339. Bellichildis** WFT Est. 602-608 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2684504339. Bellichildis,** born WFT Est. 582-597 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Theodebert II, rey merovingio de Austrasia:
Theodebert II (b. c. 584--d. 612 or later), Merovingian king of Austrasia.

Theodebert succeeded his father, Childebert II, on the throne of Austrasia in 595 while his brother, Theodoric II, mounted that of Burgundy. After early cooperation against their cousin, Chlotar II of Neustria, whom they defeated at Dormelles (near Montereau) in 599 or 600, the brothers fell out. When Chlotar attacked Burgundy in 605, Austrasia stood aloof, and in 610 Theodebert seized Theodoric by duplicity and extorted the cession of Alsace. Theodoric responded by alliance with Chlotar and invasion; capturing Theodebert, who was childless, he delivered him to their grandmother, Brunhild, previously exiled from Theodebert's court, who forced him to become a cleric and perhaps had him murdered.

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Child of Theodebert II, rey merovingio de Austrasia and Bellichildis is:

1342252169 i. Regintrude, Of France, born WFT Est. 604-609; died WFT Est. 623-702; married III Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria WFT Est. 615-629.

**2684504342. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania,** born Abt. 600. He was the son of **5369008684. Clothaire II, King Of France** and **5369008685. Bertrada**. He married **2684504343. Regentruda**.

**2684504343. Regentruda,** born Abt. 600.

More About Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania:
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: Llamado "El Salomón franco", rey de Austrasia, Neustria y Aquitania (622-638)

More About Regentruda:
Fuente: NBC 80

Children of Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania and Regentruda are:

1342252171 i. Regentruda, born Abt. 620; married IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria.

ii. Sigisbert III, Rey de los francos de Austrasia, born 631; died 656; married Chimnechild; born Abt. 635.

**2684508160. Richbald** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 715 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 748-806 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Adelaide Of Turin.FTW, Date of Import: 14 May, 1999.).

Child of Richbald is:

1342254080 i. Bonifacio I (A Frank), born Abt. 745; died WFT Est. 778-836; married WFT Est. 764-796.

**2684530688. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 711 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **5369061376. Abu Farisi Of Islam** and **5369061377. Zohra Of Islam**.

Child of Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam is:

1342265344 i. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam, born Abt. 739 in Arabia.

**2684534912. Thierry, King, Austrasia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 590 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 641-682 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Raymund padre de Arnold I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jun 1999.).

Child of Thierry, King, Austrasia is:

1342267456 i. Childebert, born Abt. 640; died WFT Est. 683-732; married WFT Est. 659-691.

**2684536448. Lambert I, Count Of Alsace,** born Abt. 690.

Child of Lambert I, Count Of Alsace is:

1342268224 i. Guido, Marquis Of Brittany, born Abt. 720.

**2684548608. Alberich, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 698 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 733-789 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5369097216. Eticho II, Count Of Nordgau**.

Child of Alberich, Count Of Nordgau is:

1342274304 i. Eberhard I, Count Of Nordgau, born Abt. 730; died WFT Est. 774-822; married WFT Est. 749-781.

**2684549632. Aodh, King Of Dalriada,** born Abt. 690 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 778 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5369099264. Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada** and **5369099265. Daughter Of Feradach Wroid**.

Child of Aodh, King Of Dalriada is:

1342274816 i. IV Eochaid, King Of Scots, born Abt. 748; died 781; married Fergusia, Of Dalriada WFT Est. 763-779.

**2684549634. II Angus, King Of The Picts (821-833),** born WFT Est. 716-734 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic

1997); died 834 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **5369099268. Urgust**.

Child of II Angus, King Of The Picts (821-833) is:

1342274817 i. Fergusia, Of Dalriada, born Abt. 750; died WFT Est. 781-847; married IV Eochaid, King Of Scots WFT Est. 763-779.

**2685443120. Sieghard** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 820 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 853-911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Sieghard:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Sieghard is:

1342721560 i. Sieghard I, born Abt. 850; died WFT Est. 888-941; married Cottine Of Ebersburg WFT Est. 888-921.

**2685443122. Rabold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 863-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Rabold:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Rabold is:

1342721561 i. Cottine Of Ebersburg, born Abt. 860; died WFT Est. 888-954; married Sieghard I WFT Est. 888-921.

**2685443216. Dietrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 818 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 851-909 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.). He was the son of **5370886432. Ezard**.

Child of Dietrich is:

1342721608 i. Bernard, born Abt. 848; died WFT Est. 881-939; married WFT Est. 867-899.

**2685443232. Eckhard I, Count Of Turingia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 836 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.); died WFT Est. 869-927 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.).

More About Eckhard I, Count Of Turingia:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Leopold III 10 G.FTW, Date of Import: 17 May, 1999.)

Child of Eckhard I, Count Of Turingia is:

1342721616 i. Gunther, Count Of Turingia, born Abt. 866; died 17 Mayo 925; married WFT Est. 885-912.

**2685451392. Unislav** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 758 in Praha Czechoslovakia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 833 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao

I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **5370902784. Vojen** and **5370902785. Duchess Of Bohemia Blanka**.

Child of Unislav is:

1342725696 i. Kresomysl, born Abt. 780 in Praha Czechoslovakia; died 851; married Libuse WFT Est. 811-841.

**2685460994. Sigurd "Ring" Randversson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 710 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 812 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **5370921988. Randver**. He married **2685460995. Alfhild Gandolfsdottir** WFT Est. 741-776 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**2685460995. Alfhild Gandolfsdottir** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 730 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 790-810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **5370921990. Gandalf, King Of Alfheim**.

More About Sigurd "Ring" Randversson:
TITL: RING (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Children of Sigurd Randversson and Alfhild Gandolfsdottir are:

i. Ragnar Sigurdsson (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.), born Abt. 750 in UPPSALA, UPPSALA, Sweden (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*,

(Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 845 in England (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); married Aslaug Sigurdsson WFT Est. 783-817 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); born Abt. 755 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 824-852 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

1342730497 ii. Aud Sigurdsson, born Abt. 760 in AM, DENMARK; married Rurik (Hroerekr) King Of Lethra.

**2685461248. Bjorn Ragnarsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 777 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 799-868 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **5370922496. Ragnar Sigurdsson** and **5370922497. Aslaug Sigurdsson**.

Child of Bjorn Ragnarsson is:

1342730624 i. Refil Bjornsson, born Abt. 796 in Sweden; died WFT Est. 817-887; married WFT Est. 815-847.

**2685461376. Billing Of Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 689-752 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2)

MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 798 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **5370922752. Billung I Of Obotires** and **5370922753. Hildegarde**. He married **2685461377. Jutta** WFT Est. 712-782 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**2685461377. Jutta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 690-755 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 721-835 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

Child of Billing Of Obotrites and Jutta is:

1342730688 i. Mieceslas Of Obotrites, born WFT Est. 721-781; died 811; married Antonia WFT Est. 746-806.

**2685462400. Heimerich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 763 in of OBERHEINGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died 5 Mayo 795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5370924800. Rupert** and **5370924801. Angila**.

More About Heimerich:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Heimerich is:

1342731200 i. Heinrich, born Abt. 793; died WFT Est. 826-884; married Hadaburg WFT Est. 824-859.

**2685997056. Guntram I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22

Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 748 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 781-839 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5371994112. Walurarn** and **5371994113. Walrade Of Dromersheim**.

More About Guntram I:
TITL: (LORD) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guntram I is:
1342998528 i. Liutfried I, born Abt. 778; died WFT Est. 800-869; married WFT Est. 797-829.

**2685997064. Werner, Count Of Lobdengau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 759 in of LOBDENGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died 814 in AACHEN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **335563050. Lambert, Count Of Hornsbach**. He married **2685997065. Friderun** WFT Est. 768-801 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

**2685997065. Friderun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 760 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 769-831 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

More About Werner, Count Of Lobdengau:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)

Child of Werner, Count Of Lobdengau and Friderun is:

1342998532 i. Widechowo Of Hornsbach, born Abt. 780; died WFT Est. 800-858; married WFT Est. 786-818.

**2686070784. Son Of Milo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 760 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 784-851 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5372141568. Milo, Count Of Narbonne**.

Child of Son Of Milo is:

1343035392 i. Father Of Lievin, born Abt. 780; died WFT Est. 804-871; married WFT Est. 799-831.

**2686070944. Guiguin, Count Of Soisson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 799 in of SOISSONS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 844 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He married **2686070945. Daughter Of Hadriano conde de Orleans** WFT Est. 830-842 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**2686070945. Daughter Of Hadriano conde de Orleans** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 799 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 831-893 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). She was

the daughter of **167781122. Hadriano conde de Orleans** and **167781123. Waldrada de los Windonianos**.

More About Guiguin, Count Of Soisson:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guiguin, Count Of Soisson and Daughter Hadriano conde de Orleans is:

1343035472 i. Eudes, Count Of Troyes, born Abt. 829 in of TROYES; died Aft. 870; married Wandilmode Of Worms WFT Est. 860-869.

**2686070946. Aleran I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 799 in of WORMS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 832-890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5372141892. Maredudd Ap Tewdos**.

More About Aleran I:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aleran I is:

1343035473 i. Wandilmode Of Worms, born Abt. 829; died WFT Est. 861-923; married Eudes, Count Of Troyes WFT Est. 860-869.

**2686354500. Ithier** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died Aft. 911 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He

married **2686354501. Arsinde** WFT Est. 901-910 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**2686354501. Arsinde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 870 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 902-964 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Ithier:
TITL: (SEIGNEUR) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Ithier and Arsinde is:

1343177250 i. Berald I, born Abt. 900 in OF MERCOEUR; died Aft. 960; married Gerberge WFT Est. 931-956.

**2686355008. Engelbert Of Ebersburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 888-954 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Engelbert Of Ebersburg is:

1343177504 i. Sieghard II, born Abt. 880; died 916; married Of Inngau.

**2686355010. Engelbert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in OF INNGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 893-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-

ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Engelbert is:

1343177505 i. Of Inngau, born Abt. 890; died WFT Est. 914-984; married Sieghard II.

**2686355016. Isanrich** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 873-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5372710032. Aribo** and **5372710033. Of Salzburg**.

Child of Isanrich is:

1343177508 i. Odalbert, born Abt. 870 in OF SALZBURG; died 14 Noviembre 935; married Rihni Of Hungary WFT Est. 901-923.

**2686355060. Pilgrim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 830 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 863-921 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Pilgrim:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Pilgrim is:

1343177530 i. Papo, born Abt. 860 in of PREISING; died WFT Est. 893-951; married WFT Est. 879-911.

**2686355360. Eticho** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 860 in IN THE BREISGAUS (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 891-951 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5372710720. Welf**. He married **2686355361. Judith Of Wessex** WFT Est. 891-925 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**2686355361. Judith Of Wessex** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 853 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 891-947 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Eticho:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Eticho and Judith Of Wessex is:

1343177680 i. Henry, born Abt. 883; died Aft. 934; married Atha/beata Of Howenwart WFT Est. 914-932.

**2686355362. Ratpot I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 847 in IN NORITAL (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 880-938 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Ratpot I is:

1343177681 i. Atha/beata Of Howenwart, born Abt. 877; died Aft. 975; married Henry WFT Est. 914-932.

**2686373888. Ashot I The Great, King Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 776-847

(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 890 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **5372747776. Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni The Confessor**.

Notes for Ashot I The Great, King Of Armenia:
The election of Smbat's son Ashot I the Great, who had been accepted as "prince of princes" by the Arabs in 862, to be king of Armenia in 885 was recognized by both the caliph and the Byzantine emperor, and it was he who by his successful defense of his country against local Arab chieftains laid the foundations of a new golden age of Armenian history. Throughout the 10th century, Armenian art and literature flourished. Ashot III ("the Merciful," 952-977) transferred his capital to Ani (near modern Anipemza) and began to transform it into one of the architectural gems of the Middle Ages.

BRITANICA

Children of Ashot I The Great, King Of Armenia are:

1343186944 i. Smbat I Of Armenia "The Martyr", born WFT Est. 805-878; died 914; married WFT Est. 828-905.

ii. Ashot II The Iron, born Abt. 850.

Notes for Ashot II The Iron:
The Bagratids of Ani bore the title of shahanshah ("king of kings"), which was first conferred by the caliph in 922 upon Ashot II the Iron.

BRITANICA

*Generation No. 33*

**5368783360. Moaviah ben Hixam,** born Abt. 700 in Damasco. He was the son of **10737566720. Hixem Califa de Damasco** and **10737566721. Rah**.

Child of Moaviah ben Hixam is:

2684391680 i. Abderraman I, ben Moaviah ben Hixam, born 734 in Damasco; died 30 Septiembre 788 in Mérida, España; married Holal.

**5368783456. Abd al-Aziz ibn Musa, 2o. emir de Al-Andalus** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 670 in Marruecos (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died 716 in Espana (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Child of Abd al-Aziz ibn Musa, 2o. emir de Al-Andalus is:
2684391728 i. Quasi Banu Quasi (Casius de Borja), born Abt. 700.

**5368783460. Abd al Malik, Califa de Damasco** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born 646 in Medina, Arabia (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died Octubre 705 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **10737566920. Marwan, Califa de Damasco** and **10737566921. Aisha Bint Affan**. He married **5368783461. Bin Yazid Umayyade**.

**5368783461. Bin Yazid Umayyade** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 660 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). She was the daughter of **10737566922. Yazid Umayyade** and **10737566923. Kutum Umn Kashim**.

Child of Abd al Malik, Califa de Damasco and Bin Umayyade is:
2684391730 i. YazidII, Califa de Damasco, born Abt. 675; married Egilom Umm'Assim Balthes.

**5368971776. Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623)** He was the son of **10737943552. Onund rey de Upsala (545-565)**. He married **5368971777. Gauthilda**.

**5368971777. Gauthilda** She was the daughter of **10737943554. King Algaut**.

Notes for Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623):
Ingjald el Enfermo, ultimo de los "reyes sagrados" de Upsala, segun Moncreiffe (560-623), caso con Gauthilda, nieta de Olaf el Astuto, rey de Nerike. Quiza murio asesinado por Ivar Vidfame, fundador de la Casa Skioldung.

NBC 76

More About Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623):
Fact 3: Quizis murió asesinado por Ivar Vidfame fundador de la Casa Skioldung.
Fuente: NBC 76
Hechos: Ultimo de los "reyes sagrados" de Upsala

More About Gauthilda:
Fuente: NBC 76
Hechos: Nieta de Olaf el Astuto, rey de Nerike

Child of Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623) and Gauthilda is:
2684485888 i. Olaf I el Leñador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland, born WFT Est. 593-625; died 710; married Solveig de Soleyar WFT Est. 616-663.

**5368971778. Halvdan Guldtand,** born WFT Est. 566-605.

Child of Halvdan Guldtand is:

2684485889 i. Solveig de Soleyar, born WFT Est. 593-625; married Olaf I el Leñador Of Vestford rey de Vermaland WFT Est. 616-663.

**5368971784. Hilderic, King Of The Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 500 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **10737943568. Huneric, King Of the Vandals** and **10737943569. Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals**. He married **5368971785. Amfleda "The Younger"**.

**5368971785. Amfleda "The Younger"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 542 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 574-636 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **10737943570. Thrasamund, King Of Vandals** and **10737943571. Amfleda "The Elder"**.

Notes for Hilderic, King Of The Vandals:
Hilderich was a close friend of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I (b 482- d 565)

Children of Hilderic, King Of The Vandals and Amfleda are:

2684485892 i. Agnar, Prince Of The Vandals, born Abt. 575.

ii. Hildis Of Vandals (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.), born Abt. 572 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 600-666 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund

King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); married Harald Valdarsson WFT Est. 600-634 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); born Abt. 568 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 600-659 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

More About Hildis Of Vandals:
TITL: (PRINCESS) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

**5368972032. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.,** born Aft. 13 Agosto 582 in cerca de Nancy, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Agosto 640 in REMIRMONT (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10737944064. Bodegisel(baudgise) II** and **10737944065. Oda, Of Swabia**. He married **5368972033. Dode(clothilde)** 596 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5368972033. Dode(clothilde),** born WFT Est. 559-585 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 605-674 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10737944066. Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz**.

Notes for Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.:
Arnulf OF METZ, SAINT, French SAINT ARNOUL DE METZ (b. c. 580, near Nancy [France]--d. July 18, 640?, Remiremont; feast day August 16 or 19), bishop of Metz and, with Pepin I, the earliest known ancestor of Charlemagne.

A Frankish noble, Arnulf gave distinguished service at the Austrasian court under Theudebert II (595-612). In 613, however, with Pepin, he led the aristocratic opposition to Brunhild that led to her downfall and to the reunification of Frankish lands under Chlotar II. About the same year, he became bishop.

From 623, again with Pepin, now mayor of the Austrasian palace, Arnulf was adviser to Dagobert I, before retiring (629?) to become a hermit. Arnulf's son

Ansegisel married Pepin's daughter Begga; the son of this marriage, Pepin II, was Charlemagne's great-grandfather.

BRITANICA

More About Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.:
Fuente: NBC 20

Children of Bishop Arnulf St. and Dode(clothilde) are:
2684486016 i. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo), born 602; died 685; married Begue (St Begga) Of Landen 639.
ii. Saint Clodoule, born Abt. 596.

**5368972034. Pepin I, Of Landen,** born WFT Est. 553-595 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 639 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10737944068. Carloman** and **10737944069. Gertrude**. He married **5368972035. Santa Itta** WFT Est. 578-626 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5368972035. Santa Itta,** born WFT Est. 560-597 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 652 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10737944070. Grimoaldo**.

Notes for Pepin I, Of Landen:
Pepin I, byname PEPIN OF LANDEN, or PEPIN THE ELDER, French PÉPIN DE LANDEN, or PÉPIN LE VIEUX (d. c. 640), councillor of the Merovingian king Chlotar II and mayor of the palace in Austrasia.

Through the marriage of his daughter Begga with Ansegisel, son of Arnulf (d. 641; bishop of Metz), Pepin was the founder of the Carolingian dynasty. Deprived of his mayoralty at the accession (629) of Dagobert I, he regained power in Austrasia after that king's death (January 639) but did not long survive to enjoy it.

BRITANICA

More About Pepin I, Of Landen:
Hechos: Fundador de la dinastka Carolingia

Child of Pepin and Santa Itta is:
2684486017 i. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen, born WFT Est. 595-621; died 694; married Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo) 639.

**5368972040. Bodilon ?,** born Abt. 600. He married **5368972041. Sigrada** WFT Est. 604-642 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5368972041. Sigrada,** born WFT Est. 584-607 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 629-695 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10737944082. Ansoud** and **10737944083. Daughter Of Leuthanus**.

Child of Bodilon ? and Sigrada is:

2684486020 i. Count Warinus, born 626; died 677; married Kunza, Of Treves WFT Est. 643-669.

**5368972042. Saint Clodoule,** born Abt. 596. He was the son of **5368972032. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.** and **5368972033. Dode(clothilde)**.

Child of Saint Clodoule is:

2684486021 i. Kunza, Of Treves, born WFT Est. 622-641; died WFT Est. 645-726; married Count Warinus WFT Est. 643-669.

**5368972046. Robert, Count Palatin & Neustrian,** born Abt. 600; died 677. He married **5368972047. Theoda**.

**5368972047. Theoda,** born Abt. 605.

More About Robert, Count Palatin & Neustrian:
Fuente: Les Ancestres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani

Child of Robert, Count Palatin & Neustrian and Theoda is:

2684486023 i. Folchaide, Duchess Of Bavaria, born Abt. 630; married IV Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria.

**5368972052. Clovis II, King Of The Francs,** born Abt. 620; died Noviembre 657. He was the son of **2684504342. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania** and **10737944105. Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs**. He married **5368972053. Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs**.

**5368972053. Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs,** born Abt. 640.

Notes for Clovis II, King Of The Francs:
Clovis II (b. c. 634--d. October or November 657), Merovingian Frankish king of Neustria and Burgundy from 639, the son of Dagobert I. He was dominated successively by Aega and by Erchinoald, Neustrian mayors of the palace.

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More About Clovis II, King Of The Francs:
Fuente: Les Ancestres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani

Child of Clovis II, King Of The Francs and Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs is:

2684486026 i. Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France, born Abt. 640; married (1) Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs; married (2) SANTA AMALABERGA.

**5368972096. Adairicus, Duke Of Alsatia** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 640 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 720 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **10737944192. Lendifius, Major-Domo**.

Child of Adairicus, Duke Of Alsatia is:

2684486048 i. Adalbertus, Duke Of Alsatia, born Abt. 655; died 741; married WFT Est. 652-716.

**5368972544. I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born 645 in ALSACE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died 20 Febrero 690 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10737945088. Lendisius (Steward)**. He married **5368972545. Berswinde D'Autun** Bef. 683 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5368972545. Berswinde D'Autun,** born Bef. 668 in FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 694-762 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **10737945090. Sigisbert III, Rey de los francos de Austrasia** and **10737945091. Chimnechild**.

More About I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace:
TITL: (DUC) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)

Children of I Eticho and Berswinde D'Autun are:

2684486272 i. Adalbert, Duke Of Alsace, born Bef. 690 in FRANCE; died 722; married Gerlinde Bef. 722.

ii. Eticho II, Count Of Nordgau (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 668 in

NORDGAU (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 701-759 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); married WFT Est. 687-719 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.).

**5368974866. Dagobert II, King Of Austrasia,** born Abt. 650; died 679. He was the son of **10737945090. Sigisbert III, Rey de los francos de Austrasia** and **10737945091. Chimnechild**.

More About Dagobert II, King Of Austrasia:
Cause of Death: Asesinado

Child of Dagobert II, King Of Austrasia is:
2684487433 i. Adela Of Austrasia, born Abt. 678.

**5368983040. Cenred,** born WFT Est. 629-658 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 683-743 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10737966080. Ceolwald**.

Child of Cenred is:
2684491520 i. Ingild, born 680 in WESSEX ENGLAND; died 718; married WFT Est. 699-715.

**5368983264. Centwine** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 585-668 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 621-742 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10737966528. Cundwalh**.

Child of Centwine is:

2684491632 i. Cynreow, born WFT Est. 621-697; died WFT Est. 658-772.

**5368995840. Lambert I Lantbertus,** born 590 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 623-681 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

Child of Lambert I Lantbertus is:
2684497920 i. Robert Robertus, born 620; died WFT Est. 653-711; married Doda WFT Est. 642-673.

**5368995846. Wandregisi,** born Abt. 590. He was the son of **10737991692. Walchisus** and **10737991693. Waldrada**. He married **5368995847. Farahild**.
**5368995847. Farahild,** born Abt. 620. She was the daughter of **10737991694. Hemanfried**.

Child of Wandregisi and Farahild is:
2684497923 i. SANTA AMALABERGA, born Abt. 650; married Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France.

**5368998536. Constantino V Coprónimo (Emperador Bizantino),** born 718 in Constantinopla; died 14 Septiembre 775 in Bulgaria. He was the son of **10737997072. León III el Isiurico (Emperador Bizantino)** and **10737997073. Marka (Emperatriz Bizantina)**. He married **5368998537. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina)** 733.
**5368998537. Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 720.

Notes for Constantino V Coprónimo (Emperador Bizantino):

Constantino V. 719-775. Emperador del Imperio del Este, conocido como "el Coprónimo", hijo de León lll. Tuvo que enfrentarse a eslavos, irabes y bslgaros. Se opuso al culto de las imigenes las cuales hizo condenar por medio de un concilio de obispos. Logró derrotar a un usurpador, aumentó la población de la ciudad de Constantinopla y restauró los acueductos. Sus batallas militares y sus éxitos comerciales le dieron gran fama.

Constantine V COPRONYMUS (b. 718, Constantinople, Byzantine Empire [now Istanbul, Turkey]--d. Sept. 14, 775 [what is now Bulgaria]), Byzantine emperor from 741 to 775, son of Leo III the Isaurian.

Constantine was made coruler of the empire with his father in 720. Most of his life before and after his accession as sole ruler was spent in largely successful military campaigns against Arabs and Bulgars who threatened the empire. Because the empire's resources were thus engaged, the Lombards were able to take the exarchate of Ravenna in Italy (751), thus ending Byzantine influence in north and central Italy and indirectly fostering the historic alliance

between the papacy and the Franks. Constantine was a strong Iconoclast (one opposed to the veneration of religious images) and was remembered by contemporaries for his persecution of monks who opposed his iconoclastic position. His military achievements won him great popularity, nonetheless, and were appreciated by later historians. He died in the Balkans while on a campaign against the
Bulgarian kingdom.

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Notes for Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina):
Irene, hija del kan de los Jazares.

KHAZAR, member of a confederation of Turkic-speaking tribes that in the late 6th century AD established a major commercial empire covering the southeastern section of modern European Russia. Although the origin of the term Khazar and the early history of the Khazar people are obscure, it is fairly certain that the Khazars were originally located in the northern Caucasus region and were part of the western Turkic empire (in Turkistan). The Khazars were in contact with the
Persians in the mid-6th century AD, and they aided the Byzantine emperor Heraclius (reigned 610-641) in his campaign against the Persians.

By the beginning of the 7th century, the Khazars had become independent of the Turkic empire to the east. But by the middle of that century, the expanding empire of the Arabs had penetrated as far northward as the northern Caucasus, and from then on until the mid-8th century the Khazars engaged in a series of wars with the Arab empire. The Arabs initially forced the Khazars to abandon Derbent (661), but around 685 the Khazars counterattacked, penetrating southward of the Caucasus into present-day Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. The Khazars and Arabs fought each other directly in Armenia in the 720s, and, though victory passed repeatedly from one side to the other, Arab counterattacks eventually compelled the Khazars to permanently withdraw north of the Caucasus. The Khazars' initial victories were important, though, since they had the effect of permanently blocking Arab expansion northward into eastern Europe. Having been compelled to shift the centre of their empire northward, the Khazars after 737 established their capital at Itil (located near the mouth of the Volga River) and accepted the Caucasus Mountains as their southern boundary.

During the same period, however, they expanded westward. By the second half of the 8th century, their empire had reached the peak of its power--it extended along the northern shore of the Black Sea from the lower Volga and the Caspian Sea in the east to the Dnieper River in the west. The Khazars controlled and exacted tribute from the Alani and other northern Caucasian peoples (dwelling between the mountains and the Kuban River); from the Magyars (Hungarians) inhabiting the area around the Donets River; from the

Goths; and from the Greek colonies in the Crimea. The Volga Bulgars and numerous Slavic tribes also recognized the Khazars as their overlords.

Although basically Turkic, the Khazar state bore little resemblance to the other Turkic empires of central Eurasia. It was headed by a secluded supreme ruler of semireligious character called a khagan--who wielded little real power--and by tribal chieftains, each known as a beg. The state's military organization also seems to have lacked the forcefulness of those of the greater Turkic-Mongol empires. The Khazars seem to have been more inclined to a sedentary way of life, building towns and fortresses, tilling the soil, and planting gardens and vineyards. Trade and the collection of tribute were major sources of income. But the most striking characteristic of the Khazars was the apparent adoption of Judaism by the khagan and the greater part of the ruling class in about 740. The circumstances of the conversion remain obscure, the depth of their adoption of Judaism difficult to assess; but the fact itself is undisputed and unparalleled in central Eurasian history. A few scholars have even asserted that the Judaized Khazars were the remote ancestors of many eastern European and Russian Jews. Whatever the case may be, religious tolerance was practiced in the Khazar empire, and paganism continued to flourish among the population.

The prominence and influence of the Khazar state was reflected in its close relations with the Byzantine emperors: Justinian II (704) and Constantine V (732) each had a Khazar wife. The main source of revenue for the empire stemmed from commerce and particularly from Khazar control of the east-west trade route that linked the Far East with Byzantium and the north-south route linking the Arab empire with northern Slavic lands. Income that was derived from duties on goods passing through Khazar territory, in addition to tribute paid by subordinate tribes,
maintained the wealth and the strength of the empire throughout the 9th century. But by the 10th century the empire, faced with the growing might of the Pechenegs to their north and west and of the Russians around Kiev, suffered a decline. When Svyatoslav, the ruler of Kiev, launched a campaign against the Khazars (965), Khazar power was crushed. Although the Khazars continued to be mentioned in historical documents as late as the 12th century, by 1030 their political role in the lands north of the Black Sea had greatly diminished. Despite the relatively high level of Khazar civilization and the wealth of data about the Khazars that is preserved in Byzantine and Arab sources, not a single line of the Khazar language has survived.

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Child of Constantino (Emperador Bizantino) and Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

2684499268 i. León IV El Jazaro (Emperador Bizantino), born 750; died 780; married Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina).

**5368998544. Artavazd Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 655 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died

Abt. 701 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **10737997088. Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia**.

More About Artavazd Mamikonian:
Cargo: Nakhrar (Chief Of Clan) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Artavazd Mamikonian is:
2684499272 i. Hmayeak Mamikonian, born Abt. 700 in Taron, Armenia; died Abt. 740.

**5369008672. Tassilo, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 511-559 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10738017344. Theodobald, Duke Of Bavaria**.

Child of Tassilo, Duke Of Bavaria is:
2684504336 i. I Garibaldo, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 549-586; died 640; married Gela, Of Friuli WFT Est. 575-622.

**5369008674. Gisulfo, Duke Of Friuli,** born WFT Est. 517-562 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 611 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10738017348. Grasulfo**. He married **5369008675. Romilac** WFT Est. 542-595 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5369008675. Romilac,** born WFT Est. 523-565 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 557-648 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gisulfo and Romilac is:
2684504337 i. Gela, Of Friuli, born WFT Est. 557-589; died WFT Est. 591-674; married I Garibaldo, Duke Of Bavaria WFT Est. 575-622.

**5369008676. II Childebert, Of France,** born 570 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Diciembre 596 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **10738017352. I Sigbert, Of France** and **10738017353. Brunhild, Of Spain**. He married **5369008677. Failende** WFT Est. 583-595 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**5369008677. Failende,** born WFT Est. 546-574 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 596 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for II Childebert, Of France:
Childebert II (b. 570--d. December 595), Merovingian king of the eastern Frankish kingdom of Austrasia and later also king of Burgundy.

Still very young on the death of his father, Sigebert I, in 575, Childebert was dominated at times by his mother, Brunhild, who was hostile to his uncle, King Chilperic of Soissons. The intervention in 575 of a second uncle, Guntram of Burgundy, to protect Childebert's southern lands against Chilperic was followed two years later by Guntram's adoption of his young nephew as his heir. The Austrasian-Burgundian alliance was briefly broken in 581, when Chilperic too adopted Childebert, but Guntram bought off Childebert by the cession of territory.

After Chilperic's death in 584, Childebert, now of age, purged the Austrasian nobility and, in ostensible alliance with the Byzantine emperor, embarked on a series of unsuccessful campaigns against the Lombards of Italy. Settling his differences with Guntram, who again recognized him as heir, he duly took over Burgundy on his uncle's death in 592. Free of Guntram's restraining hand, he immediately attacked Chilperic's young son and successor, Chlotar II, but was defeated. He was succeeded by his two young sons, Theodebert II and Theodoric II.

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Child of II Childebert and Failende is:
2684504338 i. Theodebert II, rey merovingio de Austrasia, born 586; died 612; married Bellichildis WFT Est. 602-608.

**5369008684. Clothaire II, King Of France,** born Mayo 584; died 18 Octubre 629. He was the son of **10738017368. Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584)** and **10738017369. Fredegunda**. He married **5369008685. Bertrada**.

**5369008685. Bertrada,** born Abt. 584.

Notes for Clothaire II, King Of France:
Chlotar II (b. May or June 584--d. Oct. 18, 629), Merovingian king of Neustria and sole ruler of the Franks from 613.

An infant when his father, Chilperic I, was assassinated in 584, he was assured the succession by the power of his mother, Fredegund, and by the protection of his uncle, Guntram, king of Burgundy. Fighting off an attack by his cousin Childebert II of Austrasia-Burgundy in 592, Chlotar himself seized territory from Childebert's young successors, Theodebert II and Theodoric II, in 596 but lost

much of his realm to them in 599 or 600. In 613, however, when both were dead, Austrasian hostility toward Brunhild, great-grandmother of Theodoric's young son, Sigebert II, allowed Chlotar to seize both Austrasia and Burgundy and thus to reunite the Frankish lands. He killed both Sigebert and Brunhild.

Chlotar enjoyed a high reputation among churchmen, relations with whom were regulated in a wide-ranging edict issued at the Council of Paris in October 614 and intended to settle the problems arising from the long years of turmoil. Apart from some trouble in Burgundy, the years after 613 were in fact peaceful. Chlotar did not unify the administration, however; he maintained separate mayors of the palace for the three districts over which he ruled, and in 623 he established
his son, Dagobert I, as king of Austrasia.

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More About Clothaire II, King Of France:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Clothaire II, King Of France and Bertrada is:
2684504342 i. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania, born Abt. 600; married (1) Regentruda; married (2) Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs.

**5369061376. Abu Farisi Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 680 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **5369061377. Zohra Of Islam**.

**5369061377. Zohra Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 683 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **10738122754. Husain Of Islam**.

Child of Abu Farisi Of Islam and Zohra Of Islam is:
2684530688 i. Na'im al-Lakami Of Islam, born Abt. 711 in Arabia.

**5369097216. Eticho II, Count Of Nordgau** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 668 in NORDGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 701-759 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Hugh I.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999., (3) Agatha Of Germany.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5368972544. I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace** and **5368972545. Berswinde D'Autun**.

Child of Eticho II, Count Of Nordgau is:

2684548608 i. Alberich, Count Of Nordgau, born Abt. 698; died WFT Est. 733-789; married WFT Est. 717-749.

**5369099264. Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada** (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 670 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.); died 733 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **10738198528. Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada)** and **10738198529. Spondana**. He married **5369099265. Daughter Of Feradach Wroid**.

**5369099265. Daughter Of Feradach Wroid,** born Abt. 675. She was the daughter of **10738198530. Feradach Wroid** and **10738198531. Fland**.

More About Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada:
Comentario 1: Rey de Dalriada de 726 a 733 (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada and Daughter Feradach Wroid are:

2684549632 i. Aodh, King Of Dalriada, born Abt. 690; died 778; married WFT Est. 737-765.

ii. Fergus King Of Dalriada, born Abt. 700.

**5369099268. Urgust,** born Abt. 707 in Escocia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Children of Urgust are:

2684549634 i. II Angus, King Of The Picts (821-833), born WFT Est. 716-734; died 834.

ii. Ludovicus, Prince Of Angus, born Abt. 737 in Escocia; died in España.

Notes for Ludovicus, Prince Of Angus:
Angus, formerly FORFARSHIRE, former county in eastern Scotland, bounded on the east by the North Sea and on the south by the Firth of Tay. The county was abolished in the administrative reorganization of 1975 and is now largely in the district of Angus (q.v.). The chief city of the county was Dundee, which was subsequently excluded from the district of Angus.

The county of Angus was originally occupied by Picts. There are remains of Pictish hill forts at several locations in the area, notably at Finavon and on the Caterthuns near Menmuir. The Romans established temporary camps in the area in the 1st

century AD, and traces of their camps and roads are still evident. From the 6th century AD on the Picts had to defend their land against Teutonic and Danish invaders from the sea and against Angles invading from Northumbria by land, and in the 11th century an invasion of Vikings was defeated. During the 12th century, colonies of Flemings established wool and linen industries in Angus, and the county consequently enjoyed a prosperity that was little affected by the Scottish Wars of Independence in the early 14th century. The county suffered more in the English Civil War in the 17th century, when both Dundee and the town of Brechin were sacked.

BRITANICA

APELLIDO ANGULO

Tiene su procedencia en las montañas de León, donde existieron muy antiguos y nobles solares del mismo. Los hubo también en Burgos, en la Merindad de Oteo, teniendo también solar en Espinosa de los Monteros y en lugar de Angulo, de donde parece ser tomaron el apellido. Gracia-Dei, Cronista de los Reyes de España, dice que los de este linaje provienen de un hijo del rey de Escocia, que vino a servir al rey don Alfonso el Católico, en las guerras contra los moros y que trajo con él a trescientos caballeros escoceses. Y que como premio, muchos de ellos se quedaron en tierras de Castilla ricamente heredados por el Monarca. Y que de estos caballeros descienden los del apellido Angulo.

Armas: Escudo de oro, cinco roeles bezantes de sinople partidos de plata puestos en sotuer.

**5370886432. Ezard,** born Abt. 788.

Child of Ezard is:

2685443216 i. Dietrich, born Abt. 818; died WFT Est. 851-909; married WFT Est. 837-869.

**5370902784. Vojen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 733 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 820 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **10741805568. Duke Of Bohemia**

**Mnata** and **10741805569. Strezislava**. He married **5370902785. Duchess Of Bohemia Blanka** WFT Est. 766-799 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**5370902785. Duchess Of Bohemia Blanka** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 738 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 766-832 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Vojen and Duchess Blanka is:

2685451392 i. Unislav, born Abt. 758 in Praha Czechoslovakia; died 833; married WFT Est. 777-808.

**5370921988. Randver** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 670 in of, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 713-762 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **10741843976. Radbert, King Of Garderig** and **10741843977. Princess Of Sweden Aud**.

More About Randver:
TITL: (PRINCE) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Randver is:

2685460994 i. Sigurd "Ring" Randversson, born Abt. 710 in DENMARK; died 812; married Alfhild Gandolfsdottir WFT Est. 741-776.

**5370921990. Gandalf, King Of Alfheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of

Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 680 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 713-771 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **10741843980. Alfgair**.

Child of Gandalf, King Of Alfheim is:

2685460995 i. Alfhild Gandolfsdottir, born Abt. 730; died WFT Est. 790-810; married Sigurd "Ring" Randversson WFT Est. 741-776.

**5370922496. Ragnar Sigurdsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 750 in UPPSALA, UPPSALA, Sweden (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 845 in England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **2685460994. Sigurd "Ring" Randversson** and **2685460995. Alfhild Gandolfsdottir**. He married **5370922497. Aslaug Sigurdsson** WFT Est. 783-817 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**5370922497. Aslaug Sigurdsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 755 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 824-852 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **10741844994. Sigurd "Fafnirsbane"**.

Child of Ragnar Sigurdsson and Aslaug Sigurdsson is:

2685461248 i. Bjorn Ragnarsson, born Abt. 777 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 799-868; married WFT Est. 796-828.

**5370922752. Billung I Of Obotires** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 652-720 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 689-796 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10741845504. Aribert I Of Obotrites** and **10741845505. Mandana**. He married **5370922753. Hildegarde** WFT Est. 678-753 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**5370922753. Hildegarde** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 658-726 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 689-805 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

Child of Billung I Of Obotires and Hildegarde is:

2685461376 i. Billing Of Obotrites, born WFT Est. 689-752; died 798; married Jutta WFT Est. 712-782.

**5370924800. Rupert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 733 in of THURGAU (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 766-824 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **671124480. Rutpert I Robertus** and **671124481. Williswint Of The Wormgau**. He married **5370924801. Angila** WFT Est. 764-799 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**5370924801. Angila** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 733 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 765-827 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

Child of Rupert and Angila is:

2685462400 i. Heimerich, born Abt. 763 in of OBERHEINGAU; died 5 Mayo 795; married WFT Est. 782-793.

**5371994112. Walurarn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 728 in of THE FULDA (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 759-819 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.). He married **5371994113. Walrade Of Dromersheim** WFT Est. 759-793 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

**5371994113. Walrade Of Dromersheim** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 718 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 759-812 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Werner.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Jun 1999.).

Child of Walurarn and Walrade Of Dromersheim is:

2685997056 i. Guntram I, born Abt. 748; died WFT Est. 781-839; married WFT Est. 767-799.

**5372141568. Milo, Count Of Narbonne** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 740 in of NARBONNE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 764-831 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10744283136. Guerin, Count Of Hesbaye** and **10744283137. Adelindis**.

More About Milo, Count Of Narbonne:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Milo, Count Of Narbonne is:
2686070784 i. Son Of Milo, born Abt. 760; died WFT Est. 784-851; married WFT Est. 779-811.

**5372141892. Maredudd Ap Tewdos** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 730 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 799-825 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **10744283784. Tewdos Ap Regin**.

Child of Maredudd Ap Tewdos is:
2686070946 i. Aleran I, born Abt. 799 in of WORMS; died WFT Est. 832-890; married WFT Est. 818-850.

**5372710032. Aribo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 810 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 843-901 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He married **5372710033. Of Salzburg** WFT Est. 841-874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

**5372710033. Of Salzburg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun

1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 800-822 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 843-909 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.).

More About Aribo:
TITL: (GRAF) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Aribo and Of Salzburg is:
2686355016 i. Isanrich, born Abt. 840; died WFT Est. 873-931; married WFT Est. 859-891.

**5372710720. Welf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 840 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 864-931 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **83891356. II Conrad, Of Burgundy** and **83891357. Ermentrude(waldrade), D'Alsace**.

More About Welf:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Alix.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jun 1999.)

Child of Welf is:
2686355360 i. Eticho, born Abt. 860 in IN THE BREISGAUS; died WFT Est. 891-951; married Judith Of Wessex WFT Est. 891-925.

**5372747776. Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni The Confessor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 743-814 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 856 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7

Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10745495552. Ashot**.

Notes for Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni The Confessor:
The governor Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni remained loyal to the caliph al-Mutawakkil when al-Mutawakkil sent his general Bugha al-Kabir to bring the rebellious nakharars to submission, although Smbat, too, was dispatched in 855 with the rest of the captive nobles to Samarra.

BRITANICA

Child of Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni The Confessor is:
2686373888 i. Ashot I The Great, King Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 776-847; died 890; married WFT Est. 799-876.

*Generation No. 34*

**10737566720. Hixem Califa de Damasco,** born Abt. 676 in Damasco. He was the son of **21475133440. Abd al Malik Califa de Damasco**. He married **10737566721. Rah**.

**10737566721. Rah,** born Abt. 676.

Child of Hixem Califa de Damasco and Rah is:
5368783360 i. Moaviah ben Hixam, born Abt. 700 in Damasco.

**10737566920. Marwan, Califa de Damasco** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born 623 in Damasco (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died 685 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **21475133840. Al-Hakam, Califa de Damasco**. He married **10737566921. Aisha Bint Affan**.

**10737566921. Aisha Bint Affan** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 623 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Children of Marwan, Califa de Damasco and Aisha Affan are:
5368783460 i. Abd al Malik, Califa de Damasco, born 646 in Medina, Arabia; died Octubre 705; married Bin Yazid Umayyade.
ii. Yazid Umayyade (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.), born Abt. 645 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); married Kutum Umn Kashim; born Abt. 645 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

**10737566922. Yazid Umayyade** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 645 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **10737566920. Marwan, Califa de Damasco** and **10737566921. Aisha Bint Affan**. He married **10737566923. Kutum Umn Kashim**.

**10737566923. Kutum Umn Kashim** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 645 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). She was the daughter of **21475133846. Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam** and **21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam**.

Child of Yazid Umayyade and Kutum Umn Kashim is:

5368783461 i. Bin Yazid Umayyade, born Abt. 660; married Abd al Malik, Califa de Damasco.

**10737943552. Onund rey de Upsala (545-565)** He was the son of **21475887104. Yngvar, rey de Upsala (531-545).**.

Notes for Onund rey de Upsala (545-565):
Ornud el que limpió la tierra

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Child of Onund rey de Upsala (545-565) is:

5368971776 i. Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623), married Gauthilda.

**10737943554. King Algaut**

Child of King Algaut is:

5368971777 i. Gauthilda, married Ingjald el Enfermo rey de Upsala (565-623).

**10737943568. Huneric, King Of the Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 450 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **21475887136. Gaiseric, King Of the Vandals**. He married **10737943569. Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals**.

**10737943569. Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 454 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died WFT Est. 390-502 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.).

She was the daughter of **21475887138. Valentinian III, Roman Emperor** and **21475887139. Licinia Eudoxia**.

Notes for Huneric, King Of the Vandals:
Vandal, member of a Germanic people who maintained a kingdom in North Africa from AD 429 to 534 and who sacked Rome in 455. Their name has remained a synonym for willful desecration or destruction.

Fleeing westward from the Huns at the beginning of the 5th century, the Vandals invaded and devastated parts of Gaul before settling in Spain in 409. There the Asdingi Vandals under King Gunderic became the ascendant group after attacks by allies of the Romans had dissipated the Silingi and Alani Vandals. In 429 Gunderic's brother and successor, Gaiseric (q.v.; reigned 428-477), settled his people in North Africa, where they became federates of Rome in 435. Four years later Gaiseric threw off Roman overlordship, captured Carthage, and established an independent autocracy. With their rule firmly established in what is now northern Tunisia and northeastern Algeria, the Vandals eventually annexed Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily, and their pirate fleets controlled much of the western Mediterranean. Under Gaiseric, the Vandals even invaded Italy and captured Rome in June 455. For a fortnight they occupied the city and systematically plundered it, carrying off many valuable works of
art.

The Vandals were ardent Arian Christians, and their persecutions of the Roman Catholic church in Africa were at times fierce, particularly during the last years of the reign of Gaiseric's successor, Huneric (reigned 477-484). In 533 the Byzantines under Belisarius invaded North Africa following the deposition by the usurper Gelimer of Huneric's son, Hilderich, who was a close friend of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I. In one campaigning season the Vandal kingdom was destroyed. Rome again ruled the area and restored the churches to the Roman Catholics. The Vandals played no further role in history.

BRITANICA

Child of Huneric, King Of the Vandals and Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals is:
5368971784 i. Hilderic, King Of The Vandals, born Abt. 500; married Amfleda "The Younger".

**10737943570. Thrasamund, King Of Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 522 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 553-613 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He married **10737943571. Amfleda "The Elder"** WFT Est. 553-588 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**10737943571. Amfleda "The Elder"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.), born Abt. 522 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 553-616 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

Child of Thrasamund, King Of Vandals and Amfleda is:

5368971785 i. Amfleda "The Younger", born Abt. 542; died WFT Est. 574-636; married Hilderic, King Of The Vandals.

**10737944064. Bodegisel(baudgise) II,** born WFT Est. 530-559 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 588 in CARTHAGE (MURDERED) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **21475888128. Bodegisel(baudgise) I** and **21475888129. Palatina**. He married **10737944065. Oda, Of Swabia** WFT Est. 554-586 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10737944065. Oda, Of Swabia,** born WFT Est. 540-563 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 585-651 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Bodegisel(baudgise) and Oda is:

5368972032 i. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St., born Aft. 13 Agosto 582 in cerca de Nancy, Francia; died 16 Agosto 640 in REMIRMONT; married Dode(clothilde) 596.

**10737944066. Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz,** born WFT Est. 520-570 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 560-648 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz is:

5368972033 i. Dode(clothilde), born WFT Est. 559-585; died WFT Est. 605-674; married Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St. 596.

**10737944068. Carloman,** born Bet. 500 - 550. He married **10737944069. Gertrude**.

**10737944069. Gertrude,** born Bet. 550 - 600. She was the daughter of **21475888138. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553)** and **21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

Child of Carloman and Gertrude is:

5368972034 i. Pepin I, Of Landen, born WFT Est. 553-595; died 639; married Santa Itta WFT Est. 578-626.

**10737944070. Grimoaldo,** born 555. He was the son of **21475888138. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553)** and **21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

Child of Grimoaldo is:

5368972035 i. Santa Itta, born WFT Est. 560-597; died 652; married Pepin I, Of Landen WFT Est. 578-626.

**10737944082. Ansoud,** born WFT Est. 542-581 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 584-662 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **10737944083. Daughter Of Leuthanus** WFT Est. 567-618 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10737944083. Daughter Of Leuthanus,** born WFT Est. 549-584 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 584-668 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **21475888166. Leuthanus** and **21475888167. Gerberga**.

Child of Ansoud and Daughter Leuthanus is:

5368972041 i. Sigrada, born WFT Est. 584-607; died WFT Est. 629-695; married Bodilon ? WFT Est. 604-642.

**2684504342. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania,** born Abt. 600. He was the son of **5369008684. Clothaire II, King Of France** and **5369008685. Bertrada**. He married **10737944105. Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs**.

**10737944105. Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs,** born Abt. 600.

More About Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania:
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: Llamado "El Salomón franco", rey de Austrasia, Neustria y Aquitania (622-638)

More About Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs:

Fuente: Les Ancestres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani

Child of Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania and Nantilde, Queen Of The Francs is:

5368972052 i. Clovis II, King Of The Francs, born Abt. 620; died Noviembre 657; married Bathilde, Queen Of The Francs.

**10737944192. Lendifius, Major-Domo** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 589 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He was the son of **21475888384. Erchembaldus, Major-Domo**.

Child of Lendifius, Major-Domo is:

5368972096 i. Adairicus, Duke Of Alsatia, born Abt. 640; died 720.

**10737945088. Lendisius (Steward)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 620 in France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 647-711 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **21475890176. Erchembaldus** and **21475890177. Leudefindus**.

Child of Lendisius (Steward) is:

5368972544 i. I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace, born 645 in ALSACE; died 20 Febrero 690 in FRANCE; married Berswinde D'Autun Bef. 683.

**10737945090. Sigisbert III, Rey de los francos de Austrasia,** born 631; died 656. He was the son of **2684504342. Dagoberto I rey de Austrasia y Aquitania** and **2684504343. Regentruda**. He married **10737945091. Chimnechild**.

**10737945091. Chimnechild,** born Abt. 635.

Children of Sigisbert III, Rey de los francos de Austrasia and Chimnechild are:

5368972545 i. Berswinde D'Autun, born Bef. 668 in FRANCE; died WFT Est. 694-762; married I Eticho, Duke D'Alsace Bef. 683.

5368974866 ii. Dagobert II, King Of Austrasia, born Abt. 650; died 679.

**10737966080. Ceolwald,** born WFT Est. 589-632 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 629-713 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **21475932160. Cutha(cuthwuif)**.

Child of Ceolwald is:

5368983040 i. Cenred, born WFT Est. 629-658; died WFT Est. 683-743; married WFT Est. 653-700.

**10737966528. Cundwalh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 549-638 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 585-711 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **21475933056. Coenwalh**.

Child of Cundwalh is:

5368983264 i. Centwine, born WFT Est. 585-668; died WFT Est. 621-742; married WFT Est. 610.

**10737991692. Walchisus,** born Abt. 560. He married **10737991693. Waldrada**.

**10737991693. Waldrada,** born Abt. 560.

Child of Walchisus and Waldrada is:

5368995846 i. Wandregisi, born Abt. 590; married Farahild.

**10737991694. Hemanfried,** born Abt. 580.

Child of Hemanfried is:

5368995847 i. Farahild, born Abt. 620; married Wandregisi.

**10737997072. León III el Isiurico (Emperador Bizantino),** born Bet. 675 - 680 in Germaniqueia, Siria; died 18 Junio 741 in Constantinopla. He married **10737997073. Marka (Emperatriz Bizantina)**.

**10737997073. Marka (Emperatriz Bizantina),** born Abt. 700.

Notes for León III el Isiurico (Emperador Bizantino):

León lll. 680-741. Emperador bizantino. Primer miembro de su dinastia llamada Isiurica. Soldado que derrocó a Teodosio lll, derrotó a los musulmanes y convenció al califa Suieman de que dejara tranquila la ciudad de Constantinopla que éste trataba de tomar. Prohibió el culto a las imigenes. También reformó la economka, las leyes y el Ejército. Confiscó tierras papales. Reinó de 717 a 741.

Leo III, byname LEO THE ISAURIAN (b. c. 675-680, Germanicia, Commagene, Syria--d. June 18, 741, Constantinople), Byzantine emperor (717-741), who founded the Isaurian, or Syrian, dynasty, successfully resisted Arab invasions, and engendered a century of conflict within the empire by banning the use of religious images (icons).

Military accomplishments.

Born at Germanicia (Mar'ash) in northern Syria (modern Maras, Tur.), as a youth he was taken by his parents (who apparently were prosperous) to Mesembria, in Thrace. Emperor Justinian II appointed the young man to the prestigious rank of spatharius (attendant) as a reward for assisting him in the recovery of his throne in 705. But the Emperor soon developed a distrust of him and therefore sent him to perform a perilous mission among the Alani on the remote eastern frontier,
anticipating that he would never return. Despite the danger, Leo accomplished his assignment, managed to preserve his life, and ultimately, at the hands of a subsequent emperor, Anastasius II (713-715), received appointment as commander of the Anatolikon, the largest theme, or military-district army, in Asia Minor. As the result of a military revolt in 715, Anastasius was deposed, exiled to a monastery, and replaced by Theodosius III. Leo, in alliance with Artavasdos, the commander of the Armeniakon theme (the second largest in Asia Minor), refused to recognize the new emperor and continued to champion the cause of Anastasius. Meanwhile, Arab armies had invaded Asia Minor. Leo deceived them into believing that he would subjugate the empire for them, and thus he won their goodwill and support for his own attempt to seize the throne. After persuading them to spare Byzantine territory, he marched on Constantinople. The feeble
Theodosius III abdicated, realizing that opposition was futile. Leo became emperor on March 25, 717.

Leo's first task as emperor was the organization of the defense of Constantinople against the Arab troops under Maslamah ibn 'Abd al-Malik, who angrily perceived the deception. They besieged the city by land and sea from Aug. 15, 717, to Aug. 15, 718. Leo's skillful defense, which was aided by Greek fire (an igneous petroleum mix), a severe winter, desertions from the Arab fleet, and a
Bulgarian assault upon those Arabs who had encamped in Thrace, compelled Maslamah to abandon the siege, which was the second and supreme Arab effort to capture Constantinople. Leo's victory marked an important check to Arab expansionism, preventing their establishment of a bridgehead in southeastern Europe. His complicated negotiations with the Arabs, as well as

those earlier with the Alani, brought him a contemporary reputation for cleverness.

Leo consolidated his authority by crushing a rebellion in Sicily and a plot of army officers and officials to restore former emperor Anastasius II to the throne. Leo then sealed an alliance with his associate Artavasdos by marrying his daughter Anna to him. Throughout the reign, Artavasdos remained the second most powerful man in the empire by virtue of his control of several important military posts. Leo's wife, Maria, bore him a son, Constantine, whom he crowned in 720. An able diplomat, Leo married Constantine in 733 to a daughter of the Khagan of the Khazars; the marriage brought Leo a valuable military alliance with the Khazars in the trans-Caucasus against the Arabs.

Leo maintained peaceful relations with the Bulgarians to the north, enabling him to concentrate his military abilities against the Arab menace to Asia Minor. In 740 he won a major victory over the Arabs at Akrolnos (Afyonkarahisar). This victory freed Asia Minor from any immediate serious threat of Arab conquest, and it made possible the forceful counteroffensive and reconquest of some lost territory in the subsequent reign of his son Constantine V (741-775). He also repaired the extensive walls of Constantinople.

An energetic soldier-emperor, who personally led his troops in battle, Leo displayed great concern for the efficiency of his army. His victories improved army morale. He subdivided some of the very large military-district armies, or themes, which had proved, as his own career demonstrated, so large and powerful that their commanders might attempt to seize the throne. Whether or not this administrative reorganization was itself responsible for subsequent stability, he did succeed in halting the vulnerability of the throne to military overthrow. He unquestionably left the army a more effective instrument at his death than he had found it on his accession. It no longer seems probable, however, that he planned or established a comprehensive system of social and institutional reforms.

Religious policies.

Leo's military achievements earned him great popularity with his soldiers and the people and may have given him the confidence to pursue his religious policies forcefully. He not only held firm religious opinions but he also had a profound belief in his duty as emperor to implement them as he understood them. In 722 he ordered the forcible baptism of Jews and Montanists (a Christian heretical group). He personally investigated but did not prosecute adherents of the Paulician heresy. The origins and nature of his policy of Iconoclasm, the most singular religious development in his reign, are obscure and controversial. He was deeply religious and seems to have become genuinely convinced of the sacrilegious character of religious pictures and relics as objects of veneration in worship services. It is uncertain whether any boyhood experiences in northern Syria, including contact with Muslims, influenced his Iconoclastic views, as his critics often charged. The Iconoclastic opinions of certain bishops in western Asia Minor did, however, have some effect upon him. Thus, in 726 he began to

speak out publicly against the use of sacred pictures. Opposition to his doctrines
may have been the cause for an unsuccessful rebellion against him in the Cyclades Islands in 727.

In 730 he proclaimed Iconoclasm the official policy of the empire and ordered the removal and destruction of sacred pictures in churches. When Patriarch Germanus I of Constantinople refused his demand for approval of these policies, Leo removed him and appointed a patriarch of his own choice, Anastasius. Where necessary, Leo employed harsh penalties, such as beatings and
imprisonment, against recalcitrant ecclesiastics. His policies met particularly strong opposition from monastic circles. Popes Gregory II and Gregory III also strongly rejected his efforts to impose Iconoclasm upon Byzantine-controlled areas of Italy. Leo retaliated by halting financial contributions to the papacy from southern Italy, and he may also have removed the churches of Sicily, Calabria, and Illyria from papal jurisdiction and placed them under the patriarch of Constantinople. At any rate, his actions severely strained relations with the papacy, causing the popes to turn increasingly to the Frankish kings as alternative protectors of the Holy See in Rome and weakening the Byzantine position in the Italian peninsula. Other harsh taxation and administrative measures added to his unpopularity in Sicily and southern Italy. Although an able commander, Leo neglected to maintain strong naval forces in the western Mediterranean and thus further weakened Byzantine power there.

Legal and other accomplishments.

One of Leo's most important acts was the promulgation, in 726, of the Ecloga, a law code of modest length, which represented a revision of Roman legal practices as embodied in the 6th-century Corpus Juris Civilis (Body of Civil Law) of Emperor Justinian I. Consciously attempting torevise Roman law in accordance with Christian principles, Leo devoted much space in the Ecloga to the regulation of marriage and property rights. Amputation and mutilation often were substitutes in this new code for the former death penalties. Leo provided regular salaries for legal officials to discourage the corrupt custom of offering gifts or bribes to judges and bureaucrats. An important codification of military law, the so-called Soldiers' Law, is sometimes attributed to Leo, but its true ascription is uncertain.

Other than his sincere predilection for theological topics, Leo's intellectual interests are unknown. He possessed, doubtless from boyhood, a speaking knowledge of Arabic. Although there is little evidence of intellectual activity during his reign, the earlier charge that he halted higher education in Constantinople by closing an ecclesiastical academy (because of the faculty opposition to Iconoclasm) can no longer be credited with certainty. Similarly, there is little source material on economic or demographic developments during his reign, but the numerous earthquakes doubtless inflicted major damage on towns and the countryside.

Leo was buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople. There is inadequate information on internal history in the last eight years of his reign, but he certainly failed to silence opposition to his Iconoclastic policies; in fact, Iconoclasm divided the empire for another century. He had instilled his Iconoclastic opinions and his grasp for military tactics in his son Constantine V, who ably followed and even intensified the policies of his father. Although Leo's memory was reviled by those later Byzantines who deplored his Iconoclasm, he was admired, especially in certain military circles, for his forceful and generally successful efforts to strengthen the state.

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Justiniano II es el sltimo de los hericlidas; su hijo Tiberio, asn nino, es degollado cuando él mismo es derrocado por segunda vez, en 711. Se suceden entonces algunos anos de competición por el trono, en la que resultan triunfadores, cada uno en su momento, Filkpico Bardanes, un armenio (diciembre 711 junio 713), Artemio, coronado con el nombre de Anastasio II (junio 13 agosto 715), Teodosio III (715-717) y por sltimo León III, proclamado el 18 de abril de 716 y coronado el 25 de marzo de 717. Cada uno de estos hombres se apoya en otras fuerzas a través de las grandes circunscripciones militares y administrativas, denominadas themas, que aparecen desde las sltimas décadas del siglo VII. León tiene a su cargo el thema de Oriente (Anatolikon) y recibe ayuda de Artavasdos, comandante del thema armeniaco y armenio, el mismo, a juzgar por su nombre; lo convertiri en su yerno tras la victoria. Con él llega al poder el sector clave del frente oriental, de donde él mismo es oriundo, ya que nació en Germaniqueia. Su descendencia masculina conserva el trono hasta 797. Su hijo Constantino V le sucede en 741, después de haber sido asociado al Imperio a partir de 720, a la edad de dos anos. En 741-742 impide un intento de usurpación por parte de Artavasdos, respaldado por los themas de Opsiquión y el armeniaco; por su parte, Constantino, cuenta con la fidelidad de los themas de Oriente y de Tracia. Constantino V reina hasta 775. Casado en 733 con la hija del kan de los jazares, bautizada con el nombre de Irene, tiene tres hijos de ella, entre los que se cuenta su sucesor, León IV; después tiene otros hijos fruto de una tercera unión. León IV, asociado a su padre desde 750, reina de 775 a 780. Se casa con una ateniense, también llamada Irene, y le sucede su hijo Constantino VI. La lucha de este sltimo con su madre y la acción de ésta tienen tanta relación con toda la historia interna de la época que no es posible extendernos aquk sobre ello. La dinastka isiurica llega de hecho a su fin cuando ella lo hace cegar en 797, aunque la propia Irene se mantiene en el poder hasta
802.

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More About León III el Isiurico (Emperador Bizantino):
Fuente: Funda Dinastka Isiurica

Child of León (Emperador Bizantino) and Marka (Emperatriz Bizantina) is:

5368998536 i. Constantino V Coprónimo (Emperador Bizantino), born 718 in Constantinopla; died 14 Septiembre 775 in Bulgaria; married Irene (Emperatriz Bizantina) 733.

**10737997088. Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 615 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 660 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **21475994176. Dawith Mamikonian**.

Notes for Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia:
Hamazasp Mamikonian, sided with Byzantium, but after 661 Arab suzerainty was reestablished, although Byzantine-Arab rivalry, Armenian resistance, and reluctance to pay the tribute made the region difficult to govern. An unsuccessful revolt led by Mushegh Mamikonian (771-772) resulted in the virtual extinction of the Mamikonians as a political force in Armenia and in the emergence of the Bagratunis and Artsrunis as the leading noble families. The Arabs' choice in 806 of Ashot Bagratuni the Carnivorous to be prince of Armenia marked the establishment of his family as the chief power in the land. The governor Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni remained loyal to the caliph al-Mutawakkil when al-Mutawakkil sent his general Bugha al-Kabir to bring the rebellious nakharars to submission, although Smbat, too, was dispatched in 855 with the rest of the captive nobles to Samarra.

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More About Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia are:
5368998544 i. Artavazd Mamikonian, born 655 in Taron, Armenia; died Abt. 701.

ii. Vahan Mamikonian (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.), born WFT Est. 621-676 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died Abt. 738 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); married WFT Est. 644-708 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.).

**10738017344. Theodobald, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 474-530 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 567 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **21476034688. II Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria**.

Child of Theodobald, Duke Of Bavaria is:

5369008672 i. Tassilo, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 511-559; died 609; married WFT Est. 535-593.

**10738017348. Grasulfo,** born WFT Est. 481-534 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 589 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Grasulfo is:

5369008674 i. Gisulfo, Duke Of Friuli, born WFT Est. 517-562; died 611; married Romilac WFT Est. 542-595.

**10738017352. I Sigbert, Of France,** born 535 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Diciembre 575 in VITRY FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **21476034704. Clothaire I, King Of France** and **21476034705. Ingonde**. He married **10738017353. Brunhild, Of Spain** WFT Est. 542-573 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10738017353. Brunhild, Of Spain,** born Abt. 534 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 613 in Rencve, Burgundy [now in France] (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **21476034706. Athanagildo, rey visigodo de Espana**.

Notes for I Sigbert, Of France:
Sigebert I (b. 535--d. November? 575, Vitry, near Arras, Fr.), Frankish king of the Merovingian dynasty, son of Chlotar I and Ingund; he successfully pursued a civil war against his half brother, Chilperic I.

When Chlotar I died in 561, his kingdom was divided, in accordance with Frankish custom, among his four sons; Sigebert became king of the northeastern portion, known as Austrasia, to which he added further territory on the death of his brother, Charibert I, in 567 or 568. Incursions by the Avars, a fierce nomadic tribe related to the Huns, compelled him to move his capital from Reims to Metz; he had twice to repel their attacks (562 and c. 568). About 567 he married Brunhild, daughter of the Visigothic king Athanagild, whose other daughter, Galswintha, married Chilperic. When Chilperic had Galswintha murdered in order to marry Fredegund, Sigebert was obliged to seek revenge. The two brothers had already fought each other, but this hostility was elevated

by the incident into a long and bitter war that was continued by the descendants of both. Sigebert defeated Chilperic, conquered most of his kingdom, and compelled him to hide in
Tournai. But at his moment of triumph, when he had just been acclaimed king by Chilperic's subjects at Vitry, he was struck down by two assassins in the service of Fredegund.

BRITANICA

More About I Sigbert, Of France:
Fuente: NBC 80

Notes for Brunhild, Of Spain:
Brunhild, also spelled BRUNHILDA, BRUNHILDE, or BRUNECHILDIS, French BRUNEHAUT (b. c.534--d. 613, Rencve, Burgundy [now in France]), queen of the Frankish kingdom of Austrasia, daughter of the Visigothic king Athanagild, and one of the most forceful figures of the Merovingian Age.

In 567 Brunhild married Sigebert I, king of Austrasia, changing her religion from Arianism to Roman Catholicism. In the same year, her sister Galswintha married Sigebert's half brother Chilperic I, king of the western part of the Frankish territory, but in 567 or 568, at the instigation of his concubine Fredegund, Chilperic had Galswintha murdered. Prompted by Brunhild, Sigebert then exacted Galswintha's marriage settlement (Bordeaux, Limoges, Quercy, Béarn, and
Bigorre) as retribution from Chilperic. When Chilperic tried to recover this territory, war broke out between him and Sigebert (573). At first it ran in Sigebert's favour, but in 575 he was assassinated and Brunhild was imprisoned at Rouen. There, however, Merovech, one of Chilperic's sons, went through a form of marriage with her (576). Chilperic soon had this union dissolved, but Brunhild
was allowed to go to Metz in Austrasia, where her young son Childebert II had been proclaimed king. There she was to assert herself against the Austrasian magnates for the next 30 years.

After Childebert's death (595 or 596), Brunhild failed to set herself up as guardian over Childebert's elder son, Theodebert II of Austrasia, and thus stirred up against him his brother Theodoric II, who had succeeded to Burgundy. Theodebert was finally overthrown in 612, but Theodoric died soon afterward (613), whereupon Brunhild tried to make the latter's eldest son, the 12-year-old Sigebert II, king of Austrasia. The Austrasian magnates, reluctant to endure
her tyrannous regency, appealed to Chlotar II of Neustria against her. Brunhild tried in vain to enlist the help of the tribes east of the Rhine, then fled to Burgundy, but was handed over to Chlotar at Rencve (northeast of Dijon). She was tortured for three days, bound on to a camel and exposed to the mockery of the army, and finally dragged to death at a horse's tail (autumn 613).

BRITANICA

More About Brunhild, Of Spain:
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: Murió ejecutada en 613

Children of I Sigbert and Brunhild are:

5369008676 i. II Childebert, Of France, born 570; died Diciembre 596; married Failende WFT Est. 583-595.

ii. Clodoswinda, born Abt. 571 in Francia; married Recaredo rey Visigodo de España; born in España; died 601 in España.

More About Clodoswinda:
Fuente: NBC 80

Notes for Recaredo rey Visigodo de España:
Leovigild's son Recared (586-601), recognizing that the majority of the people adhered to the Catholic faith, repudiated his father's religious policy and announced his conversion to Catholicism. As the Gothic nobles and bishops followed his lead, a principal obstacle to the assimilation of Visigoths and Hispano-Romans was lifted. Thereafter, the Hispano-Romans, no longer expecting deliverance by Byzantium, developed a firm allegiance to the Visigothic monarchy. As a consequence, Swinthila (621-631) was able to conquer the remaining Byzantine fortresses in the peninsula and to extend Visigothic authority throughout Spain.

BRITANICA

iii. Ingunda Of France, born WFT Est. 540-572 in Francia (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 564-656 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); married SAN HERMENEGILDO WFT Est. 559-584 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); born WFT Est. 539-574 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 13 Abril 585 in Tarragona, España (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Notes for SAN HERMENEGILDO:
Hermenegild, SAINT (d. April 13, 585, Tarragona, kingdom of the Visigoths [Spain]; canonized 1585; feast day April 13), Visigothic prince, son of Leovigild of Spain.

Brought up in the Arian heresy, Hermenegild married (579) a daughter of Sigebert I of Austrasia, Ingund, a zealous orthodox Catholic. Given a separate command at his father's siege of Byzantine-held Seville, he was converted through the efforts of

his wife and of the bishop of Seville, St. Leander, and almost immediately rebelled against his father. He was aided initially by the Byzantines, but Leovigild succeeded in buying them off, and Hermenegild was captured and beheaded. Most contemporary writers suggested that Hermenegild was executed as a rebel, but Pope Gregory I, in his Dialogues, stated that he was killed for refusing to receive communion from an Arian bishop. His cult was subsequently authorized for Spain by Pope Sixtus V and for the whole church by Urban VIII.

BRITANICA

More About SAN HERMENEGILDO:
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW
Hechos: Canonized 1585

**10738017368. Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584),** born 539; died Octubre 584 in Chelles, France. He was the son of **21476034704. Clothaire I, King Of France** and **21476034737. Aregunda**. He married **10738017369. Fredegunda**.

**10738017369. Fredegunda,** born Abt. 550; died 597 in Paris.

Notes for Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584):
Chilperic I (b. c. 539--d. September or October 584, Chelles, France), Merovingian king of Soissons whom Gregory of Tours, a contemporary, called the Nero and the Herod of his age.

Son of Chlotar I by Aregund, Chilperic shared with his three half brothers (sons of Ingund, Aregund's sister) in the partition that followed their father's death in 561, receiving the poorest region, the kingdom of Soissons. To this was added, however, the best part of Charibert's lands on the latter's death in 567 or 568, so that Chilperic's kingdom corresponded in large part to that later known as Neustria. In 568 he repudiated his wives in order to marry Galswintha, sister of the Visigothic princess, Brunhild, who had herself recently married his half brother, Sigebert I; but he soon had Galswintha murdered and immediately married Fredegund, an earlier mistress. The consequences of this crime constitute virtually the only clearly discernible thread in the tangled skein of Frankish history over the next four decades, as first Sigebert, whose relations with Chilperic had in fact been bad from the start, and then his descendants, incited by Brunhild, sought revenge for Galswintha's murder upon the persons of Chilperic, Fredegund, and their family.

Saved from apparent disaster by the assassination of Sigebert I in 575, Chilperic was prevented from seizing the lands of the dead king's young heir, Childebert II, by the action of Guntram, his third half brother and the king of Burgundy. Although Chilperic succeeded in forming an alliance with Childebert against Guntram by recognizing the young king as his heir (581), this was short-lived; in 583 Childebert and Guntram again came to terms. A year later Chilperic fell

victim to an unknown assassin, leaving a four-month-old son, Chlotar II.

Ambitious, brutal, and debauched, Chilperic nevertheless had pretensions to being a man of learning; he wrote poor poetry, became involved in theological matters, and ordered four letters to be added to the alphabet. Regarding the church as a major rival to his wealth, he treated the bishops with hostility and contempt; at the same time, he had a reputation for injustice toward his subjects at large and imposed heavy taxes.

BRITANICA

More About Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584):
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: Llamado por sus crkmenes el Nerón de su tiempo, murió asesinado.

Notes for Fredegunda:
Fredegund, French FRÉDÉGONDE (d. 597, Paris), queen consort of Chilperic I, the Merovingian Frankish king of Soissons.

Originally a servant, Fredegund became Chilperic's mistress after he had murdered his wife and queen, Galswintha (c. 568). Galswintha, however, was also the sister of Brunhild, the wife of Chilperic's half-brother Sigebert I, king of the eastern kingdom of Austrasia. Galswintha's murder engendered a violent animosity between Fredegund and Brunhild and an irreconcilable feud of more than 40 years' duration between the respective families. Fredegund was certainly responsible for the assassination of Sigebert in 575 and made attempts on the lives of Guntram (her brother-in-law and the king of Burgundy), Childebert II (Sigebert's son), and Brunhild.

After the mysterious assassination of Chilperic (584), Fredegund seized his riches and took refuge in the cathedral at Paris. Both she and her surviving son, Chlotar II, were at first protected by Guntram, but, when he died in 592, Childebert II, who had taken over his throne, attacked Chlotar, albeit unsuccessfully. From Childebert's death (595) until her own, Fredegund intrigued on Chlotar's behalf against Brunhild, who sought to rule through Childebert's sons, Theodebert II
of Austrasia and Theodoric II of Burgundy. Ruthlessly murderous and sadistically cruel, Fredegund can have few rivals in monstrousness.

BRITANICA

More About Fredegunda:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584) and Fredegunda is:

5369008684 i. Clothaire II, King Of France, born Mayo 584; died 18 Octubre 629; married Bertrada.

**10738122754. Husain Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 655 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **21476245508. Al-Hasan Of Islam** and **21476245509. Zhadah Kandaria Of Islam**.

Child of Husain Of Islam is:

5369061377 i. Zohra Of Islam, born Abt. 683 in Arabia; married Abu Farisi Of Islam.

**10738198528. Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 630 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.); died 697 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **21476397056. II Dongart, King Of Dalriada**. He married **10738198529. Spondana** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**10738198529. Spondana** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 655 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **21476397058. Garnard, King Of Picts**.

Notes for Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada):
[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

Eugenius VII was elected KIng in 704, that the army might neither be disbanded nor want a governor. Not relying on his forces, he made a peace with the Pictish King Gerard. Eugenius married Gerard's daughter Spondana, who was soon after slain by two Atholians, who intended to have killed the King. The authors of this fact were in time taken and executed. The King, after this, spent much of his time in hunting, and ordered that that the actions of the kings should be preserved in the records of the monasteries. Having recommended Mordacus (son of his brother Amberkelethus, a peaceable Prince who built many churches and monasteries) for his successor, he died at Abernethy in 721, after reighning 17 years, buried at Icolmkill.

More About Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada):
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada) and Spondana is:

5369099264 i. Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada, born Abt. 670 in Escocia; died 733; married Daughter Of Feradach Wroid.

**10738198530. Feradach Wroid,** born Abt. 655. He was the son of **21476397060. Selbach, King Of Lorn**. He married **10738198531. Fland**.

**10738198531. Fland,** born Abt. 660. She was the daughter of **10738198528. Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada)** and **21476397063. Daughter Of Ainflech**.

Child of Feradach Wroid and Fland is:

5369099265 i. Daughter Of Feradach Wroid, born Abt. 675; married Eochaid III Rey de Dalriada.

**10741805568. Duke Of Bohemia Mnata** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 716 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 804 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **21483611136. Nezamysl** and **21483611137. Hruba Duchess Of Bohemia**. He married **10741805569. Strezislava** WFT Est. 747-782 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**10741805569. Strezislava** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 711 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 747-805 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Duke Mnata and Strezislava is:

5370902784 i. Vojen, born Abt. 733 in Praha Czech; died 820; married Duchess Of Bohemia Blanka WFT Est. 766-799.

**10741843976. Radbert, King Of Garderig** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 638 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 673-729 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He married **10741843977. Princess Of Sweden Aud** WFT Est. 669-704 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**10741843977. Princess Of Sweden Aud** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 633 in of AM, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 672-728 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **21483687954. Ivar "Vidfame" Halfdansson**.

More About Princess Of Sweden Aud:
TITL: (PRINCESS) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Radbert, King Of Garderig and Princess Aud is:

5370921988 i. Randver, born Abt. 670 in of, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 713-762; married WFT Est. 689-721.

**10741843980. Alfgair** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 650 in of ALFHEIM (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 683-741 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

Child of Alfgair is:

5370921990 i. Gandalf, King Of Alfheim, born Abt. 680; died WFT Est. 713-771; married WFT Est. 699-731.

**10741844994. Sigurd "Fafnirsbane"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 725 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 758-816 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

Child of Sigurd "Fafnirsbane" is:

5370922497 i. Aslaug Sigurdsson, born Abt. 755 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 824-852; married Ragnar Sigurdsson WFT Est. 783-817.

**10741845504. Aribert I Of Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 618-690 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 724 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **21483691008. Vislas I 1st King Of The Obotrites** and **21483691009. Petrussa Of The Lombards**. He married **10741845505. Mandana** WFT Est. 642-717 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**10741845505. Mandana** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 621-694 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 652-772 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

Child of Aribert I Of Obotrites and Mandana is:

5370922752 i. Billung I Of Obotires, born WFT Est. 652-720; died WFT Est. 689-796; married Hildegarde WFT Est. 678-753.

**10744283136. Guerin, Count Of Hesbaye** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 705 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 794-814 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **21488566272. Robert, Count Of Hesbaye** and **21488566273. Williswinda**. He married **10744283137. Adelindis** WFT Est. 736-771 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**10744283137. Adelindis** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 680 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 741-776 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Guerin, Count Of Hesbaye:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Guerin, Count Of Hesbaye and Adelindis is:
5372141568 i. Milo, Count Of Narbonne, born Abt. 740 in of NARBONNE; died WFT Est. 764-831; married WFT Est. 759-791.

**10744283784. Tewdos Ap Regin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 700 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.);

died WFT Est. 733-791 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **21488567568. Regin Ap Catgocaun**.

Child of Tewdos Ap Regin is:

5372141892 i. Maredudd Ap Tewdos, born Abt. 730; died WFT Est. 799-825; married WFT Est. 749-781.

**10745495552. Ashot** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 708-761 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 820 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **21490991104. Smbat**.

Notes for Ashot:
The Arabs' choice in 806 of Ashot Bagratuni the Carnivorous to be prince of Armenia made his family the chief power in the land.

BRITANICA

Child of Ashot is:

5372747776 i. Smbat Ablabas Bagratuni The Confessor, born WFT Est. 743-814; died 856; married WFT Est. 767-842.

*Generation No. 35*

**21475133440. Abd al Malik Califa de Damasco,** born 646 in Medina, Arabia; died Octubre 705 in Damasco. He was the son of **42950266880. Marwan Califa de Damasco** and **42950266881. Aisha Bint Affan**.

Child of Abd al Malik Califa de Damasco is:

10737566720 i. Hixem Califa de Damasco, born Abt. 676 in Damasco; married Rah.

**21475133840. Al-Hakam, Califa de Damasco** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 600 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **42950267680. Abu-l-As**.

Child of Al-Hakam, Califa de Damasco is:

10737566920 i. Marwan, Califa de Damasco, born 623 in Damasco; died 685; married Aisha Bint Affan.

**21475133846. Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 595 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He married **21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam**.

**21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam** (Source: (1) Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001., (2) musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 605 in Mecca, Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **42950267694. Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam** and **42950267695. Khadija**.

Notes for Fatimah Of Islam:
Fatimah, also spelled FATIMA, also called AZ-ZAHRA` (Arabic: Shining One) (b. c. 605, Mecca, Arabia--d. 633, Medina), daughter of Muhammad (the founder of Islam) who in later centuries became the object of deep veneration by many Muslims, especially the Shi'i. Muhammad had other sons and daughters, but they either died young or failed to produce a long line of descendants. Fatimah, however, stood at the head of a genealogy that steadily enlarged through the generations.

To the Shi'i she is particularly important because she was married to 'Ali, whom the Shi'i considered to be the legitimate heir of the authority of the Prophet Muhammad and the first of their imams. The sons of Fatimah and 'Ali, Hasan and Husayn, are thus viewed by the Shi'i as the rightful inheritors of the tradition of Muhammad, a further ramification of Fatimah's significance among Shi'i believers. Accordingly, many Islamic traditions give Fatimah's life majesty that it did not possess in historical reality.

Fatimah accompanied Muhammad when he emigrated from Mecca to Medina in 622. Soon after her arrival in Medina she married 'Ali, the son of one of the Prophet's uncles. Their first years were ones of material want. 'Ali was often harsh with her, and Fatimah brought her case before Muhammad himself; the Prophet took great satisfaction in being able to reconcile husband and wife. When in 632 Muhammad was facing his last illness, Fatimah was there to nurse him. In general she was timid and avoided involvement in political affairs. Yet after Muhammad's death she had a sharp clash with Abu Bakr, who succeeded Muhammad as leader of the Islamic community, over property that she claimed Muhammad had left her. Abu Bakr refused to sanction her claim, and for six months she and 'Ali refused to recognize his authority. It is not clear whether or not she had become reconciled to Abu Bakr by the time she died.

Child of Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam and Fatimah Of Islam is:
10737566923 i. Kutum Umn Kashim, born Abt. 645; married Yazid Umayyade.

**21475887104. Yngvar, rey de Upsala (531-545).** He was the son of **42951774208. Eystein Adilsson, rey de Upsala**.

Child of Yngvar, rey de Upsala (531-545). is:
10737943552 i. Onund rey de Upsala (545-565).

**21475887136. Gaiseric, King Of the Vandals,** born Abt. 425 in (Sacked Rome in 455). He was the son of **42951774272. Godegesil, King Of The Vandals**.

Notes for Gaiseric, King Of the Vandals:
Vindalos, antiguos grupos de pueblos de origen germinico, procedentes de Jutlandia (hoy Dinamarca), que emigraron al valle del rko Oder, hacia el siglo V a.C. Durante los siglos II y III d.C., se establecieron a lo largo del Danubio. Entraron en la Galia en el 406, invadieron Hispania en el 409, donde lucharon contra los visigodos (otro pueblo germano) y los romanos. En el 422 obtuvieron una victoria sobre las tropas romanas en Hispania, con lo que lograron el dominio de las regiones de la Bética y de la Cartaginense. Ocuparon la actual Sevilla y Cartago Nova en el 426. Genserico se convirtió en su rey en el 428, y bajo su mando alcanzaron su mixima poder. El ano siguiente se trasladaron al norte de Ifrica y derrotaron a los romanos. El emperador romano Valentiniano III reconoció la soberanka de Genserico en el 422. Dominaron lo que hoy es Argelia y el norte de Marruecos hacia el 435 (tras ser reconocidos por el Imperio romano como federados), y conquistaron Cartago en el 439. Su flota controló el Mediterrineo occidental, saqueó Italia, incluida Roma, en el 477. Fueron seguidores del arrianismo, y trataron con severidad a los cristianos católicos. Su poder comenzó a decaer después de la muerte de Genserico, en el 477, y en el 534 el general bizantino Belisario les derrotó, consiguiendo recuperar el reino vindalo al Imperio bizantino. El uso moderno del término vindalo refleja el terror y la hostilidad que causaron a otros pueblos con sus saqueos y pillajes, en particular en Roma.
Cabe distinguir, dentro del pueblo vindalo, dos grupos bien diferenciados: el de los vindalos silingos (que desaparecieron exterminados por los visigodos hispanos en el 418, junto a los alanos) y el de los vindalos asdingos, creadores del reino africano vindalo en el 435.
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Genserico o Gaiserico (c.400-477), rey de los vindalos (428-477) en el momento de mixima poderko de este pueblo. Hijo ilegktimo de Godegiselo, rey de los vindalos durante la invasión de la Galia; Genserico sucedió a su hermano Gunderico (que era rey desde el 406) en el 428. Al ano siguiente, condujo a su pueblo desde Hispania hasta Ifrica. El general romano de Ifrica, Bonifacio, intentó hacer regresar a los vindalos, pero fue derrotado y forzado a huir a Italia. Tras una incursión triunfal por todo el norte de Ifrica, los vindalos conquistaron Cartago en el 439; Genserico convirtió esta ciudad en su capital. La flota vindala realizó diversas incursiones sobre Sicilia, Cerdena y Córcega. En el ano 455 Genserico tomó como pretexto la muerte del emperador romano Valentiniano III para invadir Roma. La ciudad se encontraba indefensa, por lo que los vindalos entraron en ella sin oposición; la saquearon durante catorce

dkas y se llevaron sus tesoros. Cuando se retiró, Genserico tomó como rehenes a la viuda de Valentiniano y a sus dos hijas, junto con una serie de ciudadanos romanos que fueron tratados como esclavos. Después, condujo a su ejército hacia el este, asolando Grecia y Dalmacia y amenazando Constantinopla.

Contando en su ejército con un gran nsmero de ostrogodos, o godos del este, a los que habka sometido, Atila invadió la Galia en el 451 en alianza con Genserico.

Los dos grandes intentos para someter a los vindalos realizados por el emperador romano de Occidente Mayoriano (457-461) en el 457, y por el de Oriente, León I en el 468, fueron un fracaso. El emperador de Oriente Zenón se vio obligado a reconocer las posesiones de Genserico (norte de Ifrica, Sicilia, Córcega, Cerdena y las islas Baleares), y a establecer la paz con él en el 476. Genserico fue sucedido por su hijo Hunerico, bajo cuyo reinado (477-484) el imperio africano de los vindalos comenzó a desintegrarse.

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Gaiseric, also spelled GENSERIC (d. 477), king of the Vandals and the Alani (428-477) who conquered a large part of Roman Africa and in 455 sacked Rome.

Gaiseric succeeded his brother Gunderic at a time when the Vandals were settled in Baetica (modern Andalusia, Spain). In May 428 Gaiseric transported all his people, purported by him to number 80,000, to Africa. Evidently he was invited to Africa by the governor, Count Bonifacius, who wished to use the military strength of the Vandals in his struggle against the imperial government.

Gaiseric caused great devastation as he moved eastward from the Strait of Gibraltar across Africa. He turned on Bonifacius, defeated his army in 430, and then crushed the joint forces of the Eastern and Western empires that had been sent against him. In 435 Gaiseric concluded a treaty with the Romans under which the Vandals retained Mauretania and part of Numidia and became foederati (allies under special treaty) of Rome.

In a surprise move on Oct. 19, 439, Gaiseric captured Carthage, thus throwing off Roman overlordship and striking a devastating blow at imperial power. In a 442 treaty with Rome the Vandals were recognized as the masters of proconsular Africa, Byzacena, and part of Numidia. Gaiseric's fleet soon came to control much of the western Mediterranean, and he annexed the Balearic Islands, Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily.

His most famous exploit, however, was the capture and plundering of Rome, June 455. Subsequently the King defeated two major efforts of the Romans to overthrow him, that of the emperor Majorian in 460 and that led by Basiliscus in 468. He was succeeded by his son Huneric.

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Child of Gaiseric, King Of the Vandals is:

10737943568 i. Huneric, King Of the Vandals, born Abt. 450; married Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals.

**21475887138. Valentinian III, Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 2 Julio 419 in Ravenna (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 16 Marzo 455 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **42951774276. Constantius III, Roman Emperor** and **42951774277. Galla Placidia**. He married **21475887139. Licinia Eudoxia** 437.

**21475887139. Licinia Eudoxia** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 422 (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **42951774278. Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor** and **42951774279. Eudocia (Athenais)**.

Notes for Valentinian III, Roman Emperor:
[Hilda.ftw]

Valentinian III, Latin in full FLAVIUS PLACIDIUS VALENTINIANUS (b. July 2, 419, Ravenna--d. March 16, 455, Rome), Roman emperor from 425 to 455. At no time in his long reign were the affairs of state personally managed by Valentinian. He was the son of the patrician Flavius Constantius (who ruled as Constantius III in 421) and Galla Placidia. When his uncle, the emperor Honorius, died in 423, the usurper John ruled for two years before he was deposed. Then Placidia controlled the West in her young son's name until 437, although the powerful patrician Aetius became the effective ruler toward the end of this regency. The most important political event of these years was the landing of the Vandals in Africa in 429; 10 years later they threw off the overlordship of Valentinian's government.

On Oct. 29, 437, Valentinian married Licinia Eudoxia, the daughter of Theodosius II (Eastern emperor, 408-450) and Eudocia. Little is known of Valentinian in the years after his marriage. He spent his life in the pursuit of pleasure while Aetius controlled the government. In 444 Valentinian, acting in conjunction with Pope Leo I the Great, issued the famous Novel 17, which assigned to the bishop of Rome supremacy over the provincial churches. The most important political events of the closing years of his reign were the Hun invasions of Gaul (451) and of northern Italy (452), but it is not known whether Valentinian personally played any significant part in meeting these crises.

As a result of false information that made him doubt Aetius' loyalty, Valentinian murdered the great patrician with his own hands in the imperial palace at Rome on Sept. 21, 454. The following year, two barbarians, Optila and Thraustila, who had been retainers of Aetius, avenged their master by murdering the Emperor in the Campus Martius.

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Valentiniano III (419-455), emperador romano de Occidente (425-455). Era hijo de Constancio III. Teodosio II, emperador romano de Oriente, le puso en el trono en el 425 bajo la regencia de su madre, Gala Placidia. Desde el 433 hasta el 454, su general Flavio Aecio fue el verdadero dirigente de su territorio. Durante el reinado de Valentiniano III, los invasores germinicos asolaron la mayor parte del Imperio occidental; Ifrica fue tomada en el 429 por Genserico, rey de los vindalos, y las provincias del Danubio, Galia e Italia fueron invadidas en el 441 por Atila, rey de los hunos. Aecio venció a Atila en el 451, en Chalons-sur-Marne (en la batalla conocida como de los Campos Cataliunicos o Campus Mauriacus), en la Galia. Valentiniano III mató a Aecio en el 454 y un ano después él mismo también fue asesinado por dos de sus generales.

"Valentiniano III", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Valentinian III, Roman Emperor and Licinia Eudoxia is:

10737943569 i. Eudoxia, Queen Of The Vandals, born Abt. 454; died WFT Est. 390-502; married Huneric, King Of the Vandals.

**21475888128. Bodegisel(baudgise) I,** born 509 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 562 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42951776256. Munderic** and **42951776257. Arthemia**. He married **21475888129. Palatina** WFT Est. 526-553 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**21475888129. Palatina,** born WFT Est. 505-524 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 530-609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **42951776258. Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes**.

Child of Bodegisel(baudgise) and Palatina is:

10737944064 i. Bodegisel(baudgise) II, born WFT Est. 530-559; died 588 in CARTHAGE (MURDERED); married Oda, Of Swabia WFT Est. 554-586.

**21475888138. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553),** born Abt. 540; died 555. He was the son of **42951776276. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548)** and **42951776277. Visigarda**. He married **21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

**21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 540 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 499-592 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **42951776278. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** and **42951776279. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553):
Theodebald, also spelled THEUDEBALD, French THÉODEBALD, or THIBAUD (d. 555), Merovingian king of Reims from 547 or 548, in succession to his father, Theodebert I. He proved incapable of continuing the latter's dynamic policies. He left no son, and on his death his kingdom passed to his granduncle, Chlotar I.

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Children of Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553) and Walderade Of The Lombards are:

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|---|---|---|
| 10737944070 | i. | Grimoaldo, born 555. |
| 10737944069 | ii. | Gertrude, born Bet. 550 - 600; married Carloman. |

**21475888166. Leuthanus,** born WFT Est. 514-599 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 549-671 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42951776332. Erchenaud**. He married **21475888167. Gerberga** WFT Est. 538-622 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**21475888167. Gerberga** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 516-560 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5 , Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 549-642 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **42951776334. Ricomer, Duke Of Burgundy**.

Child of Leuthanus and Gerberga is:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10737944083 | i. | Daughter Of Leuthanus, born WFT Est. 549-584; died WFT Est. 584-668; married Ansoud WFT Est. 567-618. |

**21475888384. Erchembaldus, Major-Domo** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 556 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He was the son of **42951776768. Ega, Major-Domo In France** and **21475888167. Gerberga**.

Child of Erchembaldus, Major-Domo is:

10737944192 i. Lendifius, Major-Domo, born Abt. 589.

**21475890176. Erchembaldus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 590 in France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 623-681 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **42951780352. Ega** and **42951780353. Gergerga Of Franconia**. He married **21475890177. Leudefindus** WFT Est. 621-654 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

**21475890177. Leudefindus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 580-602 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 623-689 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

Child of Erchembaldus and Leudefindus is:

10737945088 i. Lendisius (Steward), born Abt. 620 in France; died WFT Est. 647-711.

**21475932160. Cutha(cuthwuif),** born WFT Est. 547-585 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 589-669 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42951864320. Cuthwine**.

Child of Cutha(cuthwuif) is:

10737966080 i. Ceolwald, born WFT Est. 589-632; died WFT Est. 629-713; married WFT Est. 613-670.

**21475933056. Coenwalh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 513-601 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 549-676 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **42951866112. Pybba Of Mercia, King Of Mercia**.

Child of Coenwalh is:

10737966528 i. Cundwalh, born WFT Est. 549-638; died WFT Est. 585-711; married WFT Est. 574-575.

**21475994176. Dawith Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 580 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 620 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **42951988352. Vahan Mamikonian, Prince Of Taron**.

More About Dawith Mamikonian:
Cargo: Nakhrar (Chief Of Clan) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Dawith Mamikonian is:

10737997088 i. Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia, born 615 in Taron, Armenia; died 660.

**21476034688. II Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 437-501 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 537 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42952069376. I Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria**.

Child of II Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria is:

10738017344 i. Theodobald, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 474-530; died 567; married WFT Est. 498-559.

**21476034704. Clothaire I, King Of France,** born 497 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 561 in COMPIEGNE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King** and **42952069409. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy**. He married **21476034705. Ingonde** WFT Est. 514-545 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**21476034705. Ingonde,** born WFT Est. 493-512 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 518-597 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **42952069410. Bethar**.

Child of Clothaire I, King Of France and Aregunda is:

10738017368 i. Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584), born 539; died Octubre 584 in Chelles, France; married Fredegunda.

Child of Clothaire I, King Of France and Ingonde is:

10738017352 i. I Sigbert, Of France, born 535; died Diciembre 575 in VITRY FRANCE; married Brunhild, Of Spain WFT Est. 542-573.

**21476034706. Athanagildo, rey visigodo de Espana,** born WFT Est. 486-525 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 567 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42952069412. Amalarico, rey visigodo de Espana** and **42952069413. Clotilde Of France**.

Child of Athanagildo, rey visigodo de Espana is:

10738017353 i. Brunhild, Of Spain, born Abt. 534; died 613 in Renève, Burgundy [now in France]; married I Sigbert, Of France WFT Est. 542-573.

**21476034704. Clothaire I, King Of France,** born 497 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 561 in COMPIEGNE FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King** and **42952069409. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy**. He married **21476034737. Aregunda**.

**21476034737. Aregunda,** born Abt. 500. She was the daughter of **42952069410. Bethar**.

Child of Clothaire I, King Of France and Aregunda is:

10738017368 i. Chilperico I, rey de Neustria (561-584), born 539; died Octubre 584 in Chelles, France; married Fredegunda.

Child of Clothaire I, King Of France and Ingonde is:

10738017352 i. I Sigbert, Of France, born 535; died Diciembre 575 in VITRY FRANCE; married Brunhild, Of Spain WFT Est. 542-573.

**21476245508. Al-Hasan Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 628 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died 670 (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **42952491016. Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam** and **21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam**. He married **21476245509. Zhadah Kandaria Of Islam**.

**21476245509. Zhadah Kandaria Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 632 in Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Al-Hasan Of Islam and Zhadah Kandaria Of Islam is:

10738122754 i. Husain Of Islam, born Abt. 655 in Arabia.

**21476397056. II Dongart, King Of Dalriada** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 610 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 673 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **42952794112. Donald I (Rey de Dalriada)**.

Child of II Dongart, King Of Dalriada is:

10738198528 i. Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 630 in Escocia; died 697 in Asesinado; married (1) Spondana; married (2) Daughter Of Ainflech.

**21476397058. Garnard, King Of Picts** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 625 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 661 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Garnard, King Of Picts is:

10738198529 i. Spondana, born Abt. 655; married Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada).

**21476397060. Selbach, King Of Lorn,** born Abt. 625. He was the son of **42952794120. Ferchar King Of Lorn**.

Child of Selbach, King Of Lorn is:

10738198530 i. Feradach Wroid, born Abt. 655; married Fland.

**10738198528. Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 630 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.); died 697 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **21476397056. II Dongart, King Of Dalriada**. He married **21476397063. Daughter Of Ainflech**.

**21476397063. Daughter Of Ainflech,** born Abt. 645. She was the daughter of **42952794126. Ainflech**.

Notes for Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada):
[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

Eugenius VII was elected KIng in 704, that the army might neither be disbanded nor want a governor. Not relying on his forces, he made a peace with the Pictish King Gerard. Eugenius married Gerard's daughter Spondana, who was soon after slain by two Atholians, who intended to have killed the King. The authors of this fact were in time taken and executed. The King, after this, spent much of his time in hunting, and ordered that that the actions of the kings should be preserved in the records of the monasteries. Having recommended Mordacus (son of his brother Amberkelethus, a peaceable Prince who built many churches and monasteries) for his successor, he died at Abernethy in 721, after reighning 17 years, buried at Icolmkill.

More About Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada):
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: eochaid III.FTW, Date of Import: 26 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada) and Daughter Ainflech is:
10738198531 i. Fland, born Abt. 660; married Feradach Wroid.

**21483611136. Nezamysl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 718 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died 783 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **42967222272. Premysl** and **42967222273. Libuse Duchess Of Bohemia**. He married **21483611137. Hruba Duchess Of Bohemia** WFT Est. 749-777 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**21483611137. Hruba Duchess Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 674-705 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 749-793 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Nezamysl and Hruba Bohemia is:

10741805568 i. Duke Of Bohemia Mnata, born Abt. 716 in Praha Czech; died 804; married Strezislava WFT Est. 747-782.

**21483687954. Ivar "Vidfame" Halfdansson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 612 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died 647 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **42967375908. Halfdan Of Sweden Haraldsson** and **42967375909. Moalda**.

More About Ivar "Vidfame" Halfdansson:
TITL: KING OF SWEDEN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Ivar "Vidfame" Halfdansson is:

10741843977 i. Princess Of Sweden Aud, born Abt. 633 in of AM, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 672-728; married Radbert, King Of Garderig WFT Est. 669-704.

**21483691008. Vislas I 1st King Of The Obotrites** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 588-661 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 700

(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He married **21483691009. Petrussa Of The Lombards** WFT Est. 610-689 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**21483691009. Petrussa Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.), born WFT Est. 587-664 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 618-742 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **42967382018. II Aribert, King Of Lombards**.

Child of Vislas I 1st King Of The Obotrites and Petrussa Lombards is:

10741845504 i. Aribert I Of Obotrites, born WFT Est. 618-690; died 724; married Mandana WFT Est. 642-717.

**21488566272. Robert, Count Of Hesbaye** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 780 in of HESBAYE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 811-871 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **42977132544. Lambert, Count Of Hesbaye**. He married **21488566273. Williswinda** WFT Est. 811-846 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

**21488566273. Williswinda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.), born Abt. 780 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 811-874 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree

#4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

More About Robert, Count Of Hesbaye:
TITL: (COUNT) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)

Child of Robert, Count Of Hesbaye and Williswinda is:
10744283136 i. Guerin, Count Of Hesbaye, born Abt. 705; died WFT Est. 794-814; married Adelindis WFT Est. 736-771.

**21488567568. Regin Ap Catgocaun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 670 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 703-761 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **42977135136. Catgocaun Ap Caten**.

Child of Regin Ap Catgocaun is:
10744283784 i. Tewdos Ap Regin, born Abt. 700; died WFT Est. 733-791; married WFT Est. 719-751.

**21490991104. Smbat** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 670-733 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died 761 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **42981982208. Governor Ashot Of Armenia**.

Child of Smbat is:
10745495552 i. Ashot, born WFT Est. 708-761; died 820; married WFT Est. 731-796.

**42950266880. Marwan Califa de Damasco,** born 623 in Damasco; died 685. He was the son of **85900533760. Califa de Damasco Al-Hakam**. He married **42950266881. Aisha Bint Affan**.

**42950266881. Aisha Bint Affan,** born Abt. 623 in Damasco. She was the daughter of **85900533762. Affan**.

Child of Marwan Califa de Damasco and Aisha Affan is:

21475133440 i. Abd al Malik Califa de Damasco, born 646 in Medina, Arabia; died Octubre 705 in Damasco.

**42950267680. Abu-l-As** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 570 in Damasco (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.). He was the son of **85900535360. Banu Omeya**.

Child of Abu-l-As is:

21475133840 i. Al-Hakam, Califa de Damasco, born Abt. 600.

**42950267694. Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam** (Source: (1) musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001., (2) Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born 570 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.); died 632 (Source: (1) musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001., (2) Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **85900535388. Abdullah**. He married **42950267695. Khadija**.

**42950267695. Khadija,** born Abt. 575 in La Meca, Arabia.

Child of Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam and Khadija is:

21475133847 i. Fatimah Of Islam, born Abt. 605 in Mecca, Arabia; married (1) Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam; married (2) Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam; married (3) Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam; married (4) Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam.

Child of Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam is:

**42951774208. Eystein Adilsson, rey de Upsala** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 594 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 620-685 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **85903548416. Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala** and **85903548417. Yrsa Helgasson**.

Child of Eystein Adilsson, rey de Upsala is:

21475887104 i. Yngvar, rey de Upsala (531-545)..

**42951774272. Godegesil, King Of The Vandals,** born Abt. 400. He was the son of **85903548544. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Godegesil, King Of The Vandals:
Godegiselo, rey de los vindalos durante la invasión de la Galia;

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Child of Godegesil, King Of The Vandals is:
21475887136 i. Gaiseric, King Of the Vandals, born Abt. 425 in (Sacked Rome in 455).

**42951774276. Constantius III, Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 360 in Dalmatia (now in Croatia) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 2 Septiembre 421 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **85903548552. Constantius II, Roman Emperor** and **85903548553. Fausta**. He married **42951774277. Galla Placidia**.

**42951774277. Galla Placidia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 390 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 27 Noviembre 450 in Rome (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **85903548554. Theodosius I (emperor 379-395)** and **85903548555. Gala**.

Notes for Constantius III, Roman Emperor:
[Hilda.ftw]

Constantius III (b. Dalmatia [now in Croatia]--d. Sept. 2, 421, Ravenna [Italy]), Roman emperor in 421.
Constantius came from Naissus (modern Nis, Yugos.) in the province of Moesia. In 411, as magister militum ("master of the soldiers") under the western Roman emperor Flavius Honorius (reigned 393-423), Constantius helped to overthrow the usurping emperor Constantine (Flavius Claudius Constantinus) at

Arelate (modern Arles, Fr.). He drove the Visigoths from southern Gaul into Spain in 415 but later recalled the tribe and settled it in southwestern Gaul. In 417 he married the emperor's half sister Galla Placidia. Appointed coemperor of the West by Honorius, with the title augustus, on Feb. 8, 421, Constantius died without having been recognized by the eastern emperor, Theodosius II. Constantius' son by Placidia ruled the West as the emperor Valentinian III from 425 to 455.

BRITANICA

Constancio III (fallecido en el 421), emperador romano de Occidente (421). Fue general al servicio del emperador de Occidente, Honorio, y se convirtió en el verdadero dirigente de las provincias occidentales en el 414. Un ano después obligó a los visigodos a salir de la Galia y entrar en Hispania. En el 417, se casó con la hermana de Honorio, Gala Placidia, capturada por los visigodos en el 410 cuando su monarca, Alarico I, saqueó Roma, y cuya liberación fue negociada en el 416 en el marco de un pacto concluido entre el rey visigodo Valia y Constancio, por el cual los visigodos se convertkan en pueblo federado del Imperio y deberkan expulsar a los vindalos, suevos y alanos de Hispania. En el 418 se acordó el definitivo foedus (alianza) que concedió a los visigodos territorios en el sur de la Galia, donde constituyeron el reino de Tolosa. Honorio asoció a Constancio al poder en el 421, cuando le nombró coemperador, pero unos meses después éste falleció en Naissus (la actual ciudad serbia de Nis). Hijo suyo y de Gala Placidia fue el emperador Valentiniano III.

"Constancio III", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Notes for Galla Placidia:
Placidia, Aelia Galla (b. c. 390--d. Nov. 27, 450), Roman empress, the daughter of the emperor Theodosius I (ruled 379-395), sister of the Western emperor Flavius Honorius (ruled 393-423), wife of the Western emperor Constantius III (ruled 421), and mother of the Western emperor Valentinian III (ruled 425-455).

Captured in Rome when the city fell to the Goths in 410, she was carried off to Gaul and married (414) to the Visigothic chieftain Ataulphus, who was assassinated in 415. In 416 Galla Placidia was restored to the Romans, and the following year she was married to Constantius. She adorned Ravenna with a number of churches; the small chapel usually--though wrongly--known as the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia contains some of the finest examples of early Byzantine mosaics.

BRITANICA

Children of Constantius III, Roman Emperor and Galla Placidia are:

21475887138 i. Valentinian III, Roman Emperor, born 2 Julio 419 in Ravenna; died 16 Marzo 455; married Licinia Eudoxia 437.

ii. Honoria, Roman Princess, born Abt. 420; married Attila, King Of The Huns; born Abt. 406; died 453.

Notes for Attila, King Of The Huns:
Atila (c.406-453), rey de los hunos (c.433-453), conocido en Occidente como el 'azote de Dios', llamado Etzel por los alemanes y Ethele por los húngaros.
Se sabe poco de los primeros años de la vida de Atila, excepto el hecho de ser miembro de la familia gobernante de los hunos, un pueblo nómada de origen asiático que se abalanzó desde las estepas del Caspio, en repetidas correrías, sobre el Imperio romano. Antes del nacimiento de Atila, los hunos alcanzaron el río Danubio en incursiones contra el Imperio romano de Oriente; en torno al año 432d.C. habían adquirido tal poder que el tío de Atila, el rey huno Roas, o Rugilas, recibía un gran tributo anual de Roma. Atila sucedió a su tío, compartiendo el trono al principio con su hermano Bleda, al que asesinó en el 445. En el año 447 Atila avanzó por Iliria y devastó toda la región comprendida entre el mar Negro y el Mediterráneo. Aquellos pueblos conquistados que no fueron destruidos fueron forzados a servir en su ejército. Derrotó al emperador bizantino Teodosio II, y Constantinopla se salvó por la única razón de que el ejército huno, básicamente formado por fuerzas de caballería, carecía de las técnicas de asedio a una gran ciudad. Sin embargo, Teodosio fue obligado a ceder una parte del territorio, al sur del Danubio, y pagar un tributo y un subsidio anual.
Contando en su ejército con un gran número de ostrogodos, o godos del este, a los que había sometido, Atila invadió la Galia en el 451 en alianza con Genserico, rey de los vándalos. Se encontró con el general romano Flavio Aecio y fue derrotado ese mismo año en la gran batalla de Châlons-sur-Marne (conocida como de los Campos Cataláunicos), que tuvo lugar cerca de la actual ciudad francesa de Troyes; según todos los relatos, esta fue una de las más terribles batallas de la antigüedad. Los romanos fueron ayudados por los visigodos, o godos del oeste, al mando de su rey Teodorico I. Los historiadores de la época estiman las pérdidas del ejército de Atila entre 200.000 y 300.000 bajas, un número que en la actualidad se cree altamente exagerado. Aecio, con gran juicio, permitió a los hunos retirarse, siguiéndoles de lejos hasta el Rin.
Parcialmente recuperado de la derrota, Atila dirigió al año siguiente su atención hacia Italia, donde arrasó Aquilea, Milán, Padua y otras ciudades, avanzando hacia Roma. Ésta se salvó de la destrucción exclusivamente gracias a la mediación del papa León I, quien en una entrevista personal se dice había impresionado al rey huno con su majestuosa presencia. En el

año 453 Atila se preparó una vez más para invadir Italia, pero murió antes de que pudiera llevar a cabo el plan.
Una importante consecuencia de la invasión de Italia por Atila fue que algunos de los pueblos conquistados, especialmente los vénetos, del noreste de Italia, buscaron refugio entre las islas, pantanos y lagos en la cabecera del mar Adriático, y en ese lugar fundaron un Estado que con el paso del tiempo se convirtió en la República de Venecia.

"Atila", Enciclopedia Microsoft

He announced that his objective in the West was the kingdom of the Visigoths (a Germanic people who had conquered parts of the two Roman empires) centred on Tolosa (Toulouse) and that he had no quarrel with the Western emperor, Valentinian III. But in the spring of 450, Honoria, the Emperor's sister, sent her ring to Attila, asking him to rescue her from a marriage that had been arranged for her. Attila thereupon claimed Honoria as his wife and demanded half the Western Empire as her dowry.

BRITANICA

**42951774278. Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 10 Abril 401 in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Tur.) (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 28 Julio 450 (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **85903548556. Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor** and **85903548557. Eudoxia, Roman Empress**. He married **42951774279. Eudocia (Athenais)** Junio 421.

**42951774279. Eudocia (Athenais)** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 405 in Athens, Greece (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 20 Octubre 460 in Jerusalem. She was the daughter of **85903548558. Leontius, Athenian Sophist**.

Notes for Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor:
[Hilda.ftw]

Theodosius II (b. April 10, 401, Constantinople [now Istanbul, Tur.]--d. July 28, 450), Eastern Roman emperor from 408 to 450. He was a gentle, scholarly, easily dominated man who allowed his government to be run by a succession of relatives and ministers.

The son of the Eastern emperor Arcadius (reigned 383-408), he was made coemperor in 402 and became sole ruler of the East upon his father's death in 408. At first the able Anthemius, praetorian prefect of the East, was regent for young Theodosius. Anthemius dropped out of sight in 414, when the emperor's

sister Pulcheria received the title augusta and assumed the regency. Throughout his reign, control of the government remained out of Theodosius' hands.

At various times during his reign, Theodosius sent armies against the Vandals of Africa, the Persians, and the Huns. His generals defeated Persian (Sasanian) invaders in 422 and 447, but campaigns against the Vandals, who had occupied most of Roman Africa in 429, ended in failure. Theodosius' policy of appeasing the mighty Hun leader Attila did not prevent massive Hun invasions of the Danubian provinces in 441-443 and 447. His reign was also troubled by a dispute over the heretical
doctrines of Nestorius, whom Theodosius appointed patriarch of Constantinople in 428. Nestorius was deposed by a church council in 431.

Theodosius' name is associated with three important projects. The first, erection of an impregnable wall around Constantinople (413), was actually the work of Anthemius. The emperor did, however, have a hand in founding the University of Constantinople in 425 and in supervising compilation of the Theodosian Code (published 438), which codified the laws issued after 312. Theodosius died from injuries suffered during a hunting accident. His daughter Licinia Eudoxia married the Western Roman emperor Valentinian III (reigned 425-455).

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Notes for Eudocia (Athenais):
Eudoxia llevó el nombre de Atenais antes de convertirse al cristianismo. Era la esposa de Teodosio II, emperador de Oriente, e hija del sofista ateniense Leoncio y dedicó su juventud a elevados estudios literarios y cientkficos. Ganada por su talento y simpatka, Pulqueria la casó con su hermano, el Emperador, que concibió por ella una verdadera pasión; pero sus celos infundados ofendieron vivamente a su esposa, que dejó la corte marchando a Jerusalén.
Siguió, en un principio, la herejka de Eutiquio y reintegrada al cristianismo tomó el no nombre de Eudoxia. Se le atribuyen varias obras, unas perdidas y otras apócrifas. Se citan como suyas el Octateuco, parifrasis fiel de la escritura, en verso heroico; otra parifrasis de las profeckas de Zacarkas y Daniel; un Poema sobre el martirio de San Cipriano, bastante mediano y snico que ha llegado a nosotros, y una dudosa vida de Jesucristo en versos homéricos.

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Eudocia, original name ATHENAIS (d. Oct. 20, 460, Jerusalem), wife of the Eastern Roman emperor Theodosius II. She was a highly cultured woman who exercised great influence over her husband until her withdrawal from Constantinople.

Athenais, as she was then called, came from Athens, where her father, Leontius, was a pagan philosopher. Before she and Theodosius were married (in June 421), Athenais was baptized a Christian and changed her name to

Eudocia. A year later she gave birth to a daughter, Licinia Eudoxia, who married (437) the Western emperor Valentinian III (reigned 425-455). In 438 Eudocia went on a year's pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After a quarrel with Theodosius' influential sister
Pulcheria, she returned to Jerusalem in 443 and remained there for the rest of her life, directing the rebuilding of that city's fortifications and the construction of several splendid churches.

Eudocia was sympathetic to Monophysitism--a heresy that maintained that Christ's human nature is absorbed in his divine nature--but she died an orthodox Christian. In addition to religious poetry she wrote a panegyric on the Roman victory over the Persians (422).

BRITANICA

Child of Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor and Eudocia (Athenais) is:
21475887139 i. Licinia Eudoxia, born Abt. 422; married Valentinian III, Roman Emperor 437.

**42951776256. Munderic,** born WFT Est. 458-487 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 532 in (KILLED BY THIERRY I) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85903552512. Cloderic, King Of Cologne**. He married **42951776257. Arthemia** WFT Est. 484-522 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**42951776257. Arthemia,** born WFT Est. 467-490 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 512-578 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **85903552514. Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513)** and **85903552515. Artemia**.

Child of Munderic and Arthemia is:
21475888128 i. Bodegisel(baudgise) I, born 509; died Abt. 562; married Palatina WFT Est. 526-553.

**42951776258. Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes,** born WFT Est. 459-496 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 505-576 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes is:
21475888129 i. Palatina, born WFT Est. 505-524; died WFT Est. 530-609; married Bodegisel(baudgise) I WFT Est. 526-553.

**42951776276. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548),** born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548. He was the son of **85903552552. Teodorico I rey de Reims** and **85903552553. Suavegota**. He married **42951776277. Visigarda**.

**42951776277. Visigarda,** born Abt. 520. She was the daughter of **42951776278. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** and **42951776279. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548):
Theodebert I (b. c. 495/500--d. 547 or 548), Merovingian king of Reims who succeeded his father, Theodoric I, in 533 or 534 and greatly expanded the area under Frankish hegemony.

A proven soldier before he came to the throne, Theodebert exploited the war in Italy between Byzantium and the Ostrogoths to gain extensive territory in the Alpine regions and the northeast of the peninsula, though most of this was lost after his death. With expansion also in the east as far as the later Brandenburg, Theodebert claimed control of peoples from the Baltic to beyond the Danube. By minting coins bearing his, rather than the Byzantine emperor's, effigy and name,
Theodebert asserted his independence of Constantinople, against which he apparently even envisaged mounting an expedition. Just and generous, especially to the church, Theodebert is the most appealing of the Merovingians and, Clovis apart, perhaps the most remarkable personality among them. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebald.

BRITANICA

Child of Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548) and Visigarda is:

21475888138 i. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553), born Abt. 540; died 555; married Walderade Of The Lombards.

**42951776278. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 490 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **85903552556. Zuquilo**. He married **42951776279. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

**42951776279. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 500 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **85903552558. Edmund King Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Wacco, King Of The Lombards:
Vaco, octavo rey de los longobardos, era hijo de Zuquilo y nieto de Clafo, sexto rey de los longobardos; biznieto de gudeoc, quinto rey, en cuyo tiempo los longobardos emigraron al paks de los rugios y "permanecieron algunos anos porque era feraz". Perteneckan todos a la familia de los litingios, descendientes de Lethu, tercer rey de los longobardos. (Sigo en estas referencias a la crónica de Paulo el Diicono)

NBC 80

Waccho (d. c. 539), king of the Lombards in the period preceding the invasion of Italy, when they occupied territory roughly coinciding with Austria north of the Danube. Waccho assassinated his uncle Tato and usurped the throne c. 510, ruling for 30 years.

Tato's son and grandson took refuge with the king of a neighbouring people, the Gepidae, making several fruitless attempts to recover rule over the Lombards. Shortly after 536 Waccho made a treaty with the Byzantine emperor Justinian I against the Gepidae. In 539 the Ostrogoth king of Italy, Witigis, hard-pressed by Justinian's general Belisarius, sent ambassadors to Waccho, offering him money in exchange for military aid. Waccho refused, preferring to remain on good terms with Constantinople. Married successively to daughters of the kings of the Thuringians, of the Gepidae, and of the Heruli, Waccho was succeeded by a young son who died during the regency of the Lombard chief Audoin; this regent's son Alboin became the king who destroyed the Gepidae and invaded Italy.

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More About Wacco, King Of The Lombards:
Fuente: NBC 80

Notes for Ostrogotha Of Gepidae:
Austrigusa, hija del rey de los gépidos.

NBC 80

More About Ostrogotha Of Gepidae:
Fuente: NBC 80

Children of Wacco, King Of The Lombards and Ostrogotha Of Gepidae are:

i. Visigarda, born Abt. 520; married Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548); born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548.

Notes for Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548):
Theodebert I (b. c. 495/500--d. 547 or 548), Merovingian king of Reims who succeeded his father, Theodoric I, in 533 or 534 and greatly expanded the area under Frankish hegemony.

A proven soldier before he came to the throne, Theodebert exploited the war in Italy between Byzantium and the Ostrogoths to gain extensive territory in the Alpine regions and the northeast of the peninsula, though most of this was lost after his death. With expansion also in the east as far as the later Brandenburg, Theodebert claimed control of peoples from the Baltic to beyond the Danube. By minting coins bearing his, rather than the Byzantine emperor's, effigy and name,
Theodebert asserted his independence of Constantinople, against which he apparently even envisaged mounting an expedition. Just and generous, especially to the church, Theodebert is the most appealing of the Merovingians and, Clovis apart, perhaps the most remarkable personality among them. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebald.

BRITANICA

21475888139 ii. Walderade Of The Lombards, born Abt. 540; died WFT Est. 499-592; married (1) Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553); married (2) Garibaldi Duke Of Lower Bavaria WFT Est. 490-544.

**42951776332. Erchenaud,** born WFT Est. 539-572 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 657 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85903552664. Ansbertus, Sen. Gaul & Rome** and **85903552665. Blithilde**.

Child of Erchenaud is:
21475888166 i. Leuthanus, born WFT Est. 514-599; died WFT Est. 549-671; married Gerberga WFT Est. 538-622.

**42951776334. Ricomer, Duke Of Burgundy,** born WFT Est. 477-531 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 516-609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Ricomer, Duke Of Burgundy is:

21475888167 i. Gerberga, born WFT Est. 516-560; died WFT Est. 549-642; married (1) Ega, Major-Domo In France; married (2) Leuthanus WFT Est. 538-622.

**42951776768. Ega, Major-Domo In France** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 520 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998). He married **21475888167. Gerberga** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998).

**21475888167. Gerberga** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 516-560 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 549-642 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **42951776334. Ricomer, Duke Of Burgundy**.

Child of Ega and Gerberga is:

21475888384 i. Erchembaldus, Major-Domo, born Abt. 556.

**42951780352. Ega** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 560 in France (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 593-651 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He married **42951780353. Gergerga Of Franconia** WFT Est. 592-626 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

**42951780353. Gergerga Of Franconia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 564 in Franconia Germany (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 593-658 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). She was the daughter of **85903560706. Richemeres Duke Of Franconia** and **85903560707. Getrudis Duchess Of Franconia**.

Child of Ega and Gergerga Of Franconia is:

21475890176 i. Erchembaldus, born Abt. 590 in France; died WFT Est. 623-681; married Leudefindus WFT Est. 621-654.

**42951864320. Cuthwine,** born WFT Est. 509-560 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 584 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85903728640. Ceawlin, Of Wessex**.

Child of Cuthwine is:

21475932160 i. Cutha(cuthwuif), born WFT Est. 547-585; died WFT Est. 589-669; married WFT Est. 571-627.

**42951866112. Pybba Of Mercia, King Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 493-572 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died Abt. 606 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **85903732224. Creoda King Of Mercia**.

Child of Pybba Of Mercia, King Of Mercia is:

21475933056 i. Coenwalh, born WFT Est. 513-601; died WFT Est. 549-676; married WFT Est. 538-540.

**42951988352. Vahan Mamikonian, Prince Of Taron** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 550 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 600 in Bizantium (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **85903976704. Mushegh (I) Mamikonian**.

More About Vahan Mamikonian, Prince Of Taron:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Vahan Mamikonian, Prince Of Taron are:

21475994176 i. Dawith Mamikonian, born 580 in Taron, Armenia; died Abt. 620.

ii. Ardabasto (Artavazd), born Abt. 585 in Grecia (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998) (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); married Godo (Source: Brøderbund WFT

Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); born Abt. 600 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Notes for Ardabasto (Artavazd):
Ardabasto, griego, estaba casado con una prima de Chindasvinto, y era padre del conde Ervigio. Este había ocupado un lugar destacado en la corte de Recesvinto.

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More About Ardabasto (Artavazd):
Fuente: NBC 52

**42952069376. I Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria,** born WFT Est. 385-432; died 500.

Child of I Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria is:
21476034688 i. II Theodon, Duke Of Bavaria, born WFT Est. 437-501; died 537; married WFT Est. 462-529.

**42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King,** born 465 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 27 Noviembre 511 in Parks, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85904138816. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks** and **85904138817. Basine**. He married **42952069409. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy** WFT Est. 481-505 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**42952069409. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 475 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 3 Junio 548 in Tours, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **85904138818. Chilperic, Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Clovis I Merovingian King:
Clovis I (b. c. 466--d. Nov. 27, 511, Paris), Merovingian founder of the Frankish kingdom that dominated much of western Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Clovis was the son, and probably the only son, of Childeric I, king of the Salian Franks of Tournai. To judge from the remains of Childeric's burial at Tournai, he seems to have been a federate chieftain of some standing and certainly a pagan. Under the same pagan gods, his son Clovis, who succeeded him in 481, advanced south to conquer northern Gaul. There survives a letter to him written by Bishop Remigius (Rémi) of Reims, congratulating him on taking over the administration of Belgica Secunda and advising him to listen to the bishops. At

Soissons, in 486, Clovis defeated Syagrius, the last Roman ruler in Gaul. This opened to him the whole area of the Somme and the Seine and in particular brought him the extensive properties of the Roman treasury in that area. Clovis appears to have met with some resistance from the cities, and Franks not of his following seem to have been slow in coming to his aid. But he established his power at least as far south as Paris between the years 487 and 494. The Armoricans of western Gaul and the Germanic peoples of the Rhineland offered more serious opposition; and at the Loire he made contact with the Visigoths, protégés of Theodoric, the formidable ruler of Ostrogothic Italy.

Of the history of these early years, virtually nothing is known that is not recorded by Bishop Gregory of Tours, who wrote toward the end of the 6th century. Gregory's aim was to depict a heroic pagan warrior who owed his success to conversion to the true faith of Christianity. The outlines of his story are acceptable as historical fact, being based partly on the epic traditions of the Merovingian family itself and partly on annalistic records kept by the Christian church. (The name Merovingian derives from Merovich, a close relative of Childeric.)

The king whom Gregory portrays is primarily a warrior--bold, subtle, and unscrupulous in dealing with possible rivals among the Frankish chieftains of the northeast. A famous story told of him by Gregory best illustrates his qualities. A splendid vase was seized by Clovis' followers from a church (perhaps Reims), and the bishop begged for its return. At the next division of booty, which took place at Soissons, the king asked for the vase in addition to his agreed share of booty. One Frank objected and smashed the vase with his axe. The king restored it, broken as it was, to the bishop and said nothing. But a year later, at a military assembly, he recognized the offending warrior and took occasion to rebuke him for his ill-kept weapons, flinging his axe to the ground. As the man bent to pick it up, the king split his skull with his own axe, remarking, "Thus you treated the vase at Soissons." Gregory entirely approved: the church was avenged and so was the king; and the rest of Clovis' following was terrified.

But Clovis was also pious and credulous, as befitted a warrior whose gods had brought him great success. Though master of a Roman province effectively controlled by dynasties of able Gallo-Roman bishops, he showed no disposition to seek conversion until after his marriage to a Catholic princess, the Burgundian Clotilda (later St. Clotilda), in about 493. Three years later he undertook a campaign against the Alamanni of the middle Rhine, and at Zülpich (Tolbiac) his forces faced defeat. Only at this point did he think of invoking the help of his wife's god; and defeat was turned to victory. Even then a period of some two years elapsed before the combined efforts of Clotilda and Bishop Remigius (later St. Remigius of Reims) persuaded him to seek baptism. This took place at Reims, after a visit to Tours and due consultation with his warriors, several of whom were baptized with him. The Frankish settlers of the countryside remained pagan, and their conversion was a slow and spasmodic business. Their grave-site goods were to betray a rustic paganism at least until the 7th century.

It was to Catholicism, not to Arianism, that Clovis had turned. This may have affected his abortive intervention in the political affairs of Burgundy shortly afterward, for the Burgundians were mostly Arians. Some Burgundian detachments followed him on his subsequent campaigns, but he cannot be said to have conquered Burgundy or annexed it to Francia. A letter to him from Avitus, bishop of Burgundian Vienne, fully recognizes the risk to his barbarian charisma that the king ran in denying the pagan gods of his ancestors. In place of pagan fortuna, the bishop urges, the king has acquired Christian sanctitas, which will equally see him to victory.

In 506 Clovis was still active in the Rhineland against both the Alamanni and the Thuringians. In 507 he finally turned against the powerful Visigoths of Gaul south of the Loire. But first he sought the patronage of St. Martin of Tours, greatest of the Gallo-Roman saints. His subsequent victory over the Arian Visigoths at Vouillé, near Poitiers, was attributed by him to that patronage. His family had acquired a spiritual patron revered by all his Gallo-Roman subjects. Though he
penetrated as far south as Bordeaux and sent his son to capture the Visigoth capital of Toulouse, he did not expel the Goths from Septimania or turn southern Gaul into a settlement area for his people. He contented himself with returning to Tours, where he gave thanks to St. Martin for victory and received the insignia of an honorary consulate from the Eastern emperor, Anastasius. He abandoned the Gallo-Roman south to its own devices and established himself at Paris, a good forward post from which to control the Armoricans of the west, the Thuringians on
the Rhine, and the still-troublesome Franks of the north and east. In Paris he built a church dedicated to the Apostles (later Sainte-Genevicve).

Two revealing actions belong to the last year or so of Clovis' life. The first was the summoning of a church council at Orléans, attended by 32 bishops. Its canons, which survive, reveal the extent to which the king personally concerned himself with its deliberations. The second was the promulgation of Lex Salica, the law of the Salian Franks who accepted his authority. This constitutes 65 clauses regulating the life of the countryside. Uninfluenced by Christianity, they are a political manifesto rather than a precise legal statement of how the Franks ordered their lives. What they certainly reveal is the enhanced authority of the king and his willingness to make use of Gallo-Roman skills in ruling his own barbarians. Clovis died at the age of 45 and was buried in his Church of the Apostles. His Christian grave has never been found.

Making every allowance for Gregory of Tours's intention to represent him as a second Constantine, Clovis still stands out as a barbarian of heroic stature. Starting from small beginnings, he had been accepted as ruler by the Gallo-Romans; with imperial approval he had made the first serious attack on the Arian-Gothic confederation of western Europe; he had taken for his people the momentous decision that they were ultimately to be converted to Catholicism, not Arianism; and, perhaps most difficult of all, he had made one political people of the various Frankish tribes of modern Belgium and the Rhineland. Henceforward, Frankish power was to penetrate and colonize east

of the Rhine. His family was secure in an unrivaled dominance that was to last until the 8th
century.

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Ninguna de las dinastkas germinicas que fundaron los estados de Europa Occidental sobre las ruinas del Imperio Romano alcanzó el brillo, el poderko y la duración, sobre todo, de la Casa Real de los Francos, que nosotros llamamos merovingia. De sus orkgenes nada sabemos. Naturalmente, como en los demis pueblos birbaros, la ascendencia del monarca, persona sagrada, jefe y sacerdote a la vez, entroncaba con los dioses paganos, parentesco mkstico del que derivaba su posición. Pero con la conversión de Clodoveo en 506 se cortó la tradición y ello en forma expresa. Se Conserva el texto de la carta que San Avito escribio al rey franco con motivo de su bautismo, en la que senala: "De todo el pasado de tu antigua estirpe conserva snicamente tu nobleza de sangre; pero desde hoy todo lo demis que pueda aumentar el orgullo de linaje de tus descendientes ha de arrancar snicamente de ti mismo, porque en este mundo imperas como tus mayores, pero para tus descendientes eres ts, en adelante, la norma en el reino de Dios y su derecho y autoridad divinos han de estar en la fe católica de su antecesor Clodoveo".

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More About Clovis I Merovingian King:
Hechos: Merovingian founder of the Frankish kingdom.

Notes for St. Clotilde Of Burgundy:
Clotilda, SAINT, also spelled CLOTILDE, CHLOTHILDE, CHLOTILDE, CHRODECHILDE, CHRODIGILD, or CHROTECHILDIS (d. June 3, c. 545, Tours, Fr.; feast day June 3), queen consort of Clovis I, king of the Franks, in whose momentous conversion to Christianity she played a notable part.

Clotilda was the granddaughter of Gundioc, king of Burgundy, who was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar. Clotilda's father Chilperic and her mother were murdered by Gundobad, and Clotilda and her sister took refuge with Godegesil in Geneva. Clovis, hearing good reports of Clotilda, obtained Gundobad's permission for their marriage in 493. She bore him four sons, Ingomer and the future kings Clodomir, Childebert I, and Chlotar I.

Clotilda was tireless in urging her husband to renounce his idols and acknowledge the true God; his final decision (498?) was made to honour a vow taken during a battle against the Alemanni. After Clovis' death (511), she retired to Tours and became famous for her sanctity of life, generosity to the church, and charity work. She was buried beside Clovis in the church, now Sainte-Genevicve,
that they had cofounded in Paris.

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Children of Clovis I Merovingian King and St. Clotilde Of Burgundy are:

21476034704 i. Clothaire I, King Of France, born 497; died 561 in COMPIEGNE FRANCE; married (1) Aregunda; married (2) Ingonde WFT Est. 514-545.

ii. Clotilde Of France, born 497 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 531 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); married Amalarico, rey visigodo de España WFT Est. 511-528 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); born WFT Est. 480-499 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 515-586 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Notes for Amalarico, rey visigodo de España:
Amalaric (d. 531), king of the Visigoths (526-531), son of Alaric I.

Amalaric was a child when his father fell in battle against Clovis, king of the Franks (507). He was carried for safety into Spain, which country, with southern Languedoc and Provence, was thenceforth ruled by his maternal grandfather Theodoric the Great through his vice-regent, an Ostrogothic nobleman named Theudis. On Theodoric's death in 526, Amalaric assumed full royal power in Spain and a part of Languedoc, relinquishing Provence to his cousin Athalaric.
He married Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, but his disputes with her, he being an Arian and she a Catholic, brought on a Frankish invasion, in which he lost his life.

BRITANICA

More About Amalarico, rey visigodo de España:
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW

iii. Childebert, King Of Cologne, born Abt. 498 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 23 Diciembre 588 in París, Francia (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Childebert, King Of Cologne:

Childebert I (b. c. 498?--d. Dec. 23, 558, Paris), Merovingian king of Paris from 511, who helped to incorporate Burgundy into the Frankish realm.

Childebert was a son of Clovis I and Clotilda. He received lands in northwestern France, stretching from the Somme down to Brittany, in the partition of his father's kingdom in 511; to these he added part of the kingdom of Orléans in the 520s (by the murder of his brother Chlodomer's young heirs), part of the kingdom of Burgundy in 534 (by conquest, with his brother Chlotar I), and Provence in 537 (by treaty). After a campaign in 531 against the Visigoths, who still held the coastal strip between the Rhône and the Pyrenees, he invaded Spain itself in 542 in alliance with Chlotar; although the expedition had no great success, he did bring back with him the tunic of the martyred St. Vincent, housing this in a new foundation at Paris that came to be called Saint-Germain-des-Prés. Childebert left no sons, and his lands were taken over by Chlotar on his death.

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**42952069410. Bethar,** born WFT Est. 449-486. He was the son of **85904138820. Bisinius** and **85904138821. Basinia**.

Children of Bethar are:

21476034705 i. Ingonde, born WFT Est. 493-512; died WFT Est. 518-597; married Clothaire I, King Of France WFT Est. 514-545.

21476034737 ii. Aregunda, born Abt. 500; married Clothaire I, King Of France.

**42952069412. Amalarico, rey visigodo de Espana,** born WFT Est. 480-499 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 515-586 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). He was the son of **85904138824. Alaric II Of Spain** and **85904138825. Theodogotho**. He married **42952069413. Clotilde Of France** WFT Est. 511-528 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

**42952069413. Clotilde Of France,** born 497 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 531 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King** and **42952069409. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Amalarico, rey visigodo de Espana:
Amalaric (d. 531), king of the Visigoths (526-531), son of Alaric I.

Amalaric was a child when his father fell in battle against Clovis, king of the Franks (507). He was carried for safety into Spain, which country, with southern

Languedoc and Provence, was thenceforth ruled by his maternal grandfather Theodoric the Great through his vice-regent, an Ostrogothic nobleman named Theudis. On Theodoric's death in 526, Amalaric assumed full royal power in Spain and a part of Languedoc, relinquishing Provence to his cousin Athalaric. He married Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, but his disputes with her, he being an Arian and she a Catholic, brought on a Frankish invasion, in which he lost his life.

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More About Amalarico, rey visigodo de Espana:
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW

Children of Amalarico, rey visigodo de Espana and Clotilde Of France are:

i. Leovigild Of Spain, born WFT Est. 515-531 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died Abril 586 in Toledo, España (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); married Theosdosia WFT Est. 535-571 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); born WFT Est. 514-540 in Hermana de San Isidoro de Sevilla (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 539-624 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Notes for Leovigild Of Spain:
Leovigild, also spelled LIUVIGILD, Spanish LEOVIGILDO (d. April/May 586, Toledo, Spain), the last Arian ruler in Visigothic Spain, who did much to restore the extent and power of the Visigothic kingdom.

Brother of King Athanagild (d. 567), Leovigild succeeded (568) to that part of the Visigothic kingdom that lay south of the Pyrenees. Another brother, Liuva, ruled in Septimania, but after his death (572) Leovigild became sole king. Throughout his reign he was constantly at war. He took (569) Leon and Zamora from the Suebi in the northwest and Córdoba (571-572) from the Greeks in the south. One of Leovigild's sons, Hermenegild, married Ingund, daughter of Brunhild and of the Frankish king Sigebert, and was converted by her to Catholicism. He received
support from his father's enemies, and Leovigild had to fight on all fronts. Leovigild defeated the Suebi, ultimately annexing their kingdom, and after a two-year siege he wrested Seville from the Byzantines (581-583). Hermenegild was executed in 585, his wife fleeing to Africa. On a pretext of avenging her treatment, the Frankish kings Childebert II and Guntram attacked Septimania

and sent a fleet to help the Suebi; they were repulsed by Leovigild. At his death he
was succeeded by his remaining son Reccared.

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More About Leovigild Of Spain:
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW

21476034706 ii. Athanagildo, rey visigodo de España, born WFT Est. 486-525; died 567; married WFT Est. 510-563.

**42952491016. Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam** (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born Abt. 595 in Mecca, Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **85904982032. Abu Talib**. He married **21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam**.

**21475133847. Fatimah Of Islam** (Source: (1) Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001., (2) musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 605 in Mecca, Arabia (Source: Mahoma.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **42950267694. Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam** and **42950267695. Khadija**.

Notes for Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam:
'Ali, in full 'ALI IBN ABU TALIB (b. c. 600, Mecca--d. January 661, Kufah, Iraq), son-in-law of Muhammad, the prophet of Islam, and fourth caliph (successor to Muhammad), reigning from 656 to 661. The question of his right to the caliphate resulted in the only major split in Islam (into Sunnah and Shi'ah branches). He is revered by the Shi'ah as the only true successor to the Prophet.

'Ali was the son of Abu Talib, chief of a local clan. When his father became impoverished, 'Ali was taken under the care of Muhammad, then still a businessman in Mecca, who himself had been cared for by 'Ali's father as a child. When Muhammad felt God's call to become his prophet, 'Ali, though only 10 years old, became one of the first converts to Islam and remained a lifelong devoted follower of Muhammad. According to legend 'Ali risked his life by sleeping in the Prophet's bed to impersonate him the night that Muhammad fled in 622 from Mecca to Medina from enemies who were plotting to assassinate him. In addition, 'Ali is said to have carried out Muhammad's request to restore all the properties that had been entrusted to him as a merchant to their owners in Mecca. Only then did 'Ali himself leave for Medina. There he married Muhammad's daughter Fatimah, who bore him two sons, Hasan and Husayn.

'Ali is said to have displayed rare courage in battle during the military expeditions Muhammad conducted to consolidate Islam and always obtained a lion's share of the booty. 'Ali was also one of Muhammad's scribes and was chosen to lead several important missions. When the hostile inhabitants of

Mecca finally accepted Islam without battle, it was 'Ali who smashed the pagan idols in the Ka'bah (holy shrine).

Muhammad died on June 8, 632. Some say he had unequivocally nominated 'Ali as his successor while he was returning from his "farewell pilgrimage" to Mecca. Others reject this claim, maintaining that Muhammad died without naming a successor. 'Ali, while attending the last rites of the Prophet, was confronted by the fact that Abu Bakr, Muhammad's closest friend and father of 'A`ishah, one of the Prophet's wives, had been chosen caliph. 'Ali did not submit to Abu Bakr's authority for some
time, but neither did he actively assert his own rights, possibly because he did not want to throw the Muslim community into bloody tribal strife. He retired into a quiet life in which religious works became his chief occupation. The first chronologically arranged version of the Qur`an is attributed to him, and his excellent knowledge of the Qur`an and Hadith (the sayings and deeds of Muhammad) aided the caliphs in various legal problems.

Following the murder of 'Uthman, the third caliph, 'Ali was invited by the Muslims of Medina to accept the caliphate; reluctant, he agreed only after long hesitation. His brief reign was beset by difficulties due mostly to the corrupt state of affairs he inherited. Acutely aware of the neglect of the Qur`an and the traditions of Muhammad that his predecessors had allowed to develop, he based his rule on the Islamic ideals of social justice and equality. His policy was a blow to the interests of the Quraysh aristocracy of Mecca who had grown rich in the wake of the Muslim conquests. In order to embarrass 'Ali they demanded that he bring the murderers of 'Uthman to trial, and when he rejected their request, a rebellion against him was instigated in which two prominent Meccans along with 'A`ishah, Muhammad's widow and the daughter of Abu Bakr, the first caliph, took a leading part. This rebellion, known as the Battle of the Camel (the camel ridden by 'A`ishah), was quelled. A second rebellion was on the point of being crushed when its leader, Mu'awiyah, a kinsman of 'Uthman and the governor of Syria, averted defeat by proposing arbitration. 'Ali saw through the stratagem but was forced by his army to accept adjudication, which greatly weakened his position. Soon, moreover, he had to fight some of the very people who had
earlier forced him to accept arbitration but now denounced it. Known as Khawarij (Seceders), they were defeated by Ali in the Battle of Nahrawan. Meanwhile, Mu'awiyah followed an aggressive policy, and by the end of 660 'Ali had lost control of Egypt and of the Hejaz. While praying in a mosque at Kufah in Iraq, 'Ali was struck with a poisoned sword by a Kharijite, intent on avenging the men slain at Nahrawan. Two days later 'Ali died and was buried near Kufah.

'Ali's political discourses, sermons, letters, and sayings, collected by ash-Sharif ar-Radi (d. 1015) in a book entitled Nahj al-balaghah ("The Road of Eloquence") with commentary by Ibn Abi al-Hadid (d. 1258), are well known in Arabic literature.

Notes for Fatimah Of Islam:
Fatimah, also spelled FATIMA, also called AZ-ZAHRA` (Arabic: Shining One) (b. c. 605, Mecca, Arabia--d. 633, Medina), daughter of Muhammad (the

founder of Islam) who in later centuries became the object of deep veneration by many Muslims, especially the Shi'i. Muhammad had other sons and daughters, but they either died young or failed to produce a long line of descendants. Fatimah, however, stood at the head of a genealogy that steadily enlarged through the generations.

To the Shi'i she is particularly important because she was married to 'Ali, whom the Shi'i considered to be the legitimate heir of the authority of the Prophet Muhammad and the first of their imams. The sons of Fatimah and 'Ali, Hasan and Husayn, are thus viewed by the Shi'i as the rightful inheritors of the tradition of Muhammad, a further ramification of Fatimah's significance among Shi'i believers. Accordingly, many Islamic traditions give Fatimah's life majesty that it did not possess in historical reality.

Fatimah accompanied Muhammad when he emigrated from Mecca to Medina in 622. Soon after her arrival in Medina she married 'Ali, the son of one of the Prophet's uncles. Their first years were ones of material want. 'Ali was often harsh with her, and Fatimah brought her case before Muhammad himself; the Prophet took great satisfaction in being able to reconcile husband and wife. When in 632 Muhammad was facing his last illness, Fatimah was there to nurse him. In general she was timid and avoided involvement in political affairs. Yet after Muhammad's death she had a sharp clash with Abu Bakr, who succeeded Muhammad as leader of the Islamic community, over property that she claimed Muhammad had left her. Abu Bakr refused to sanction her claim, and for six months she and 'Ali refused to recognize his authority. It is not clear whether or not she had become reconciled to Abu Bakr by the time she died.

Child of Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam and Fatimah Of Islam is:

21476245508 i. Al-Hasan Of Islam, born Abt. 628 in Arabia; died 670; married Zhâdah Kândâria Of Islam.

**42952794112. Donald I (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 590 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 650 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85905588224. Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada)**.

Notes for Donald I (Rey de Dalriada):
[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

King Donald (or Donevald, or Domnal-Breac) succeeded his brother Ferchardus in 636. He made it his main study to promote the true worship of God both at home and abroad. He banished the Pelagian heretics and sent several learned

and religious men to instruct the subjects of Oswald, King of Northumberland, in the principles of Christianity. Leaving behind the fame of his noble actions, he died in 650, after a reign of 14 years, and is buried at Icolmkill.

More About Donald I (Rey de Dalriada):
Cargo: King of Scotland, 636-650 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Donald I (Rey de Dalriada) is:
21476397056 i. II Dongart, King Of Dalriada, born Abt. 610 in Escocia; died 673 in Asesinado.

**42952794120. Ferchar King Of Lorn,** born Abt. 605.

Child of Ferchar King Of Lorn is:
21476397060 i. Selbach, King Of Lorn, born Abt. 625.

**42952794126. Ainflech,** born Abt. 625.

Child of Ainflech is:
21476397063 i. Daughter Of Ainflech, born Abt. 645; married Eochaid II (Rey de Dalriada).

**42967222272. Premysl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 694 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 728-785 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He married **42967222273. Libuse Duchess Of Bohemia** WFT Est. 728-762 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

**42967222273. Libuse Duchess Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 700 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 728-794 (Source:

(1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). She was the daughter of **85934444546. Krok (Cracus)**.

Child of Premysl and Libuse Bohemia is:

21483611136 i. Nezamysl, born Abt. 718 in Praha Czech; died 783; married Hruba Duchess Of Bohemia WFT Est. 749-777.

**42967375908. Halfdan Of Sweden Haraldsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 590 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 622-681 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **85934751816. Harald Valdarsson** and **85934751817. Hildis Of Vandals**. He married **42967375909. Moalda** WFT Est. 622-656 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**42967375909. Moalda** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 594 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 622-688 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

More About Halfdan Of Sweden Haraldsson:
TITL: KING OF SWEDEN (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Halfdan Of Sweden Haraldsson and Moalda is:

21483687954 i. Ivar "Vidfame" Halfdansson, born Abt. 612 in DENMARK; died 647; married WFT Est. 631-645.

**42967382018. II Aribert, King Of Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 594-638 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 712 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **85934764036. Duke Reginpert Of Turin**.

Child of II Aribert, King Of Lombards is:

21483691009 i. Petrussa Of The Lombards, born WFT Est. 587-664; died WFT Est. 618-742; married Vislas I 1st King Of The Obotrites WFT Est. 610-689.

**42977132544. Lambert, Count Of Hesbaye** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 657 in of HESBAYE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 702-749 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2684486020. Count Warinus** and **2684486021. Kunza, Of Treves**.

Child of Lambert, Count Of Hesbaye is:

21488566272 i. Robert, Count Of Hesbaye, born Abt. 780 in of HESBAYE; died WFT Est. 811-871; married Williswinda WFT Est. 811-846.

**42977135136. Catgocaun Ap Caten** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 640 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 673-731 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **85954270272. Caten Ap Cloten**.

Child of Catgocaun Ap Caten is:

21488567568 i. Regin Ap Catgocaun, born Abt. 670; died WFT Est. 703-761; married WFT Est. 689-721.

**42981982208. Governor Ashot Of Armenia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 643-705 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died Abt. 758 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **85963964416. Vahan Mamikonian**.

Child of Governor Ashot Of Armenia is:

21490991104 i. Smbat, born WFT Est. 670-733; died 761; married WFT Est. 694-757.

*Generation No. 37*

**85900533760. Califa de Damasco Al-Hakam,** born Abt. 600 in Damasco. He was the son of **171801067520. Abu-l-As**.

Child of Califa de Damasco Al-Hakam is:

42950266880 i. Marwan Califa de Damasco, born 623 in Damasco; died 685; married Aisha Bint Affan.

**85900533762. Affan,** born Abt. 600 in Damasco. He was the son of **171801067520. Abu-l-As**.

Child of Affan is:

42950266881 i. Aisha Bint Affan, born Abt. 623 in Damasco; married Marwan Califa de Damasco.

**85900535360. Banu Omeya** (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.)**,** born Abt. 540 (Source: musa.FTW, Date of Import: 4 Nov 2001.).

Child of Banu Omeya is:

42950267680 i. Abu-I-As, born Abt. 570 in Damasco.

**85900535388. Abdullah,** born Abt. 550 in La Meca, Arabia. He was the son of **171801070776. Abd al-Muttalib**.

Child of Abdullah is:

42950267694 i. Muhammad The Prophet Of Islam, born 570; died 632; married (1) Khadija..

**85903548416. Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 572 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 598-663 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **171807096832. Ottar Egilsson, rey de Upsala** and **171807096833. Mrs Ottar Egilsson**. He married **85903548417. Yrsa Helgasson** WFT Est. 584-618 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**85903548417. Yrsa Helgasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 565 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 597-659 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). She was the daughter of **171807096834. Helgi Halfdansson** and **171807096835. Mrs Olof The M Halfdansson**.

Notes for Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala:
Adil, rey de Upsala (460-505), caso con Yrsa, a la que tomo prisionera de una expedicion a Sajonia pero no la hizo su esclava sino su esposa.

NBC 77

Child of Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala and Yrsa Helgasson is:

42951774208 i. Eystein Adilsson, rey de Upsala, born 594 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 620-685.

**85903548544. Gundicus King Of Burgundy,** born WFT Est. 338-395 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 436 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171807097088. Gislahaire**.

Notes for Gundicus King Of Burgundy:
Gundioc, king of Burgundy, who was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

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Gudeoc, quinto rey de los longobardos, en cuyo tiempo éstos emigraron al paks de los rugios y "permanecieron en él algunos anos, porque era feraz". Perteneckan todos a la familia de los litingos, descendientes de Lethu, tercer rey de los longobardos. (Sigo en estas referencias a la crónica de Paulo Diicono.)

NBC 80

More About Gundicus King Of Burgundy:
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: V rey de los longobardos.

Children of Gundicus King Of Burgundy are:

i. Chilperic, Of Burgundy, born Abt. 430 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 491 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married WFT Est. 437-483 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Chilperic, Of Burgundy:
His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

Chilperic and his wife were murdered by Gundobad, and Clotilda and her sister took refuge with Godegesil in Geneva.

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ii. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy, born Abt. 435; died 516.

Notes for Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Gundobad, also called GUNDIBALD (d. 516), barbarian general during the last days of the Roman Empire in the west, and king of the Burgundians (c. 474-516).

The nephew of the barbarian emperor-maker Ricimer, Gundobad briefly held the supreme military command in the Roman service. In 473 he emulated his uncle when he himself placed a puppet, Glycerius, on the throne of Ravenna, but the subsequent deposition of Glycerius by Julius Nepos, the appointee of the

eastern emperor, sent Gundobad fleeing back to his Burgundians.
After becoming joint ruler (with his brothers) of the Burgundians, he murdered his brother Chilperic; the latter's daughter, Clotilda, later (c. 493) married the Frankish king Clovis. In 500 Gundobad fought off a Frankish attack and killed another brother, Godegisel, who had brought it about.

Though formally an Arian, Gundobad was in fact a secret Catholic sympathizer and enjoyed good relations with the orthodox clergy, as with the Romans in general over whom he ruled. The most important act of Gundobad's reign in Burgundy was his promulgation, early in the 6th century, of two codes of law, the Lex Gundobada, applying to all his subjects, and, somewhat later, the Lex Romana Burgundionum, applying to his Roman subjects.

His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

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More About Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
Hechos: 473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

iii. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards, born Abt. 430.

More About Gundomar, King Of The Longobards:
Fuente: NBC 80

42951774272 iv. Godegesil, King Of The Vandals, born Abt. 400.

**85903548552. Constantius II, Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 7 Agosto 317 in Sirmium, Savia [now Sremska Mitrovica, Yugos.] (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 3 Noviembre 361 in Mopsucrenae, Honorias [now in Turkey]) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **171807097104. CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE** and **171807097105. Fausta (Flavia Maximiana)**. He married **85903548553. Fausta**.

**85903548553. Fausta** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 330 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Constantius II, Roman Emperor:
[Hilda.ftw]

Constantius II, original name FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS (b. Aug. 7, 317, Sirmium, Savia [now Sremska Mitrovica, Yugos.]--d. Nov. 3, 361, Mopsucrenae, Honorias [now in Turkey]), Roman emperor from 337 to 361, who at first shared power with his two brothers, Constantine II (d. 340) and Constans I (d. 350), but who was sole ruler from 353 to 361. The third son of Constantine I the Great and Fausta, Constantius served under his father as caesar from 323 to 337. When Constantine died on May 22, 337, the troops massacred many of his relatives, allegedly at Constantius' instigation. Constantius then divided the empire with his brothers, taking the eastern provinces (Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia, and
Egypt) for himself. Between 338 and 350 he was engaged in inconclusive but extremely bloody warfare with the Persian king Shapur II.

In 350 Constantius returned to Europe to confront two usurpers. Vetranio, commander of the Danube forces, had taken power in Illyricum (now western Yugoslavia); the rest of Europe was seized by the barbarian officer Magnentius, who in 350 executed Constans, the ruler in the West. At Naissus (modern Nis, Yugos.), Constantius persuaded Vetranio to abdicate, and in 351 he crushed Magnentius at Mursa (modern Osijek, Yugos.). During this struggle Constantius appointed his cousin, Gallus Caesar, administrator of the East. But Caesar proved to be a despotic ruler, and in 354 Constantius recalled him and had him executed. After campaigning against the Sarmatian, Suebi, and Quadi tribes on the Danube in 357-358, Constantius returned east to fight Shapur, who had renewed his attacks on the eastern frontier (359). In 361 Constantius was recalled to the West by the revolt of Julian, his caesar in Gaul, but became ill on the way and died.

As an advocate of Arian Christianity, Constantius passed laws against paganism and exiled many Roman Catholic bishops. He drove the influential anti-Arian bishop of Alexandria, Athanasius, into hiding in 356.

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Constancio II (317-361), emperador romano (351-361), segundo hijo de Constantino I el Grande. A la muerte de su padre (337) recibió las provincias

orientales del Imperio romano, y pronto hubo de hacer frente a una guerra contra los Sasinidas de Persia. Cuando un usurpador, Magnencio, asesinó en el 350 a su hermano menor, Constante, emperador de Occidente, dirigió su ejército hacia Iliria, donde derrotó a Magnencio, en la batalla de Mursa, y fue proclamado soberano de todo el Imperio (351). Tras una campana contra los germanos y los sirmatas, en el rko Danubio, en el 357 regresó a Oriente, donde continuó la guerra contra los persas, sólo interrumpida con su muerte, producida cuando se dirigka a luchar contra su primo Juliano, a quien en el 355 habka concedido el tktulo de césar para defender el territorio galo y a quien en el 360 sus tropas le habkan proclamado emperador en Lutecia. Partidario de la doctrina cristiana del arrianismo, se opuso a san Atanasio, obispo ortodoxo de Alejandrka.

"Constancio II", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Constantius II, Roman Emperor and Fausta is:

42951774276 i. Constantius III, Roman Emperor, born Abt. 360 in Dalmatia (now in Croatia); died 2 Septiembre 421; married Galla Placidia.

**85903548554. Theodosius I (emperor 379-395)** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 11 Enero 347 in Cauca [Coca], Segovia, Spain (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 17 Enero 395 (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **171807097108. Flavius Theodosius, Teodosio el Viejo, general**. He married **85903548555. Gala**.

**85903548555. Gala** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 360 in Rome (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **171807097110. Valentinian I, Roman Emperor (364-375)** and **171807097111. Justina**.

Notes for Theodosius I (emperor 379-395):
Teodosio I el Grande (c.346-395), emperador romano de Oriente (379-395) y de Occidente (394-395), el sltimo gobernante que dirigió un Imperio romano unido. Teodosio nació en Cauca (actual Coca, Segovia), en Hispania, hijo del general romano Flavio Teodosio (conocido como Teodosio el Viejo). De joven acompanó a su padre en sus campanas de Britania; al morir éste se retiró a Hispania. Cuando Flavio Valente, el emperador romano de Oriente, murió luchando contra los visigodos en Adrianópolis en el 378, el emperador romano de Occidente, Flavio Graciano, nombró a Teodosio para sustituirle y éste fue coronado el ano siguiente como augusto. En el 382, tras numerosas escaramuzas, Teodosio negoció con los godos un tratado de paz favorable, que les permitka residir en el territorio imperial a condición de que sirvieran en su Ejército. Después de morir asesinado Graciano en el 383, Teodosio reconoció al usurpador, Magno Clemente Miximo, como emperador de Occidente, a excepción de Italia, donde Valentiniano II continuó como sucesor

legal de Graciano. Cuando Miximo invadió Italia en el 388, Teodosio lo derrotó, y restituyó a Valentiniano como emperador romano de Occidente.
Teodosio fue defensor del cristianismo dogmitico; persiguió a los arrianos y desalentó la prictica de la vieja religión pagana romana, a veces de forma violenta: en el 390 ordenó la masacre de 7.000 ciudadanos insurrectos de Tesalónica (Grecia), y fue excomulgado el obispo Ambrosio de Milin. En el 392 Valentiniano fue asesinado por Arbogasto, general de Teodosio, y le sucedió Eugenio, aunque como dirigente tktere. De nuevo Teodosio fue a Italia, donde derrotó a Arbogasto y a Eugenio en septiembre del 394. Durante los cuatro meses siguientes gobernó Oriente y Occidente conjuntamente. El 17 de enero del 395, tras su muerte en Milin, le sucedieron sus hijos, Arcadio en Oriente y Honorio en Occidente. Arcadio gobernó en un principio bajo la breve regencia de Flavio Rufino y Honorio bajo la del general Flavio Estilicón.

"Teodosio I el Grande", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Theodosius I, byname THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, in full FLAVIUS THEODOSIUS (b. Jan. 11, AD 347, Cauca [Coca], Gallaecia--d. Jan. 17, 395, Mediolanum [Milan]), Roman emperor of the East (379-392) and then sole emperor of both East and West (392-395), who, in vigorous suppression of paganism and Arianism, established the creed of the Council of Nicaea (325) as the universal norm for Christian orthodoxy and directed the convening of the second general council at Constantinople
(381) to clarify the formula.

Background and youth

Theodosius was born in the province of Gallaecia in northwestern Spain. His father was to become the general Flavius Theodosius; his mother's name is unknown. His grandparents, like his parents, were probably already Christians. Theodosius, who grew up in Spain, did not receive an extensive education but was intellectually open-minded and acquired a special interest in the study of history.

While on his father's staff, he participated in his campaigns against the Picts and Scots in Britain in 368-369, against the Alemanni in Gaul in 370, and against the Sarmatians in the Balkans in 372-373. As a military commander in Moesia, a Roman province on the lower Danube, he defeated the Sarmatians in 374. When his father was sentenced to death and executed as a result of political intrigues by enemies at court, Theodosius withdrew to his Spanish estates. At the end of 376, he married Aelia Flacilla, also a Spaniard. His first son, the future emperor Arcadius, was born in 377, and his daughter Pulcheria in 378.

Immediately after the catastrophic defeat of the emperor Valens, who perished at the hands of the Visigoths and other barbarians on Aug. 9, 378, near Adrianople, the emperor Gratian unexpectedly summoned Theodosius to his court. When Theodosius had once again proved his military ability by a victory

over the Sarmatians, Gratian proclaimed him co-emperor on Jan. 19, 379. His dominion was to be the eastern part of the empire, including the provinces of Dacia (present-day Romania) and Macedonia, which had been especially infiltrated by barbarians in the preceding few years.

Early years as emperor

In 379 and 380 Theodosius resided chiefly in Thessalonica. He sought first to rebuild the army, the discipline of which was considerably impaired, and to consolidate Rome's position on the Balkan peninsula. Military unpreparedness could not be overcome by conscription alone, which applied only to certain classes. Theodosius therefore directed that large numbers of Teutons, who had been barred from military service, be accepted by the army. By 379, however, when foreigners had already intermingled extensively with the rest of the army, both among the troops and in all ranks of the officer corps, Theodosius did no more than many of his predecessors to encourage this process. In contrast to the West, in Theodosius' provinces both Romans and Teutons were among the leading generals.

Recognizing that the barbarians, who had invaded the provinces as early as 375, could no longer be expelled by force and that he could count on Gratian for only limited assistance, Theodosius sought new possibilities for coexistence. This resulted in the friendly reception of the Visigoth Athanaric in 381 and the conclusion of a treaty of alliance, or foedus, with the main body of the Visigoths in the fall of 382. The Goths, who pledged themselves to lending military assistance, were assigned territory for settlement between the lower Danube and the Balkan mountains. Under this novel arrangement, an entire people was settled on imperial soil while retaining its autonomy. Theodosius may have hoped that the Goths would become integrated, as had a group of Goths who in c. 350 had settled near Nicopolis in Moesia; their leader, Bishop Ulfilas, undertook missionary work among the parties to the foedus of 382.

Some historians have regarded Theodosius as biassed in favour of the Goths. He has even been accused of having contributed decisively, through the treaty of 382, to the downfall of Rome. Yet, it should be noted that the policy of that treaty, which was undertaken in the justified expectation of raising Roman military strength and recultivating tracts of wasteland, by no means became customary. Instead, the Emperor took strict measures against further invasions by Teutonic bands and did not permit
any doubts to arise as to Roman claims of superiority over the barbarians.

Theodosius' situation was complicated by the sharp antagonism that arose around 379 between disciples of the Nicene Creed (according to which Jesus Christ is of the same substance as God the Father) and several other Christian groups in his part of the empire. Theodosius himself, the first emperor who did not assume the title of pontifex maximus (supreme guardian of the old Roman cults), believed in the Nicene Creed, despite his Baptism only after a serious illness in the fall of 380.

Out of political as well as religious motives, he energetically undertook to bring about unity of faith within the empire. His position was improved by the fact that during 379 the followers of the Nicene Creed gained ground, whereupon Theodosius on Feb. 28, 380, without consulting the ecclesiastical authorities, issued an edict prescribing a creed that was to be binding on all subjects. Only persons who believed in the consubstantiality of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit were henceforth to be
considered Catholic Christians, a designation that here appears for the first time in a document.

There is no doubt that the principle of religious intolerance was proclaimed in this edict. When assessing the edict, however--which should not be viewed simply as an isolated measure--it must be remembered that to the Christians Theodosius was emperor by the grace of God. While thus committed to defend the true faith, he by no means carried out his stated intention by force. The creed, prescribed in 380, was again defined at the beginning of 381 and ecclesiastically sanctioned, as it were, by a church council summoned to Constantinople by Theodosius in the summer of 381.
That gathering is considered the second ecumenical council.

The Symbolum Nicaeno-Constantinopolitanum (i.e., the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed [or Symbol]), which is still used by most Christians, along with the ranking by the council fathers of the bishop of Constantinople directly after the bishop of Rome, can thus be traced back to Theodosius. Henceforth, the emperor's authority in matters of faith was to be recognized by the bishops of the East. There is no ground, however, for speaking of a rigidly organized imperial church controlled by the emperor.

The period when Theodosius stayed mainly in Constantinople, dating from the end of 380 to 387, is that to which most of his measures to improve the capital may be attributed. The plan for the Forum Tauri, the largest public square known in antiquity, designed after the model of Trajan's Forum in Rome, is outstanding. It is unclear, however, to what extent the Emperor encouraged the flowering of art and literature in his time.

The middle years

In 383, Maximus, a Spaniard who had been proclaimed emperor by the troops in Britain, asserted himself as ruler in the Western provinces (praefectura Galliarum). Suspicions that Theodosius was in collusion with the usurper and thus implicated in the death of Emperor Gratian in August 383 are unfounded. Theodosius, who had to acknowledge the sovereignty of Gratian's stepbrother Valentinian II, born in 371 and the nominal ruler in Italy since the end of 375, could not interfere with Maximus, for he lacked both sufficient military strength and secure borders. Yet, when Maximus invaded Italy in 387 and Valentinian was forced to flee to Thessalonica, Theodosius soon decided upon countermeasures. His decision was perhaps hastened through the influence of Valentinian's mother, whose daughter Galla he had married at the end of 387, having been a widower since 386.

Theodosius' position by that time had become stronger. Long-standing negotiations with the Persians over the division of power in Armenia had resulted in a treaty that was to become the basis for a long period of peace on the eastern border. Having ordered one army division from Egypt to Africa and sent Valentinian with a fleet to Italy, Theodosius set out in the spring of 388 with the main body of troops to move against Maximus' army, which had invaded Pannonia in the Balkans. By July the enemy was defeated. When Maximus surrendered at the end of August he was branded as a usurper, but his followers were generally treated with leniency.

In the same year, Theodosius again relinquished the West to his co-emperor Valentinian but secured his own influence by placing the Frankish general Arbogast, a man he trusted, at Valentinian's side as principal adviser. By remaining in Italy until the spring of 391, where he resided mostly in Milan, Theodosius emphasized his claim to supreme authority throughout the empire. In 389 he visited Rome, where, accompanied by his four-year-old son Honorius, he made a triumphant entry.

In Milan, Theodosius found in Bishop Ambrose an ecclesiastic who was intent upon cooperating effectively with the Emperor and even upon forming a friendship with him, although Ambrose pointed out to Theodosius the limits of the power of temporal rulers more clearly than had others. A conflict had already arisen between them in 388 over Theodosius' punishment of orthodox fanatics who had set fire to a synagogue and to the shrine of a sect. As a devout Christian, Theodosius finally acceded to the Bishop's wishes in the matter but took pains to make him understand that he was not willing to grant the Bishop greater influence in affairs of government.

A new conflict arose in 390 when, following the murder of one of his generals in Thessalonica, Theodosius issued an order for brutal retaliation. It was rescinded too late, so that a horrible massacre resulted among the population there. Ambrose had the Emperor's action condemned in a church council and bade him do public penance. After a prolonged hesitation, Theodosius complied with the order and was readmitted to communion at Christmas 390.

His penance should not be construed as a victory of the church over the Emperor but only as a demonstration of the power of atonement over the penitent sinner. The claims that arose in future centuries that the church had been placed above the temporal power derived not from Theodosius' act of penance but only from the myth generated by it. Although Theodosius had gained an important ally in Ambrose, he continued intent on preserving the emperor's authority in the face of Ambrose and other bishops.

While maintaining an entirely friendly attitude toward the church, Theodosius still took care in his legislation to see that the material interests of the state were sacrificed to enforce more strongly against the pagans the religious policy he had pursued since 379. In February 391 he prohibited sacrifices and the visiting of temples. Up to that time, he had basically tolerated the pagans and had entrusted adherents of the old cults with the highest offices.

Quarrels between his second wife, Galla, and his son Arcadius, as well as his own view of the eastern capital as the centre of the empire, prompted Theodosius to move his residence back to Constantinople, where he arrived in November 391.

Victory over pagan usurpers

A new crisis arose for Theodosius three months after Valentinian's death on May 15, 392. Arbogast treacherously proclaimed as emperor of the West a former rhetoric teacher, Eugenius, who had close connections with the pagan aristocracy of the Senate. Theodosius, who did not yet dare to risk a civil war, delayed reception of a legation requesting recognition of Arbogast's puppet. On Nov. 8, 392, he made his edicts of 391 more stringent by completely prohibiting the worship of the pagan gods. He left no further doubts as to his position when he elevated his son Honorius to Augustus in January 393
and thereby demonstrated that he would no longer tolerate any emperor other than himself and his sons. Because he still refrained from military action, his enemies occupied Italy in the spring of 393. Led by Nicomachus Flavianus, the forces striving to preserve the pagan cults gathered around Eugenius.

The now inevitable struggle for power was thus at the same time a struggle that would decide whether pagan religions would once again be tolerated within the empire alongside Christianity. Theodosius did not set out from Constantinople until May 394. As in 388, he made his way toward the Danube and then the Sava with his powerful army. His force consisted largely of barbarians and their allies, one of whose leaders was Stilicho, a Vandal who had been married since 384 to the Emperor's niece Serena. Theodosius' sons Arcadius and Honorius stayed behind in the capital. Arcadius, who had been given
the right to promulgate laws independently, was supposed to direct the government in the East.

Theodosius first met the enemy at the Frigidus River on the eastern border of Italy. Although Theodosius' advance guard, composed almost entirely of Visigoths, suffered heavy losses during an attempted breakthrough on Sept. 5, 394, the emperor ventured to attack the following day and was victorious. Later Christian tradition, emphasizing Theodosius' piety and trust in God, essentially interpreted the victory as a divine judgment: the god of the Christians had triumphed over the old
Roman gods. Following the deaths of Eugenius, Arbogast, and Nicomachus Flavianus, Theodosius showed himself lenient and strove to achieve the settlement between opposing forces that was necessary to strengthen imperial unity.

Probably as a result of the exertion of the campaign, Theodosius fell ill. He went to Milan, where he summoned Honorius in order to present him formally as Augustus of the West. Because Theodosius had appeared to recover, his death in January 395 was generally unexpected. On his deathbed he had entrusted Stilicho, promoted to generalissimo after the victory at the Frigidus, with the

care of his two sons. From Ambrose's funeral oration, filled with praise of the Christian ruler, it is evident that
contemporaries had no doubt as to the continuing unity of the empire, for the question of succession seemed to have been settled in the best possible way. Yet, all too soon it was to become apparent that Theodosius had not chosen his advisers with sufficient care and that the men who were guiding the sickly Arcadius were unwilling to cooperate with Stilicho, who remained loyal to the dynasty. After his death, Theodosius' body was borne in state to Constantinople and interred in the mausoleum
erected by Constantius II.

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Notes for Gala:
Gala era hija del emperador Valentiniano I. Justina, la viuda de Valentiniano, llevando consigo sus hijos, Gala y al futuro emperador Valentiniano II, se refugió en la corte de Teodosio después de la invasión de Miximo a Italia (387). Tedosio se enamoró de Gala y se casó con ella; fruto de este matrimonio fué Gala Placidia. Gala logró gran ascendiente en el inimo de su marido, pero no pudo acompanarle en el triunfo porque la muerte la sorprendió jóven asn.

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Children of Theodosius I (emperor 379-395) and Gala are:

42951774277 i. Galla Placidia, born Abt. 390; died 27 Noviembre 450 in Rome; married Constantius III, Roman Emperor.

ii. Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.), born 383 in Spain; died 408; married Eudoxia, Roman Empress; born Abt. 380; died 6 Octubre 404.

Notes for Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor:
Arcadius (c. 377-408), Eastern Roman emperor conjointly with his father, Theodosius I, from 383 to 395, then solely till 402, when he associated his son Theodosius II with his own rule. Frail and ineffectual, he was dominated by his ministers, Rufinus, Eutropius, and Anthemius. His empire was a prey to the Goths, and his consort Eudoxia abetted the persecution of the patriarch St. John Chrysostom.

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Notes for Eudoxia, Roman Empress:
Eudoxia (d. Oct. 6, 404), wife of, and a powerful influence over, the Eastern Roman emperor Arcadius (reigned 383-408).

Her father was a Frankish chieftain and one-term Roman consul (385) named Bauto. The marriage (April 27, 395) of Arcadius to Eudoxia was arranged by Arcadius' corrupt minister, the eunuch Eutropius, who had supported the match in order to undercut the

position of a political rival. But Eudoxia came to resent being dominated by Eutropius, and in 399 she helped bring about his downfall. The period of Eudoxia's most decisive influence over her ineffectual husband dates from her designation as augusta on Jan. 9, 400.

Although an earnest Christian, she quarreled bitterly with John Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, who attacked her and the frivolity of her court in outspoken terms. In 404 she expelled him from his see and sent him into exile. Shortly afterward Eudoxia died from a miscarriage. But she had borne Arcadius four daughters and a son, who became the emperor Theodosius II (reigned 408-450). One of the daughters, Pulcheria, was regent for Theodosius II for several years.

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**85903548556. Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 383 in Spain; died 408. He was the son of **85903548554. Theodosius I (emperor 379-395)** and **85903548555. Gala**. He married **85903548557. Eudoxia, Roman Empress**.

**85903548557. Eudoxia, Roman Empress,** born Abt. 380; died 6 Octubre 404. She was the daughter of **171807097114. Bauto, Roman consul**.

Notes for Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor:
Arcadius (c. 377-408), Eastern Roman emperor conjointly with his father, Theodosius I, from 383 to 395, then solely till 402, when he associated his son Theodosius II with his own rule. Frail and ineffectual, he was dominated by his ministers, Rufinus, Eutropius, and Anthemius. His empire was a prey to the Goths, and his consort Eudoxia abetted the persecution of the patriarch St. John Chrysostom.

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Child of Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor and Eudoxia, Roman Empress is:

42951774278 i. Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor, born 10 Abril 401 in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Tur.); died 28 Julio 450; married Eudocia (Athenais) Junio 421.

**85903548558. Leontius, Athenian Sophist,** born Abt. 380 in Athens, Greece.

Child of Leontius, Athenian Sophist is:

42951774279 i. Eudocia (Athenais), born Abt. 405 in Athens, Greece; died 20 Octubre 460 in Jerusalem; married Theodosius II, Eastern Roman Emperor Junio 421.

**85903552512. Cloderic, King Of Cologne,** born WFT Est. 418-461 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 509 in (MURDERED) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171807105024. Siegbert, King Of Cologne**.

Children of Cloderic, King Of Cologne are:

42951776256 i. Munderic, born WFT Est. 458-487; died 532 in (KILLED BY THIERRY I); married Arthemia WFT Est. 484-522.

ii. Blithilde, born WFT Est. 440-476 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-556 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Ansbertus, Sen. Gaul & Rome WFT Est. 461-506 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 441-469 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-548 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**85903552514. Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 485 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **85903552515. Artemia**.

**85903552515. Artemia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **171807105030.**

**Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504)** and **171807105031. Daughter Of Ruricius**.

More About Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513):
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Artemia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513) and Artemia is:
42951776257 i. Arthemia, born WFT Est. 467-490; died WFT Est. 512-578; married Munderic WFT Est. 484-522.

**85903552552. Teodorico I rey de Reims,** born Abt. 485; died Bet. 533 - 544. He was the son of **42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King** and **171807105105. Unknown**. He married **85903552553. Suavegota**.

**85903552553. Suavegota,** born Abt. 485. She was the daughter of **171807105106. Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones**.

Notes for Teodorico I rey de Reims:
Theodoric I (d. 533 or 534), Merovingian king of Reims from 511. Theodoric was the eldest son of Clovis I, but born of an unknown woman, unlike the other sons, whose mother was Clotilda. An able soldier, he played an important part in his father's campaigns against the Visigoths. On Clovis' death in 511 a fourfold division of his kingdom took place, each of his sons receiving some territories north of the Loire River and some to its south. No doubt as the most experienced of the four, Theodoric received those northern lands (the future Austrasia) most exposed to attack; their axis was the Rhine. In the 520s Theodoric gained a share of his brother Clodomir's kingdom when the dead king's sons were murdered by Theodoric's two other half-brothers, Childebert and Chlotar. Theodoric campaigned with Clodomir against the Burgundians in 524 and with Chlotar against the Visigoths in 532. His greatest success lay in the subjection of the Thuringians, achieved with the help of Chlotar c. 531. It was perhaps now that the Saxons were temporarily also reduced to dependence. As violent and unscrupulous as most of the other Merovingian rulers, Theodoric was arguably the most vigorous and effective of Clovis' sons. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebert I.

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Child of Teodorico I rey de Reims and Suavegota is:
42951776276 i. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548), born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548; married Visigarda.

**85903552556. Zuquilo,** born Abt. 460. He was the son of **171807105112. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards**.

More About Zuquilo:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Zuquilo is:
42951776278 i. Wacco, King Of The Lombards, born Abt. 490; married Ostrogotha Of Gepidae.

**85903552558. Edmund King Of Gepidae,** born Abt. 470.

Child of Edmund King Of Gepidae is:
42951776279 i. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae, born Abt. 500; married Wacco, King Of The Lombards.

**85903552664. Ansbertus, Sen. Gaul & Rome,** born WFT Est. 441-469 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-548 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171807105328. Tonantius Ferreolus, Consul**. He married **85903552665. Blithilde** WFT Est. 461-506 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**85903552665. Blithilde,** born WFT Est. 440-476 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-556 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **85903552512. Cloderic, King Of Cologne**.

Child of Ansbertus and Blithilde is:
42951776332 i. Erchenaud, born WFT Est. 539-572; died 657; married WFT Est. 558-602.

**85903560706. Richemeres Duke Of Franconia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 538 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 569-629 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.). He married **85903560707. Getrudis Duchess Of Franconia** WFT Est. 569-603 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

**85903560707. Getrudis Duchess Of Franconia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29,

1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 540 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.); died WFT Est. 569-634 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: Jul 3, 1999., (2) Papis de Geof Ferreol y Eticho I.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Jul 1999.).

Child of Richemeres Duke Of Franconia and Getrudis Duchess Of Franconia is:

42951780353 i. Gergerga Of Franconia, born Abt. 564 in Franconia Germany; died WFT Est. 593-658; married Ega WFT Est. 592-626.

**85903728640. Ceawlin, Of Wessex,** born WFT Est. 480-532 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 593 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171807457280. Cynric, King Of West Saxons**.

Notes for Ceawlin, Of Wessex:
Ceawlin (d. 593), king of the West Saxons, or Wessex, from 560 to 592, who drove the Britons from most of southern England and carved out a kingdom in the southern Midlands.

Ceawlin helped his father, King Cynric, defeat the Britons at Beranbyrg (Barbury) in 556. In 568, eight years after he assumed the West Saxon kingship, Ceawlin and his brother Cutha severely defeated King Aethelberht I of Kent. Ceawlin's victory over the Britons at Deorham (Dyrham) in 577 led to the capture of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. The valley of the lower Severn River
was thereby opened to West Saxon colonists, and the Britons of Wales were cut off from their kinsmen on England's southwestern peninsula.

Nevertheless, a king named Ceol seized at least part of Ceawlin's lands in 591. After being defeated by Ceol at Woddesbeorg (or Wodnesbeorg; now Adam's Grave in Wiltshire) in 592, Ceawlin was driven into exile. He was killed the next year. The 8th-century historian Bede included him in his list of seven successive rulers who were overlords (bretwaldas) of all the lands south of the Humber.

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Child of Ceawlin, Of Wessex is:

42951864320 i. Cuthwine, born WFT Est. 509-560; died 584; married WFT Est. 533-582.

**85903732224. Creoda King Of Mercia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 477-543 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died Abt. 593 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **171807464448. Cynewald**.

Child of Creoda King Of Mercia is:

42951866112 i. Pybba Of Mercia, King Of Mercia, born WFT Est. 493-572; died Abt. 606; married WFT Est. 517-598.

**85903976704. Mushegh (I) Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 525 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 593 in Bizantium (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **171807953408. Hmayeak (Mamikonian)**.

More About Mushegh (I) Mamikonian:
Cargos: Nakhrar, Sparapet & marzban d'Armenie (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Mushegh (I) Mamikonian is:

42951988352 i. Vahan Mamikonian, Prince Of Taron, born 550 in Taron, Armenia; died Abt. 600 in Bizantium.

**85904138816. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks,** born 436 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 481 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171808277632. Merovee, King Of France** and **171808277633. Verica**. He married **85904138817. Basine** 465 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**85904138817. Basine,** born WFT Est. 424-448 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 470-536 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **171808277634. Basin, Of Thuringen**.

Notes for Childeric I king of the Salian Franks:
Childeric I (d. 481/482), king of the Salian Franks, one of the first of the Merovingians and the father of Clovis I.

The Salian Franks, in treaty with the Roman Empire, had settled in Belgica Secunda, between the Meuse and Somme rivers, making their capital at Tournai. Childeric's role as a barbarian ally of the Romans was important. He

helped the Roman military commander Aegidius to repel the Visigoths near Orléans (463); at the request of Aegidius' successor, Count Paulus, he attacked the Visigoths again in 469. Soon afterward he cleared Anglo-Saxon pirates from the district southwest of Orléans around Angers. Childeric's tomb at Tournai was discovered in 1653.

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More About Childeric I king of the Salian Franks:
Hechos: King of the Salian Franks

Child of Childeric I king of the Salian Franks and Basine is:
42952069408 i. Clovis I Merovingian King, born 465; died 27 Noviembre 511 in París, Francia; met (1) Unknown; married (2) St. Clotilde Of Burgundy WFT Est. 481-505.

**85904138818. Chilperic, Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 430 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 491 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85903548544. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Chilperic, Of Burgundy:
His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

Chilperic and his wife were murdered by Gundobad, and Clotilda and her sister took refuge with Godegesil in Geneva.

BRITANICA

Child of Chilperic, Of Burgundy is:
42952069409 i. St. Clotilde Of Burgundy, born Abt. 475; died 3 Junio 548 in Tours, Francia; married Clovis I Merovingian King WFT Est. 481-505.

**85904138820. Bisinius,** born WFT Est. 409-458. He married **85904138821. Basinia**.
**85904138821. Basinia,** born WFT Est. 416-451.

Child of Bisinius and Basinia is:
42952069410 i. Bethar, born WFT Est. 449-486.

**85904138824. Alaric II Of Spain,** born WFT Est. 443-492 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 507 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). He was the son of **171808277648. Eurico rey visigodo de Espana**. He married **85904138825. Theodogotho** WFT Est. 469-506 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

**85904138825. Theodogotho,** born WFT Est. 475-495 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 481-581 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **171808277650. King Theodoric Of Italy** and **171808277651. Theodora**.

Notes for Alaric II Of Spain:
Alaric II (d. 507), king of the Visigoths, who succeeded his father Euric on Dec. 28, 484.

His dominions comprised Spain (except the kingdom of Galicia), Aquitaine, Languedoc, and western Provence. Alaric, like his father, was an Arian Christian, but he mitigated the persecution of Catholics and authorized the Catholic council at Agde in 506. To provide a law code for his Roman subjects, he appointed a commission to prepare an abstract of Roman laws and imperial decrees. This code, issued in 506, is generally known as the Lex Romana Visigothorum, or
Breviary of Alaric.

Alaric tried to maintain his father's treaty with the Franks, but Clovis, the rankish king, made the Visigoths' Arianism a pretext for war. In 507 the Visigoths were defeated in the battle of the Campus Vogladensis (Vouillé, or Vouglé, in Poitou). Alaric is said to have been overtaken in flight and killed by Clovis himself.

BRITANICA

More About Alaric II Of Spain:
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW
Hechos: Sucedió a su padre Eurico en Dec. 28, 484.

Child of Alaric II Of Spain and Theodogotho is:

42952069412 i. Amalarico, rey visigodo de España, born WFT Est. 480-499; died WFT Est. 515-586; married Clotilde Of France WFT Est. 511-528.

**85904982032. Abu Talib,** born Abt. 565 in Mecca, Arabia. He was the son of **171801070776. Abd al-Muttalib**.

Child of Abu Talib is:

42952491016 i. Ali Ben Abu Talib Of Islam, born Abt. 595 in Mecca, Arabia; married Fatimah Of Islam.

**85905588224. Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 570 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 624 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **171811176448. Aidan (Rey de Dalriada)**.

Notes for Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada):
[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

King Eugenius IV (or Eochaidh), who was educated by St. Columba, succeeded Kenneth (son of Congallus) in 605. He kept the Saxons at work by his frequent incursions upon them. He repaired all the churches in Scotland. He died in 622, after a reign of 17 years, and was buried at Icolmkill.

More About Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada):
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada) is:
42952794112 i. Donald I (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 590 in Escocia; died 650 in Asesinado.

**85934444546. Krok (Cracus)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 667 in Praha Czech (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 703-758 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.). He was the son of **171868889092. Cech Or Czechus Of Bohemia**.

Child of Krok (Cracus) is:
42967222273 i. Libuse Duchess Of Bohemia, born Abt. 700 in Praha Czech; died WFT Est. 728-794; married Premysl WFT Est. 728-762.

**85934751816. Harald Valdarsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 568 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 600-659 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **171869503632. Valdar Hroarsson**. He married **85934751817. Hildis Of Vandals** WFT Est. 600-634 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**85934751817. Hildis Of Vandals** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 572 in Jutland, DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 600-666 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). She was the daughter of **5368971784. Hilderic, King Of The Vandals** and **5368971785. Amfleda "The Younger"**.

More About Hildis Of Vandals:
TITL: (PRINCESS) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)

Child of Harald Valdarsson and Hildis Of Vandals is:

42967375908 i. Halfdan Of Sweden Haraldsson, born Abt. 590 in Jutland, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 622-681; married Moalda WFT Est. 622-656.

**85934764036. Duke Reginpert Of Turin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 552-609 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 594-684 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5,*

*Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **171869528072. Godepert**.

Child of Duke Reginpert Of Turin is:

42967382018 i. II Aribert, King Of Lombards, born WFT Est. 594-638; died 712; married WFT Est. 616-671.

**85954270272. Caten Ap Cloten** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 610 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 643-701 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **171908540544. Cloten Ap Nougoy/noe**.

Child of Caten Ap Cloten is:

42977135136 i. Catgocaun Ap Caten, born Abt. 640; died WFT Est. 673-731; married WFT Est. 659-691.

**85963964416. Vahan Mamikonian** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 621-676 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.); died Abt. 738 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999., (2) teodoro I Lascaris.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10737997088. Hamazasp (III) Mamilkonian, Prince Of Armenia**.

Child of Vahan Mamikonian is:

42981982208 i. Governor Ashot Of Armenia, born WFT Est. 643-705; died Abt. 758; married WFT Est. 667-736.

*Generation No. 38*

**171801067520. Abu-l-As,** born Abt. 570 in Damasco. He was the son of **343602135040. Banu Omeya**.

Children of Abu-l-As are:

85900533762 i. Affan, born Abt. 600 in Damasco.
85900533760 ii. Califa de Damasco Al-Hakam, born Abt. 600 in Damasco.

**171801070776. Abd al-Muttalib,** born Abt. 530 in La Meca, Arabia. He was the son of **343602141552. Hashim**.

Children of Abd al-Muttalib are:
85900535388 i. Abdullah, born Abt. 550 in La Meca, Arabia.
85904982032 ii. Abu Talib, born Abt. 565 in Mecca, Arabia.

**171807096832. Ottar Egilsson, rey de Upsala** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 551 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 576-642 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **343614193664. Egil Vendikraka Aunsson** and **343614193665. Mrs Egil Aunsson**. He married **171807096833. Mrs Ottar Egilsson** WFT Est. 564-599 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**171807096833. Mrs Ottar Egilsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 532-559 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 575-646 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Notes for Ottar Egilsson, rey de Upsala:
Ottar, rey de Upsala (456-460) -segsn cronologia aproximada- decimoctava generacion desde Odin segun la Yngling saga.

ASCENDENCIA ESCANDINAVA

Tanto Ias dinastias reinantes en los tres reinos nórdicos como las que gobernaron en la heptarquia sajona de Inglaterra y la de Rusia, pretenden ser y remontar su linaje hasta Odin. Los ancestros mis antiguos y mejor documentados pareceran atribuibles a dos viejas Casas: los Yngling de Suecia y los Skioldung de Dinamarca. Ambas subsisten hasta hoy por varonia en numerosos linajes de Escocia y Rusia, respectivamente. En cuanto a Odin, parte de la critica moderna acepta su existencia histórica como un jefe huido de la region del Don ante el avance de alguna tribu enemiga y refugiado en Escandinavia para ser divinizado por la posteteridad. Por el contrario, otros, analizando el caso de los Yngling que es el que aqui nos interesa, estiman que

"descendian de la encarnacion ritual de la manifestacion viril de la antigua diosa Nertha, 'La Madre Tierra', cuyo emblema era la media luna" (Moncreiffe).

En todo caso "en que momento la genealogka de la saga comienza a ser histórica no se sabe con certeza, pero Kendrick parece pensar que ello ocurre con Ottar, que vivio quizas en el siglo VI" (Wagner, 15).

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Child of Ottar Egilsson, rey de Upsala and Mrs Egilsson is:

85903548416 i. Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala, born 572 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 598-663; married Yrsa Helgasson WFT Est. 584-618.

**171807096834. Helgi Halfdansson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 528 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 568-619 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **343614193668. Halfdan Frodasson** and **343614193669. Sigris Mrs Frodasson**. He married **171807096835. Mrs Olof The M Halfdansson** WFT Est. 552-583 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**171807096835. Mrs Olof The M Halfdansson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 540 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 569-634 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Helgi Halfdansson and Mrs Halfdansson is:

85903548417 i. Yrsa Helgasson, born 565 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 597-659; married Adils Ottarsson, rey de Upsala WFT Est. 584-618.

**171807097088. Gislahaire,** born WFT Est. 301-366 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 338-443 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **343614194176. Godomar**.

Child of Gislahaire is:

85903548544 i. Gundicus King Of Burgundy, born WFT Est. 338-395; died 436; married WFT Est. 362-425.

**171807097104. CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 27 Febrero 280 in Naissus (modern Nis, Yugos.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 336 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **343614194208. Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome** and **343614194209. Helen (Of The Cross)**. He married **171807097105. Fausta (Flavia Maximiana)** 307.

**171807097105. Fausta (Flavia Maximiana)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 290 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **343614194210. Maximian, Emperor Of Rome**.

Notes for CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE:
Constantine I the Great

Introduction

Constantine I, the first Roman emperor to profess Christianity, not only initiated the evolution of the empire into a Christian state but also provided the impulse for a distinctively Christian culture that prepared the way for the growth of Byzantine and Western medieval culture. He was born on February 27, probably in the later AD 280s, at Naissus (modern Nis, Yugos.). A typical product of the military governing class of the later 3rd century, he was the son of Flavius Valerius Constantius, an army officer, and his wife (or concubine) Helena; his full Latin name was Flavius Valerius Constantinus. In AD 293 his father was raised to the rank of Caesar, or deputy emperor (as Constantius I Chlorus), and was sent to serve under Augustus (emperor) Maximian in the West. In 289 Constantius had separated from Helena in order to marry a stepdaughter of Maximian, and Constantine was brought up in the Eastern Empire at the court of the senior emperor Diocletian at Nicomedia (modern Izmit, Tur.). Constantine was seen as a youth by his future panegyrist, Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, passing with Diocletian through Palestine on the way to a war in Egypt.

Career and conversion.

Constantine's experience as a member of the imperial court--a Latin-speaking institution--in the Eastern provinces left a lasting imprint on him. Educated to less than the highest literary standards of the day, he was always more at home in Latin than in Greek: later in life he had the habit of delivering edifying sermons, which he would compose in Latin and pronounce in Greek from professional translations. Christianity he encountered in court circles as well as in the cities of the East; and from 303, during the great persecution of the Christians that began at the court of Diocletian at Nicomedia and was enforced with particular intensity in the eastern parts of the empire, Christianity was a major issue of public policy. It is even possible that members of Constantine's family were Christians.

In 305 the two emperors, Diocletian and Maximian, abdicated, to be succeeded by their respective deputy emperors, Galerius and Constantius. The latter were replaced by Galerius Valerius Maximinus in the East and Flavius Valerius Severus in the West, Constantine being passed over. Constantius requested his son's presence from Galerius, and Constantine made his way through the territories of the hostile Severus to join his father at Gesoriacum (modern Boulogne, Fr.). They crossed together to Britain and fought a campaign in the north before Constantius' death at Eboracum (modern York) in 306. Immediately acclaimed emperor by the army, Constantine then threw himself into a complex series of civil wars in which Maxentius, the son of Maximian, rebelled at Rome; with his father's help, Maxentius suppressed Severus, who had been proclaimed Western emperor by Galerius and who was then replaced by Licinius. When Maximian was rejected by his son, he joined Constantine in Gaul, only to betray Constantine and to be murdered or forced to commit suicide (310). Constantine, who in 307 had married Maximian's daughter Fausta as his second wife, invaded Italy in 312 and after a lightning campaign defeated his brother-in-law Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge near Rome. He then confirmed an alliance that he had already entered into with Licinius (Galerius having died in 311): Constantine became Western emperor and Licinius shared the East with his rival Maximinus. Licinius defeated Maximinus and became the sole Eastern emperor but lost territory in the Balkans to Constantine in 316. After a further period of tension, Constantine attacked Licinius in 324, routing him at Adrianople and Chrysopolis (respectively, modern Edirne and Üsküdar, Tur.) and becoming sole emperor of East and West.

Throughout his life, Constantine ascribed his success to his conversion to Christianity and the support of the Christian God. The triumphal arch erected in his honour at Rome after the defeat of Maxentius ascribed the victory to the "inspiration of the Divinity" as well as to Constantine's own genius. A statue set up at the same time showed Constantine himself holding aloft a cross and the legend "By this saving sign I have delivered your city from the tyrant and restored liberty to the Senate and people of Rome." After his victory over Licinius in 324, Constantine wrote that he had come from the farthest shores of Britain as God's chosen instrument for the suppression of impiety, and in a letter to the Persian king Shapur II he proclaimed that, aided by the divine power of God, he had come to bring peace and prosperity to all lands.

Constantine's adherence to Christianity was closely associated with his rise to power. He fought the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in the name of the Christian God, having received instructions in a dream to paint the Christian monogram of an x over a p on his troops' shields. This is the account given by the Christian apologist Lactantius; a somewhat different version, offered by Eusebius, tells of a vision seen by Constantine during the campaign against Maxentius, in which the Christian sign appeared in the sky with the legend "In this sign, conquer." Despite the Emperor's own authority for the account, given late in life to Eusebius, it is in general more problematic than the other; but a religious experience on the march from Gaul is suggested also by a pagan orator, who in a speech of 310 referred to a vision of Apollo received by Constantine at a shrine in Gaul.

Yet to suggest that Constantine's conversion was "politically motivated" means little in an age in which every Greek or Roman expected that political success followed from religious piety. The civil war itself fostered religious competition, each side enlisting its divine support, and it would be thought in no way unusual that Constantine should have sought divine help for his claim for power and divine justification for his acquisition of it. What is remarkable is Constantine's subsequent development of his new religious allegiance to a strong personal commitment.

Commitment to Christianity.

Shortly after the defeat of Maxentius, Constantine met Licinius at Mediolanum (modern Milan) to confirm a number of political and dynastic arrangements. A product of this meeting has become known as the Edict of Milan, which extended toleration to the Christians and restored any personal and corporate property that had been confiscated during the persecution. The extant copies of this decree are actually those posted by Licinius in the eastern parts of the empire. But Constantine went far beyond the joint policy agreed upon at Mediolanum. By 313 he had already donated to the Bishop of Rome the imperial
property of the Lateran, where a new cathedral, the Basilica Constantiniana (now S. Giovanni in Laterano), soon rose. The Church of St. Sebastian was also probably begun at this time, and it was in these early years of his reign that Constantine began issuing laws conveying upon the church and its clergy fiscal and legal privileges and immunities from civic burdens. As he said in a letter of 313 to the proconsul of Africa, the Christian clergy should not be distracted by secular offices from their
religious duties ". . . for when they are free to render supreme service to the Divinity, it is evident that they confer great benefit upon the affairs of state." In another such letter, directed to the Bishop of Carthage, Constantine mentioned the Spanish bishop Hosius, who was important later in the reign as his adviser and possibly--since he may well have been with Constantine in Gaul before the campaign against Maxentius--instrumental in the conversion of the Emperor.

Constantine's personal "theology" emerges with particular clarity from a remarkable series of letters, extending from 313 to the early 320s, concerning the Donatist schism in North Africa. The Donatists maintained that those priests

and bishops who had once lapsed from the Christian faith could not be readmitted to the church. Constantine's chief concern was that a divided church would offend the Christian God and so bring divine vengeance upon the Roman Empire and Constantine himself.
Schism, in Constantine's view, was inspired by Satan. Its partisans were acting in defiance of the clemency of Christ, for which they might expect eternal damnation at the Last Judgment. Meanwhile, it was for the righteous members of the Christian community to show patience and long-suffering. In so doing they would be imitating Christ, and their patience would be rewarded in lieu of martyrdom--for actual martyrdom was no longer open to Christians in a time of peace for the church. Throughout, Constantine had no doubt that to remove error and to propagate the true religion were both his personal duty and a proper use of the imperial position. His claim to be "bishop of those outside the church" may be construed in this light. Other such pronouncements, expressed in letters to imperial officials and to Christian clergy, demonstrate that Constantine's commitment to Christianity was firmer and less ambiguous than some have suggested. Eusebius confirmed what Constantine himself believed: that he had a special and personal relationship with the Christian God.

Constantine's second involvement in an ecclesiastical issue followed the defeat of Licinius; but the Arian heresy, with its intricate explorations of the precise nature of the Trinity that were couched in difficult Greek, was as remote from Constantine's educational background as it was from his impatient, urgent temperament. The Council of Nicaea, which opened in the early summer of 325 with an address by the Emperor, had already been preceded by a letter to the chief protagonist, Arius of Alexandria, in which Constantine stated his opinion that the dispute was fostered only by excessive leisure and academic contention, that the point at issue was trivial and could be resolved without difficulty. His optimism was not justified: neither this letter nor the Council of Nicaea itself nor the second letter, in which Constantine urged acceptance of its conclusions, was adequate to solve a dispute in which the participants were as intransigent as the theological issues were subtle. Indeed, for more than 40 years after the death of Constantine, Arianism was actually the official orthodoxy of the Eastern Empire.

The Council of Nicaea coincided almost exactly with the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the reign of Constantine, at which, returning the compliment paid by the Emperor's attendance at their council, the bishops were honoured participants. But Constantine's visit to the West in 326, to repeat the celebrations at Rome, brought the greatest political crisis of the reign. During his absence from the East, and for reasons that remain obscure, Constantine had his eldest son, the deputy emperor Crispus, and his own wife Fausta, Crispus' stepmother, slain. Nor was the visit to Rome a success. Constantine's refusal to take part in a pagan procession offended the Romans; and when he left after a short visit, it was never to return.

Final years.

These events set the course of the last phase of the reign of Constantine. After his defeat of Licinius he had renamed Byzantium as Constantinople:

immediately upon his return from the West he began to rebuild the city on a greatly enlarged pattern, as his permanent capital and the "second Rome." The dedication of Constantinople (May 330) confirmed the divorce, which had been in the making for more than a century, between the emperors and Rome. Rome had long been unsuited to the strategic needs of the empire: it was now to be left in splendid isolation, as an enormously wealthy and prestigious city--still the emotional focus of the empire--but of limited political importance.

It was perhaps in some sense to atone for the family catastrophe of 326 that Constantine's mother, Helena, embarked on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Her journey was attended by almsgiving and pious works and was distinguished by her church foundations at Jerusalem and at Bethlehem. By the initiative of Eutropia, Constantine's mother-in-law, a church was also built at Mamre, where, according to an interpretation of Genesis shared by Constantine and Eusebius, Christ had first shown himself to men in God's appearance to Abraham; but the most famous of these foundations followed the sensational discovery of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The discovery was taken up with enthusiasm by Constantine, who instigated the building of a great new basilica at the spot, offering unlimited help with labour and materials and suggestions as to design and decoration.

Constantine's interest in church building was expressed also at Constantinople, particularly in churches of the Holy Wisdom (the original Hagia Sophia) and of the Apostles. At Rome, the great church of St. Peter was begun in the later 320s and lavishly endowed by Constantine with plate and property. Meanwhile, churches at Trier, Aquileia, Cirta in Numidia, Nicomedia, Antioch, Gaza, Alexandria, and elsewhere owed their development, directly or indirectly, to Constantine's interest.

The Emperor was an earnest student of his religion. Even before the defeat of Licinius he had summoned to Trier the theologian and polemicist Lactantius, to be the tutor of Crispus. In later years, he commissioned new copies of the Bible for the growing congregations at Constantinople. He composed a special prayer for his troops and went on campaigns with a mobile chapel in a tent. He issued numerous laws relating to Christian practice and susceptibilities: for instance, abolishing the penalty of crucifixion and the practice of branding certain criminals; enjoining the observance of Sunday and saints' days; and extending privileges to the clergy while suppressing at least some offensive pagan practices.

Constantine had hoped to be baptized in the Jordan River, but perhaps because of the lack of opportunity to do so--together possibly with the reflection that his office necessarily involved responsibility for actions hardly compatible with the baptized state--he delayed the ceremony until the end of his life. It was while preparing for a campaign against Persia that he fell ill at Helenopolis. When treatment failed, he made to return to Constantinople but was forced to take to his bed near Nicomedia.
There, Constantine received baptism, putting off the imperial purple for the white robes of a neophyte; and he died on May 22, 337. He was buried at Constantinople in his Church of the Apostles, whose memorials, six on each

side, flanked his tomb. Yet this was less an expression of religious megalomania than of Constantine's literal conviction that he was the successor of the evangelists, having devoted his life and office to the spreading of Christianity.

Assessment.

The reign of Constantine must be interpreted against the background of his personal commitment to Christianity. His public actions and policies, however, were not entirely without ambiguity. Roman opinion expected of its emperors not innovation but the preservation of traditional ways; Roman propaganda and political communication were conditioned, by statement, allusion, and symbol, to express these expectations. It is significant, for instance, not that the pagan gods and their legends survived for a few years on Constantine's coinage but that they disappeared so quickly: the last of them, the relatively inoffensive "Unconquered Sun," was eliminated just over a decade after the defeat of Maxentius.

Some of the ambiguities in Constantine's public policies were therefore exacted by the respect due to established practice and by the difficulties of expressing, as well as of making, total changes suddenly. The suppression of paganism, by law and by the sporadic destruction of pagan shrines, is balanced by particular acts of deference. A town in Asia Minor mentioned the animous Christianity of its inhabitants in support of a petition to the Emperor; while, on the other hand, one in Italy was allowed to hold a local festival incorporating gladiatorial games and to found a shrine of the imperial dynasty--although direct religious observance there was firmly forbidden. In an early law of Constantine, priests and public soothsayers of Rome were prohibited entry to private houses; but another law, of 320 or 321, calls for their recital of prayer "in the manner of ancient observance" if the imperial palace or any other public building were struck by lightning. Traditional country magic was tolerated by Constantine. Classical culture and education, which were intimately linked with paganism, continued to enjoy enormous prestige and influence; provincial priesthoods, which were as intimately linked with civic life, long survived the reign of Constantine. Constantinople itself was predominantly a Christian city, its dedication celebrated by Christian services; yet its foundation was also attended by a well-known pagan seer, Sopatros.

An objective assessment of Constantine's secular achievements is not easy--partly because of the predominantly religious significance with which the Emperor himself invested his reign, partly because the restlessly innovatory character that dissenting contemporaries saw in his religious policy was also applied by them to the interpretation of his secular achievement. Some of Constantine's contributions can, in fact, be argued to have been already implicit in the trends of the last half century. So may be judged the further development, taking place in his reign, of the administrative court hierarchy and an increasing reliance upon a mobile field army, to what was considered the detriment of frontier garrisons. The establishment by Constantine of a new gold coin, the solidus, which was to survive for centuries as the basic unit of Byzantine currency, could hardly have

been achieved without the work of his predecessors in restoring political and military stability after the anarchy of the 3rd century. Perhaps more directly linked with Constantine's own political and dynastic policies was the emergence of regional praetorian prefectures with supreme authority over civil financial administration but with no direct control over military affairs; this they yielded to new magistri, or "masters," of the cavalry and infantry forces. The reduction of the prefects' powers was seen by some as excessively innovatory, but the principle of the division of military and civil power had already been established by Diocletian. A real innovation, from which Constantine could expect little popularity, was his institution of a new tax, the collatio lustralis. It was levied every five years upon trade and business and seems to have become genuinely oppressive.

A lavish spender, Constantine was notoriously openhanded to his supporters and was accused of promoting beyond their deserts men of inferior social status. More to the point is the accusation that his generosity was only made possible by his looting of the treasures of the pagan temples as well as by his confiscations and new taxes; and there is no doubt that some of his more prominent supporters owed their success, at least partly, to their timely adoption of the Emperor's religion.

The foundation of Constantinople, an act of crucial long-term importance, was Constantine's personal achievement. Yet it, too, had been foreshadowed; Diocletian enhanced Nicomedia to an extent that was considered to challenge Rome. The city itself exemplified the "religious rapacity" of the Emperor, being filled with the artistic spoils of the Greek temples, while some of its public buildings and some of the mansions erected for Constantine's supporters soon showed signs of their hasty construction. Its Senate, created to match that of Rome, long lacked the aristocratic pedigree and prestige of its counterpart.

In military policy Constantine enjoyed unbroken success, with triumphs over the Franks, Sarmatians, and Goths to add to his victories in the civil wars; the latter, in particular, show a bold and imaginative mastery of strategy. Constantine was totally ruthless toward his political enemies, while his legislation, apart from its concessions to Christianity, is notable mainly for a brutality that became characteristic of late Roman enforcement of law. Politically, Constantine's main contribution was perhaps that, in leaving the empire to his three sons, he reestablished a dynastic succession, but it was secured only by a sequence of political murders after his death.

Above all, Constantine's achievement was perhaps greatest in social and cultural history. It was the development, after his example, of a Christianized imperial governing class that, together with his dynastic success, most firmly entrenched the privileged position of Christianity; and it was this movement of fashion, rather than the enforcement of any program of legislation, that was the basis of the Christianization of the Roman Empire. Emerging from it in the course of the 4th century were two developments that contributed fundamentally to the nature of Byzantine and Western medieval culture: the growth of a specifically Christian, biblical culture that took its place beside the traditional Classical culture of the upper classes; and the extension of new

forms of religious patronage, between the secular governing classes and bishops, Christian intellectuals and holy men. Constantine left much for his successors to do, but it was his personal choice made in 312 that determined the emergence of the Roman Empire as a Christian state. It is not hard to see why Eusebius regarded Constantine's reign as the fulfillment of divine providence--nor to concede the force of Constantine's assessment of his own role as that of the 13th Apostle.

BRITANICA

Constantino I el Grande (c.274-337), emperador romano (306-337), el primero de ellos convertido al cristianismo. Fundador de Constantinopla (la actual Estambul), capital del Imperio romano de Oriente (y mis tarde Imperio bizantino) hasta 1453.

Los primeros anos

Nacido con el nombre de Flavio Valerio Constantino, en Naissus (hoy, Nis, en la actual Serbia), hijo del prefecto del Pretorio (jefe militar de la Guardia Pretoriana) Constancio Cloro (mis tarde emperador Constancio I) y de Elena (que llegó a ser canonizada como santa Elena). Luchó contra los sirmatas y se unió a su padre en Britania, en el 306. Fue tan popular entre sus tropas que le proclamaron aug usto cuando Constancio murió ese mismo ano. Sin embargo, durante las dos siguientes décadas tuvo que luchar contra sus rivales al trono, y no logró ser emperador snico hasta el 324.
Siguiendo el ejemplo de su padre y de los anteriores emperadores del siglo III, en su juventud fue un henoteksta solar: consideraba que el dios romano Sol era la manifestación visible de un Dios Supremo invisible (summus deus), que era el principio del Universo, y que era equiparado con el emperador romano. Su adhesión a esta creencia resultó evidente tras afirmar que vio al dios Sol, en el 310, mientras estaba en una arboleda de Apolo, en la Galia, en el mismo ano en que derrotó a Maximiano. En el 312, en la vkspera de una batalla contra Majencio, su rival en la penknsula Itilica e hijo de Maximiano, se dice que sonó como se le apareció Cristo y le dijo que grabara las dos primeras letras de su nombre (XP en griego) en los escudos de sus tropas. El dka siguiente, la leyenda dice que vio una cruz superpuesta en el sol y las palabras "con esta senal seris el vencedor" (en latkn, in hoc signo vinces). Derrotó a Majencio en la batalla del Puente Milvio, cerca de Roma, en octubre de ese ano (312). El Senado aclamó al vencedor como salvador del pueblo romano y le tituló primus augustus. Constantino consideró que el Dios cristiano le habka proporcionado la victoria, por lo que abandonó sus anteriores creencias paganas. Detuvo la persecución de los cristianos, y Licinio Liciniano, su coemperador, se le unió en la proclamación del Edicto de Milin (313), que ordenó la tolerancia del cristianismo en el Imperio romano y restituyó a la Iglesia los bienes confiscados.

Snico dirigente

Pronto comenzó la lucha por el poder entre Licinio y él, de la que en el 324 emergió snico dueno del Imperio tras derrotar a aquél en Crisópolis. Como

emperador de Oriente y Occidente, comenzó a realizar reformas administrativas importantes. Reorganizó el Ejército, y completó la separación de la autoridad civil y militar, comenzada por su predecesor, Diocleciano. Dirigió el gobierno central, en companka de un consejo asesor, conocido como el sacrum consistorium. El Senado recuperó sus poderes, los cuales habka perdido en el siglo III, y comenzó a emitir el sueldo (solidus) de oro, que fue la moneda de uso hasta el final del Imperio bizantino.
Intervino en los asuntos eclesiisticos procurando establecer la unidad de la Iglesia, amenazada por el arrianismo; con este fin presidió el primer Concilio ecuménico de la Iglesia en Nicea, en el 325. También comenzó la construcción de Constantinopla, en el 326, en el emplazamiento del antiguo Bizancio griego. La ciudad se terminó en el 330 (ampliada mis tarde), y fue embellecida con antiguas obras de arte griego. Ademis, Constantino construyó iglesias en Tierra Santa, donde se supone que Elena, su madre, encontró la Vera Cruz en la que se crucificó a Jesss. El emperador fue bautizado poco antes de su muerte, el 22 de mayo del 337.

Valoración

Constantino unificó un imperio tambaleante, reorganizó el Estado romano y preparó el terreno para la victoria final del cristianismo a finales del siglo IV. Muchos eruditos modernos aceptan la sinceridad de su convicción religiosa. Su conversión fue gradual; en un principio es probable que asociara a Cristo con el victorioso dios solar. Sin embargo, en la época del Concilio de Nicea (325), era un cristiano convencido, aunque asn toleró el paganismo entre sus ssbditos. A pesar de ser criticado por sus enemigos como defensor de una religión cruel y falsa, consolidó el Imperio romano y aseguró su supervivencia en Oriente. Como primer emperador que gobernó en el nombre de Cristo, fue una de las principales figuras en el inicio de la Europa cristiana medieval.

"Constantino I el Grande", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Notes for Fausta (Flavia Maximiana):
Fausta era hija de Maximiano y su padre la casó con Constantino (307). Las relaciones entre suegro y yerno no fueron muy cordiales y Maximiano salvó la vida en alguna ocasión por la mediación de su hija.

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Child of CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE and Fausta (Flavia Maximiana) is:
85903548552 i. Constantius II, Roman Emperor, born 7 Agosto 317 in Sirmium, Savia [now Sremska Mitrovica, Yugos.]; died 3 Noviembre 361 in Mopsucrenae, Honorias [now in Turkey]); married Fausta.

**171807097108. Flavius Theodosius, Teodosio el Viejo, general** (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 310 in Spain (Source: Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Flavius Theodosius, Teodosio el Viejo, general:
General Flavius Theodosius was sentenced to death and executed as a result of political intrigues by enemies at court.

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Child of Flavius Theodosius, Teodosio el Viejo, general is:

85903548554 i. Theodosius I (emperor 379-395), born 11 Enero 347 in Cauca [Coca], Segovia, Spain; died 17 Enero 395; married Gala.

**171807097110. Valentinian I, Roman Emperor (364-375),** born 321; died 17 Noviembre 375 in Brigetio, Pannonia Inferior. He married **171807097111. Justina**.

**171807097111. Justina,** born Abt. 335.

Notes for Valentinian I, Roman Emperor (364-375):
Valentinian I, Latin in full FLAVIUS VALENTINIANUS (b. 321--d. Nov. 17, 375, Brigetio, Pannonia Inferior), Roman emperor from 364 to 375 who skillfully and successfully defended the frontiers of the Western Empire against Germanic invasions.

Valentinian, the son of an army officer stationed in Pannonia (in central Europe), joined the army and served with his father in Africa. According to some sources, when Valentinian was a tribune in the forces of Julian the Apostate (emperor 360-363), he was disgraced for refusal to renounce Christianity. He did serve, however, in Julian's Persian expedition of 363, and was promoted by Julian's successor, Jovian, who died soon afterward (Feb. 17, 364).

Nine days later the commanders of the army proclaimed Valentinian emperor at Nicaea (modern Iznik, Tur.). On March 28 he appointed his younger brother Valens as co-ruler and assigned him to govern the East, while Valentinian retained the West. Both agreed to allow religious toleration, which, unlike Valens, Valentinian maintained throughout his reign.

Displaying inexhaustible energy, Valentinian set about fortifying and defending the borders. In January 365, his generals in Gaul were defeated by the Germanic Alemanni; by October, Valentinian had set up residence in Paris from which he directed operations against the invaders. His general Jovinus defeated them three times. At Durocatalaunum (modern Chalons-sur-Marne, Fr.), the third engagement, Jovinus inflicted heavy casualties on the Alemanni, securing Gaul for years to come. Meanwhile, in 367, the Emperor moved to Ambiani (modern Amiens, Fr.) to be in closer communication with his general Theodosius (father of the later emperor Theodosius I), who was defending Britain from Saxon, Pictish, and Scottish invaders.

In order to strengthen the line of succession, Valentinian proclaimed (Aug. 24, 367) his nine-year-old son, Gratian, as co-emperor. Two months later Valentinian took up residence at Trier (now in Germany). He remained there for seven years, devoting his attention to the construction of an elaborate system of fortifications on the Rhine. Then, an invasion of Pannonia by the Quadi in 375 brought Valentinian to Sirmium (modern Sremska Mitrovica, Yugos.), where he soon fell sick and died.

Despite his achievements, Valentinian gained a reputation for irritability and cruelty. He frequently chose ministers of the worst character who ruthlessly oppressed the provincials.

BRITANICA

Notes for Justina:
Justina, an Arian who sought support for her sons among the Arians and pagans of Rome and even among the African Donatists (a Christian heresy).

BRITANICA

> Cuando se retiró de Roma después de invadirla y saquearla, Genserico tomó como rehenes a Justina, la viuda de Valentiniano I y a sus dos hijos, Gala y el futuro Valentiniano II, junto con una serie de ciudadanos romanos que fueron tratados como esclavos.

Child of Valentinian I, Roman Emperor (364-375) and Justina is:
85903548555 i. Gala, born Abt. 360 in Rome; married Theodosius I (emperor 379-395).

**171807097114. Bauto, Roman consul,** born Abt. 350 in Franconia.

Child of Bauto, Roman consul is:
85903548557 i. Eudoxia, Roman Empress, born Abt. 380; died 6 Octubre 404; married Arcadius, Eastern Roman Emperor.

**171807105024. Siegbert, King Of Cologne,** born 440 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 509 in BUCONIAN FOREST (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **343614210048. Childebert King Of Cologne**.

Child of Siegbert, King Of Cologne is:
85903552512 i. Cloderic, King Of Cologne, born WFT Est. 418-461; died 509 in (MURDERED); married WFT Est. 442-495.

**171807105030. Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 470 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **171807105031. Daughter Of Ruricius**.

**171807105031. Daughter Of Ruricius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 470 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **343614210062. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507)**.

More About Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504):
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Daughter Of Ruricius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504) and Daughter Ruricius is:

85903552515 i. Artemia, born Abt. 490; married Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513).

**42952069408. Clovis I Merovingian King,** born 465 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 27 Noviembre 511 in Parks, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **85904138816. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks** and **85904138817. Basine**. He met **171807105105. Unknown**.

**171807105105. Unknown,** born Abt. 470.

Notes for Clovis I Merovingian King:
Clovis I (b. c. 466--d. Nov. 27, 511, Paris), Merovingian founder of the Frankish kingdom that dominated much of western Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Clovis was the son, and probably the only son, of Childeric I, king of the Salian Franks of Tournai. To judge from the remains of Childeric's burial at Tournai, he seems to have been a federate chieftain of some standing and certainly a pagan. Under the same pagan gods, his son Clovis, who succeeded him in 481, advanced south to conquer northern Gaul. There survives a letter to him written by Bishop Remigius (Rémi) of Reims, congratulating him on taking over the administration of Belgica Secunda and advising him to listen to the bishops. At Soissons, in 486, Clovis defeated Syagrius, the last Roman ruler in Gaul. This opened to him the whole area of the Somme and the Seine and in particular brought him the extensive properties of the Roman treasury in that area. Clovis appears to have met with some resistance from the cities, and Franks not of his following seem to have been slow in coming to his aid. But he established his power at least as far south as Paris between the years 487 and 494. The

Armoricans of western Gaul and the Germanic peoples of the Rhineland offered more serious opposition; and at the Loire he made contact with the Visigoths, protégés of Theodoric, the formidable ruler of Ostrogothic Italy.

Of the history of these early years, virtually nothing is known that is not recorded by Bishop Gregory of Tours, who wrote toward the end of the 6th century. Gregory's aim was to depict a heroic pagan warrior who owed his success to conversion to the true faith of Christianity. The outlines of his story are acceptable as historical fact, being based partly on the epic traditions of the Merovingian family itself and partly on annalistic records kept by the Christian church. (The name Merovingian derives from Merovich, a close relative of Childeric.)

The king whom Gregory portrays is primarily a warrior--bold, subtle, and unscrupulous in dealing with possible rivals among the Frankish chieftains of the northeast. A famous story told of him by Gregory best illustrates his qualities. A splendid vase was seized by Clovis' followers from a church (perhaps Reims), and the bishop begged for its return. At the next division of booty, which took place at Soissons, the king asked for the vase in addition to his agreed share of booty. One Frank objected and smashed the vase with his axe. The king restored it, broken as it was, to the bishop and said nothing. But a year later, at a military assembly, he recognized the offending warrior and took occasion to rebuke him for his ill-kept weapons, flinging his axe to the ground. As the man bent to pick it up, the king split his skull with his own axe, remarking, "Thus you treated the vase at Soissons." Gregory entirely approved: the church was avenged and so was the king; and the rest of Clovis' following was terrified.

But Clovis was also pious and credulous, as befitted a warrior whose gods had brought him great success. Though master of a Roman province effectively controlled by dynasties of able Gallo-Roman bishops, he showed no disposition to seek conversion until after his marriage to a Catholic princess, the Burgundian Clotilda (later St. Clotilda), in about 493. Three years later he undertook a campaign against the Alamanni of the middle Rhine, and at Zülpich (Tolbiac) his forces faced defeat. Only at this point did he think of invoking the help of his wife's god; and defeat was turned to victory. Even then a period of some two years elapsed before the combined efforts of Clotilda and Bishop Remigius (later St. Remigius of Reims) persuaded him to seek baptism. This took place at Reims, after a visit to Tours and due consultation with his warriors, several of whom were baptized with him. The Frankish settlers of the countryside remained pagan, and their conversion was a slow and spasmodic business. Their grave-site goods were to betray a rustic paganism at least until the 7th century.

It was to Catholicism, not to Arianism, that Clovis had turned. This may have affected his abortive intervention in the political affairs of Burgundy shortly afterward, for the Burgundians were mostly Arians. Some Burgundian detachments followed him on his subsequent campaigns, but he cannot be said to have conquered Burgundy or annexed it to Francia. A letter to him from Avitus, bishop of Burgundian Vienne, fully recognizes the risk to his barbarian

charisma that the king ran in denying the pagan gods of his ancestors. In place of pagan fortuna, the bishop urges, the king has acquired Christian sanctitas, which will equally see him to victory.

In 506 Clovis was still active in the Rhineland against both the Alamanni and the Thuringians. In 507 he finally turned against the powerful Visigoths of Gaul south of the Loire. But first he sought the patronage of St. Martin of Tours, greatest of the Gallo-Roman saints. His subsequent victory over the Arian Visigoths at Vouillé, near Poitiers, was attributed by him to that patronage. His family had acquired a spiritual patron revered by all his Gallo-Roman subjects. Though he
penetrated as far south as Bordeaux and sent his son to capture the Visigoth capital of Toulouse, he did not expel the Goths from Septimania or turn southern Gaul into a settlement area for his people. He contented himself with returning to Tours, where he gave thanks to St. Martin for victory and received the insignia of an honorary consulate from the Eastern emperor, Anastasius. He abandoned the Gallo-Roman south to its own devices and established himself at Paris, a good forward post from which to control the Armoricans of the west, the Thuringians on
the Rhine, and the still-troublesome Franks of the north and east. In Paris he built a church dedicated to the Apostles (later Sainte-Genevicve).

Two revealing actions belong to the last year or so of Clovis' life. The first was the summoning of a church council at Orléans, attended by 32 bishops. Its canons, which survive, reveal the extent to which the king personally concerned himself with its deliberations. The second was the promulgation of Lex Salica, the law of the Salian Franks who accepted his authority. This constitutes 65 clauses regulating the life of the countryside. Uninfluenced by Christianity, they are a political manifesto rather than a precise legal statement of how the Franks ordered their lives. What they certainly reveal is the enhanced authority of the king and his willingness to make use of Gallo-Roman skills in ruling his own barbarians. Clovis died at the age of 45 and was buried in his Church of the Apostles. His Christian grave has never been found.

Making every allowance for Gregory of Tours's intention to represent him as a second Constantine, Clovis still stands out as a barbarian of heroic stature. Starting from small beginnings, he had been accepted as ruler by the Gallo-Romans; with imperial approval he had made the first serious attack on the Arian-Gothic confederation of western Europe; he had taken for his people the momentous decision that they were ultimately to be converted to Catholicism, not Arianism; and, perhaps most difficult of all, he had made one political people of the various Frankish tribes of modern Belgium and the Rhineland. Henceforward, Frankish power was to penetrate and colonize east of the Rhine. His family was secure in an unrivaled dominance that was to last until the 8th
century.

BRITANICA

Ninguna de las dinastkas germinicas que fundaron los estados de Europa Occidental sobre las ruinas del Imperio Romano alcanzó el brillo, el poderko y la duración, sobre todo, de la Casa Real de los Francos, que nosotros llamamos merovingia. De sus orkgenes nada sabemos. Naturalmente, como en los demis pueblos birbaros, la ascendencia del monarca, persona sagrada, jefe y sacerdote a la vez, entroncaba con los dioses paganos, parentesco mkstico del que derivaba su posición. Pero con la conversión de Clodoveo en 506 se cortó la tradición y ello en forma expresa. Se Conserva el texto de la carta que San Avito escribio al rey franco con motivo de su bautismo, en la que senala: "De todo el pasado de tu antigua estirpe conserva snicamente tu nobleza de sangre; pero desde hoy todo lo demis que pueda aumentar el orgullo de linaje de tus descendientes ha de arrancar snicamente de ti mismo, porque en este mundo imperas como tus mayores, pero para tus descendientes eres ts, en adelante, la norma en el reino de Dios y su derecho y autoridad divinos han de estar en la fe católica de su antecesor Clodoveo".

NBC 79

More About Clovis I Merovingian King:
Hechos: Merovingian founder of the  Frankish kingdom.

Child of Clovis I Merovingian King and Unknown is:
85903552552 i. Teodorico I rey de Reims, born Abt. 485; died Bet. 533 - 544; married Suavegota.

**171807105106. Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones,** born Abt. 465. He was the son of **343614210212. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy**.

Child of Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones is:
85903552553 i. Suavegota, born Abt. 485; married Teodorico I rey de Reims.

**171807105112. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards,** born Abt. 430. He was the son of **85903548544. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

More About Gundomar, King Of The Longobards:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Gundomar, King Of The Longobards is:
85903552556 i. Zuquilo, born Abt. 460.

**171807105328. Tonantius Ferreolus, Consul,** born 420 in ROUERGUE, FRANCE (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 485 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **343614210656. Ferreolus** and **343614210657. Papianelle**.

Child of Tonantius Ferreolus, Consul is:

85903552664 i. Ansbertus, Sen. Gaul & Rome, born WFT Est. 441-469; died WFT Est. 539-548; married Blithilde WFT Est. 461-506.

**171807457280. Cynric, King Of West Saxons,** born WFT Est. 447-504 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 560 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **343614914560. Cedric, King Of West Saxons**.

Notes for Cynric, King Of West Saxons:
Cynric (d. 560), king of the West Saxons, or Wessex (from 534). By some accounts he also reigned jointly (519-534) with his grandfather (or father?), Cerdic, founder of Wessex. The period was apparently one of consolidating gains climaxed by the Battle of Mount Badon (520) rather than a period of further expansion, though Cynric is said to have routed Britons in battle at least once, at a place called Searobyrg (552). He was succeeded by his son Ceawlin.

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Child of Cynric, King Of West Saxons is:

85903728640 i. Ceawlin, Of Wessex, born WFT Est. 480-532; died 593; married WFT Est. 504-566.

**171807464448. Cynewald** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 438-513 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 477-586 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **343614928896. Cnebba**.

Child of Cynewald is:

85903732224 i. Creoda King Of Mercia, born WFT Est. 477-543; died Abt. 593; married WFT Est. 500-573.

**171807953408. Hmayeak (Mamikonian)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 490 in Taron, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Bet. 525 - 555 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7

Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **343615906816. Vard Mamikonian, Patrician Of Armenia**.

More About Hmayeak (Mamikonian):
Cargo: Nakhrar (Chief Of Clan) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hmayeak (Mamikonian) is:
85903976704 i. Mushegh (I) Mamikonian, born 525 in Taron, Armenia; died 593 in Bizantium.

**171808277632. Merovee, King Of France,** born WFT Est. 385-414 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 458 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **343616555264. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia** and **343616555265. Basina**. He married **171808277633. Verica** WFT Est. 411-449 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**171808277633. Verica,** born WFT Est. 394-417 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 439-505 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Merovee, King Of France:
Merovech, also spelled MEROVICH, MEROVEUS, MERWICH, or MEROWIG, French MÉROVÉE, German MEROWECH (fl. c. AD 450), king of the Salian Franks, from whom Frankish tradition held the Merovingian dynasty to have taken its name. He was the father of Childeric I (d. 481/482) and grandfather of Clovis I (c. 466-511).

Nothing definite is known of Merovech's life. He is mentioned in Gregory of Tours's History of the Franks and, according to later sources, fought against Attila the Hun at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains (451).

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY,

Frankish dynasty (AD 476-750) traditionally reckoned as the "first race" of the kings of France.

A brief treatment of the Merovingians follows. For full treatment, see France: Merovingian andCarolingian age.

The name Merovingian derives from that of Merovech, of whom nothing is known except that he was the father of Childeric I, who ruled a tribe of Salian Franks from his capital at Tournai. Childeric was succeeded by his son Clovis I in 481 or 482. Clovis I extended his rule over all the Salian Franks, conquered or annexed the territories of the Ripuarian Franks and the Alemanni, and united

nearly all of Gaul except for Burgundy and what is now Provence. Of equal importance, he was converted to Christianity in either 496 or 506. At Clovis I's death in 511, his realm was divided among his four sons, Theuderic I, Chlodomer, Childebert I, and Chlotar I. Despite the frequently bloody competition among the brothers, they managed among them to extend Frankish rule over Thuringia in approximately 531 and Burgundy in 534 and to gain sway over, if not possession of, Septimania on the Mediterranean coast, Bavaria, and the lands of the Saxons to the north. By 558 Chlotar I was the last suriviving son of Clovis I, and until his death in 561 the Frankish realm was once again united.

In 561 the realm was again divided among the brothers Charibert I, Guntram, Sigebert, and Chilperic I, and again family strife and intrigue ensued, particularly between Chilperic and his wife Fredegund in the northwest of Gaul and Sigebert and his wife Brunhilda in the northeast. Dynastic struggles and increasing pressures exerted on the realm by neighbouring peoples--Bretons and Gascons in the west, Lombards in the southeast, Avars in the east--prompted a reorganization of the Frankish kingdoms. Several eastern regions were merged into the kingdom of Austrasia, with its capital at Metz; in the west Neustria emerged, with its capital first at Soissons and later at Paris; to the south was the enlarged kingdom of Burgundy, with its capital at Chalon-sur-Saone. Overall Frankish unity was again achieved in 613, when Chlotar II, son of Chilperic I and king of Neustria, inherited the other two kingdoms as well. On the death of Chlotar's son Dagobert in 639 the realm was divided yet again, but by that time the kings of the two regions, Neustria and Burgundy on the one hand and Austrasia on the other, had been forced to yield much of their power to household
officials known as mayors of the palace. The later Merovingian kings were little more than puppets and were enthroned and deposed at will by powerful mayors of the palace. The last Merovingian, Childeric III, was deposed in 750 by Pepin III the Short, one of a line of Austrasian mayors of the palace who finally usurped the throne itself to establish the Carolingian dynasty.

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More About Merovee, King Of France:
Fact 3: Peleó contra Atila el Huno en la batalla de las planicies catalanas.
Fuente: NBC 79
Hechos: Con él se inicia y de él toma su nombre la DINASTKA MEROVINGIA.

Child of Merovee and Verica is:

85904138816 i. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks, born 436; died 481; married Basine 465.

**171808277634. Basin, Of Thuringen,** born WFT Est. 383-422 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 424-503 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Basin, Of Thuringen is:

85904138817 i. Basine, born WFT Est. 424-448; died WFT Est. 470-536; married Childeric I king of the Salian Franks 465.

**171808277648. Eurico rey visigodo de Espana,** born 420; died 484. He was the son of **343616555296. Teodorico I, rey visigodo de Espana**.

Notes for Eurico rey visigodo de Espana:
Eurico (c.420-484), rey visigodo (466-484). Accedió al trono después de asesinar a su hermano, el rey Teodorico II. Aprovechando la descomposición del Imperio romano de Occidente, Eurico amplió los dominios visigodos en las Galias y se extendió por la penknsula Ibérica, donde ocupó la Tarraconense en el 472. A él se debe la promulgación del primer cuerpo legal de los visigodos, llamado Código de Eurico, redactado en latkn y de inspiración claramente romanista. Aunque es una cuestión discutida, segsn la historiografka reciente este Código afectaba a todos los ssbditos del reino sin distinción de razas. Durante su reinado, los visigodos consiguieron la independencia definitiva de Roma, al ser depuesto el sltimo emperador, Rómulo Augsstulo, en el 476. Eurico fue sucedido por su hijo, Alarico II, que sucumbirka frente a los francos en la batalla de Vouillé (507).

"Eurico", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

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Eurico llegó al trono del reino visigodo de Tolosa a los 46 anos, tras ordenar el asesinato de su hermano Teodorico II. Durante su reinado, se emprendió una polktica de expansión por Espana. Eurico se benefició del débil estado del imperio para romper el vknculo de vasallaje que lo unka a Roma y proclamarse rey soberano. En el 472 se apoderó de la Tarraconense y en el 474 ocupó la Provenza. De esta forma estableció un reino independiente que se extendka entre el Loira y el Mediterrineo y que delimitaba al este con el Ródano.
El monarca fijó su corte en Burdeos, confinó a los suevos en Galicia e impidió que los romanos recuperasen su territorios
Aproximadamente en 475, Eurico ordena recopilar por escrito las mores, o costumbres, que rigen con fuerza de ley las relaciones entre los godos. El rey encomienda al parecer esta delicada tarea a su ministro León de Narbona, jurisconsulto romano de vastos conocimientos. Nace ask la primera reconstruido en parte por lo que derec ho cons uetudi n a rio vis igodo. Sele conoce como código de Eurico y es bastante extenso, con unos 400 capktulos, destinado en principio sólo a los visigodos, ya que hispanorromanos y galorromanos emplean su propio derecho. Tambien se ha avanzado la teorka de que regirka para ambos pueblos; de todos modos, sk consta que se aplicaba en los procesos mixtos entre godos y ramanes, borgonones, bivaros e innos ha llegado su texto completo, aunque se conocka su existencia por la cita que hizo san Isidoro en su Historia de los godos: «Bajo Eurico los godos comenzaron a tener por escrito las instituciones de las leyes.» También narró la reforma efectuada por Leovigildo. Modernamente, aparecieron 50 capktulos en un palimpsesto hallado en Corbie (Francia). Se ha reconstruido en parte, por lo

que puede rastrearse en el Liber y por lo aprovechado en las redacciones de la Lex Burgondiorom y en la Lex Baiuwariorom . El Código de Eurico tiene una gran importancia en el derecho europeo. Es el mis antiguo de los códigos germinicos y sirvió de modelo en la redacción de muchos de ellos para los alemanes, borgonones, bivaros e incluso en la ley silica. Se escribió en un latkn deficiente y recoge lo fundalmental del derecho romano, aunque esto no excluya el que aparezcan instituciones plenamente germinicas e incluso helénicas, fruto de sus correrias unteriores al asentamiento en Hispania y en las Galias.

CRÓNICA DE ESPANA Pgs 86 y 87

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Euric (b. 420--d. 484), king of a great Visigothic realm (usually called the kingdom of Toulouse) in the western part of the Roman Empire that included what is now southwestern France (south of the Loire and west of the Rhone) and most of Spain. He is best known for the code of law that bears his name, the Code of Euric.

Euric ascended the throne after assassinating his brother, King Theodoric II, at the Visigothic capital of Toulouse. He ruled as a federate of the Roman Empire until 475, when he withdrew and became an independent king. He continued to defy Roman authority by extending his boundaries in Gaul and on the Iberian Peninsula for the remainder of his reign. His forces built fortifications at several key locations throughout the empire. Those at the ancient city of Carcassonne in southwestern France are among the finest remains of medieval ramparts in Europe.

The code of law that Euric had Roman jurists compile for his use was memorable in that it acknowledged the rights of his Roman as well as his Gothic subjects. The palimpsest manuscript of the code is preserved in Paris.

VISIGOTHIC SPAIN TO C. 500

Large-scale invasions during the 5th century by the Germanic tribes settled along the imperial frontiers undermined Roman rule in Spain. The Visigoths, a people located along the Danube River and converted to Arian Christianity, were authorized by the emperor Valens to settle in the empire in 376. However, they soon turned against the Romans. Their triumph over Valens in the Battle of Adrianople in 378 signaled the beginning of the barbarian onslaught against Rome. Under their king Alaric the Visigoths invaded Italy and in 410 sacked Rome, sending shock waves throughout the empire. Taking advantage of the Visigothic threat to Italy, the Vandals, Alans, and Suebi (Suevi) crossed into Gaul and then into Spain. After ravaging the country for two years, the Suebi and the Asding Vandals settled in the northwestern province of Galicia (Gallaecia). The Siling Vandals occupied Baetica in the south, and the Alans, an Iranian people, settled in the central provinces of Lusitania and Carthaginiensis. For
the time being, only Tarraconensis remained entirely under Roman control.

After abandoning Italy, the Visigothic king Athaulf moved into southern Gaul, but, failing to win recognition for his people as federati, or allies, of the empire, he was forced into Tarraconensis, where he was assassinated in 415. Under his successor, Wallia (415-418), the Romans acknowledged the Visigoths as allies and encouraged them to campaign against the other barbarian tribes in the peninsula. Those Alans and Siling Vandals who survived Visigothic attacks sought refuge with the Asdings and the Suebi in Galicia. The Roman emperor Honorius, in 418, authorized the Visigoths to settle in Gaul in the provinces of Aquitania Secunda and Narbonensis.

The Suebi and the Asding Vandals meanwhile continued to lay waste Spain. Led by King Gaiseric (Genseric), the Vandals crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into North Africa in 429. They subjugated that province and governed it and the Balearic Islands until the Byzantine reconquest in 534. In Spain, the Suebi, initially pagans, accepted Arianism, but in the middle of the 6th century they were converted to orthodox Christianity by St. Martin of Dumio, bishop of Braga. Their
independent kingdom in Galicia survived until the Visigoths subdued it in 585.

The Visigoths, as allies of Rome, aided in the defense of Gaul against Attila and the Huns. The unchecked deterioration of the Western empire, however, resulted in the rupture of the fragile alliance between Rome and the Visigoths. Under the rulership of Euric (466-484) the Visigoths founded an independent kingdom in southern Gaul, centred at Toulouse. In Spain the Visigoths drove the Suebi back into Galicia and occupied Tarraconensis and part of Lusitania. For the moment the provinces of Baetica and Carthaginiensis were left to take care of themselves.

Despite the collapse of imperial rule in Spain, Roman influence remained strong. The majority of the population, probably about 6,000,000, were Hispano-Romans, as compared to 200,000 barbarians. Hispano-Romans held many administrative positions and continued to be governed by Roman law embodied in the Theodosian Code. Euric's Code, completed about 475, was written in Latin but was probably intended for the use of the Visigoths.

In 506 Euric's son Alaric II (484-507) published a compilation, known as the Breviary of Alaric, which was based on the Theodosian Code and meant to serve the needs of the Roman population.

Visigothic dominance over southern Gaul came to an end when Clovis and the Franks defeated Alaric II at Vouillé in 507. As a consequence of Frankish expansion, the Visigoths were compelled to penetrate more deeply into Spain, where their kings eventually established themselves at Toledo (Toletum). In the meantime the Byzantine emperor Justinian took advantage of struggles among the barbarians to regain control of the southern and eastern coasts of Spain. For about 70 years the Byzantines maintained a foothold in that part of the peninsula.

Although the Visigoths had been in contact with the Roman world for more than a century before their effective settlement in Spain and had acquired a veneer of Romanization, significant legal, cultural, social, and religious differences kept them apart from the Hispano-Roman population. Aside from different languages and disparities in education, these diverse peoples were subject to distinct bodies of law. The Visigoths, while Christian, held to the Arian heresy against the
orthodoxy of the Hispano-Romans. The Visigothic king was theoretically ruler of only his own people whereas the Hispano-Romans continued to profess allegiance to a rapidly vanishing imperial authority. A Roman law that prohibited intermarriage between the two peoples was, however, abolished in the late 6th century. Still, the task of bringing the two peoples together and of achieving some sort of political and cultural unity was a formidable one.

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More About Eurico rey visigodo de Espana:
Fact 3: The code of law that Euric had Roman jurists compile for his use was memorable
Fact 4: in that it acknowledged the rights of his Roman as well as his Gothic subjects.
Fuente: Ped 1563 FTW
Hechos: El rey mis poderoso de Europa en su tiempo.

Child of Eurico rey visigodo de Espana is:
85904138824 i. Alaric II Of Spain, born WFT Est. 443-492; died 507; married Theodogotho WFT Est. 469-506.

**171808277650. King Theodoric Of Italy,** born 455 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 526 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). He was the son of **343616555300. King Theodemir Of Italy** and **343616555301. Erchiva**. He married **171808277651. Theodora** WFT Est. 472-504 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

**171808277651. Theodora,** born WFT Est. 451-470 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 475-555 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Notes for King Theodoric Of Italy:
Italy

The Ostrogothic kingdom.

Odoacer was conquered and killed by Theoderic, king of the Ostrogoths (489-526). The decades of the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy (489-552) can be seen as the first true period of Germanic rule in the peninsula, for an entire tribe of 100,000 to 200,000 people came with Theoderic. Still, the Ostrogothic kingdom continued to operate inside a largely Roman political system. Like Odoacer,

Theoderic courted the Roman aristocracy, both the civil administrators at Ravenna and the great landowners who made up the Senate at Rome. He needed them to run a still largely functioning tax system, which continued, in part, to pay for the army, though the latter was now entirely Ostrogothic. Roman law remained the basis of political and civil life except for the Ostrogoths, who kept themselves apart. They were encouraged in this by Theoderic, who did not want them to become Romanized. Yet such apartheid did not last. Some
Romans joined the army; many more Goths became landowners, legally or illegally, and adopted civilian Roman cultural traditions.

Theoderic's rule has always been seen as the most peaceful and prosperous period of Italian history since Valentinian, and not wrongly; but it was already in ruins a decade after his death. Theoderic himself fell out with an important, traditionalist, senatorial faction, and he executed several senators, including the philosopher-politician Boethius, in 524; the Roman elites looked increasingly to Constantinople as a result. The Goths began to split between factions representing more Roman or more German cultural traditions; when the latter faction murdered Theoderic's daughter and successor Amalasuntha (regent 526-534; queen 534-535), a crisis began that was to end the kingdom.

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Children of King Theodoric Of Italy and Theodora are:

85904138825 i. Theodogotho, born WFT Est. 475-495; died WFT Est. 481-581; married Alaric II Of Spain WFT Est. 469-506.

ii. Theodora, born WFT Est. 469-521; died WFT Est. 501-601; married Count Of Cartagena Severinum WFT Est. 488-551; born WFT Est. 462-518; died WFT Est. 501-596.

**171811176448. Aidan (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 544 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 606 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **343622352896. Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada)**.

Notes for Aidan (Rey de Dalriada):
Aidan,also spelled AEDAN (d. c. 608), king of the Scottish kingdom of Dalriada, son of Gabran, king of Dalriada.

Aidan was crowned at Iona by St. Columba. He refused to allow his kingdom to remain dependent on the Irish Dalriada; but, coming into collision with his southern neighbours, he led a large force against Aethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, and was defeated at Degsanstan, probably in Liddesdale.

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[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

King Aidan (or Aedhan) succeeded his cousin Kinatellus in 570. He received the royal insignia from St. Columba, a man who at that time had such authority that neither King nor people did anything without his consent. Aidan's first expedition was against the robbers of Galloway, whom he suppressed, severely punished their chiefs, and established justice in the realm. He died in 604, after a reign of 34 years, and was buried at Icolmkill. Of his three sons Arthur, Prince of Scotland, and Dongardus, the third son, were slain in battle against the Picts and Saxons.

More About Aidan (Rey de Dalriada):
Comentario 1: Consagrado monarca por San Columbano, apóstol de Escocia. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Aidan (Rey de Dalriada) is:
85905588224 i. Eochaid I (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 570 in Escocia; died 624.

**171868889092. Cech Or Czechus Of Bohemia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 642 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.); died WFT Est. 671-733 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #2431, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998., (2) boleslao I.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Oct, 1998.).

Child of Cech Or Czechus Of Bohemia is:
85934444546 i. Krok (Cracus), born Abt. 667 in Praha Czech; died WFT Est. 703-758; married WFT Est. 686-718.

**171869503632. Valdar Hroarsson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 547 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 572-638 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund

King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He was the son of **343739007264. Hraerek Halfdansson** and **343739007265. Ogne Of Northumberlan**.

Child of Valdar Hroarsson is:

85934751816 i. Harald Valdarsson, born Abt. 568 in Jutland, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 600-659; married Hildis Of Vandals WFT Est. 600-634.

**171869528072. Godepert** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 544-583 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 662 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **343739056144. I Aribert, King Of Lombards**.

Child of Godepert is:

85934764036 i. Duke Reginpert Of Turin, born WFT Est. 552-609; died WFT Est. 594-684; married WFT Est. 575-641.

**171908540544. Cloten Ap Nougoy/noe** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.)**,** born Abt. 580 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.); died WFT Est. 613-671 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 5 Jun 1999., (2) Beatriz de Saboya mami de Juan Manuel.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Jun 1999.).

Child of Cloten Ap Nougoy/noe is:

85954270272 i. Caten Ap Cloten, born Abt. 610; died WFT Est. 643-701; married WFT Est. 629-661.

*Generation No. 39*

**343602135040. Banu Omeya,** born Abt. 540 in La Meca, Arabia. He was the son of **687204270080. Abd Sams**.

Notes for Banu Omeya:

Omeya, Califato, dinastka de califas que gobernó el califato irabe del islam desde el 661 hasta el 750 y la Espana musulmana desde el 929 hasta el 1031. Todos los califas de la dinastka eran descendiente de Umayya ibn Abd Shams, ciudadano de La Meca y miembro de la tribu quraysh, que vivió al menos dos generaciones antes del profeta Mahoma. El fundador de la dinastka, Muawiya, y sus dos sucesores perteneckan a la rama sufyank (descendientes de Abu Sufyan) de la familia Omeya, mientras que todos los demis califas Omeyas eran marwankes, descendientes de Marwan ibn al-Hakam, quien tomó posesión del califato en el 684.

El centro de poder Omeya y la sede del califato era Siria y su corte estuvo centrada en Damasco. El califa Omeya mejor conocido probablemente sea Abd al-Malik (685-705) que construyó la mezquita de la Roca de Jerusalén, emitió la primera moneda musulmana e inauguró la utilización del irabe como lengua oficial de la administración. La Gran Mezquita de Damasco (convertida de la iglesia bizantina de San Juan) y la mezquita Aqsa de Jerusalén fueron construcciones Omeyas; se conservan en Siria las ruinas de varios palacios y pabellones de caza.

La dinastka realizó una gran expansión de los territorios bajo el dominio irabe musulmin. Aunque no tuvieron éxito en sus intentos de conquistar Constantinopla (actual Estambul), capital del Imperio bizantino, hacia el 750 controlaron un irea que se extendka desde el sur de Francia y la mayor parte de la penknsula Ibérica hasta las fronteras de China y el norte de la India. Durante este periodo, el islam, como religión y cultura, sufrió una profunda evolución. Comenzaron a formarse las dos doctrinas principales del islam que conocemos actualmente, el sunismo y el shiksmo, aunque ninguno de ellos alcanzó un desarrollo completo hasta que concluyó el califato Omeya. Los Omeyas y la elite a quien representaba consideraban el islam como algo reservado principalmente a los irabes y, en general, estaban poco dispuestos a permitir que los pueblos conquistados no irabes se convirtieran. La snica forma de que estos pueblos pudieran entrar a formar parte de la comunidad islimica era convertirse en clientes (mawali) de los irabes, proceso que implicaba adoptar un nombre y una identidad irabe. Aquéllos que consiguieron alcanzar la categorka de cliente no eran considerados iguales por los irabes, pero, sin duda, habka incentivos (especialmente económicos) para muchos de los pueblos sometidos que deseaban entrar en el islam como clientes de los dirigentes irabes. Las preocupaciones de los califas Omeyas para mantener la hegemonka irabe en la comunidad islimica hizo que se mantuvieran los impuestos para quienes habkan conseguido el rango de clientes.

Entre aquellos irabes y no irabes que destacaban el caricter religioso del islam, y no simplemente social o polktico, era importante el principio de que deberka estar abierto a todos aquellos que desearan convertirse, y no sólo a los irabes. Para ellos, los gobernantes Omeya, con pocas excepciones, no eran auténticos musulmanes pues limitaban la ampliación de la umma (comunidad islimica). Esta tensión entre las diferentes ideas del caricter del islam (que aumentaron segsn se desarrolló el islam como religión y con su enorme desarrollo territorial) tuvieron mucho que ver con la creciente oposición al califato Omeya y con la imagen negativa de los Omeyas que se ha mantenido en la tradición histórica musulmana. En ella se retrata a Muawiya como el que habka enganado a Alk ibn Abk Talib (cunado del profeta Mahoma) en el califato, y al hijo y sucesor de Muawiya, Yazid, se le hace responsable sltimo del asesinato del hijo de Alk,

Husayn en Karbala (Irak) en el 680. Con una o dos excepciones, los califas Omeyas se consideran gobernantes tiranos, que se preocuparon poco de los intereses del islam, que sólo buscaban el control del poder mundano y que aplastaron a los musulmanes piadosos que encontraron en su camino. Frecuentemente, se les niega la consideración de califa y se refieren a ellos como una dinastka de reyes que gobernaban en tierras no musulmanas. La tradición shik rechaza la legitimidad del gobierno Omeya por completo, mientras que los sunkes tienen una actitud poco generosa y muy ambigua. Los snicos dos califas Omeyas que pudieron escapar a tal condena fueron Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz (califa 717-720) y, en menor medida, Yazid III (califa 744).
La dinastka fue derrocada por los Abaskes en el 750 en una revuelta que comenzó en la provincia de Jurasin, en el noreste de Persia. Esta revuelta se inició por la disensión entre facciones del ejército irabe, y alimentada por el resentimiento de los musulmanes irabes y no irabes que se sentkan excluidos del poder y de la riqueza que generaba la polktica Omeya. Después del derrocamiento del califato Omeya, un miembro de la familia, Abd al-Rahman I, consiguió llegar a la Espana musulmana (al-Andalus) donde fundó un emirato independiente. Una lknea de emires Omeyas gobernaron la Espana musulmana entre el 756 y el 1031 y desde el 929, en que Abd al-Rahman III tomó el tktulo de califa, constituyeron un califato independiente de Damasco, con capital en Córdoba, que vivió momentos de gran esplendor cultural y alcanzó el predominio territorial en la penknsula Ibérica debido a la debilidad de los nacientes reinos hispanocristianos. Cuando se produjo la cakda del Califato de Córdoba, la anarquka subsiguiente condujo al inicio de la desintegración del poder musulmin en Espana y a su atomización en una serie de pequenos estados denominados reinos de taifas.

"Omeya, Califato", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Banu Omeya is:
171801067520 i. Abu-I-As, born Abt. 570 in Damasco.

**343602141552. Hashim,** born Abt. 510 in La Meca, Arabia. He was the son of **687204283104. Abd Manaf**.

Child of Hashim is:
171801070776 i. Abd al-Muttalib, born Abt. 530 in La Meca, Arabia.

**343614193664. Egil Vendikraka Aunsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 530 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 555-621 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date

of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **687228387328. Aun "The Aged" Jorundsson** and **687228387329. Mrs Aun Jorundsson**. He married **343614193665. Mrs Egil Aunsson** WFT Est. 548-578 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**343614193665. Mrs Egil Aunsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 532 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 555-626 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Egil Aunsson and Mrs Aunsson is:

171807096832 i. Ottar Egilsson, rey de Upsala, born 551 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 576-642; married Mrs Ottar Egilsson WFT Est. 564-599.

**343614193668. Halfdan Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 503 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 532-594 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **687228387336. Frodi Fridleifsson** and **687228387337. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson**. He married **343614193669. Sigris Mrs Frodasson** WFT Est. 522-552 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**343614193669. Sigris Mrs Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 507 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 532-601 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Halfdan Frodasson and Sigris Frodasson is:

171807096834 i. Helgi Halfdansson, born 528 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 568-619; married Mrs Olof The M Halfdansson WFT Est. 552-583.

**343614194176. Godomar,** born WFT Est. 264-337 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est.

301-413 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **687228388352. Gibica, East Of Rhine**.

Child of Godomar is:

171807097088 i. Gislahaire, born WFT Est. 301-366; died WFT Est. 338-443; married WFT Est. 325-399.

**343614194208. Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 242 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 306 in Eboracum, Britain [now York, North Yorkshire, Eng.] (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **343614194210. Maximian, Emperor Of Rome**. He married **343614194209. Helen (Of The Cross)** WFT Est. 261-289 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.).

**343614194209. Helen (Of The Cross)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 248 in Drepanon?, Bithynia, Asia Minor (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 328 in Nicomedia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **687228388418. Coel, King Of Colchester** and **687228388419. Strada, "The Fair"**.

Notes for Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome:
Constantius I CHLORUS ("The Pale"), original name FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS (d. summer 306, Eboracum, Britain [now York, North Yorkshire, Eng.]), Roman emperor and father of Constantine I the Great. As a member of a four-man ruling body (tetrarchy) created by the emperor Diocletian, Constantius held the title caesar from 293 to 305 and caesar augustus in 305-306.

Of Illyrian descent, Constantius had a distinguished military career before serving as governor of Dalmatia (in modern Croatia). In 289 he renounced his wife, Helena, mother of Constantine, and married Theodora, the stepdaughter of the emperor Maximian. Four years later Constantius was adopted by Maximian and made his caesar. The two men, together with Diocletian and his caesar, Galerius, formed the tetrarchy.

Constantius was assigned to rule Gaul and ordered to subdue Marcus Aurelius Carausius, a usurper in Britain. In 293 he captured Carausius' mainland base, Gesoriacum (modern Boulogne, Fr.). Three years later he invaded Britain and defeated and killed Allectus, who had murdered Carausius and succeeded him in power. Constantius then set about restoring frontier defenses. He took strong measures to eliminate Frankish and Saxon piracy, and in 298 he triumphed over the Alemanni in Gaul. His enforcement of Diocletian's edicts (303) against the Christians was deliberately lax; he demolished some churches but did not execute believers. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated on May 1, 305, Constantius became the senior emperor in the West. He died the following year, and his troops proclaimed Constantine emperor.

BRITANICA

Constancio I Cloro (c.250-306), emperador romano (305-306). Fue prefecto del Pretorio (jefe de la Guardia Pretoriana, que equivalka a la jefatura militar) durante el reinado del emperador Maximiano, quien le adoptó y le encomendó la defensa de la Galia e Hispania, y le hizo nombrar césar, en el 293, tres anos antes de que reconquistara Britania. Cuando los coemperadores Maximiano y Diocleciano abdicaron en el 305, se convirtió en emperador de Occidente y se dispuso a sofocar una rebelión de los pictos. Murió en Eboracum (la actual York, en Inglaterra), al comienzo de esta campana, después de proclamar a su hijo Constantino como su sucesor.

"Constancio I Cloro", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Notes for Helen (Of The Cross):
Helena, SAINT, also called HELEN (b. c. 248, Drepanon?, Bithynia, Asia Minor--d. c. 328, Nicomedia; Western feast day August 18; Eastern feast day [with Constantine] May 21), Roman empress who was the reputed discoverer of Christ's cross.

Helena was married to the Roman emperor Constantius I Chlorus, who renounced her for political reasons. When her son, Constantine I the Great became emperor at York (306), he made her empress dowager, and under his influence she later became a Christian. She was devoted to her eldest grandson, Crispus Caesar, whom Constantine made titular ruler of Gaul, but a mysterious embroilment in the imperial family culminated with the execution of Crispus and Fausta, Constantine's second wife and Crispus' stepmother. Thereafter, the story became current that Fausta had accused Crispus of attempting to seduce her--hence Crispus' execution (326). Fausta, in turn, was denounced by the grief-stricken Helena and was executed shortly afterward. Immediately after the double tragedy Helena made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She caused churches to be built on the reputed sites of the nativity and of the Ascension.

Before 337 it was claimed in Jerusalem that Christ's cross had been found during the building of Constantine's church on Golgotha. Later in the century Helena was credited with the discovery. Many subsequent legends developed, and the story of the "invention," or the finding of the cross, enhanced by romances and confusions with other Helens, became a favourite throughout Christendom.

BRITANICA

Elena, Santa (c. 248-c. 328), esposa del emperador romano Constancio I Cloro y madre de Constantino el Grande, emperador de Roma. Se cree que nació en Drepanum, mis tarde llamada Helenópolis en su honor, en la antigua provincia romana de Bitinia. Cuando Constancio fue nombrado césar y sucesor al trono del Imperio romano, en el ano 293, se divorció de ella porque no era de origen patricio. A partir de ese momento dedicó el resto de su vida a peregrinajes religiosos visitando Jerusalé n (al-Quds) hacia el ano 325, donde fundó la iglesia del Santo Sepulcro y la iglesia de la Natividad. Segsn la leyenda fue quien descubrió la Vera (verdadera) Cruz en Palestina. Su festividad se celebra el 18 de agosto.

"Elena, Santa", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Child of Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome and Helen (Of The Cross) is:

171807097104 i. CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE, born 27 Febrero 280 in Naissus (modern Nis, Yugos.); died 336; married Fausta (Flavia Maximiana) 307.

**343614194210. Maximian, Emperor Of Rome,** born Abt. 250 in Sirmium, Pannonia Inferior; died 310.

Notes for Maximian, Emperor Of Rome:
Maximian, Latin in full MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS (b. Sirmium, Pannonia Inferior--d. 310), Roman emperor with Diocletian from AD 286 to 305.

Born of humble parents, Maximian rose in the army, on the basis of his military skill, to become a trusted officer and friend of the emperor Diocletian, who made him caesar in 285 and augustus the following year. Maximian thus became in theory the colleague of Diocletian, but his role was always subordinate. Assigned the government of the West, Maximian failed to suppress revolts in Gaul and Britain; Constantius Chlorus, appointed caesar under Maximian in 293, took charge of these areas while Maximian continued to govern Italy, Spain, and Africa. Although long viewed by Christians as a persecutor of their religion, Maximian seems to have done no more than obediently execute in his part of the empire the first edict of Diocletian, which ordered the burning of the

Scriptures and the closing of the churches. On May 1, 305, the same day that Diocletian
abdicated at Nicomedia, Maximian abdicated, evidently reluctantly, at Mediolanum. As the new tetrarchy (two augusti with a caesar under each) that succeeded them began to break down, Maximian reclaimed the throne to support his son Maxentius' claim to be caesar. Persuaded to abdicate once more by Diocletian in 308, he lived at the court of Constantine, who had recently married his daughter Fausta (Flavia Maximiana). Maximian died, either by murder or by suicide, shortly after the suppression of a revolt raised by him against Constantine.

BRITANICA

Valeriano Maximiano. Amigo y companero de armas de Dioeleciano, al que éste adoptó y asoció al Imperio (286 d. de J. C.) ante la situación difkcil que se le habka creado con la sublevación de los bagaudos en la Galia, el asolamient de la Retia por los alemanes que habkan pasado el Danubio, las depredaciones de Britania por los piratas sajones y la defección de Carausio, enviado para combatirles. Maximiano, hijo de un colono de Panonia residente en Sirmio, era
un valiente soldado y un experto general; pero, tosco e inculto, acataba ciegamente la superioridad de Diocleciano, para el que era mis que un colega, un teniente dócil y subordinado. Diocleciano le impuso, al hacerle augusto, la condición de que si algsn dka él abdicaba, su colega habka de hacerlo también, confirmando ambos su compromiso con un juramento ante el altar de Jspiter. Como Diocleciano habia adoptado el sobrenombre de Jovio, Maximiano tomó el de Hércules. La diarquka resultó afortunada, pues Diocleciano triunfó de los persas en Mesopotamia y Maximiano concluvó, de momento, en la Galia con la amenaza de los bagaudos, francos y alamalles. Sin embargo, ambos convinieron en la necesidad de buscar nuevos colaboradores; tomaron entonces como césares a Galerio y Constancio Cloro, a los que se unieron familiarmente
haciéndoles repudiar a sus respectivas esposas. Galerio casó con Valeria Augusta, hija de Diocleciano, y Constancio Cloro, con Teodora, hija adoptiva de Maximiano. Se creó ask la tetrarquka sobre la base de la primacka, por todos acatada de Dioeleciano.

Pronto tuvieron que acudir a diferentes peligros. Maximiano desbarató a los germanos y atravesó el Rin, en la Galia sofocó la tertible rebelión de los campesinos, matando a sus jefes y tomando las plazas en que se habkan hecho
fuertes, si bien no logró dominarles por completo, pues en partidas dispersas por los partos, los bagaudos siguieron sin someterse hasta las grandes invasiones birbaras. Dioeleciano restableció la situación en Armenia, de cuyo trono habkan expulsado los persas al rey impuesto por Roma. Galerio obtuvo victorias en el Danubio, cooperando luego a la conquista de Mesopotamia. Y Constancio Cloro acabó en Bretana con Alecto, asesino y sucesor de Carausio. Sosegado el Imperio y después de haber decretado, por sugerencias de

Galerio, una terrible persecución contra los cristianos, Dioeleciano enfermó gravemente
y, hastiado del mando, decidió abdicar, como lo hizo en primero de mayo de 305, en Nicomedia; obligado por su juramento, hubo de hacerlo igualmente Maximiano, en Milin. De nuevo vuelve éste al poder, porque, habiendo los pretorianos proclamado augusto a Majencio, hijo de Maximiano, éste asoció a su padre al Imperio. Sin embargo, cansado pronto del dominio que querka ejercer sobre él, le obligó a huir pidiendo amparo a Constantino, casado con su hija Fausta, pero ésta misma descubrió a su marido que su padre conspiraba contra él. Maxixliano huyó a Arlés, para sublevar a los galos, y su yerno le sitió en Marsella tan estrechamente, que Maximiano tuvo que suicidarse en 3IO.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1065

Children of Maximian, Emperor Of Rome are:

171807097105 i. Fausta (Flavia Maximiana), born Abt. 290; married CONSTANTINO I EL GRANDE 307.

ii. Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.), born 242 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 306 in Eboracum, Britain [now York, North Yorkshire, Eng.] (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); Adopted child; married Helen (Of The Cross) WFT Est. 261-289 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); born 248 in Drepanon?, Bithynia, Asia Minor (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.); died 328 in Nicomedia (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #3602, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999., (2) Hilda.ftw, Date of Import: 2 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome:
Constantius I CHLORUS ("The Pale"), original name FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS (d. summer 306, Eboracum, Britain [now York, North Yorkshire, Eng.]), Roman emperor and father of Constantine I the Great. As a member of a four-man ruling body (tetrarchy) created by the emperor Diocletian, Constantius held the title caesar from 293 to 305 and caesar augustus in 305-306.

Of Illyrian descent, Constantius had a distinguished military career before serving as governor of Dalmatia (in modern Croatia). In 289 he renounced his wife, Helena, mother of Constantine, and married Theodora, the stepdaughter of the emperor Maximian. Four years later Constantius was adopted by Maximian and made his caesar. The two men, together with Diocletian and his caesar, Galerius, formed the tetrarchy.

Constantius was assigned to rule Gaul and ordered to subdue Marcus Aurelius Carausius, a usurper in Britain. In 293 he captured Carausius' mainland base, Gesoriacum (modern Boulogne, Fr.). Three years later he invaded Britain and defeated and killed Allectus, who had murdered Carausius and succeeded him in power. Constantius then set about restoring frontier defenses. He took strong measures to eliminate Frankish and Saxon piracy, and in 298 he triumphed over the Alemanni in Gaul. His enforcement of Diocletian's edicts (303) against the Christians was deliberately lax; he demolished some churches but did not execute believers. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated on May 1, 305, Constantius became the senior emperor in the West. He died the following year, and his troops proclaimed Constantine emperor.

BRITANICA

Constancio I Cloro (c.250-306), emperador romano (305-306). Fue prefecto del Pretorio (jefe de la Guardia Pretoriana, que equivalía a la jefatura militar) durante el reinado del emperador Maximiano, quien le adoptó y le encomendó la defensa de la Galia e Hispania, y le hizo nombrar césar, en el 293, tres años antes de que reconquistara Britania. Cuando los coemperadores Maximiano y Diocleciano abdicaron en el 305, se convirtió en emperador de Occidente y se dispuso a sofocar una rebelión de los pictos. Murió en Eboracum (la actual York, en Inglaterra), al comienzo de esta campaña, después de proclamar a su hijo Constantino como su sucesor.

"Constancio I Cloro", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Notes for Helen (Of The Cross):
Helena, SAINT, also called HELEN (b. c. 248, Drepanon?, Bithynia, Asia Minor--d. c. 328, Nicomedia; Western feast day August 18; Eastern feast day [with Constantine] May 21), Roman empress who was the reputed discoverer of Christ's cross.

Helena was married to the Roman emperor Constantius I Chlorus, who renounced her for political reasons. When her son, Constantine I the Great became emperor at York (306), he made her empress dowager, and under his influence she later became a Christian. She was devoted to her eldest grandson, Crispus Caesar, whom Constantine made titular ruler of Gaul, but a mysterious embroilment in the imperial family culminated with the execution of Crispus and Fausta, Constantine's second wife and Crispus' stepmother. Thereafter, the story became current that Fausta had accused Crispus of attempting to seduce her--hence Crispus' execution (326). Fausta, in turn, was denounced by the grief-stricken Helena and was executed shortly afterward. Immediately after the double tragedy Helena made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She caused churches to be built on the reputed sites of the nativity and of the Ascension.

Before 337 it was claimed in Jerusalem that Christ's cross had been found during the building of Constantine's church on Golgotha. Later in the century Helena was credited with the discovery. Many subsequent legends developed, and the story of the "invention," or the finding of the cross, enhanced by romances and confusions with other Helens, became a favourite throughout Christendom.

BRITANICA

Elena, Santa (c. 248-c. 328), esposa del emperador romano Constancio I Cloro y madre de Constantino el Grande, emperador de Roma. Se cree que nació en Drepanum, más tarde llamada Helenópolis en su honor, en la antigua provincia romana de Bitinia. Cuando Constancio fue nombrado césar y sucesor al trono del Imperio romano, en el año 293, se divorció de ella porque no era de origen patricio. A partir de ese momento dedicó el resto de su vida a peregrinajes religiosos visitando Jerusalén (al-Quds) hacia el año 325, donde fundó la iglesia del Santo Sepulcro y la iglesia de la Natividad. Según la leyenda fue quien descubrió la Vera (verdadera) Cruz en Palestina. Su festividad se celebra el 18 de agosto.

"Elena, Santa", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

**343614210048. Childebert King Of Cologne,** born Abt. 410. He was the son of **687228420096. Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne**.

Child of Childebert King Of Cologne is:

171807105024 i. Siegbert, King Of Cologne, born 440; died 509 in BUCONIAN FOREST; married WFT Est. 416-470.

**343614210062. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 460 - 520 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **687228420124. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus**.

More About Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507):
Fuente: Les Anc zstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507) is:
171807105031 i. Daughter Of Ruricius, born Bet. 470 - 510; married Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504).

**343614210212. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 435; died 516. He was the son of **85903548544. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Gundobad, also called GUNDIBALD (d. 516), barbarian general during the last days of the Roman Empire in the west, and king of the Burgundians (c. 474-516).

The nephew of the barbarian emperor-maker Ricimer, Gundobad briefly held the supreme military command i n the Roman service. In 473 he emulated his uncle when he himself placed a puppet, Glycerius, on the throne of Ravenna, but the subsequent deposition of Glycerius by Julius Nepos, the appointee of the eastern emperor, sent Gundobad fleeing back to his Burg undians.
After becoming joint ruler (with his brothers) of the Burgundians, he murdered his brother Chilperic; the latter's daughter, Clotilda, later (c. 493) married the Frankish king Clovis. In 500 Gundobad fought off a Frankish attack and killed another brother, Godegisel, who had brought it about.

Though formally an Arian, Gundobad was in fact a secret Catholic sympathizer and enjoyed good relations with the orthodox clergy, as with the Romans in general over whom he ruled. The most important act of Gundobad's reign in Burgundy was his promulgation, early in the 6th century, of two codes of law, the Lex Gundobada, applying to all his subjects, and, somewhat later, the Lex Romana Burgundionum, applying to his Roman subjects.

His father Gundioc, king o f Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

BRITANICA

More About Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
Hechos: 473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Child of Gundobad, King Of Burgundy is:
171807105106 i. Segismundo, rey de los Borgoñones, born Abt. 465.

**343614210656. Ferreolus,** born WFT Est. 352-383 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 421-469 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He married **343614210657. Papianelle** WFT Est. 374-424 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**343614210657. Papianelle,** born Abt. 381. She was the daughter of **687228421314. Afranius Syagrius, Consul**.

Child of Ferreolus and Papianelle is:
171807105328 i. Tonantius Ferreolus, Consul, born 420 in ROUERGUE, FRANCE; died 485; married WFT Est. 439-468.

**343614914560. Cedric, King Of West Saxons,** born WFT Est. 419-475 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 534 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **687229829120. Eliseus/Elesa**.

Notes for Cedric, King Of West Saxons:
LA DINASTIA QUE REINO SOBRE WESSEX NO FUE LA MAS IMPORTANTE DE LAS QUE GOBERNARON LA HEPTARQUIA ANGLOSAJONA, PERO ES DE ELLA QUE ARRANCA LA SUCESIÓN DE LA CORONA HASTA HOY

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Cerdic (d. 534), founder of the West Saxon kingdom, or Wessex. All the sovereigns of England except Canute, Hardecanute, the two Harolds, and William the Conqueror are said to be descended from him. A Continental ealdorman who in 495 landed in Hampshire, Cerdic was attacked at once by the Britons. Nothing more is heard of him until 508, when he defeated the Britons with great slaughter. Strengthened by fresh arrivals of Saxons, he gained another victory in 519 at Certicesford, a spot which has been identified with the modern Charford, and in this year took the title of king. Turning westward, Cerdic appears to have been defeated by the Britons in 520 at Badbury or Mount Badon, in Dorset, and in 527 yet another fight with the Britons is recorded. His last work was the conquest of the Isle of Wight, probably in the interest of some
Jutish allies.

# THE KINGDOM OF WESSEX

Wessex, one of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England, whose ruling dynasty eventually became kings of the whole country. In its permanent nucleus, its land approximated that of the modern counties of Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset, and southern Avon. At times its land extended north of the River Thames, and it eventually expanded westward to cover Devon and Cornwall. The name Wessex is an elision of the Old English form of "West Saxon."

Wessex grew from two settlements: one was founded, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, by Cerdic and his son (or grandson) Cynric, who landed in Hampshire in 494 or 495 and became kings in 500 or 519; the other, known only from archaeological evidence, was situated on the upper Thames and was probably settled from the northeast. Though the Chronicle implies that this area was in British hands in 571, when Cuthwulf (perhaps a member of the West Saxon royal house) captured Luton, Aylesbury, Bensington (now Benson, in Oxfordshire), and Eynsham, archaeological evidence proves earlier settlement.

Only a few incidents of the early expansion are recorded. These include the conquest by Cerdic and Cynric of the Isle of Wight in 530 and battles fought by Cynric at Salisbury in 552 and Barbury Castle (Wiltshire) in 556. A victory won by a successor, Ceawlin (who reigned 560-592 and is mentioned by Venerable Bede as the second English king to hold an imperium in Britain), at Dyrham, Gloucestershire, in 577, which led to the capture of Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester, and Ceawlin's battle at a place called Fethanleag, probably in North Oxfordshire, in 584, are also recorded. Ceawlin also defeated Aethelberht of Kent at a place called Wibbandun in 568. Having extended the power of Wessex north of the Thames, Ceawlin was expelled in 592 by his nephew Ceol, who reigned for five years. Ceol was succeeded by his brother Ceolwulf (reigned 597-611), whose reign was followed by that of Ceol's son Cynegils (reigned 611-643). During this period, Wessex was threatened first by Northumbria and then by the growing midland kingdom of Mercia. Cynegils and his son Cwichelm lost the provinces of
the Hwicce (Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and southwest Warwickshire) to Penda of Mercia. Cynegils was succeeded as king by his son Cenwalh (reigned 643-672), who married Penda's sister but soon discarded her. For this act he was driven into exile (645-648) in East Anglia by Penda. Throughout much of his reign he fought the Mercians and the Welsh, and Penda's successor seized South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight from him. These regions were held by the Mercians from 661 to 686, and, according to the Venerable Bede's Historia
ecclesiastica, Wessex was temporarily divided among subkings after Cenwalh's death.

During this period, however, kings of Wessex won victories over the Britons, expanding steadily westward. Ceadwalla (685-688) recovered the Isle of Wight and South Hampshire, and there was a Saxon monastery at Exeter before 690. Ine (reigned 688-726), the first West Saxon king to issue a code of laws, placed

a see at Sherborne (Dorset) for the western areas. Mercian dominance over Wessex, which included direct control of parts of Berkshire and Wiltshire, ended with the accession of Egbert (reigned 802-839). He gained all of Devon and Cornwall, and in 825 he defeated Beornwulf of Mercia and brought Surrey, Sussex, and Kent permanently under West Saxon rule.

The final supremacy of the West Saxon kings stemmed from their successful resistance to the Danes, whose "great army" arrived in 865 and destroyed the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms but was withstood in Wessex by Aethelred I (reigned 865-871) and Alfred (reigned 871-899). The latter recovered London in 886 and was accepted as overlord by all the English who were not subject to the Danes. Following the reconquest of remaining Danish-held territory, completed in 927 by Alfred's grandson Athelstan, the kings of Wessex became kings of
England.

The region figures prominently in legends of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and the designation "Wessex" was used by novelist Thomas Hardy to represent the region of southwestern England in which he set his works of fiction.

BRITANICA

More About Cedric, King Of West Saxons:
Hechos: Jefe de los sajones gervisos, fundó el reino de Wessex 496-534

Child of Cedric, King Of West Saxons is:

171807457280 i. Cynric, King Of West Saxons, born WFT Est. 447-504; died 560; married WFT Est. 471-536.

**343614928896. Cnebba** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 400-483 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 438-556 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **687229857792. Icel**.

Child of Cnebba is:

171807464448 i. Cynewald, born WFT Est. 438-513; died WFT Est. 477-586.

**343615906816. Vard Mamikonian, Patrician Of Armenia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 450 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 509 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **687231813632. Hmayeak Mamikonian, General**.

More About Vard Mamikonian, Patrician Of Armenia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Vard Mamikonian, Patrician Of Armenia is:

171807953408 i. Hmayeak (Mamikonian), born 490 in Taron, Armenia; died Bet. 525 - 555.

**343616555264. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia,** born WFT Est. 345-388 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 385-469 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **687233110528. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks** and **687233110529. Argota Of Franconia**. He married **343616555265. Basina** WFT Est. 371-424 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**343616555265. Basina,** born WFT Est. 352-391 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 385-475 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia:
Chlodio, also spelled CLODION, French CHLODION (d. c. 447), king of a tribe of Salian Franks, considered the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. Chlodio's tribe renounced the suzerainty of Rome after 428 and broke across the Scheldt River, spreading southward into Gaul until they reached Tournai and Cambrai. Their defeat (c. 431) by the Roman general Aetius at Helena (Hélesme), between Tournai and Cambrai, prevented further expansion. Chlodio did occupy all the country as far as the Somme River, however, and he made Tournai the capital of the Salian Franks. His successor was Merovech.

BRITANICA

Child of Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia and Basina is:

171808277632 i. Merovee, King Of France, born WFT Est. 385-414; died 458; married Verica WFT Est. 411-449.

**343616555296. Teodorico I, rey visigodo de Espana,** born Abt. 390; died 451. He was the son of **687233110592. Alarico I, rey de los Visigodos**.

Notes for Teodorico I, rey visigodo de Espana:
Teodorico I (rey visigodo) (fallecido en el 451), rey visigodo (418-451). Accedió al trono en el momento de constituirse el reino visigodo de Tolosa, fundado por él. Su predecesor, Valia, habka firmado un foedus con Roma (418), en virtud del cual los visigodos se convirtieron en federados del Imperio y se les permitió asentarse en el sur de las Galias. Teodorico I ratificó el tratado con Roma (425), aunque lo quebrantó repetidamente. Durante su reinado, los visigodos intentaron abrir una salida al Mediterrineo, pero Teodorico I fracasó al pretender ocupar las ciudades de Arlés y Narbona. El monarca visigodo perdió la vida en la batalla de los Campos Cataliunicos (451), donde los hunos de Atila fueron derrotados. Con Teodorico I se inició una dinastka que se mantuvo en el trono algo mis de un siglo (531).

"Teodorico I (rey visigodo)", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Godo, Pueblo, antiguo pueblo de Germania que desde el siglo III hasta el VI d.C. constituyó una importante potencia, coincidiendo con el periodo de crisis y desintegración del Imperio romano. El godo fue el primero de los pueblos germinicos en convertirse al cristianismo. De acuerdo con el historiador godo del siglo VI Jordanes, los godos procedkan de la actual Suecia y cruzaron el mar Biltico hasta llegar a la cuenca del Vkstula. Alrededor del siglo III d.C. ya se encontraban en el bajo Danubio, en torno al mar Negro. A lo largo de ese siglo los ejércitos godos asolaron Tracia, Dacia y las ciudades de Asia Menor y recorrieron la costa del Egeo. Tomaron y saquearon Atenas entre los anos 267 y 268 y amenazaron la penknsula Itilica. Las guerras entabladas entre los emperadores romanos y los gobernantes godos a lo largo de casi un siglo devastaron la región de los Balcanes y los territorios del noreste del Mediterrineo. Otras tribus se unieron a los godos y bajo el gran rey Ermanarico establecieron en el siglo IV un reino que se extendió desde el mar Biltico hasta el mar Negro.
Hacia el 370, a partir de las invasiones de los hunos, los godos se dividieron en dos ramas separadas. Los ostrogodos constituyeron un vasto reino al este del rko Dniéster, en las tierras alrededor del mar Negro (lo que hoy es parte de la actual Ucrania y Bielorrusia). Los visigodos fueron los godos del occidente, cuyo dominio territorial se extendka desde el Dniéster hasta el Danubio.
Visigodos
En el 376 los visigodos, amenazados por los hunos, buscaron la protección del emperador romano Valente, el cual les autorizó para asentarse en la provincia romana de Mesia, al sur del Danubio. Los visigodos no tardaron en rebelarse y la consiguiente guerra concluyó en 378 con la decisiva batalla de Adrianópolis (la actual Edirne, Turquka) en la que Valente cayó muerto. Los triunfantes godos amenazaron entonces Constantinopla. El sucesor de Valente en el Imperio de Oriente, Teodosio I, firmó la paz con los godos e incorporó su ejército al romano. Desde ese momento, los visigodos ejercieron una importante influencia en el Imperio romano. Muchos de los que se habkan asentado en Mesia se convirtieron en campesinos y fueron conocidos como mesogodos. El obispo godo Ulfilas tradujo la Biblia al gótico y en gran medida

fue responsable de la conversión de los godos a una desviación herética del cristianismo denominada arrianismo.
Tras la muerte de Teodosio en el 395, los visigodos rompieron su pacto con Roma y eligieron rey a Alarico I. Éste invadió Grecia y mis tarde Italia, tomando y saqueando en el 410 la ciudad de Roma. En ese mismo ano le sucedió Ataslfo, que condujo a los visigodos a través de los Pirineos hasta Hispania. Desde el 415 hasta el 418, bajo el mando de su siguiente monarca, Valia, los visigodos ampliaron su dominio territorial anexionando gran parte de Hispania y el sur de la Galia y establecieron su capital en Toulouse. A Valia le sucedió el hijo de Alarico, Teodorico I, el cual murió combatiendo, como aliado de Roma, contra los hunos en la batalla de los Campos Cataliunicos. Uno de los mis destacados reyes visigodos de la penknsula Ibérica fue el hijo de Teodorico I, Eurico, quien reinó desde el 466 hasta el 484. Bajo el gobierno de Eurico, que habka declarado su independencia de Roma, el reino de Tolosa (nombre castellanizado por la historiografka espanola para designar el Estado visigodo que tuvo su capital en la ciudad francesa de Toulouse) abarcaba una considerable extensión de la penknsula Ibérica y gran parte de la Galia al oeste del Rin y al sur del rko Loira. Eurico introdujo muchos elementos de la civilización romana y promulgó un código legal que combinaba el Derecho romano con el Derecho germinico. El reino, sin embargo, estuvo constantemente acosado tanto por problemas internos como externos. La designación del monarca era electiva y la poderosa nobleza visigoda se mostró siempre reacia a los intentos de fundar una dinastka real de caricter hereditario. En el terreno internacional, tanto el Imperio bizantino como los francos amenazaban al territorio visigodo. Con objeto de infundir una mayor lealtad entre sus rebeldes ssbditos romanos y cristianos, Alarico II llevó a cabo en 506 una recopilación de leyes, conocida como el Breviario de Alarico. Un ano mis tarde, el rey de los francos Clodoveo I derrotó a los visigodos en la batalla de Vouillé, en la que murió Alarico II, lo que supuso la desaparición del reino de Tolosa. La mayor parte de la Provenza se separó del reino visigodo y éste quedó reducido casi en su totalidad a la penknsula Ibérica, donde se fundó el nuevo reino visigodo con capital en Toledo. A pesar de los intentos de una larga sucesión de reyes para mantener unido el reino, el poderko de los visigodos empezó a decaer progresivamente. El sltimo monarca, Rodrigo, fue derrotado y probablemente muerto por los musulmanes en la batalla del rko Guadalete (que, tal vez, tuviera lugar en realidad en el rko Barbate) en el 711. Hacia el 713 la penknsula Ibérica fue ocupada en gran parte por los musulmanes y el poder visigodo tuvo por heredero al reino cristiano independiente de Asturias.

Ostrogodos

Cuando los hunos irrumpieron en Europa en torno al 370, los ostrogodos fueron derrotados y obligados a someterse a sus conquistadores. Se unieron al rey huno Atila en la expedición contra la Galia en el 451 y compartieron su derrota en la batalla de los Campos Cataliunicos a manos de visigodos y romanos. Cuando los hunos se vieron finalmente obligados a retirarse, el pueblo ostrogodo recuperó su independencia y se asentó, como federado de Roma, en Panonia, una región que en la actualidad se sitsa entre el oeste de Hungrka, el norte de Croacia, Eslovenia, Serbia y el este de Austria. A los ostrogodos se unieron otros godos que se habkan refugiado en el Imperio romano a la llegada de los asiiticos. En el 474 fue elegido rey Teodorico, el mis destacado de los

monarcas ostrogodos. Tras diversos periodos de guerra y alianza con el emperador bizantino Zenón, Teodorico invadió Italia en el 488 con el consentimiento del emperador, mató a Odoacro, rey de los hérulos, y se proclamó rey, aunque la autoridad fue conferida nominalmente a un cónsul romano. La cultura romana influyó de forma muy notable en el reino ostrogodo bajo el gobierno de Teodorico.
Tras su muerte en el 526, la ruptura fue tan violenta, que en el 535 el emperador bizantino Justiniano I envió a su general Belisario para conquistar el reino ostrogodo de Italia. Los bizantinos destruyeron el poder de los ostrogodos en el 555, cuyo antiguo reino pasó a depender de los exarcas (gobernadores bizantinos) de Ravena.
Los ostrogodos fueron absorbidos de forma gradual por otras tribus y pueblos germinicos como los alanos, los vindalos, los francos y los burgundios, que se establecieron en los territorios del viejo Imperio romano.

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Child of Teodorico I, rey visigodo de Espana is:
171808277648 i. Eurico rey visigodo de España, born 420; died 484.

**343616555300. King Theodemir Of Italy,** born WFT Est. 404-433 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 475 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). He was the son of **687233110600. Walandalar**. He married **343616555301. Erchiva** WFT Est. 430-467 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

**343616555301. Erchiva,** born WFT Est. 413-436 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 458-524 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Child of King Theodemir Of Italy and Erchiva is:
171808277650 i. King Theodoric Of Italy, born 455; died 526; married Theodora WFT Est. 472-504.

**343622352896. Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 524 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 560 in Asesinado (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **687244705792. Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada)** and **687244705793. Fedelmia**.

Notes for Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada):

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

Gabhran was a wise and excellent Prince. He first instituted the office of the King's Advocate. He persuaded Loth, a Pictish King, to league with Uter Pendragon, King of the Britons (who married Pendragon's daughter Ann, sister of King Arthur, of Round Table fame), against the Anglo-Saxons in 502. When the famous King Arthur mounted the British throne he aided him against the Saxons.

Toncetus, the Supreme Judge of Capital Crimes, was a cruel and covetous man, who expected easy pardon of the King. He enraged the people who therefore cut him off. But when they could not obtain the King's mercy, they next slew the King himself, at the instigation of one Donald of Atholl, in 535. He had reigned 34 years. His Queen and children fled to Ireland. (Others say that he died after a tedious sickness and was buried at Icolmkill, the royal burying place.) He was succeeded by his nephew, Eugenius III, who, instead of revenging his uncle's death, received Donald into favor, which made him suspected of having a hand in the conspiracy. Eugenius was succeeded by his brother Congallus, who introduced heraldry. He recalled the children of Gabhran. But before they returned, Congallus died (in 568), after a reign of 10 years. He was succeeded by his younger brother Kinatellus, who courteously entertained Aidan (or Aedhan), son of Gabhran, and on his deathbed resigned to him, in 570. Gabhran was also called Goranus.

More About Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada):
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada) is:

171811176448 i. Aidan (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 544 in Escocia; died 606 in Asesinado.

**343739007264. Hraerek Halfdansson** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 529 in DENMARK (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 560-620 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.). He married **343739007265. Ogne Of Northumberlan** WFT Est. 560-595 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

**343739007265. Ogne Of Northumberlan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.)**,** born Abt. 530 in NORTHUMBERLAND, England (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.); died WFT Est. 560-624 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #4056, Date of Import: 10 May, 1999., (2) Edmund King Of Uppsala Ancestors.FTW, Date of Import: 24 May 1999.).

Child of Hraerek Halfdansson and Ogne Of Northumberlan is:

171869503632 i. Valdar Hroarsson, born Abt. 547 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 572-638; married WFT Est. 566-598.

**343739056144. I Aribert, King Of Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 543-566 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 661 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **687478112288. Duke Gunwald Of Asti**.

Child of I Aribert, King Of Lombards is:

171869528072 i. Godepert, born WFT Est. 544-583; died 662; married WFT Est. 565-616.

*Generation No. 40*

**687204270080. Abd Sams,** born Abt. 510 in La Meca, Arabia. He was the son of **687204283104. Abd Manaf**.

Child of Abd Sams is:

343602135040 i. Banu Omeya, born Abt. 540 in La Meca, Arabia.

**687204283104. Abd Manaf,** born Abt. 480 in La Meca, Arabia.

Children of Abd Manaf are:

343602141552 i. Hashim, born Abt. 510 in La Meca, Arabia.

ii. Abd Sams, born Abt. 510 in La Meca, Arabia.

**687228387328. Aun "The Aged" Jorundsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 509 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 534-600 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **1374456774656. Jorund Yngvasson** and **1374456774657. Mrs Jorund Yngvasson**. He married **687228387329. Mrs Aun Jorundsson** WFT Est. 528-558 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**687228387329. Mrs Aun Jorundsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 513 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 535-607 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Aun Jorundsson and Mrs Jorundsson is:

343614193664 i. Egil Vendikraka Aunsson, born 530 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 555-621; married Mrs Egil Aunsson WFT Est. 548-578.

**687228387336. Frodi Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 479 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 507-570 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **1374456774672. Fridleif Frodasson** and **1374456774673. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson**. He married **687228387337. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson** WFT Est. 493-527 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**687228387337. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 463-488 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 506-575 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Frodi Fridleifsson and Mrs Fridleifsson is:

343614193668 i. Halfdan Frodasson, born 503 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 532-594; married Sigris Mrs Frodasson WFT Est. 522-552.

**687228388352. Gibica, East Of Rhine,** born WFT Est. 228-307 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 264-382 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gibica, East Of Rhine is:

343614194176 i. Godomar, born WFT Est. 264-337; died WFT Est. 301-413; married WFT Est. 289-369.

**687228388418. Coel, King Of Colchester** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 180 in (A later king of Colchester) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 232 in (living 232 A.D.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1374456776836. Son OfCole, King Of Colchester**. He married **687228388419. Strada, "The Fair"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).

**687228388419. Strada, "The Fair"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 210 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). She was the daughter of **1374456776838. Cadvan, Of Cambria** and **1374456776839. Gladys, (Wife Of Cadval Of Cambria)**.

Child of Coel and Strada is:

343614194209 i. Helen (Of The Cross), born 248 in Drepanon?, Bithynia, Asia Minor; died 328 in Nicomedia; married Constantius I Clorus, Emperor Of Rome WFT Est. 261-289.

**687228420096. Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne,** born Abt. 380.

Child of Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne is:
343614210048 i. Childebert King Of Cologne, born Abt. 410.

**687228420124. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 460 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1374456840248. Son Of Adelphius** and **1374456840249. Daughter Of Hermogenianus**.

More About Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus is:
343614210062 i. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507), born Bet. 460 - 520.

**687228421314. Afranius Syagrius, Consul,** born 330 in LUGDUNUM GAUL (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 382 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Afranius Syagrius, Consul is:
343614210657 i. Papianelle, born Abt. 381; married Ferreolus WFT Est. 374-424.

**687229829120. Eliseus/Elesa** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 376-439 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 417-513 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **1374459658240. Effa**.

Child of Eliseus/Elesa is:
343614914560 i. Cedric, King Of West Saxons, born WFT Est. 419-475; died 534; married WFT Est. 442-507.

**687229857792. Icel** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 363-452 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG

OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 400-525 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1374459715584. Eomer**.

Child of Icel is:

343614928896 i. Cnebba, born WFT Est. 400-483; died WFT Est. 438-556.

**687231813632. Hmayeak Mamikonian, General** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 410 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Junio 451 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1374463627264. Hamazasp Mamikonian** and **1374463627265. Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav**.

More About Hmayeak Mamikonian, General:
Cargos: General, delegado en Grecia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hmayeak Mamikonian, General is:

343615906816 i. Vard Mamikonian, Patrician Of Armenia, born 450; died 509.

**687233110528. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 359 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 430 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1374466221056. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir**. He married **687233110529. Argota Of Franconia** WFT Est. 333-394 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**687233110529. Argota Of Franconia,** born Abt. 366 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 345-445 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **1374466221058. Genebald Duke Of Franconia**.

More About Pharamond, King Of The East Franks:
Facts (Facts Pg): (16th in descent from Boadicea m. Artogga. Mother of all the Kings of France.) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

Children of Pharamond, King Of The East Franks and Argota Of Franconia are:

343616555264 i. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia, born WFT Est. 345-388; died WFT Est. 385-469; married Basina WFT Est. 371-424.

ii. Adalbertus, Duke Of The Mossele (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 400 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 491 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); married WFT Est. 424-473 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.).

**687233110592. Alarico I, rey de los Visigodos,** born 370 in Peuce Isla en el Danubio, Rumania; died 410 in Cosentia, Bruttium, Cosenza, Italia.

Notes for Alarico I, rey de los Visigodos:
Alarico I (c. 370-c. 410), rey de los visigodos (396-410), nacido en una isla situada en el delta del rko Danubio. Durante su juventud, los visigodos emigraron al oeste, huyendo del ataque de los hunos y sirviendo como tropas mercenarias auxiliares del emperador romano Teodosio I el Grande; las primeras noticias que se tienen de Alarico le sitsan en el ano 394 como jefe de dichas fuerzas. A la muerte de Teodosio (395) los visigodos renunciaron a su lealtad a Roma, y reconocieron a Alarico como rey, el cual pronto dirigió a sus tropas hasta Grecia; saqueó Corinto, Argos y Esparta y dispensó a Atenas sólo a cambio de un importante rescate. Tras ser derrotado por el general romano Flavio Estilicón, Alarico se retiró con su botkn y consiguió del nuevo emperador romano de Oriente, Arcadio, una comisión como prefecto de la provincia romana de Iliria. En el 402, Alarico invadió la penknsula Itilica, pero fue nuevamente rechazado por Estilicón. Mis adelante, el emperador romano de Occidente, Honorio, que estaba preparando una guerra contra el Imperio romano de Oriente, convenció a Alarico para que uniera sus fuerzas a las suyas.
Cuando Arcadio murió en el 408, Roma abandonó su plan de atacar a Oriente, por lo cual Alarico exigió 1.814 kg de oro como compensación. A petición de Estilicón, el gobierno romano accedió a esta exigencia, pero poco después, Honorio ordenó la ejecución de Estilicón y canceló el acuerdo. Alarico invadió Italia, sitió Roma y exigió un gran rescate. En el ano 410, sus tropas tomaron y saquearon la capital del Imperio romano de Occidente. Una gran tormenta obligó a Alarico a abandonar su siguiente campana, la invasión de Sicilia y el norte de Ifrica. Murió poco después y le sucedió su hermano, Ataulfo.

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Roma, 24 de agosto de 410. El rey godo Alarico 1, nacido en una isla del delta del Danubio hacia 370, asaltó Roma en dos ocasiones, la primera de ellas en el otono de 408. Sus tropas cortaron los suministros a la ciudad, provocando la muerte de muchos de sus habitantes por hambre y epidemias. A cambio de levantar el sitio los godos exigieron el pago de 5 000 libras de oro, 30 000 libras de plata, 4 000 trajes de seda, 3 000 pieles tenidas de psrpura y 3 000 libras de las especias mis valiosas. Ademis, Alarico quiso firmar un tratado de paz con el emperador romano de Occidente, Honorio. Los pagos se realizaron por medios psblicos y privados pero Honorio se negó a negociar con el godo. Los invasores tuvieron que retirarse por problemas de abastecimiento. El ano siguiente Alarico y Atalo, senador romano proclamado emperador por orden del visigodo, se dirigieron a Rivena, con la intención de negociar con Honorio la cesión de las provincias del norte, para establecer en ellas a su pueblo. La negativa del emperador provocó el sitio de Rivena por los godos, que acabó a causa de las desavenencias de los sitiadores.

Tras la retirada de Atalo, el emperador y Alarico se encontraron para iniciar nuevas negociaciones. Pero estas fueron interrumpidas por el ataque al campamento visigodo de Saro un godo enemigo de Alarico y Ataslfo, que estaba por entonces al servicio de Honorio.

El rey godo consideró rota la tregua con los romanos y se dirigió de nuevo contra Roma, al mando de sus tropas, por la vka Flaminia. El 24 de de agosto de 410 por la noche, los godos entraron en Roma. En esta ocasión, Ia enorme muralla de 18 837 m de longitud, mandada construir por Aureliano, no sirvió para defender la ciudad de los invasores, que entraron en el recinto por la Puerta Salaria, abierta desde adentro. Durante tres dkas los godos saquearon la ciudad,

de la que se llevaron un abundante botin y numerosos prisioneros, entre los que se encontraba la hermana de Honorio, Placidia.

Parte del tesoro del templo judko, llevado a Roma desde Jerusalén por Tito en 70, fue arrebatado por los visigodos. Sabiendo que la vida de Italia dependka totalmente de los cerea les que se importaban del norte de Africa, Alarico I intentó llegar con sus hombres a aquel continente, con la intención de cortar los suministros y evitar ask toda resistencia de los romanos.

Logró embarcar parte de sus tropas, pero una tempestad destruyó sus embarcaciones. Entonces, Alarico se dirigió de nuevo hacia el norte, aunque cayó enfermo y murió a finales de 410. Sus hombres le enterraron en el mismo lecho del rko Basentus, junto a la ciudad de Cosentia (Cosenza), en la Calabria, desviando para ello temporalmente el curso de las aguas. A pesar de que la residencia oficial del emperador de Occidente habka sido trasladada a Rivena, de ficil defensa, Roma seguka siendo un skmbolo para los pueblos occidentales.

Por eso su caida provocó oleadas de pinico en toda la cristiandad. La derrota, que hacia aparecer a los birbaros como invencibles, hizo incluso vacilar la fe en Dios de muchos, por que la catistrofe habia ocurrido durante el gobierno de emperadores cristianos.

Alaric (b. c. 370, Peuce Island [now in Romania]--d. 410, Cosentia, Bruttium [now Cosenza, Italy]), chief of the Visigoths from 395 and leader of the army that sacked Rome in August 410, an event that symbolized the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

A nobleman by birth, Alaric served for a time as commander of Gothic troops in the Roman army, but shortly after the death of the emperor Theodosius I in 395, he left the army and was elected chief of the Visigoths. Charging that his tribe had not been given subsidies promised by the Romans, Alaric marched westward toward Constantinople (now Istanbul) until he was diverted by Roman forces. He then moved southward into Greece, where he sacked Piraeus (the port of Athens) and ravaged Corinth, Megara, Argos, and Sparta. The Eastern emperor Flavius Arcadius finally placated the Visigoths in 397, probably by appointing Alaric magister militum ("master of the soldiers") in Illyricum.

In 401 Alaric invaded Italy, but he was defeated by the Roman general Flavius Stilicho at Pollentia (modern Pollenza) on April 6, 402, and forced to withdraw from the peninsula. A second invasion also ended in defeat, though Alaric eventually compelled the Senate at Rome to pay a large subsidy to the Visigoths. After Stilicho was murdered in August 408, an antibarbarian party took power in Rome and incited the Roman troops to massacre the wives and children of tribesmen who were serving in the Roman army. These tribal soldiers thereupon defected to Alaric, substantially increasing his military strength.

Although Alaric was eager for peace, the Western emperor Flavius Honorius refused to recognize his requests for land and supplies. The Visigothic chieftain thereupon laid siege to Rome (408) until the Senate granted him another subsidy and assistance in his negotiations with Honorius. Honorius remaine dintransigent, however, and in 409 Alaric again surrounded Rome. He lifted his blockade after proclaiming Attalus as Western emperor. Attalus appointed him magister utriusque militiae ("master of both services") but refused to allow him to send an army into Africa. Negotiations with Honorius broke down, and Alaric deposed Attalus in the summer of 410, besieging Rome for the third time. Allies within the capital opened the gates for him on August 24, and for three days his troops occupied the city, which had not been captured by a foreign enemy for nearly 800 years. Although the Visigoths plundered Rome, they treated its inhabitants humanely and burned only a few buildings. Having abandoned a plan to occupy Africa. Alaric died as the Visigoths were marching northward.

BRITANICA

Child of Alarico I, rey de los Visigodos is:

343616555296 i. Teodorico I, rey visigodo de España, born Abt. 390; died 451.

**687233110600. Walandalar,** born WFT Est. 364-401 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died 459 (Source:

Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998). He was the son of **1374466221200. King Winithar Of Ostrogoths**.

Child of Walandalar is:

343616555300 i. King Theodemir Of Italy, born WFT Est. 404-433; died 475; married Erchiva WFT Est. 430-467.

**687244705792. Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada)** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 495 in Escocia (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997, (2) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1374489411584. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King**. He married **687244705793. Fedelmia** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**687244705793. Fedelmia** (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)**,** born Abt. 500 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1374489411586. Eochy Mogmedon, King Of Ireland**.

Notes for Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada):
[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999]

Dongardus (or Donart), son of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, succeeded his brother Eugenius II in 452 (552? AVC) . He died in 457 (557 ? AVC) after a reign of 5 years. In his time Palladius came into Scotland and made the first Bishops. He was succeeded by his younger brother Constantine, who died in 479.

More About Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada):
Fuente: NBC 74 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997)

Child of Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada) and Fedelmia is:

343622352896 i. Gabhran (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 524 in Escocia; died 560 in Asesinado.

**687478112288. Duke Gunwald Of Asti** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 499-538 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 612 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2)

MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1374956224576. Garibaldi Duke Of Lower Bavaria** and **21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

Child of Duke Gunwald Of Asti is:

343739056144 i. I Aribert, King Of Lombards, born WFT Est. 543-566; died 661; married WFT Est. 563-604.

*Generation No. 41*

**1374456774656. Jorund Yngvasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 487 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 513-578 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **2748913549312. Yngvi Alreksson** and **2748913549313. Mrs Yngvi Alreksson**. He married **1374456774657. Mrs Jorund Yngvasson** WFT Est. 506-536 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**1374456774657. Mrs Jorund Yngvasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 491 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 513-585 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Jorund Yngvasson and Mrs Yngvasson is:

687228387328 i. Aun "The Aged" Jorundsson, born 509 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 534-600; married Mrs Aun Jorundsson WFT Est. 528-558.

**1374456774672. Fridleif Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 456 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 483-547 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **2748913549344. Frodi Dansson** and **2748913549345. Mrs Frodi Dansson**. He married **1374456774673. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson** WFT Est. 475-505 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**1374456774673. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 460 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 483-554 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Fridleif Frodasson and Mrs Frodasson is:

687228387336 i. Frodi Fridleifsson, born 479 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 507-570; married Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson WFT Est. 493-527.

**1374456776836. Son OfCole, King Of Colchester,** born Abt. 120. He was the son of **2748913553672. Old King Cole, King Of Britain**.

Child of Son OfCole, King Of Colchester is:

687228388418 i. Coel, King Of Colchester, born Abt. 180 in (A later king of Colchester); died Aft. 232 in (living 232 A.D.); married Strada, "The Fair".

**1374456776838. Cadvan, Of Cambria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 180 in (A Prince of Wales) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He married **1374456776839. Gladys, (Wife Of Cadval Of Cambria)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).

**1374456776839. Gladys, (Wife Of Cadval Of Cambria)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 180 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). She was the daughter of **2748913553678. Lleuver Mawr, King, Lucius The Great** and **2748913553679. Gladys, (Wife Of Lleuver Mawr, King)**.

Child of Cadvan and Gladys is:

687228388419 i. Strada, "The Fair", born Abt. 210; married Coel, King Of Colchester.

**1374456840248. Son Of Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 440 - 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2748913680496. Adelphius**. He married **1374456840249. Daughter Of Hermogenianus**.

**1374456840249. Daughter Of Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 440 - 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2748913680498. Hermogenianus**.

Child of Son Adelphius and Daughter Hermogenianus is:

687228420124 i. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus, born Bet. 460 - 510.

**1374459658240. Effa** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 337-409 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 376-483 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **2748919316480. Effa/Esta**.

Child of Effa is:

687229829120 i. Eliseus/Elesa, born WFT Est. 376-439; died WFT Est. 417-513.

**1374459715584. Eomer** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 327-422 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 363-494 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **2748919431168. Angeltheow**.

Child of Eomer is:

687229857792 i. Icel, born WFT Est. 363-452; died WFT Est. 400-525.

**1374463627264. Hamazasp Mamikonian** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 387 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 416 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2748927254528. Artavazd III**. He married **1374463627265. Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav**.

**1374463627265. Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 385 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 416 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2748927254530. St. Sahak Souren Pahlav**.

More About Hamazasp Mamikonian:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav:
Cargo: Sparaphet d'Armenie (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hamazasp Mamikonian and Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav is:

687231813632 i. Hmayeak Mamikonian, General, born 410; died Junio 451.

**1374466221056. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir,** born WFT Est. 288-333 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 404 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2748932442112. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I**.

Notes for Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir:
Marcomer and Sunne, who had invaded Gaul in 384.

Child of Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir is:

687233110528 i. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks, born Abt. 359; died 430; married Argota Of Franconia WFT Est. 333-394.

**1374466221058. Genebald Duke Of Franconia,** born Abt. 350; died 419. He was the son of **2748932442116. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks**.

Child of Genebald Duke Of Franconia is:

687233110529 i. Argota Of Franconia, born Abt. 366; died WFT Est. 345-445; married Pharamond, King Of The East Franks WFT Est. 333-394.

**1374466221200. King Winithar Of Ostrogoths,** born WFT Est. 325-375 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998); died Abt. 400 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1939, Date of Import: 8 Mar 1998).

Child of King Winithar Of Ostrogoths is:

687233110600 i. Walandalar, born WFT Est. 364-401; died 459; married WFT Est. 387-440.

**1374489411584. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 424 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died 501 in Scotland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2748978823168. Muireadeach** and **2748978823169. Earca Of Dalriada, Princess**.

Notes for Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Fergus Mor Mac Earca, in 498(?) (or 424 Scottish Chronicles), crossed over into Scotland with an army to aid his grandfather Loarn, King of Dalriada, against the Picts, and upon his death, succeeded him as King of that country. Fergus was unanimously elected and chosen King, as being of the blood royal of his mother, and said Fergus was the first absolute King of Scotland of the Milesian race. Before him the Milesian Kings in Scotland were kings only of Dalriada. So the succession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to this day. (Annals of the Four Masters)

Nota:
La fecha aproximada de nacido que he puesto a Fergus Mor Mac Earca, (c 424), se ajusta a su contexto histórico y genealógico. La de muerte (501) la encontré en otra genealogka de Brotherbund y pienso que es la correcta si se tienen en cuenta las de nacimiento y muerte de sus ancestros y descendientes.
AVC

More About Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King:

Event 2: 424, Crossed over into Scotland with army to aid grandfather Loarn, K.of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: King of Scotland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King is:

687244705792 i. Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada), born Abt. 495 in Escocia; married Fedelmia.

**1374489411586. Eochy Mogmedon, King Of Ireland,** born Abt. 475.

Child of Eochy Mogmedon, King Of Ireland is:

687244705793 i. Fedelmia, born Abt. 500; married Dongardus (Rey de Dalriada).

**1374956224576. Garibaldi Duke Of Lower Bavaria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 477-510 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died 595 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He married **21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards** WFT Est. 490-544 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.).

**21475888139. Walderade Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 540 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 499-592 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **42951776278. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** and **42951776279. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

Child of Garibaldi Bavaria and Walderade Of The Lombards is:

687478112288 i. Duke Gunwald Of Asti, born WFT Est. 499-538; died 612; married WFT Est. 522-573.

*Generation No. 42*

**2748913549312. Yngvi Alreksson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 466 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 491-557 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5497827098624. Alrek Agnasson** and **5497827098625. Dagreid Dagsson**. He married **2748913549313. Mrs Yngvi Alreksson** WFT Est. 485-515 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**2748913549313. Mrs Yngvi Alreksson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 470 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 492-564 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Yngvi Alreksson and Mrs Alreksson is:

1374456774656 i. Jorund Yngvasson, born 487 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 513-578; married Mrs Jorund Yngvasson WFT Est. 506-536.

**2748913549344. Frodi Dansson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 433 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 460-524 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5497827098688. Dan Olafsson** and **5497827098689. Mrs Dan Olafsson**. He married **2748913549345. Mrs Frodi Dansson** WFT Est. 452-482 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**2748913549345. Mrs Frodi Dansson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 437 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 460-531 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol.*

*5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Frodi Dansson and Mrs Dansson is:

1374456774672 i. Fridleif Frodasson, born 456 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 483-547; married Mrs Fridleif Frodasson WFT Est. 475-505.

**2748913553672. Old King Cole, King Of Britain,** born in c 70 AD (King in 125 A.D.) (Built Coel-Castra/Colchester) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 170 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5497827107344. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain** and **5497827107345. Julia, Queen Of Britain**.

Children of Old King Cole, King Of Britain are:

i. Althildis, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 140 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); married Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); born Bef. 128 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 134 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

1374456776836 ii. Son OfCole, King Of Colchester, born Abt. 120.

**2748913553678. Lleuver Mawr, King, Lucius The Great** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 130 in (The second, "Blessed Soverign") (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died 181 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **5497827107356. Coel, Prince Of Siluria**. He married **2748913553679. Gladys, (Wife Of Lleuver Mawr, King)** Unknown (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).

**2748913553679. Gladys, (Wife Of Lleuver Mawr, King)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). She was the daughter of **5497827107359. Euregen**.

Child of Lleuver Mawr and Gladys is:

1374456776839i. Gladys, (Wife Of Cadval Of Cambria), born Abt. 180; married Cadvan, Of Cambria.

**2748913680496. Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 420 - 470 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5497827360992. Pontius** and **5497827360993. Anicia**.

More About Adelphius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Adelphius is:

1374456840248i. Son Of Adelphius, born Bet. 440 - 490; married Daughter Of Hermogenianus.

**2748913680498. Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 420 - 470 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5497827360992. Pontius** and **5497827360993. Anicia**.

More About Hermogenianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hermogenianus is:

1374456840249i. Daughter Of Hermogenianus, born Bet. 440 - 490; married Son Of Adelphius.

**2748919316480. Effa/Esta** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 300-379 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 337-452 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **5497838632960. Gewesius/Gewisch**.

Child of Effa/Esta is:

1374459658240i. Effa, born WFT Est. 337-409; died WFT Est. 376-483; married WFT Est. 361-440.

**2748919431168. Angeltheow** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 291-391 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 327-463 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **5497838862336. Offa**.

Child of Angeltheow is:

1374459715584i. Eomer, born WFT Est. 327-422; died WFT Est. 363-494; married WFT Est. 351.

**2748927254528. Artavazd III,** born Abt. 357.

More About Artavazd III:
Cargo: Gran Condestable
Fuente: NBC 52

Child of Artavazd III is:

1374463627264i. Hamazasp Mamikonian, born Abt. 387; died Abt. 416; married Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav.

**2748927254530. St. Sahak Souren Pahlav** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 7 Septiembre 351 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 7 Septiembre 438 in Ashtishat, Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5497854509060. St. Nersch Souren Pahlav**.

Notes for St. Sahak Souren Pahlav:
Isaac THE GREAT, SAINT, Armenian SAHAK (b. c. 345--d. probably Sept. 7, 439, Ashtishat, Armenia; feast days two weeks before Lent and early in July), celebrated catholicos, or spiritual head, of the Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) Church, principal advocate of Armenian cultural and ecclesiastical independence and collaborator in the first translation of the Bible and varied Christian literature into Armenian.

Descended from a family of Armenian patriarchs, Isaac was educated in the Hellenistic culture of Asia Minor and at Constantinople. After the death of his

wife, he became a monk and c. 388, with royal support, was named catholicos of Armenia. He furthered Armenian monasticism and converted his residence into a monastery, integrating his patriarchal administration with the ascetical life of the monks. A reformer, Isaac tightened clerical discipline and enforced celibacy on Armenian bishops. He also established schools and churches and gained Constantinople's recognition of Armenian patriarchal rights, thus creating a distinctive and autonomous Armenian form of Christianity free from direct Greek Orthodox control. With the help of his auxiliary bishop, the monk Mesrob (Mashtots), later a saint, Isaac began c. 391 the development of a Greek-inspired Armenian alphabet and literature. The two then directed a group of scholars in translating the Greek and Syriac versions of the Bible into Armenian, completing it c. 435. This linguistic achievement and the formation of an Armenian liturgy and ritual preserved Armenian unity during its partition under Greek and Persian rule.

Although he won toleration for the Armenian Church by the Persian overlords, Isaac was forced to resign his office c. 428 because of intrigues among the Armenian princes. He resumed the church leadership in 432 in response to popular clamour. A semi-legendary 8th-century history of Armenia Major credits Isaac with writing liturgical texts and music, biblical commentaries on the Old Testament, and a series of letters to the Byzantine emperor, to Proclus, patriarch of Constantinople, and to other Eastern prelates on the Christological controversy. At the national Armenian synod of Ashtishat (435), Isaac promoted the Orthodox doctrine of Christ's personal divinity and denounced the emphasis on his humanity as expressed by Theodore of Mopsuestia. Isaac's letters have been published in the French translation (1841) of the 8th-century history of Armenia Major. Frederick C. Conybeare produced an English version (1898) of partially authentic church legislation attributed to Isaac.

BRITANICA

More About St. Sahak Souren Pahlav:
Cargo: Katolikos (Universal Bishop) Of Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of St. Sahak Souren Pahlav is:

1374463627265i. Sahakanoysh Souren Pahlav, born 385; died Abt. 416; married Hamazasp Mamikonian.

**2748932442112. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I,** born WFT Est. 271-306 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 389 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5497864884224. King Of the Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I is:

1374466221056i. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir, born WFT Est. 288-333; died 404; married WFT Est. 310-367.

**2748932442116. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks,** born Abt. 334; died 389. He was the son of **5497864884232. Clodius V, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks is:

1374466221058i. Genebald Duke Of Franconia, born Abt. 350; died 419.

**2748978823168. Muireadeach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 399 in Ulster, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5497957646336. Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince**. He married **2748978823169. Earca Of Dalriada, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**2748978823169. Earca Of Dalriada, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 403 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **5497957646338. Loarn Of Dalriada, King**.

Notes for Muireadeach:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Muireadeach was married to Earca, daughter of Loarn, the last King of Dalriada in Scotland, and by her had many sons and daughters.

More About Earca Of Dalriada, Princess:
Occupation: Princess of Ireland+ (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Muireadeach and Earca Of Dalriada is:
1374489411584i. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, King, born Abt. 424 in Ireland; died 501 in Scotland.

*Generation No. 43*

**5497827098624. Alrek Agnasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 445 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 470-536 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **10995654197248. Agni Dagsson** and **10995654197249. Skjalf Frostasson**. He married **5497827098625. Dagreid Dagsson** WFT Est. 464-494 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**5497827098625. Dagreid Dagsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 449 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 471-543 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Alrek Agnasson and Dagreid Dagsson is:
2748913549312i. Yngvi Alreksson, born 466 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 491-557; married Mrs Yngvi Alreksson WFT Est. 485-515.

**5497827098688. Dan Olafsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 412 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 437-503 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **10995654197376. Olaf Vermundsson** and **10995654197377. Mrs Danpi Vermundsson**. He married **5497827098689. Mrs Dan Olafsson** WFT Est. 431-461 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**5497827098689. Mrs Dan Olafsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 416 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 438-510 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Dan Olafsson and Mrs Olafsson is:

2748913549344i. Frodi Dansson, born 433 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 460-524; married Mrs Frodi Dansson WFT Est. 452-482.

**5497827107344. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 125 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **10995654214688. Arviragus, King Of Britain** and **10995654214689. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain**. He married **5497827107345. Julia, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**5497827107345. Julia, Queen Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (See Notes) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **10995654214690. Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians** and **10995654214691. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain**.

Child of Marius/Meric, King Of Britain and Julia, Queen Of Britain is:

2748913553672i. Old King Cole, King Of Britain, born in c 70 AD (King in 125 A.D.) (Built Coel-Castra/Colchester); died 170; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**5497827107356. Coel, Prince Of Siluria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 80 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died Aft. 120 in (Living in 120 A.D.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed.*

*1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **10995654214712. Cyllin, St., King Of Siluria**.

Child of Coel, Prince Of Siluria is:

2748913553678i. Lleuver Mawr, King, Lucius The Great, born Abt. 130 in (The second, "Blessed Soverign"); died 181; married Gladys, (Wife Of Lleuver Mawr, King) Unknown.

**5497827107359. Euregen,** born Abt. 110. She was the daughter of **5497827107344. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain** and **10995654214719. Princess Of Icenians**.

Child of Euregen is:

2748913553679i. Gladys, (Wife Of Lleuver Mawr, King), born Abt. 140; married Lleuver Mawr, King, Lucius The Great Unknown.

**5497827360992. Pontius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 400 - 450 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **10995654721984. Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux**. He married **5497827360993. Anicia**.

**5497827360993. Anicia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 400 - 450 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **10995654721986. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius** and **10995654721987. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana**.

More About Pontius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Anicia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Pontius and Anicia are:

2748913680496i. Adelphius, born Bet. 420 - 470.

2748913680498ii. Hermogenianus, born Bet. 420 - 470.

**5497838632960. Gewesius/Gewisch** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 263-349 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 300-421 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol.*

*5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **10995677265920. Wigger**.

Child of Gewesius/Gewisch is:
2748919316480i. Effa/Esta, born WFT Est. 300-379; died WFT Est. 337-452; married WFT Est. 324-410.

**5497838862336. Offa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 255-361 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 291-432 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **10995677724672. Wermund King Of Angel**.

Child of Offa is:
2748919431168i. Angeltheow, born WFT Est. 291-391; died WFT Est. 327-463; married WFT Est. 316-317.

**5497854509060. St. Nersch Souren Pahlav** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 335 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 373 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **10995709018120. At'anakinés Souren Pahlav** and **10995709018121. Barnbishn**.

Notes for St. Nersch Souren Pahlav:
KATHOLIKOS ("universal" bishop), in Eastern Christian Churches, title of certain
ecclesiastical superiors. In earlier times the designation had occasionally been used, like archimandrite and exarch, for a superior abbot; but the title eventually came to denote a bishop who, while head of a major church, was still in some way dependent on his patriarch. The titles catholicos and patriarch later became synonymous and were both applied to the heads of the Armenian, Nestorian (Assyrian), and Georgian churches. In the Armenian Church there are two catholicoi: the supreme catholicos of Ejmiadzin and the catholicos of Sis. The title catholicos patriarch is also used by the primates of the Armenian Catholic Church and the Chaldean Church.

More About St. Nersch Souren Pahlav:
Cargo: Katolikos (Universal Bishop) Of Armenia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of St. Nersch Souren Pahlav is:
2748927254530i. St. Sahak Souren Pahlav, born 7 Septiembre 351; died 7 Septiembre 438 in Ashtishat, Armenia.

**5497864884224. King Of the Franks Dagobert,** born WFT Est. 261-284 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 379 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **10995729768448. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks**.

Child of King Of the Franks Dagobert is:
2748932442112i. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I, born WFT Est. 271-306; died 389; married WFT Est. 293-341.

**5497864884232. Clodius V, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 318; died 378. He was the son of **10995729768464. Theodomir, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodius V, King Of The Franks is:
2748932442116i. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks, born Abt. 334; died 389.

**5497957646336. Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 374 in Ulster, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **10995915292672. Niall Naoighiallach, King** and **10995915292673. Roighneach Of Britain, Princess**.

Notes for Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

From Prince Eoghan (or Eugene) comes the name of the territory of Tir Eoghan (now Tyrone) in Ulster. He was baptized while Prince of Ulster by St. Patrick at the Royal Palace of Aileach. The Ulster annalists state that it was his foot which was pierced by the Bachal Iosa during the ceremony. He resided at Aileach in 442.

More About Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince:
Event 2: Baptized by St. Patrick at the Royal Palace of Aileach (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: Prince of Ulster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Residence: 442, Aileach, Ulster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince is:
2748978823168i. Muireadeach, born Abt. 399 in Ulster, Ireland; married Earca Of Dalriada, Princess.

**5497957646338. Loarn Of Dalriada, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 383 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **10995915292676. Eorc, King**.

Notes for Loarn Of Dalriada, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Loarn of Dalriada was a descendant of Fiacha Firmara, younger son of Aongus (or Eaneas) Tuirmeach-Teamroch, the 81st Monarch of Ireland, who

ruled B.C. 384-324 and was slain at Tara in B.C. 324. Loarn was the last King of Dalriada in Scotland.

This was the Loarn to assist whom, in his war against the Picts, his grandson Fergus Mor Mac Earca went to Scotland in 498 (or according to the Scottish chronicles in 424); and this Fergus was the founder of the Scottish Monarchy.

More About Loarn Of Dalriada, King:
Event 2: Warred against the Picts (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Loarn Of Dalriada, King is:
2748978823169i. Earca Of Dalriada, Princess, born Abt. 403 in Dalriada; married Muireadeach.

*Generation No. 44*

**10995654197248. Agni Dagsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 424 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 449-515 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **21991308394496. Dag Dyggvasson** and **21991308394497. Mrs Dag Dyggvasson**. He married **10995654197249. Skjalf Frostasson** WFT Est. 443-473 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**10995654197249. Skjalf Frostasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 428 in FINLAND (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 450-522 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Agni Dagsson and Skjalf Frostasson is:
5497827098624i. Alrek Agnasson, born 445 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 470-536; married Dagreid Dagsson WFT Est. 464-494.

**10995654197376. Olaf Vermundsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 391 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 416-482 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **21991308394752. Vermund Frodasson** and **21991308394753. Mrs Vermund Havarsson**. He married **10995654197377. Mrs Danpi Vermundsson** WFT Est. 410-440 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**10995654197377. Mrs Danpi Vermundsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 395 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 417-489 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Olaf Vermundsson and Mrs Vermundsson is:

5497827098688i. Dan Olafsson, born 412 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 437-503; married Mrs Dan Olafsson WFT Est. 431-461.

**10995654214688. Arviragus, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (11th son of Cunobelinus) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **21991308429376. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain** and **21991308429377. Imogen**. He married **10995654214689. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**10995654214689. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 105 in Abt 50 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **21991308429378. Claudius, Roman Emperor** and **21991308429379. Julia Agrippina Minor**.

Child of Arviragus and Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain is:

5497827107344i. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 125; married (1) Princess Of Icenians; married (2) Julia, Queen Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**10995654214690. Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in d. 61 A.D. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He married **10995654214691. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**10995654214691. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (Lat./Eng.) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in d. 62 A.D. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians:

ROMAN BRITAIN

The conquest.

Julius Caesar conquered Gaul between 58 and 50 BC and invaded Britain in 55 or 54 BC, thereby bringing the island into close contact with the Roman world. Caesar's description of Britain at the time of his invasions is the first coherent account extant. From about 20 BC it is possible to distinguish two principal powers: the Catuvellauni north of the Thames led by Tasciovanus, successor of Caesar's adversary Cassivellaunus, and, south of the river, the kingdom of the Atrebates ruled by Commius and his sons Tincommius, Eppillus, and Verica. Tasciovanus was succeeded in about AD 5 by his son Cunobelinus, who, during a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Beyond these kingdoms lay the Iceni in what is now Norfolk, the Corieltavi in the Midlands, the Dobuni (Dobunni) in the area of Gloucestershire, and the Durotriges in that of Dorset, all of whom issued coins and probably had Belgic rulers. Behind these again lay further independent tribes--the Dumnonii of Devon, the Brigantes in the north, and the Silures and
Ordovices in Wales. The Belgic and semi-Belgic tribes later formed the civilized nucleus of the Roman province and thus contributed greatly to Roman Britain.

The client relationships that Caesar had established with certain British tribes were extended by Augustus. In particular, the Atrebatic kings welcomed Roman aid in their resistance to Catuvellaunian expansion. The decision of the emperor Claudius to conquer the island was the result partly of his personal ambition, partly of British aggression. Verica had been driven from his kingdom and appealed for help, and it may have been calculated that a hostile Catuvellaunian
supremacy would endanger stability across the Channel. Under Aulus Plautius an army of four legions was assembled, together with a number of auxiliary

regiments consisting of cavalry and infantry raised among warlike tribes subject to the empire. After delay caused by the troops' unwillingness to cross the ocean, which they then regarded as the boundary of the human world, a landing was made at Richborough, Kent, in AD 43. The British under Togodumnus and Caratacus, sons and successors of Cunobelinus, were taken by surprise and defeated. They retired to defend the Medway crossing near Rochester but were again defeated in a hard battle. The way to Camulodunum lay open, but Plautius halted at the Thames to await the arrival of the emperor, who took personal command of the closing stages of the campaign. In one short season the main military opposition had been crushed: Togodumnus was dead and Caratacus had fled to Wales. The rest of Britain was by no means united, for Belgic expansion had created tensions. Some tribes submitted, and subduing the rest remained the task for the year 44. For this purpose smaller expeditionary forces were formed consisting of single legions or parts of legions with their auxilia (subsidiary allied troops). The best-documented campaign is that of Legion II under its legate Vespasian starting from Chichester, where the Atrebatic kingdom was restored; the Isle of Wight was taken and the hill forts of Dorset reduced. Legion IX advanced into Lincolnshire, and Legion XIV probably across the Midlands toward Leicester. Colchester was the chief base, but the fortresses of individual legions at this stage have not yet been identified.

By the year 47, when Plautius was succeeded as commanding officer by Ostorius Scapula, a frontier had been established from Exeter to the Humber, based on the road known as the Fosse Way; from this fact it appears that Claudius did not plan the annexation of the whole island but only of the arable southeast. The intransigence of the tribes of Wales, spurred on by Caratacus, however, caused Scapula to occupy the lowlands beyond the Fosse Way up to the River Severn and to move forward his forces into this area for the struggle with the Silures and Ordovices. The Roman forces were strengthened by the addition of Legion XX, released for this purpose by the foundation of a veteran settlement (colonia) at Camulodunum in the year 49. The colonia would form a strategic reserve as well as setting the Britons an example of Roman
urban organization and life. A provincial centre for the worship of the emperor was also established. Scapula's right flank was secured by the treaty relationship that had been established with Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes. Hers was the largest kingdom in Britain, occupying the whole area between Derbyshire and the Tyne; unfortunately it lacked stability, nor was it united behind its queen, who lost popularity when she surrendered the British resistance leader, Caratacus, to the Romans. Nevertheless, with occasional Roman military support, Cartimandua was maintained in power until 69 against the opposition led by her husband, Venutius, and this enabled Roman governors to concentrate on Wales.

By AD 60 much had been achieved; Suetonius Paulinus, governor from 59 to 61, was invading the island of Anglesey, the last stronghold of independence, when a serious setback occurred: this was the rebellion of Boudicca, queen of the Iceni. Under its king PRASUTAGUS the tribe of the Iceni had enjoyed a position of alliance and independence; but on his death (60) the territory was

forcibly annexed and outrages occurred. Boudicca was able to rally other tribes to her assistance; chief of these were the Trinovantes of Essex, who had many grievances against the settlers of Camulodunum for their arrogant seizure of lands. Roman forces were distant and scattered; and, before peace could be restored, the rebels had sacked Camulodunum, Verulamium (St. Albans), and London, the three chief centres of Romanized life in Britain. Paulinus acted harshly after his victory, but the procurator of the province, Julius Classicianus, with the revenues in mind and perhaps also because, as a Gaul by birth, he possessed a truer vision of provincial partnership with Rome, brought about his recall.

In the first 20 years of occupation some progress had been made in spreading Roman civilization. Towns had been founded, the imperial cult had been established, and merchants were busily introducing the Britons to material benefits. It was not, however, until the Flavian period, AD 69-96, that real advances were made in this field. With the occupation of Wales by Julius Frontinus (governor from 74 to 78) and the advance into northern Scotland by Gnaeus Julius Agricola (78-84), troops were removed from southern Britain, and self-governing civitates, administrative areas based for the most part on the indigenous tribes, took over local administration. This involved a large program of urbanization and also of education, which continued into the 2nd century; Tacitus, in his biography of Agricola, emphasizes the encouragement given to it. Roman conquest of Wales was complete by 78, but Agricola's invasion of Scotland failed because shortage of manpower prevented him from completing the occupation of the whole island. Moreover, when the British garrison was reduced (c. AD 90) by a legion because of continental needs, it became evident that a frontier would have to be maintained in the north. After several experiments, the Solway-Tyne isthmus was chosen, and there the emperor
Hadrian built his stone wall (c. 122-130).

BRITANICA

Iceni, in ancient Britain, a tribe that occupied the territory of modern Norfolk and Suffolk and, under its queen Boudicca (Boadicea), revolted against Roman rule.

Having controlled the Iceni through a client-king, PRASUTAGUS, the Romans attempted to annex his territory after his death (AD 60), thus provoking his queen to lead a revolt of all East Anglia. After several initial successes by the Britons, the Romans ultimately defeated them and regained the province. They severely punished the Iceni, who eventually became a small tribal community with a capital at Venta Icenorum (modern Caister St. Edmund in Norfolk).

BRITANICA

Notes for Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain:
Boudicca, also spelled BOADICEA (d. AD 60), ancient British queen who in AD 60 led a revolt against Roman rule.

Boudicca's husband, Prasutagus, was king of the Iceni (in what is now Norfolk) as a client under Roman suzerainty. When Prasutagus died in 60 with no male heir, he left his private wealth to his two daughters and to the emperor Nero, trusting thereby to win imperial protection for his family. Instead, the Romans annexed his kingdom, humiliated his family, and plundered the chief tribesmen. While the provincial governor Suetonius Paulinus was absent in 60, Boudicca raised a rebellion throughout East Anglia. The insurgents burned Camulodunum (Colchester), Verulamium, the mart of Londinium (London), and several military posts; massacred (according to Tacitus) 70,000 Romans and pro-Roman Britons; and cut to pieces the Roman 9th Legion. Paulinus met the Britons at a point thought to be near present-day Fenny Stratford on Watling Street and in a desperate battle regained the province. Boudicca took poison or died of shock.

HISTORY OF THE ICENI
Iceni, in ancient Britain, a tribe that occupied the territory of modern Norfolk and Suffolk and, under its queen Boudicca (Boadicea), revolted against Roman rule.

Having controlled the Iceni through a client-king, Prasutagus, the Romans attempted to annex his territory after his death (AD 60), thus provoking his queen to lead a revolt of all East Anglia. After several initial successes by the Britons, the Romans ultimately defeated them and regained the province. They severely punished the Iceni, who eventually became a small tribal community with a capital at Venta Icenorum (modern Caister St. Edmund in Norfolk).

BRITANICA

Child of Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians and Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain is:

54978271073451. Julia, Queen Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (See Notes); died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marius/Meric, King Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**10995654214712. Cyllin, St., King Of Siluria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 50 DC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **21991308429424. Caradoc, King Of Siluria**.

Child of Cyllin, St., King Of Siluria is:

5497827107356i. Coel, Prince Of Siluria, born in c 80 AD; died Aft. 120 in (Living in 120 A.D.); married WFT Est. Bef. 119.

**5497827107344. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 125 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **10995654214688. Arviragus, King Of Britain** and **10995654214689. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain**. He married **10995654214719. Princess Of Icenians**.

**10995654214719. Princess Of Icenians,** born in c 80 DC.

Notes for Princess Of Icenians:
Iceni, in ancient Britain, a tribe that occupied the territory of modern Norfolk and Suffolk and, under its queen Boudicca (Boadicea), revolted against Roman rule.

Having controlled the Iceni through a client-king, Prasutagus, the Romans attempted to annex his territory after his death (AD 60), thus provoking his queen to lead a revolt of all East Anglia. After several initial successes by the Britons, the Romans ultimately defeated them and regained the province. They severely punished the Iceni, who eventually became a small tribal community with a capital at Venta Icenorum (modern Caister St. Edmund in Norfolk).

BRITANICA

Child of Marius/Meric, King Of Britain and Princess is:
5497827107359i. Euregen, born Abt. 110.

**10995654721984. Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 380 - 430 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux is:
5497827360992i. Pontius, born Bet. 400 - 450; married Anicia.

**10995654721986. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **21991309443972. Clodius Celsinius Adelphius**. He married **10995654721987. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana**.

**10995654721987. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 380 - 420 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **21991309443974. Anicius Auchenius Bassus** and **21991309443975. Turrenia Honorata**.

More About Turrenia Anicia Iuliana:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius and Turrenia Anicia Iuliana is:

5497827360993i. Anicia, born Bet. 400 - 450; married Pontius.

**10995677265920. Wigger** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 227-318 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 263-391 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **21991354531840. Fordigarus/Froethgar**.

Child of Wigger is:

5497838632960i. Gewesius/Gewisch, born WFT Est. 263-349; died WFT Est. 300-421; married WFT Est. 288-379.

**10995677724672. Wermund King Of Angel** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 220-330 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 255-401 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **21991355449344. Wihtlaeg**.

Child of Wermund King Of Angel is:

5497838862336i. Offa, born WFT Est. 255-361; died WFT Est. 291-432; married WFT Est. 280-282.

**10995709018120. At'anakinés Souren Pahlav** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 310 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **10995709018121. Barnbishn**.

**10995709018121. Barnbishn** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 320 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 348 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **21991418036242. Khosrov II (III), King Of Armenia (330-339)**.

More About At'anakinés Souren Pahlav:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Barnbishn:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of At'anakinés Souren Pahlav and Barnbishn is:
5497854509060i. St. Nersch Souren Pahlav, born Abt. 335; died 373.

**10995729768448. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks,** born WFT Est. 232-258 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 350 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **21991459536896. King Of the East Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks is:
5497864884224i. King Of the Franks Dagobert, born WFT Est. 261-284; died 379; married WFT Est. 281-322.

**10995729768464. Theodomir, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 302; died 360. He was the son of **21991459536928. Richimir II, King Of The Franks** and **21991459536929. Hastila**.

Child of Theodomir, King Of The Franks is:
5497864884232i. Clodius V, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 318; died 378.

**10995915292672. Niall Naoighiallach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 350 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **21991830585344. Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King** and **21991830585345. Carthan Casduff**. He married **10995915292673. Roighneach Of Britain, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**10995915292673. Roighneach Of Britain, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 350 in Britain (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Niall Naoighiallach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Niall Naoighiallach (Niallus Magnus) was called Niall of the Nine Hostages and was the 126th Monarch of Ireland in 379-405.  He married Roighneach, daughter of the King of Britain or Wales, and ordained it for ever after to be called Britain; until then it went by the name of Alba.

Niall of the Nine Hostages (reigned 379-405), who founded the Uk Néill, the greatest dynasty in Irish history.

More About Niall Naoighiallach, King:
Occupation: 379, 126th King of Ireland, 379-405 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Niall Naoighiallach and Roighneach Of Britain is:

5497957646336i. Eoghan (Eugene) Of Ulster, Prince, born Abt. 374 in Ulster, Ireland.

**10995915292676. Eorc, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 362 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source:

(1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **21991830585352. Eochy Mun-Reamhar, King**.

More About Eorc, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eorc, King is:
5497957646338i. Loarn Of Dalriada, King, born Abt. 383 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 45*

**21991308394496. Dag Dyggvasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 403 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 428-494 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **43982616788992. Dyggvi Domarsson** and **43982616788993. Mrs Dyggvi Domarsson**. He married **21991308394497. Mrs Dag Dyggvasson** WFT Est. 422-452 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**21991308394497. Mrs Dag Dyggvasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 407 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 429-501 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Dag Dyggvasson and Mrs Dyggvasson is:
10995654197248 i. Agni Dagsson, born 424 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 449-515; married Skjalf Frostasson WFT Est. 443-473.

**21991308394752. Vermund Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 369 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 395-460 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree*

*Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **43982616789504. Frodi Havarsson** and **43982616789505. Mrs Frodi Havarsson**. He married **21991308394753. Mrs Vermund Havarsson** WFT Est. 388-418 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**21991308394753. Mrs Vermund Havarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 373 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 395-467 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Vermund Frodasson and Mrs Havarsson is:

10995654197376 i. Olaf Vermundsson, born 391 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 416-482; married Mrs Danpi Vermundsson WFT Est. 410-440.

**21991308429376. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 20 AC (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 42 DC (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **43982616858752. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain**. He married **21991308429377. Imogen** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**21991308429377. Imogen,** born in Aprox 20 AC.

Notes for Cunobelinus, King Of Britain:
Cunobelinus (d. c. AD 42), ruler of a large area of southeastern Britain from about AD 10 to 42. He is the Cymbeline in William Shakespeare's play of the same name, although the play's fanciful plot bears no relation to the events in Cunobelinus' career.

Cunobelinus succeeded his father, Tasciovanus, as chief of the Catuvellauni, a tribe centred north of what is now London. During a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Either shortly before or shortly after his accession, Cunobelinus conquered the territory of the Trinovantes, in modern Essex. He made Camulodunum (Colchester) his capital and the seat of his mint. His power and influence were so extensively felt in Britain that the Roman biographer Suetonius referred to him as "Britannorum rex." About AD 40 Cunobelinus banished his son Adminius, who thereupon fled to Rome and persuaded the emperor Caligula to make preparations to invade Britain. The expedition was assembled, but it never left the continent. After Cunobelinus' death, his two other sons, Caratacus and Togodumnus, displayed the hostility toward Rome that gave the emperor Claudius an excuse to impose Roman rule on the island.

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Cymbeline.

The main theme of Cymbeline--Posthumus' wager on the chastity of his wife, Imogen--Shakespeare derived from a story in Boccaccio's Decameron. But he put this Italianate intrigue into a setting that, for his audience, was authentic. Cymbeline, king of Britain, and his two sons, Guiderius and Arviragus, who succeeded him, were, for Shakespeare's audience, historical monarchs. The play is carefully set in the pre-Christian Roman world. The Romans who invade Britain are recognizably derived from the same kind of exploration of the antique world that had produced Julius Caesar, Antony and Cleopatra, and Coriolanus.

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Child of Cunobelinus, King Of Britain and Imogen is:

10995654214688 i. Arviragus, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (11th son of Cunobelinus); died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**21991308429378. Claudius, Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 August 10 BC Lugundum (Lyons) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 October 54 AD bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **43982616858756. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** and **43982616858757. Antonia Minor**. He married **21991308429379. Julia Agrippina Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**21991308429379. Julia Agrippina Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born Bef. 100 in 15 AD (Hermana del Emperador Calkgula) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died in March 59 AD, Baiae (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **43982616858758. Germanicus Caesar** and **43982616858759. Vipsania Agrippina Major**.

Notes for Claudius, Roman Emperor:
Claudius, in full TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, original name (until AD 41) TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO GERMANICUS (b. Aug. 1, 10 BC, Lugdunum [Lyon], Gaul--d. Oct. 13, AD 54), Roman emperor (AD 41-54), who extended Roman rule in North Africa and made Britain a province.

Early life.

The son of Nero Claudius Drusus, a popular and successful Roman general, and the younger Antonia, he was the nephew of the emperor Tiberius and a grandson of Livia Drusilla, the wife of the emperor Augustus. Ill health, unattractive appearance, clumsiness of manner, and coarseness of taste did not recommend him for a public life. The imperial family seems to have considered him
something of an embarrassment, and he was long left to his own private studies and amusements. It was the historian Livy who recognized and encouraged his inclination for historical studies. Claudius wrote a pamphlet defending the republican politician and orator Cicero, who was executed by the triumvirs; and, having discovered that it was difficult to speak freely on the civil wars toward the end of the Roman Republic, he began a history of Rome with the principate of Augustus. He composed 20 books of Etruscan and 8 books of Carthaginian history, all in Greek; an autobiography; and a historical treatise on the Roman alphabet with suggestions for orthographical reform--which as emperor he later tried not very successfully to implement. He also wrote on dice playing, of which he was fond. All his works are lost, and their importance cannot be measured. The Etruscan history may have had original material: his first wife, Plautia Urgulanilla, had Etruscan blood, and her family was probably able to put Claudius in touch with authentic Etruscan traditions. After divorcing Urgulanilla, he in turn married Aelia Paetina, Valeria Messalina, who was his wife at his accession, and, finally, Agrippina the Younger. By his first three wives he had five children, of whom Drusus and Claudia died before he became emperor. As a young man Claudius was made a member of various religious colleges, but he became consul only under the reign of his older brother's son Gaius (Caligula) in 37. There was, however, little cordiality between the two.

Emperor and colonizer

Power came to Claudius unexpectedly after Gaius' murder on Jan. 24, 41, when he was discovered trembling in the palace by a soldier. The Praetorian Guards, the imperial household troops, made him emperor on January 25. By family tradition and antiquarian inclinations, Claudius was in sympathy with the senatorial aristocracy; but soldiers and courtiers were his real supporters, while freedmen and foreigners had been his friends in the days of neglect. Initially, the

attitude of the Senate was at best ambiguous. In 42 many senators supported the ill-fated rebellion of the Governor of Dalmatia. Even later, several attempts on Claudius' life involved senators and knights. Though paying homage to the dignity of the Senate (to whose administration he returned the provinces of Macedonia and Achaea) and giving new opportunities to the knights, Claudius was ruthless and occasionally cruel in his dealings with individual members of both orders. From the very beginning he emphasized his friendship with the army and paid cash for his proclamation as emperor.

Claudius' decision to invade Britain (43) and his personal appearance at the climax of the expedition, the crossing of the Thames and the capture of Camulodunum (Colchester), were prompted by his need of popularity and glory. But concern with the anti-Roman influence of the Druid priesthood, which he tried to suppress in Gaul, and a general inclination toward expanding the frontiers were other reasons. Claudius planted a colony of veterans at Camulodunum and
established client-kingdoms to protect the frontiers of the province; these were afterward a source of trouble, such as the revolt in 47 of Prasutagus, client-king of the Iceni, and later the general revolt instigated by his wife Boudicca (also called Boadicea). He also annexed Mauretania (41-42) in North Africa, of which he made two provinces (Caesariensis in the east and Tingitana in the west), Lycia in Asia Minor (43), and Thrace (46). Though he enlarged the kingdom of Herod Agrippa I, he later made Judaea a province on Agrippa's death in 44. In 49 he annexed Iturea (northeastern Palestine) to the province of Syria. He was careful not to involve the empire in major wars with the Germans and the Parthians. Claudius supported Roman control of Armenia, but in 52 he preferred the collapse of the pro-Roman government to a war with Parthia, leaving a difficult situation to his successor.

In the civil administration, many measures demonstrate Claudius' enlightened policy. He improved in detail the judicial system, and, in his dealings with the provinces, he favoured a moderate extension of Roman citizenship by individual and collective grants: in Noricum, a district south of the Danube comprising what is now central Austria and parts of Bavaria, for instance, five communities became Roman municipalities. He encouraged urbanization and planted several
colonies, for example, at Camulodunum and at Colonia Agrippinensis (modern Cologne) in Germany in 51. In his religious policy Claudius respected tradition; he revived old religious ceremonies, celebrated the festival of the Secular Games in 47 (three days and nights of games and sacrifice commemorating the 800th birthday of Rome), made himself a censor in 47, and extended in 49 the pomerium of Rome (i.e., the boundary of the area in which only Roman gods could be worshipped and magistrates ruled with civil, not military, powers). He protected the haruspices (diviners) and probably Romanized the cult of the Phrygian deity Attis. According to the biographer Suetonius in Claudius, during a period of troubles Claudius expelled the Jews from Rome for a short time; Christians may have been involved. Elsewhere he confirmed existing Jewish rights and privileges, and in Alexandria he tried to protect the Jews without provoking Egyptian nationalism. In a surviving letter addressed to the city

of Alexandria, he asked Jews and non-Jews "to stop this destructive and obstinate mutual enmity." Although personally disinclined to accept divine honours, he did not seriously oppose the current trend and had a temple erected to himself in Camulodunum. His public works include the reorganization of the grain supply of Rome and construction of a new harbour at Ostia, which was later improved by the emperor Trajan.

Administrative innovations.

Claudius' general policy increased the control of the emperor over the treasury and the provincial administration and apparently gave jurisdiction in fiscal matters to his own governors in the senatorial provinces. He created a kind of cabinet of freedmen, on whom he bestowed honours, to superintend various branches of the administration. An impressive series of documents, such as a speech for the admission of Gauls to the Senate recorded on a partly defective inscription at Lugdunum (Lyon), the edict for the Anauni (an Alpine population who had usurped the rights of Roman citizenship and whom Claudius confirmed in these rights), and the aforementioned letter to the city of Alexandria (AD 41), survive as evidence of his personal style of government: pedantic, uninhibited, alternately humane and wrathful, and ultimately despotic. The inscription from Lugdunum is an interesting comparison with the version of the historian Tacitus in his Annals, which gives an account of the same speech. The speech as recorded in the inscription, in spite of irrelevance, inconsequence, and fondness for digression (much of which is absent in the version of Tacitus), shows that Claudius knew what he wanted and that he appreciated the latent forces of Roman tradition.

His marriage with Messalina ended in 48, when she apparently conspired against him and, according to Tacitus, conducted a public marriage ceremony with her lover, Gaius Silius. Messalina and Silius were killed, and Claudius married his niece Agrippina, an act contrary to Roman law, which he therefore changed. To satisfy Agrippina's lust for power, Claudius had to adopt her son Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (later the emperor Nero), to the disadvantage of his own son Britannicus. In addition, the new commander of the guards, Afranius Burrus, was protected by Agrippina. Roman tradition is unanimous in stating that Claudius was poisoned by Agrippina on Oct. 13, AD 54, though the details differ. A version of poisoning by mushrooms prevailed. Lucius Annaeus Seneca, the politician and satirist, who had been exiled by Claudius at his accession but had been recalled at Agrippina's urging to educate Nero, derided the dead emperor and his apotheosis (duly decreed by the Senate) in the satire Apocolocyntosis divi Claudii ("The Pumpkinification of the Divine Claudius"; the title and its exact meaning are both subject to dispute).

The picture of Claudius that appears in this work has much in common with that of later Roman historians who give details of the unpopular side of Claudius' administration. The Apocolocyntosis ridicules his physical appearance and his speaking ability and casts aspersions on his abilities as a judge, depicting him as arbitrary--of giving legal judgments without a fair hearing and of summarily ordering the executions of relatives, senators, and knights.

Tacitus, Suetonius, and the later historian Dio Cassius attribute Claudius' mistakes to infirmity of character and the influence of his wives and freedmen. They echo the hostility of the upper classes against an emperor who, in spite of his words, had been unfavourable to them. That this tradition is one-sided is shown by the surviving documents of the reign and the energy with which Claudius carried out the affairs of government.

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More About Claudius, Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: poisoned by his wife

More About Julia Agrippina Minor:
Cause of Death: Murdered by her son Nero

Children of Claudius, Roman Emperor and Julia Agrippina Minor are:
10995654214689 i. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 105 in Abt 50 AD; married Arviragus, King Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**21991308429424. Caradoc, King Of Siluria** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 20 DC, Trevan, Llanilid, Glamorganshire (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **43982616858848. Bran, "The Blessed Sovereign"**.

Notes for Caradoc, King Of Siluria:
Birth record shows descendant of Aedd Mawr, as given above.

Siluro, Pueblo, antiguo pueblo de Britania, que habitaba lo que hoy es el sureste del Paks de Gales. Tribu poderosa y belicosa, ofreció una resistencia feroz a las fuerzas romanas que invadieron su territorio, en el ano 48d.C., pero al final, en el 78, los romanos la conquistaron después de establecer una fortaleza en Isca, la actual Caerleon. La ciudad principal de los siluros fue romanizada con el nombre de Venta Silurum, la actual Caerwent, cerca del estuario del rko Severn, al este de Newport.

"Siluro, Pueblo", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Caradoc, King Of Siluria is:
10995654214712 i. Cyllin, St., King Of Siluria, born in c 50 DC.

**21991309443972. Clodius Celsinius Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 351 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Clodius Celsinius Adelphius is:

10995654721986 i. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius, born Bet. 350 - 400; married Turrenia Anicia Iuliana.

**21991309443974. Anicius Auchenius Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **43982618887948. Anicius Paulinus Honorius**. He married **21991309443975. Turrenia Honorata**.

**21991309443975. Turrenia Honorata** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Anicius Auchenius Bassus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Turrenia Honorata:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Auchenius Bassus and Turrenia Honorata is:

10995654721987 i. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana, born Bet. 380 - 420; married Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius.

**21991354531840. Fordigarus/Froethgar** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 191-288 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 227-360 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **43982709063680. Brendius/Brands/Brond**.

Child of Fordigarus/Froethgar is:

10995677265920 i. Wigger, born WFT Est. 227-318; died WFT Est. 263-391; married WFT Est. 252-349.

**21991355449344. Wihtlaeg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree

#2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. 184-299 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 220-370 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2538, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999., (2) EADBERG OF MERCIA.FTW, Date of Import: 27 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **43982710898688. Odin (Woden,Moutan)** and **43982710898689. Friege Or Frea**.

Child of Wihtlaeg is:

10995677724672 i. Wermund King Of Angel, born WFT Est. 220-330; died WFT Est. 255-401; married WFT Est. 244-248.

**21991418036242. Khosrov II (III), King Of Armenia (330-339)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 285 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 339 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **43982836072484. Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia**.

More About Khosrov II (III), King Of Armenia (330-339):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Khosrov II (III), King Of Armenia (330-339) is:

10995709018121 i. Barnbishn, born 320; died Abt. 348; married At'anakinés Souren Pahlav.

**21991459536896. King Of the East Franks Dagobert,** born WFT Est. 199-230 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 317 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **43982919073792. King Of the East Franks Walter**.

Children of King Of the East Franks Dagobert are:

10995729768448 i. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks, born WFT Est. 232-258; died 350; married WFT Est. 253-295.

ii. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 270; died 337.

**21991459536928. Richimir II, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 286; died 350. He was the son of **43982919073856. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks**. He married **21991459536929. Hastila**.

**21991459536929. Hastila,** born Abt. 286; died 360.

Child of Richimir II, King Of The Franks and Hastila is:

10995729768464 i. Theodomir, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 302; died 360.

**21991830585344. Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 319 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Tara, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **43983661170688. Muiredach Tireach, King** and **43983661170689. Muirion Of Ulster, Princess**. He married **21991830585345. Carthan Casduff** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**21991830585345. Carthan Casduff** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 319 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin was the 124th Monarch of Ireland (reigned 357-365) and in the eighth year of his reign died a natural death at Tara in 365. By his first wife, Mong Moine, he left four sons, the eldest being Brian.
She was the daughter of Felim, second Christian King of Ulster, and sister of Crimthoun, King of Munster of the Hiberian sept and successor of Eochaidh in the Monarchy. This Crimthoun was poisoned by Mong Moine in the hope that Brian, her eldest son would cucceed to the Monarchy. To avoid suspicion, she herself drank of the same poisoned cup which she presented to her brother,

but, notwithstanding she lost her life by so doing, yet her expectations were not realized, for the said Brian and her other sons were laid aside and the youngest son of Eochaidh by Carthan Cais Dublin (Casduff) was preferred to the Monarchy.

More About Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King:
Occupation: 357, 124th King of Ireland, 357-365 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin and Carthan Casduff is:
10995915292672 i. Niall Naoighiallach, King, born Abt. 350 in Ireland; married Roighneach Of Britain, Princess.

**21991830585352. Eochy Mun-Reamhar, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 342 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **43983661170704. Aeneas Feart, King**.

More About Eochy Mun-Reamhar, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eochy Mun-Reamhar, King is:
10995915292676 i. Eorc, King, born Abt. 362 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 46*

**43982616788992. Dyggvi Domarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 382 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 407-473 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree*

*Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **87965233577984. Domar Domaldasson** and **87965233577985. Drott Danpsson**. He married **43982616788993. Mrs Dyggvi Domarsson** WFT Est. 401-431 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**43982616788993. Mrs Dyggvi Domarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 386 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 408-480 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Dyggvi Domarsson and Mrs Domarsson is:

21991308394496 i. Dag Dyggvasson, born 403 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 428-494; married Mrs Dag Dyggvasson WFT Est. 422-452.

**43982616789504. Frodi Havarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 347 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 373-438 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **87965233579008. Haver Fridleifsson** and **87965233579009. Mrs Haver Fridleifsson**. He married **43982616789505. Mrs Frodi Havarsson** WFT Est. 366-396 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**43982616789505. Mrs Frodi Havarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 351 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 373-445 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Frodi Havarsson and Mrs Havarsson is:

21991308394752 i. Vermund Frodasson, born 369 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 395-460; married Mrs Vermund Havarsson WFT Est. 388-418.

**43982616858752. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain,** born in Aprox 50 AC. He was the son of **87965233717504. Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain**.

Notes for Tasciovanus, King Of Britain:
Tasciovanus, chief of the Catuvellauni, a tribe centred north of what is now London.

Catuvellauni, probably the most powerful Belgic tribe in ancient Britain; it occupied the area directly north of the River Thames. The first capital of the Catuvellauni was located near Wheathampstead, but after their defeat by Julius Caesar in 54 BC, they expanded to the north and northwest, building anew capital at Verulamium, near St. Albans. The Catuvellauni practiced agriculture extensively and apparently had a prosperous economy.

BRITANICA

## ROMAN BRITAIN

### The conquest.

Julius Caesar conquered Gaul between 58 and 50 BC and invaded Britain in 55 or 54 BC, thereby bringing the island into close contact with the Roman world. Caesar's description of Britain at the time of his invasions is the first coherent account extant. From about 20 BC it is possible to distinguish two principal powers: the Catuvellauni north of the Thames led by Tasciovanus, successor of Caesar's adversary Cassivellaunus, and, south of the river, the kingdom of the Atrebates ruled by Commius and his sons Tincommius, Eppillus, and Verica.
Tasciovanus was succeeded in about AD 5 by his son Cunobelinus, who, during a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Beyond these kingdoms lay the Iceni in what is now Norfolk, the Corieltavi in the Midlands, the Dobuni (Dobunni) in the area of Gloucestershire, and the Durotriges in that of Dorset, all of whom issued coins and probably had Belgic rulers. Behind these again lay further independent tribes--the Dumnonii of Devon, the Brigantes in the north, and the Silures and
Ordovices in Wales. The Belgic and semi-Belgic tribes later formed the civilized nucleus of the Roman province and thus contributed greatly to Roman Britain.

The client relationships that Caesar had established with certain British tribes were extended by Augustus. In particular, the Atrebatic kings welcomed Roman aid in their resistance to Catuvellaunian expansion. The decision of the emperor Claudius to conquer the island was the result partly of his personal ambition, partly of British aggression. Verica had been driven from his kingdom and appealed for help, and it may have been calculated that a hostile Catuvellaunian
supremacy would endanger stability across the Channel. Under Aulus Plautius an army of four legions was assembled, together with a number of auxiliary

regiments consisting of cavalry and infantry raised among warlike tribes subject to the empire. After delay caused by the troops' unwillingness to cross the ocean, which they then regarded as the boundary of the human world, a landing was made at Richborough, Kent, in AD 43. The British under Togodumnus and Caratacus, sons and successors of Cunobelinus, were taken by surprise and defeated. They retired to defend the Medway crossing near Rochester but were again defeated in a hard battle. The way to Camulodunum lay open, but Plautius halted at the Thames to await the arrival of the emperor, who took personal command of the closing stages of the campaign. In one short season the main military opposition had been crushed: Togodumnus was dead and Caratacus had fled to Wales. The rest of Britain was by no means united, for Belgic expansion had created tensions. Some tribes submitted, and subduing the rest remained the task for the year 44. For this purpose smaller expeditionary forces were formed consisting of single legions or parts of legions with their auxilia (subsidiary allied troops). The best-documented campaign is that of Legion II under its legate Vespasian starting from Chichester, where the Atrebatic kingdom was restored; the Isle of Wight was taken and the hill forts of Dorset reduced. Legion IX advanced into Lincolnshire, and Legion XIV probably across the Midlands toward Leicester. Colchester was the chief base, but the fortresses of individual legions at this stage have not yet been identified.

By the year 47, when Plautius was succeeded as commanding officer by Ostorius Scapula, a frontier had been established from Exeter to the Humber, based on the road known as the Fosse Way; from this fact it appears that Claudius did not plan the annexation of the whole island but only of the arable southeast. The intransigence of the tribes of Wales, spurred on by Caratacus, however, caused Scapula to occupy the lowlands beyond the Fosse Way up to the River Severn and to move forward his forces into this area for the struggle with the Silures and Ordovices. The Roman forces were strengthened by the addition of Legion XX, released for this purpose by the foundation of a veteran settlement (colonia) at Camulodunum in the year 49. The colonia would form a strategic reserve as well as setting the Britons an example of Roman urban organization and life. A provincial centre for the worship of the emperor was also established. Scapula's right flank was secured by the treaty relationship that had been established with Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes. Hers was the largest kingdom in Britain, occupying the whole area between Derbyshire and the Tyne; unfortunately it lacked stability, nor was it united behind its queen, who lost popularity when she surrendered the British resistance leader, Caratacus, to the Romans. Nevertheless, with occasional Roman military support, Cartimandua was maintained in power until 69 against the opposition led by her husband, Venutius, and this enabled Roman governors to concentrate on Wales.

By AD 60 much had been achieved; Suetonius Paulinus, governor from 59 to 61, was invading the island of Anglesey, the last stronghold of independence, when a serious setback occurred: this was the rebellion of Boudicca, queen of the Iceni. Under its king Prasutagus the tribe of the Iceni had enjoyed a position of alliance and independence; but on his death (60) the territory was forcibly annexed and outrages occurred. Boudicca was able to rally other tribes to her assistance; chief of these were the Trinovantes of Essex, who had many

grievances against the settlers of Camulodunum for their arrogant seizure of lands. Roman forces were distant and scattered; and, before peace could be restored, the rebels had sacked Camulodunum, Verulamium (St. Albans), and London, the three chief centres of Romanized life in Britain. Paulinus acted harshly after his victory, but the procurator of the province, Julius Classicianus, with the revenues in mind and perhaps also because, as a Gaul by birth, he possessed a truer vision of provincial partnership with Rome, brought about his recall.

In the first 20 years of occupation some progress had been made in spreading Roman civilization. Towns had been founded, the imperial cult had been established, and merchants were busily introducing the Britons to material benefits. It was not, however, until the Flavian period, AD 69-96, that real advances were made in this field. With the occupation of Wales by Julius Frontinus (governor from 74 to 78) and the advance into northern Scotland by Gnaeus Julius Agricola (78-84), troops were removed from southern Britain, and self-governing civitates, administrative areas based for the most part on the indigenous tribes, took over local administration. This involved a large program of urbanization and also of education, which continued into the 2nd century; Tacitus, in his biography of Agricola, emphasizes the encouragement given to it. Roman conquest of Wales was complete by 78, but Agricola's invasion of Scotland failed because shortage of manpower prevented him from completing the occupation of the whole island. Moreover, when the British garrison was reduced (c. AD 90) by a legion because of continental needs, it became evident that a frontier would have to be maintained in the north. After several experiments, the Solway-Tyne isthmus was chosen, and there the emperor Hadrian built his stone wall (c. 122-130).

BRITANICA

Child of Tasciovanus, King Of Britain is:

21991308429376 i. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 20 AC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 42 DC; married Imogen WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**43982616858756. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 38 BC (Brother of Emperor Tiberius) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 9 BC killed in a fall from his horse (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **87965233717512. Tiberius Claudius Nero** and **87965233717513. Livia Drusilla**. He married **43982616858757. Antonia**

**Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**43982616858757. Antonia Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 36 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 May 37 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **87965233717514. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome** and **87965233717515. Octavia Minor**.

More About Antonia Minor:
Cause of Death: Forced to commit suicide

Children of Nero Drusus and Antonia Minor are:

21991308429378 i. Claudius, Roman Emperor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 August 10 BC Lugundum (Lyons); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 October 54 AD bur in Maus of Augustus; married Julia Agrippina Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD.

ii. Germanicus Caesar (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 24 may 15 BC (Hermano del emperador Claudio) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 10 October 19 AD Antioch (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married Vipsania Agrippina Major WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

More About Germanicus Caesar:
Cause of Death: poisoned by Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso

Notes for Vipsania Agrippina Major:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she is the granddaughter of emperor augustus

More About Vipsania Agrippina Major:
Cause of Death: beaten and lost her eye, starved to death

**43982616858758. Germanicus Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 24 may 15 BC (Hermano del emperador Claudio) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 10 October 19 AD Antioch (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **43982616858756. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** and **43982616858757. Antonia Minor**. He married **43982616858759. Vipsania Agrippina Major** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**43982616858759. Vipsania Agrippina Major** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **87965233717518. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa** and **87965233717519. Julia Major**.

More About Germanicus Caesar:
Cause of Death: poisoned by Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso

Notes for Vipsania Agrippina Major:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she is the granddaughter of emperor augustus

More About Vipsania Agrippina Major:
Cause of Death: beaten and lost her eye, starved to death

Children of Germanicus Caesar and Vipsania Agrippina Major are:

21991308429379 i. Julia Agrippina Minor, born Bef. 100 in 15 AD (Hermana del Emperador Calígula); died in March 59 AD, Baiae; married (1) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus; married (2) Claudius, Roman Emperor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD.

ii. Caligula, Roman Emperor, born in August 31,12 DC Antium, Latium (Anzio, Italy); died in Jan 24, 41 DC, Rome; married Caesonia; born in c 35 d.c..

Notes for Caligula, Roman Emperor:
Calígula, Cayo Julio César (12-41d.C.), emperador romano (37-41d.C.), famoso por su crueldad y por su extravagancia. Nacido en Antium (ahora Anzio, en Italia), era el hijo más joven del general romano Julio César Germánico y de Agripina la Mayor, y nieto por adopción del emperador Tiberio. Su juventud en los campamentos militares le hicieron merecedor del sobrenombre de Calígula (en latín, diminutivo del calzado militar romano), debido a los pequeños zapatos militares que usaba. Tiberio le nombró, junto con su nieto, Tiberio Gemelo, coheredero al trono, pero el Senado romano y el pueblo optaron por Calígula como único emperador. Adoptó a Gemelo como hijo, pero más tarde ordenó su asesinato. Fue un dirigente clemente durante los seis primeros meses, pero se convirtió en un tirano depravado después de una enfermedad mental. Derrochó su fortuna (conseguida, en parte, por las confiscaciones de miembros del Senado) en espectáculos públicos y proyectos de construcción de edificios, desterró o asesinó a la mayoría de sus familiares, nombró a su caballo cónsul, se proclamó dios construyendo templos y realizando sacrificios en su honor. En el 41, los oficiales de su guardia conspiraron contra él y le asesinaron, nombrando como sucesor a su tío Claudio.

"Calígula, Cayo Julio César", Enciclopedia Microsoft

**43982616858848. Bran, "The Blessed Sovereign"** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 10 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **87965233717696. Llyr, King**.

Child of Bran, "The Blessed Sovereign" is:

21991308429424 i. Caradoc, King Of Siluria, born in c 20 DC, Trevan, Llanilid, Glamorganshire.

**43982618887948. Anicius Paulinus Honorius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 300 - 350 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **87965237775896. Amnius Anicius Iulianus**.

More About Anicius Paulinus Honorius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Paulinus Honorius is:

21991309443974 i. Anicius Auchenius Bassus, born Bet. 350 - 400; married Turrenia Honorata.

**43982709063680. Brendius/Brands/Brond** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 155-257 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 191-329 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **87965418127360. Beldeg/Balder** and **87965418127361. Nama**.

Child of Brendius/Brands/Brond is:

21991354531840 i. Fordigarus/Froethgar, born WFT Est. 191-288; died WFT Est. 227-360; married WFT Est. 216-318.

**43982710898688. Odin (Woden,Moutan)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A

ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999., (3) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 215 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **87965421797376. Fredalot** and **87965421797377. Baltsa**. He married **43982710898689. Friege Or Frea** WFT Est. 234-264 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**43982710898689. Friege Or Frea** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 219 in ASGARD, A, EAST EUROPE (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 241-313 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Notes for Odin (Woden,Moutan):
Odin, also called WODAN, WODEN, or WOTAN, one of the principal gods in Norse mythology. His exact nature and role, however, are difficult to determine because of the complex picture of him given by the wealth of archaeological and literary sources. The Roman historian Tacitus stated that the Teutons worshiped Mercury; and because dies Mercurii ("Mercury's day") was identified with Wednesday ("Woden's day"), there is little doubt that the god Woden (the earlier form of Odin) was meant. Though Woden was worshiped preeminently, there is not sufficient evidence of his cult to show whether it was practiced by all the Teutonic tribes or to enable conclusions to be drawn about the nature of the god. Later literary sources, however, indicate that at the end of the pre-Christian period Odin was the principal god in Scandinavia.

From earliest times Odin was a war god, and he appeared in heroic literature as the protector of heroes; fallen warriors joined him in Valhalla. The wolf and the raven were dedicated to him. His magical horse, Sleipnir, had eight legs, teeth inscribed with runes, and the ability to gallop through the air and over the sea. Odin was the great magician among the gods and was associated with runes. He was also the god of poets. In outward appearance he was a tall, old man, with
flowing beard and only one eye (the other he gave in exchange for wisdom). He was usually depicted wearing a cloak and a wide-brimmed hat and carrying a spear.

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More About Odin (Woden,Moutan):
Hechos: King of Europe in 3d century, c. 225 A.D.

Children of Odin (Woden,Moutan) and Friege Frea are:

i. Skjold (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.), born 237 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 263-328 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); married Gefion WFT Est. 256-286 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); born 241 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 263-335 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

ii. Beldeg/Balder (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.), born WFT Est. 120-227 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 241-298 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); married Nama WFT Est. 241-282 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); born WFT Est. 125-230 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 241-304 (Source: Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.).

21991355449344 iii. Wihtlaeg, born WFT Est. 184-299; died WFT Est. 220-370; married WFT Est. 209-213.

**43982836072484. Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 265 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 330 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **87965672144968. Khosrov (II), King Of Armenia (253-293?)**.

Notes for Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Tiridates III was restored to the throne under Roman protection (c. 287); his reign determined the course of much of Armenia's subsequent history, and his conversion by St. Gregory the Illuminator and the adoption of Christianity as the state religion (c. 314) created a permanent gulf between Armenia and Persia. The Armenian patriarchate became one of the surest stays of the Arsacid monarchy and the guardian of national unity after its fall. The chiefs of Armenian clans, called nakharars, held great power in Armenia, limiting and threatening the influence of the king.

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More About Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia:
Cargo: King Of Armenia (298-330) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia is:
21991418036242 i. Khosrov II (III), King Of Armenia (330-339), born 285; died 339.

**43982919073792. King Of the East Franks Walter,** born WFT Est. 188-209 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 306 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **87965838147584. King Of the East Franks Clodius III**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Walter is:
21991459536896 i. King Of the East Franks Dagobert, born WFT Est. 199-230; died 317; married WFT Est. 221-266.

**43982919073856. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 270; died 337. He was the son of **21991459536896. King Of the East Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Clodius IV, King Of The Franks is:
21991459536928 i. Richimir II, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 286; died 350; married Hastila.

**43983661170688. Muiredach Tireach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 298 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **87967322341376. Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King** and **87967322341377. Aoife Of Gale, Princess**. He married **43983661170689. Muirion Of Ulster, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**43983661170689. Muirion Of Ulster, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 298 in Ulster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **87967322341378. Fiachadh Of Ulster, King**.

Notes for Muiredach Tireach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Muiredach Tireach married Muirion, daughter of Fiachadh, King of Ulster. Having fought and defeated Colla Uais and banished him and his two brothers into Scotland in 326, he regained his father's throne, which he kept as 122nd Monarch for thirty years (reigned 326-356).

More About Muiredach Tireach, King:
Event 2: 326, Fought, defeated and banished Colla Uais and his two brothers into Scotland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 326, 122nd King of Ireland, 326-356 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Muiredach Tireach and Muirion Of Ulster is:

21991830585344 i. Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, King, born Abt. 319 in Ireland; died in Tara, Ireland; married Carthan Casduff.

**43983661170704. Aeneas Feart, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 322 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **87967322341408. Fergus Uallach, King**.

Notes for Aeneas Feart, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

Fearyus means manly conduct in Irish; Lat.Virtus

More About Aeneas Feart, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Aeneas Feart, King is:

21991830585352 i. Eochy Mun-Reamhar, King, born Abt. 342 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 47*

**87965233577984. Domar Domaldasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 361 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 386-452 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **175930467155968. Donaldi Visbursson** and **175930467155969. Mrs Donaldi Visbursson**. He married **87965233577985. Drott Danpsson** WFT Est. 380-410 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**87965233577985. Drott Danpsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 365 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 387-459 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Domar Domaldasson and Drott Danpsson is:

43982616788992 i. Dyggvi Domarsson, born 382 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 407-473; married Mrs Dyggvi Domarsson WFT Est. 401-431.

**87965233579008. Haver Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 325 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 351-416 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **175930467158016. Fridleif Frodasson** and **175930467158017. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson**. He married **87965233579009. Mrs Haver Fridleifsson** WFT Est. 344-374 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**87965233579009. Mrs Haver Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 329 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 351-423 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Haver Fridleifsson and Mrs Fridleifsson is:

43982616789504 i. Frodi Havarsson, born 347 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 373-438; married Mrs Frodi Havarsson WFT Est. 366-396.

**87965233717504. Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain,** born in Aprox 80 AC.

Notes for Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain:
Cassivellaunus, also spelled CASSIVELAUNUS (fl. 1st century BC), powerful British chieftain who was defeated by Julius Caesar during his second raiding expedition into Britain (54 BC).

Cassivellaunus led his tribe, the Catuvellauni (a Belgic people who lived in modern Hertfordshire), against the Roman invaders, making effective use of guerrilla tactics and chariot warfare. Finally Caesar captured the principal fortified settlement, since identified as a site in present-day Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire. The British leader was granted peace when he agreed to provide hostages and pay an annual tribute to Rome. These promises, however, were probably not meant to be kept, and it appears certain that the tribute was never paid.

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Child of Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain is:

43982616858752 i. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain, born in Aprox 50 AC.

**87965233717512. Tiberius Claudius Nero** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 33 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **175930467435024. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus**. He married **87965233717513. Livia Drusilla** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**87965233717513. Livia Drusilla** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **175930467435026. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus**.

Notes for Livia Drusilla:
Livia Drusilla, also called (from AD 14) JULIA AUGUSTA (b. Jan. 30, 58 BC--d. AD 29), Caesar Augustus' devoted and influential wife who counselled him on affairs of state and who, in her efforts to secure the imperial succession for her son Tiberius, was reputed to have caused the deaths of many of his rivals.

Her father was Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus, an adoptive son of the tribune of 91, Marcus Livius Drusus. She married her cousin Tiberius Claudius Nero and in 42 bore him Tiberius. Livia Drusilla, may have been only 13 years old when Tiberius was born. She was still pregnant with her second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, when early in 38, Octavian (later Augustus) compelled her to divorce Nero and marry him. Her second marriage was childless. After the death of Augustus (Aug. 19, AD 14) she assumed the name Julia Augusta.

Livia's power and ambition proved embarrassing to Tiberius after his accession. He forbade her to accept certain honours and even refused to carry out the terms of her will. She was, however, deified (42) by her grandson Claudius. Surviving portraiture confirms her reputation for dignified beauty.

BRITANICA

Children of Tiberius Nero and Livia Drusilla are:

43982616858756 i. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 38 BC (Brother of Emperor Tiberius); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 9 BC killed in a fall from his horse; married Antonia Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100.

ii. Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome, born in Nov. 16, 42 BC; died in March 16, AD 37, Capreae [Capri], near Naples; married (1) Julia Major; born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (2) Vipsania Agrippina Major; born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Notes for Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome:
Tiberio Julio César (42a.C.-37d.C.), segundo emperador de Roma (14-37d.C.), instituyó de forma permanente la magistratura que había ejercido su antecesor. Era el hijo mayor de Tiberio Claudio Nerón y de Livia Drusilla.
Nació en Roma el 16 de noviembre del 42a.C. Cuatro años después su madre se divorció y se casó con el triunviro Octavio, más tarde el emperador Augusto, quien supervisó la educación de Tiberio. Mandó una expedición a Armenia en el 20a.C., y

luchó contra los retios y los panonios (12-9a.C.). En el 11a.C., siguiendo órdenes de su padrastro, disolvió su feliz matrimonio con Vipsania Agripina, hija del general romano Marco Vipsanio Agripa, y se casó con la hija de Augusto, Julia, viuda de Agripa. Desde el 6a.C., vivió en exilio virtual, en la isla de Rodas, donde se dedicó a estudiar.

Campañas militares

Cuando regresó a Roma en el 2d.C., Julia estaba desterrada por adulterio, y Augusto tras la muerte de sus dos nietos, Lucio y Cayo, se vio obligado a reconocer a Tiberio como único posible sucesor al título imperial y a adoptarle oficialmente en el 4d.C. Ese mismo año partió para dirigir una expedición en el norte de Germania contra los marcomanos. También tuvo éxito al sofocar los levantamientos de Panonia y Dalmacia, y finalmente afianzó la frontera y se vengó de los germanos, que habían destruido el ejército del general romano Varo, en los bosques de Teutoburgo, en el 9d.C. Acompañado de Julio César Germánico, su sobrino e hijo adoptivo, realizó otras dos marchas al corazón de Germania; regresó a Roma varios años más tarde para recibir los honores del triunfo, el tributo oficial más alto que se daba a un guerrero victorioso.

Su reinado

Cuando Augusto murió en Nola, cerca de Nápoles, en el 14d.C., Tiberio heredó el trono. Mejoró los servicios civiles, impuso al Ejército una disciplina estricta y dirigió las finanzas del Imperio con gran habilidad; también ejerció un mayor control sobre los gobernadores de las provincias. Sin embargo, estallaron sublevaciones y revueltas en Panonia, Germania, Galia, y otros territorios. La última época de su reinado estuvo marcada por las conspiraciones y las ejecuciones. Durante su reinado se crucificó a Jesucristo.

En el 26d.C. abandonó Roma, a la que llegó a tener una gran aversión, y se retiró a la región de Campania. El año siguiente se fue a la isla de Capreae (la actual Capri), dejando Roma bajo el mando de Lucio Elio Sejano, el prefecto de la Guardia Pretoriana. Finalmente se dio cuenta de que Sejano intentaba hacerse con el poder imperial, por lo que mandó ejecutarle junto con sus partidarios en el 31. Continuó viviendo en Capri hasta el 37. Murió el 16 de marzo del 37, en Misena, cerca de Nápoles, tras lo cual se rumoreó que había sido asfixiado por el prefecto de la Guardia Pretoriana.

"Tiberio Julio César", Enciclopedia Microsoft

**87965233717514. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2)

Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 83 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in August 30 BC committed suicide in Alexandria (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **175930467435028. Marcus Antonius Crecitus** and **175930467435029. Julia**. He married **87965233717515. Octavia Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**87965233717515. Octavia Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 69 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 11 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **175930467435030. Caius Octavius Senator** and **175930467435031. Atia Balbus**.

Child of Marcus Rome and Octavia Minor is:

43982616858757 i. Antonia Minor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 36 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 May 37 AD; married Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**87965233717518. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 63 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 12 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He married **87965233717519. Julia Major** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 21 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**87965233717519. Julia Major** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **175930467435038. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor** and **175930467435039. Scribonia**.

Notes for Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa:
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (b. 63 BC?--d. March, 12 BC, Campania [Italy]), powerful deputy of Augustus, the first Roman emperor. He was chiefly responsible for the victory over Mark Antony at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, and during Augustus' reign he suppressed rebellions, founded colonies, and administered various parts of the Roman Empire. Of modest birth but not a modest man, Agrippa was disliked by the Roman aristocracy. In his own interest he scrupulously maintained a subordinate role in relation to Augustus, but he felt himself inferior to no one else.

Virtually nothing is known of his early life until he is found as the companion of Octavian (the future emperor Augustus) at Apollonia, in Illyria, at the time of Julius Caesar's murder in 44. Octavian, the adopted son of Caesar, returned with Agrippa to Italy to make his political claim as Caesar's heir. In 43 Agrippa is thought to have held the office of tribune of the plebs; presumably in this capacity he prosecuted the tyrannicide Cassius, then absent in the East.

In the struggle for power after Julius Caesar's death, Agrippa served as one of Octavian's key military commanders. In 41-40 he fought against Mark Antony's brother Lucius. In 40 he held the post of praetor urbanus (magistrate mainly in charge of administration of justice at Rome) and was a major figure in negotiating a settlement between Octavian and Antony at Brundisium. During the next two years he was away on campaigns in Aquitania and on the Rhine River. When
he returned to Italy, he conspicuously refused to celebrate a triumph for his successes in the north, but in 37 he held the office of consul. In the spring of 37 Octavian and Antony came to an agreement at Tarentum, and it must have been then that Antony arranged the marriage of Agrippa to the daughter of Titus Atticus, a wealthy friend of Cicero.

Octavian's efforts to resist at sea the son of the republican general Gnaeus Pompey, Sextus Pompeius, had not met with success. Agrippa therefore took charge of the operations. He constructed a fine harbour at Puteoli in the Bay of Naples and then won, in 36, two decisive naval victories (at Mylae and Naulochus), ending the threat from Pompeius. For this achievement
Agrippa was awarded a golden crown. In 35-34 Octavian waged a vigorous campaign in Dalmatia, and in this Agrippa had a distinguished military role. In 33 Agrippa served as curule aedile (magistrate of public buildings and works) at Rome, even though it was a much lower post than the consulate that he had

already held. He used the opportunity to win favour for Octavian by spending his own funds lavishly on building baths, cleaning sewers, and improving the water
supply. When Octavian and Antony finally came into direct conflict at the Battle of Actium in 31, Agrippa commanded the fleet and was primarily responsible for Octavian's victory.

During Octavian's absence from Rome after Actium, Agrippa managed affairs in the city together with Maecenas, the great patron of poets. In 29-28 Agrippa and Octavian jointly conducted a census and carried out a purge of the Senate; in 28 and 27 Agrippa held the consulate again, both times with Octavian (from 27, Augustus) as his colleague. In 23, a year of constitutional crisis, Augustus fell ill and presented his signet ring to Agrippa, who seemed thus to be designated the
emperor's successor. Agrippa took Augustus' daughter Julia as his wife after divorcing a niece of Augustus (Marcella the Elder), who had replaced Atticus' daughter as his wife some four or five years previously.

Agrippa went immediately to Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, from which he administered affairs in the East. The nature of Agrippa's constitutional power (imperium) at this time is controversial. It has been argued whether the Senate in 23 gave him an imperium greater than that of any other provincial governor in the East (imperium majus). After Augustus' death Roman historians claimed that Agrippa's sojourn at Mytilene was a kind of exile as a result of Augustus' preference for his own nephew Marcellus. This appears implausible. Agrippa was soon back in Rome to act on behalf of the emperor, who himself left for the East in 22. Before Augustus' return, in 19, Agrippa had left for Gaul and Spain. In Spain he finally subdued the recalcitrant Cantabrians.

Returning to Rome in 18, Agrippa received the power of a tribune (tribunicia potestas), which Augustus also possessed. Perhaps, too, he received an imperium majus, if he had not been granted it in 23. He participated in Augustus' celebration of the Secular Games at Rome in 17, after which he returned to the East as vicegerent of the emperor. In 15 he accepted an invitation from Herod I the Great to visit Judaea; while in the East, he established colonies of veterans
at Berytus and Heliopolis, in Lebanon. He next settled an uprising in the Bosporan kingdom on the Black Sea and set up the cultivated dynast Polemo as king. Herod led a fleet to support Agrippa in the Bosporan affair, and, when it was over, the two traveled together along the coast of western Asia Minor.

In 13 Agrippa's tribunicia potestas was renewed, and at this time without doubt he received (or had renewed) a grant of imperium majus. Troubles in Pannonia required his presence, but the rigours of the winter of 13-12 caused a fatal illness; he died in March of 12 BC. Augustus delivered a funeral oration in honour of his colleague; a fragment of that oration, in Greek translation, has recently come to light.

Agrippa deserved the honours Augustus heaped upon him. It is conceivable that without Agrippa, Octavian would never have become emperor. Rome

remembered him for his generosity in attending to aqueducts, sewers, and baths; and in the mid-20s he completed the celebrated Pantheon. One of Agrippa's five children by Julia, Agrippina the Elder, was the mother of one emperor (Caligula) and the grandmother of another (Nero). Agrippa's autobiography is lost,
but an extensive geographical commentary that he wrote influenced the extant works of the geographer Strabo and of Pliny the Elder.

BRITANICA

Child of Marcus Agrippa and Julia Major is:

43982616858759 i. Vipsania Agrippina Major, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria; married (1) Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome; married (2) Germanicus Caesar WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**87965233717696. Llyr, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 40 BC (Educated in Rome by Augustus Caesar) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **175930467435392. Baran**.

Child of Llyr, King is:

43982616858848 i. Bran, "The Blessed Sovereign", born in c 10 BC.

**87965237775896. Amnius Anicius Iulianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 280 - 330 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **175930475551792. Anicius Faustus VI**.

More About Amnius Anicius Iulianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amnius Anicius Iulianus is:

43982618887948 i. Anicius Paulinus Honorius, born Bet. 300 - 350.

**87965418127360. Beldeg/Balder** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 120-227 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 241-298 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). He was the son of **43982710898688. Odin (Woden,Moutan)** and **43982710898689. Friege Or Frea**. He married **87965418127361. Nama** WFT Est. 241-282 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.).

**87965418127361. Nama** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. 125-230 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 241-304 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.). She was the daughter of **175930836254722. Gewan**.

Child of Beldeg/Balder and Nama is:

43982709063680 i. Brendius/Brands/Brond, born WFT Est. 155-257; died WFT Est. 191-329; married WFT Est. 180-287.

**87965421797376. Fredalot** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 159 in ASGARD, A, EAST EUROPE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **175930843594752. Fredulfh**. He married **87965421797377. Baltsa**.

**87965421797377. Baltsa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born 190 in ASGHARD, A, EAST EUROPE (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **175930843594754. Bolthor**.

Child of Fredalot and Baltsa is:

43982710898688 i. Odin (Woden,Moutan), born 215; married Friege Or Frea WFT Est. 234-264.

**87965672144968. Khosrov (II), King Of Armenia (253-293?)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 230 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Bet. 265 - 293 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **175931344289936. Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253)**.

More About Khosrov (II), King Of Armenia (253-293?):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Khosrov (II), King Of Armenia (253-293?) is:
43982836072484 i. Tiridates III (IV) , King Of Armenia, born 265; died 330.

**87965838147584. King Of the East Franks Clodius III,** born WFT Est. 180-200 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 298 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **175931676295168. King Of the East Franks Bartherus**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Clodius III is:
43982919073792 i. King Of the East Franks Walter, born WFT Est. 188-209; died 306; married WFT Est. 208-247.

**87967322341376. Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 277 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Dubhcomar (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **175934644682752. Carbry Liffechar, King**. He married **87967322341377. Aoife Of Gale, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**87967322341377. Aoife Of Gale, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 277 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **175934644682754. Goodhal Of Gale, King**.

Notes for Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Fiacha Srabhteine(?) was King of Connaught and the 120th Monarch of Ireland (reigned 285-322). He was so called from his having been fostered at Sunsrabhteine, in Connaught; of which province he was King before his elevation to the Monarchy. He was the third son of Carbry Liffechar, the 117th Monarch of Ireland. He married Aoife, daughter of the King of Gale, Goodhal. This Fiacha, after a thirty-seven year reign, was in the battle of Dubhcomar, in 322, and was slain by his nephews, the three Collas, to make room for Colla Uais, who seized on and kept the Monarchy for four years.

More About Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King:
Comment 1: Fostered at Sunsrabhteine, Connaught (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: 322, Died in the battle of Dubhcomar, slain by nephews, the three Collas (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 285, King of Connaught, 120th King of Ireland, 285-322 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fiacha Srabhteine(?) and Aoife Of Gale is:

43983661170688 i. Muiredach Tireach, King, born Abt. 298 in Ireland; died in Ireland; married Muirion Of Ulster, Princess.

**87967322341378. Fiachadh Of Ulster, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 268 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

More About Fiachadh Of Ulster, King:
Occupation: King of Ulster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fiachadh Of Ulster, King is:
43983661170689 i. Muirion Of Ulster, Princess, born Abt. 298 in Ulster; married Muiredach Tireach, King.

**87967322341408. Fergus Uallach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 301 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **175934644682816. Eochy Fortamail, King**.

More About Fergus Uallach, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fergus Uallach, King is:
43983661170704 i. Aeneas Feart, King, born Abt. 322 in Dalriada.

**175930467155968. Donaldi Visbursson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 340 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 365-431 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **351860934311936. Visbur Vanlandasson** and **351860934311937. Mrs Visbur Vanlandasson**. He married **175930467155969. Mrs Donaldi Visbursson** WFT Est. 359-389 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**175930467155969. Mrs Donaldi Visbursson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 344 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 366-438 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Donaldi Visbursson and Mrs Visbursson is:

87965233577984 i. Domar Domaldasson, born 361 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 386-452; married Drott Danpsson WFT Est. 380-410.

**175930467158016. Fridleif Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 303 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 329-394 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **351860934316032. Frodi Fridleifsson** and **351860934316033. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson**. He married **175930467158017. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson** WFT Est. 322-352 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**175930467158017. Mrs Fridleif Frodasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 307 in DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 329-401 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Fridleif Frodasson and Mrs Frodasson is:

87965233579008 i. Haver Fridleifsson, born 325 in DENMARK; died WFT Est. 351-416; married Mrs Haver Fridleifsson WFT Est. 344-374.

**175930467435024. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus,** born in c 101 BC. He was the son of **351860934870048. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC)** and **351860934870049. Claudia**.

Child of Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus is:

87965233717512 i. Tiberius Claudius Nero, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 33 BC; married Livia Drusilla WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**175930467435026. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus,** born in c 100 BC. He was the son of **351860934870048. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC)** and **351860934870049. Claudia**.

Child of Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus is:

87965233717513 i. Livia Drusilla, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD; married (1) Tiberius Claudius Nero WFT Est. Bef. 100; married (2) Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in January 38 BC.

**175930467435028. Marcus Antonius Crecitus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 71 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **351860934870056. Marcus Antonius The Orator**. He married **175930467435029. Julia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**175930467435029. Julia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3

Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **351860934870058. Lucius Julius Caesar III**.

Child of Marcus Crecitus and Julia is:

87965233717514 i. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 83 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in August 30 BC committed suicide in Alexandria; met (1) Cleopatra VII Thea, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Octavia Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium.

**175930467435030. Caius Octavius Senator** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 20 BC Campania (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **351860934870060. Caius Octavius Citizen**. He married **175930467435031. Atia Balbus** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**175930467435031. Atia Balbus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **351860934870062. Marcus Atius Balbus** and **351860934870063. Julia Caesar**.

Notes for Atia Balbus:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she was the niece of Julius caesar

Children of Caius Octavius Senator and Atia Balbus are:

87965233717515 i. Octavia Minor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 69 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 11 BC; married Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium.

ii. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 23 September 63 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 19 August 14 AD Nola in Compania bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (1) Scribonia WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 16 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (2) Livia Drusilla WFT Est. Bef. 100 in January 38 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Notes for Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Introduction

Gaius Octavius, subsequently known as Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus and still later as Augustus or Caesar Augustus, was the first Roman emperor, following the republic, which had been finally destroyed by the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, his great-

uncle and adoptive father. His autocratic regime is known as the principate because he was the princeps, the first citizen, at the head of that array of outwardly revived republican institutions that alone made his autocracy palatable. With unlimited patience, skill, and efficiency, he overhauled every aspect of Roman life and brought durable peace and prosperity to the Greco-Roman world.

Gaius Octavius was born on September 23, 63 BC, of a prosperous family that had long been settled at Velitrae (Velletri), southeast of Rome. His father, who died in 59 BC, had been the first of the family to become a Roman senator and was elected to the high annual office of the praetorship, which ranked second in the political hierarchy to the consulship. Gaius Octavius' mother, Atia, was the daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar; and it was Caesar who launched the young Octavius in Roman public life. At the age of 12 he made his debut by delivering the funeral speech for his grandmother Julia. Three or four years later he received the coveted membership of the board of priests (pontifices). In 46 he accompanied Caesar, now dictator, in his triumphal procession after his victory in Africa over his opponents in the Civil War; and in the following year, in spite of ill health, he joined the dictator in Spain. He was at Apollonia (now in Albania), completing his academic and military studies when, in 44 BC, he learned that Julius Caesar had been murdered.

Rise to power.

Returning to Italy, he was told that in his will Caesar had adopted him as his son and had made him his chief personal heir. He was only 18 when, against the advice of his stepfather and others, he decided to take up this perilous inheritance and proceeded to Rome. Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), Caesar's chief lieutenant, who had taken possession of his papers and assets and had expected that he himself would be the principal heir, refused to hand over any of Caesar's funds, forcing Octavius to pay the late dictator's bequests to the Roman populace from such resources as he could raise. Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, ignored him and withdrew to the east. Cicero, the famous orator who was one of Rome's principal elder statesmen, hoped to make use of him but underestimated his abilities.

Celebrating public games, instituted by Caesar, to ingratiate himself with the city populace, Octavius succeeded in winning considerable numbers of the dictator's troops to his own allegiance. The Senate, encouraged by Cicero, broke with Antony, called upon Octavius for aid (granting him the rank of senator in spite of his youth), and joined the campaign of Mutina

(Modena) against Antony, who was compelled to withdraw to Gaul. When the consuls who commanded the Senate's forces lost their lives, Octavius' soldiers compelled the Senate to confer a vacant consulship on him. Under the name of Gaius Julius Caesar he next secured official recognition as Caesar's adoptive son. Although it would have been normal to add "Octavianus" (with reference to his original family name), he preferred not to do so. Today, however, he is habitually described as Octavian (until the date when he assumed the designation Augustus).

Octavian soon reached an agreement with Antony and with another of Caesar's principal supporters, Lepidus, who had succeeded him as chief priest. On November 27, 43 BC, the three men were formally given a five-year dictatorial appointment as triumvirs for the reconstitution of the state (the Second Triumvirate--the first having been the informal compact between Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar). The east was occupied by Brutus and Cassius, but the triumvirs divided the west among themselves. They drew up a list of "proscribed" political enemies, and the consequent executions included 300 senators (one of whom was Antony's enemy Cicero) and 2,000 members of the class below the senators, the equites or knights. Julius Caesar's recognition as a god of the Roman state in January 42 BC enhanced Octavian's prestige as son of a god.

He and Antony crossed the Adriatic and under Antony's leadership (Octavian being ill) won the two battles of Philippi against Brutus and Cassius, both of whom committed suicide. Antony, the senior partner, was allotted the east (and Gaul); and Octavian returned to Italy, where difficulties caused by the settlement of his veterans involved him in the Perusine War (decided in his favour at Perusia, the modern Perugia) against Antony's brother and wife. In order to appease another potential enemy, Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Great's son), who had seized Sicily and the sea routes, Octavian married Sextus' relative Scribonia (though before long he divorced her for personal incompatibility). These ties of kinship did not deter Sextus, after the Perusine War, from making overtures to Antony; but Antony rejected them and reached a fresh understanding with Octavian at the treaty of Brundisium, under the terms of which Octavian was to have the whole west (except for Africa, which Lepidus was allowed to keep) and Italy, which, though supposedly neutral ground, was in fact controlled by Octavian. The east was again to go to Antony, and it was arranged that Antony, who had spent the previous winter with Queen Cleopatra in Egypt, should marry Octavian's sister Octavia. The peoples of the empire were overjoyed by the treaty, which seemed to promise an end to so many years of civil war. In 38 BC

Octavian formed a significant new link with the aristocracy by his marriage to Livia Drusilla.

But a reconciliation with Sextus Pompeius proved abortive, and Octavian was soon plunged into serious warfare against him. When his first operations against Sextus' Sicilian bases proved disastrous, he felt obliged to make a new compact with Antony at Tarentum (Taranto) in 37 BC. Antony was to provide Octavian with ships, in return for troops Antony needed for his forthcoming war against the empire's eastern neighbour Parthia and its Median allies. Antony handed over the ships, but Octavian never sent the troops. The treaty also provided for renewal of the Second Triumvirate for five years, until the end of 33 BC.

Military successes.

In the following year the balance of power began to change: whereas Antony's eastern expedition failed, Octavian's fleet, commanded by his former schoolmate, Marcus Agrippa, who, although unpopular with the influential nobles, was an admiral of genius, totally defeated Sextus Pompeius off Cape Naulochus (Venetico) in Sicily. At this point the third triumvir, Lepidus, seeking to contest Octavian's supremacy in the west by force, was disarmed by Octavian,
deprived of his triumviral office, and forced into retirement. Ignoring Antony's right to settle his own veterans in Italy and recruit fresh troops, Octavian discharged many legionaries and founded settlements for them. His deliberate rivalry with Antony for the eventual mastership of the Roman world became increasingly apparent. Octavian's marriage two years earlier had begun to win over some of the nobles who had previously been Antony's supporters. Octavian also launched elaborate religious and patriotic publicity, centring on the classical god of order, Apollo, in contrast to Antony's more un-Roman patron, Dionysus (Bacchus). In addition, Octavian had started to prefix his name with the designation "Imperator," to suggest that he was the commander par excellence; and now, although he continued to use his triumviral powers, he omitted all reference to them from his coins, gradually concentrating on the plain, emotive name "Caesar Son of a God."

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Remembering, however, that Caesar had been assassinated because of his resort to naked power, Octavian realized that the governing class would welcome him as the terminator of civil war only if he concealed his autocracy beneath provisions avowedly harking back to republican traditions. From 31 until 23 BC the constitutional basis of his power remained a continuous succession of
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some adjustment of Octavian's powers to allow him to exercise them more freely in Italy, and the two following years witnessed social legislation attempting to encourage marriage, regulate penalties for adultery, and reduce extravagance. In 17 there were resplendent celebrations of ancient ritual, known as the Secular Games, to purify the Roman people of their past sins and provide full religious inauguration of the new age.

Although the principate was not an office which could be automatically handed on, Augustus seemed to be indicating his views regarding his ultimate successor when he adopted the two sons of his daughter Julia, boys aged three and one who were henceforward known as Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. Their father Agrippa, whose powers had been renewed along with his master's, returned to the east. But now Augustus also gave important employment to his stepsons--his wife Livia's sons by her former marriage --Tiberius and Drusus the elder.

Proceeding across the Alps, they annexed Noricum and Raetia, comprising large parts of what are now Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria, and extended the imperial frontier from Italy to the upper Danube (16-15).

It was probably during these years that an executive, or drafting, committee (consilium) of the Senate was established in order to help Augustus to prepare senatorial business. His administrative burden was also lightened by the expansion of his own staff (knights, who could also now rise to a number of key posts, and freedmen) to form the beginnings of a civil service, which had never
existed before but was destined to become an essential feature of the imperial system. Gradually, too, a completely reformed administrative structure of Rome, Italy, and the whole empire was evolved. The financial system that made this possible was evidently far more effective than anything the empire had ever seen until then. The system was based on the central treasury (aerarium), but the details of its relationship with the treasuries of the provinces, and particularly
the provincia of Augustus, are still imperfectly understood, partly because, although the emperor proudly recorded his gifts to the central treasury, he did not report what funds passed in the opposite direction.

The taxation providing these resources apparently included two main direct taxes: a poll tax (tributum capitis), paid in some provinces by all adults and in others by adult males only, and a land tax (tributum soli). There were also indirect taxes, which (as in the past) were farmed out to contractors because their yield was unpredictable and the embryonic civil service lacked the resources to handle them. The republican customs dues continued; but its rates were low enough not to hamper trade, which, in the peaceful conditions created by Augustus, flourished in wholly unprecedented fashion. Industries did not exist on a very large scale, but commerce was greatly stimulated by a sweeping reform and expansion of the Roman coinage. Gold and silver pieces, their designs reflecting many facets of imperial publicity, were issued in great quantities at a
number of widely distributed mints. The Rome mint was reopened for this purpose from c. 20 BC. The absence of bronze token coinage, which had been sparse for many decades, was remedied by the creation of abundant mintages in yellow orichalcum and red copper. In the West the principal mint for these pieces, besides Rome, was Lugdunum (Lyon), whose coins displayed a view
of the Altar of Rome and Augustus that formed a model for other provincial capitals. The Roman citizen colonies of the West, many of them established by Augustus to settle his veterans, supplemented this output by their own local coinages, and in the

East, particularly Asia Minor and Syria, numerous Greek cities were also allowed to issue small change.

Expansion of the empire.

The death in 12 BC of Lepidus enabled Augustus finally to succeed him as the official head of the Roman religion, the chief priest (pontifex maximus). In the same year, Agrippa, too, died. Augustus compelled his widow, Julia, to marry Tiberius against both their wishes. During the next three years, however, Tiberius was away in the field, reducing Pannonia (Yugoslavia and Hungary) up to the middle Danube, while his brother Drusus crossed the Rhine frontier and invaded Germany as far as the Elbe, where he died in 9 BC. In the following year, Augustus lost another of his intimates, Maecenas, who had been the adviser of his early days and was an outstanding patron of letters.

Tiberius, who replaced Drusus in Germany, was elevated in 6 BC to a share in his stepfather's tribunician power. But shortly afterward he went into retirement on the island of Rhodes. This was attributed to jealousy of his stepnephew Gaius Caesar, who was introduced to public life with a great fanfare in the following year; and the same compliments were paid to his brother Lucius in 2 BC, the year in which Augustus received his climactic title "father of the country" (pater patriae). Gaius was sent to the East and Lucius to the West. Both, however, soon died. Tiberius returned home in 2, and in 4 Augustus adopted him as his son, who in turn was required to adopt Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus. The powers conferred upon Tiberius made him almost Augustus' own equal in everything except prestige.

Tiberius' next task was to consolidate the invasion and provincial organization of Germany (4-5). An invasion of Bohemia was planned and had already been launched from two directions when news came in 6 that Pannonia and Illyricum had revolted. It took three years for the rebellion to be put down; and this had only just been completed when Arminius raised the Germans against their Roman governor Varus and destroyed him and his three legions. As Augustus could not readily replace the troops, the annexation of western Germany and
Bohemia was postponed indefinitely; Tiberius and Germanicus were sent to consolidate the Rhine frontier.

Although Augustus was now feeling his age, these years in association with Tiberius were marked by administrative innovations: the annexation of Judaea in AD 6 (its client king Herod the Great had died 10 years previously); the establishment at Rome (in the same year) of a fire brigade with police duties, supplemented seven years later by a regular police force (cohortes urbanae); the

creation of a military treasury (aerarium militare) to defray soldiers' retirement bounties from taxes; and the conversion of the hitherto occasional appointment of prefect of the city (praefectus urbi) into a permanent office (AD 13). When, in the same year, the powers of Augustus were renewed for 10 years--such renewals had been granted at intervals throughout the reign--Tiberius was made his equal in every constitutional respect. In April, Augustus deposited his will at the House of the Vestals in Rome. It included a summary of the military and financial resources of the empire (breviarium totius imperii) and his political testament known as the "Res Gestae Divi Augusti" ("Achievements of the Divine Augustus"). The best preserved copy of the latter document is on the walls of the Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ankara, Turkey (the Monumentum Ancyranum). In 14 Tiberius was due to leave for Illyricum but was recalled by the news that
Augustus was gravely ill. He died on August 19, and on September 17 the Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. By that time Tiberius had succeeded him as the second Roman emperor, though the formalities involved in the succession proved embarrassing both to himself and to the Senate because the "principate" of Augustus had not, constitutionally speaking, been heritable or continuous. Like other emperors, Tiberius assumed the designation "Augustus" as an additional title of his own. Agrippa Postumus, who had been named his co-heir but was later banished, was put to death. The order to kill him may already have been given by Augustus, but this is not certain.

BRITANICA

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

He had many mistresses.  Claudia was the step daughter of Mark Antony and Scribonia was a relative of Sextus Pompeius.  Livia was married when Octavian met her.  He requested that her husvand devorce her and he did.
He is buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus in the Campus Martius at Rome.  First Marcelius Augustus' nephew  did 23 BC and Nerva in 98 AD.
Augustus

More About Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: an illness

**175930467435038. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 23 September 63 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 19 August 14 AD Nola in Compania bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **175930467435030. Caius Octavius Senator** and **175930467435031. Atia Balbus**. He married **175930467435039. Scribonia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

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Notes for Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Introduction

Gaius Octavius, subsequently known as Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus and still later as Augustus or Caesar Augustus, was the first Roman emperor, following the republic, which had been finally destroyed by the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, his great-uncle and adoptive father. His autocratic regime is known as the principate because he was the princeps, the first citizen, at the head of that array of outwardly revived republican institutions that alone made his autocracy palatable. With unlimited patience, skill, and efficiency, he overhauled every aspect of Roman life and brought durable peace and prosperity to the Greco-Roman world.

Gaius Octavius was born on September 23, 63 BC, of a prosperous family that had long been settled at Velitrae (Velletri), southeast of Rome. His father, who died in 59 BC, had been the first of the family to become a Roman senator and was elected to the high annual office of the praetorship, which ranked second in the political hierarchy to the consulship. Gaius Octavius' mother, Atia, was the daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar; and it was Caesar who launched the young Octavius in Roman public life. At the age of 12 he made his debut by delivering the funeral speech for his grandmother Julia. Three or four years later he received the coveted membership of the board of priests (pontifices). In 46 he accompanied Caesar, now dictator, in his triumphal procession after his victory in Africa over his opponents in the Civil War; and in the following year, in

spite of ill health, he joined the dictator in Spain. He was at Apollonia (now in Albania), completing his academic and military studies when, in 44 BC, he learned that
Julius Caesar had been murdered.

Rise to power.

Returning to Italy, he was told that in his will Caesar had adopted him as his son and had made him his chief personal heir. He was only 18 when, against the advice of his stepfather and others, he decided to take up this perilous inheritance and proceeded to Rome. Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), Caesar's chief lieutenant, who had taken possession of his papers and assets and had expected that he himself would be the principal heir, refused to hand over any of Caesar's funds, forcing Octavius to pay the late dictator's bequests to the Roman populace from such resources as he could raise. Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, ignored him and withdrew to the east. Cicero, the famous orator who was one of Rome's principal elder statesmen, hoped to make use of him but underestimated his abilities.

Celebrating public games, instituted by Caesar, to ingratiate himself with the city populace, Octavius succeeded in winning considerable numbers of the dictator's troops to his own allegiance. The Senate, encouraged by Cicero, broke with Antony, called upon Octavius for aid (granting him the rank of senator in spite of his youth), and joined the campaign of Mutina (Modena) against Antony, who was compelled to withdraw to Gaul. When the consuls who commanded the
Senate's forces lost their lives, Octavius' soldiers compelled the Senate to confer a vacant consulship on him. Under the name of Gaius Julius Caesar he next secured official recognition as Caesar's adoptive son. Although it would have been normal to add "Octavianus" (with reference to his original family name), he preferred not to do so. Today, however, he is habitually described as Octavian (until the date when he assumed the designation Augustus).

Octavian soon reached an agreement with Antony and with another of Caesar's principal supporters, Lepidus, who had succeeded him as chief priest. On November 27, 43 BC, the three men were formally given a five-year dictatorial appointment as triumvirs for the reconstitution of the state (the Second Triumvirate--the first having been the informal compact between Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar). The east was occupied by Brutus and Cassius, but the triumvirs divided the west among themselves. They drew up a list of "proscribed" political enemies, and the consequent executions included 300 senators (one of whom was Antony's enemy Cicero) and 2,000 members of the class below the senators, the equites or knights. Julius Caesar's recognition as a god of the Roman state in January 42 BC enhanced Octavian's prestige as son of a god.

He and Antony crossed the Adriatic and under Antony's leadership (Octavian being ill) won the two battles of Philippi against Brutus and Cassius, both of whom committed suicide. Antony, the senior partner, was allotted the east (and Gaul); and Octavian returned to Italy, where difficulties caused by the

settlement of his veterans involved him in the Perusine War (decided in his favour at Perusia, the modern Perugia) against Antony's brother and wife. In order to appease another potential enemy, Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Great's son), who had seized Sicily and the sea routes, Octavian married Sextus' relative Scribonia (though before long he divorced her for personal incompatibility). These ties of kinship did not deter Sextus, after the Perusine War, from making overtures to Antony; but Antony rejected them and reached a fresh understanding
with Octavian at the treaty of Brundisium, under the terms of which Octavian was to have the whole west (except for Africa, which Lepidus was allowed to keep) and Italy, which, though supposedly neutral ground, was in fact controlled by Octavian. The east was again to go to Antony, and it was arranged that Antony, who had spent the previous winter with Queen Cleopatra in Egypt, should marry Octavian's sister Octavia. The peoples of the empire were overjoyed by the treaty, which seemed to promise an end to so many years of civil war. In 38 BC
Octavian formed a significant new link with the aristocracy by his marriage to Livia Drusilla.

But a reconciliation with Sextus Pompeius proved abortive, and Octavian was soon plunged into serious warfare against him. When his first operations against Sextus' Sicilian bases proved disastrous, he felt obliged to make a new compact with Antony at Tarentum (Taranto) in 37 BC. Antony was to provide Octavian with ships, in return for troops Antony needed for his forthcoming war against the empire's eastern neighbour Parthia and its Median allies. Antony handed over the ships, but Octavian never sent the troops. The treaty also provided for renewal of the Second Triumvirate for five years, until the end of 33 BC.

Military successes.

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certain privileges of a tribune. The full power he now assumed carried with it practical advantages, notably the right to convene the Senate. But, more particularly, the office of a tribune, because of the ancient character of the annually elected tribunes of the people as defenders of the plebs, surrounded him with a "democratic" aura. This was, perhaps, needed all the more because Augustus himself--while admittedly supporting the interests of poorer people by a great extension of the right of judicial appeal--tended to back the established classes as the keystone of his system.

Agrippa, too, was granted superiority over proconsuls, presumably in order to ensure that the armies would be in safe hands in case one of Augustus' recurrent illnesses proved fatal. The next to die, however, was the emperor's young nephew Marcellus, who had been married to his daughter Julia and might eventually have been envisaged as his successor. In the same year, 23 BC, Agrippa was sent out to the east as deputy princeps; two years later he became Julia's second husband. Meanwhile Augustus himself travelled in Sicily, Greece, and Asia (22-19). Important reorganizations were put into effect wherever he went; and immense satisfaction was caused by an agreement in 20 BC with Parthia, under which the Parthians recognized Rome's protectorate over Armenia and returned the legionary standards captured from Crassus 33 years earlier. In 19 Agrippa completed the subjugation of Spain. In this year there was
some adjustment of Octavian's powers to allow him to exercise them more freely in Italy, and the two following years witnessed social legislation attempting to encourage marriage, regulate penalties for adultery, and reduce extravagance. In 17 there were resplendent celebrations of ancient ritual, known as the Secular Games, to purify the Roman people of their past sins and provide full religious inauguration of the new age.

Although the principate was not an office which could be automatically handed on, Augustus seemed to be indicating his views regarding his ultimate successor when he adopted the two sons of his daughter Julia, boys aged three and one who were henceforward known as Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. Their father Agrippa, whose powers had been renewed along with his master's, returned to the east. But now Augustus also gave important employment to his stepsons--his wife Livia's sons by her former marriage --Tiberius and Drusus the elder.
Proceeding across the Alps, they annexed Noricum and Raetia, comprising large parts of what are now Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria, and extended the imperial frontier from Italy to the upper Danube (16-15).

It was probably during these years that an executive, or drafting, committee (consilium) of the Senate was established in order to help Augustus to prepare senatorial business. His administrative burden was also lightened by the expansion of his own staff (knights, who could also now rise to a number of key posts, and freedmen) to form the beginnings of a civil service, which had never existed before but was destined to become an essential feature of the imperial system. Gradually, too, a completely reformed administrative structure of Rome, Italy, and the whole empire was evolved. The financial system that made this possible was evidently far more effective than anything the empire had ever

seen until then. The system was based on the central treasury (aerarium), but the details of its relationship with the treasuries of the provinces, and particularly the provincia of Augustus, are still imperfectly understood, partly because, although the emperor proudly recorded his gifts to the central treasury, he did not report what funds passed in the opposite direction.

The taxation providing these resources apparently included two main direct taxes: a poll tax (tributum capitis), paid in some provinces by all adults and in others by adult males only, and a land tax (tributum soli). There were also indirect taxes, which (as in the past) were farmed out to contractors because their yield was unpredictable and the embryonic civil service lacked the resources to handle them. The republican customs dues continued; but its rates were low enough not to hamper trade, which, in the peaceful conditions created by Augustus, flourished in wholly unprecedented fashion. Industries did not exist on a very large scale, but commerce was greatly stimulated by a sweeping reform and expansion of the Roman coinage. Gold and silver pieces, their designs reflecting many facets of imperial publicity, were issued in great quantities at a
number of widely distributed mints. The Rome mint was reopened for this purpose from c. 20 BC. The absence of bronze token coinage, which had been sparse for many decades, was remedied by the creation of abundant mintages in yellow orichalcum and red copper. In the West the principal mint for these pieces, besides Rome, was Lugdunum (Lyon), whose coins displayed a view of the Altar of Rome and Augustus that formed a model for other provincial capitals. The Roman citizen colonies of the West, many of them established by Augustus to settle his veterans, supplemented this output by their own local coinages, and in the East, particularly Asia Minor and Syria, numerous Greek cities were also allowed to issue small change.

Expansion of the empire.

The death in 12 BC of Lepidus enabled Augustus finally to succeed him as the official head of the Roman religion, the chief priest (pontifex maximus). In the same year, Agrippa, too, died. Augustus compelled his widow, Julia, to marry Tiberius against both their wishes. During the next three years, however, Tiberius was away in the field, reducing Pannonia (Yugoslavia and Hungary) up to the middle Danube, while his brother Drusus crossed the Rhine frontier and invaded Germany as far as the Elbe, where he died in 9 BC. In the following year, Augustus lost another of his intimates, Maecenas, who had been the adviser of his early days and was an outstanding patron of letters.

Tiberius, who replaced Drusus in Germany, was elevated in 6 BC to a share in his stepfather's tribunician power. But shortly afterward he went into retirement on the island of Rhodes. This was attributed to jealousy of his stepnephew Gaius Caesar, who was introduced to public life with a great fanfare in the following year; and the same compliments were paid to his brother Lucius in 2 BC, the year in which Augustus received his climactic title "father of the country" (pater patriae). Gaius was sent to the East and Lucius to the West. Both, however, soon died. Tiberius returned home in 2, and in 4 Augustus adopted him as his son, who in turn was required to adopt Germanicus, the son of his

brother Drusus. The powers conferred upon Tiberius made him almost Augustus' own equal in everything except prestige.

Tiberius' next task was to consolidate the invasion and provincial organization of Germany (4-5). An invasion of Bohemia was planned and had already been launched from two directions when news came in 6 that Pannonia and Illyricum had revolted. It took three years for the rebellion to be put down; and this had only just been completed when Arminius raised the Germans against their Roman governor Varus and destroyed him and his three legions. As Augustus could not readily replace the troops, the annexation of western Germany and
Bohemia was postponed indefinitely; Tiberius and Germanicus were sent to consolidate the Rhine frontier.

Although Augustus was now feeling his age, these years in association with Tiberius were marked by administrative innovations: the annexation of Judaea in AD 6 (its client king Herod the Great had died 10 years previously); the establishment at Rome (in the same year) of a fire brigade with police duties, supplemented seven years later by a regular police force (cohortes urbanae); the
creation of a military treasury (aerarium militare) to defray soldiers' retirement bounties from taxes; and the conversion of the hitherto occasional appointment of prefect of the city (praefectus urbi) into a permanent office (AD 13). When, in the same year, the powers of Augustus were renewed for 10 years--such renewals had been granted at intervals throughout the reign--Tiberius was made his equal in every constitutional respect. In April, Augustus deposited his will at the House of the Vestals in Rome. It included a summary of the military and financial resources of the empire (breviarium totius imperii) and his political testament known as the "Res Gestae Divi Augusti" ("Achievements of the Divine Augustus"). The best preserved copy of the latter document is on the walls of the Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ankara, Turkey (the Monumentum Ancyranum). In 14 Tiberius was due to leave for Illyricum but was recalled by the news that
Augustus was gravely ill. He died on August 19, and on September 17 the Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. By that time Tiberius had succeeded him as the second Roman emperor, though the formalities involved in the succession proved embarrassing both to himself and to the Senate because the "principate" of Augustus had not, constitutionally speaking, been heritable or continuous. Like other emperors, Tiberius assumed the designation "Augustus" as an additional title of his own. Agrippa Postumus, who had been named his co-heir but was later banished, was put to death. The order to kill him may already have been given by Augustus, but this is not certain.

BRITANICA

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

He had many mistresses. Claudia was the step daughter of Mark Antony and Scribonia was a relative of Sextus Pompeius. Livia was married when Octavian met her. He requested that her husvand devorce her and he did.
He is buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus in the Campus Martius at Rome.
First Marcelius Augustus' nephew did 23 BC and Nerva in 98 AD.
Augustus

More About Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: an illness

Child of Octavius Augustus and Scribonia is:

87965233717519 i. Julia Major, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD; married (1) Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome; married (2) Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 21 BC.

**175930467435392. Baran** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 85 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **351860934870784. Ceri**.

Child of Baran is:

87965233717696 i. Llyr, King, born in c 40 BC (Educated in Rome by Augustus Caesar).

**175930475551792. Anicius Faustus VI** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 250 - 300 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **351860951103584. Anicius Faustus V** and **351860951103585. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha**.

More About Anicius Faustus VI:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Faustus VI is:

87965237775896 i. Amnius Anicius Iulianus, born Bet. 280 - 330.

**175930836254722. Gewan** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree

#1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 199 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.); died WFT Est. 125-271 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: 24 May 1998.).

Child of Gewan is:

87965418127361 i. Nama, born WFT Est. 125-230; died WFT Est. 241-304; married Beldeg/Balder WFT Est. 241-282.

**175930843594752. Fredulfh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 103 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **351861687189504. Gudolf**.

Child of Fredulfh is:

87965421797376 i. Fredalot, born Abt. 159 in ASGARD, A, EAST EUROPE; married Baltsa.

**175930843594754. Bolthor,** born Abt. 164 in ASGHARD, A, EAST EUROPE.

Child of Bolthor is:

87965421797377 i. Baltsa, born 190 in ASGHARD, A, EAST EUROPE; married Fredalot.

**175931344289936. Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 195 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 238 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **351862688579872. Khosrov I, King Of Armenia (193-216)**.

Notes for Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253):
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

After Caracalla's capture of King Vagharshak and his attempt to annex the country in 216, his successor, Macrinus, recognized Vagharshak's son Tiridates II (Khosrow the Great in Armenian sources) as king of Armenia (217).

Tiridates II's resistance to the Sasanids after the fall of the Arsacid dynasty in Persia (224) ended in his assassination by their agent Anak the Parthian (c. 238) and in the conquest of Armenia by Shapur I, who placed his vassal Artavazd on the throne (252).

BRITANICA

More About Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253):
Cause of Death: Asesinado
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253) is:
87965672144968 i. Khosrov (II), King Of Armenia (253-293?), born 230; died Bet. 265 - 293.

**175931676295168. King Of the East Franks Bartherus,** born WFT Est. 154-180 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 272 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **351863352590336. King Of the Franks Helderic**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Bartherus is:
87965838147584 i. King Of the East Franks Clodius III, born WFT Est. 180-200; died 298; married WFT Est. 199-240.

**175934644682752. Carbry Liffechar, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 247 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Gaura, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **351869289365504. Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King** and **351869289365505. Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess**.

Notes for Carbry Liffechar, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Carbry Liffechar was the 117th Monarch of Ireland (reigned 267-284). He composed a poem in relation to the Gaelic language. A stanza:

Sweet tongue of our druids and bards of past ages;
Sweet tongue of our monarchs, our saints and our sages;
Sweet tongue of our heroes, and free-born sires,
When we cease to preserve thee our glory expires.

He was so called from having been nursed by the side of the Liffey, the river on which Dublin is built. After a seventeen year reign, he was slain at the Battle of Gaura, in 284, by Simeon, the son of Ceirb, who came from the south of Leinster to this battle fought by the militia of Ireland, who were called the Fiana (or Fenions). Carbry's line had monarchs of Ireland and Kings of Ulster.

Arms: Ar. a sinister red hand couped at the wrist affrontee Gu.

More About Carbry Liffechar, King:
Event 2: 284, Slain at battle of Gaura by Simeon of Leinster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 267, 117th King of Ireland, 267-284 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Carbry Liffechar, King is:

87967322341376 i. Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King, born Abt. 277 in Ireland; died in Dubhcomar; married Aoife Of Gale, Princess.

**175934644682754. Goodhal Of Gale, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 250 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

More About Goodhal Of Gale, King:

Occupation: King of Gale (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Goodhal Of Gale, King is:

87967322341377 i. Aoife Of Gale, Princess, born Abt. 277; married Fiacha Srabhteine(?), King.

**175934644682816. Eochy Fortamail, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 281 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **351869289365632. Felim Lamh-Foidh, King**.

More About Eochy Fortamail, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eochy Fortamail, King is:

87967322341408 i. Fergus Uallach, King, born Abt. 301 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 49*

**351860934311936. Visbur Vanlandasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 319 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 344-410 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **703721868623872. Vanlandi Svegdasson** and **703721868623873. Driva Snaersson**. He married **351860934311937. Mrs Visbur Vanlandasson** WFT Est. 338-368 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**351860934311937. Mrs Visbur Vanlandasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 323 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 345-417 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Visbur Vanlandasson and Mrs Vanlandasson is:

175930467155968 i. Donaldi Visbursson, born 340 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 365-431; married Mrs Donaldi Visbursson WFT Est. 359-389.

**351860934316032. Frodi Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 281 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 307-372 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **703721868632064. Fridleif Skjoldsson** and **703721868632065. Mrs Fridleif Skjoldsson**. He married **351860934316033. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson** WFT Est. 300-330 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**351860934316033. Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 285 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 307-379 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Frodi Fridleifsson and Mrs Fridleifsson is:

175930467158016 i. Fridleif Frodasson, born 303 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 329-394; married Mrs Fridleif Frodasson WFT Est. 322-352.

**351860934870048. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC),** born in c 124 BC; died in 91 AC Asesinado ?. He was the son of **703721869740096. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC)**. He married **351860934870049. Claudia**.

**351860934870049. Claudia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 134 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **703721869740098. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune** and **703721869740099. Claudia Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC):
Marco Livio Druso. Polktico romano nacido hacia I24 a. de J. C. Orador elocuente y politico avanzado, fué elegido tribuno de la plebe en el 9I a. de J. C. Presentó un proyecto de reformas legislativas amplias, que pretendkan restaurar las antiguas relaciones económicas entre las clases sociales romanas. Y de otra parte intentó atraerse a Roma a los latinos y a los italiotas. Los proyectos de Druso no pudieron realizarse, y tal vez murió en las revueltas producidas en Roma, si no se dió muerte al ver fracasados sus proyectos.

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Drusus, Marcus Livius (b. c. 124 BC--d. 91 BC), son of the tribune of 122 by the same name; as tribune in 91, Drusus made the last nonviolent civilian attempt to reform the government of republican Rome. Drusus began by proposing colonial and agrarian reform bills. He then introduced a judiciary law that probably specified that the law courts, then controlled by the equites, or cavalry, should be
impaneled jointly from senators and equites and that all jurors should be liable to prosecution for corruption.

By this compromise Drusus sought to reconcile the equestrian and senatorial orders, which had come into conflict after the trial by equites of an honest governor who had refused to allow extortion of his province by publicans (contractors or tax collectors). Neither order was satisfied with Drusus' proposal, however, and opposition from all sides increased when he pushed for the enfranchisement of the Italian allies. The Senate declared his legislation invalid on technical grounds. Disturbances involving Drusus' supporters among the allies increased, and the reformer was murdered. His assassin was never discovered.

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Children of Marcus Drusus (Tribune 91 BC) and Claudia are:

175930467435026 i. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus, born in c 100 BC; Adopted child.

175930467435024 ii. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus, born in c 101 BC.

**351860934870056. Marcus Antonius The Orator** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 143 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 87 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Marcus Antonius The Orator is:

175930467435028 i. Marcus Antonius Crecitus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 71 BC; married Julia WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**351860934870058. Lucius Julius Caesar III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **703721869740116. Lucius Julius Caesar II**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar III is:

175930467435029 i. Julia, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcus Antonius Crecitus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**351860934870060. Caius Octavius Citizen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **703721869740120. Caius Octavius Tribune**.

Child of Caius Octavius Citizen is:

175930467435030 i. Caius Octavius Senator, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 20 BC Campania; married Atia Balbus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**351860934870062. Marcus Atius Balbus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,

(Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He married **351860934870063. Julia Caesar** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**351860934870063. Julia Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **703721869740126. Caius Julius Caesar II** and **703721869740127. Aurelia (Cornelia)**.

Notes for Marcus Atius Balbus:
Marco Atio Balbo. Abuelo de Augusto por su hija Attia, casada con C. Octavio en 44 a. de J. C. Fué pretor el 59 gobernando a Cerdena, y se le encargó del reparto de tierras en Campania a la plebe romana.

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Child of Marcus Atius Balbus and Julia Caesar is:

175930467435031 i. Atia Balbus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Caius Octavius Senator WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**351860934870784. Ceri** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 110 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died Unknown (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **703721869741568. Caid**.

Child of Ceri is:

175930467435392 i. Baran, born in c 85 BC.

**351860951103584. Anicius Faustus V** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 220 - 280 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **351860951103585. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha**.

**351860951103585. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 220 - 280 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **703721902207170. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus**.

More About Anicius Faustus V:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Faustus V and Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha is:

175930475551792 i. Anicius Faustus VI, born Bet. 250 - 300.

**351861687189504. Gudolf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 47 d. c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **703723374379008. Geata**.

Child of Gudolf is:

175930843594752 i. Fredulfh, born Abt. 103.

**351862688579872. Khosrov I, King Of Armenia (193-216)** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born 165 (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 216 (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **703725377159744. Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207)** and **703725377159745. Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia**.

More About Khosrov I, King Of Armenia (193-216):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Khosrov I, King Of Armenia (193-216) is:

175931344289936 i. Tiridates II, King Of Armenia (217-253), born 195; died Abt. 238.

**351863352590336. King Of the Franks Helderic,** born WFT Est. 135-174 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 253 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **703726705180672. King Of the Franks Sunne**.

Child of King Of the Franks Helderic is:

175931676295168 i. King Of the East Franks Bartherus, born WFT Est. 154-180; died 272; married WFT Est. 174-218.

**351869289365504. Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 221 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Cleitoch, on the Boyne, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **703738578731008. Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King** and **703738578731009. Meadhbh Leathdearg**. He married **351869289365505. Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**351869289365505. Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 221 in Leinster, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **703738578731010. Dunlang Of Leinster, King**.

Notes for Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Cormac Ulfhada (MacArt) was the 115th Monarch of Ireland (reigned 226 to 266) and was called Ulfhada because of his long beard.  He was the wisest, most learned , and best of any of the Milesian race before him that ruled the Kingdom.  He ordained several good laws, and wrote several learned treatises, among them one on "Kingly Government" directed to his son Carbry Liffechar which is extant and extraordinary.

He was very magnificent in his housekeeping and attendants, having always 1150 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 in it. His daily service of plates, flagons and drinking cups were of gold, silver and precious stones and his tables ordinarily consisted of 150 pieces, besides dishes, etc., which were all pure silver or gold.  He ordained that ten choice persons should constantly attend him and his successors, monarchs of Ireland, and never be absent from him, viz.:  1) a nobleman to be his companion; 2) a judge to deliver and explain the laws of the country; 3) a historian to declare and preserve the geneologies, acts and occurrences of the nobility and gentry; 4) A druid or magician to offer sacrifice and presage good or bad omens as his learning, skill or knowledge would enable him; 5) a poet to praise or dispraise every one according to his good or bad actions; 6) a physician to administer physic to the King and Queen and the rest of the (royal) family; 7) a musician to compose music and sing pleasant sonnets in the King's presence when thereunto disposed; 8), 9) and 10) three stewards to govern the King's house. This custom was observed by all succeeding monarchs down to Brion Boromha, the 175th Monarch of Ireland and the 60th down from Cormac, without any alteration only that since they received the Christian Faith they changed the druid for a prelate in the church. He was to all mankind very just and so upright in his actions, judgements and laws, that God revealed unto him the light of his Faith seven years before his death.  From thence forward he refused his druids to worship their idol gods, and openly professed that he would no more worship any but the true God of the Universe, the Immortal and Invisible King of Ages.  Whereupon the druids sought and effected his destruction (God permitting it) by their adjurations of damned spirits, choking him as he sat at dinner eating of salmon, some say by the bone of the fish sticking in his throat, in 266, after a reign of 40 years.

Cormac married Eithne Ollamhgha, daughter of Dunlang, King of Leinster, son of Eana Niadh.  He died at Cleitoch, on the Boyne River.  Before his death he gave directions that, instead of at Burgh, a famous burial place of the Irish pre-Christian kings, he should be buried at Ross-Na-Ri, near Sloane, both in the County of Meath, and that his face should be toward the East, through respect for the Saviour of the World, whom he knew to have been born and crucified.

More About Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King:

Ethnicity/Relig.: 259, Converted to Christianity (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: 266, Died supposedly of a Druidic curse, and choked on a salmon bone (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King and Eithne Ollamhgha is:
175934644682752 i. Carbry Liffechar, King, born Abt. 247 in Ireland; died in Gaura, Ireland.

**351869289365632. Felim Lamh-Foidh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 261 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **703738578731264. Kionga, King**.

More About Felim Lamh-Foidh, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Felim Lamh-Foidh, King is:
175934644682816 i. Eochy Fortamail, King, born Abt. 281 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 50*

**703721868623872. Vanlandi Svegdasson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 298 in SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 323-389 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date

of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **1407443737247744. Svegdi Fjolnarsson** and **1407443737247745. Vana**. He married **703721868623873. Driva Snaersson** WFT Est. 317-347 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**703721868623873. Driva Snaersson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 302 in FINLAND (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 324-396 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Vanlandi Svegdasson and Driva Snaersson is:

351860934311936 i. Visbur Vanlandasson, born 319 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 344-410; married Mrs Visbur Vanlandasson WFT Est. 338-368.

**703721868632064. Fridleif Skjoldsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 259 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 285-350 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **1407443737264128. Skjold** and **1407443737264129. Gefion**. He married **703721868632065. Mrs Fridleif Skjoldsson** WFT Est. 278-308 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**703721868632065. Mrs Fridleif Skjoldsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 263 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 285-357 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Fridleif Skjoldsson and Mrs Skjoldsson is:

351860934316032 i. Frodi Fridleifsson, born 281 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 307-372; married Mrs Frodi Fridleifsson WFT Est. 300-330.

**703721869740096. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC),** born in Aprox 160 AC; died in 109 AC.

Child of Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC) is:

351860934870048 i. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC), born in c 124 BC; died in 91 AC Asesinado ?; married Claudia.

**703721869740098. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 169-164 BC? (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in June 133 BC, Rome (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1407443739480196. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor** and **1407443739480197. Cornelia**. He married **703721869740099. Claudia Claudius Pulcher**.

**703721869740099. Claudia Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 140 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1407443739480198. Appius Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune:
[Claudia.FTW]

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (b. 169-164 BC?--d. June 133 BC, Rome), Roman tribune (133 BC) who sponsored agrarian reforms to restore the class of small independent farmers and who was assassinated in a riot sparked by his senatorial opponents. His brother was Gaius Sempronius Gracchus.

Born into an aristocratic Roman family, Tiberius Sempronius was heir to a nexus of political connections with other leading families--most notably with the Cornelii Scipiones, the most continuously successful of the great Roman houses--through his mother, Cornelia, daughter of the conqueror of Hannibal, and through his sister Sempronia, wife of Scipio Aemilianus, the destroyer of Carthage. He was equally associated with the great rivals of the Scipios, the Claudii Pulchri,
through Tiberius' wife, Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, the contemporary head of the house.

He was educated in the new Greek enlightenment that had been adopted by the more liberal families after the Roman conquest of the Hellenistic kingdoms, and this gave form and clarity to his natural talent for public speaking. The Stoic teacher Blossius had special influence with Tiberius, but the central Stoic doctrine of duty merely enhanced his natural determination and obstinacy. Other Greek associates may have instructed him in the democratic theory that later coloured his speeches.

As a Roman aristocrat, Tiberius began a normal military career, serving as a junior officer with distinction under Scipio Aemilianus in the war with Carthage (147-146 BC), and in due course went as quaestor, or paymaster, with the consul Mancinus to the protracted colonial warfare in Spain (137 BC). There his personal integrity and family reputation enabled him to save a Roman army from total destruction at Numantia by an honourable compact with the Spanish tribesmen.

But, at the insistence of Aemilianus, the agreement was disavowed by the Senate at Rome, and Mancinus, the defeated consul, though not his staff and his troops, was returned to his captors. This setback alienated Tiberius from the Scipionic faction in the Senate and drew him closer to his Claudian friends.

His military experience had shown him the latent weakness of Rome. Its manpower was stretched to the limit to maintain its hegemony over the Mediterranean world, while its sources in Italy were beginning to contract. The primitive subsistence economy that in past centuries had nourished a large population of poor peasants was being eroded by new factors, notably the development of large estates owned by magnates enriched in the imperialist wars and devoted to cash crops worked by slaves and day labourers. The landowning peasantry, who alone were thought useful for military service, were declining in numbers, while the landless citizenry were increasing.

Tiberius sought a solution of the manpower problem in a large-scale revival of the traditional Roman policy, abandoned only in the last 30 years, of settling landless men on the extensive public lands acquired by the Roman state during the former conquest of Italy. Much of this land had fallen irregularly but effectively into the hands of the Roman gentry, who regarded it wrongly as their private property. Tiberius, with the support of a small but powerful group of consular senators, primarily of the Claudian faction, who shared his concern and also looked for political advantage from sponsoring such a scheme, concocted a bill for the redistribution of the public lands to landless labourers in plots of viable size. The novelty lay only in the scale of the scheme, which was not limited to a defined area of land or number of persons, and in the institution of a permanent executive of land commissioners. Opposition from vested interests was certain, but Tiberius hoped to pacify it by a generous provision allowing the great occupiers of public land to retain large portions in private ownership.

To implement this measure Tiberius secured the legislative office of tribune, for 133 BC, which was not an essential part of a senatorial career. Tribunes at this period normally legislated in the People's Assembly on the advice of the Senate, but more than once in recent years tribunes had passed reformist measures without senatorial approval. Tiberius in 133 had the support of the sole consul in Rome--Publius Mucius Scaevola, who had helped to draft the agrarian bill--and of
several other leading senators, mostly of the Claudian faction, whose authority could be expected to deflate opposition while hordes of peasants flocked to Rome to use their votes. When, after lengthy public debate, the bill was presented to the voters, the tribune Octavius used his right of veto to stop the proceedings in the interest of the great occupiers. When he refused to give way, Tiberius vainly sought belated approval from the Senate. That should have been the end of the matter, but Tiberius, convinced of the necessity of his bill, devised a novel method of bypassing the veto: a vote of the Assembly removed Octavius from office, contrary to all precedent. The bill was then passed. But the deposition of Octavius alienated many of Tiberius' supporters, who saw that it undermined the authority of the tribunate itself; they rejected the unfamiliar

justification, devised by Tiberius, that tribunes who resisted the will of the people ceased to be tribunes.

Fresh complications arose from the lack of financial provision in the agrarian law for the equipment of the new landholders. Tiberius expected the Senate to make the traditional allocation of funds, but Scipio Nasica, an elderly senator from the Scipionic faction, succeeded in limiting these to a derisory sum. Tiberius countered by a second outrageous proposal, of which he failed to see the implication. The King of Pergamum, a city in Anatolia, on his death in 134 had bequeathed his fortune and his kingdom to the Roman state. Tiberius by a fresh bill claimed these monies in the name of the people and assigned them to the land commissioners, thus interfering with the Senate's traditional control of public finance and foreign affairs. The storm over Tiberius' methods continued to rage. He was threatened with prosecution after the end of his tribunate, when he
would have no formal means of protecting his law and would be liable to prosecution before the Centuriate Assembly, in which the wealthier classes had a voting advantage. The charge would have been violation of the immunity of the tribune Octavius.

Lacking the self-assurance to realize that the people were unlikely either to repeal the agrarian law or to pass sentence against its champion, Tiberius sought refuge in yet another impropriety. He proposed to stand for election to a second tribunate in 132, although reelection had not been practiced for 300 years and was widely believed to have been barred by an ambiguous statute. In the Senate the embittered opposition, again led by Nasica, tried to induce the consul Scaevola to stop the elections by force. Scaevola replied evasively that he would see that nothing illegal was done. Meanwhile, in the Assembly, Tiberius and the other tribunes were at loggerheads over the conduct of the election. An abortive vote had shown that the success of Tiberius was assured if only the election could be completed. He expected no violence and made no preparations against it. Enraged by the attitude of the Consul, Nasica and his associates stormed out of the Senate, equally unarmed. Seizing sticks and staves they precipitated a riot. It may well have begun as an attempt to disperse the electoral meeting, but it ended with the clubbing to death of Tiberius and the indiscriminate killing of some scores of citizens.

The political fault lay with Tiberius. After presentation of the agrarian bill, he failed to act in prudent collaboration with his senatorial supporters, and he added to his troubles by dubious initiatives that were bound to offend the bulk of senatorial opinion. So Scaevola and the others abandoned him and effected a compromise. The Senate recommended that the land commission continue, and, though in 132 it set up a political court that punished many of the lesser followers of Tiberius, it also encouraged Nasica, who barely escaped prosecution, to leave Italy.

BRITANICA

Notes for Claudia Claudius Pulcher:
Claudia, hija de Apio Claudio Pulcro, cónsul en 143 y mujer de Tiberio Graco.

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Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, Tribune and Claudia Claudius Pulcher is:

351860934870049 i. Claudia, born in c 134 a.c; married Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC).

**703721869740116. Lucius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **1407443739480232. Sextus Julius Caeser II**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar II is:

351860934870058 i. Lucius Julius Caesar III, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**703721869740120. Caius Octavius Tribune** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **1407443739480240. Caius Octavius Knight**.

Child of Caius Octavius Tribune is:

351860934870060 i. Caius Octavius Citizen, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**703721869740126. Caius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 154 AC Padre de Julio César (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 84 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **1407443739480252. Caius Julius Caesar II** and **1407443739480253. Marcia**. He married **703721869740127. Aurelia (Cornelia)** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**703721869740127. Aurelia (Cornelia)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1407443739480255. Rutilia**.

Children of Caius Caesar and Aurelia (Cornelia) are:

351860934870063 i. Julia Caesar, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcus Atius Balbus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

ii. Julius Caesar, Dictator Of Rome, born in 12 Julio 100 AC; died in 15 Marzo 44 AC Roma; married (1) Cornelia; met (2) Cleopatra VII Thea, Queen Of Egypt; born in 69 BC; died in Aug. 30, 30 BC, Alexandria.

Notes for Julius Caesar, Dictator Of Rome:
César, Cayo Julio (100-44a.C.), general y político romano, creó los cimientos del futuro sistema imperial romano al final de la República.
La primera etapa de su vida
Nacido en Roma el 12 o 13 de julio del año 100a.C., perteneció a la prestigiosa familia Julia; desde su más tierna infancia conoció la polémica política. Su tío fue Cayo Mario, líder de los populares. Este partido apoyó reformas agrarias contra las que estaban los reaccionarios optimates, una fracción senatorial. En su último año como cónsul, Mario provocó muchas bajas entre los optimates, al mismo tiempo que nombraba al joven César flamen dialis, uno de los arcaicos sacerdocios sin poder. Esto lo identificó con la política extremista de su tío, y su matrimonio en el 84a.C. con Cornelia, la hija del socio de Mario, Cinna, reafirmó su confirmación como radical. Cuando Lucio Cornelio Sila, líder de los optimates, fue nombrado dictador en el 82a.C., publicó una lista de adversarios para ser ejecutados. Aunque César no resultó perjudicado, Sila le ordenó que se divorciara de Cornelia.

Negándose a cumplir esa orden, creyó prudente salir de Roma. No regresó a la ciudad hasta el 78a.C., tras la dimisión de Sila. César tenía entonces 22 años. Incapaz de obtener un cargo, dejó Roma de nuevo y se fue a Rodas, donde estudió retórica; regresó a Roma en el 73a.C., convertido en un orador muy persuasivo. El año anterior, mientras estaba en Rodas, había sido elegido para el Pontificado, un importante colegio de sacerdotes romanos.

## El triunvirato

En el año 71a.C. Pompeyo Magno, que se había hecho acreedor de su epíteto sirviendo bajo el mando de Sila, regresó a Roma, tras derrotar a Quinto Sertorio, el general de los rebeldes populares, en Hispania. Ese mismo año, Marco Licinio Craso, patricio acaudalado, reprimió la sublevación de esclavos dirigida por Espartaco en Italia. Tanto Pompeyo como Craso obtuvieron el consulado en el 70a.C. Pompeyo, quien para entonces había cambiado de bando, era técnicamente inadecuado, pero con la ayuda de César obtuvo el cargo. En el 69a.C., César fue elegido cuestor y en el 65a.C. edil curul, cargo en el que obtuvo gran popularidad con sus generosos juegos de gladiadores. Para pagarlos, pidió dinero prestado a Craso. Esto unió a los dos hombres, quienes también hicieron causa común con Pompeyo. Cuando César regresó a Roma en el 60a.C., después de un año como gobernador de Hispania, se unió a Craso y Pompeyo para formar el primer triunvirato; con el fin de fortalecer aun más su relación, Pompeyo se casó con la hija de César, Julia. Con la ayuda de esta alianza, César fue elegido cónsul en el 59a.C. a pesar de la hostilidad optimate, y en el 58a.C. se le nombró gobernador de la Galia. Durante los siete años siguientes dirigió las campañas conocidas como las guerras de las Galias, al final de las cuales el poder romano se estableció sobre el centro y norte de Europa, al oeste del río Rin.

## El juego del poder

Mientras César estaba en las Galias, sus agentes intentaron dominar la política en Roma. Sin embargo, esto amenazó la posición de Pompeyo y fue necesario que los triunviros se reunieran en Lucca en el 56a.C., tras lo cual se reconciliaron. Se decidió que César podía continuar en las Galias otros cinco años, mientras Pompeyo y Craso podían ser cónsules en el 55a.C.; después de esa fecha, los triunviros tendrían poder proconsular sobre sus respectivas provincias. César se marchó para reprimir una sublevación en las Galias y dirigir una expedición a Britania. Cuando llegó a Britania se supone que dijo "veni, vidi, vinci" ("llegué, vi y vencí"). Craso, siempre ansioso de gloria militar, se marchó a su cargo en Siria. Después de entrar en guerra con Partia, fue derrotado y muerto en Carres en el 53a.C. Esto aumentó las diferencias entre César y Pompeyo, cuyos lazos familiares se habían roto con la muerte de Julia en el 54a.C.

## La guerra civil

En el año 52a.C., tras el fallecimiento de Craso, Pompeyo fue nombrado único cónsul. Este cargo, combinado con sus otros poderes, lo situó en una posición privilegiada. Celoso de sus jóvenes rivales, decidió acabar con el poder de César, un objetivo que no podía realizar sin antes quitarle el mando de las Galias. Para protegerse, César sugirió que él y Pompeyo renunciaran a sus mandos simultáneamente, pero esto fue rechazado; incitado por Pompeyo, el Senado pidió a César que renunciara a su mando y disolviera su ejército o sería considerado enemigo público. Los tribunos, que eran agentes de César, vetaron esta moción, pero fueron expulsados del Senado. Entonces éste confió a Pompeyo la seguridad del Estado. Sus fuerzas, muy superiores en número a las de César, estaban dispersas por todas las provincias y sus tropas de la península Itálica no estaban preparadas para la guerra. A principios del año 49a.C. César cruzó el Rubicón, un pequeño río que separaba su provincia gala cisalpina de Italia y se dirigió rápidamente hacia el sur. Pompeyo huyó a Brundisium (la actual Brindisi) y desde allí a Grecia. En el periodo de tres meses, César controló toda la península Itálica y sus fuerzas tomaron Hispania y el puerto clave de Massilia (la actual Marsella, en Francia).

En Roma, César se convirtió en dictador hasta ser elegido cónsul en el 48a.C. A principios de ese año llegó a Grecia y destruyó las fuerzas de Pompeyo en Farsalia. Éste huyó a Egipto, donde fue asesinado. Cuando César visitó Egipto, instaló a Cleopatra, hija del fallecido rey Tolomeo XII, como reina. En el 47a.C. sometió a Asia Menor y regresó a Roma como dictador. Aproximadamente en el 48a.C. todas las fuerzas optimates habían sido derrotadas y el mundo mediterráneo pacificado.

Dictadura y asesinato

La base del poder de César era su posición de dictador 'vitalicio'. Según la constitución tradicional republicana este cargo sólo podía desempeñarse durante seis meses en una situación de gravedad extrema. Sin embargo, esa regla se había roto incluso antes de César. Sila había gobernado como dictador durante varios años y César siguió este precedente. También fue nombrado cónsul por diez años en el año 45a.C. (en el mismo año en que derrotó, en la península Ibérica, a los hijos de Pompeyo Magno en la batalla de Munda) y recibió la inviolabilidad de los tribunos. Además obtuvo honores que incrementaron su prestigio. Vistió la toga, la corona y el cetro de un general triunfante y usó el título de imperator. Es más, como sumo sacerdote, fue jefe de la religión del Estado, pero sobre todo tenía el mando de todos los ejércitos, lo cual continuó siendo la principal fuente de su poder.

César estableció un programa de reformas muy variado. En las provincias eliminó el corrupto sistema de impuestos, patrocinó el establecimiento de colonias de veteranos y amplió la ciudadanía romana. En la metrópoli reorganizó las asambleas e incrementó

el número de senadores. Su reforma del calendario dio a Roma un medio racional para registrar el tiempo.
Sin embargo, varias familias senatoriales sentían que César amenazaba sus posiciones; el honor y los poderes de César les hacían temer que éste quisiera ser rex (rey), un título que, como republicanos, odiaban. En el año 44a.C., un grupo de senadores, entre ellos Cayo Casio y Marco Junio Bruto, conspiraron para llevar a cabo su asesinato. En los idus (el 15) de marzo del 44a.C., cuando César entró en el Senado, el grupo lo asesinó.
Vida íntima
Después de la muerte de la primera esposa de César, Cornelia, en el 68a.C., se casó con Pompeya, nieta de Sila. Cuando los misterios de la Bona Dea, presididos por ella, fueron violados, fue difamada por las habladurías y César se divorció, arguyendo ante el Senado que su esposa debía estar por encima de toda sospecha (no sólo debía ser honrada, sino parecerlo). Su siguiente matrimonio (59a.C.) lo llevó a cabo con Calpurnia y se debió a motivos políticos. Al no tener César herederos varones, en su testamento estableció la condición de que su sobrino nieto, Octavio, se convirtiera en su sucesor. Octavio fue el primer emperador de Roma con el nombre de Augusto.
César fue un escritor de talento, con un estilo claro y sencillo. Sus Comentarios sobre la guerra de las Galias (De bello gallico), en los cuales describe las Galias y sus campañas gálicas, son unas de las principales fuentes de información sobre las primeras tribus celtas y germanas.
Logros
La opinión de los eruditos sobre los logros de César está dividida. Algunos le consideran un tirano sin escrúpulos, con un insaciable apego al poder, y le culpan de la desaparición de la República de Roma. Otros admiten que pudo ser cruel, pero insisten en que la República ya estaba destruida. Mantienen que para salvar el mundo romano del caos debía crearse una nueva clase de gobierno. En realidad, las reformas de César dieron estabilidad al mundo mediterráneo. También fue un general excepcional, que inspiró lealtad a sus soldados. En tanto que una de las figuras más notables del mundo antiguo, fue el tema de muchas obras literarias y biográficas, incluido el drama Julio César (c.1599) del inglés William Shakespeare.

"César, Cayo Julio", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

**703721869741568. Caid** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import:

2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 150 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1407443739483136. Arch**.

Child of Caid is:

351860934870784 i. Ceri, born in c 110 BC; died Unknown.

**703721902207170. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 200 - 250 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1407443804414340. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus**.

More About Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus:
Cargo: Procunsul Of Asia final III century (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus is:

351860951103585 i. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha, born Bet. 220 - 280; married Anicius Faustus V.

**703723374379008. Geata** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 9 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1407446748758016. Tecti**.

Child of Geata is:

351861687189504 i. Gudolf, born in c 47 d. c..

**703725377159744. Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born 130 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died 207 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1407450754319488. Valagash I, King Of Armenia (116-136)**. He married **703725377159745. Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia**.

**703725377159745. Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born Abt. 150 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **1407450754319490. Pharasmenes III, King Of Iberia**.

More About Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207) and Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia is:

351862688579872 i. Khosrov I, King Of Armenia (193-216), born 165; died 216.

**703726705180672. King Of the Franks Sunne,** born WFT Est. Bef. 144 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 213 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **1407453410361344. King Of the Franks Farabert**.

Notes for King Of the Franks Sunne:
Marcomer and Sunne, who had invaded Gaul in 384.

BRITANICA

Child of King Of the Franks Sunne is:

351863352590336 i. King Of the Franks Helderic, born WFT Est. 135-174; died 253; married WFT Est. 155-206.

**703738578731008. Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 195 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Magh Mucroimbe, County Galway, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1407477157462016. Conn Ceadcatha, King**. He married **703738578731009. Meadhbh Leathdearg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267,

Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**703738578731009. Meadhbh Leathdearg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 195 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1407477157462018. Conann Cualann**.

Notes for Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

According to Keating's History of Ireland, the epithet "eanfhear" applied to this Art means "The Solitary," because he was the only one of his father's sons that survived; his two brothers Conla Ruadh and Crionna having been slain by their uncles. His grief on account of that fact was so intense that in old writings he is often called "Art, The Melancholy." This Art's descendants gave kings to Connaught, Meath and Orgiall, kings or princes to Clanaboy, Tirconnell and Tirowen; and with only two exceptions monarchs to Ireland up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. From this Art also descended the kings of Scotland from Fergus Mor Mac Earca, in the fifth century, down to the Stuarts. He was the 112th Monarch of Ireland (reigned 165-195). He had three sisters, one of whom Sarah was the wife of Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, the 111th Monarch of Ireland, by whom she had Caibre (Carbry) Riada, a quo Dalriada in Scotland; and another sister Tabiria married Olioll Olum, King of Munster.

The Monarch Art, after a reign of thirty years, fell at the battle of Magh Mucroimbe in County Galway, while riding with his brother-in-law Olioll Olum against Maccon in 195. He married Meadhbh Leathdearg, daughter of Conann Cualann. From this Queen the Rath Meadh near Tara obtained its name.

More About Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King:
Event 2: 195, Died in Battle of Magh Mucroimbe, County Galway (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 165, 112th Monarch of Ireland, 165-195 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Notes for Meadhbh Leathdearg:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

From this Queen the Rath Meadh near Tara obtained its name.

Child of Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King and Meadhbh Leathdearg is:

351869289365504 i. Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King, born Abt. 221 in Ireland; died in Cleitoch, on the Boyne, Ireland; married Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess.

**703738578731010. Dunlang Of Leinster, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 200 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1407477157462020. Eana Niadh**.

More About Dunlang Of Leinster, King:
Occupation: King of Leinster (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Dunlang Of Leinster, King is:

351869289365505 i. Eithne Ollamhgha, Princess, born Abt. 221 in Leinster, Ireland; married Cormac "Beard Long" Ulfhada MacArt, King.

**703738578731264. Kionga, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 240 in Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family*

*Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1407477157462528. Carbry Riada, King**.

More About Kionga, King:
Occupation: King of Dalriada (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Kionga, King is:

351869289365632 i. Felim Lamh-Foidh, King, born Abt. 261 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 51*

**1407443737247744. Svegdi Fjolnarsson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 277 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 302-368 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **2814887474495488. Fjolner Yngvi Freysson** and **2814887474495489. M Yngvi Freysson**. He married **1407443737247745. Vana** WFT Est. 296-326 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**1407443737247745. Vana** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 281 in VANAHEIN, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 303-375 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Svegdi Fjolnarsson and Vana is:

703721868623872 i. Vanlandi Svegdasson, born 298 in SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 323-389; married Driva Snaersson WFT Est. 317-347.

**1407443737264128. Skjold** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 237 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 263-328 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **43982710898688. Odin (Woden,Moutan)** and **43982710898689. Friege Or Frea**. He married **1407443737264129. Gefion** WFT Est. 256-286 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**1407443737264129. Gefion** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 241 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 263-335 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Skjold and Gefion is:

703721868632064 i. Fridleif Skjoldsson, born 259 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK; died WFT Est. 285-350; married Mrs Fridleif Skjoldsson WFT Est. 278-308.

**1407443739480196. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 200 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960392. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215)**. He married **1407443739480197. Cornelia**.

**1407443739480197. Cornelia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 189 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in c 110 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2814887478960394. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General** and **2814887478960395. Aemilia**.

Notes for TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor:
Tiberio Semprornio Graco. Elegido tribuno de la plebe, tuvo, en I8I a. de J. C., la nobleza de defender a Publio y Lucio Escipión, a los que Catón habka hecho acusar de haber vendido la paz al rey de Siria; se opuso también a que se les condenase en ausencia. El primer Africano, agradecido a Sempronio, le casó con su hija.
Marchó éste en I85 con una embajada a Macedonia y en I 80 fué nombrado pretor de la Espana Citerior, que estaba levantada en armas. Penenetró hasta el corazón de la Celtiberia, apoderindose de treseientos pueblos, y cuando los enemigos se dieron por vencidos, ajustó la paz en condiciones nada duras para ellos; a fin de atraerles a la civilización romana, fundó varias ciudades y les concedió leyes justas, con lo cual se conquistó el respeto y el afecto de los

espanolrs. A su vuelta de Roma se le otorgaron los honores triunfales; En 177 llegó al consulado con Claudio Pulcher y se encargó de dominar el levantamiento de Córcega y Cerdena. Pronto logró reducir a los corsos, pero los sardos se resistieron bravamente, perdiendo 27.000 hombres en la lucha, por lo que Sempronio les trató con dureza, vendiendo tantos como esclavos, que quedó como proverbio la frase de "sardos en venta" para indicar lo que se vendka a bajo precio.
Ejerció luego la Censura con extraordinario tacto, asi como otras dos embajadas a Asia y a Roma. De Cornelia, la hija de Escipión, a la que amaba mucho, tuvo doce hijos, de que sólo se lograron tres a los que dió la mis selecta educación Ella encarnaba las virtudes de la matrona romana y era mujer muy ilustrada, sus cualidades le atraian el respeto de todos, aunque no parece fuese extrana a la muerte de su yerno Escipión el Joven, replesentante de la aristocracia y enemigo polktico de sus hijos.
Sempronio era un hombre culto y refinado y -buen orador- conocka el griego a la perfección, tanto que pronunció discursos en esta lengua.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1486

Notes for Cornelia:
[Claudia.FTW]

Cornelia (c.189-c.110a.C.), matrona romana, hija del general Escipión el Africano. Cornelia se casó con el general y polktico Tiberio Sempronio Graco; después de la muerte de su esposo (153a.C.), se negó a casarse de nuevo y se dedicó a educar a sus hijos. Segsn la leyenda, cuando un visitante le pedka ver sus joyas, senalaba a sus hijos y contestaba, "éstas son mis joyas". Sólo tres de sus doce hijos llegaron a la edad adulta: Cayo Sempronio Graco y Tiberio Sempronio Graco, los grandes tribunos conocidos como los Gracos, y una hija, que se casó con el general romano Publio Cornelio Escipión. Después del asesinato de Cayo (121a.C.), Cornelia se retiró a Misenum (actualmente Miseno, en Italia) para estudiar griego y literatura latina.

"Cornelia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Cornelia (fl. 2nd century BC), highly cultured mother of the late 2nd-century BC Roman reformers Tiberius and Gaius Sempronius Gracchus.

She was the second daughter of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, the hero of the Second Punic War (Rome against Carthage, 218-201). Cornelia married Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and bore him 12 children. In addition to the two Gracchi brothers, the only child to reach maturity was Sempronia, who married Scipio Aemilianus.

After the death of her husband in 154, Cornelia remained unmarried, refusing even the hand of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes of Egypt. She devoted herself entirely to the education of her surviving sons. Although hostile propaganda later

suggested that Cornelia had encouraged her sons to initiate "radical" reforms, other stories suggest that she exercised a restraining influence over them. After Gaius' murder in 121 she retired to Misenum (now Miseno, Italy). Cicero applauded her letters for the beauty of their style; the two fragments preserved in the manuscripts of Cornelius Nepos (1st century BC) may not be genuine.

BRITANICA

Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, Praetor and Cornelia is:

703721869740098 i. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune, born in 169-164 BC?; died in June 133 BC, Rome; married Claudia Claudius Pulcher.

**1407443739480198. Appius Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 170 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in c 130 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960396. Publius ? Claudius Appius**.

Notes for Appius Claudius Pulcher:
Apio Claudio Pulcro. Consul en I43 antes de J. C. Fué rival de su contemporineo
Escipión Emiliano. Prkncipe del Senado y censor en I37. Fué elogiado como orador por Cicerón. Su hija Claudia fué esposa de Tiberio Graco. Después de haber sido derrotado una vez por los salesios, consiguió derrotarlos por completo, y, vuelto a Roma, quiso a la fuerza obtener el triunfo. Murió en I 33.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 410

Claudius Pulcher, Appius (d. c. 130 BC), Roman politician, father-in-law of the agrarian reformer Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. Claudius served on the Gracchan land commission from 133 until his death. He was consul in 143 and censor in 136. His prestige as princeps senatus ("senior senator") enabled him to provide powerful support for Gracchus' cause and to escape the violence that in 133 destroyed the reformer and many of his followers.

BRITANICA

Child of Appius Claudius Pulcher is:

703721869740099 i. Claudia Claudius Pulcher, born in c 140 a.c; married TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune.

**1407443739480232. Sextus Julius Caeser II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100

(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960464. Sextus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Sextus Julius Caeser II is:

703721869740116 i. Lucius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1407443739480240. Caius Octavius Knight** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960480. Enus Octavius Rufus**.

Child of Caius Octavius Knight is:

703721869740120 i. Caius Octavius Tribune, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1407443739480252. Caius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960504. Caius Julius Caesar I**. He married **1407443739480253. Marcia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**1407443739480253. Marcia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23,

1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Caius Caesar and Marcia is:

703721869740126 i. Caius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 154 AC Padre de Julio César; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 84 BC; married Aurelia (Cornelia) WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1407443739480255. Rutilia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Rutilia is:

703721869740127 i. Aurelia (Cornelia), born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Caius Julius Caesar II WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1407443739483136. Arch** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in (Lived about 200 B.C.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478966272. Meirion**.

Child of Arch is:

703721869741568 i. Caid, born in c 150 BC.

**1407443804414340. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 180 - 230 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887608828680. Caius Asinius Quadratus**.

More About Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus:

Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus is:
703721902207170 i. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus, born Bet. 200 - 250.

**1407446748758016. Tecti** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 65 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2814893497516032. Beowa**.

Child of Tecti is:
703723374379008 i. Geata, born in c 9 BC.

**1407450754319488. Valagash l, King Of Armenia (116-136)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 95 DC (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 136 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2814901508638976. Sanatrouk, King Of Armenia (80-110)**.

More About Valagash l, King Of Armenia (116-136):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Valagash l, King Of Armenia (116-136) is:
703725377159744 i. Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207), born 130; died 207; married Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia.

**1407450754319490. Pharasmenes III, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born Abt. 135 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 185 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **2814901508638980. Rhadamiste l, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Pharasmenes III, King Of Iberia is:
703725377159745 i. Dau of Pharamenses III Princesse of Iberia, born Abt. 150; married Valagash V, King Of Parthia (190-207).

**1407453410361344. King Of the Franks Farabert,** born WFT Est. Bef. 116 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 186 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2814906820722688. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks** and **2814906820722689. Hasilda**.

Notes for King Of the Franks Farabert:
Westphalia, German WESTFALEN, historic region of northwestern Germany, comprising (with the former state of Lippe) the present federal Land (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia and parts of the Länder (states) of Lower Saxony and Hesse.

The ancient Saxons were divided into three main groups: the Westphalians, the Angrians (German: Engern), and the Eastphalians (Ostfalen). The Westphalians, who had settled in the area of the Ems and Hunte rivers about AD 700, spread south almost as far as Cologne and in 775 resisted the advance of the Franks under Charlemagne. For about three centuries, this region retained its separate identity in spite of the rise of the more powerful aggregated Saxon stem duchy. In the 12th century the old distinction between Westphalians and Angrians fell into disuse, and all Saxony west of the Weser River came to be called Westphalia.

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Saxon, member of a Germanic people who in ancient times lived in the area of modern Schleswig and along the Baltic coast. The period of Roman decline in the West was marked by vigorous Saxon piracy in the North Sea. During the early part of the 5th century AD, the Saxons spread rapidly through north Germany and along the coasts of Gaul and Britain. The coastal stretch from the Elbe to the Scheldt rivers, however, was held by the Frisians, on whom the Saxons had great influence.

The expansion of the Saxons brought collision with the Franks. In 772 the Frankish ruler Charlemagne decided on a campaign of conquest and conversion of the Saxons. With interruptions, the Saxon wars lasted 32 years and ended with the incorporation of the Saxons into the Frankish empire.

The Venerable Bede (in Historia ecclesiastica) described the Germanic invaders of Britain as Angles, Saxons, and Jutes and said that the East, West, and South Saxons (of Essex, Wessex, and Sussex) were descended from the Saxons. However, Bede was not always careful to distinguish Angles and Saxons; and, furthermore, all the invaders of Britain were closely related and spoke dialects similar to each other and to the Frisian language. The dialects of the continental
Saxons, on the other hand, underwent considerable approximation to High German, and their affinity to those of the English and the Frisians is only to be traced in sporadic spellings in texts now extant, of which none is older than the 9th century. When Procopius (Gothic Wars, c. 550) alleged that the inhabitants of Britain were Britons, Angles, and Frisians, he was no doubt confusing

Frisians and Saxons, owing to their close relationship and to the extensive Saxon
settlements among the Frisians.

BRITANICA

Child of King Of the Franks Farabert is:
703726705180672 i. King Of the Franks Sunne, born WFT Est. Bef. 144; died 213; married WFT Est. 118-176.

**1407477157462016. Conn Ceadcatha, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 170 in Ireland (fl. 2nd century AD BRITANICA) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Tara, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2814954314924032. Felim Teachtmar, King** and **2814954314924033. Ughua Of Denmark, Princess**.

Notes for Conn Ceadcatha, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

Conn Ceadcatha (or Conn of the Hundred Battles), so called from hundreds of battles that he fought and won. He was the 110th Monarch, succeeded in 123-157, and reigned thirty-five years, but was at length barbarously slain by Tireach in Tara in 157, when Conn chanced to be alone and unattended by his guards. The assassins were fifty ruffians disguised as women, whom the King of Ulster employed for the purpose.

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

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Conn CÉTCHATHACH (Irish), English CONN OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES (fl. 2nd century AD), in Irish tradition, the first of a line of Irish kings that survived into the 11th century. He is said to have ruled a kingdom covering most of the northern half of the island.

Because Conn's exploits are recorded only in heroic sagas, some historians regard him as a poetical invention. Others point to the use of the Gaelic phrase Leth Cuinn ("Conn's Half") as proof that he was a historical figure who held

sway over Ireland north of present Dublin. According to these scholars, his power was concentrated in Meath (in east-central Ireland) and Connaught. Evidently he failed to win the allegiance of southern Ireland, which was ruled by Eóghan (or Mog Nuadat) and called Leth Moga ("Mog's Half"). In Irish genealogy Conn is held to be the ancestor of Niall of the Nine Hostages (reigned 379-405), who founded the Uk Néill, the greatest dynasty in Irish history.

BRITANICA

More About Conn Ceadcatha, King:
Event 2: 157, Barbarously slain by Tireach in Tara who employed 50 ruffians dressed as women (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 123, 110th Monarch of Ireland, 123-157 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Children of Conn Ceadcatha, King are:

703738578731008 i. Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King, born Abt. 195 in Ireland; died in Magh Mucroimbe, County Galway, Ireland; married Meadhbh Leathdearg.

ii. Sarah (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.), born Abt. 200 in Ireland (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); married Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); born Abt. 195 in Ireland (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe was the 111th Monarch of Ireland. He married Sarah, daughter of Conn Ceadcatha (or Conn of the Hundred Battles), the 110th Monarch, who succeeded in 123 to 157, and reigned 35? years.

More About Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King:
Occupation: 123, 111th Monarch of Ireland, 123-157 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

**1407477157462018. Conann Cualann** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 165 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Child of Conann Cualann is:

703738578731009 i. Meadhbh Leathdearg, born Abt. 195; married Art Eanfhear The Melancholy, King.

**1407477157462020. Eana Niadh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,**

born Abt. 180 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Child of Eana Niadh is:

703738578731010 i. Dunlang Of Leinster, King, born Abt. 200 in Ireland.

**1407477157462528. Carbry Riada, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 220 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2814954314925056. Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King** and **2814954314925057. Sarah**.

Notes for Carbry Riada, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

Carbry Riada was the first King of Dalriada (Dal-Riada: in Irish meant Riada's share or portion) in Scotland. "One of the most noted facts in ancient Irish and British history," writes Dr. Joyce, "is the migration of colonies from the north of Ireland to the neighboring coasts of Scotland, and the intimate intercourse that in consequence existed in early ages between the two countries. The first regular settlement mentioned by our historian was made in the latter part of the second century by Caubre Riada, son of Condry, King of Ireland. This expedition, which is mentioned in most of our annals, is confirmed by Bede in the following words: 'In course of time Britain, beside the Britons and Picts, received a third nation, Scotia, which issued from Hiberia under the leadership of Riada and secured for themselves either by friendship or sword, settlements among the Picts which they still possess. From the name of their commander they are still called Dalrendidi.' There were other colonies, also, the most remarkable of which was that led by Fergus, Angus and Loarn, the three sons of Princess Eorca (daughter of Loarn, the last King of Dalriada) which laid the foundation of the Scottish Monarchy. The country colonized by these emigrants was known by the name of Airen Gaedhil, i.e., the territory of the Gall or Irish; and the name is still applied to the territory in the shortened form of Argyle."

Argyll,

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]
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Argyll, also called ARGYLLSHIRE, Gaelic EARRAGHAIDHEAL ("Coastland of the Gael"), former county, western Scotland, since the reorganization of 1975 largely in Argyll and Bute (q.v.) district, of Strathclyde (q.v.) region.

In the 2nd century AD Argyll was invaded by Scots (Celts) who came from Ireland, then known as Scotia. The earliest Celtic settlement is assigned to the 3rd century, when a victorious chief, Cairbre Riada, occupied lands in the area later known as Mid Argyll. These lands, called Dalriada, were reinforced from time to time by new bands of immigrants from Celtic Ireland. Dalriada developed gradually as an independent kingdom under ambitious rulers and maintained a separate existence until 843, when one of them, Kenneth I MacAlpin, united the men of Dalriada with the Picts of central Scotland and founded
a new hybrid kingdom from which Scotland ultimately emerged. Later, Norsemen obtained control and held sway until 1266, when Argyll was added to the Scottish kingdom. Prior to this, however, semi-independent chiefs of mixed Celtic and Norse ancestry acquired power in Argyll and the Western Isles. One of them, Somerled, really the first lord of the Isles, was killed near Renfrew in 1164 on an expedition against the Scottish king, but the lordship of the Isles was held by his descendants
until 1493, when John, the last MacDonald lord of the Isles, was deprived of his vast estates by King James IV. The Campbells of Lochow (now Lochawe) rose on the ruin of the MacDonalds, and their chiefs became earls of Argyll. The combined prominence of the 9 Campbell earls of Argyll in Scottish history and the subsequent 11 dukes of Argyll in the history of Great Britain is perhaps unsurpassed by any other single noble British family.

The failure of the second Jacobite rising (1745), in which the people of Argyll with few exceptions fought for the Hanoverian George II and against the Stuart pretender, was followed by important political and economic changes. The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, prior to which Highland lords and chiefs had been petty kings over their tenants and followers, led to the development of new relationships. The rents of tenants became of greater importance to their masters than the former
friendly loyalties. Sentimental ties were broken, and the small farms and holdings that had supported large numbers of occupants on a meagre scale of subsistence had to give way to larger farms stocked with flocks of sheep, immediately but only temporarily more profitable to their owners. Throughout the Highlands, including Argyll, thousands of small tenants were displaced.

In religious history, St. Columba and other Celtic Irish missionaries from Iona spread the Gospel throughout the kingdom of Dalriada in the 6th century. During the first Scottish Reformation (1560), the 5th Earl of Argyll played a prominent part as the most influential Protestant layman in Scotland. In subsequent conflicts between episcopacy and presbyterianism, the latter

prevailed and is still the most common form of church government in the Argyll region.

BRITANICA

Child of Carbry Riada, King is:
703738578731264 i. Kionga, King, born Abt. 240 in Dalriada.

*Generation No. 52*

**2814887474495488. Fjolner Yngvi Freysson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 256 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 281-347 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **5629774948990976. Yngvi Frey, King Of Swedes** and **5629774948990977. Gerd Gymersson**. He married **2814887474495489. M Yngvi Freysson** WFT Est. 275-305 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**2814887474495489. M Yngvi Freysson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 260 in UPPSALA, U, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 282-354 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Fjolner Freysson and M Freysson is:
1407443737247744 i. Svegdi Fjolnarsson, born 277; died WFT Est. 302-368; married Vana WFT Est. 296-326.

**2814887478960392. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 240 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5629774957920784. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238)**.

Notes for Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215):
Tiberio Sempronio Graco, que también llegó al Consulado en 2I5 antes de J. C. con Postumio Albino. En la segunda Guerra Psnica venció a los campanios, aliados de Ankbal. Con un ejército de esclavos, a los que prometió la libertad, derrotó al cartaginés Hannon cerca de Benevento. Siendo cónsul de nuevo en 2I3 con Fabio Miximo, cayó en una emboss cada que le preparó Magón y murió en ella.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1486

Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215) is:
1407443739480196 i. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor, born in c 200 a.c; married Cornelia.

**2814887478960394. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 236 BC (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in 184/183, Liternum, Campania [now Patria, Italy] (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5629774957920788. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218)**. He married **2814887478960395. Aemilia**.

**2814887478960395. Aemilia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **5629774957920790. Aemilius Paullus**.

Notes for PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General:
Escipión el Africano, Publio Cornelio (c.234-183a.C.), general romano, héroe de la segunda Guerra Psnica entre Cartago y Roma. En el 210a.C., después de servir en las legiones romanas enviadas contra el general cartaginés Ankbal en el norte de Italia, Escipión obtuvo el mando de los ejércitos romanos en Hispania con el tktulo de procónsul. Llegó allk en el 209a.C., dirigió un ataque sorpresa contra el cuartel general del Ejército cartaginés en Cartago Nova (ahora Cartagena), perdiendo los cartagineses su principal base de aprovisionamientos. En el 208a.C. expulsó al general cartaginés Asdrsbal Barca de Hispania, tras obtener la momentinea adhesión de algunos jefes militares indkgenas, como Indkbil y Mandonio, pero no pudo impedir que aquél cruzara los Pirineos para ayudar a su hermano Ankbal en el 207a.C. Escipión regresó triunfal a Roma en el 205a.C., tras conquistar la Hispania meridional, incluida Gades (la actual Cidiz), y le eligieron cónsul. Entre el 204 y el 203a.C., dirigió la invasión del norte de Ifrica, derrotando a los cartagineses en Campi Magni (región situada en la orilla de actual rko Medjerda, en Tsnez). Ankbal recibió ordenes de dejar Italia, pero Escipión obtuvo frente a él una victoria decisiva en la batalla de Zama en el 202a.C. Este triunfo, que terminó con la segunda Guerra Psnica, le proporcionó el tktulo honorkfico de Africano.
En el 190a.C., Escipión se convirtió en legado de su hermano, el cónsul de la provincia de Asia Lucio Cornelio Escipión (conocido como el Asiitico), en la guerra contra el rey Seléucida Antkoco III, a quien aplastaron en la gran victoria romana de Magnesia del Skpilo, en Asia Menor. Al regresar a Roma, su enemigo Marco Porcio Catón (Catón el Viejo) le acusó de aceptar sobornos de Antkoco. Fue absuelto de las acusaciones, pero se retiró de la vida psblica para vivir en su villa en Liternum (Campania). Escipión el Africano es considerado el general romano mis importante anterior a Julio César.

"Escipión el Africano, Publio Cornelio", Enciclopedia Microsoft
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Scipio Africanus THE ELDER, Latin SCIPIO AFRICANUS MAJOR, in full PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS (b. 236 BC--d. 184/183, Liternum,

Campania [now Patria, Italy]), Roman general noted for his victory over the Carthaginian leader Hannibal in the great Battle of Zama (202 BC), ending the Second Punic War. For his victory he won the surname Africanus (201 BC).

Family background.

Publius Scipio was born into one of the great patrician families in Rome; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had all been consuls in their day. In 218 BC Scipio's father, also named Publius, held the consulship in one of the most critical years of Rome's history. While with him during a cavalry engagement on the Ticinus, the young Scipio made his first appearance in history: seeing his father wounded and cut off by the enemy, he charged forward and saved him. This anecdote is recorded by the historian Polybius on the authority of Scipio's friend Laelius, and it may well be true.

Of Scipio's boyhood or the date of his marriage to Aemilia, daughter of Aemilius Paullus, consul of 216 who fell at Cannae, nothing is known. He had two sons: Publius, who was debarred by ill health from a public career and who adopted Scipio Africanus the Younger; and Lucius, who became praetor in 174. Scipio's physical appearance is shown on some coins minted at Carthago Nova (Cartagena)--which almost certainly bear his portrait--and also probably on a signet ring found near Naples.

Military career

Scipio served as a military tribune at the disastrous Battle of Cannae in 216. He escaped after the defeat to Canusium, where some 4,000 survivors rallied; there he boldly thwarted a plot of some fainthearts to desert Rome. Then in 213 he returned to a civilian career by winning the curule aedileship; the story is told that when the tribunes objected to his candidature because he was under the legal age, he replied "If all the Roman people want to make me aedile, I am old enough." Soon family and national disaster followed: his father and uncle were defeated and killed in Spain, where the Carthaginians swept forward to the line of the Ebro (211).

In 210 the Romans decided to send reinforcements to Spain, but it is said that no senior general would undertake the task and that young Scipio offered himself as a candidate; at any rate, the Roman people decided to invest him with a command there, although he was technically a privatus (not a magistrate). This grant by the people, to a man who had not been praetor or consul, of a military command outside Italy created an important constitutional precedent. Thus
Scipio was given the chance to avenge his father's death in Spain, where he hoped not merely to hold the Carthaginian armies at bay and prevent them sending reinforcements to Hannibal in Italy but to resume his father's offensive policy, to turn back the tide of war, and to drive the enemy out of the peninsula. Such a task must have seemed fantastic in 210, but Scipio had the confidence and ability; it was achieved in the next four years.

From his headquarters at Tarraco (Tarragona) in 209, Scipio suddenly launched a combined military and naval assault on the enemy's headquarters at Carthago Nova, knowing that all three enemy armies in Spain were at least 10 days distant from the city. Helped by a lowering of the water in a lagoon, which exposed the northern wall, he successfully stormed the city. This tidal phenomenon, attributed to the help of Neptune, was perhaps caused by a sudden wind; at any
rate, it increased the troops' belief in their commander's divine support. In Carthago Nova he gained stores and supplies, Spanish hostages, the local silver mines, a splendid harbour, and a base for an advance farther south.

After training his army in new tactics, he defeated the Carthaginian commander Hasdrubal Barca at Baecula (Bailen) in Baetica (208); whereas normally the two rear ranks of a Roman army closely supported the front line, Scipio in this battle, under a screen of light troops, divided his main forces, which fell upon the enemy's flanks. When Hasdrubal broke away, ultimately to join his brother Hannibal in Italy, Scipio wisely declined the impossible task of trying to stop him and decided rather to accomplish his mission in Spain--the defeat of the other two Carthaginian armies still there. This he brilliantly achieved in 206 at a battle at Ilipa (Alcali del Rko, near Seville), where he held the enemy's main forces while the wings outflanked them. He then secured Gades (Cidiz), thus making Roman control of Spain complete.

Elected consul for 205, Scipio boldly determined to disregard Hannibal in Italy and to strike at Africa. Having beaten down political opposition in the Senate, he crossed to Sicily with an army consisting partly of volunteers. While preparing his troops, he boldly snatched Locri Epizephyrii in the toe of Italy from Hannibal's grasp, though the subsequent misconduct of Pleminius, the man he left in command of the town, gave Scipio's political opponents cause to criticize him. In 204 he landed with perhaps 35,000 men in Africa, where he besieged Utica. Early in 203 he burned the camps of Hasdrubal (son of Gisgo) and his Numidian ally Syphax. Then, sweeping down on the forces that the enemy was trying to muster at the Great Plains on the upper Bagradas (modern Suq al Khamis, on the Majardah in Tunisia), he smashed that army by a double outflanking movement.

Battle of Zama.

After his capture of Tunis, the Carthaginians sought peace terms, but Hannibal's subsequent return to Africa led to their renewing the war in 202. Scipio advanced southwestward to join the Numidian prince Masinissa, who was bringing his invaluable cavalry to his support. Then he turned eastward to face Hannibal at the Battle of Zama; his outflanking tactics failed against the master from whom he had learned them, but the issue was decided when the Roman and Numidian
cavalry, having broken off their pursuit of the Punic horsemen, fell on the rear of Hannibal's army. Victory was complete, and the long war ended; Scipio granted comparatively lenient terms to Carthage. In honour of his victory he was named Africanus.

Late years.

In 199 Scipio was censor and became princeps Senatus (the titular head of the Senate). Though he vigorously supported a philhellenic policy, he argued during his second consulship (194) against a complete Roman evacuation of Greece after the ejection of Philip V of Macedonia, fearing that Antiochus III of Syria would invade it; his fear was premature but not unfounded. In 193 he served on an embassy to Africa and perhaps also to the East. After Antiochus had advanced into Greece and had been thrown out by a Roman army, Scipio's brother Lucius was given the command against him, Publius serving as his legate (190); together the brothers crossed to Asia, but Publius was too ill to take a personal part in Lucius' victory over Antiochus at Magnesia (for which Lucius took the name Asiagenus).

Meantime, in Rome, Scipio's political opponents, led by the elder Cato, launched a series of attacks on the Scipios and their friends. Lucius' command was not prolonged; the generous peace terms that Africanus proposed for Antiochus were harshly modified; the "trials of the Scipios" followed. On the trials the ancient evidence is confusing: in 187 an attack on Lucius for refusing to account for 500 talents received from Antiochus (as war indemnity or personal booty?) was
parried, and Africanus himself may have been accused but not condemned in 184. In any case, his influence was shaken, and he withdrew from Rome to Liternum in Campania, where he lived simply, cultivating the fields with his own hands and living on a villa (country farm) of modest size: Seneca later contrasted its small and cold bathroom with the luxurious baths of his own day. He
had not long to live, however; embittered and ill, he died in 184 or 183, a virtual exile from his country. He is said to have ordered his burial at Liternum and not in the ungrateful city of Rome, where his family tomb lay outside, on the Appian Way.

The legend of Scipio

Such was Scipio's impact upon the Romans that even during his lifetime legends began to cluster around him: he was regarded as favoured by Fortune or even divinely inspired. Not only did many believe that he had received a promise of help from Neptune in a dream on the night before his assault on Carthago Nova but that he also had a close connection with Jupiter. He used to visit Jupiter's temple on the Capitol at night to commune with the god, and later the story circulated that he was even a son of the god, who had appeared in his mother's bed in the form of a snake.

The historian Polybius thought that this popular view of Scipio was mistaken and argued that Scipio always acted only as the result of reasoned foresight and worked on men's superstitions in a calculating manner. But Polybius himself was a rationalist and has probably underestimated a streak of religious confidence, if not of mysticism, in Scipio's character that impressed so many of his contemporaries with its magnanimity and generosity. Thus, although Polybius had an intense admiration for Scipio, whom he called "almost the most

famous man of all time," the existence of the legend, a unique phenomenon in Rome's history, indicates that Polybius' portrait is too one-sided.

Significance and influence.

A man of wide sympathies, cultured and magnanimous, Scipio easily won the friendship of such men as Philip, king of Macedonia, and the native princes of Spain and Africa, while he secured the devotion of his own troops. Though essentially a man of action, he may also have been something of a mystic in whom, at any rate, contemporary legend saw a favourite of Jupiter as well as a spiritual descendant of Alexander the Great. One of the greatest soldiers of the ancient world, by his tactical reforms and strategic insight he created an army that defeated even Hannibal and asserted Rome's supremacy in Spain, Africa, and the Hellenistic East. He had a great appreciation of Greek culture and enjoyed relaxing in the congenial atmosphere of the Greek cities of Sicily, conduct that provoked the anger of old-fashioned Romans such as Cato. Indeed, he was outstanding among those Roman nobles of the day who welcomed the civilizing influences of Greek culture that were beginning to permeate Roman society. His Greek sympathies led him to champion Rome's mission in the world as protector of Greek culture; he preferred to establish Roman protection rather than direct conquest and annexation. For 10 years (210-201) he commanded a devoted army at the people's wish. His position might seem almost kingly; he had been hailed as king by Spanish tribes, and he may have been the first Roman general to be acclaimed as imperator (emperor) by his troops; but, though convinced of his own powers, he offered no challenge to the dominance of the Roman nobility ensconced in the Senate except by normal political methods (in which he showed no outstanding ability). Reaction against his generous
foreign policy and against his encouragement of Greek culture in Roman life led to his downfall amid personal and political rivalries, but his career had shown that Rome's destiny was to be a Mediterranean, not merely an Italian, power.

Scipio's influence outlived the Roman world. Great interest was shown in his life during the early Renaissance, and it helped the early humanists to build a bridge between the classical world and Christendom. He became an idealized perfect hero who was seen to have served the ends of Providence. Petrarch glorified him in a Latin epic, the Africa, which secured his own coronation as poet laureate in 1341 on the Capitol, where, some 1,500 years earlier, the historical Scipio used to commune in the temple of Jupiter.

BRITANICA

Child of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, General and Aemilia is:
1407443739480197 i. Cornelia, born in c 189 a.c.; died in c 110 a.c; married TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor.

**2814887478960396. Publius ? Claudius Appius** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date

of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5629774957920792. Publius Claudius Appius**.

Child of Publius ? Claudius Appius is:

1407443739480198 i. Appius Claudius Pulcher, born in c 170 a.c.; died in c 130 a.c..

**2814887478960464. Sextus Julius Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **5629774957920928. Lucius Julius Caesar I**.

Children of Sextus Julius Caesar are:

i. Caius Julius Caesar I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

1407443739480232 ii. Sextus Julius Caeser II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**2814887478960480. Enus Octavius Rufus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date

of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Enus Octavius Rufus is:

1407443739480240 i. Caius Octavius Knight, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**2814887478960504. Caius Julius Caesar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2814887478960464. Sextus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Caius Julius Caesar I is:

1407443739480252 i. Caius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcia WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**2814887478966272. Meirion** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 235 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **5629774957932544. Ceraint**.

Child of Meirion is:

1407443739483136 i. Arch, born in (Lived about 200 B.C.).

**2814887608828680. Caius Asinius Quadratus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 160 - 200 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5629775217657360. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus**.

More About Caius Asinius Quadratus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Quadratus is:

1407443804414340 i. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus, born Bet. 180 - 230.

**2814893497516032. Beowa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 121 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5629786995032064. Sceaf**.

Child of Beowa is:

1407446748758016 i. Tecti, born in c 65 BC.

**2814901508638976. Sanatrouk, King Of Armenia (80-110)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 65 D.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died Abt. 110 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5629803017277952. Mithridata, King Of Armenia (Abt. 72)**.

Child of Sanatrouk, King Of Armenia (80-110) is:

1407450754319488 i. Valagash I, King Of Armenia (116-136), born in 95 DC; died Abt. 136.

**2814901508638980. Rhadamiste I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born Abt. 110 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 135 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **5629803017277960. Pharasmenes II, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Rhadamiste I, King Of Iberia is:

1407450754319490 i. Pharasmenes III, King Of Iberia, born Abt. 135; died 185.

**2814906820722688. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 166 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **5629813641445376. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks** and **5629813641445377. Althildis**. He married **2814906820722689. Hasilda** WFT Est. 139-162 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**2814906820722689. Hasilda,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 139-162 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **5629813641445378. King Of the Rugi**.

Child of Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks and Hasilda is:

1407453410361344 i. King Of the Franks Farabert, born WFT Est. Bef. 116; died 186; married WFT Est. Bef. 148.

**2814954314924032. Felim Teachtmar, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 152 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5629908629848064. Tuathal Teachtmar, King** and **5629908629848065. Baine Balbh, Princess**. He married **2814954314924033. Ughua Of Denmark, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**2814954314924033. Ughua Of Denmark, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 152 in Denmark (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Felim Teachtmar, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Felim Teachtmar (the law giver) was so called for being a maker of exellent laws, among which he established with all firmness that of "Retaliation" and kept to it inviolably, and by that means preserved the people in peace, quiet, plenty and security during his long lifetime. He was the 108th Monarch, succeeded 110-119, and reigned nine years, but after all his pomp and greatness died of thirst in 119. He married Ughua, daughter of the King of Denmark.

More About Felim Teachtmar, King:
Comment 1: A maker of excellent laws (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: 119, Died of thirst (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 110, 108th Monarch of Ireland, 110-119 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Felim Teachtmar and Ughua Of Denmark is:

1407477157462016 i. Conn Ceadcatha, King, born Abt. 170 in Ireland (fl. 2nd century AD BRITANICA); died in Tara, Ireland.

**2814954314925056. Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 195 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5629908629850112. Mogha Laimhe**. He married **2814954314925057. Sarah** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**2814954314925057. Sarah** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born

Abt. 200 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1407477157462016. Conn Ceadcatha, King**.

Notes for Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe was the 111th Monarch of Ireland. He married Sarah, daughter of Conn Ceadcatha (or Conn of the Hundred Battles), the 110th Monarch, who succeeded in 123 to 157, and reigned 35? years.

More About Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King:
Occupation: 123, 111th Monarch of Ireland, 123-157 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe and Sarah is:
1407477157462528 i. Carbry Riada, King, born Abt. 220.

*Generation No. 53*

**5629774948990976. Yngvi Frey, King Of Swedes** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 235 in UPPSALA, U, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 260-326 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He was the son of **11259549897981952. King Of The Swedes Njord** and **11259549897981953. Mrs Njord, Queen Of The Swedes**. He married **5629774948990977. Gerd Gymersson** WFT Est. 254-284 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**5629774948990977. Gerd Gymersson** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 239 in UPPSALA, U, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 261-333 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of Yngvi Frey and Gerd Gymersson is:

2814887474495488 i. Fjolner Yngvi Freysson, born 256; died WFT Est. 281-347 in HLEITHRA, DENMARK; married M Yngvi Freysson WFT Est. 275-305.

**5629774957920784. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 270 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238):
Tiberio Sempronio Graco llegó al consulado en 238 a de J C. con Valerio Falto. Dirigió la guerra contra los lkgures y ocupó Cerdena, donde los mercenarios cartagineses, después de degollar a sus jefes, habkan llamado en su auxilio a los romanos. Costó ocho anos reducir la isla y, por sltimo pudieron apoderarse de Córcega.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1486

Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238) is:

2814887478960392 i. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215), born in c 240 a.c..

**5629774957920788. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 260 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in 211 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11259549915841576. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259)**.

Notes for Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218):
Scipio, Publius Cornelius (d. 211 BC), Roman general, consul in 218 BC and later proconsul, during the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage.

In 218 he sailed with an army to southern Gaul to prevent Hannibal the Carthaginian from advancing on Italy. Having arrived too late, he himself returned to Italy but boldly sent his army on to Spain under his elder brother Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus to check the Carthaginian forces still there. In northern Italy he hoped to fight delaying actions against Hannibal along the tributaries of the Po River. Being repulsed and wounded at the Ticinus, he retired to the Trebia, where he was joined by his colleague Tiberius Sempronius Longus, who insisted on fighting and was defeated (December 218).

In 217 Scipio was sent as proconsul to Spain; in a battle near the Ebro River he and his brother smashed Hasdrubal's attempt to break through to Italy (215), and by 212 they had captured Saguntum (modern Sagunto). From his base they could move farther south; advancing separately, however, they both met disaster and death--Publius on the upper Baetis (Guadalquivir), Gnaeus in the hinterland of Carthago Nova (Cartagena), in 211. In spite of this final defeat, they had for
seven years denied Hannibal the resources of Spain.

Publius was the father of Scipio Africanus the Elder.

BRITANICA

Publio Cornelio Escipión, cónsul en 2I8 con Sempronio Longo. Declarada la segunda Guerra Psnica, preparó tropas para marchar a Espana y combatir a Ankbal. Pero la derrota infligida por boyos e insumbrios al cónsul Manlio, retrasó su salida, y al llegar Escipión a Marsella, Ankbal estaba ya en el Ródano. Escipión mandó a Espana a su hermano Cneo y él siguió el camino de Pisa para esperar al ejército de Ankbal, quebrantado por el paso de los Alpes pero no pudo llegar a tiempo, limitindose a tomar posiciones detris del Tesino. Alli tuvo lugar un combate de avanzadas en el que Escipión salió herido, viéndose obligado a retirarse a orillas del Trebia y entregar el mando a su colega Sempronio, que llegó con las legiones de Sicilia y, contra el parecer de Escipión, aceptó el combate, en que la caballeria nsmida dió a Ankbal una nueva victoria. Una vez curado de sus heridas marchó a Espana a reunirse con su herrnano.

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Child of Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218) is:

2814887478960394 i. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General, born in 236 BC; died in 184/183, Liternum, Campania [now Patria, Italy]; married Aemilia.

**5629774957920790. Aemilius Paullus** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 250 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Aemilius Paullus:
[Claudia.FTW]

Consul of 216 who fell at Cannae.

BRITANICA

Child of Aemilius Paullus is:

2814887478960395 i. Aemilia, born in c 220 a.c; married PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General.

**5629774957920792. Publius Claudius Appius** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 250 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11259549915841584. Publius Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for Publius Claudius Appius:
Claudio Pulcro Apio. Hijo de Publio Claudio Pulcro. Edil curul; tomó parte en la batalla de Cannas como tribuno militar. Fué pretor de Sicilia en 215 a. de J. C:. e intentó ganar para Roma a Hierónimo de Siraeusa; luego tomó parte en el sitio de aquella ciudad. Los romanos mandaron un ejéreito contra Capua, que fué deshecho por Ankbal. Elegido cónsul, Apio después de esta derrota, en 2I2, marehó contra Capua; Ankbal concibió la idea de avanzar sobre Roma, pensando
que la ciudad llamarka a Apio para defenderse; pero los cilculos del general cartaginés fallaron, y Capua tuvo que rendirse.

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Child of Publius Claudius Appius is:
2814887478960396 i. Publius ? Claudius Appius, born in c 220 a.c..

**5629774957920928. Lucius Julius Caesar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **11259549915841856. Numerus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar I is:
2814887478960464 i. Sextus Julius Caesar, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**5629774957932544. Ceraint** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 280 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree*

*Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **11259549915865088. Grediol**.

Child of Ceraint is:
2814887478966272 i. Meirion, born in c 235 BC.

**5629775217657360. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 120 - 160 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11259550435314720. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus** and **11259550435314721. Asinia Marcela**.

More About Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus is:
2814887608828680 i. Caius Asinius Quadratus, born Bet. 160 - 200.

**5629786995032064. Sceaf** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 177 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **11259573990064128. Bjead**.

Child of Sceaf is:
2814893497516032 i. Beowa, born in c 121 BC.

**5629803017277952. Mithridata, King Of Armenia (Abt. 72)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c. 45 D.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 76 D.D. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11259606034555904. Valagash I, Great King Of Parthia (51-76)**.

More About Mithridata, King Of Armenia (Abt. 72):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Mithridata, King Of Armenia (Abt. 72) is:

2814901508638976 i. Sanatrouk, King Of Armenia (80-110), born in 65 D.C.; died Abt. 110.

**5629803017277960. Pharasmenes II, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 90 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 132 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **11259606034555920. Amazaspus I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Pharasmenes II, King Of Iberia is:

2814901508638980 i. Rhadamiste I, King Of Iberia, born Abt. 110; died 135.

**5629813641445376. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks,** born Bef. 128 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 134 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **11259627282890752. Odomir, King Of The Franks**. He married **5629813641445377. Althildis** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**5629813641445377. Althildis,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 140 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **2748913553672. Old King Cole, King Of Britain**.

Child of Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks and Althildis is:

2814906820722688 i. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 166; married Hasilda WFT Est. 139-162.

**5629813641445378. King Of the Rugi,** born Bef. 100.

Child of King Of the Rugi is:

2814906820722689 i. Hasilda, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. 139-162; married Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks WFT Est. 139-162.

**5629908629848064. Tuathal Teachtmar, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 134 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **11259817259696128. Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King** and **11259817259696129. Eithne Of Alba, Princess**. He married **5629908629848065. Baine Balbh, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**5629908629848065. Baine Balbh, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 134 in Alba (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **11259817259696130. Sgaile Balbh, King**.

Notes for Tuathal Teachtmar, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Tuathal Teachtmar was the 106th Monarch of Ireland, succeeding 76-106. When he came of age he got together his friends with what aid his grandfather, the King of Alba, gave him, came to Ireland, fought and overcame his enemies in twenty-five battles in Ulster, twenty-five in Leinster, as many in Connaught, and thirty-five in Munster. Tacitus states that one of the Irish princes, who was then an exile from his own country, waited on Agricola, who was then the Roman general in Britain, to solicit his support in the recovery of his kingdom. This was probably Tuathal, as he became Monarch of Ireland in 76 and Agricola, with the Roman legions, carried on war against the Caledonians about 75-78. He was slain by his successor Mal in 106. He married Baine, daughter of Sgaile Balbh, King of England.

More About Tuathal Teachtmar, King:
Comment 1: Came back to Ireland from exile in Alba and fought for his throne (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Event 2: 106, Slain by his successor, Mal (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 106th Monarch of Ireland, 76-106 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Tuathal Teachtmar and Baine Balbh is:

2814954314924032 i. Felim Teachtmar, King, born Abt. 152 in Ireland; married Ughua Of Denmark, Princess.

**5629908629850112. Mogha Laimhe** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 181 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **11259817259700224. Lughach Allatunn**.

Child of Mogha Laimhe is:

2814954314925056 i. Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe, King, born Abt. 195 in Ireland; married Sarah.

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**11259549897981952. King Of The Swedes Njord** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 214 in NOATUN, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 239-305 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.). He married **11259549897981953. Mrs Njord, Queen Of The Swedes** WFT Est. 233-263 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

**11259549897981953. Mrs Njord, Queen Of The Swedes** (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.)**,** born 217 in NOATUN, SWEDEN (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.); died WFT Est. 239-311 (Source: Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1543, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1998.).

Child of King Njord and Mrs Njord is:

5629774948990976 i. Yngvi Frey, King Of Swedes, born 235 in UPPSALA, U, SWEDEN; died WFT Est. 260-326; married Gerd Gymersson WFT Est. 254-284.

**112595499158415 76. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **22519099831683152. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260)**.

Notes for Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259):
Lucio Cornelio Escipión, cuando era cónsul en 259 con Aquilio Floro y después de la vietoria naval de Mila, persiguió con sus naves a las galeras cartaginesas hasta Cerdena, emprendiendo la conquista de esta isla y la de Córcega.

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Child of Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259) is:

5629774957920788 i. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218), born in c 260 a.c.; died in 211 a.c..

**112595499158415 84. Publius Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 280 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in Bef 246 BC (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **22519099831683168. Appius Claudius Caecus**.

Notes for Publius Claudius Pulcher:
Claudius Pulcher, Publius (d. before 246 BC), son of Appius Claudius Caecus and commander of the fleet that suffered the only serious Roman naval defeat of the First Punic War (264-241 BC). The setback occurred in 249, when Claudius was consul. He attacked the Carthaginian fleet in the harbour of Drepanum (modern Trapani, Sicily) and lost 93 of his 123 vessels. It was popularly believed that Claudius failed because he had committed a sacrilegious act before the battle: when the chickens, used in augury, refused to eat, he threw them into the sea with the words "Let them drink then." He was, accordingly, accused of treason and heavily fined.

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Child of Publius Claudius Pulcher is:

5629774957920792 i. Publius Claudius Appius, born in c 250 a.c..

**11259549915841856. Numerus Julius Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Numerus Julius Caesar is:

5629774957920928 i. Lucius Julius Caesar I, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**11259549915865088. Grediol** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 325 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **22519099831730176. Dingad**.

Child of Grediol is:

5629774957932544 i. Ceraint, born in c 280 BC.

**11259550435314720. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 80-120 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **22519100870629440. Caius Iulius Bassus**. He married **11259550435314721. Asinia Marcela**.

**11259550435314721. Asinia Marcela** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 100 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Asinia Marcela:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus and Asinia Marcela is:
5629775217657360 i. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus, born Bet. 120 - 160.

**11259573990064128. Bjead** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 233 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **22519147980128256. Skjoeld**.

Child of Bjead is:
5629786995032064 i. Sceaf, born in c 177 BC.

**11259606034555904. Valagash I, Great King Of Parthia (51-76)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 25 D.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 76 D.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **22519212069111808. 0uhounm II, King Of Parthia and Atropatene**.

More About Valagash I, Great King Of Parthia (51-76):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Valagash I, Great King Of Parthia (51-76) is:
5629803017277952 i. Mithridata, King Of Armenia (Abt. 72), born in c. 45 D.C.; died in c. 76 D.D..

**11259606034555920. Amazaspus I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 60 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 116 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **22519212069111840. Mithradates I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Amazaspus I, King Of Iberia is:
5629803017277960 i. Pharasmenes II, King Of Iberia, born in c 90; died 132.

**11259627282890752. Odomir, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born Bef. 114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died 128 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **22519254565781504. King Of The Franks Richemer**.

Child of Odomir, King Of The Franks is:

5629813641445376 i. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks, born Bef. 128; died WFT Est. Bef. 134; married Althildis WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**11259817259696128. Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 117 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **22519634519392256. Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King**. He married **11259817259696129. Eithne Of Alba, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**11259817259696129. Eithne Of Alba, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 117 in Alba (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King:

[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Fiacha Fionn-Ola (or Fiacha of the White Oxen) was the 104th Monarch, succeeded 39-56, reigned seventeen years, and was slain in 56 by MacCourach, who succeeded him on the throne.  He married Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba.

More About Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King:
Event 2: Slain by MacCourach, 56, who succeeded him on the throne (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 104th Monarch of Ireland, 39-56 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fiacha Fionn-Ola and Eithne Of Alba is:
5629908629848064 i. Tuathal Teachtmar, King, born Abt. 134 in Ireland; died in Ireland; married Baine Balbh, Princess.

**11259817259696130. Sgaile Balbh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 104 in Alba (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Child of Sgaile Balbh, King is:
5629908629848065 i. Baine Balbh, Princess, born Abt. 134 in Alba; married Tuathal Teachtmar, King.

**11259817259700224. Lughach Allatunn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 167 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **22519634519400448. Carbry Cromcheann**.

Child of Lughach Allatunn is:

5629908629850112 i. Mogha Laimhe, born Abt. 181.

*Generation No. 55*

**22519099831683152. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 310 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **45038199663366304. LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298)**.

Notes for Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260):
Cneo Cornelio Escipión Asina fué cónsul en 260 a. de J. C. con C. Duilio. Cuando en la primera Guerra Psnica, después de la toma de Agrigento (262 a. de J. C.), se convenció el Senado de que sus triunfos por tierra quedaban esterilizados a causa del dominio del mar por los cartagineses y se decidió a combatirles en su propio elemento, al construir y fletar para ello I20 naves, encargó de su mando a los dos cónsules. Cornelio Escipión, con I7 de ellas, puso proa a las islas Eolias, y creyendo que podrka al paso tomar Lipara, se vió cercado por una división de la flota cartaginesa estacionada en Palermo y cayó prisionero con todas sus naves, permaneciendo en poder del enemigo hasta que Régulo le liberó. Por segunda vez fué cónsul en 254 con Atilio Calatino, y luchó ventajosamente en Sicilia. El sobrenombse le vino por haber llevado una vez al Foro, como prenda de una compra, un asno cargado de oro.

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Child of Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260) is:

11259549915841576 i. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259), born in c 290 a.c..

**22519099831683168. Appius Claudius Caecus** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 335 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Appius Claudius Caecus:

Claudius Caecus, Appius (fl. late 4th-early 3rd century BC), outstanding statesman, legal expert, and author of early Rome who was one of the first notable personalities in Roman history.

A member of the patrician class, Appius embarked on a program of political reform during his censorship, beginning in 312 BC. Elements of this program included the distribution of the landless citizens of Rome among the tribes, which at that time constituted basic political units. Appius also admitted sons of freedmen into the Senate. One intent of these reforms may have been to give the
urban artisans and commercial interests full political rights and, consequently, a greater voice in government.

Speculation as to why this member of the nobility proposed reforms apparently offensive to his class range from the suggestion that he was attempting to break the power of a new patrician-plebeian nobility on behalf of the older nobility to the suggestion that he was a demagogue attempting to create a new base of power. However, Appius' reforms were partly undone in 304, while some freedmen had already been denied a place in the Senate during the consulship that followed his own of 307.

His building projects proved more lasting. He completed the construction of the Aqua Appia, Rome's first aqueduct, bringing in water from the Sabine Hills. He also initiated the Via Appia, the great military and commercial road between Rome and Capua. Both of these projects were named for him, the first time such an honour had been conferred. Appius was elected censor a second time in 296 and commanded Roman troops against Samnium.

Appius' legal contribution lies in his initiating publication of the legis actiones ("methods of legal practice") and of a list of court days, allowing people readier access to legal remedy. He was the author of a treatise, De Usurpationibus ("Concerning Usurpations"), which has been lost. He is also one of the earliest Roman prose and verse writers whose name is known, though only fragments of one poem have survived.

Appius Claudius suffered blindness in old age, hence his surname Caecus ("the blind"). Near the end of his life, during a war between Rome and the Epirite king Pyrrhus, the Senate was presented with peace proposals that, if accepted, could have resulted in the abandonment by Rome of southern Italy. The aged Appius gave an eloquent speech urging rejection of the proposals. The Senate was convinced, and further warfare between Rome and Pyrrhus compelled the Epirite king to depart from Italy. This speech and others were still preserved and read in the time of Cicero.

Appian Way,

Latin VIA APPIA, the first and most famous of the ancient Roman roads, running from Rome to Campania and southern Italy. (See Roman road system.) The Appian Way was begun in 312 BC by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus. At first it ran only 132 miles (212 km) from Rome south-southeastward to

ancient Capua, in Campania, but by about 244 BC it had been extended another 230 miles (370 km) southeastward to reach the port of Brundisium (Brindisi), situated in the "heel" of Italy and lying along the Adriatic Sea.

From Rome southward the Appian Way's course was almost straight until it reached Tarracina (Terracina) on the Tyrrhenian Sea. The road then turned inland to the southeast to reach Capua. From Capua it ran east to Beneventium (Benevento) and then southeastward again to reach the port of Tarentum (Taranto). It then ran east for a short distance to terminate at Brundisium.

The Appian Way was celebrated by Horace and Statius, who called it longarum regina viarum, or "queen of long-distance roads." As the main highway to the seaports of southeastern Italy, and thus to Greece and the eastern mediterranean, the Appian Way was so important that during the empire it was administered by a curator of praetorian rank. The road averaged 20 feet (6 m) in width and was slightly convex in surface in order to facilitate good drainage. The road's foundation was of heavy stone blocks cemented together with line mortar; over these were laid polygonal blocks of lava that were smoothly and expertly fitted together. The lava blocks formed a good traveling surface, and one that proved to have extraordinary durability over the centuries. The first few miles of the Appian Way outside Rome are flanked by a striking series of monuments, and there are also milestones and other inscriptions along the remains of the road.

BRITANICA

Child of Appius Claudius Caecus is:

11259549915841584 i. Publius Claudius Pulcher, born in c 280 a.c.; died in Bef 246 BC.

**22519099831730176. Dingad** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 370 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **45038199663460352. Anyn**.

Child of Dingad is:

11259549915865088 i. Grediol, born in c 325 BC.

**22519100870629440. Caius Iulius Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 60-100 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **45038201741258880. Caius Iulius Severus**.

More About Caius Iulius Bassus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Bassus is:

11259550435314720 i. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus, born in Bet 80-120; married Asinia Marcela.

**22519147980128256. Skjoeld** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 289 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **45038295960256512. Heremoed**.

Child of Skjoeld is:

11259573990064128 i. Bjead, born in c 233 BC.

**22519212069111808. 0uhounm II, King Of Parthia and Atropatene** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 10 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 51 D.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **45038424138223616. Dareh, Prince Of Atropatene Media**.

More About 0uhounm II, King Of Parthia and Atropatene:
Cargos: Rey de Atropatene (11-51) y Parthia (51) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of 0uhounm II, King Of Parthia and Atropatene is:

11259606034555904 i. Valagash I, Great King Of Parthia (51-76), born in 25 D.C.; died in 76 D.C..

**22519212069111840. Mithradates I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 30 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died 106 (Source: Armenia.FTW,

Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **45038424138223680. Pharasmenes I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Mithradates I, King Of Iberia is:

11259606034555920 i. Amazaspus I, King Of Iberia, born in c 60; died 116.

**22519254565781504. King Of The Franks Richemer** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died 114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **45038509131563008. Ratherius, King Of The Franks**.

Child of King Of The Franks Richemer is:

11259627282890752 i. Odomir, King Of The Franks, born Bef. 114; died 128.

**22519634519392256. Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 100 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Tara, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **45039269038784512. Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King** and **45039269038784513. Baine Of Alba, Princess**.

Notes for Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach was the 102nd Monarch and succeeded in 14-36. The epithet "Feachtnach" was given because of his truth and sincerity. He died a natural death at the regal city of Tara in 36.

More About Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King:
Event 2: Died a natural death at Tara, Ireland, 36 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 102nd Monarch of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King is:
11259817259696128 i. Fiacha Fionn-Ola, King, born Abt. 117 in Ireland; married Eithne Of Alba, Princess.

**22519634519400448. Carbry Cromcheann** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 154 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **45039269038800896. Daire Dorn Mor**.

Child of Carbry Cromcheann is:
11259817259700224 i. Lughach Allatunn, born Abt. 167.

*Generation No. 56*

**45038199663366304. LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 340 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298):
Lucio Cornelio Escipión Barbato, cónsul, en 298 a. de J. C. con Fulvio Centimalo. En I780 se descubrió en Roma su tumba, que se conserva en el Museo Pko Clementino de dicha ciudad y es el mis antiguo monumento sepulcral cuya fecha aproximada se conoce, y en el que hay una inscripción en lengua latina en la que consta que tomó muchas plazas en el Samnio y conquistó la Lucania.

Gens Cornelia

Cornelios (Cornelii). Gens romana perteneciente al mis elevado Patriciado y que en sus diferentes ramas cuenta con gran nsmero de personas ilustres, cuyos nombres estin unidos a los hechos mis salientes de la historia de Roma. Fueron varios los apellidos en que se diversificó esta ilustre familia. Cosso, Escipión, Léntulo, Sulla, Cétego, Dolabela, Cinna, Mimmula, Mérula, y hasta una rama plebeya, los Cornelios Balbos.

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Child of LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298) is:
22519099831683152 i. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260), born in c 310 a.c..

**45038199663460352. Anyn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in (Lived about 400 B.C.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **90076399326920704. Alafon**.

Child of Anyn is:
22519099831730176 i. Dingad, born in c 370 BC.

**45038201741258880. Caius Iulius Severus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 40-80 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **90076403482517760. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble** and **90076403482517761. Daughter Of Amyntas**.

More About Caius Iulius Severus:
Comment: Notable Of Akmoneia, Galatie (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Severus is:
22519100870629440 i. Caius Iulius Bassus, born in Bet 60-100.

**45038295960256512. Heremoed** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date

of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 345 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **90076591920513024. Itrmann**.

Child of Heremoed is:
22519147980128256 i. Skjoeld, born in c 289 BC.

**45038424138223616. Dareh, Prince Of Atropatene Media** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 40 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 10 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **90076848276447232. ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 )** and **90076848276447233. Loadice Of Commagene**.

More About Dareh, Prince Of Atropatene Media:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Dareh, Prince Of Atropatene Media is:
22519212069111808 i. 0uhounm II, King Of Parthia and Atropatene, born in 10 A.C.; died in 51 D.C..

**45038424138223680. Pharasmenes I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 1 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 58 (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **90076848276447360. Koudjide Kartham** and **90076848276447361. Dau Of Pharnabazuz I Princesse of Iberia**.

Child of Pharasmenes I, King Of Iberia is:
22519212069111840 i. Mithradates I, King Of Iberia, born in c 30; died 106.

**45038509131563008. Ratherius, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 147 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20

Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **90077018263126016. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Ratherius, King Of The Franks is:

22519254565781504 i. King Of The Franks Richemer, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 114; married WFT Est. Bef. 113.

**45039269038784512. Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 82 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **90078538077569024. Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King** and **90078538077569025. Dearborguill Of Denmark, Princess**. He married **45039269038784513. Baine Of Alba, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**45039269038784513. Baine Of Alba, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Alba c 82 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Crimthann Niadh-Nar, who was 98th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.7 to A.D.9, and was named the "Heroic." It was in this Monarch's reign that

Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ was born.

Crimthann's death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. He married Nar-Tacht Chalauch, and Baine, daughter of the King of Alba (the order of which is unsure). He brought from his expedition against the Romans in Britain various spoils -- a spendid war chariot, gilded and highly ornamented; gold-hilted swords and shields embossed with silver; a table studded with 300 brilliant gems; a pair of greyhounds coupled with a splended silver chain estimated to be worth 100 cumal (maid servant) or 300 cows; together with a great quantity of other precious articles. In his reign the oppression of the Plebians by the Milesians came to a climax. During three years the Attacotti saved their scanty earnings to prepare a sumptuous death feast, which after Crimthann's death was held at a place called Mogh Cro (or the Field of Blood) in County Mayo. To this feast they invited the provincial kings, nobility and gentry of the Milesian race in Ireland, and when the enjoyment was at its height, the Attacotti treacherously murdered almost all of their unsuspecting victims.

More About Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King:
Event 2: Jesus of Nazareth was born (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: King of Ireland, B.C.7 - A.D.9 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Crimthann Niadh-Nar and Baine Of Alba is:
22519634519392256 i. Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, King, born Abt. 100 in Ireland; died in Tara, Ireland.

**45039269038800896. Daire Dorn Mor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.), born Abt. 140 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **90078538077601792. Carbry Fionn Mor**.

Child of Daire Dorn Mor is:

22519634519400448 i. Carbry Cromcheann, born Abt. 154.

*Generation No. 57*

**90076399326920704. Alafon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 450 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **180152798653841408. Brywlais**.

Child of Alafon is:
45038199663460352 i. Anyn, born in (Lived about 400 B.C.).

**90076403482517760. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20-60 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **180152806965035520. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes**. He married **90076403482517761. Daughter Of Amyntas**.

**90076403482517761. Daughter Of Amyntas** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20-60 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **180152806965035522. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages**.

More About Artemidoros, Galatian Noble:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Artemidoros, Galatian Noble and Daughter Amyntas is:
45038201741258880 i. Caius Iulius Severus, born in Bet 40-80.

**90076591920513024. Itrmann** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 401 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **180153183841026048. Athra**.

Child of Itrmann is:

45038295960256512 i. Heremoed, born in c 345 BC.

**90076848276447232. ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 )** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 65 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c 34 BC. He was the son of **180153696552894464. Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55)** and **180153696552894465. Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus**. He married **90076848276447233. Loadice Of Commagene**.

**90076848276447233. Loadice Of Commagene** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 60 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 20 A.C. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **180153696552894466. Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac)**.

Notes for ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 ):
Artavasdes II (fl. 1st century BC), king of Armenia (reigned 53-34 BC), the son and successor of Tigranes II the Great.

Artavasdes was at first an ally of Rome, but, when the Parthian king Orodes II invaded Armenia, he joined the Parthian side and gave his sister in marriage to Pacorus, Orodes' son. When the Romans under Mark Antony entered Armenia (36), Artavasdes again gave his allegiance to Rome. Later deserting the Roman forces, Artavasdes was captured by Antony when he reinvaded Armenia (34). Artavasdes was taken to Alexandria, where he was later killed by the Ptolemaic queen Cleopatra. Artavasdes was also an accomplished Greek scholar who composed dramas and other literary
works.

BRITANICA

More About ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 ):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Loadice Of Commagene:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Artavasdes and Loadice Of Commagene is:
45038424138223616 i. Dareh, Prince Of Atropatene Media, born in 40 A.C.; died in 10 A.C..

**90076848276447360. Koudjide Kartham** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 34 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He married **90076848276447361. Dau Of Pharnabazuz I Princesse of Iberia**.

**90076848276447361. Dau Of Pharnabazuz I Princesse of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **180153696552894722. Pharnabazus I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Koudjide Kartham and Dau Of Pharnabazuz I Princesse of Iberia is:

45038424138223680 i. Pharasmenes I, King Of Iberia, born in c 1; died in 58.

**90077018263126016. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 117 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **180154036526252032. Clodomir III, King Of Franks**.

Child of Antenor IV, King Of The Franks is:

45038509131563008 i. Ratherius, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 147; married WFT Est. Bef. 104.

**90078538077569024. Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 65 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **180157076155138048. Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar**. He married **90078538077569025. Dearborguill Of Denmark, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**90078538077569025. Dearborguill Of Denmark, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Denmark c 65 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg was the 98th Monarch and succeeded B.C.34 to 8. He entered into an alliance with the King of Denmark, whose daughter Dearborguill he obtained as his wife.  He killed himself by falling on his sword in the 8th year before Christ.

More About Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King:
Event 2: Killed himself by falling on his sword in the B.C.8 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 98th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.34 to B.C.8 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg and Dearborguill Of Denmark is:
45039269038784512  i.  Crimthann Niadh-Nar, King, born in Ireland c 82 d.c.; died in Ireland; married Baine Of Alba, Princess.

**900785380776017 92. Carbry Fionn Mor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 126 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).  He was the son of **180157076155203584. Conaire Mor, King**.

Child of Carbry Fionn Mor is:
45039269038800896 i. Daire Dorn Mor, born Abt. 140.

*Generation No. 58*

**180152798653841408. Brywlais** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 500 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **360305597307682816. Ceraint Feddw**.

Child of Brywlais is:
90076399326920704 i. Alafon, born in c 450 BC.

**180152806965035520. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 30 a.c.-10 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **360305613930071040. Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.)** and **360305613930071041. Daughter Of Deiotarus I**.

More About Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes is:
90076403482517760 i. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble, born in Bet 20-60; married Daughter Of Amyntas.

**180152806965035522. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 0-40 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **360305613930071044. Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages**.

More About Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages is:
90076403482517761 i. Daughter Of Amyntas, born in Bet 20-60; married Artemidoros, Galatian Noble.

**180153183841026048. Athra** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 457 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **360306367682052096. Hwala**.

Child of Athra is:

90076591920513024 i. Itrmann, born in c 401 BC.

**180153696552894464. Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55),** born in c 140 BC; died in c 55 BC. He was the son of **360307393105788928. Phraates I, King Of Armenia**. He married **180153696552894465. Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus**.

**180153696552894465. Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus,** born in c 95 BC. She was the daughter of **360307393105788930. Mithradates VII Eupator, King of Pontus**.

Notes for Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55):
Tigranes II THE GREAT, Tigranes also spelled TIGRAN, or DIKRAN (b. c. 140--d. c. 55 BC), king of Armenia from 95 to 55 BC, under whom the country became for a short time the strongest state in the Roman East.

Tigranes was the son or brother of Artavasdes I and a member of the dynasty founded in the early 2nd century by Artaxias. He was given as a hostage to the Parthian king Mithradates II, but later he purchased his freedom by ceding 70 valleys bordering on Media, in northwestern Iran.

Thereafter, Tigranes began to enlarge his kingdom, first annexing the kingdom of Sophene (east of the Upper Euphrates River). He also entered into alliance with Mithradates VI Eupator of Pontus, whose daughter Cleopatra he married. The interference of the two kings in Cappadocia (in eastern Asia Minor) resulted in successful Roman intervention in 92 BC.

Tigranes then began war with the Parthians, whose empire (southeast of the Caspian Sea) was temporarily weakened after the death of Mithradates II (about 87) by internal dissensions and invasions of the Scythians. Tigranes reconquered the valleys he had ceded and laid waste a great part of Media; the kings of Atropatene (Azerbaijan), Gordyene and Adiabene (both on the Upper Tigris River), and Osroene became his vassals. He also annexed northern Mesopotamia, and in the Caucasus the kings of Iberia and Albania accepted his suzerainty. In 83 the Syrians, tired of Seleucid dynastic struggles, offered him their crown, and in 78-77 he reoccupied Cappadocia. Tigranes took the title "king of kings" and built a new royal city, Tigranocerta, on the borders of

Armenia and Mesopotamia (the actual site is disputed), where he accumulated all his wealth and to which he transplanted the inhabitants of 12 Greek towns of Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Syria.

In 72 the Romans forced Mithradates of Pontus to flee to Armenia, and, in 69, Roman armies under Lucullus invaded Armenia. Tigranes was defeated at Tigranocerta on Oct. 6, 69, and again near the former capital of Artaxata in September 68. The recall of Lucullus gave some respite to Mithradates and Tigranes, but in the meantime a son of Tigranes, also called Tigranes, rebelled against him. Although the younger Tigranes was given an army by the Parthian king Phraates III, he was defeated by his father and was forced to flee to the Roman general Pompey. When Pompey advanced into Armenia, Tigranes surrendered (66 BC). Pompey received him graciously and gave him back his kingdom (in exchange for Syria and other southern conquests). Tigranes ruled about 10 years longer over Armenia, as a Roman client-king, though he lost all his conquests except Sophene and Gordyene. He was succeeded by his son Artavasdes II.

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Child of Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55) and Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus is:

90076848276447232 i. ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 ), born in c 65 A.C.; died in c 34 BC; married Loadice Of Commagene.

**180153696552894466. Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 100 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 36 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **360307393105788932. Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.)** and **360307393105788933. Loadice Thea Philadelphos**.

Notes for Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac):
Commagene, region in northern ancient Syria (modern south-central Turkey) bounded by Cilicia on the west and Cappadocia on the north. Its eastern boundary on the Euphrates River, at the conjunction of several routes over the Taurus Mountains, gave Commagene a strategic position between the Roman and Parthian empires. Commagene broke free from the decaying Seleucid Empire about 162 BC.

Its king, Antiochus I Theos (c. 69-c. 34 BC), by adroitly playing off Rome against Parthia, brought the kingdom to its zenith--a fact attested by the splendid mausoleum built by Antiochus to his own memory on the peak of Nimrud Dag. Commagene maintained a precarious independence until it was annexed by Rome in AD 17. After a brief restoration (38-72), it was permanently incorporated into the Roman province of Syria.

More About Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac) is:
90076848276447233 i. Loadice Of Commagene, born in 60 A.C.; died in 20 A.C; married ArtavasdesII, King Of Atropatene Media (56-32 ).

**180153696552894722. Pharnabazus I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 60 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 30 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **360307393105789444. Artaces I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Pharnabazus I, King Of Iberia is:
90076848276447361 i. Dau Of Pharnabazuz I Princesse of Iberia, married Koudjide Kartham.

**180154036526252032. Clodomir III, King Of Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **360308073052504064. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir III, King Of Franks is:
90077018263126016 i. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 117; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**180157076155138048. Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 47 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **360314152310276096. Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King** and **360314152310276097. Colthfionn**.

Notes for Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

The Irish first dug graves beneath the surface to bury their dead in the time of Prince Breas-nar-Lothar.

Child of Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar is:

90078538077569024 i. Lughaidh Sriabh-Deorg, King, born in Ireland c 65 d.c.; died in Ireland; married Dearborguill Of Denmark, Princess.

**180157076155203584. Conaire Mor, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 113 in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **360314152310407168. Edersceol, King**.

More About Conaire Mor, King:
Occupation: 97th Monarch of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Conaire Mor, King is:

90078538077601792 i. Carbry Fionn Mor, born Abt. 126.

**360305597307682816. Ceraint Feddw** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 550 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **720611194615365632. Berwin**.

Child of Ceraint Feddw is:

180152798653841408 i. Brywlais, born in c 500 BC.

**360305613930071040. Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 80 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 50 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **360305613930071041. Daughter Of Deiotarus I**.

**360305613930071041. Daughter Of Deiotarus I** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 75 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **720611227860142082. Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.)** and **720611227860142083. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia**.

Child of Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.) and Daughter Deiotarus I is:

180152806965035520 i. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes, born in Bet 30 a.c.-10.

**360305613930071044. Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20 a.c.-0 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages is:

180152806965035522 i. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages, born in Bet 0-40.

**360306367682052096. Hwala** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 513 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **720612735364104192. Bedwig**.

Child of Hwala is:
180153183841026048 i. Athra, born in c 457 BC.

**360307393105788928. Phraates I, King Of Armenia,** born in c 180 BC. He was the son of **720614786211577856. Artabanus I, King Of Parthia**.

Notes for Phraates I, King Of Armenia:
Iran

Phraates I.

Precise information is not available concerning the reign of Priapatius (c. 191-176 BC), who succeeded Artabanus and whose name appears in documents found in excavations at Nisa. Under his son Phraates I (c. 176-171 BC), the young Parthian kingdom seems to have recuperated sufficiently to have taken up once again its expansionist activities. It attacked Media and was successful in the conquest of the Mardi tribe near the Caspian and set up a defense of the "Caspian Gates," an important strategic point of penetration in Phraates' possessions. Overturning tribal tradition, which reserved the succession to the throne to the eldest son, he designated as a successor--even though he had several sons--his brother Mithradates. His choice was no mistake.

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Child of Phraates I, King Of Armenia is:
180153696552894464 i. Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55), born in c 140 BC; died in c 55 BC; married Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus.

**360307393105788930. Mithradates VII Eupator, King of Pontus,** born in c 132 BC, Sinope, North Turkey; died in 63 BC, Panticapaeum [now in Ukraine]. He was the son of **720614786211577860. Mithradates VI Euergetes, King Of Pontus** and **720614786211577861. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

Notes for Mithradates VII Eupator, King of Pontus:
Mithradates VI (VII) EUPATOR, byname MITHRADATES THE GREAT (d. 63 BC, Panticapaeum [now in Ukraine]), king of Pontus in northern Anatolia (120-63 BC). Under his energetic leadership, Pontus expanded to absorb several of its small neighbours and, briefly, contested Rome's hegemony in Asia Minor.

Life.

Mithradates the Great was the sixth (seventh)--and last--Pontic ruler by that name. Mithradates (often misspelled Mithridates and meaning "gift of [the god] Mithra") was a common name among Anatolian rulers of the age. When he succeeded his father, Mithradates Euergetes, in 120 BC, he was then only a boy, and for a few years his mother ruled in his place. About 115 BC, she was deposed and thrown into prison by her son, who thereafter ruled alone. Mithradates began his long career of conquest by dispatching successful expeditions to the Crimea and to Colchis (on the eastern shore of the Black Sea). Both districts were added to the Pontic kingdom. To the Greeks of the Tauric Chersonese and the Cimmerian Bosporus (Crimea and Straits of Kerch), Mithradates was a deliverer from their Scythian enemies, and they gladly surrendered their independence in return for the protection given to them by his armies. In Anatolia, however, the royal dominions had been considerably diminished after the death of Mithradates V: Paphlagonia had freed itself, and Phrygia (c. 116 BC) had been linked to the Roman province of Asia. Mithradates' first move there was to partition Paphlagonia and Galatia between himself and Nicomedes III of Bithynia, but next he quarreled with Nicomedes over Cappadocia. Successful at first on two occasions, he was on both deprived of his advantage by Roman intervention (c. 95 and 92). While appearing to acquiesce, he resolved to expel the Romans from Asia. A first attempt to depose Nicomedes IV of Bithynia, who was completely subservient to the Romans, was frustrated (c. 90). Then Nicomedes, instigated by Rome, attacked Pontic territory, and Mithradates, after protesting in vain to the Romans, finally declared war (88).

Nicomedes and the Roman armies were defeated and flung back to the coasts of the Propontis and the Aegean. The Roman province of Asia was occupied, and most of the Greek cities in western Asia Minor allied themselves with Mithradates, though a few held out against him, such as Rhodes, which he besieged unsuccessfully. He also sent large armies into Greece, where Athens and other cities took his side. But the Roman generals, Sulla in Greece and Fimbria in Asia, defeated his forces in several battles during 86 and 85. In 88 he had arranged a general massacre of the Roman and Italian residents in Asia (80,000 are said to have perished), in order that the Greek cities, as his accessories in the crime, should feel irrevocably committed to the struggle against Rome. As the war turned against him, his former leniency toward the Greeks changed to severity; every kind of intimidation was resorted to--deportations, murders, freeing of slaves. But this reign of terror could not prevent the cities from deserting to the victorious side. In 85, when the war was clearly lost, he made peace with Sulla in the Treaty of Dardanus, abandoning his conquests, surrendering his fleet, and paying a large fine.

In what is called the Second Mithradatic War, the Roman general Lucius Licinius Murena invaded Pontus without provocation in 83 but was defeated in 82. Hostilities were suspended, but disputes constantly occurred, and in 74 a general war broke out. Mithradates defeated Marius Aurelius Cotta, the Roman consul, at Chalcedon, but Lucullus worsted him outside Cyzicus (73) and drove

him, in 72, to take refuge in Armenia with his son-in-law Tigranes. After scoring two great victories at Tigranocerta (69) and Artaxata (68), Lucullus was disconcerted by the defeat of his lieutenants and by mutiny among his troops. In 66 Lucullus was superseded by Pompey, who completely defeated both Mithradates and Tigranes.

Mithradates then established himself in 64 at Panticapaeum (Kerch) on the Cimmerian Bosporus and was planning an invasion of Italy by way of the Danube when his own troops, led by his son Pharnaces II, revolted against him. After failing in an attempt to poison himself, Mithradates ordered a Gallic mercenary to kill him. His body was sent to Pompey, who buried it in the royal sepulchre at Sinope, the Pontic capital.

Assessment.

Mithradates was a man of great stature and physical strength, a brave fighter, and a keen hunter. He also had some of the worst traits often associated with the Oriental despot--cruelty and sensuality, in particular. But it cannot be denied that Mithradates was a ruler of astonishing energy and determination, or that he possessed political skill of a high order. That he was one of the few men to offer a serious challenge to the Roman Republic is sufficient testimony to his ability. He organized the forces at his disposal very effectively, and he had a good grasp of strategy. He was unlucky in having to face three exceptionally brilliant Roman generals; unlucky, too, in coming to power at a time when the Hellenistic world was in the final stage of its collapse. It is quite conceivable that had he been born a century earlier he could have constructed an enduring Greco-Asiatic empire. A cunning, brutal tyrant, he concerned himself solely with maintaining and strengthening his own power. He posed as the champion of Hellenism, but this was mainly to further his political ambitions; it is no proof that he was deeply imbued with Greek culture or that he felt a mission to promote its extension within his domains. Hellenism made advances in Pontus during his reign, as it had under his predecessors, but this was a natural process. He treated all alike; Greek, Roman, and Asiatic were welcome at his court provided that they could be of use to him (his military subordinates were mostly Greeks, though in later years he employed several Roman renegades), but he trusted no one. Just as it is impossible to speak of his favouring one religion or culture above another, so it is impossible to believe that he had any notion of bringing Greeks and Asiatics closer together in a new kind of political and social system. His posing as a liberator of the Greeks from Roman oppression and, later, his encouragement of social revolution in the Greek cities of the province of Asia can only be interpreted, in both cases, as the actions of an opportunist seeking immediate political advantages.

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Nota de AVC

El conocido como Mitridates VI es realmente el VII, pues hubo otro Mitridates, hijo del IV, que fue el padre de Mitridates Euergetes (ver Enciclopedia Espasa en Mitridates, Pg 1119). Solamente ask cuadran las fechas de ascendencia y descendencia.

Child of Mithradates VII Eupator, King of Pontus is:

180153696552894465 i. Cleopatra, Princess Of Pontus, born in c 95 BC; married Tigranes II The Great, King Of Armenia (95-55).

**360307393105788932. Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 125 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 70 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **720614786211577864. Mithradates II, King Of Parthia (123-88 BC)**. He married **360307393105788933. Loadice Thea Philadelphos**.

**360307393105788933. Loadice Thea Philadelphos** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 120 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 95 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **720614786211577866. Antiochus VIll Philometor, King Of Syria** and **720614786211577867. Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria**.

More About Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.):
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Loadice Thea Philadelphos:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.) and Loadice Thea Philadelphos is:

180153696552894466 i. Antiochus I Theos, King Of Commagene (70-36 ac), born in 100 a.c.; died in 36 a.c..

**360307393105789444. Artaces I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 98 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 63 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **720614786211578888. Artaxias I, King Of Iberia** and **720614786211578889. Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Artaces I, King Of Iberia is:

180153696552894722 i. Pharnabazus I, King Of Iberia, born in c 60 BC; died in 30 BC.

**360308073052504064. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **720616146105008128. Clodius II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Marcomir III, King Of The Franks is:

180154036526252032 i. Clodomir III, King Of Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**360314152310276096. Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 30 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Tara, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **720628304620552192. Fionn** and **720628304620552193. Benia**. He married **360314152310276097. Colthfionn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**360314152310276097. Colthfionn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 30 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **720628304620552194. Uchtleathan**.

Notes for Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King:

[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Eochaidh Feidlioch was the 93rd Monarch of Ireland who succeeded B.C.142 to 130.  He married Colthfionn, daughter of Uchtleathan, who was a very virtuous lady.  By him she had three children at a birth, who were slain at the Battle of Deomohriadh.  After their death a melancholy settled on the Monarch, hence his name "Feidhlioch."  This Monarch changed the divesion from twenty-five parts to provinces -- Munster, Leinster, Connaught and Ulster. He died at Tara B.C.130.

More About Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King:
Occupation: 93rd Monarch of Ireland, B.C.142 to 130 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eoghaidh Feidlioch and Colthfionn is:
180157076155138048 i. Breas Prince -Nar-Lothar, born in Ireland c 47 d.c..

**360314152310407168. Edersceol, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born  in Ireland c 99 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).  He was the son of **720628304620814336. Eugenius**.

More About Edersceol, King:
Occupation: 95th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.115-110 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Edersceol, King is:
180157076155203584 i. Conaire Mor, King, born Abt. 113 in Ireland.

*Generation No. 60*

**720611194615365632. Berwin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in (Lived about 600 B.C.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1441222389230731264. Morgan**.

Child of Berwin is:

360305597307682816 i. Ceraint Feddw, born in c 550 BC.

**720611227860142082. Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 110 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 40 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **720611227860142083. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia**.

**720611227860142083. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 100 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1441222455720284167. Daughter of Attalus III**.

Notes for Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.):
Deiotarus (d. 40 BC), tetrarch of the Tolistobogii (of western Galatia, now in western Turkey), later king of all Galatia, who, as a faithful ally of the Romans, became involved in the struggles between the Roman generals that led to the fall of the republic.

At the beginning of the Third Mithradatic War (74), Deiotarus drove the invading troops of Mithradates VI of Pontus from Phrygia. For this support, Pompey (Gnaeus Pompeius) rewarded him in 64 with the title of king and with part of eastern Pontus. In addition, the Senate granted him Lesser Armenia and most of Galatia.

Siding with Pompey and the Optimates against Julius Caesar in the Civil War (49-45), Deiotarus escaped with his ally to Asia after the defeat at Pharsalus in 48. The next year the king was pardoned by Caesar. As a consequence of the complaints of certain Galatian princes, however, Deiotarus was deprived of part of his dominions.

In 45, Deiotarus was accused at Rome of having attempted to murder Caesar when the dictator was his guest in Galatia. Cicero undertook Deiotarus'

defense, but the assassination of Caesar in 44 prevented a verdict. Then Mark Antony, bribed with a large sum of money, announced that Caesar had left instructions that specified Deiotarus was to resume rule of his former possessions. Nevertheless, Deiotarus continued to support the anti-Caesarian party until its defeat at Philippi (42), when he went over to the triumvirs. He remained in possession of his kingdom until his death.

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Galatia, ancient district in central Anatolia that was occupied early in the 3rd century BC by Celtic tribes, whose bands of marauders created havoc among neighbouring Hellenistic states. Invited from Europe to participate in a Bithynian civil war (278 BC), the Gallic horde plagued western Anatolia until checked by the Seleucid king Antiochus I at the so-called Elephant Battle (275 BC). At that point the Celts, called Galatae (Galatians) by 3rd-century writers, settled in the territory to which they gave their name. The Galatians, having joined the Seleucids against Rome (winter 190-189 BC), brought upon themselves a Roman punitive expedition (189 BC) from which they never recovered. Passing successively under the rule of Pergamum and Pontus, Galatia became a Roman protectorate (85 BC) ruled by puppet kings. Though originally possessing a strong cultural identity, the Galatians by the 2nd century AD had become absorbed into the Hellenistic civilization of Anatolia.

BRITANICA

Child of Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.) and Berenike, Queen Of Galatia is:

360305613930071041 i. Daughter Of Deiotarus I, born in c 75 a.c; married Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.).

**720612735364104192. Bedwig** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 569 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1441225470728208384. Sechif**.

Child of Bedwig is:

360306367682052096 i. Hwala, born in c 513 BC.

**720614786211577856. Artabanus I, King Of Parthia** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 230 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 191 AC (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1441229572423155712. Tiridates I, King Of Parthia**.

Notes for Artabanus I, King Of Parthia:
Artabanus I, also called ARSACES II (fl. 3rd and 2nd centuries BC), king of Parthia (reigned 211-191BC) in southwestern Asia. In 209 he was attacked by the Seleucid king Antiochus III of Syria, who took Hecatompylos, the Arsacid capital (the present location of which is uncertain), and Syrinx in Hyrcania. Finally, however, Antiochus concluded a treaty with Artabanus, who after 206 lost much territory to Euthydemus, ruler of Bactria.

BRITANICA

Artabano I, luchó contra Antkoco III el Grande, que invadió su territorio el 2I2. Arsaces Priapatio. Hijo de Artabano I, reinó quince anos y dejó tres hijos: Fraates I, Mitridates I y Artabano II. Sucediéronle Fraates I (v. t.) y después de éste, Mitridates I, hombre de singular valor que penetró hasta la India, sometió a medos y elimeos e hizo prisionero a Demetrio Nicator, rey de Siria, a quien dió su hija por esposa. Murió entre los anos I38 y I30 con fama de justicia y munificencia. Su hijo fué Fraates II (v. t.), al cual sucedió Artabano II, hermano de Mitridates I.

More About Artabanus I, King Of Parthia:
Fuente: NBC 71

Children of Artabanus I, King Of Parthia are:

i. Artabanus II, King Of Parthia (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.), born in c 195 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 123 BC (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.).

   Notes for Artabanus II, King Of Parthia:
   Artabanus II and his nephew Phraates II, were killed in fighting in eastern Iran against the depredations of Artabanus I son Himerus.

   BRITANICA

ii. Mitridates I, King Of Parthia (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.), born in c 195 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in Bet 138-130 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.).

   Notes for Mitridates I, King Of Parthia:
   Mithradates I, also called ARSACES VI (fl. 2nd century BC), king of Parthia (reigned 171-138 BC); he succeeded his brother Phraates I.

Before 160 Mithradates I seized Media from the Seleucid ruler Timarchus. Turning to the east, he won two provinces, Tapuria and Traxiana, from the Bactrian king Eucratides. Mithradates then captured the province of Elymais (ancient Elam) and invaded Babylonia (142or 141). The Seleucid king Demetrius II Nicator recaptured Babylon (141 or 140) but was defeated and held by Mithradates in honourable captivity. Generally, Mithradates was regarded as a mild ruler, and his epithet Philhellene ("Greek-loving") indicates that he tried to conciliate his Greek subjects.

BRITANICA

Mitridates I, hombre de singular valor que penetró hasta la India, sometió a medos y elimeos e hizo prisionero a Demetrio Nicator, rey de Siria, a quien dió su hija por esposa. Murió entre los años I38 y I30 con fama de justicia y munificencia.

360307393105788928 iii. Phraates I, King Of Armenia, born in c 180 BC.

**720614786211577860. Mithradates VI Euergetes, King Of Pontus,** born in c 200 BC; died in c 120 BC, Sinope, North Turkey. He was the son of **1441229572423155720. Mithradates V, King Of Pontus** and **1441229572423155721. Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus**. He married **720614786211577861. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

**720614786211577861. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus,** born in c 150 BC.

Notes for Mithradates VI Euergetes, King Of Pontus:
Sucedió a su padre en 222 a.c. y murió asesinado en 120. Fue el primer rey que celebró con los romanos una alianza verdadera: prestóles navkos y tropas para la tercera guerra psnica, y su auxilio fue aun de mayor eficacia para Roma en la guerra contra Aristónico, cuando éste se opuso por las armas a que Atalo III de Pérgamo entregara el reino a Roma. En recompensa a sus servicios, el cónsul Aquilio cedió a Mitrkdates VI la Frigia, si bien el Senado Romano no aprobó dicha cesión. Pereció vkctima de un complot en Sinope.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

Child of Mithradates VI Euergetes, King Of Pontus and Loadice, Queen Of Pontus is:

360307393105788930 i. Mithradates VII Eupator, King of Pontus, born in c 132 BC, Sinope, North Turkey; died in 63 BC, Panticapaeum [now in Ukraine].

**720614786211577864. Mithradates II, King Of Parthia (123-88 BC)** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 148 a.c.

(Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 88 BC (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1441229572423155728. Artabanus II, King Of Parthia**.

Notes for Mithradates II, King Of Parthia (123-88 BC):
Mithradates II (d. 88 BC), king of Parthia (reigned 123-88 BC); he was the son and successor of Artabanus II.

Mithradates recovered the eastern provinces that had been overrun by invading Shaka nomads during his father's reign. In the west he conquered Mesopotamia and defeated the Armenian king Artavasdes, whose son Tigranes (later Tigranes II) became a Parthian hostage and was redeemed only for the cession of 70 valleys. One of the most successful of the Parthian kings, Mithradates concluded the first treaty between Parthia and Rome in 92 BC.

BRITANICA

Arsaces IX, o sea Mitridates II, fué llamado el Grande por sus victorias contra los escitas y Artavasdes, rey de Armenia. Envió una embajada a Sila y se hizo amigo de los romanos.

Child of Mithradates II, King Of Parthia (123-88 BC) is:

360307393105788932 i. Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.), born in c 125 a.c.; died in 70 a.c; married Loadice Thea Philadelphos.

**720614786211577866. Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in c 143 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 96 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1441229572423155732. Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria** and **1441229572423155733. Cleopatra Thea**. He married **720614786211577867. Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria**.

**720614786211577867. Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria,** born in c 150 a.c.. She was the daughter of **1441229572423155734. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt** and **1441229572423155735. Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt**.

Notes for Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria:
Antiocus VIII Philometor, hijo de Demetrio I y Cleopatra, ocupó el trono por intrigas de su madre. Su reinado fue estéril. Casó con una hija del rey de Egipto y en guerras con su hermano Antkoco Filipator tuvo que cederle la Celesiria (112). Murió asesinado.

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More About Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria and Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria is:

360307393105788933 i. Loadice Thea Philadelphos, born in 120 a.c.; died in c. 95 a.c; married Mithridates, King Of Commagene (96-70 a.c.).

**720614786211578888. Artaxias I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 110 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 78 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **1441229572423157776. Artavasdes I, King Of Armenia**. He married **720614786211578889. Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia**.

**720614786211578889. Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 110 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **1441229572423157778. Meribane I, King Of Iberia** and **1441229572423157779. Dau Of Suramace I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Artaxias I, King Of Iberia and Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia is:

360307393105789444 i. Artaces I, King Of Iberia, born in c 98 BC; died in 63 BC.

**720616146105008128. Clodius II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **1441232292210016256. Francus King Of Franks**.

Child of Clodius II, King Of The Franks is:

360308073052504064 i. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**720628304620552192. Fionn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 13 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import:

30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1441256609241104384. Fionnlogh**. He married **720628304620552193. Benia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**720628304620552193. Benia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 13 d. c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1441256609241104386. Criomthan**.

Child of Fionn and Benia is:

360314152310276096 i. Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King, born in Ireland c 30 d.c.; died in Tara, Ireland; married Colthfionn.

**720628304620552194. Uchtleathan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Child of Uchtleathan is:

360314152310276097 i. Colthfionn, born in c 30 d.c; married Eoghaidh Feidlioch, King.

**720628304620814336. Eugenius** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW,

Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 86 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1441256609241628672. Olioll Anglonnach**.

Child of Eugenius is:

360314152310407168 i. Edersceol, King, born in Ireland c 99 d.c..

*Generation No. 61*

**1441222389230731264. Morgan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 650 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **2882444778461462528. Bleddyn**.

Child of Morgan is:

720611194615365632 i. Berwin, born in (Lived about 600 B.C.).

**1441222455720284167. Daughter of Attalus III** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 135 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2882444911440568334. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.)** and **2882444911440568335. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum**.

Child of Daughter of Attalus III is:

720611227860142083 i. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia, born in c 100 a.c; married Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.).

**1441225470728208384. Sechif** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 625 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc.,

*World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2882450941456416768. Magi**.

Child of Sechif is:
720612735364104192 i. Bedwig, born in c 569 BC.

**1441229572423155712. Tiridates I, King Of Parthia** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 260 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 211 (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2882459144846311424. Arsaces I, King Of Parthia**.

Notes for Tiridates I, King Of Parthia:
Tiridates I y reinó treinta y siete anos.

Tiridates I, succeeded Arsaces about 248 and ruled until 211;

Child of Tiridates I, King Of Parthia is:
720614786211577856 i. Artabanus I, King Of Parthia, born in c 230 a.c.; died in 191 AC.

**1441229572423155720. Mithradates V, King Of Pontus,** born in c 230 BC; died in c 190 BC. He was the son of **2882459144846311440. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus** and **2882459144846311441. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**. He married **1441229572423155721. Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus**.

**1441229572423155721. Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus,** born in c 217 BC. She was the daughter of **2882459144846311442. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **2882459144846311443. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

Child of Mithradates V, King Of Pontus and Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus is:
720614786211577860 i. Mithradates VI Euergetes, King Of Pontus, born in c 200 BC; died in c 120 BC, Sinope, North Turkey; married Loadice, Queen Of Pontus.

**1441229572423155728. Artabanus II, King Of Parthia** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 195 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 123 BC (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **720614786211577856. Artabanus I, King Of Parthia**.

Notes for Artabanus II, King Of Parthia:
Artabanus II and his nephew Phraates II, were killed in fighting in eastern Iran against the depredations of Artabanus I son Himerus.

BRITANICA

Child of Artabanus II, King Of Parthia is:
720614786211577864 i. Mithradates II, King Of Parthia (123-88 BC), born in c 148 a.c.; died in 88 BC.

**1441229572423155732. Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 161 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.); died in 125 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2882459144846311464. Demetrios I Soter, King Of Syria 162-150 a.c.**. He married **1441229572423155733. Cleopatra Thea**.

**1441229572423155733. Cleopatra Thea,** born in c 180 a.c.. She was the daughter of **2882459144846311466. Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt** and **2882459144846311467. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt**.

Notes for Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria:
Demetrio II Nicitor (fallecido en el 125a.C.), rey de Siria (145-139a.C.; 127-125a.C.), miembro de la dinastka Seléucida, hijo de Demetrio I. Con la ayuda de Tolomeo VI, rey de Egipto, depuso y asesinó al usurpador Alejandro Balas (que reinó en 150-145a.C.) y se convirtió en rey de Siria en el 145a.C. Demetrio se casó con la viuda de su predecesor, Cleopatra Tea (fallecida hacia el 120a.C.), quien era hermana de Tolomeo VI. En el 140a.C., durante una batalla contra Partia, Demetrio fue hecho prisionero. En cautividad, se casó con Rodogune, hermana del rey parto Mitrkdates I. Demetrio II regresó a Siria en 129a.C. Su hermano, Antkoco VII, que habka usurpado el trono en el 139a.C. y habka contrakdo matrimonio con Cleopatra Tea, murió en combate en el 127a.C. Demetrio II volvió entonces a conseguir la corona y reinó hasta su asesinato dos anos después. Su hijo, Seleuco V, le sucedió, pero disfrutó de un corto reinado; fue condenado a muerte por su madre, Cleopatra Tea, ese mismo ano.

"Demetrio II Nicitor", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Demetrius II NICATOR (Greek: "Victor") (b. 161 BC--d. 125), king of Syria from 145 to 139 and from 129 to 125 BC.

The son of King Demetrius I Soter, he went into exile when his father was killed fighting the usurper Alexander Balas in 150. Demetrius returned to Syria (147) with an army of Cretan mercenaries, deposed Balas in 145, and installed himself on the throne. In 140 he drove back a Parthian invasion but was defeated and captured by the Parthians in 139. Demetrius was released from

captivity in 129 and returned to Syria, but, during his second reign, he controlled only part of
the kingdom. He was assassinated about four years later.

BRITANICA

More About Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria:
Cause of Death: Asesinado
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria and Cleopatra Thea is:

720614786211577866 i. Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria, born in c 143 a.c.; died in 96 a.c; married Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria.

**1441229572423155734. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt,** born in c 180 a.c.; died in 116 BC. He was the son of **2882459144846311466. Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt** and **2882459144846311467. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **1441229572423155735. Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt**.

**1441229572423155735. Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 170 a.c.. She was the daughter of **2882459144846311466. Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt** and **2882459144846311467. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt**.

Children of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt and Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt are:

720614786211577867 i. Cleopatra, Queen Of Syria, born in c 150 a.c; married Antiochus Vlll Philometor, King Of Syria.

ii. Cleopatra Selene, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 130 a.c; married Ptolemy IX Soter II, King Of Egypt; born in c 130 a.c..

iii. Cleopatra III, Queen Of Of Egypt, born in c 150 a.c; married Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt; born in c 180 a.c.; died in 116 BC.

**1441229572423157776. Artavasdes I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 125 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **2882459144846315552. Tigranes I, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Artavasdes I, King Of Armenia is:

720614786211578888 i. Artaxias I, King Of Iberia, born in c 110 BC; died in 78 BC; married Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia.

**1441229572423157778. Meribane I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 140 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He married **1441229572423157779. Dau Of Suramace I, King Of Iberia**.

**1441229572423157779. Dau Of Suramace I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 140 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **28824591448463155 58. SuramaceI, King Of Iberia**.

Child of Meribane I, King Of Iberia and Dau Of Suramace I, King Of Iberia is:

720614786211578889 i. Dau Of Meribane I, King Of Iberia, born in c 110 BC; married Artaxias I, King Of Iberia.

**1441232292210016256. Francus King Of Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 130 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2882464584420032512. Antharius, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Francus King Of Franks is:

720616146105008128 i. Clodius II, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1441256609241104384. Fionnlogh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 4 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2882513218482208768. Roigham Ruadh**.

Child of Fionnlogh is:

720628304620552192 i. Fionn, born in Ireland c 13 d.c; married Benia.

**1441256609241104386. Criomthan** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 17 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM,"

Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Child of Criomthan is:

720628304620552193 i. Benia, born in Ireland c 13 d. c; married Fionn.

**1441256609241628672. Olioll Anglonnach** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 72 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2882513218483257344. Jair**.

Child of Olioll Anglonnach is:

720628304620814336 i. Eugenius, born in Ireland c 86 d.c..

*Generation No. 62*

**2882444778461462528. Bleddyn** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 710 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **5764889556922925056. Rhun**.

Child of Bleddyn is:

1441222389230731264 i. Morgan, born in c 650 BC.

**2882444911440568334. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c. 170 BC (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 133 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of

Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5764889822881136668. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum** and **5764889822881136669. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum**. He married **2882444911440568335. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum**.

**2882444911440568335. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 165 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.):
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Attalus III PHILOMETOR EUERGETES ("Loving-his-mother Benefactor") (b. c. 170 BC--d. 133), king of Pergamum from 138 to 133 BC who, by bequeathing his domains to Rome, ended the history of Pergamum as an independent political entity. He was the son of Eumenes II (reigned 197-159) and nephew of Attalus II Philadelphus (reigned 159-138). Little is known of his reign. Attalus is said to have behaved tyrannically at first, but he evidently settled down to a quiet and studious life. His motives for bequeathing Pergamum to Rome are obscure. In 129 Rome organized the kingdom into the province of Asia.

BRITANICA

Child of Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.) and Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum is:

1441222455720284167 i. Daughter of Attalus III, born in c 135 a.c..

**2882450941456416768. Magi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 681 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5764901882912833536. Medi**.

Child of Magi is:

1441225470728208384 i. Sechif, born in c 625 BC.

**2882459144846311424. Arsaces I, King Of Parthia** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 280 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5764918289692622848. Arsaces**.

Notes for Arsaces I, King Of Parthia:
Arsaces I (reigned c. 250-c. 211 BC).

BRITANICA

Arsaces I. Se discute si es escita, bactriano o parto. Se hizo dueno del poder invadiendo la Partia con sus bandoleros y derrotando a Andrigoras. Fundó la ciudad de Dera y murió de muerte violenta.

Child of Arsaces I, King Of Parthia is:

1441229572423155712 i. Tiridates I, King Of Parthia, born in c 260 a.c.; died in 211.

**2882459144846311440. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus,** born in c 255 BC; died in c 222 BC. He was the son of **5764918289692622880. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus**. He married **2882459144846311441. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

**2882459144846311441. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus,** born in c 250 BC. She was the daughter of **5764918289692622882. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** and **5764918289692622883. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus:
Hijo de Ariobarzanes II que sucedió al precedente en 266 a.c. Hizo la guerra a los gilatas, los cuales le habkan atacado, pero fue socorrido por los griegos de Heraclea; venció después al rey de Siria Seleuco Calknico, que era cunado suyo. Por razón de su casamiento con la hermana de Seleuco, adquirió Capadocia, que fue entregada en dote a su mujer. Murió Mitrkdates hacia el ano 222.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

Children of Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus and Loadice, Queen Of Pontus are:

i. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.), born in c 235 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); married Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria; born in 242 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in Jun 4, 187 a.c. near Susa, Iran (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.).

Notes for Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus III, byname ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, Greek ANTIOCHUS MEGAS (b. 242 BC--d. 187, near Susa, Iran), Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from 223 BC to

187, who rebuilt the empire in the East but failed in his attempt to challenge Roman ascendancy in Europe and Asia Minor. He reformed the empire administratively by reducing the provinces in size, established a ruler cult (with himself and his consort Laodice as divine), and improved relations with neighbouring countries by giving his daughters in marriage to their princes.

The son of Seleucus II, Antiochus succeeded his brother Seleucus III as king. He retained from the previous administration Hermias as chief minister, Achaeus as governor of Asia Minor, and Molon and his brother Alexander as governors of the eastern provinces, Media and Persis. In the following year, when Molon rebelled and assumed the title of king, Antiochus abandoned a campaign against Egypt for the conquest of southern Syria, on the advice of Hermias, and marched against Molon, defeating him in 220 BC on the far bank of the Tigris and also conquering Atropatene, the northwestern part of Media. Shortly thereafter he had Hermias killed and was thus rid of most of the influences from the previous administration. In the same year, Achaeus set himself up as king in Asia Minor, but a mutiny in his army kept him from attacking Antiochus.

Antiochus was now free to conduct what has been called the Fourth Syrian War (219-216), during which he gained control of the important eastern Mediterranean sea ports of Seleucia-in-Pieria, Tyre, and Ptolemais. In 218 he held Coele Syria (Lebanon), Palestine, and Phoenicia. In 217 he engaged an army (numbering 75,000) of Ptolemy IV Philopator, a pharaoh of the Hellenistic dynasty ruling Egypt, at Raphia, the southernmost city in Syria. His own troops numbered 68,000. Though he succeeded in routing the left wing of the Egyptian army, his phalanx (heavily armed infantry in close ranks) in the centre was defeated by a newly formed Egyptian phalanx. In the subsequent peace settlement, Antiochus gave up all his conquests except the city of Seleucia-in-Pieria.

After the Syrian war, he proceeded against the rebel Achaeus. In alliance with Attalus I of Pergamum, Antiochus captured Achaeus in 213 in his capital, Sardis, and had him executed in a barbaric manner. After the pacification of Asia Minor he entered upon his later to be famous eastward campaign (212-205), pressing forward as far as India. In 212 he gave his sister Antiochis in marriage to King Xerxes of Armenia, who acknowledged his suzerainty and paid him tribute. He occupied Hecatompylos (southeast of the Caspian Sea), the capital of the Parthian king Arsaces III, and forced him to enter into an alliance in 209 and the following year defeated Euthydemus of Bactria, though he allowed him to continue to rule and retain his royal title.

In 206 he marched across the Hindu Kush into the Kabul Valley and renewed a friendship with the Indian king Sophagasenos.

Returning westward via the Iranian provinces of Arachosia, Drangiana, and Carmania, he arrived in Persis in 205 and received tribute of 500 talents of silver from the citizens of Gerrha, a mercantile state on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. Having established a magnificent system of vassal states in the East, Antiochus now adopted the ancient Achaemenid title of "great king," and
the Greeks, comparing him to Alexander the Great, surnamed him also "the Great."

After the death of Ptolemy IV, Antiochus concluded a secret treaty with Philip V, ruler of the Hellenistic kingdom of Macedonia, in which the two plotted the division of the Ptolemaic empire outside Egypt. Antiochus' share was to be southern Syria, Lycia, Cilicia, and Cyprus; Philip was to have western Asia Minor and the Cyclades. Antiochus invaded Coele Syria, defeated the Ptolemaic general Scopas at Panion near the source of the Jordan River in the year
200, gained control of Palestine, and granted special rights to the Jewish temple state. But Philip, marching along the Dardanelles, became involved in a war with Rhodes and Pergamum, both of whom appealed to Rome for help against Macedonia, informing Rome of the alliance between the two Hellenistic kings. Rome intervened decisively in the system of Hellenistic states. Philip was
defeated by the Romans in the Second Macedonian War (200-196), and Antiochus refused to help him. Instead, taking advantage of the Romans' involvement with Philip, Antiochus marched against Egypt. Though the Romans had sent ambassadors to Ptolemy V, they could not lend him any serious assistance. When peace was concluded in 195, Antiochus came permanently into possession of southern Syria--which had been fought over for 100 years by
the Ptolemies and Seleucids--and of the Egyptian territories in Asia Minor. He also gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy V. Egypt practically became a Seleucid protectorate.

In his insatiable expansionist drive, Antiochus occupied parts of the kingdom of Pergamum in 198 and in 197 Greek cities in Asia Minor. In 196 BC he crossed the Hellespont into Thrace, where he claimed sovereignty over territory that had been won by Seleucus I in the year 281 BC. A war of harassment and diplomacy with Rome ensued. A number of times the Romans sent ambassadors demanding that Antiochus stay out of Europe and set free all the autonomous
communities in Asia Minor. To meet these demands would have meant the actual dissolution of the western part of the Seleucid

Empire, and Antiochus thus refused. Tensions with Rome increased further when the great Carthaginian general Hannibal, who had fled from Carthage in the aftermath of defeat by the Romans in the Second Punic War, found refuge with Antiochus in 195 BC and became his adviser.

Antiochus offered an alliance to Philip of Macedonia, whom he had previously forsaken, but was rebuffed. Philip, Rhodes, Pergamum, and the Achaean League joined Rome. Only the Aetolians, discontent with Rome's growing influence in Greece, called upon Antiochus to be their liberator and appointed him commander in chief of their league. Relying on them Antiochus landed in Demetrias in the autumn of 192 with only 10,500 men and occupied Euboea. But he found little support in central Greece. In 191 the Romans, numbering more than 20,000, cut him off from his reinforcements in Thrace and outflanked his position at the pass of Thermopylae (in Greece). With the remainder of his troops Antiochus fled to Chalcis on Euboea and from there by sea to Ephesus; his fleet was wiped out by the combined naval forces of Rome, Rhodes, and Pergamum. Meeting no resistance, the Roman army crossed the Hellespont in 190. Antiochus was now eager to negotiate on the basis of Rome's previous demands, but the Romans insisted that he first evacuate the region west of the Taurus Mountains. When Antiochus refused, he was decisively defeated in the Battle of Magnesia near Mt. Sipylus, where he fought with a heterogeneous
army of 70,000 men against an army of 30,000 Romans and their allies. Although he could have continued the war in the eastern provinces, he renounced all claim to his conquests in Europe and in Asia Minor west of the Taurus at the peace treaty of Apamea. He also was obliged to pay an indemnity of 15,000 talents over a period of 12 years, surrender his elephants and his fleet, and furnish hostages, including his son Antiochus IV. His kingdom was now reduced to Syria, Mesopotamia, and western Iran. In 187 Antiochus was murdered in a Baal temple near Susa, where he was exacting tribute in order to obtain much needed revenue.

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Ancêstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

1441229572423155720 ii. Mithradates V, King Of Pontus, born in c 230 BC; died in c 190 BC; married Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus.

**2882459144846311442. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in 242 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in Jun 4, 187 a.c. near Susa, Iran (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **5764918289692622884. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria** and **5764918289692622885. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **2882459144846311443. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

**2882459144846311443. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 235 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **2882459144846311440. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus** and **2882459144846311441. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

Notes for Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus III, byname ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, Greek ANTIOCHUS MEGAS (b. 242 BC--d. 187, near Susa, Iran), Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from 223 BC to 187, who rebuilt the empire in the East but failed in his attempt to challenge Roman ascendancy in Europe and Asia Minor. He reformed the empire administratively by reducing the provinces in size, established a ruler cult (with himself and his consort Laodice as divine), and improved relations with neighbouring countries by giving his daughters in marriage to their princes.

The son of Seleucus II, Antiochus succeeded his brother Seleucus III as king. He retained from the previous administration Hermias as chief minister, Achaeus as governor of Asia Minor, and Molon and his brother Alexander as governors of the eastern provinces, Media and Persis. In the following year, when Molon rebelled and assumed the title of king, Antiochus abandoned a campaign against Egypt for the conquest of southern Syria, on the advice of Hermias, and marched against Molon, defeating him in 220 BC on the far bank of the Tigris and also
conquering Atropatene, the northwestern part of Media. Shortly thereafter he had Hermias killed and was thus rid of most of the influences from the previous administration. In the same year, Achaeus set himself up as king in Asia Minor, but a mutiny in his army kept him from attacking Antiochus.

Antiochus was now free to conduct what has been called the Fourth Syrian War
(219-216), during which he gained control of the important eastern Mediterranean sea ports of Seleucia-in-Pieria, Tyre, and Ptolemais. In 218 he held Coele Syria (Lebanon), Palestine, and Phoenicia. In 217 he engaged an army (numbering 75,000) of Ptolemy IV Philopator, a pharaoh of the Hellenistic dynasty ruling Egypt, at Raphia, the southernmost city in Syria. His own troops numbered 68,000. Though he succeeded in routing the left wing of the Egyptian army, his

phalanx (heavily armed infantry in close ranks) in the centre was defeated by a newly formed Egyptian phalanx. In the subsequent peace settlement, Antiochus gave up all his conquests except the city of Seleucia-in-Pieria.

After the Syrian war, he proceeded against the rebel Achaeus. In alliance with Attalus I of Pergamum, Antiochus captured Achaeus in 213 in his capital, Sardis, and had him executed in a barbaric manner. After the pacification of Asia Minor he entered upon his later to be famous eastward campaign (212-205), pressing forward as far as India. In 212 he gave his sister Antiochis in marriage to King Xerxes of Armenia, who acknowledged his suzerainty and paid him tribute. He occupied Hecatompylos (southeast of the Caspian Sea), the capital of the
Parthian king Arsaces III, and forced him to enter into an alliance in 209 and the following year defeated Euthydemus of Bactria, though he allowed him to continue to rule and retain his royal title. In 206 he marched across the Hindu Kush into the Kabul Valley and renewed a friendship with the Indian king Sophagasenos.

Returning westward via the Iranian provinces of Arachosia, Drangiana, and Carmania, he arrived in Persis in 205 and received tribute of 500 talents of silver from the citizens of Gerrha, a mercantile state on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. Having established a magnificent system of vassal states in the East, Antiochus now adopted the ancient Achaemenid title of "great king," and the Greeks, comparing him to Alexander the Great, surnamed him also "the Great."

After the death of Ptolemy IV, Antiochus concluded a secret treaty with Philip V, ruler of the Hellenistic kingdom of Macedonia, in which the two plotted the division of the Ptolemaic empire outside Egypt. Antiochus' share was to be southern Syria, Lycia, Cilicia, and Cyprus; Philip was to have western Asia Minor and the Cyclades. Antiochus invaded Coele Syria, defeated the Ptolemaic general Scopas at Panion near the source of the Jordan River in the year
200, gained control of Palestine, and granted special rights to the Jewish temple state. But Philip, marching along the Dardanelles, became involved in a war with Rhodes and Pergamum, both of whom appealed to Rome for help against Macedonia, informing Rome of the alliance between the two Hellenistic kings. Rome intervened decisively in the system of Hellenistic states. Philip was defeated by the Romans in the Second Macedonian War (200-196), and Antiochus refused to help him. Instead, taking advantage of the Romans' involvement with Philip, Antiochus marched against Egypt. Though the Romans had sent ambassadors to Ptolemy V, they could not lend him any serious assistance. When peace was concluded in 195, Antiochus came permanently into possession of southern Syria--which had been fought over for 100 years by the Ptolemies and Seleucids--and of the Egyptian territories in Asia Minor. He also gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy V. Egypt practically became a Seleucid protectorate.

In his insatiable expansionist drive, Antiochus occupied parts of the kingdom of Pergamum in 198 and in 197 Greek cities in Asia Minor. In 196 BC he crossed

the Hellespont into Thrace, where he claimed sovereignty over territory that had been won by Seleucus I in the year 281 BC. A war of harassment and diplomacy with Rome ensued. A number of times the Romans sent ambassadors demanding that Antiochus stay out of Europe and set free all the autonomous
communities in Asia Minor. To meet these demands would have meant the actual dissolution of the western part of the Seleucid Empire, and Antiochus thus refused. Tensions with Rome increased further when the great Carthaginian general Hannibal, who had fled from Carthage in the aftermath of defeat by the Romans in the Second Punic War, found refuge with Antiochus in 195 BC and became his adviser.

Antiochus offered an alliance to Philip of Macedonia, whom he had previously forsaken, but was rebuffed. Philip, Rhodes, Pergamum, and the Achaean League joined Rome. Only the Aetolians, discontent with Rome's growing influence in Greece, called upon Antiochus to be their liberator and appointed him commander in chief of their league. Relying on them Antiochus landed in Demetrias in the autumn of 192 with only 10,500 men and occupied Euboea. But he found little support in central Greece. In 191 the Romans, numbering more than 20,000, cut him off from his reinforcements in Thrace and outflanked his position at the pass of Thermopylae (in Greece). With the remainder of his troops Antiochus fled to Chalcis on Euboea and from there by sea to Ephesus; his fleet was wiped out by the combined naval forces of Rome, Rhodes, and Pergamum.
Meeting no resistance, the Roman army crossed the Hellespont in 190. Antiochus was now eager to negotiate on the basis of Rome's previous demands, but the Romans insisted that he first evacuate the region west of the Taurus Mountains. When Antiochus refused, he was decisively defeated in the Battle of Magnesia near Mt. Sipylus, where he fought with a heterogeneous army of 70,000 men against an army of 30,000 Romans and their allies. Although he could have continued the war in the eastern provinces, he renounced all claim to his conquests in Europe and in Asia Minor west of the Taurus at the peace treaty of Apamea. He also was obliged to pay an indemnity of 15,000 talents over a period of 12 years, surrender his elephants and his fleet, and furnish hostages, including his son Antiochus IV. His kingdom was now reduced to Syria, Mesopotamia, and western Iran. In 187 Antiochus was murdered in a Baal temple near Susa, where he was exacting tribute in order to obtain much needed revenue.

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria and Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria are:

i. Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in 220 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar,

1999.); died in Sept. 9, 175 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus IV PHILOPATOR (b. c. 217 BC--d. 175 BC), seventh king (reigned 187-175 BC) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus III the Great.

Although the empire that Seleucus inherited was not so great as the one over which his father had ruled before the war with Rome (190-189), it was still large, consisting of Syria (including Cilicia and Palestine), Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and nearer Iran (Media and Persia). Because of financial difficulties, created in part by the heavy war indemnity exacted by Rome, Seleucus was compelled to pursue a policy devoid of expensive adventures. His unambitious policy and care were also dictated by the fact that his son and heir, Demetrius, had been sent to Rome as a hostage for his father. When Seleucus was assassinated in 175 by his chief minister Heliodorus, his brother Antiochus seized the throne.

BRITANICA

More About Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Ancêstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

ii. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in c 220 a.c (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia; born in c 225 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Ancêstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Notes for Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility

was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

More About Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Ancêstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

iii. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 205 a.c.; died in 176 a.c; married Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt; born in 210 a.c..

Notes for Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt:
Cleopatra I SYRA (d. 176 BC), queen of Egypt (193-176 BC), wife of Ptolemy V Epiphanes and regent for her minor son, Ptolemy VI Philometor.

Daughter of Antiochus III the Great of the Syrian Empire, Cleopatra was married to Ptolemy V in 193 as part of the Peace of Lysimacheia, concluding warfare and border conflicts between Syria and Egypt. She brought as her dowry the revenues (but apparently not the ownership) of Coele-Syria, a land that Egypt had long sought to recover; and the total agreement helped to ensure Egypt's neutrality in Syria's continuing struggles with the Romans. When Ptolemy V died
(180), Cleopatra became the true ruler of Egypt as regent for her young son, and she ruled equitably, keeping peace with Syria while doing nothing to alienate Rome, and thereby kept Egypt free of invasion.

BRITANICA

Notes for Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt:
Tolomeo V Epífanes (c.210-181 a.C.), rey de Egipto (205-181 a.C.), perteneciente a la dinastía Tolemaica, nieto de Tolomeo III Evergetes. Al comienzo de su reinado, Antíoco III de Siria y Filipo V de Macedonia acordaron dividir las posesiones extranjeras de Egipto y repartírselas, pero la derrota de Antíoco en Magnesia

frente a los romanos permitió la salvación de la dinastía Tolemaica. La coronación oficial de Tolomeo V se realizó en el 197 a.C.; fue la ocasión en la que el sacerdocio egipcio publicó el decreto que forma la inscripción trilingüe de la Piedra de Rosetta. En el 193 a.C., Tolomeo contrajo matrimonio con la princesa Seléucida Cleopatra I, hija de Antíoco III y madre de Tolomeo VI.

"Tolomeo V Epífanes", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Ptolemy V EPIPHANES (Greek: Illustrious) (b. c. 210--d. 180 BC), Macedonian king of Egypt from 205 BC under whose rule Coele Syria and most of Egypt's other foreign possessions were lost.

After Sosibius, Ptolemy IV's corrupt minister, had murdered Ptolemy V's mother, the five-year-old king was officially elevated to the throne; Sosibius became his guardian. According to the 2nd-century BC Greek historian Polybius, all prominent officials were banished from Egypt while Sosibius' clique announced the young king's accession and the death of his parents. The rulers of Macedonia and of the Syrian-based Seleucid kingdom, however, realizing Egypt's weakness, conspired to partition that Kingdom's Asiatic and Aegean possessions.

When Sosibius retired about 202, Agathocles, another member of the clique, became Ptolemy's guardian. Soon, however, he provoked Tlepolemus, the governor of Pelusium (Egypt's eastern frontier city), who marched on Alexandria, where his supporters roused a mob, compelling Agathocles to resign in favour of another courtier. When the boy king, enthroned in the stadium while the mob clamoured for the murderers of his parents, nodded in confusion at the prompting of a courtier, the mob searched out and butchered Agathocles and his family. Tlepolemus, however, soon proved incompetent and was removed.

During the confusion in Egypt, Antiochus III, the Seleucid king, made serious inroads into Coele Syria. Ptolemy's forces mounted a counteroffensive, capturing Jerusalem; but in 201 the Seleucid king returned, defeating the Ptolemaic army and later seizing the Ptolemaic lands in Asia Minor. Roman diplomatic intervention finally halted the war; and in 194/193 BC, as part of the peace treaty, Cleopatra I, a daughter of Antiochus, was married to Ptolemy.

Within Egypt the revolts that had begun under Ptolemy's father continued; in 197 the King fought rebels in the Nile Delta, exhibiting great cruelty toward those of their leaders who capitulated. In Upper Egypt troubles persisted until 187/186. Though an adult, the King still was under the control of his guardians and advisers. To forestall further insurrections, he extended the authority of the
governor of Thebes to include all Upper Egypt. In 196 he promulgated the decree inscribed on the Rosetta Stone; found in 1799, it provided the key to the hieroglyphic, or pictographic writing, of ancient Egypt. The decree, which reveals the increasing influence of Egyptian natives, remitted debts and taxes, released prisoners, pardoned rebels who surrendered, and granted increased
benefactions to the temples.

Ptolemy retained existing alliances in Greece. Late in his reign an able eunuch was sent to recruit Greek mercenaries; but whatever the King's plans may have been, he died suddenly, about May 180, leaving two sons and a daughter, with the Queen as their regent.

BRITANICA

iv. Antiochis Of Syria (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.), born in c 198 BC; married (1) Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia; born in c 200 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 163 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married (2) Xerxes I, King Of Armenia; born in c 230 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.).

More About Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Ancêstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

14412295724231557 21 v. Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus, born in c 217 BC; married Mithradates V, King Of Pontus.

**2882459144846311464. Demetrios I Soter, King Of Syria 162-150 a.c.** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 186 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 150 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5764918289692622928. Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria**.

Notes for Demetrios l Soter, King Of Syria 162-150 a.c.:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Demetrius I SOTER (Greek: "Saviour") (b. c. 187 BC--d. 150), king of Syria from 162 to 150 BC. He was one of the line of rulers of the Seleucid dynasty, founded in 312 by a Macedonian successor of Alexander the Great.

The son of King Seleucus IV Philopator (reigned 187 to 175), Demetrius was sent to Rome as a hostage during his father's reign. While he was away, Syria came under the rule of his uncle, Antiochus IV Ephiphanes (d. 164), and then of his cousin, Antiochus V. Aided by the Greek statesman and historian Polybius, Demetrius escaped from Rome in 162 and returned to Syria to claim the throne. He defeated the rebel general Timarchus and was recognized as king by the Roman Senate. In 160 he crushed a Jewish rebellion in Palestine. Demetrius died while fighting the pretender Alexander Balas, who was supported by Rome, Egypt, and Pergamum.

BRITANICA

Child of Demetrios l Soter, King Of Syria 162-150 a.c. is:

1441229572423155732 i. Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria, born in 161 a.c.; died in 125 a.c; married (1) Cleopatra Thea; married (2) Daughter Of Mitridates I Of Parthia.

**2882459144846311466. Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt,** born in 210 a.c.. He was the son of **5764918289692622932. Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt** and **5764918289692622933. Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **2882459144846311467. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt**.

**2882459144846311467. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 205 a.c.; died in 176 a.c.. She was the daughter of **2882459144846311442. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **2882459144846311443. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

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Notes for Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt:
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BRITANICA

Children of Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt and Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt are:

1441229572423155735 i. Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 170 a.c; married (1) Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt; married (2) Ptolemy VI PHILOMETOR.

1441229572423155734 ii. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, King Of Egypt, born in c 180 a.c.; died in 116 BC; married (1) Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Cleopatra III, Queen Of Of Egypt.

iii. Ptolemy VI PHILOMETOR, born in c 180 BC; died in 145 BC; married Cleopatra II, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 170 a.c..

1441229572423155733 iv. Cleopatra Thea, born in c 180 a.c; married Demetrius II Nikator, King Of Syria.

**2882459144846315552. Tigranes I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 140 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 55 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **5764918289692631104. Artaxias I, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Tigranes I, King Of Armenia is:

1441229572423157776 i. Artavasdes I, King Of Armenia, born in c 125 BC.

**2882459144846315558. SuramaceI, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 234 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in c159 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **5764918289692631116. Pharnabaze I, King Of Iberia**.

Child of SuramaceI, King Of Iberia is:

1441229572423157779 i. Dau Of Suramace I, King Of Iberia, born in c 140 BC; married Meribane I, King Of Iberia.

**2882464584420032512. Antharius, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 154 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5764929168840065024. Cassander, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antharius, King Of The Franks is:

1441232292210016256 i. Francus King Of Franks, born in c 130 BC.

**2882513218482208768. Roigham Ruadh** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 21 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5765026436964417536. Easamhuin Eambua, Prince**.

Notes for Roigham Ruadh:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

In Roigham Ruadh's time most of the cattle in Ireland died of murrain.

More About Roigham Ruadh:
Comment 1: In his time most of the cattle in Ireland died of murrain (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Roigham Ruadh is:

1441256609241104384 i. Fionnlogh, born in Ireland c 4 BC.

**2882513218483257344. Jair** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 50 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5765026436966514688. Deagha**.

Child of Jair is:

1441256609241628672 i. Olioll Anglonnach, born in Ireland c 72 d.c..

*Generation No. 63*

**5764889556922925056. Rhun** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 740 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **11529779113845850112. Idwal**.

Child of Rhun is:

2882444778461462528 i. Bleddyn, born in c 710 BC.

**5764889822881136668. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 197 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 159 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11529779645762273336. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum** and **11529779645762273337. Apollonis Of Cyzicus**. He married **5764889822881136669. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum**.

**5764889822881136669. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 180 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

She was the daughter of **11529779645762273338. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia** and **11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria**.

Notes for Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Eumenes II (d. 160/159 BC), king of Pergamum from 197 until his death. A brilliant statesman, he brought his small kingdom to the peak of its power and did more than any other Attalid monarch to make Pergamum a great centre of Greek culture in the East.

Eumenes was the eldest son and successor of Attalus I Soter (ruled 241-197), and he continued his father's policy of cooperation with Rome. His military skill contributed substantially to the victory of Roman and Pergamene forces over the Seleucid king Antiochus III in the battle of Magnesia, in Lydia (autumn of 190). As his reward Eumenes was given control over the Thracian Chersonese (modern Gallipoli peninsula in European Turkey) and over most of the former Seleucid possessions in Asia Minor. Despite this enlargement of his domain, Eumenes realized that his power rested on Roman might. He therefore cultivated friendship with the Romans, securing their intervention in his struggles against the kings of Bithynia and Pontus, in northern Anatolia.

In 172 Eumenes visited Rome to denounce Perseus, the king of Macedonia, for allegedly plotting aggressions in the East. He then joined the Romans in their struggle against Perseus (Third Macedonian War, 171-168), but when the war dragged on it was rumoured that Eumenes was negotiating secretly with the enemy. Whatever the truth of the report, the mere suspicion of disloyalty was enough to put Eumenes permanently in the shadow of Rome's displeasure.

Eumenes was responsible for the construction of nearly all the main public buildings--together with their splendid sculptures--on the acropolis at Pergamum.

BRITANICA

More About Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum and Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum is:

2882444911440568334 i. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.), born in c. 170 BC; died in 133 a.c; married Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum.

**5764901882912833536. Medi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 737 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **11529803765825667072. Vingener**.

Child of Medi is:

2882450941456416768 i. Magi, born in c 681 BC.

**5764918289692622848. Arsaces** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 310 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11529836579385245696. Phriapites**.

Notes for Arsaces:
Arsaces. Nombre del fundador del Imperio de los partos y de muchos de sus sucesores: los Arsicidas.

1. Arsaces I. Se discute si es escita, bactriano o parto. Se hizo dueno del poder invadiendo la Partia con sus bandoleros y derrotando a Andrigoras. Fundó la ciudad de Dera y murió de muerte violenta.

2. El segundo se llamó Tiridates I y reinó treinta y siete anos.

3. Su hijo, Artabano I, luchó contra Antkoco III el Grande, que invadió su territorio el 2I2.

4. Arsaces Priapatio. Hijo del anterior reinó quince anos y dejó tres hijos: Fraates I, Mitridates I y Artabano II. Sucediéronle Fraates I (v. t.) y después de éste, Mitridates I, hombre de singular valor que penetró hasta la India, sometió a medos y elimeos e hizo prisionero a Demetrio Nicator, rey de Siria, a quien dió su hija por esposa. Murió entre los anos I38 y I30 con fama de justicia y munificencia. Su hijo fué Fraates II (v. t.), al cual sucedió Artabano II, hermano de Mitridates I.

5. Arsaces IX, o sea Mitridates II, fué llamado el Grande por sus victorias contra los escitas y Artavasdes, rey de Armenia. Envió una embajada a Sila y se hizo amigo de los romanos.

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Arsaces, Iranian name borne by the Parthian royal house as being descended from Arsaces, son of Phriapites (date unknown), a chief of the seminomadic Parni tribe from the Caspian steppes. The first of his line to gain power in Parthia was Arsaces I, who reigned from about 250 to about 211 BC. (Some authorities believe that a brother, Tiridates I, succeeded Arsaces about 248 and ruled until 211; other authorities consider Arsaces I and Tiridates I to be the same person.)

All Parthian kings after Arsaces I used Arsaces as their throne name; and, with the rare exceptions of usurpers and contestants for the throne, all are so designated on their coins and in official documents. By historians they are generally called by their personal names. The Arsacid dynasty maintained itself, although not in unbroken succession, until its overthrow by Ardashir in AD 224. During the time of the Parthian empire the Arsacids claimed descent from Artaxerxes II, probably to legitimate their rule over Achaemenid territories. From the Sasanian chronicles they enter Persian epic poetry under the name Ashkanian (individual rulers as Ashak, Ashkan).

The name Arsaces was also borne by several kings of Armenia who were of Parthian royal blood.

BRITANICA

Child of Arsaces is:

2882459144846311424 i. Arsaces I, King Of Parthia, born in c 280 a.c..

**5764918289692622880. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus,** born in c 280 BC. He was the son of **11529836579385245760. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus is:

2882459144846311440 i. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus, born in c 255 BC; died in c 222 BC; married Loadice, Queen Of Pontus.

**5764918289692622882. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 286 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Aug. 246 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **11529836579385245764. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **5764918289692622883. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

**5764918289692622883. Loadice, Queen Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She

was the daughter of **11529836579385245764. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus II THEOS (b. c. 287 BC--d. 246), king of the Seleucid dominions in the Middle East, who succeeded his father, Antiochus I, in 261 BC and spent much of his reign at war with Egypt, recovering much territory in Anatolia.

Finding a willing ally in Antigonus, ruler of Macedonia, who had suffered at the hands of Ptolemy II of Egypt, Antiochus waged the Second Syrian War (259-255) against Ptolemy to avenge his father's losses. While Antigonus defeated the Egyptian fleet at sea, Antiochus reconquered much of Anatolia, including the cities of Miletus and Ephesus, and also the Phoenician coast.

In Miletus, Antiochus overthrew a tyrant after he recaptured the city, and the citizens worshiped him as a god in thanksgiving. He later organized an empire-wide cult, as suggested by his epithet, Theos (God). He also established the freedom of the other Ionian cities. Further, he continued his predecessors' policies of encouraging the foundation of cities in his realm.

For unknown reasons, around 253, Antiochus dismissed his first queen, Laodice, and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice. At his death in 246, a civil war erupted between the two queens. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus II, while another son, Antiochus Hierax, established himself in western Anatolia.

The primary source in English of knowledge about the members of the Seleucid dynast is Edwin Robert Bevan's The House of Seleucus, 2 vol. (1902; reprinted 1966).

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Notes for Loadice, Queen Of Syria:
Laodice, daughter of Antiochus I Soter and wife of Antiochus II Theos.

Laodicea ad Lycum (near modern Denizli, Turkey); its church was one of the seven to which Saint John addressed the Revelation.

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Laodisea ad Lycum. En Frigia, Asia Menor, situada en la conflueneia del Lycus y el Halys; fué fundada por Laodisea, hermana de Antkoco Teos, y llevó también los nombres de Dióspolis y Rhoa. La destruyó un terremoto setenta y cinco anos a. de J. C. Corresponde al actual Eski-Hissar.

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Children of Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria and Loadice, Queen Of Syria are:

i. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in 265 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in May 4 226 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Loadice, Queen Of Syria; born in c 260 BC.

Notes for Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus II CALLINICUS (d. 225 BC), fourth king (reigned 246-225) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus II Theos.

Antiochus II repudiated his wife Laodice (Seleucus' mother) and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice, but by 246 BC Antiochus had left Berenice in order to live again with Laodice and Seleucus in Asia Minor. Laodice poisoned him and proclaimed her son as King Seleucus II, while her partisans at Antioch made away with Berenice. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III, who had just succeeded to the Egyptian throne, at once invaded the Seleucid realm and annexed the eastern provinces, while his fleets swept the coasts of Asia Minor. In the interior of Asia Minor Seleucus maintained himself, and when Ptolemy returned to Egypt he recovered northern Syria and the nearer provinces of Iran. At Ancyra (about 235?) Seleucus was defeated by his younger brother Antiochus Hierax, supported by Laodice, and left the country beyond the Taurus to his brother
and the other powers of the peninsula. Of these Pergamum rose to greatness under Attalus I, and Antiochus Hierax perished as a fugitive in Thrace in 228 or 227. A year later Seleucus was killed by a fall from his horse.

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2882459144846311441 ii. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus, born in c 250 BC; married Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus.

**5764918289692622884. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 265 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in May 4 226 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5764918289692622882. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** and **5764918289692622883. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **5764918289692622885. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

**5764918289692622885. Loadice, Queen Of Syria,** born in c 260 BC. She was the daughter of **11529836579385245770. Andromachus**.

Notes for Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus II CALLINICUS (d. 225 BC), fourth king (reigned 246-225) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus II Theos.

Antiochus II repudiated his wife Laodice (Seleucus' mother) and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice, but by 246 BC Antiochus had left Berenice in order to live again with Laodice and Seleucus in Asia Minor. Laodice poisoned him and proclaimed her son as King Seleucus II, while her partisans at Antioch made away with Berenice. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III, who had just succeeded to the Egyptian throne, at once invaded the Seleucid realm and annexed the eastern provinces, while his fleets swept the coasts of Asia Minor. In the interior of Asia Minor Seleucus maintained himself, and when Ptolemy returned to Egypt he recovered northern Syria and the nearer provinces of Iran. At Ancyra (about 235?) Seleucus was defeated by his younger brother Antiochus Hierax, supported by Laodice, and left the country beyond the Taurus to his brother
and the other powers of the peninsula. Of these Pergamum rose to greatness under Attalus I, and Antiochus Hierax perished as a fugitive in Thrace in 228 or 227. A year later Seleucus was killed by a fall from his horse.

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Child of Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria and Loadice, Queen Of Syria is:

2882459144846311442 i. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria, born in 242 a.c.; died in Jun 4, 187 a.c. near Susa, Iran; married Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria.

**5764918289692622928. Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 220 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Sept. 9, 175 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2882459144846311442. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **2882459144846311443. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus IV PHILOPATOR (b. c. 217 BC--d. 175 BC), seventh king (reigned 187-175 BC) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus III the Great.

Although the empire that Seleucus inherited was not so great as the one over which his father had ruled before the war with Rome (190-189), it was still large, consisting of Syria (including Cilicia and Palestine), Mesopotamia, Babylonia,

and nearer Iran (Media and Persia). Because of financial difficulties, created in part by the heavy war indemnity exacted by Rome, Seleucus was compelled to pursue a policy devoid of expensive adventures. His unambitious policy and care were also dictated by the fact that his son and heir, Demetrius, had been sent to Rome as a hostage for his father. When Seleucus was assassinated in 175 by his chief minister Heliodorus, his brother Antiochus seized the throne.

BRITANICA

More About Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria is:
2882459144846311464 i. Demetrios I Soter, King Of Syria 162-150 a.c., born in 186 a.c.; died in 150 a.c..

**5764918289692622932. Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt,** born in 238 BC; died in 205 BC. He was the son of **11529836579385245864. Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt** and **11529836579385245865. Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **5764918289692622933. Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt**.

**5764918289692622933. Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 236 a.c.. She was the daughter of **11529836579385245864. Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt** and **11529836579385245865. Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt**.

Notes for Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt:
Ptolemy IV PHILOPATOR (Greek: Loving His Father) (b. c. 238 BC-d. 205 BC), Macedonian king of Egypt (reigned 221-205 BC), under whose feeble rule, heavily influenced by favourites, much of Ptolemaic Syria was lost and native uprisings began to disturb the internal stability of Egypt.

Classical writers depict Ptolemy as a drunken, debauched reveller, completely under the influence of his disreputable associates, among whom Sosibius was the most prominent. At their instigation, Ptolemy arranged the murder of his mother, uncle, and brother.

Following the defection of one of Ptolemy's best commanders, Egypt's Syro-Palestinian territory, Coele Syria, was seriously threatened by Antiochus III, the Syrian Seleucid ruler. In 219, when the Seleucid ruler captured some of the coastal cities, Sosibius and the Ptolemaic court entered into delaying negotiations with the enemy, while the Ptolemaic army was reorganized and intensively drilled. So grave was the threat that for the first time under the Ptolemaic regime native Egyptians were enrolled
into the infantry and cavalry and trained in phalanx tactics. In 218 the negotiations collapsed, and Antiochus renewed his advance, overrunning Ptolemy's forward defenses. In the spring of 217, however, Ptolemy's new army met the Seleucid forces near Raphia in southern Palestine, and with the help of

the Egyptian phalanx Ptolemy was victorious. Although holding the initiative, the Egyptian king, on Sosibius' advice, negotiated a peace, and the Seleucid army withdrew from Coele Syria.

After Raphia, Ptolemy married his sister, Arsinoe, who bore him a successor in 210. The Egyptians, however, sensing their power, rose in a rebellion that Polybius, the Greek historian, describes as guerrilla warfare. By 205 the revolt had spread to Upper Egypt.

To the south, Ptolemy maintained peaceful relations with the neighbouring kingdom. In the Aegean, he retained a number of islands, but, in spite of honours granted him, he refused to become embroiled in the wars of the Greek states. In Syria, also, Ptolemy avoided involvement in local struggles, though Sosibius attempted to embroil Egypt there. According to Polybius, Ptolemy's debauched and corrupt character, rather than his diplomatic acumen, kept him clear of foreign involvements. As his reign progressed he fell increasingly under the influence of his favourites, and around November 205 he died. His clique of favourites kept Ptolemy's death a secret, and about a year later murdered Queen Arsinoe, leaving the young successor at their mercy.

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Child of Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt and Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt is:

2882459144846311466 i. Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt, born in 210 a.c; married Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt.

**5764918289692631104. Artaxias I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 170 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **11529836579385262208. Zariadres I, King Of Sophene**.

Child of Artaxias I, King Of Armenia is:

2882459144846315552 i. Tigranes I, King Of Armenia, born in c 140 BC; died in 55 BC.

**5764918289692631116. Pharnabaze I, King Of Iberia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 299 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 234 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.).

Child of Pharnabaze I, King Of Iberia is:

2882459144846315558 i. SuramaceI, King Of Iberia, born in c 234 BC; died in c159 BC.

**5764929168840065024. Cassander, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999.,

(2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 178 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **11529858337680130048. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Cassander, King Of The Franks is:

288246458442003251 2 i. Antharius, King Of The Franks, born in c 154 BC.

**57650264369644175 36. Easamhuin Eambua, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 38 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **11530052873928835072. Assaman Eamhna, Prince**.

Notes for Easamhuin Eambua, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Easamhuin (Easaamhuin?) Eambua is probably the same person as who is listed as his father, Prince Assaman Eamhna, in other listings.

More About Easamhuin Eambua, Prince:
Occupation: an Irish Prince (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Easamhuin Eambua, Prince is:

288251321848220876 8 i. Roigham Ruadh, born in Ireland c 21 BC.

**57650264369665146 88. Deagha** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,**

born in c 45 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **11530052873933029376. Sin**.

Child of Deagha is:

288253218483257344 i. Jair, born in c 50 d.c..

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**11529779113845850112. Idwal** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 770 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **23059558227691700224. Llywarch**.

Child of Idwal is:

5764889556922925056 i. Rhun, born in c 740 BC.

**11529779645762273336. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 269 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 197 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **23059559291524546672. Attalus** and **23059559291524546673. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House**. He married **11529779645762273337. Apollonis Of Cyzicus**.

**11529779645762273337. Apollonis Of Cyzicus,** born in c 270 BC.

Notes for Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum:
Attalus I SOTER ("Preserver") (b. 269 BC--d. 197 BC), ruler of Pergamum from 241 to 197 BC, with the title of king after about 230. He succeeded his uncle, Eumenes I (reigned 263-241), and by military and diplomatic skill created a powerful Pergamene kingdom.

Attalus' mother, Antiochis, was a princess of the Seleucid house, a dynasty founded in Syria by one of the successors of Alexander the Great. Shortly before 230 Pergamum was attacked by the Galatians (Celts who had settled in central Anatolia in the 3rd century BC) because Attalus had refused to pay them

the customary tribute. Attalus crushed his enemy in a battle outside the walls of Pergamum, and, to mark the success, he took the title of king--the first of the Attalids to do so--and the cult name Soter. Next, he defeated the Seleucid king Antiochus Hierax in three battles and thereby gained control (228) over all the Seleucid domains in Anatolia except Cilicia in the southeast. But by 222 the Seleucids had won back almost all of this.

Attalus then turned to checking the expansionist ambitions of the Macedonian king Philip V (reigned 221-179). He fought against Philip with help from Rome and the Aetolians of south-central Greece during the inconclusive First Macedonian War (214-205). In 201 he took the side of the inhabitants of Rhodes in their war with Philip, and with them he brought about, by diplomatic approaches in Rome, a new Roman intervention against Macedonia (Second Macedonian War, 200-196). Shortly before the final defeat of Philip, Attalus died. The Pergamene ruler had also gained renown as a generous patron of the arts.

BRITANICA

Child of Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum and Apollonis Of Cyzicus is:

5764889822881136668 i. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum, born in 197 a.c.; died in 159 a.c; married Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum.

**11529779645762273338. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 200 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 163 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **23059559291524546676. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia** and **23059559291524546677. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia**. He married **11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria**.

**11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 198 BC. She was the daughter of **28824591448463114 42. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **28824591448463114 43. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

More About Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia and Antiochis Of Syria is:

5764889822881136669 i. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum, born in c 180 a.c; married Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum.

**11529803765825667072. Vingener** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 793 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **23059607531651334144. Vingethor**.

Child of Vingener is:

5764901882912833536 i. Medi, born in c 737 BC.

**11529836579385245696. Phriapites** (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 340 a.c. (Source: MITRIDATES.FTW, Date of Import: 22 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Phriapites is:

5764918289692622848 i. Arsaces, born in c 310 a.c..

**11529836579385245760. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus,** born in c 310 BC. He was the son of **23059673158770491520. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Mithradates III, King Of Pontus is:

5764918289692622880 i. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus, born in c 280 BC.

**11529836579385245764. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 324 BC; died in 262/261 a.c.. He was the son of **23059673158770491528. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** and **23059673158770491529. Apama Of Bactria**. He married **11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

**11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria,** born in c 320 BC. She was the daughter of **23059673158770491530. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia** and **23059673158770491531. Phila Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria:
Antiochus I SOTER (b. 324 BC--d. 262/261), king of the Seleucid kingdom of Syria, who ruled about 292-281 BC in the east and 281-261 over the whole kingdom. Under great external pressures, he consolidated his kingdom and encouraged the founding of cities.

Antiochus was the son of Seleucus I, founder of the Seleucid kingdom, and his Sogdian queen, Apama. When an invasion of nomads threatened the eastern possessions of his father's realm (between the Caspian and Aral seas and the

Indian Ocean), Antiochus was appointed king (292). He restored some of the damage caused by the invaders and rebuilt three cities. Because his father still had interest in expanding the eastern trade, Antiochus dispatched a noted geographer and general to explore the environs of the Caspian Sea.

After his father's assassination in 281, Antiochus succeeded to the entire realm, but he was immediately beset by revolts in Syria (probably instigated by Egypt), by independence movements in northern Anatolia, and by a war led by Antigonus II Gonatas, ruler of the Greek cities and Macedonia. In 279, after the Gauls invaded Greece and almost ruined Antigonus, he and Antiochus signed a pact promising not to interfere with one another's territory. The next year, however, 20,000 Gauls crossed into Asia Minor, and the independent states in the northern part recruited them to harass Antiochus. He was preoccupied with the pacification of Syria until 275, when, utilizing Indian elephants brought from the east, he defeated the Gauls, who were afterward settled by their allies in Phrygia to make it a buffer state. The Ionian city-states that Antiochus had spared from the Gauls' ravages hailed him as a god and named him Soter ("Saviour"). In 275 the alliance with Antigonus, now fully in possession of Macedonia, was cemented by marriage to Antiochus' half sister.

Following the Gallic incursions in Greece, Antiochus encouraged Greek immigration to his realm and established many new cities in Asia Minor to serve as counterweights to the Gauls. He built other cities in Iran to forestall the Parthian threat to his eastern frontier, and he probably fostered a revival of Babylonian culture and religion to counteract Persian influence. At Babylon he rebuilt the ancient Esagila shrine, although he moved the city's populace to a great Seleucid city a short distance away on the Tigris River.

The aggressions of Ptolemy II of Egypt caused continuous friction with Antiochus. In 279 he lost Miletus, in southwestern Asia Minor, and in 276 the Egyptians invaded northern Syria. But Antiochus defeated his opponent, repelled him, and secured an alliance with the Egyptian ruler's half brother who ruled Cyrene. After Ptolemy married the energetic Arsinoe II, however, the war turned against the Seleucids, and about 273-272, Phoenicia and the coast of Asia Minor were lost to Egypt.

The continuous troubles in the west caused Seleucid control in the far eastern part of the empire to weaken. In 280 Antiochus made his eldest son king in the east, but he proved incompetent. Between 266 and 261 Antiochus was drawn into a war with Pergamum, and in 262 he suffered a defeat and lost additional territory. Soon afterward he died, leaving his son Antiochus II as successor.

BRITANICA

Notes for Stratonice, Queen Of Syria:
In 294 a sensational scandal occurred at the court of Seleucus. Antiochus, his son by Apama, fell in love with his beautiful stepmother, Stratonice, and his unrequited passion affected his health. Seleucus gave him Stratonice, assigned him as commander in chief to the upper satrapies, and appointed him co-regent.

BRITANICA

Children of Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria and Stratonice, Queen Of Syria are:

5764918289692622882 i. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria, born in 286 a.c.; died in Aug. 246 a.c; married Loadice, Queen Of Syria.

ii. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Attalus; born in c 330 a.c..

5764918289692622883 iii. Loadice, Queen Of Syria, born in c 290 a.c; married Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria.

iv. Apama Of Syria, born in c 300 BC; married Magas, king of Cyrene; born in c 300 a.c..

Notes for Magas, king of Cyrene:
Cirenaica, región situada al noreste de Libia. Colonizada por los antiguos griegos, la Cirenaica se extendía originalmente a lo largo de la costa africana, desde lo que hoy es el golfo de Sidra al oeste, hasta 80 km al interior del delta del Nilo al este. La región es principalmente una meseta de unos 130 km de anchura, que desciende hacia el mar en una serie de terrazas. El clima mediterráneo, los numerosos oasis y la fertilidad de su suelo la convierten en una destacada región del norte de África. La colonización griega del territorio fue comenzada por Battus I (alrededor del siglo VII a.C.), el primero de los Battiadae, que fundó Cirene (la Shahhat actual) alrededor del año 630 a.C. Más tarde, los griegos fundaron otras cuatro ciudades notables: Teucheira, más tarde llamada Arsinoë (hoy Tukra); Barce (hoy al-Marj); Hespérides, más tarde Berenice (la Bengasi actual) y Apollonia (hoy Susah o Marsa Susa). En el año 450 a.C. aproximadamente, la monarquía fue derrocada y Cirenaica se convirtió en una república. Fue conquistada en el año 331 a.C. por Alejandro Magno y anexionada, alrededor del año 321 a.C., por el rey egipcio Tolomeo I Sóter. Bajo el reinado de los Tolomeos, Cirenaica se conoció como la Pentápolis, en reconocimiento a sus cinco importantes ciudades. Sin embargo, su economía sufrió una progresiva decadencia durante la dinastía tolemaica. En el año 96 a.C., Tolomeo Apión legó en su testamento la región de Cirenaica a los romanos, que más tarde la convirtieron en una provincia romana. Con la posterior decadencia del Imperio Romano, la región pasó gradualmente a ser dominada por los pueblos nativos camitas (véase camita). Los árabes la invadieron en el año 641 d.C. y a principios del siglo XVIII, se convirtió en una posesión turca, finalmente conocida como Bengasi. En septiembre de 1911, con el estallido de la guerra entre Italia y Turquía, Cirenaica fue ocupada por los italianos. Al final de la guerra, en octubre de 1912, Turquía cedió

Cirenaica y Trípoli (que se rebautizó como Tripolitania) a Italia, que las unificó en la colonia de Libia en 1934.

"Cirenaica", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos

**11529836579385245770. Andromachus,** born in c 290 BC. He was the son of **23059673158770491540. Achaecus** and **23059673158770491541. Dau Of Alexander III**.

Child of Andromachus is:

576491828969262288 5 i. Loadice, Queen Of Syria, born in c 260 BC; married Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria.

**11529836579385245864. Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt,** born in c 300 a.c.; died in 221 a.c.. He was the son of **23059673158770491728. Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt** and **23059673158770491729. Arsinoe I of Egypt.**. He married **11529836579385245865. Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt**.

**11529836579385245865. Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 269 a.c.; died in 221 BC. She was the daughter of **23059673158770491730. Magas, king of Cyrene** and **23059673158770491731. Apama Of Syria**.

Notes for Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt:
Ptolemy III EUERGETES (Greek: Benefactor) (fl. 246-221 BC), Macedonian king of Egypt, son of Ptolemy II; he reunited Egypt and Cyrenaica and successfully waged the Third Syrian War against the Seleucid kingdom.

Almost nothing is known of Ptolemy's youth before 245, when, following a long engagement, hemarried Berenice II, the daughter of Magas, king of Cyrene; thereby he reunited Egypt and Cyrenaica, which had been divided since 258. Shortly after his accession and marriage, Ptolemy invaded Coele Syria, to avenge the murder of his sister, the widow of the Seleucid king Antiochus II. Ptolemy's navy, perhaps aided by rebels in the cities, advanced against Seleucus II's forces as far as Thrace, across the Hellespont, and also captured some islands off the Asia Minor coast, but were checked c. 245. Meanwhile, Ptolemy, with the army, penetrated deep into Mesopotamia, reaching at least Seleucia on the Tigris, near Babylon. According to classical sources he was compelled to halt his advance because of domestic troubles. Famine and a low Nile, as well as the hostile alliance between Macedonia, Seleucid Syria, and Rhodes, were perhaps additional reasons. The war in Asia Minor and the Aegean intensified as the Achaean League, one of the Greek confederations, allied itself to Egypt, while Seleucus II secured two allies in the Black Sea region. Ptolemy was pushed out of Mesopotamia and part of North Syria in 242-241, and the next year peace was finally achieved. Ptolemy managed to keep the Orontes River region and Antioch, both in Syria; Ephesus, in Asia Minor; and Thrace and perhaps also Cilicia.

Within Egypt, Ptolemy continued the colonization of al-Fayyum (the oasis-like depression southwest of Cairo), which his father had developed. He also reformed the calendar, adopting 311 as the first year of a "Ptolemaic Era." The Canopus decree, a declaration published by a synod of Egyptian priests, suggests that the true duration of the year (365 1/4 days) was now recognized, for an extra day was added to the calendar every four years. The new calendar failed, however, to achieve popular acceptance. The priests and classical sources also credited Ptolemy with the restoration of the divine statues plundered from the temples during Persian rule. In addition, the King initiated construction at Edfu, the Upper Egyptian site of a great Ptolemaic temple, and made donations to other temples.

Ptolemy avoided involvement in the wars that continued to plague Syria and Macedonia. He did, however, send aid to Rhodes, after earthquakes devastated the island, but he refrained from subsidizing the schemes of the Spartan king against Macedonia, though he granted him asylum in 222. In Asia Minor, when a pretender to one of the kingdoms, who was the instigator of much of the trouble there, sought asylum in Ptolemaic territory, Ptolemy promptly interned him. His policy was to maintain an equilibrium of power, guaranteeing the safety of his own territory. After declaring his son his successor, Ptolemy died, leaving Egypt at the peak of its political power, and internally stable and prosperous.

BRITANICA

Notes for Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt:
Berenice II (b. c. 269--d. 221 BC), daughter of Magas, king of Cyrene (in modern Libya), whose marriage to Ptolemy III Euergetes reunited her country with Egypt.

Magas' queen, who favoured an alliance with the Seleucid dynasty of Syria, tried to thwart the marriage by summoning Demetrius the Fair, a Macedonian prince, as a husband for Berenice. The princess, however, arranged Demetrius' murder and married Ptolemy about 245. When Ptolemy set forth to avenge the murder of his sister (the widow of Antiochus II) in Syria, Berenice dedicated a lock of her hair for his safe return. According to the court astronomer, it was transferred to heaven, where it formed a new constellation that was consequently named Coma Berenices, "Hair of Berenice." Berenice and Ptolemy had four children: the future Ptolemy IV Philopator, Arsinoe III, Magas, and Berenice, who died as a child. The queen survived her husband, but her son Ptolemy IV linked her to a plot with her father, Magas, and had her poisoned.

BRITANICA

Children of Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt and Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt are:

5764918289692622932 i. Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt, born in 238 BC; died in 205 BC; married Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt.

5764918289692622933 ii. Arsinoe, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 236 a.c; married Ptolomy IV Filopator, King Of Egypt.

**11529836579385262208. Zariadres I, King Of Sophene** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 200 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **23059673158770524416. Xerxes I, King Of Armenia** and **11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria**.

Child of Zariadres I, King Of Sophene is:

5764918289692631104 i. Artaxias I, King Of Armenia, born in c 170 BC.

**11529858337680130048. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 202 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **23059716675360260096. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Mercodochus, King Of The Franks is:

5764929168840065024 i. Cassander, King Of The Franks, born in c 178 BC.

**11530052873928835072. Assaman Eamhna, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 56 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **23060105747857670144. Labhra Luire, Prince**.

Notes for Assaman Eamhna, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Assaman Eamhna was excluded from the throne by his father's murderer.

It is probable, according to other sources, that Prince Assaman Eamhna and Prince Easamhuin (Easaamhuin?) Eambua are the same person, listed here as father and son.

More About Assaman Eamhna, Prince:
Comment 1: Excluded from the throne by his father's murderer (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Assaman Eamhna, Prince is:
5765026436964417536 i. Easamhuin Eambua, Prince, born in Ireland c 38 BC.

**11530052873933029376. Sin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 31 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **23060105747866058752. Rosin**.

Child of Sin is:
5765026436966514688 i. Deagha, born in c 45 d.c..

*Generation No. 65*

**23059558227691700224. Llywarch** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in (Lived about 800 B.C.) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **46119116455383400448. Calchwynydd**.

Child of Llywarch is:
11529779113845850112 i. Idwal, born in c 770 BC.

**23059559291524546672. Attalus,** born in c 330 a.c.. He was the son of **46119118583049093344. Eumenes, Macedonian General** and **46119118583049093345. Satyra Of Persia**. He married **23059559291524546673. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House**.

**23059559291524546673. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **11529836579385245764. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

Child of Attalus and Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House is:
11529779645762273336 i. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum, born in 269 a.c.; died in 197 a.c; married Apollonis Of Cyzicus.

**23059559291524546676. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 225 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **46119118583049093352. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia**. He married **23059559291524546677. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia**.

**23059559291524546677. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **28824591448463114 42. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **28824591448463114 43. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his
general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed

by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

More About Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia and Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia is:

1152977964576227338 i. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 200 a.c.; died in 163 a.c; married Antiochis Of Syria.

**2305960753165133414 4. Vingethor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 849 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **4611921506330266828 8. Einridi**.

Child of Vingethor is:

1152980376582566707 2 i. Vingener, born in c 793 BC.

**2305967315877049152 0. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus,** born in c 350 BC. He was the son of **4611934631754098304 0. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Mithradates II, King Of Pontus is:

1152983657938524576 0 i. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus, born in c 310 BC.

**2305967315877049152 8. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar,

1999.). He was the son of **46119346317540983056. Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia**. He married **23059673158770491529. Apama Of Bactria**.

**23059673158770491529. Apama Of Bactria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 345 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c 280 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **46119346317540983058. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328)**.

Notes for Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus I NICATOR (b. 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia--d. August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace), Macedonian army officer, founder of the Seleucid kingdom. In the struggles following the death of Alexander the Great, he rose from governor of Babylon to king of an empire centring on Syria and Iran.

Early life and ascent to power

Seleucus was the son of Antiochus, a general of Philip II of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great. Seleucus participated in the conquest of the Persian empire as one of Alexander's officers, and in 326 he commanded the Macedonian infantry against King Porus of India in battle on the Hydaspes River. In 324 Alexander ordered a mass wedding ceremony at Susa (in Persia) to put into practice his ideal of uniting the peoples of Macedonia and Persia. On this occasion Seleucus married Apama, the daughter of Spitamenes, the ruler of Bactria. Of all the Macedonian nobles, he was the only one who did not repudiate his wife after Alexander's death.

After Alexander died (323), Seleucus was given the command of the hetairoi (companions) cavalry and took part in the regent Perdiccas' campaign to oust Ptolemy, the governor (satrap) of Egypt. In Egypt, however, he joined with others in the assassination of Perdiccas. When the empire was divided in 321, he was given the governorship (satrapy) of Babylon. At the same time Antigonus Monophthalmus (the One-Eyed) had been placed in command of a campaign against Eumenes of Cardia, a supporter of Perdiccas. In 317 Seleucus aided Antigonus but, after Eumenes' execution in 316, Antigonus demanded that Seleucus give an accounting of the income from his satrapy. Seleucus refused to give the accounting and escaped capture by fleeing to Ptolemy in Egypt.

From 316 to 312 Seleucus remained in Ptolemy's service. He took the initiative in forging a coalition among Ptolemy, Lysimachus (the ruler of Thrace), and Cassander (who laid claim to Macedonia) against Antigonus, whose desire to become the ruler of the whole of Alexander's empire was a threat to them all. In the resulting coalition war (315-311), Seleucus was made one of Ptolemy's generals and jointly with him commanded the Ptolemaic troops that defeated

the force of Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, at the Battle of Gaza in southern Syria
(312).

Seleucus once again turned his attention to returning to Babylonia, and in August 312 he was able to reconquer Babylon with only a small army. This conquest marked the beginning of the Seleucid era, which is dated Dios 1 (Oct. 7), 312, in the Macedonian calendar and Nisan 1 (April 3), 311, in the Babylonian calendar. Antigonus ordered Nicanor, one of his generals, to invade Babylonia from the east and his son Demetrius to attack it from the west, but they failed to oust Seleucus. When Antigonus made peace with his enemies in 311, Seleucus was not included.

Consolidation of gains.

Little is known about the next few years of Seleucus' reign; he presumably used them to consolidate his gains. In the year 305 he followed the example of the other successors and assumed the title of king (basileus). He embarked on an expansion of his kingdom throughout the Iranian east (the upper satrapies) as far as India, but his advance was eventually halted by Candragupta, the founder of the Maurya dynasty of India. In a pact concluded by the two potentates, Seleucus agreed to territorial concessions in exchange for 500 elephants.

Developments in the west also caused Seleucus to end his campaign in India (303). He had joined a coalition that Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus had once again formed against Antigonus and Demetrius. In the winter of 302 Seleucus was back in Asia Minor and, together with Cassander and Lysimachus, defeated Antigonus in the Battle of Ipsus (301). The victors divided the lands of their enemy among them, with Seleucus being given Syria. The southern part
of Syria, Coele Syria, had in the meantime been occupied by Ptolemy, who had not taken part in the war. This gave rise to the long series of Syrian wars between the Seleucids and Ptolemies. For the time being, however, Seleucus declined to enforce his claim; he merely transferred his capital from Seleucia on the Tigris to the newly founded city of Antioch on the Orontes (301-300).

Ptolemy, anxious to improve relations with Lysimachus, had given him his daughter Arsinoe in marriage. To provide a counterbalance, Seleucus asked for the hand of Stratonice, the daughter of Demetrius, and in 298 the wedding was held with much pomp at Rhosus in Syria. Soon, however, Seleucus' territorial demands (e.g., the surrender of Cilicia and the cities of Tyre and Sidon) ruptured the previously harmonious relationship with Demetrius.

In 294 a sensational scandal occurred at the court of Seleucus. Antiochus, his son by Apama, fell in love with his beautiful stepmother, Stratonice, and his unrequited passion affected his health. Seleucus gave him Stratonice, assigned him as commander in chief to the upper satrapies, and appointed him co-regent.

In 285 Seleucus took Demetrius prisoner, thus foiling his attempt to conquer Asia, and interned him in Apamea, where he died in 283. Subsequently, Seleucus intervened in dissensions in the house of Lysimachus, who had had his son Agathocles assassinated. In February 281 Lysimachus fell in a battle against Seleucus at Corupedium, and Seleucus gained control of Lysimachus' kingdom. He was now near his goal of reestablishing Alexander's empire. He crossed over to Europe to enter Macedonia, but at the end of August or beginning of September 281, he was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who had been passed over by his father, Ptolemy, as successor to the Egyptian throne. Seleucus' son and successor, Antiochus I, entombed his father's ashes in Seleucia, initiated (probably) the posthumous cult of his father, and ordered his veneration as Zeus Nicator.

Seleucus was an energetic ruler, creating the Seleucid Empire, which gained its greatest expansion under his rule. He took great interest in the administration of his territories and founded many new cities. He also encouraged scientific research: Patrocles explored the Caspian Sea and Megasthenes the Ganges River. A bronze bust--a very impressive likeness of him, conveying his imposing personality--was found in Herculaneum (in Italy) and is now in Naples.

BRITANICA

Notes for Apama Of Bactria:
Seleucus married Apama, the daughter of Spitamenes, the ruler of Bactria. Of all the Macedonian nobles, he was the only one who did not repudiate his wife after Alexander's death.

BRITANICA

Children of Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great and Apama Of Bactria are:

1152986579385245764 i. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria, born in 324 BC; died in 262/261 a.c; married Stratonice, Queen Of Syria.

ii. Achaecus, born in c 320 BC; married Dau Of Alexander III; born in c 320 BC.

**2305967315877049153O. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia,** born in 336 BC, Macedonia; died in 283 BC Cilicia [now in Turkey]. He was the son of **4611934631754098306O. Antigonus I Monophtalmus** and **4611934631754098306l. Stratonice**. He married **2305967315877049153l. Phila Of Macedonia**.

**2305967315877049153l. Phila Of Macedonia,** born in c 345 BC. She was the daughter of **4611934631754098306Z. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23)**.

Notes for Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia:

Demetrius I POLIORCETES (b. 336 BC, Macedonia--d. 283, Cilicia [now in Turkey]), king of Macedonia from 294 to 288 BC.

Demetrius was the son of Alexander the Great's general Antigonus I Monophthalmus, in whose campaigns he commanded with distinction and whose empire, based in Asia, he attempted to rebuild. Unsuccessful against Ptolemy I Soter, satrap of Egypt, and against the Nabataeans, he liberated Athens from the Macedonian Cassander in 307 BC and in 306 decisively defeated Ptolemy at Salamis (Cyprus). From his unsuccessful siege of Rhodes (305) he won the title
Poliorcetes ("the Besieger"). Recalled by his father from Greece, he fought in the Battle of Ipsus, in which his father was killed and lost much of his empire (301). Demetrius kept a foothold in Greece and in 294 reoccupied Athens and established himself as king of Macedonia, but in 288 he was driven out by his rivals Lysimachus and Pyrrhus. He finally surrendered to Seleucus I Nicator in Cilicia (285) and died there (283). He is the subject of one of Plutarch's Lives.

BRITANICA

Child of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia and Phila Of Macedonia is:
11529836579385245765 i. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria, born in c 320 BC; married (1) Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria; married (2) Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great.

**23059673158770491540. Achaecus,** born in c 320 BC. He was the son of **23059673158770491528. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** and **23059673158770491529. Apama Of Bactria**. He married **23059673158770491541. Dau Of Alexander III**.

**23059673158770491541. Dau Of Alexander III,** born in c 320 BC. She was the daughter of **46119346317540983082. Alexander III The Great** and **46119346317540983083. Roxane Of Bactria**.

Child of Achaecus and Dau Of Alexander III is:
11529836579385245770 i. Andromachus, born in c 290 BC.

**23059673158770491728. Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt,** born in 308 a.c.; died in c 246 a.c.. He was the son of **46119346317540983456. Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt** and **46119346317540983457. Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **23059673158770491729. Arsinoe I of Egypt.**.

**23059673158770491729. Arsinoe I of Egypt.,** born in c 315 a.c.. She was the daughter of **46119346317540983458. Lysimachus, king of Thrace** and **46119346317540983459. Amestris, Princess Of Persia**.

Notes for Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt:
Ptolemy II PHILADELPHUS (Greek: Brother-loving) (b. 308 BC, Cos--d. 246), king of Egypt (285-246 BC), second king of the Ptolemaic dynasty, who extended his power by skillful diplomacy, developed agriculture and commerce, and made Alexandria a leading centre of the arts and sciences.

Life

Reigning at first with his father, Ptolemy I Soter, he became sole ruler in 283-282 and purged his family of possible rivals. This dynastic strife led also to the banishment of his first wife, Arsinoe I, daughter of King Lysimachus of Thrace. Ptolemy then married his sister, Arsinoe II, an event that shocked Greek public opinion but was celebrated by the Alexandrian court poets. Taking advantage of the difficulties of the rival kingdoms of the Seleucids and Antigonids, Ptolemy II extended his rule in Syria, Asia Minor, and the Aegean at their expense and asserted at the same time his influence in Ethiopia and Arabia. Egyptian embassies to Rome as well as to India reflect the wide range of Ptolemy's political and commercial interests.

While a new war with the Seleucids (from 274 to 270) did not affect the basic position of the rival kingdoms, the so-called Chremonidean War (268?-261), stirred up by Ptolemy against Antigonus II Gonatas, king of Macedonia, resulted in the weakening of Ptolemaic influence in the Aegean and brought about near disaster to Ptolemy's allies Athens and Sparta. Ptolemy was no more successful in the Second Syrian War (c. 260-253), fought against the coalition of the Seleucid king Antiochus II and Antigonus Gonatas. The unsuccessful course of the military operations was compensated for, to a certain degree, by the diplomatic skill of Ptolemy, who first managed to lure Antigonus into concluding a separate peace (255) and then brought the war with the Seleucid Empire to an end by marrying his daughter, Berenice--provided with a huge dowry--to his foe Antiochus II. The magnitude of this political masterstroke can be gauged by the fact that Antiochus, before marrying the Ptolemaic princess, had to dismiss his
former wife, Laodice. Thus freed for the moment from Seleucid opposition and sustained by the considerable financial means provided by the Egyptian economy, Ptolemy II devoted himself again to Greece and aroused new adversaries to Antigonid Macedonia. While the Macedonian forces were bogged down in Greece, Ptolemy reasserted his influence in the Aegean, making good the setback suffered during the Chremonidean War. He further improved his position by arranging for the marriage of his son (and later successor) Ptolemy III Euergetes to the daughter of King Magas of Cyrene, who had proved so far a very troublesome neighbour. Not aiming at outright hegemony (even less imperialistic conquest) in the Hellenistic world of the eastern Mediterranean, Ptolemy II tried nonetheless to secure for Egypt as good a position as
possible, holding at large his rivals beyond a wide buffer zone of foreign possessions. Without being completely successful, he managed to let his allies bear the brunt of the heaviest reverses, healing his own military wounds with diplomatic remedies. The influence on Ptolemy of his wife and sister Arsinoe II, particularly in foreign affairs, was certainly substantial, though not as extensive as claimed by some contemporary authors.

Influence.

Ptolemy II's record in domestic affairs is no less impressive. From pharaonic times onward, agriculture and the work of artisans in Egypt had been highly organized. Under Ptolemy's supervision and with the help of Greek administrators, this system developed into a kind of planned economy. The peasant masses of the Nile Valley provided cheap labour, so that the introduction of slavery on a broad basis was never considered an economic necessity in Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy II became a master at the fiscal exploitation of the Egyptian countryside; the capital, Alexandria, served as the main trading and export centre. Ptolemy II displayed a vivid interest in Greek as well as in Egyptian religion, paid visits to the sanctuaries in the countryside, and spent large sums erecting temples. Anxious to secure a solid position for, and religious elevation of, his dynasty, the King insisted upon divine honours not only for his parents but also for his sister and wife Arsinoe II and himself as theoi adelphoi ("brother gods"). He thus became one of the most ardent promoters of the Hellenistic ruler cult, which in turn was to have a far-reaching influence on the cult of the Roman emperors.

Under Ptolemy II, Alexandria also played a leading role in arts and science. Throughout the whole Mediterranean world the King acquired a reputation for being a generous patron of poets and scholars. Surrounding himself with a host of court poets, such as Callimachus and Theocritus, he expanded the library and financed the museum, a research centre founded as a counterweight to the more antimonarchial Athenian schools. Learning there was not confined to philosophy and literature but extended also to include mathematics and natural sciences. The age of Ptolemy II coincided with the apex of Hellenistic civilization; its vigour and glamour were a result of the still fresh forces of Greek leadership in the eastern Mediterranean. Ptolemy II was no man of peace, but neither was he one of the warlike Hellenistic soldier-kings. A prudent and enlightened ruler, he found his strength in diplomatic ability and his satisfaction in a vast curiosity of mind.

BRITANICA

Notes for Arsinoe I of Egypt.:
Arsinoe I (fl. early 3rd century BC), queen of Egypt, daughter of Lysimachus, king of Thrace, and first wife of Ptolemy II Philadelphus. Although she bore Ptolemy three children, including his successor, she was unable to prevent him from repudiating her and marrying his sister, Arsinoe II.

Arsinoe I was married to Ptolemy about 282 as part of the alliance between Thrace and Egypt against Seleucus I Nicator of Syria. Three years later, Philadelphus' ambitious sister arrived in Egypt, and, probably at her instigation, charges of conspiring to assassinate Ptolemy were soon brought against Arsinoe. She was banished to Coptos, a city of Upper Egypt near the Wadi Hammamat, while her rival married Ptolemy and adopted her children.

Arsinoe survived at Coptos, where a stela referring to her has been found; on it she is called king's wife, but her name is not enclosed in the royal cartouche (an oval figure on monuments enclosing a sovereign's name), as is customary for a queen.

BRITANICA

Child of Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt and Arsinoe I of Egypt. is:

11529836579385245864 i. Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt, born in c 300 a.c.; died in 221 a.c; married Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt.

**23059673158770491730. Magas, king of Cyrene,** born in c 300 a.c.. He married **23059673158770491731. Apama Of Syria**.

**23059673158770491731. Apama Of Syria,** born in c 300 BC. She was the daughter of **11529836579385245764. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **11529836579385245765. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Magas, king of Cyrene:
Cirenaica, región situada al noreste de Libia. Colonizada por los antiguos griegos, la Cirenaica se extendka originalmente a lo largo de la costa africana, desde lo que hoy es el golfo de Sidra al oeste, hasta 80 km al interior del delta del Nilo al este. La región es principalmente una meseta de unos 130 km de anchura, que desciende hacia el mar en una serie de terrazas. El clima mediterrineo, los numerosos oasis y la fertilidad de su suelo la convierten en una destacada región del norte de Ifrica.
La colonización griega del territorio fue comenzada por Battus I (alrededor del siglo VII a.C.), el primero de los Battiadae, que fundó Cirene (la Shahhat actual) alrededor del ano 630 a.C. Mis tarde, los griegos fundaron otras cuatro ciudades notables: Teucheira, mis tarde llamada Arsinoe (hoy Tukra); Barce (hoy al-Marj); Hespérides, mis tarde Berenice (la Bengasi actual) y Apollonia (hoy Susah o Marsa Susa). En el ano 450 a.C. aproximadamente, la monarquka fue derrocada y Cirenaica se convirtió en una repsblica. Fue conquistada en el ano 331 a.C. por Alejandro Magno y anexionada, alrededor del ano 321 a.C., por el rey egipcio Tolomeo I Sóter. Bajo el reinado de los Tolomeos, Cirenaica se conoció como la Pentipolis, en reconocimiento a sus cinco importantes ciudades. Sin embargo, su economka sufrió una progresiva decadencia durante la dinastka tolemaica. En el ano 96 a.C., Tolomeo Apión legó en su testamento la región de Cirenaica a los romanos, que mis tarde la convirtieron en una provincia romana. Con la posterior decadencia del Imperio Romano, la región pasó gradualmente a ser dominada por los pueblos nativos camitas (véase camita). Los irabes la invadieron en el ano 641 d.C. y a principios del siglo XVIII, se convirtió en una posesión turca, finalmente conocida como Bengasi. En septiembre de 1911, con el estallido de la guerra entre Italia y Turquka, Cirenaica fue ocupada por los italianos. Al final de la guerra, en octubre de 1912, Turquka cedió Cirenaica y Trkpoli (que se rebautizó como Tripolitania) a Italia, que las unificó en la colonia de Libia en 1934.

"Cirenaica", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos

Child of Magas, king of Cyrene and Apama Of Syria is:

11529836579385245865 i. Berenice II, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 269 a.c.; died in 221 BC; married Ptolemy III, King Of Egypt.

**23059673158770524416. Xerxes I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 230 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **46119346317541048832. Arsames I, King Of Armenia**. He married **11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria**.

**11529779645762273339. Antiochis Of Syria** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 198 BC. She was the daughter of **28824591448463114 42. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **28824591448463114 43. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

Child of Xerxes I, King Of Armenia and Antiochis Of Syria is:

11529836579385262208 i. Zariadres I, King Of Sophene, born in c 200 BC.

**23059716675360260096. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 227 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **46119433350720520192. Antenor III, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir II, King Of The Franks is:

11529858337680130048 i. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks, born in c 202 BC.

**23060105747857670144. Labhra Luire, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 73 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **46120211495715340288. Enna Aigneach, King**.

More About Labhra Luire, Prince:
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Labhra Luire, Prince is:

11530052873928835072 i. Assaman Eamhna, Prince, born in Ireland c 56 BC.

**23060105747866058752. Rosin** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 17 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **46120211495732117504. Trean**.

Child of Rosin is:

11530052873933029376 i. Sin, born in c 31 d.c..

*Generation No. 66*

**46119116455383400448. Calchwynydd** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 827 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **92238232910766800896. Enir Fardd**.

Child of Calchwynydd is:

23059558227691700224 i. Llywarch, born in (Lived about 800 B.C.).

**46119118583049093344. Eumenes, Macedonian General,** born in 361 BC, Cardis, Tracia; died in 316 BC. He married **46119118583049093345. Satyra Of Persia**.

**46119118583049093345. Satyra Of Persia,** born in c 350 a.c.. She was the daughter of **92238237166098186690. Darius III, King Of Persia**.

Notes for Eumenes, Macedonian General:
Eumenes fué un general de Alejandro. Nació en Cardia, en el Quersoneso de Tracia, el ano 36I a. de J. C. Parece que era todavka un nino cuando Filipo de Macedonia pasó por Cardia, y admirado de la destreza del muchacho en los ejercicios fksicos, se lo llevó consigo, confiindole el cargo de secretario. A la muerte de Filipo quedó al servicio de Alejandro, que le distinguió siempre con especial benevolencia, y en ocasiones tuvo que apaciguar a los cortesanos, celosos de tal preponderancia, singularmente a su amigo Efestión. Otra prueba de la amistad de que gozaba al lado de Alejandro es que le dió por esposa a una hermana de su propia mujer, Barsine, hija de Artabaces. En vida de Alejandro sólo se dió a conocer como polktico; mas a su muerte apareció en él el caudillo militar, que dirigió todos sus esfuerzos a apaciguar las luchas intestinas, tratando de conciliar los partidos rivales. Cuando se repartieron los territorios ganados por Alejandro, a él le correspondió la Capadocia. Asociado a Perdicas llegó a ser el mis firme apoyo de la familia real. Cuando Perdicas emprendió una campana contra Ptolomeo, Eumenes recibió de él el mando del Asia Menor y el encargo de que vigilara el Helesponto contra Critero y Antkpatro, al que venció al frente de un fuerte ejército. Poco después venció también a Critero y a Neoptólemo, que se habka aliado con el primero. La muerte de Critero, muy amado de los macedones que tenka en su ejército, le atrajo la enemistad de las tropas; resistió, no obstante, las insidias de Antkgono, que le sitió en Nora, en los confines de la Capadocia. Antkgono no pudo vencerle en esta ocasión, y la muerte de Antkpatro le impulsó a proponer una paz que fué aceptada por Eumenes después de conseguir algunas mejoras en las condiciones estipuladas en favor de Olimpia, madre de Alejandro y demis miembros de la familia reinante. Pero Antkgono no se mostró propicio a aceptar tales mejoras y la lucha se renovó, marchando Eumenes a Cilicia, en el Asia Menor, y de allk a Fenicia, a la Susiana y a Persépolis, donde pasó un invierno. En dos encuentros que tuvieron lugar entre Eumenes y Antkgono, resultó vencedor este sltimo por la indiseiplina de las tropas de Eumenes, hasta que Antkgono se atrajo a los macedones que figuraban en el ejército de Eumenes, lo cuales le dieron muerte, con lo cual desapareció el sltimo sostén de la familia real de Macedonia. Segsn algunos autores, se le deben las "Ephemerides Alexandri", que, como indica su nombre, son unas notas diarias de la expedición de Alejandro, muy estimadas en la antiguedad.

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Child of Eumenes, Macedonian General and Satyra Of Persia is:

23059559291524546672 i. Attalus, born in c 330 a.c; married Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House.

**46119118583049093352. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia,** born in c 320 a.c.. He was the son of **92238237166098186704. Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia**.

Notes for Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia:
Ariarates II. Hijo del anterior y de igual nombre, que se refugió en Armenia; en el ano 30I, con la ayuda del rey Ardoates, reconquistó su reino.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, pg, 147

Child of Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia is:
23059559291524546676 i. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 225 a.c; married Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia.

**46119215063302668288. Einridi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 905 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **92238430126605336576. Hloritha**.

Child of Einridi is:
23059607531651334144 i. Vingethor, born in c 849 BC.

**46119346317540983040. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus,** born in c 380 BC. He was the son of **92238692635081966080. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus is:
23059673158770491520 i. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus, born in c 350 BC.

**46119346317540983056. Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia is:
23059673158770491528 i. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great, born in 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia; died in August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace); married (1) Apama Of Bactria; married (2) Stratonice, Queen Of Syria.

**46119346317540983058. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 365 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 328 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **92238692635081966116. 4th Grandson Of Spitama** and **92238692635081966117. Daughter Of Famavaz**.

Notes for Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328):
SATRAP = the governor of a province in ancient Persia.

Bessus was in Bactria raising a national revolt in the eastern satrapies with the usurped title of Great King. Crossing the Hindu Kush northward over the Khawak Pass (11,650 feet), Alexander brought his army, despite food shortages, to Drapsaca (sometimes identified with modern Banu [Andarab], probably farther north at Qunduz); outflanked, Bessus fled beyond the Oxus (modern Amu Darya), and Alexander, marching west to Bactra-Zariaspa (modern Balkh [Wazirabad] in Afghanistan), appointed loyal satraps in Bactria and Aria. Crossing the Oxus, he sent his general Ptolemy in pursuit of Bessus, who had meanwhile been overthrown by the Sogdian SPITAMENES. Bessus was captured, flogged, and
sent to Bactra, where he was later mutilated after the Persian manner (losing his nose and ears); in due course he was publicly executed at Ecbatana.

From Maracanda (modern Samarkand) Alexander advanced by way of Cyropolis to the Jaxartes (modern Syrdarya), the boundary of the Persian Empire. There he broke the opposition of the Scythian nomads by his use of catapults and, after defeating them in a battle on the north bank of the river, pursued them into the interior. On the site of modern Leninabad (Khojent) on the Jaxartes, he founded a city, Alexandria Eschate, "the farthest." Meanwhile, SPITAMENES had raised all Sogdiana in revolt behind him, bringing in the Massagetai, a people of the Shaka confederacy. It took Alexander until the autumn of 328 to crush the most determined opponent he encountered in his campaigns. Later in the same year he attacked Oxyartes and the remaining barons who held out in the hills of Paraetacene (modern Tadzhikistan); volunteers seized the crag on which Oxyartes had his stronghold, and among the captives was his daughter, Roxana. In reconciliation Alexander married her, and the rest of his opponents were either won over or crushed.

Bactria,

also called BACTRIANA, or ZARIASPA, ancient country lying between the mountains of the Hindu Kush
(Paropamisus) and the Amu Darya (ancient Oxus River) in what is now part of Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Bactria was especially important between about 600 BC and about AD 600, serving for much of that time as a meeting place not only for overland trade between East and West but also for the crosscurrents of religious and artistic ideas. Bactria's capital was Bactra,

also called Bactra-Zariaspa (probably modern Balkh, ancient Vahlika). Bactria was a fertile country, and a profusion of mounds and abandoned water channels testifies to its ancient prosperity.

The first written records of Bactria are Achaemenian. The region was probably subdued by Cyrus II the Great in the 6th century BC and remained an Achaemenian province for the next 200 years. When Alexander the Great defeated Darius III, the Bactrian satrap, Bessus, tried unsuccessfully to organize resistance in the East. Upon the death of Alexander (323 BC) Bactria passed under the rule of Seleucus I Nicator.

About 250 BC either Diodotus, the Seleucid satrap of Bactria, or his son of the same name founded an independent kingdom. The Seleucid king Antiochus III the Great defeated their successor, the usurper Euthydemus, but continued to recognize his independence. Euthydemus' successors advanced into the Hindu Kush and northwestern India, where they established the Indo-Greek branch of the kingdom. At the height of their power they ruled almost all of what is now Afghanistan, parts of Soviet Central Asia, and a large area in Pakistan. Consequently, Hellenistic influence on the culture of Central Asia and northwestern India has been considerable. Hellenistic traditions are especially evident in art, architecture, coinage, and script.

Sometime before 128 BC Greek rule north of the Hindu Kush was challenged by a people known to the Chinese as Yüeh-chih. By 128 BC the Greeks had become Yüeh-chih tributaries, and soon afterward the Yüeh-chih occupied Bactria. They probably were an Iranian people and included the Tocharі, whose name was subsequently applied to the whole area (Tocharian kingdom). In the 1st century AD the new rulers of Bactria extended their rule into northwestern India; that movement is associated with a group known as the Kushans, under whom the country became a centre of Buddhism. In the latter half of the 4th century the Hephthalites (originally a tribe of the Yüeh-chih) settled in Bactria, and for almost two
centuries they engaged in wars with the Sasanians. In AD 565 the western Turks overthrew the Hephthalites and ruled the area until the Muslim conquest in the middle of the 7th century.

BRITANICA

Child of Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328) is:

2305967315877049152 9 i. Apama Of Bactria, born in 345 a.c.; died in c 280 a.c; married Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great.

**4611934631754098306 0. Antigonus I Monophtalmus,** born in 382 BC Macedonia; died in 301 BC Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor. He was the son of **9223869263508196612 0. Philippus**. He married **4611934631754098306 1. Stratonice**.

**46119346317540983061. Stratonice**

Notes for Antigonus I Monophtalmus:
Antigonus I MONOPHTHALMUS ("One-Eyed"), also called ANTIGONUS I CYCLOPS (b. 382 BC--d. 301, Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor [now in Turkey]), Macedonian general under Alexander the Great who founded the Macedonian dynasty of the Antigonids (306-168 BC), becoming king in 306. An exceptional strategist and combat leader, he was also an astute ruler who cultivated the friendship of Athens and other Greek city-states.

Military campaigns.

In 333 Alexander had appointed Antigonus satrap of Phrygia, and upon Alexander's death he also received the governorship of Pamphylia and Lycia from the regent of the Macedonian empire, Perdiccas. He then formed an alliance against Perdiccas with Antipater, the governor of Macedonia, and with Ptolemy of Egypt, Lysimachus of Thrace, and Craterus (all of whom had served under Alexander). Perdiccas was murdered, and Antipater became regent of the empire. In 321 Antipater appointed Antigonus commander in chief of his army in Asia and sent him against Eumenes, the satrap of Cappadocia and an adherent of Perdiccas. Antigonus defeated Eumenes and then besieged him unsuccessfully in the mountain fortress Nora. Polyperchon succeeded Antipater as regent, and Antigonus joined forces against him with Cassander (Antipater's son), Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Eumenes in 319. When Eumenes, his rival in Asia Minor (Anatolia), went over to Polyperchon, Antigonus defeated him with the aid of Seleucus and Peithon (the satraps of Babylonia and Media, respectively)
at Gabiene. Then, wishing to eliminate all possible rivals, Antigonus had both Eumenes and Peithon executed; Seleucus escaped to Egypt.

Antigonus was now in complete control of Asia Minor, but Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus allied themselves against him in the first coalition war (315-311) in an attempt to thwart his plan of reuniting Alexander's empire. Antigonus occupied Syria and proclaimed himself regent. In order to win the support of the Greek city-states, whose resistance to subjugation presented the chief stumbling block to the formation of a Hellenistic monarchy, he announced to his assembled army that all the Greeks should be free, autonomous, and ungarrisoned. This political slogan was to be sounded again and again--almost immediately by Ptolemy and for a final time by the Romans in 196. With the aid of his officers in Greece, Antigonus drove out Cassander's Macedonian forces of occupation there and formed the island cities in the Aegean into the League of the Islanders, preparatory to his invasion of Greece. His ally, the city of Rhodes, furnished him with the necessary fleet.

While he was engaged in conquering Caria, his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, was defeated at Gaza by Ptolemy and Seleucus (312). Seleucus returned to his former province, Babylonia. In view of this new threat from the East, Antigonus decided to make peace with all of his adversaries except Seleucus. All of the diadochoi (Alexander's successors) confirmed the existing boundaries and the freedom of the Greek cities. Antigonus, no longer regent but merely strategos

(officer in charge) of the whole of Asia, was to rule in Syria and from the Hellespont to the Euphrates.

Activities in Greece.

Then Ptolemy attacked Cilicia, and the second coalition war (310-301) against Antigonus broke out. In Greece in 307, Antigonus' son Demetrius ousted Demetrius of Phaleron, Cassander's governor of Athens, and reestablished the old Athenian constitution. The grateful Athenians honoured Antigonus and Demetrius as divine saviours (theoi soteres). Cassander's influence in Greece was now broken, and in 306 Demetrius defeated Ptolemy's fleet near Salamis on the island of Cyprus and conquered the island. This victory gave Antigonus control of the Aegean, of the eastern Mediterranean, and of all of the Near East except Babylonia. The assembled army proclaimed him king, and his friends adorned him with the diadem. For his part, he appointed Demetrius king and co-regent and sent him the diadem. This was to become a traditional ceremony in the Hellenistic monarchy.

In 305, after Antigonus had vainly attacked Egypt, Ptolemy also assumed the title of king, and Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus followed suit. The partition of Alexander's empire into five states had now been formally established. In 305 Antigonus sent Demetrius to conquer Rhodes, which had refused him armed support against Ptolemy. After a year's unsuccessful siege he concluded a peace treaty and an alliance with the island state, guaranteeing it autonomy and
neutrality in his conflicts with Ptolemy. This concession was necessary because in the meantime Cassander had invaded Attica and was besieging Athens. Demetrius drove him out of central Greece, and the Athenians bestowed on him a new religious honour, synnaos ("having the same temple") of the temple of the goddess Athena.

In 303 he occupied Corinth, Sicyon, and Argos in the Peloponnese, and Achaea, Elis, and almost all of Arcadia joined his side. In 302 Antigonus and Demetrius crowned their success by renewing the pan-Hellenic league, which Philip II of Macedonia had formed in 337. Ambassadors from all the Hellenic states--with the exception of Sparta, Messenia, and Thessaly--elected Antigonus and Demetrius protectors of the new league at Corinth. It was to be an "eternal" treaty, extending to the descendants of the kings. Each member state furnished a contingent of troops for a league army that was commanded by the kings or their deputies. The
league was to ensure a general peace in Hellas, but first and foremost it was to aid Antigonus against Cassander.

Final campaigns.

Now at the zenith of his power, Antigonus demanded Cassander's unconditional submission. He wanted possession of Macedonia, the native land of his dynasty, and to establish his dominion over Alexander's former empire. The other diadochoi, however, warned by Cassander's fate, now joined forces to attack the omnivorous old man. From Babylonia, Seleucus invaded Asia Minor,

Ptolemy attacked Syria, and Lysimachus moved into the western part of Asia Minor. Docimus, the regent of Phrygia, and Phoenix, the strategos of Lycia, deserted Antigonus. He, in turn, recalled Demetrius, left his capital city, Antigoneia (which he had founded on the Orontes in 306), and crossed the Taurus Mountains. Lysimachus, who was waiting for Seleucus, avoided an engagement. In vain Antigonus sent a corps of raiders into Babylonia in order to divide his
enemies' forces. In 301 the united armies of Lysimachus and Seleucus engaged the forces of Antigonus and Demetrius at Ipsus in Phrygia. Demetrius made the error of pursuing the enemy's cavalry too far, and as a result Antigonus, age 80, lost the battle and his life.

Antigonus had been an excellent strategist who, until then, had never lost a battle. He had a genuine admiration for Greek civilization. He founded several cities, especially in Asia Minor, and united several small communities into unitary, large centres: Lebedus (Lebedos) and Teos, for example. Several Greek artists graced his court; Apelles painted his portrait in profile because of his missing eye (the cause of which is unknown).

BRITANICA

Child of Antigonus I Monophtalmus and Stratonice is:

2305967315877049153O i. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia, born in 336 BC, Macedonia; died in 283 BC Cilicia [now in Turkey]; married Phila Of Macedonia.

**461193463175409830 62. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23),** born in c. 397 BC, Macedonia; died in 319 BC. He was the son of **922386926350819661 24. Iollas**.

Notes for Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23):
Antkpatro (c.398-319a.C.), general macedonio, lugarteniente de Alejandro Magno. Cuando Alejandro comenzó su victorioso avance a través de Asia Menor contra los persas en el 334a.C., dejó a Antkpatro como snico encargado de los asuntos de Macedonia. Antkpatro cumplió con los deberes de su cargo con gran habilidad, al reprimir insurrecciones en Tracia y Esparta y apoyar a Alejandro con nuevos escuadrones desde su territorio. En el reparto del Imperio de Alejandro tras su muerte en el 323a.C., el gobierno de Macedonia fue otra vez asignado a Antkpatro. Pronto fue llamado para defender Macedonia en la guerra de Lamka contra la alianza de los estados griegos que intentaban recuperar su independencia. En un principio cosechó derrotas pero en el 322a.C., con la ayuda de su yerno Cratero, sofocó a los rebeldes griegos.
A la guerra de Lamka le siguió otra contra el general macedonio Perdicas, a quien Antkpatro también venció. Después de la muerte de Perdicas en el 321a.C., Antkpatro fue nombrado para ejercer la regencia suprema de Macedonia y para proteger a los hijos de Alejandro. Realizó una nueva división del reino pero cuando murió, poco tiempo después, dejó la regencia a su companero Poliperconte y dio un cargo subordinado a su hijo Casandro, quien se convirtió en el 310a.C. en rey de Macedonia.

"Antkpatro", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Antipater (b. c. 397 BC--d. 319), Macedonian general, regent of Macedonia (334-23) and of the Macedonian Empire (321-319) whose death signalled the end of centralized authority in the empire. One of the leading men in Macedonia at the death of Philip II in 336, he helped to secure the succession to the Macedonian throne for Philip's son, Alexander the Great, who upon departure for the conquest of Asia (334) appointed Antipater regent in Macedonia with the title of general in Europe. Antipater's main task was to hold the northern frontiers against hostile tribes and to keep order among the Greek states. He ruled Greece by cooperating with the League of Corinth but was unpopular because he supported oligarchic governments. The settlement of the satrapies (provinces) of the Macedonian Empire by the new regent, Perdiccas, at Babylon in 323, immediately after Alexander's death, left Antipater in control of Macedonia and Greece, though as former regent his status in relation to Perdiccas was not clearly defined. Antipater then took the side of the Macedonian generals Antigonus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy, who were opposed to the claims of Perdiccas. By the settlement at Triparadisus, Syria (321), after Perdiccas'
death, Antipater became regent of the Macedonian Empire for the two kings: the intellectually retarded Philip III Arrhidaeus and the infant Alexander IV.

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Ancient Greek and Roman Civilizations

Hellenism

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Alexander's successors.

Nothing shows the personality of Alexander the Great more clearly than the way in which people who had seemed pygmies at his side now became leaders of the world he had left behind. Blood still counted: the only male relative, a mentally impaired, illegitimate son of Philip, was proclaimed king as Philip III Arrhidaeus (c. 358-317), together with Rhoxane's son Alexander IV (323-310), born after his father's death in August; both were mere figureheads. For the moment Antipater was confirmed in authority in Macedon and Greece. At Babylon power was shared by two senior officers, Perdiccas (c.
365-321) and Craterus (c. 370-321). By common consent, Alexander's ongoing plans were abandoned. His generals had to be content with the office of governor. Antigonus Monophthalmos ("The One-eyed"; c. 382-301), like Antipater, was not in Babylon at the time of Alexander's death in 323. For almost 10 years he had been governing Phrygia and had shown himself a brave soldier and ompetent administrator. His firmness and tact were popular with the Greek cities. Of the generals in Babylon, it was Ptolemy (c. 367/366-283) who

calculated from the first that the empire would not hold together. He secured for himself the governorship of Egypt, where he aspired to set up an independent kingdom. Lysimachus (c. 360-281) was given the less attractive assignment of governing Thrace. Two of the others, noted for their physical and military prowess, Leonnatus and Seleucus, waited on events. The soldiers discounted Eumenes of Cardia, who bore the main responsibility for civil administration, but he knew more about the empire than anyone else.

An uprising by Greek mercenaries who had settled in Bactria but wanted to return to Greece was crushed. Trouble in Greece, led by the Athenians and aimed at liberating the cities from Macedonian garrisons, was tougher to control. Sparta refused to participate, as did the islands, but a coalition of Athens with Argos, Sicyon, Elis, and Messenia, supported by Boeotians, Aetolians, and Thessalians, was a formidable challenge to Antipater's authority. For a time Antipater was hard-pressed in Lamia (the war of 323-322 is known as the Lamian War). Leonnatus intervened, nominally in support but in fact ambitious to usurp Antipater's power; he was killed in action, however. In the end Antipater won, Athens capitulated, and Demosthenes (the voice and symbol of anti-Macedonian feeling) committed suicide. Antipater reestablished Macedonian authority autocratically, with no nonsense about a "free" League of Corinth.

The story of the jockeying for power during the next two decades or so is inordinately complex. First Perdiccas, governing in the name of the two kings with the support of Eumenes, was charged with personal ambition and was assassinated. The armies made Antipater regent (Craterus had been killed in battle), and Antigonus, with Antipater's son Cassander (c. 358-297) as second-in-command, was placed in charge of the armies in Asia. Ptolemy was secure in Egypt; Seleucus (c. 358-281), governor of Babylon, and Lysimachus in Thrace continued to watch and wait; and Eumenes, a non-Macedonian with a fortune behind him, could claim to represent the kings against the ambitions of generals and governors.

Then, in 319, Antipater died and was succeeded by a senior commander but maladroit politician named Polyperchon, who tried to win the Greeks of the mainland by a new proclamation of their liberties. The result was that the Athenians used their freedom to execute the pro-Macedonians, including the worthy but compromising Phocion. War flared up. Eumenes, allied with Polyperchon, challenged Antigonus and secured Babylon, but he was betrayed and killed in 316. Seleucus escaped to Egypt. Polyperchon's position was weak, and he was soon ousted by the able, up-and-coming Cassander. In becoming master of Macedon and most of Greece, Cassander rebuilt Thebes and put the Aristotelian Demetrius of Phalerum in charge of Athens. Olympias, Alexander the Great's terrible mother, had eliminated Philip III. Cassander had her put to death, while keeping Rhoxane and Alexander IV under his protection--or guard.

Antigonus was now the dominant figure of the old brigade. Cassander, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus formed a coalition against him. For four years (315-311) they fought indecisively. Antigonus showed himself energetic, resourceful, and imaginative, but he could not strike a decisive blow. The only major change

came in the brilliant coup by which Seleucus succeeded in recovering Babylon. In 311 the four leaders agreed to divide the world, leaving Ptolemy with Egypt and Cyprus, Antigonus with Asia, Lysimachus with Thrace, and Cassander with Macedonia and Greece, but only until Alexander IV came of age in 305. Seleucus was left out.

Royal blood, however, was quickly forgotten in the pursuit of power. Cassander murdered Rhoxane and young Alexander in 310, soon after Antigonus had vainly tried to crush Seleucus. Seleucus, however, held on to a damaged Babylon and the eastern provinces, except for India, which he had to yield to the Indian king Chandragupta. Antigonus now had the effective support of his brilliant son Demetrius (336-283), known as Poliorcetes, or Besieger, who ousted the other Demetrius and restored the democracy and eventually the League of Corinth; he was hymned with divine honours and given the Parthenon as his palace. Demetrius, also in 306, crushed Ptolemy in a naval battle and secured Cyprus and the Aegean, though he failed in a famous siege of Rhodes (305-304). Antigonus and Demetrius now proclaimed themselves joint kings in succession to Alexander. Antigonus, however, failed to conquer Egypt, and the other rulers also took the title of king. Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy formed an alliance against Antigonus and Demetrius, and at Ipsus in 301 the allies, with the help of a force of elephants brought from India by Seleucus, defeated and killed Antigonus. Demetrius escaped, retaining Tyre and Sidon and command of the sea. Lysimachus took large portions of Anatolia; Seleucus assumed control over Mesopotamia and Syria, except for a part in the south occupied de facto by Ptolemy; and Cassander was content with Macedonia and parts of Greece.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

Ptolemy gained command of the sea by Demetrius' fall. He died in his bed, the only one of Alexander's successors to do so, and was succeeded peacefully by his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus (308-246). However, a son by his first wife, Ptolemy Ceraunus, the Thunderbolt (grandson of Antipater), was stirring the waters round Lysimachus, and the latter soon lost support. Seleucus defeated and killed Lysimachus, and Alexander's empire, except for Egypt, seemed to be his for the asking. Lysimachus' army, however, supported Ceraunus, who assassinated Seleucus in 281. Seleucus' son by a Sogdian noblewoman succeeded him as Antiochus I (324-261). In Greece proper the strongest powers were Antigonus Gonatas (c. 320-239), son of the brilliant Demetrius and himself a man of high character, ability, and culture, and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Pyrrhus was about to embark on his ill-starred expedition to Italy, where he soundly defeated the growing power of Rome but at an enormous cost to himself.

At this point, migrating Celts under the command of Bolgius and Brennus caused an added complication, not least by the defeat and death of Ceraunus. Brennus pushed down into Greece but was repulsed by the Aetolians. The dangers posed by the invading Celts led, in 279, to a treaty between Antigonus and Antiochus, who agreed not to interfere in one another's spheres of influence. Each won a decisive victory over the Celtic invaders, who eventually settled in Serbia, Thrace, and Galatia in
central Anatolia. Antigonus was able to secure Macedonia. Lysimachus' kingdom was never revived. The three centres of power were Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt.

BRITANICA

Children of Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23) are:

i. Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297), born in c. 358 BC Macedonia; died in 297 BC; married Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia; born in c 348 a.c. (Sister Of Alexander The Great).

Notes for Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Casandro. Hijo de Antípater, uno de los generales de Alejandro Magno que más intervinieron en los sucesos posteriores a la muerte de éste. Al morir Antípater dejó la regencia a Polispercon, hombre de grandes prendas. Casandro no respetó la voluntad paterna y se unió a Ptolomeo, celeuco y Antígono contra el regente, que a su vez se apovó en Eumenes, comenzando aquella serie de guerras que ensangrentaron la herencia del macedón. Antígono logró dar muerte a Eumenes, abandonado por sus soldados, lo que trajo como consecuencia que las satrapias asiaticas se independizasen y Antígono senta se las bases de su poder. Se aliaron contra él Ptolomeo, Lisímaco, Casandro y Seleuco, pero tras de algunos desastres iniciales, venció Antigono, imponiendo la paz de 3I8 a. de J C., que dejó casi las cosas como estaban, es decir, a Lisímaco dueño de Tracia, a Ptolomeo de Egipto y a Seleuco de Asia, otorgando el trono de Macedonia al niño Alejandro Egus, hijo de Alejandro Magno y Roxana, bajo la regencia de Casandro. Este se apoderó de Atenas, donde estableció un gobierno aristocrático, a la cabeza del cual puso a Demetrio Falereo. Disensiones entre la familia de Alejandro Magno indispusieron a Filipo Arrideo y su esposa Eurídice con Polispercón por sus respetos hacia Olimpia, madre del macedón, e hicieron que se aliase a Casandro. Triunfó de momento Olimpia, que mandó matar a Filipo e hizo suicidarse a su esposa, persiguió y casi exterminó a la familia y partidarios de Casandro, pero éste consiauió sitiarla en Pidna la rindió por hambre y la entregó a las familias de los asesinados que la

lapidaron (3I5). Casandro, para adquirir derechos al trono, CASÓ CON TESALÓNICA e hizo que Glaucis, amigo suyo y gobernador del Antípolis, diese muerte a Alejandro Egus. Polispercón, entonces, proelamó rey al joven Hércules hijo natural del macedón, pero al ofrecerle Casandro la corona, Polispercón se dejó engañar e hizo matar a Hércules. Antígono, el más ambicioso e independiente de Ios generales, depuso a Faléreo e impuso a un hijo suyo, también llamado Demetrio, lo que lanzó a la guerra a Casandro y Ptolomeo, y después de la segunda batalla de Salamina todos los contendientes tomaron decididamente el título de rey. El hijo de Antígono rechazó a Casandro en las Termópilas, pero éste, aliado de nuevo con Lisímaco, Seleuco y Ptolomeo, triunfó en Ipso (30I) y Grecia quedó entregada a Casandro, que reinó en ella hasta su muerte, en 298.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 336

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Cassander (b. c. 358 BC--d. 297 BC), son of the Macedonian regent Antipater and king of Macedonia from 305 to 297.

Cassander was one of the diadochoi ("successors"), the Macedonian generals who fought over the empire of Alexander the Great after his death in 323. After Antipater's death in 319, Cassander refused to acknowledge the new regent, Polyperchon. With the aid of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, ruler of Phrygia, Cassander seized Macedonia and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317). When Antigonus returned from the eastern provinces intending to reunite Alexander's empire under his own sovereignty, Cassander joined forces with Ptolemy I, Seleucus, and Lysimachus (rulers of Egypt, Babylon, and Thrace, respectively) to oppose him. Between 315 and 303 the two sides clashed frequently. Cassander lost Athens in 307 and his other possessions south of Thessaly in 303-302, but the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301) secured Cassander's control of Macedonia.

Even though he had already murdered Alexander IV and Roxana, the son and the widow of Alexander the Great, Cassander did not take the royal title until 305. His ruthlessness toward Alexander's family was partly dictated by political considerations, but his personal hatred for the dead king was evidenced by his rebuilding of Thebes, which had been leveled by Alexander as punishment for the Theban rebellion.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he

was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

BRITANICA

More About Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Comment: Ordenó la ejecución de Olympia, madre de Alejandro Magno

Notes for Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia:
En 318 afianzóse en su trono Casandro, hijo mayor de Antípatro, que casó con una hija de Filipo. En honor a ella dio al principal puerto del país Therma, el nombre de Tesalónica, la Salónica de nuestros días.

GRECIA, Emil Nack - Wilhelm Wagner, Editorial Labor, Pg. 414

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Tesalónica, la importante ciudad macedónica en el territorio de Migdonia, fue reedificada por Casandro en el lugar de la antigua Termes y la dió el nombre de su esposa.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea. T. 2 Pg. 1604.

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Named for a sister of Alexander the Great, Thessaloníki after 146 was the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia.

BRITANICA

23059673158770491531 ii. Phila Of Macedonia, born in c 345 BC; married Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia.

**46119346317540983082. Alexander III The Great** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon. He was the son of **92238692635081966164. Philip II, King Of Macedonia** and **92238692635081966165. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia**. He married **46119346317540983083. Roxane Of Bactria**.

**46119346317540983083. Roxane Of Bactria,** born in c 350 BC; died in c 310 BC Amphipolis, Thrace. She was the daughter of **92238692635081966166. Bactrian chief Oxyartes**.

Notes for Alexander III The Great:
Alejandro III el Magno (356-323a.C.), rey de Macedonia (336-323a.C.), conquistador del Imperio persa, y uno de los lkderes militares mis importantes del mundo antiguo.
Las primeras conquistas
Alejandro nació en Pela, la antigua capital de Macedonia; era hijo de Filipo II, rey de Macedonia, y de Olimpia, princesa de Epiro. Aristóteles fue su tutor, ensenindole retórica y literatura, y estimuló su interés por la ciencia, la medicina y la filosofka. En el verano del ano 336a.C. Filipo fue asesinado y Alejandro ascendió al trono de Macedonia. Se encontró rodeado de enemigos y se vio amenazado por una rebelión en el extranjero. Alejandro ordenó la ejecución de todos los conspiradores y enemigos nacionales. Marchó sobre Tesalia, donde los partidarios de la independencia habkan obtenido el control, y restauró el dominio macedónico. Hacia finales del verano del 336a.C. habka restablecido su posición en Grecia y un congreso de estados en Corinto lo eligió comandante del Ejército griego para la guerra contra Persia. En el 335a.C. dirigió una campana brillante contra los rebeldes tracios cerca del rko Danubio. A su regreso a Macedonia, reprimió en una sola semana a los hostiles ilirios y dardanelos cerca del lago Pequeno Prespa y después se dirigió hacia Tebas, que se habka sublevado. Tomó la ciudad por asalto y arrasó sus edificios, respetando sólo los templos y la casa del poeta lkrico Pkndaro, esclavizando a unos treinta mil habitantes capturados. La rapidez de Alejandro en reprimir la sublevación de Tebas facilitó la inmediata sumisión de los otros estados griegos.
La creación de un imperio
Alejandro comenzó su guerra contra Persia la primavera del 334a.C. al cruzar el Helesponto (actualmente Dardanelos) con un ejército de unos 365.000 hombres de Macedonia y de toda Grecia; sus oficiales jefes eran todos macedonios, incluidos Antkgono (mis tarde Antkgono Monoftalmos), Tolomeo (mis tarde Tolomeo I) y Seleuco (mis tarde Seleuco I). En el rko Grinico, cerca de la antigua ciudad de Troya (en la actual Turquka), atacó a un ejército de 40.000 persas y griegos hoplitas (mercenarios). Sus fuerzas derrotaron al enemigo y, segsn la tradición, sólo perdió 110 hombres; después de esta batalla, toda Asia se rindió. Al parecer, en su camino a través de Frigia cortó con su espada el nudo gordiano. Continuó avanzando hacia el sur y se encontró con el ejército principal persa, bajo el mando de Darko III, en Isos, en el noroeste de Siria. Segsn la tradición, el ejército de Darko se estimaba en 500.000 soldados, cifra que hoy es considerada exagerada. La batalla de Isos, en el ano 333a.C., terminó con una gran victoria de Alejandro. Aunque cortó la retirada, Darko huyó, abandonando a su madre, esposa e hijos a Alejandro, quien les trató con respeto debido a su condición de familia real. Tiro, un puerto marktimo muy fortificado, ofreció una resistencia obstinada, pero Alejandro lo tomó por asalto en el 332a.C. después de un asedio de siete meses. Seguidamente, Alejandro capturó Gaza y después pasó a Egipto, donde fue recibido como libertador. Estos acontecimientos facilitaron el control de toda la lknea costera del Mediterrineo. Mis tarde, en el 332a.C., fundó en la desembocadura del rko Nilo la ciudad de Alejandrka, que se convirtió en el centro literario, cientkfico y comercial del mundo griego. Cirene, la capital del

antiguo reino de Cirenaica, en el norte de Ifrica, se rindió a Alejandro en el 331a.C., extendiendo sus dominios a todo el territorio de Cartago.
En la primavera del 331a.C. Alejandro hizo una peregrinación al gran templo y oriculo de Amón-Ra, el dios egipcio del Sol a quien los griegos identificaron con Zeus. Se creka que los primeros faraones egipcios eran hijos de Amón-Ra, y Alejandro, el nuevo dirigente de Egipto, querka que el dios le reconociera como su hijo. La peregrinación tuvo éxito, y quizi confirmara la creencia de Alejandro en su propio origen divino. Dirigiéndose de nuevo hacia el norte, reorganizó sus fuerzas en Tiro y salió hacia Babilonia con un ejército de 40.000 infantes y 7.000 jinetes. Cruzó los rkos Éufrates y Tigris y se encontró con Darko al frente del ejército persa, el cual, segsn informes exagerados, llevaba un millón de hombres, cantidad que no impidió que sufriera una derrota devastadora en la batalla de Arbela (Gaugamela) el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. Darko huyó al igual que hizo en Isos y un ano mis tarde fue asesinado por uno de sus propios colaboradores. Babilonia se rindió después de Gaugamela, y la ciudad de Susa, con sus enormes tesoros, fue igualmente conquistada. Mis tarde, hacia mitad del invierno, se dirigió a Persépolis, la capital de Persia. Después de robar los tesoros reales y apropiarse de un rico botkn, quemó la ciudad, lo cual completó la destrucción del antiguo Imperio persa. El dominio de Alejandro se extendka a lo largo y ancho de la orilla sur del mar Caspio, incluyendo las actuales Afganistin y Beluchistin, y hacia el norte a Bactriana y Sogdiana, el actual Turkestin ruso, también conocido como Asia central. Sólo le llevó tres anos, desde la primavera del 330a.C. hasta la primavera del 327a.C., dominar esta vasta zona.
Para completar la conquista del resto del Imperio persa, que en tiempos habka incluido parte de la India occidental, Alejandro cruzó el rko Indo en el 326a.C. e invadió el Punjab, alcanzando el rko Hifasis (actual Bias); en este punto los macedonios se rebelaron, negindose a continuar. Entonces Alejandro construyó una flota y bajó navegando el Hidaspo (llamado Hydaspes por los griegos, donde derrotó al dirigente indio Poros en el 326a.C.) hacia el Indo, alcanzando su delta en septiembre del 325a.C. La flota continuó hacia el golfo Pérsico. Con su ejército, Alejandro cruzó el desierto de Susa en el 324a.C. La escasez de comida y agua durante la marcha habka causado varias pérdidas y desacuerdos entre sus tropas. Alejandro pasó aproximadamente un ano organizando sus dominios e inspeccionando territorios del golfo Pérsico donde conseguir nuevas conquistas. Llegó a Babilonia en la primavera del 323a.C., pero en junio contrajo fiebres y murió. Dejó su Imperio, segsn sus propias palabras, "a los mis fuertes" este ambiguo testamento provocó terribles luchas internas durante medio siglo.
El legado de Alejandro
Alejandro fue uno de los mayores conquistadores de la historia, destacó por su brillantez tictica y por la velocidad con la que cruzó grandes extensiones de terreno. Aunque fue valiente y generoso, supo ser cruel y despiadado cuando la situación polktica lo requerka, aunque cometió algunos actos de los que luego se arrepintió, caso del asesinato de su amigo Clito en un momento de embriaguez. Como polktico y dirigente tuvo planes grandiosos; segsn muchos historiadores abrigó el proyecto de unificar Oriente y Occidente en un imperio mundial, una nueva e ilustrada hermandad mundial de todos los hombres. Hizo que unos 30.000 jóvenes persas fueran educados en el habla griega y en ticticas militares macedónicas y les alistó en su Ejército. Él mismo adoptó

costumbres persas y se casó con mujeres orientales: con Estatira (o Stateira; que murió hacia el 323a.C.), la hija mayor de Darko III, y con Roxana (que murió hacia el 311a.C.), hija del sitrapa de Bactriana Oxiartes; ademis animó y sobornó a sus oficiales para que tomaran esposas persas. Poco después murió. Alejandro ordenó que las ciudades griegas le adoraran como a un dios. Aunque probablemente dio la orden por razones polkticas, segsn su propia opinión y la de sus contemporineos, se le consideraba de origen divino. Tras su muerte, la orden fue en gran parte anulada.
Para unificar sus conquistas, Alejandro fundó varias ciudades a lo largo de su marcha, muchas se llamaron Alejandrka en honor a su persona; estas ciudades estaban bien situadas, bien pavimentadas y contaban con buenos suministros de agua. Eran autónomas pero sujetas a los edictos del rey. Los veteranos griegos de su Ejército al igual que soldados jóvenes, negociantes, comerciantes y eruditos se instalaron en ellas y se introdujo la cultura y la lengua griega. Ask, Alejandro extendió ampliamente la influencia de la civilización griega y preparó el camino para los reinos del periodo helenkstico y la posterior expansión de Roma.

"Alejandro III el Magno", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Alexander III The Great and Roxane Of Bactria is:
2305967315877049154 1 i. Dau Of Alexander III, born in c 320 BC; married Achaecus.

**46119346317540983456. Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt,** born in 367/366 or 364 BC, Macedonia; died in 283/282 BC, Egypt. He was the son of **92238692635081966912. Lagus, Nobleman** and **92238692635081966913. Arsinoe**. He married **46119346317540983457. Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt**.

**46119346317540983457. Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 300 a.c. Macedonia; died in c. 275 BC. She was the daughter of **92238692635081966914. Antipater Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt:
Ptolemy I SOTER (Greek: Saviour) (b. 367/366 or 364 BC, Macedonia--d. 283/282, Egypt), Macedonian general of Alexander the Great, who became ruler of Egypt (323-285 BC) and founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty, which reigned longer than any other dynasty established on the soil of the Alexandrian empire and only succumbed to the Romans in 30 BC.

Early life and career.

Ptolemy was the son of the nobleman Lagus, a native of the Macedonian district of Eordaea whose family was undistinguished until Ptolemy's time, and of Arsinoe, who was related to the Macedonian Argead dynasty. He was probably educated as a page at the royal court of Macedonia, where he became closely associated with Alexander. He was exiled in 337, along with other companions of the crown prince. When he returned, after Alexander's accession to the

throne in 336, he joined the King's bodyguard, took part in Alexander's European campaigns of 336-335, and in the fall of 330 was appointed personal bodyguard (somatophylax) to Alexander; in this capacity he captured the assassin of Darius III, the Persian emperor, in 329. He was closely associated with Alexander during the advance through the Persian highland. As a result of Ptolemy's successful military performance on the way from Bactria (in northeastern Afghanistan)
to the Indus River (327-325), he became commander (trierarchos) of the Macedonian fleet on the Hydaspes (modern Jhelum in India). Alexander decorated him several times for his deeds and married him to the Persian Artacama at the mass wedding at Susa, the Persian capital, which was the crowning event of Alexander's policy of merging the Macedonian and Iranian populations.

Satrap of Egypt.

Ptolemy, who distinguished himself as a cautious and trustworthy troop commander under Alexander, also proved to be a politician of unusual diplomatic and strategic ability in the long series of struggles over the throne that broke out after Alexander's death in 323. Convinced from the outset that the generals could not maintain the unity of Alexander's empire, he proposed during the council at Babylon, which followed Alexander's death, that the satrapies (the provinces of the huge empire) be divided among the generals. He became satrap of Egypt, with the adjacent Libyan and Arabian regions, and methodically took advantage of the geographic isolation of the Nile territory to make it a great Hellenistic power. He took steps to improve internal administration and to acquire several external possessions in Cyrenaica (the easternmost part of Libya), Cyprus,
and Syria and on the coast of Asia Minor; these, he hoped, would guarantee him military security. Although he pursued a friendly policy toward Greece that secured his political influence there, he also succeeded in winning over the native Egyptian population.

In 322 Ptolemy, taking advantage of internal disturbances, acquired the African Hellenic towns of Cyrenaica. In 322-321, as a member of a coalition of "successors" (diadochoi) of Alexander, he fought against Perdiccas, the ruler (chiliarchos) of the Asiatic region of the empire. The coalition was victorious and Perdiccas died during the fighting. Ptolemy's diplomatic talent was put to the test during this war. When the satrapies were redistributed at Triparadisus in northern Syria, Antipater, the general of the European region, became regent of the Macedonian empire and Ptolemy was confirmed in possession of Egypt and Cyrene. He further strengthened his position by marrying Eurydice, the third daughter of Antipater.

About 317 he married Berenice I, the granddaughter of Cassander, the son of Antipater. Cassander, at his father's death in 319, refused to accept his father's successor, made war upon him, seized part of the empire, and in 305 assumed the title of king of Macedonia. In the coalition war of 315-311, Ptolemy obtained possession of Cyprus. In this war he scored his most important victory in the

battle near Gaza in 312, in which the Egyptian contingents were decisive. But war broke out anew in 310, and he lost Cyprus again in 306. He temporarily lost Cyrene as well and was unable to hold the important Greek positions of Corinth and neighbouring Sicyon and Megara, which he had captured in 308. He ultimately suffered overwhelming defeat in 306 in the naval battle near Salamis on Cyprus. The victor in this battle, Antigonus I Monophthalmus, who was assisted by his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, assumed the title of king in 306. The remaining satraps, led by Ptolemy after he successfully resisted Antigonus' attack on Egypt, also took the title of king in 305-304.

King of Egypt.

After naming himself king, Ptolemy's first concern was the continuing war with Antigonus, which was now focussed on the island of Rhodes. In 304 Ptolemy aided the inhabitants of Rhodes against Antigonus and was accorded the divine title Soter (Saviour), which he was commonly called from that time. The dissolution of Alexander's empire was brought to a close with the battle near Ipsus in Asia Minor in 301. During this battle Antigonus was defeated by the other kings. This led to the attempt by the remaining successors of Alexander to define their kingdoms. For this reason a dispute arose between Ptolemy and Seleucus I Nicator of Babylon over Syria, particularly the southern Syrian ports, which served as terminal points for the caravan routes. This quarrel, however, was temporarily settled peacefully through compromise. In addition to Coele Syria (Palestine), Ptolemy apparently also occupied Pamphylia, Lycia, and part
of Pisidia in southern Asia Minor.

During the last 15 years of his reign, because of the defeats he suffered between 308 and 306, Ptolemy preferred to secure and expand his empire through a policy of alliances and marriages rather than through warfare. In 300 he concluded an alliance with Lysimachus of Thrace (modern Bulgaria) and gave him his daughter Arsinoe II in marriage in 299/298. At approximately the same time he married his stepdaughter Theoxena to Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse (southeastern Sicily). About 296 he made peace with Demetrius Poliorcetes, to whom he betrothed his daughter Ptolemais. To Pyrrhus of Epirus, Demetrius' brother-in-law, who was at the Egyptian court as a hostage, he gave his stepdaughter Antigone. He finally brought rebellious Cyrene into subjection in 298, and in approximately 294 he gained control over Cyprus and the Phoenician coastal towns of Tyre and Sidon.

In a last coalition war in 288-286, in which Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Pyrrhus opposed Demetrius, the Egyptian fleet participated decisively in the liberation of Athens from Macedonian occupation. During this war Ptolemy obtained the protectorate over the League of Islanders, which was established by Antigonus Monophthalmus in 315 and included most of the Greek islands in the Aegean. Egypt's maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean in the ensuing decades was based on this alliance.

Ptolemy was able to evaluate the chaotic international situation of this post-Alexandrian era, which was characterized by constantly renewed wars with

shifting alliances and coalitions, in realistic political terms. Adhering to a basically defensive foreign policy, he secured Egypt against external enemies and expanded it by means of directly controlled foreign possessions and hegemonic administrations. He did not, however, neglect to devote attention to the internal organization of the country and to provide for a successor. In 290 he made his wife Berenice queen of Egypt and in 285 (possibly on June 26) appointed his younger son Ptolemy II Philadelphus, who was born to Berenice in 308, co-regent and successor. The provision for the succession, which was based on examples from the time of the pharaohs, made possible a peaceful transition when Ptolemy died in the winter of 283-282. The early Ptolemies were occupied with the economic exploitation of Egypt, but, because of the lack of first-hand information, the details of Ptolemy's participation in the process cannot be determined. It is certain, however, that discrimination against the Egyptians took place during his reign. The only town he founded was Ptolemais in Upper
Egypt. He probably placed Macedonian military commanders alongside the Egyptian provincial administrators and intervened unobtrusively in legal and financial affairs. In order to regulate the latter, he introduced coinage, which until that time was unknown in Egypt.

He found it necessary from the outset, however, to pursue a conciliatory policy toward the Egyptians, since Egyptians had to be recruited for his army, which initially numbered only 4,000 men. Ptolemy won over the Egyptians through the establishment in Memphis of the Sarapis cult, which fused the Egyptian and Greek religions; through restoration of the temples of the pharaohs, which had been destroyed by the Persians; and through gifts to the ancient Egyptian gods and patronage of the Egyptian nobility and priesthood. Finally, he founded the Museum (Mouseion), a common workplace for scholars and artists, and established the famous library at Alexandria. Besides being a patron of the arts and sciences, he was a writer himself. In the last few years of his life Ptolemy wrote a generally reliable history of Alexander's campaigns. Although it is now lost, it can be largely reconstructed through the extensive use made of it later by the historian Arrian.

Several times during his life Ptolemy was proclaimed a deity by certain classes of people. After his death he was raised to the level of a god by all the Egyptians.

BRITANICA

Notes for Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt:
Berenice I (fl. c. 317-c. 275 BC), queen of Egypt, third wife of Ptolemy I Soter, and mother of Arsinoe II and Ptolemy II Philadelphus.

Berenice I was granddaughter of Cassander, the son of Antipater. Cassander, at his father's death in 319, refused to accept his father's successor, made war upon him, seized part of the empire, and in 305 assumed the title of king of Macedonia.

Berenice arrived in Egypt in the retinue of Eurydice, Ptolemy's second queen, whom he married as part of a political agreement with her father, Antipater of Macedonia. About 317 Ptolemy married Berenice. In 308 Berenice gave birth to Ptolemy II Philadelphus, and in 290 Ptolemy made her queen of Egypt. In 285 Ptolemy II was made coregent and successor to his father, bypassing Eurydice's children. Ptolemy II's second wife was his sister Arsinoe II, also the child of Berenice.

BRITANICA

Children of Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt and Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt are:

23059673158770491728 i. Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt, born in 308 a.c.; died in c 246 a.c; married Arsinoe I of Egypt..

ii. Arsinoe II, Queen Of Thrace, born in c. 316 BC; died in July 270 BC; married Lysimachus, king of Thrace; born in c. 360 BC; died in 281 BC Ciropedion (Frigia).

Notes for Arsinoe II, Queen Of Thrace:
Arsinoe II (b. c. 316 BC--d. July 270 BC), daughter of Berenice and Ptolemy I Soter, founder of the Macedonian (Ptolemaic) dynasty in Egypt; as queen of Thrace and later wife of her brother, King Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt, she ruthlessly used her two husbands to advance her own position and eventually wielded great power in both kingdoms.

In 300 BC Arsinoe was married to Lysimachus, the king of Thrace, who renamed
Ephesus after her and gave her three cities on the Black Sea, as well as Cassandrea, a city in northern Greece. She strove to secure the succession of the Thracian kingdom for the eldest of her three sons by accusing the heir apparent, Agathocles, the king's son by an earlier marriage, of plotting to kill his father. When the old and suspicious king ordered him executed, an ally of
Agathocles in Asia Minor, the governor of Pergamum, requested aid from the Seleucid ruler Seleucus I Nicator, and war broke out between Thrace and the Middle Eastern Seleucid kingdom. After Lysimachus' death in battle (281), Arsinoe fled to Cassandrea. After assassinating Seleucus, Ptolemy Ceraunus (Arsinoe's half brother) cajoled her into marrying him, but, on entering Cassandrea, he promptly executed her two younger sons. Arsinoe escaped and eventually went to Alexandria (c. 279) to advance her fortune.

Soon after her arrival in Egypt, Ptolemy II's first queen was accused, probably at Arsinoe's instigation, of plotting his murder and was exiled. Arsinoe then married her own brother (c. 277), a customary practice in Egypt but scandalous to the Greeks. "Philadelphoi" ("Brother-Loving") consequently was added to the names of Ptolemy and Arsinoe.

Arsinoe's influence in the Egyptian government grew very swiftly. She contributed to Ptolemy's victory in the First Syrian War (274-271 BC) between Egypt and the Seleucid realm. Argaeus, Ptolemy's brother, and a half brother were executed on the familiar charge of conspiracy.

Arsinoe shared all of Ptolemy's titles, appeared on the coinage alone and with her husband, and had her own throne name. Towns were named after her in Greece, and dedications to her were made at numerous places in Greece and Egypt.

According to Egyptian custom, which recognized the living rulers as deities in their own right, Arsinoe was probably deified within her lifetime. After her death in 270, her cult was established in numerous places, including Alexandria, the Ptolemaic capital, where a great shrine, the Arsinoeion, was dedicated to her. Toward the end of Ptolemy II's reign, a province, Al-Fayyum, southwest of Cairo, where the king had done much land reclamation, was renamed in her honour
as the Arsinoite province.

BRITANICA

Notes for Lysimachus, king of Thrace:
Lisimaco. Uno de los treinta y cuatro generales que fueron admitidos en el
reparto de la herencia de Alejandro, siéndole adjudicadas la Tracia y las naciones costeras del Ponto Euxino. Era hombre de nacimiento obscuro, a quien su valor y talentos militares habían destacado en el brillante plantel de caudillos, nacido de las s campañas de Alejandro. Pronto se hizo dueño de la mayor parte de Tracia, creando para sí un reino en el que levantó la ciudad a la que dió su nombre (309 a. de J. C.). Al estallar en 315 la guerra entre los generales, en que los reinantes en Asia tuvieron como objetivo, que no llegaron a realizar, la conquista de Grecia, Lisimaco se alió con Ptolomeo, Casandro y Seleuco, contra Antígono y Demetrio, por lo cual el primero de éstos trató de crearle dificultades en la retaguardia, ayudando con tropas y recursos a Seuthes, rey de Tracia, que se había levantado contra él. El primer año de guerra fué desgraciado para Antígono, que sufrió una derrota naval, perdió Chipre, que le quitó Ptolomeo, y vió invadido el Peloponeso por Casandro,
sufriendo también desastres en Argos y Orcomeno; se unió a éstos la defección de Alejandro, hijo de Polisperco, que se vendió a Casandro y combatió contra su propio padre En el año siguiente, Demetrio, hijo de Antígono, fué batido por Ptolomeo y Seleuco cerca de Gaza, pero Antígono acudió con grandes fuerzas en auxilio de su hijo, y Ptolomeo tuvo que retirarse a Egipto, que la inundación del Nilo hacía entonces inabordable. La

guerra se mantuvo durante cuatro años sin éxitos definitivos, agobiando y esquilmando a los pueblos, pero a la larga favoreció a Antígono, que, por la paz obtuvo Siria, Judea, Fenicia y hasta aspiró a Babilonia, quedando Casandro como rey de Macedonia. Esta paz no podía ser definitiva, y la Asamblea de Corinto demostró a Casandro que por sí solo no podía luchar contra Antígono y su hijo, por lo cual se puso de acuerdo con Lsimaco e invitaron a una nueva liga a Seleuco y Ptolomeo. Se concertó esta alianza en 302 a de Jesucristo. Lisimaco pasó a Asia, sometiendo Frigia, Iliria y Licaonia, mientras los demás aliados atacaban por otros frentes. No acertaron sin embargo, a impedir la unión de Antígono y su hijo Demetrio, y habiéndose encontrado los dos ejércitos rivales en Ipso (Alta Frigia) (30I antes de J. C.), se entabló la batalla, en la que al principio Antígono, ya de ochenta años, no mostró su audacia acostumbrada, y la temeraria impetuosidad de su hijo Demetrio le llevó muy lejos en la persecución de la caballería enemiga, encontrándose al volver con la barrera infranqueable de los elefantes de Seleuco. Parte de la infantería de Antigono se pasó a éste, y trajo como consecuencia el que Antígono se hiciera matar luchando heroicamente y Demetrio lograra retirarse con cinco mil infantes y cuatro mil caballos. En la paz, Seleuco, principal autor del triunfo, y Lisimaco fueron los más beneficiados, tocándole al último toda el Asia Menor hasta el Tauro. De las múltiples partes hechas del Imperio de Alejandro ya no quedaban más que cuatro, que luego se redujeron a tres. Demetrio se vió abandonado hasta de Atenas, por él tan amada, la cual le envió un diputado a notificarle que no recibiría más reyes entre sus muros; le sirvió de consuelo el ver pronto surgir la discordia entre sus expoliadores, y Seleuco, que necesitaba de la flota y las costas de Fenicia, en poder de Demetrio, hizo a éste proposiciones que le aproximaron al más poderoso de los sucesore de Alejandro. Se formó una nueva coalición contra él, y Lisimaco atacó Macedonia por el este, Pirro por el oeste y Ptolomeo desembarcó en Grecia, llamando a sus pueblos a la libertad (288 a. de J. C.). Antípatro, yerno de Lisimaco, rompió con él por haberle reclamado la Macedonia oriental, y el suegro dio muerte al yerno y hasta puso en prisión perpetua a su propia hija. Lisimaco repudió a su esposa, la princesa persa Amastris, para casarse con Arsinoe, hija de Ptolomeo. Poseído de una verdadera pasión homicida no respetó ni a su propia familia haciendo matar a los dos hijos anteriores de Amastris y su propio hijo Agatocles, víctima de una acusación de su madrastra. Ofreció tambien mil talentos a Seleuco para que se desembarazase de su rival Demetrio, a quien quél había cogido prisionero, pero no pudo lograr su intento ya que Seleuco trató con generosidad al vencido. En 287 Pirro y Lisímaco se repartieron Macedonia, pero poco después éste expulso a aquél, aumento de su poder le trajo la desgracia. La viuda de Agatocles buscó refugio al lado de Seleuco soliviantándole contra Lisimaco;

la guerra estalló, y éste, que ya tenía setenta y cuatro años, fué vencido y muerto en Ciropedion (Frigia), en 28I a. de J. C, concluyendo con él un Imperio y quedando ya sólo dos con la herencia de Alejandro.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ig nacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1002

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Lysimachus (b. c. 360 BC--d. 281), Macedonian general, satrap (provincial governor), and king who, as one of the diadochoi ("successors") to Alexander the Great, came to rule strategic parts of the divided Macedonian Empire.

Lysimachus was one of Alexander's bodyguards during the conquest of Asia, and, in the distribution of satrapies that followed Alexander's death (323), he was assigned to govern Thrace. Occupied there for many years in wars against the local peoples, Lysimachus took little part in the struggles among Alexander's other successors in Greece and Asia. Not until 302, when he bore the brunt of the campaign that ended in the overthrow of the successor Antigonus Monophthalmus, king of Asia, at the Battle of Ipsus (301), did Lysimachus emerge as a power of the first rank. Through this victory he added the greater part of Asia Minor to his European possessions and began to consolidate his power in both areas against the threat posed by Antigonus' son, Demetrius I Poliorcetes. In 285 Lysimachus drove Demetrius from Macedonia, which had been taken by Demetrius in 294.

The last period of Lysimachus' life was darkened by the intrigues of his third wife, Arsinoe II, daughter of Ptolemy I Soter, king of Egypt. In order to gain the succession for her own sons, she had her husband execute his eldest son, Agathocles, on a charge of conspiring with Seleucus I, the Syrian king, to commit treason. During the disorders that followed Agathocles' death, Seleucus seized the opportunity to invade Asia Minor, where he killed Lysimachus in the decisive battle of Corupedium in Lydia, in 281.

BRITANICA

**46119346317540983458. Lysimachus, king of Thrace,** born in c. 360 BC; died in 281 BC Ciropedion (Frigia). He married **46119346317540983459. Amestris, Princess Of Persia**.

**46119346317540983459. Amestris, Princess Of Persia,** born in c 355 a.c.. She was the daughter of **92238237166098186690. Darius III, King Of Persia**.

Notes for Lysimachus, king of Thrace:

Lisimaco. Uno de los treinta y cuatro generales que fueron admitidos en el reparto de la herencia de Alejandro, siéndole adjudicadas la Tracia y las naciones costeras del Ponto Euxino. Era hombre de nacimiento obscuro, a quien su valor y talentos militares habkan destacado en el brillante plantel de caudillos, nacido de las s campanas de Alejandro. Pronto se hizo dueno de la mayor parte de Tracia, creando para sk un reino en el que levantó la ciudad a la que dió su nombre (309 a. de J. C.). Al estallar en 3I5 la guerra entre los generales, en que los reinantes en Asia tuvieron como objetivo, que no llegaron a realizar, la conquista de Grecia, Lisimaco se alió con Ptolomeo, Casandro y Seleuco, contra Antkgono y Demetrio, por lo cual el primero de éstos trató de crearle dificultades en la retaguardia, ayudando con tropas y recursos a Seuthes, rey de Tracia, que se habka levantado contra él. El primer ano de guerra fué desgraciado para Antkgono, que sufrió una derrota naval, perdió Chipre, que le quitó Ptolomeo, y vió invadido el Peloponeso por Casandro, sufriendo también desastres en Argos y Orcomeno; se unió a éstos la defección de Alejandro, hijo de Polisperco, que se vendió a Casandro y combatió contra su propio padre  En el ano siguiente, Demetrio, hijo de Antkgono, fué batido por Ptolomeo y Seleuco cerca de Gaza, pero Antkgono acudió con grandes fuerzas en auxilio de su hijo, y Ptolomeo tuvo que retirarse a Egipto, que la inundación del Nilo hacka entonces inabordable. La guerra se mantuvo durante cuatro anos sin éxitos definitivos, agobiando y esquilmando a los pueblos, pero a la larga favoreció a Antkgono, que, por la paz obtuvo Siria, Judea, Fenicia y hasta aspiró a Babilonia, quedando Casandro como rey de Macedonia. Esta paz no podka ser definitiva, y la Asamblea de Corinto demostró a Casandro que por sk solo no podka luchar contra Antkgono y su hijo, por lo cual se puso de acuerdo con Lsimaco e invitaron a una nueva liga a Seleuco y Ptolomeo. Se concertó esta alianza en 302 a de Jesucristo. Lisimaco pasó a Asia, sometiendo Frigia, Iliria y Licaonia, mientras los demis aliados atacaban por otros frentes. No acertaron sin embargo, a impedir la unión de Antkgono y su hijo Demetrio, y habiéndose encontrado los dos ejércitos rivales en Ipso (Alta Frigia) (30I antes de J. C.), se entabló la batalla, en la que al principio Antkgono, ya de ochenta anos, no mostró su audacia acostumbrada, y la temeraria impetuosidad de su hijo Demetrio le llevó muy lejos en la persecución de la caballerka enemiga, encontrindose al volver con la barrera infranqueable de los elefantes de Seleuco. Parte de la infanterka de Antigono se pasó a éste, y trajo como consecuencia el que Antkgono se hiciera matar luchando heroicamente y Demetrio lograra retirarse con cinco mil infantes y cuatro mil caballos. En la paz, Seleuco, principal autor del triunfo, y Lisimaco fueron los mis beneficiados, tocindole al sltimo toda el Asia Menor hasta el Tauro. De las msltiples partes hechas del Imperio de Alejandro ya no quedaban mis que cuatro, que luego se redujeron a tres. Demetrio se vió abandonado hasta de Atenas, por él tan amada, la cual le envió un diputado a notificarle que no recibirka mis reyes entre sus muros; le sirvió de consuelo el ver pronto surgir la discordia entre sus expoliadores, y Seleuco, que necesitaba de la flota y las costas de Fenicia, en poder de Demetrio, hizo a éste proposiciones que le aproximaron al mis poderoso de los sucesore de Alejandro. Se formó una nueva coalición contra él, y Lisimaco atacó Macedonia por el este, Pirro por el oeste y Ptolomeo desembarcó en Grecia, llamando a sus pueblos a la libertad (288 a. de J. C.). Antkpatro, yerno de Lisimaco, rompió con él por haberle reclamado la Macedonia oriental, y el suegro dio muerte al yerno y hasta puso

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DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 2, Pg 1002

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BRITANICA

Child of Lysimachus, king of Thrace and Amestris, Princess Of Persia is:

23059673158770491729 i. Arsinoe I of Egypt., born in c 315 a.c; married Ptolemy II, King Of Egypt.

**4611934631754104832. Arsames I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 260 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **92238692635082097664. Samos I, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Arsames I, King Of Armenia is:

2305967315877052441 6 i. Xerxes I, King Of Armenia, born in c 230 BC; married Antiochis Of Syria.

**4611943335072052019 2. Antenor III, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 251 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **92238866701441040384. Clodius I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antenor III, King Of The Franks is:

2305971667536026009 6 i. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks, born in c 227 BC.

**4612021149571534028 8. Enna Aigneach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 91 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **92240422991430680576. Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King**.

Notes for Enna Aigneach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Enna Aigneach was the 84th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.312 to 292. He was exceedingly munificent in his donations. He lost his life by the hands of Criomthan in B.C.292.

More About Enna Aigneach, King:
Event 2: He lost his life by the hands of Criomthan in B.C.292 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 84th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.312 to 292 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Enna Aigneach, King is:
23060105747857670144 i. Labhra Luire, Prince, born in Ireland c 73 BC.

**46120211495732117504. Trean** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 4 d.c. (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **92240422991464235008. Rathrean**.

Child of Trean is:
23060105747866058752 i. Rosin, born in c 17 d.c..

*Generation No. 67*

**92238232910766800896. Enir Fardd** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 854 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **184476465821533601792. Ithel**.

Child of Enir Fardd is:

46119116455383400448 i. Calchwynydd, born in c 827 BC.

**92238237166098186690. Darius III, King Of Persia,** born in c 380 a.c.; died in 330 BC, Bactria.

Notes for Darius III, King Of Persia:
Darius III, also called CODOMMANUS (d. 330 BC, Bactria), the last king (reigned 336-330 BC) of the Achaemenid dynasty.

Darius belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family and was placed on the throne by the eunuch Bagoas, who had poisoned the two previous kings, Artaxerxes III and Arses. When Darius asserted his independence, Bagoas also attempted his murder but was forced by the king to drink the poison himself.

In 337 Philip II of Macedon had formed the League of Corinth for the purpose of
liberating the Greek cities under Achaemenid rule and, early in 336, had sent an advance force into Asia Minor. In July, however, he was assassinated, perhaps at the instigation of Darius. In the spring of 334 Philip's son Alexander the Great crossed the Hellespont. Because Darius had made no serious preparations to resist the invasion, Alexander defeated an Achaemenid army at the Granicus and, by the following year, had won most of Asia Minor and reached Cilicia.
Darius finally advanced against him but was defeated at Issus in the autumn of 333. Darius fled from the field, abandoning his mother, wife, and children.

Darius twice sent Alexander a letter of friendship, the second time offering a large ransom for his family, cession of all the Achaemenid Empire west of the Euphrates River, and the hand of his daughter in return for an alliance. Alexander rejected both letters and marched into Mesopotamia. Darius made no attempt to resist his crossing of the Euphrates and Tigris but offered battle at Gaugamela, east of modern Mosul. On Oct. 1, 331, he was decisively defeated, and, as at
Issus, he turned his chariot and fled, although his subordinates fought on. He escaped to Ecbatana, and then, on the approach of Alexander, he retired toward Bactria but was deposed and killed by the Bactrian satrap Bessus.

BRITANICA

Darko III Codomano (c.380-330a.C.), rey de Persia (336-330a.C.), biznieto de Darko II. Fue sustituido en el trono por el eunuco Bagoas, responsable del asesinato de Artajerjes III (que reinó en 359-338a.C.), y Arsés (que reinó en 338-336a.C.); y finalmente, Bagoas fue asesinado por el propio Darko III. Durante su reinado, Darko III condujo el Ejército persa contra las fuerzas de Alejandro Magno de Macedonia, pero fue derrotado en las batallas de Issos en el 333a.C. y Arbela (Gaugamela) en el 331. Murió asesinado por uno de sus propios sitrapas mientras huka de Arbela.

"Darko III Codomano", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Arbela, Batalla de, también llamada batalla de Gaugamela, donde en realidad tuvo lugar, combate librado entre los ejércitos de Alejandro Magno y el monarca persa Darko III, el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. La derrota de los persas en la batalla marcó el declive de su Imperio y la apertura del este a los macedonios. Alejandro invadió el Imperio persa por segunda vez, dirigiéndose al norte desde Egipto en el 331a.C. Darko reunió un ejército de unos 250.000 hombres en la llanura de Gaugamela (a 97km de Arbela, en la actualidad Irbil, o Arbil, en Irak), situada en la alta Mesopotamia, cerca del emplazamiento de Nknive. Los persas formaron una lknea frontal de carros, apoyada por arqueros y caballerka. La infanterka estaba agrupada detris de los carros y la caballerka ligera protegka los flancos. Alejandro, con 40.000 hombres y 7.000 unidades de caballerka, acercó sus fuerzas a la posición persa a finales de septiembre. El 1 de octubre, Alejandro comenzó la batalla atacando el flanco izquierdo de los persas. Realizó pocos progresos hasta que toda la caballerka persa del flanco izquierdo entró en combate, dejando a la infanterka indefensa. Alejandro dirigió una carga de su mejor caballerka contra el centro del enemigo, a quién rompió su posición, atacó a los persas por los flancos y la retaguardia. Darko huyó y el Ejército persa comenzó a retroceder. Los hombres de Alejandro persiguieron a los persas durante 80km matando a muchos de los que hukan. Los persas perdieron entre 40.000 y 90.000 hombres en la batalla; los macedonios perdieron menos de 500.

"Arbela, Batalla de", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Children of Darius III, King Of Persia are:

46119118583049093345 i. Satyra Of Persia, born in c 350 a.c; married Eumenes, Macedonian General.

ii. Barsine, born in c 350 a.c; married Alexander III The Great; born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon.

Notes for Barsine:
After Alexander's death (323) Roxane had Stateira (Barsine), his second wife, killed.

BRITANICA

Notes for Alexander III The Great:
Alejandro III el Magno (356-323a.C.), rey de Macedonia (336-323a.C.), conquistador del Imperio persa, y uno de los líderes militares más importantes del mundo antiguo.
Las primeras conquistas
Alejandro nació en Pela, la antigua capital de Macedonia; era hijo de Filipo II, rey de Macedonia, y de Olimpia, princesa de Epiro.

Aristóteles fue su tutor, enseñándole retórica y literatura, y estimuló su interés por la ciencia, la medicina y la filosofía. En el verano del año 336a.C. Filipo fue asesinado y Alejandro ascendió al trono de Macedonia. Se encontró rodeado de enemigos y se vio amenazado por una rebelión en el extranjero. Alejandro ordenó la ejecución de todos los conspiradores y enemigos nacionales. Marchó sobre Tesalia, donde los partidarios de la independencia habían obtenido el control, y restauró el dominio macedónico. Hacia finales del verano del 336a.C. había restablecido su posición en Grecia y un congreso de estados en Corinto lo eligió comandante del Ejército griego para la guerra contra Persia. En el 335a.C. dirigió una campaña brillante contra los rebeldes tracios cerca del río Danubio. A su regreso a Macedonia, reprimió en una sola semana a los hostiles ilirios y dardanelos cerca del lago Pequeño Prespa y después se dirigió hacia Tebas, que se había sublevado. Tomó la ciudad por asalto y arrasó sus edificios, respetando sólo los templos y la casa del poeta lírico Píndaro, esclavizando a unos treinta mil habitantes capturados. La rapidez de Alejandro en reprimir la sublevación de Tebas facilitó la inmediata sumisión de los otros estados griegos.

La creación de un imperio

Alejandro comenzó su guerra contra Persia la primavera del 334a.C. al cruzar el Helesponto (actualmente Dardanelos) con un ejército de unos 365.000 hombres de Macedonia y de toda Grecia; sus oficiales jefes eran todos macedonios, incluidos Antígono (más tarde Antígono Monoftalmos), Tolomeo (más tarde Tolomeo I) y Seleuco (más tarde Seleuco I). En el río Gránico, cerca de la antigua ciudad de Troya (en la actual Turquía), atacó a un ejército de 40.000 persas y griegos hoplitas (mercenarios). Sus fuerzas derrotaron al enemigo y, según la tradición, sólo perdió 110 hombres; después de esta batalla, toda Asia se rindió. Al parecer, en su camino a través de Frigia cortó con su espada el nudo gordiano. Continuó avanzando hacia el sur y se encontró con el ejército principal persa, bajo el mando de Darío III, en Isos, en el noroeste de Siria. Según la tradición, el ejército de Darío se estimaba en 500.000 soldados, cifra que hoy es considerada exagerada. La batalla de Isos, en el año 333a.C., terminó con una gran victoria de Alejandro. Aunque cortó la retirada, Darío huyó, abandonando a su madre, esposa e hijos a Alejandro, quien les trató con respeto debido a su condición de familia real. Tiro, un puerto marítimo muy fortificado, ofreció una resistencia obstinada, pero Alejandro lo tomó por asalto en el 332a.C. después de un asedio de siete meses. Seguidamente, Alejandro capturó Gaza y después pasó a Egipto, donde fue recibido como libertador. Estos acontecimientos facilitaron el control de toda la línea costera del Mediterráneo. Más tarde, en el 332a.C., fundó en la desembocadura del río Nilo la ciudad de Alejandría, que se convirtió en el centro literario, científico y comercial del mundo griego. Cirene, la capital del antiguo reino de Cirenaica, en el

norte de África, se rindió a Alejandro en el 331a.C., extendiendo sus dominios a todo el territorio de Cartago.
En la primavera del 331a.C. Alejandro hizo una peregrinación al gran templo y oráculo de Amón-Ra, el dios egipcio del Sol a quien los griegos identificaron con Zeus. Se creía que los primeros faraones egipcios eran hijos de Amón-Ra, y Alejandro, el nuevo dirigente de Egipto, quería que el dios le reconociera como su hijo. La peregrinación tuvo éxito, y quizá confirmara la creencia de Alejandro en su propio origen divino. Dirigiéndose de nuevo hacia el norte, reorganizó sus fuerzas en Tiro y salió hacia Babilonia con un ejército de 40.000 infantes y 7.000 jinetes. Cruzó los ríos Éufrates y Tigris y se encontró con Darío al frente del ejército persa, el cual, según informes exagerados, llevaba un millón de hombres, cantidad que no impidió que sufriera una derrota devastadora en la batalla de Arbela (Gaugamela) el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. Darío huyó al igual que hizo en Isos y un año más tarde fue asesinado por uno de sus propios colaboradores. Babilonia se rindió después de Gaugamela, y la ciudad de Susa, con sus enormes tesoros, fue igualmente conquistada. Más tarde, hacia mitad del invierno, se dirigió a Persépolis, la capital de Persia. Después de robar los tesoros reales y apropiarse de un rico botín, quemó la ciudad, lo cual completó la destrucción del antiguo Imperio persa. El dominio de Alejandro se extendía a lo largo y ancho de la orilla sur del mar Caspio, incluyendo las actuales Afganistán y Beluchistán, y hacia el norte a Bactriana y Sogdiana, el actual Turkestán ruso, también conocido como Asia central. Sólo le llevó tres años, desde la primavera del 330a.C. hasta la primavera del 327a.C., dominar esta vasta zona.
Para completar la conquista del resto del Imperio persa, que en tiempos había incluido parte de la India occidental, Alejandro cruzó el río Indo en el 326a.C. e invadió el Punjab, alcanzando el río Hifasis (actual Bias); en este punto los macedonios se rebelaron, negándose a continuar. Entonces Alejandro construyó una flota y bajó navegando el Hidaspo (llamado Hydaspes por los griegos, donde derrotó al dirigente indio Poros en el 326a.C.) hacia el Indo, alcanzando su delta en septiembre del 325a.C. La flota continuó hacia el golfo Pérsico. Con su ejército, Alejandro cruzó el desierto de Susa en el 324a.C. La escasez de comida y agua durante la marcha había causado varias pérdidas y desacuerdos entre sus tropas. Alejandro pasó aproximadamente un año organizando sus dominios e inspeccionando territorios del golfo Pérsico donde conseguir nuevas conquistas. Llegó a Babilonia en la primavera del 323a.C., pero en junio contrajo fiebres y murió. Dejó su Imperio, según sus propias palabras, "a los más fuertes" este ambiguo testamento provocó terribles luchas internas durante medio siglo.
El legado de Alejandro
Alejandro fue uno de los mayores conquistadores de la historia, destacó por su brillantez táctica y por la velocidad con la que cruzó grandes extensiones de terreno. Aunque fue valiente y

generoso, supo ser cruel y despiadado cuando la situación política lo requería, aunque cometió algunos actos de los que luego se arrepintió, caso del asesinato de su amigo Clito en un momento de embriaguez. Como político y dirigente tuvo planes grandiosos; según muchos historiadores abrigó el proyecto de unificar Oriente y Occidente en un imperio mundial, una nueva e ilustrada hermandad mundial de todos los hombres. Hizo que unos 30.000 jóvenes persas fueran educados en el habla griega y en tácticas militares macedónicas y les alistó en su Ejército. Él mismo adoptó costumbres persas y se casó con mujeres orientales: con Estatira (o Stateira; que murió hacia el 323a.C.), la hija mayor de Darío III, y con Roxana (que murió hacia el 311a.C.), hija del sátrapa de Bactriana Oxiartes; además animó y sobornó a sus oficiales para que tomaran esposas persas. Poco después murió. Alejandro ordenó que las ciudades griegas le adoraran como a un dios. Aunque probablemente dio la orden por razones políticas, según su propia opinión y la de sus contemporáneos, se le consideraba de origen divino. Tras su muerte, la orden fue en gran parte anulada.
Para unificar sus conquistas, Alejandro fundó varias ciudades a lo largo de su marcha, muchas se llamaron Alejandría en honor a su persona; estas ciudades estaban bien situadas, bien pavimentadas y contaban con buenos suministros de agua. Eran autónomas pero sujetas a los edictos del rey. Los veteranos griegos de su Ejército al igual que soldados jóvenes, negociantes, comerciantes y eruditos se instalaron en ellas y se introdujo la cultura y la lengua griega. Así, Alejandro extendió ampliamente la influencia de la civilización griega y preparó el camino para los reinos del periodo helenístico y la posterior expansión de Roma.

"Alejandro III el Magno", Enciclopedia Microsoft

46119346317540983459 iii. Amestris, Princess Of Persia, born in c 355 a.c; married Lysimachus, king of Thrace.

**92238237166098186704. Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia,** born in c 360 a.c.; died in 322 a.c..

Notes for Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia:
Ariarates I, Rey de Capadocia, contemporineo de Alejandro Magno, que a la muerte de éste, atacado y derrotado por pérdicas, cae en poder de los macedonios qu le hacen morir en el ano 322 a.c.

Capadocia. Una de las mis extensas regiones del Asia Menor, comprendida entre los rkos Halys y Eufrates, sus lkmites variaron mucho en las diversas épocas. Estaba fksicamente, separada en dos regiones por una lknea, trazada

por el monte Tauro, desde Derbe e Iconium hasta el Ponto Euxino, quedando a un lado la Armenia Menor y al otro la Capapadocia propiamente dicha. Sus habitantes sufrieron, sucesivamentee el yugo de Teglaffalasar (II20 anos a. de J. C.), de los Medos y de Ciro; después fueron gobernados por sitrapas que, con frecuencia, se independizaban. Dividida, posteriormente, en Capadocia del Ponto y del Tauro, la primera conservó la independencia, pero la segunda perteneció sucesivamente a Eumenes, Antkgono y, después de Ipso, a los Seleucidas. Ariarates I de Armenia la unió a su reino y asi permaneció bajo todos sus sucesores que llevaban su mismo nombre hasta que al VII le destronó Mitridates, que puso en su lugar a Ariobatzanes, despojado a su vez por Tigranes. El ano 17 de nuestra era Tiberio hizo de Capaddocia una provincia romana bajo la ptotección del legado propetor de Siria.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, pg, 147 y 316

Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his
general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

Child of Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia is:

46119118583049093352 i. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 320 a.c..

**92238430126605336576. Hloritha** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 961 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **184476860253210673152. Loridi**.

Child of Hloritha is:

4611921506330266828 8 i. Einridi, born in c 905 BC.

**92238692635081966080. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus,** born in c 410 BC. He was the son of **184477385270163932160. Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia**.

Child of Mithradates I, King Of Pontus is:

46119346317540983040 i. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus, born in c 380 BC.

**92238692635081966116. 4th Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **184477385270163932232. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama**. He married **92238692635081966117. Daughter Of Famavaz**.

**92238692635081966117. Daughter Of Famavaz** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 385 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **184477385270163932234. Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion** and **184477385270163932235. Apama Of Persia**.

More About Daughter Of Famavaz:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of 4th Spitama and Daughter Famavaz is:

46119346317540983058 i. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328), born in 365 a.c.; died in 328 a.c..

**92238692635081966120. Philippus,** born in c 412 BC Macedonia.

Child of Philippus is:

46119346317540983060 i. Antigonus I Monophtalmus, born in 382 BC Macedonia; died in 301 BC Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor; married Stratonice.

**92238692635081966124. Iollas,** born in c. 427 BC, Macedonia.

Child of Iollas is:

46119346317540983062 i. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23), born in c. 397 BC, Macedonia; died in 319 BC.

**92238692635081966164. Philip II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 382 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in 336 BC, Asia Minor (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **184477385270163932328. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia** and **184477385270163932329. Euridice**. He married **92238692635081966165. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia**.

**92238692635081966165. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c. 375 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in 316 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **184477385270163932330. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus**.

Notes for Philip II, King Of Macedonia:
Philip II, byname PHILIP OF MACEDON (b. 382 BC--d. 336, Asia Minor), 18th king of Macedonia (359-336 BC), who restored internal peace to his country and then, by 339, had gained domination over all Greece by military and diplomatic means, thus laying the foundations for its expansion under his son Alexander III the Great.

Early life and accession.

Philip was a son of Amyntas III. In his boyhood he saw the Macedonian kingdom disintegrating while his elder brothers Alexander II and Perdiccas III, who each reigned for a few years, strove unsuccessfully against insubordination of their regional vassal princes, intervention of the strong Greek city Thebes, and invasion by the Illyrians of the northwest frontier.

Philip himself spent some time as a hostage at Thebes, the leading city (with Athens) of this decade (370-360 BC), where the great Epaminondas, the most inventive tactician of all Greek generals until then, was in charge of the best army in Greece. These were probably the most formative years of Philip's education. When he returned to Macedonia his brother Perdiccas soon found him ready for a command.

Philip came to the throne suddenly and unexpectedly in 359, when Perdiccas was killed meeting an Illyrian invasion. The Illyrians prepared to close in; the Paeonians were raiding from the north, and two claimants to the throne were supported by foreign powers. In this crisis Philip showed a good sense of priorities by buying off his dangerous neighbours and, with a treaty, ceding Amphipolis to Athens. He used the time gained in military preparations. The army that later conquered Persia was developed all through his reign, but the decisive innovations in arms--the sarissa, a pike nearly half as long again as the spear of the Greeks--tactics, and training belong probably to this first year.

Macedonian expansion.

In 358 he invaded Paeonia, and then he defeated the Illyrians decisively, in a battle that already suggests a master of war. The next year his marriage with

Olympias, the Molossian princess of Epirus (the mother of Alexander the Great), helped to stabilize his western frontier. Now he ventured to antagonize Athens by recapturing Amphipolis, the strategic key securing the eastern frontier and giving access into Thrace; and in 356 he took the west Thracian Crenides (renamed by him Philippi), a place newly founded to exploit new finds of silver and gold in Mount Pangaeum. These successes frightened his neighbours into forming a coalition against him, which was joined by Athens; but it achieved nothing.

The 10-year "war for Amphipolis" with Athens showed that the Athenians, with all their naval power, were quite unable to damage the continental and military power of Macedonia or even to save their own allies from Philip's attacks. Meanwhile he twice penetrated deeply into Thrace. And in the south a Thessaly divided against itself gave him an entry into Greece. These same 10 years saw central Greece immersed in the Sacred War to liberate Delphi from its occupation by the Phocians, enabling Philip to intervene as the ally of Thebes and the Thessalian League of city states. His only great defeat in the field came in Thessaly in 353, owing (it seems) to overconfidence and failure of reconnaissance. The next year he retrieved it with a spectacular victory, which forced the Athenians to occupy Thermopylae and bar his path to the south.

Presidency of the Thessalian League.

Characteristically, Philip declined the trial of strength, prepared to wait for six years until he could gain Thermopylae by negotiation and without striking a blow. Meanwhile his Thessalian victory earned him election as president (archon) of the Thessalian League (probably 352), a position unique for a foreigner in a Greek confederation and one that was to bind Thessaly to the kings of Macedonia for 150 years and more.

Philip's capture of Olynthus and annexation of Chalcidice in 348, enslaving the Olynthians and other of the Chalcidians, was disquieting to many. The Greeks themselves occasionally were brutal to small cities, but Olynthus was a large city. Philip's enemies could affect a high moral tone and contempt for a barbarous Macedonian, but even his friends might have wondered whether he ought to be allowed into the heart of Greece with an army. Yet there were many ways in which he could serve them. Particularly, he could finish the Sacred War, which the Thessalians, Thebans, and others still could not finish for themselves. Athens could not prevent this now and had reason to fear that Philip's next campaign in Thrace (346) might challenge its own control of the sea route to southern Russia, its main source for imported corn. Significantly, however, it was Philip, and not Athens, who made the first overtures for peace, though all the military initiatives lay in his own hand. His plans for the future, in Greece and farther afield, included Athens as a willing ally, not as a defeated enemy.

Even before the peace with Athens was ratified (346), the Athenian publicist Isocrates was inviting Philip to reconcile the four leading cities of Greece and to lead a united Greek alliance in a war of expansion against Persia. A step in this direction was Philip's intervention now to end the Sacred War, in recognition of

which he was admitted to membership of the Delphic Amphictyony--an association of neighbouring states. The votes of the Thessalians and their clients gave him a control of its council, which could be used on occasion for political and diplomatic ends.

He lost no opportunity in the next years (346-343) of penetrating Greece without war, by winning and buying friends among the politicians of the smaller cities and intervening occasionally with subsidies or a force of mercenaries in their local disturbances. This policy made him some enemies, too, and it played into the hands of the great orator Demosthenes and others at Athens. Demosthenes saw Philip now as a bar to Athenian greatness and a threat to its freedom and existence; he talked tirelessly to warn the Athenians of the danger and to convince the Greeks in general that it was their danger too. Philip in these years conciliated Athens in small ways even under provocation, but he came to see that Demosthenes and the anti-Macedonians were beyond conciliation (343-342). Meanwhile, he reasserted his suzerainty over the neighbouring Illyrians, tightened his grip on Thessaly, and in 342 began the series of campaigns in Thrace that enabled him in two years to annex great parts of it as a province, and finally to demonstrate his power against the Scythians settled on the southern banks of the Danube
Delta. The events in Thrace caused two of his Greek allies, the cities of Perinthus (later called Heraclea, present-day Marmaraereglisi) and Byzantium, to review their position, and his coercion of them led to the two great sieges that showed the development of his artillery and allied arms, of which his son Alexander was to make greater use in Asia.

The declaration of war by Athens in 340 enabled him to raise the two sieges without undue loss of face, though he had failed to establish a threat to the Athenian corn route to southern Russia. Athens was to be intimidated now by invasion of its territory through central Greece, where the key position was held by Thebes, his ally hitherto, but of late a dissatisfied and recalcitrant one. His services to it in the Sacred War had been more than offset by his new position as its successful rival for leadership in
and through the Amphictyony, and his moves toward hegemony in Greece could be seen in Thebes as encroachments.

Victory of Chaeronea.

When Philip swept south with his army in November 339, he hoped to rush the Thebans into honouring their alliance and letting him through into Attica. The Thebans listened instead to Demosthenes and to their own instinct of self-preservation. The Greek alliance became something formidable with the accession of Thebes, and Philip was forced, as a contemporary orator put it with only a mild exaggeration, "to stake his all on the issue of one short day." Chaeronea was a famous victory,
gained by decisive blows of Philip's cavalry. His real skill as a general can be seen, though dimly, in a manoeuvre of controlled retreat aimed at dislocating the advancing Greeks and creating gaps for the cavalry to strike. By winning this battle he had won the war.

In the various peace treaties with the Greek states, Thebes had to admit a Macedonian garrison, and its democratic constitution was replaced by a pro-Macedonian government; but Athens suffered neither invasion of its territory nor interference with its democracy and was not disarmed by dismantling of the walls or surrender of the navy. For Philip, Athens was the one Greek state from which he needed not neutrality or unwilling alliance but active cooperation. All past experience had shown that wars
against Persia succeeded only when the Persians were denied the use of the Aegean, and for this the great Athenian navy was the first need.

In Greece (outside Thessaly), Philip could have had no illusions about his own unpopularity, except among those of the well-to-do who were attracted by his court and his patronage; some cities also (especially the neighbours of Sparta) were glad to lean on Macedonia for support against an ancient enemy. Philip intended to involve all the Greeks with the Persian war. So Isocrates had advised him eight years before; but on the details of the ways and means he had no advice to offer. Philip himself
organized the Greeks now to keep the peace with him and with each other and to support him in the Persian war overseas. In the constitutional details of his settlement of Greece he may well have had the help of Aristotle, free from his recent duties as tutor of the young Alexander.

The League of Corinth.

Philip's so-called League of Corinth, established in 337, was an organization designed to preserve and perpetuate a general peace (koine eirene), inaugurated when the delegates of all the states of Greece (except Sparta) and the islands swore to abide by it and to recognize Philip as president (hegemon) for this purpose. The general peace was a political innovation of the Greeks themselves, used several times in the past 50 years in attempts to stabilize affairs while promoting this or that hegemony. The peace had never lasted long because the leading Greek states had neither the power nor the mutual trust to create an effective organization for collective action against aggressors.

Philip designed a council of representatives from all the states (synedrion), which was empowered to deliberate and decide on action to be taken in the event of the peace being broken or threatened. After the decisions were made, their execution lay with Philip as hegemon. The states were under obligation to supply troops or ships to the hegemon on demand, by quotas corresponding to their voting power on the council. Though neither Philip nor Macedonia had representatives on the council, it was the knowledge that the hegemon had the power of Macedonia in his hand that made this organization effective. As it happened, Corinth, where the inaugural meeting was held, was one of only three Greek cities with a Macedonian garrison, a fact the significance of which can have been lost on nobody.

Last years.

Philip was wise, no doubt, to build on the foundation of the earlier practice of the Greeks themselves and also to refrain from organizing them in any permanent

alliance that would have recalled too much the unpalatable experiences of the past. He was not, however, a Greek politician or even a Greek, but king of the Macedonians; and he cannot possibly have seen the settlement of Greece--as most modern historians have seen it--as the culmination of his life's work. For him it culminated nothing and was not even an end in itself but only a means. Chaeronea had brought the Greeks to order, and his plans required that they should stay in order now. The synedrion at Corinth heard his program for a Persian war and duly acclaimed it early in 337. Early the next year an advance force of the Macedonian army crossed to Asia Minor. Philip would lead the grand army into Asia presently, and the Greeks would be with him.

This meteor fizzled out. The subtle, pliant, patient, calculating diplomatist, master of timing in politics and war, ended his life in a tale of irresponsible incompetence. The historian Theopompus, who saw Philip at close quarters, made much of his vices, his love of drink and debauchery, and his wild extravagance with money. Allowance made for this notably faultfinding and puritanical writer, Philip's character did contain some real ambiguities, extending into his domestic life. His "political marriages"
were mostly opportune symbols of goodwill toward princes or groups worth conciliating, but his last marriage, in 338, to the Macedonian Cleopatra, led to a final break with Olympias, his queen, who left the country accompanied by the crown prince Alexander. Though Olympias was unpopular at court and though Cleopatra's connections were powerful and important, it was not "politic" to put the succession in jeopardy. Philip showed that he had never intended this result, by taking trouble to be reconciled with Alexander. The tradition that makes him infatuated with Cleopatra is probably right. If so, he
misjudged fatally the amount of harm that could be done by marrying her.

With the preparations far advanced for the crossing into Asia, at the grand celebration of his daughter Cleopatra's marriage to Alexander of Epirus (brother of Olympias), Philip was assassinated by Pausanias, a young Macedonian noble with a bitter grievance against the young queen's uncle Attalus and against Philip for denying him justice. This was the official explanation, and Pausanias himself could add nothing to it; he was killed on the spot. Suspicion fell on Olympias and Alexander, those with
most to gain from Philip's death, and many modern interpreters have followed it. Aristotle, however, clearly did not believe it. In his Politics a few years later he used this incident as an example of a monarch murdered for private and personal motives--which would have been a puerile indiscretion if either he or the world in general had ever taken the canard seriously.

Assessment.

So ended, unworthily, the first of the great Macedonians. Everything known about him comes from Greek sources, which concentrate on his impact upon the Greeks and their history. Yet even more impressive, in view of Macedonia's troubled and undistinguished past, would be the full story of his unification and expansion of his own kingdom; his control of its regional princes, nobles, and gentry and their retainers, to form a great Macedonian people, symbolized by the finest army the world had seen; and his continuing attrition by warfare and

diplomacy, which in some 20 years reduced much of the Balkan peninsula to subservience.

The apparently untidy record of his campaigns into Illyria or Thrace and of his interventions with diplomacy or arms (or both) in Thessaly, Euboea, and the Peloponnese, which might suggest that repetition is a sign of incompetence, seem better interpreted as the work of a strategist operating always on several fronts, often preferring diplomacy to war, limited objectives to the grandiose, the smaller risks to the greatest; especially never forgetting that there is always another day. His decisive day at
Chaeronea came, in a sense, because his true policy in Greece had failed, thanks partly to Demosthenes. But probably to take control of Greece without a Chaeronea was a real impossibility at this date (or indeed later).

Though Philip certainly wanted to be acceptable in Greece and did attract many important Greeks to his court, his philhellenism has been overrated: Olynthus and other Greek cities knew better. Though he cultivated the Athenians for reasons of high policy, there is no evidence that he ever in his life set foot in Athens, a remarkable piece of insouciance at every level. Pella, his capital, had long been a resort or refuge of great men of letters, and under Philip the connection with Plato's Academy was preserved, Theopompus was entertained, and Isocrates was invited; the leading actors of the Athenian stage appeared in Macedonia, too. Aristotle, whose father had been physician to Amyntas, Philip's father, spent three or four important years as Alexander's tutor.

Philip presumably was at home with these people, but tradition says nothing of him as a man of letters himself or as an intellectual, though as an orator he could impress a party of Athenians that included Demosthenes and Aeschines and other professionals. His charm was great; he was by nature convivial, hospitable, and a bon viveur. Undoubtedly he drank too much and too often, with the saving grace that he was known to listen to home truths even when drunk. As a commander in the field he was unwearying, and in action he fought like a lion; in the end he was really disfigured with old wounds. He was a general perhaps not of genius but of a very high order, with the tactical skill to coordinate the cavalry and infantry arms which were largely of his own creating. Making and training over the years a great army, he was paradoxically sparing and even cautious in using it.

If he had survived to invade Asia, it would not have been to overthrow the Persian Empire. He might have established a Macedonian empire in Asia, perhaps, but it would have been a Mediterranean empire in character. The Greeks would have benefitted by colonization, but the problem of Greek freedom would have remained, with the political domination of the higher culture by the lower. Philip was aware of the problem, and the League of Corinth, with its facade of freedom, was his answer. It did not deceive the Greeks or satisfy them; but no later Macedonian king could improve on it. Philip had made Macedonia,
and now Macedonia and its kings made world history.

BRITANICA

Notes for Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia:
Olympias (b. c. 375 BC--d. 316 BC), wife of Philip II of Macedonia and mother of Alexander the Great. She had a passionate and imperious nature, and she played important roles in the power struggles that followed the deaths of both rulers.

The daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, Olympias apparently was originally named Myrtale. Later she may have been called Olympias as a recognition of Philip's victory in the Olympic Games of 356 BC. Philip's polygamy did not threaten her position until 337, when he married a high-born Macedonian, Cleopatra. Olympias withdrew to Epirus, returning after Philip's assassination (336). She then had Cleopatra and her infant daughter killed. Olympias quarreled repeatedly with Antipater, regent of Macedonia during the early years of Alexander's invasion of Asia, and eventually retired again, about 331, to Epirus. Upon the death of Antipater in 319 (Alexander had died in 323), his successor, Polyperchon, invited Olympias to act as regent for her young grandson, Alexander IV (Alexander the Great's son). She declined his request until 317, when Antipater's son Cassander established Philip II's half-witted son Philip III (Arrhidaeus) as king of Macedonia. The Macedonian soldiers supported her return. She put to death Philip Arrhidaeus and his wife, as well as Cassander's brother and a hundred of his partisans. In response Cassander entered Macedonia and blockaded Olympias in Pydna, where she surrendered in the spring of 316. She was condemned to death, but Cassander's soldiers refused to carry out the sentence. She eventually was killed by relatives of those she had executed.

BRITANICA

Children of Philip II, King Of Macedonia and Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia are:

46119346317540983082 i. Alexander III The Great, born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon; married (1) Roxane Of Bactria; married (2) Barsine.

ii. Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia, born in c 348 a.c. (Sister Of Alexander The Great); married Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297); born in c. 358 BC Macedonia; died in 297 BC.

Notes for Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia:
En 318 afianzóse en su trono Casandro, hijo mayor de Antípatro, que casó con una hija de Filipo. En honor a ella dio al principal puerto del país Therma, el nombre de Tesalónica, la Salónica de nuestros días.

GRECIA, Emil Nack - Wilhelm Wagner, Editorial Labor, Pg. 414

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Tesalónica, la importante ciudad macedónica en el territorio de Migdonia, fue reedificada por Casandro en el lugar de la antigua Termes y la dió el nombre de su esposa.

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Named for a sister of Alexander the Great, Thessaloníki after 146 was the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia.

BRITANICA

Notes for Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):

Casandro. Hijo de Antípater, uno de los generales de Alejandro Magno que más intervinieron en los sucesos posteriores a la muerte de éste. Al morir Antípater dejó la regencia a Polispercon, hombre de grandes prendas. Casandro no respetó la voluntad paterna y se unió a Ptolomeo, celeuco y Antígono contra el regente, que a su vez se apovó en Eumenes, comenzando aquella serie de guerras que ensangrentaron la herencia del macedón. Antígono logró dar muerte a Eumenes, abandonado por sus soldados, lo que trajo como consecuencia que las satrapias asiaticas se independizasen y Antígono senta se las bases de su poder. Se aliaron contra él Ptolomeo, Lisímaco, Casandro y Seleuco, pero tras de algunos desastres iniciales, venció Antigono, imponiendo la paz de 3I8 a. de J C., que dejó casi las cosas como estaban, es decir, a Lisímaco dueño de Tracia, a Ptolomeo de Egipto y a Seleuco de Asia, otorgando el trono de Macedonia al niño Alejandro Egus, hijo de Alejandro Magno y Roxana, bajo la regencia de Casandro. Este se apoderó de Atenas, donde estableció un gobierno aristocrático, a la cabeza del cual puso a Demetrio Falereo. Disensiones entre la familia de Alejandro Magno indispusieron a Filipo Arrideo y su esposa Eurídice con Polispercón por sus respetos hacia Olimpia, madre del macedón, e hicieron que se aliase a Casandro. Triunfó de momento Olimpia, que mandó matar a Filipo e hizo suicidarse a su esposa, persiguió y casi exterminó a la familia y partidarios de Casandro, pero éste consiauió sitiarla en Pidna la rindió por hambre y la entregó a las familias de los asesinados que la lapidaron (3I5). Casandro, para adquirir derechos al trono, CASÓ CON TESALÓNICA e hizo que Glaucis, amigo suyo y gobernador del Antípolis, diese muerte a Alejandro Egus. Polispercón, entonces, proelamó rey al joven Hércules hijo natural del macedón, pero al ofrecerle Casandro la corona, Polispercón se dejó engañar e hizo matar a Hércules. Antígono, el más ambicioso e independiente de Ios generales, depuso a Faléreo e impuso a un hijo suyo, también llamado Demetrio, lo que lanzó a la guerra a Casandro y Ptolomeo, y después de la segunda batalla de Salamina todos los contendientes tomaron decididamente el título de rey. El hijo de Antígono rechazó a Casandro en las Termópilas, pero éste, aliado de nuevo con

Lisímaco, Seleuco y Ptolomeo, triunfó en Ipso (30I) y Grecia quedó entregada a Casandro, que reinó en ella hasta su muerte, en 298.

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Cassander (b. c. 358 BC--d. 297 BC), son of the Macedonian regent Antipater and king of Macedonia from 305 to 297.

Cassander was one of the diadochoi ("successors"), the Macedonian generals who fought over the empire of Alexander the Great after his death in 323. After Antipater's death in 319, Cassander refused to acknowledge the new regent, Polyperchon. With the aid of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, ruler of Phrygia, Cassander seized Macedonia and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317). When Antigonus returned from the eastern provinces intending to reunite Alexander's empire under his own sovereignty, Cassander joined forces with Ptolemy I, Seleucus, and Lysimachus (rulers of Egypt, Babylon, and Thrace, respectively) to oppose him. Between 315 and 303 the two sides clashed frequently. Cassander lost Athens in 307 and his other possessions south of Thessaly in 303-302, but the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301) secured Cassander's control of Macedonia.

Even though he had already murdered Alexander IV and Roxana, the son and the widow of Alexander the Great, Cassander did not take the royal title until 305. His ruthlessness toward Alexander's family was partly dictated by political considerations, but his personal hatred for the dead king was evidenced by his rebuilding of Thebes, which had been leveled by Alexander as punishment for the Theban rebellion.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

BRITANICA

More About Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):

Comment: Ordenó la ejecución de Olympia, madre de Alejandro Magno

**92238692635081966166. Bactrian chief Oxyartes,** born in c 380 BC.

Child of Bactrian chief Oxyartes is:

46119346317540983083 i. Roxane Of Bactria, born in c 350 BC; died in c 310 BC Amphipolis, Thrace; married Alexander III The Great.

**92238692635081966912. Lagus, Nobleman,** born in c 390 a.c. Eordea, Macedonia. He married **92238692635081966913. Arsinoe**.

**92238692635081966913. Arsinoe,** born in c 385 a.c..

Child of Lagus, Nobleman and Arsinoe is:

46119346317540983456 i. Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt, born in 367/366 or 364 BC, Macedonia; died in 283/282 BC, Egypt; married Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt.

**92238692635081966914. Antipater Of Macedonia,** born in c 327 a.c.. He was the son of **184477385270163933828. Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297)** and **184477385270163933829. Thessalonkki, Princess Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Antipater Of Macedonia:
Antipatro disputó el trono de Macedonia a su hermano Alejandro, y envidioso de las preferencias que su madre concedka a éste, la mató con su propia mano.

Alejandro solicitó entonces el auxilio de Demetrio Poliorcetes y de Pirro, rey de Epiro. Derribado del trono Antipatro, correspondió el nuevo rey al favor que le habkan hecho pretendiendo matar a Poliorcetes, el cual se anticipó, dindole muerte y proclamindose rey de Macedonia. Antipatro fue asesinado por Liskmaco.

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Child of Antipater Of Macedonia is:

46119346317540983457 i. Berenice I, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 300 a.c. Macedonia; died in c. 275 BC; married Ptolemy I Soter, King Of Egypt.

**92238692635082097664. Samos I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 290 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **184477385270164195328. Aroandes III, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Samos I, King Of Armenia is:

4611934631754104883 2 i. Arsames I, King Of Armenia, born in c 260 BC.

**92238866701441040384. Clodius I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 275 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **184477733402882080768. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodius I, King Of The Franks is:

4611943335072052019 2 i. Antenor III, King Of The Franks, born in c 251 BC.

**92240422991430680576. Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 107 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Tara, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **184480845982861361152. Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King**.

Notes for Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Aeneas (Aongus) Tuirmeach-Teamroch was the 81st Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.384 to 324. His younger son Fiacha Firmara (so-called from being exposed in a small boat on the sea) was ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada and Argyll in Scotland, down to Loarn, the maternal grandfather of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, the founder of the Scottisn monarchy in A.D.498 (or 424). Aeneas was slain at Tara in B.C.324.

More About Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King:
Event 2: Slain at Tara, Ireland, in B.C.324 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-

ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 81st Monarch of Ireland, B.C.384 to 324 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Children of Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King are:

4612021149571534028 8 i. Enna Aigneach, King, born in Ireland c 91 BC; died in Ireland.

ii. Fiacha Firmara, Prince (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.), born in Ireland c 91 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Fiacha Firmara, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Fiacha Firmara, younger son of King Aeness Tuirmeach-Teamroch, 81st Monarch of Ireland, was so called from being exposed in a small boat on the sea. He was ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada and Argyle in Scotland.

**92240422991464235008. Rathrean** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 9 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **184480845982928470016. Arnold**.

Child of Rathrean is:

461202114957321175O4 i. Trean, born in c 4 d.c..

*Generation No. 68*

**184476465821533601792. Ithel** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 881 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **368952931643067203584. Llarian**.

Child of Ithel is:

92238232910766800896 i. Enir Fardd, born in c 854 BC.

**184476860253210673152. Loridi** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1017 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **368953720506421346304. Thor Or Tror** and **368953720506421346305. Sibyl**.

Child of Loridi is:

92238430126605336576 i. Hloritha, born in c 961 BC.

**184477385270163932160. Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia,** born in c 430 BC; died in 362 BC.

Notes for Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia:

Ariobarzanes (d. c. 360 BC), Persian satrap (provincial governor) of Phrygia after about 387. The son of a nobleman, he cultivated the friendship of Athens and Sparta and, about 366, led the unsuccessful revolt of the satraps of western Anatolia against the Persian king Artaxerxes II (reigned 404-359/358 BC).

BRITANICA

Child of Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia is:

9223692635081966080 i. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus, born in c 410 BC.

**18447385270163932232. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 455 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **368954770540327864464. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama**.

Child of 3rd Grandson Of Spitama is:

9223692635081966116 i. 4th Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 400 a.c; married Daughter Of Famavaz.

**18447385270163932234. Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 414/2 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c 390 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **18447385270163932235. Apama Of Persia**.

**18447385270163932235. Apama Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 415 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 387/362 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **368954770540327864470. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia**.

More About Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion and Apama Of Persia is:

9223692635081966117 i. Daughter Of Famavaz, born in 385 a.c; married 4th Grandson Of Spitama.

**18447385270163932328. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 430 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in

370/369 BC (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **368954770540327864656. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia**. He married **184477385270163932329. Euridice**.

**184477385270163932329. Euridice,** born in c 400 a.c..

Notes for Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia:
AmyntasIII (or II) (d. 370/369 BC), king of Macedonia from about 393 to 370/369. His skillful diplomacy created a minor role for Macedonia in Greek affairs and prepared the way for its emergence as a great power under his son Philip II (ruled 359-336).

Amyntas came to the throne during the disorders that plagued Macedonia after the death of the powerful king Archelaus (ruled c. 413-399). Amyntas soon had to fight off attacks by the Illyrians (of present-day Albania) and by the Chalcidian League, a confederation of cities of the Chalcidice peninsula, east of Macedonia. The threat from the latter was removed when intervention by Sparta led to the dissolution of the league in 379. Amyntas continued to maintain his independence by siding with the powers ascendant in Greece, including first Athens and then Thessaly, under its tyrant Jason of Pherae (ruled c. 385-370).

BRITANICA

Child of Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia and Euridice is:

9223869263508196616 4 i. Philip II, King Of Macedonia, born in 382 BC; died in 336 BC, Asia Minor; married Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia.

**184477385270163932330. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.), born in c 400 a.c. (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **368954770540327864660. Aletus I, King of Epirus**.

Notes for Neoptolemus, king of Epirus:
In the 5th century Epirus was still on the periphery of the Greek world. To the 5th-century historian Thucydides, the Epirotes were "barbarians." The only Epirotes regarded as Greek were the Aeacidae, who were members of the Molossian royal house and claimed descent from Achilles. From about 370 BC on, the Aeacidae were able to expand the Molossian state by incorporating tribes from the rival groups in Epirus. The Aeacidae's efforts gained impetus from the marriage of Philip II of Macedon to their princess, Olympias. In 334, while Alexander the Great, son of Philip and Olympias, crossed into Asia, his uncle, the Molossian ruler Alexander, attacked southern Italy, where he was eventually checked by Rome and killed in battle in about 331. Upon Alexander the Molossian's death, the Epirote tribes formed a coalition on an equal basis but with the Molossian king in command of their military forces. The greatest

Molossian king of this coalition was Pyrrhus (319-272); he and his son Alexander II ruled as far south as Acarnania and to central Albania in the north. Pyrrhus' military adventures overstrained his state's military resources, but they also brought great prosperity to Epirus. He built a magnificent stone theatre at Dodona and a new suburb at Ambracia (now Irta), which he made his capital.

By Andromache, Priam's daughter-in-law, Neoptolemus (possible far ancestor of Olympia) was the father of Molossus, ancestor of the Molossian kings.

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Child of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus is:

9223869263508196616 5 i. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia, born in c. 375 BC; died in 316 BC; married Philip II, King Of Macedonia.

**184477385270163933828. Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297),** born in c. 358 BC Macedonia; died in 297 BC. He was the son of **46119346317540983062. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23)**. He married **184477385270163933829. Thessalonkki, Princess Of Macedonia**.

**184477385270163933829. Thessalonkki, Princess Of Macedonia,** born in c 348 a.c. (Sister Of Alexander The Great). She was the daughter of **92238692635081966164. Philip II, King Of Macedonia** and **92238692635081966165. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):

Casandro. Hijo de Antkpater, uno de los generales de Alejandro Magno que mis intervinieron en los sucesos posteriores a la muerte de éste. Al morir Antkpater dejó la regencia a Polispercon, hombre de grandes prendas. Casandro no respetó la voluntad paterna y se unió a Ptolomeo, celeuco y Antkgono contra el regente, que a su vez se apovó en Eumenes, comenzando aquella serie de guerras que ensangrentaron la herencia del macedón. Antkgono logró dar muerte a Eumenes, abandonado por sus soldados, lo que trajo como consecuencia que las satrapias asiaticas se independizasen y Antkgono senta se las bases de su poder. Se aliaron contra él Ptolomeo, Liskmaco, Casandro y Seleuco, pero tras de algunos desastres iniciales, venció Antigono, imponiendo la paz de 3I8 a. de J C., que dejó casi las cosas como estaban, es decir, a Liskmaco dueno de Tracia, a Ptolomeo de Egipto y a Seleuco de Asia, otorgando el trono de Macedonia al nino Alejandro Egus, hijo de Alejandro Magno y Roxana, bajo la regencia de Casandro. Este se apoderó de Atenas, donde estableció un gobierno aristocritico, a la cabeza del cual puso a Demetrio Falereo. Disensiones entre la familia de Alejandro Magno indispusieron a Filipo Arrideo y su esposa Eurkdice con Polispercón por sus respetos hacia Olimpia, madre del macedón, e hicieron que se aliase a Casandro. Triunfó de momento Olimpia, que mandó matar a Filipo e hizo suicidarse a su esposa, persiguió y casi exterminó a la familia y partidarios de Casandro, pero éste consiauió sitiarla en Pidna la rindió por hambre y la

entregó a las familias de los asesinados que la lapidaron (3I5). Casandro, para adquirir derechos al trono, CASÓ CON TESALÓNICA e hizo que Glaucis, amigo suyo y gobernador del Antkpolis, diese muerte a Alejandro Egus. Polispercón, entonces, proelamó rey al joven Hércules hijo natural del macedón, pero al ofrecerle Casandro la corona, Polispercón se dejó enganar e hizo matar a Hércules. Antkgono, el mis ambicioso e independiente de Ios generales, depuso a Faléreo e impuso a un hijo suyo, también llamado Demetrio, lo que lanzó a la guerra a Casandro y Ptolomeo, y después de la segunda batalla de Salamina todos los contendientes tomaron decididamente el tktulo de rey. El hijo de Antkgono rechazó a Casandro en las Termópilas, pero éste, aliado de nuevo con Liskmaco, Seleuco y Ptolomeo, triunfó en Ipso (30l) y Grecia quedó entregada a Casandro, que reinó en ella hasta su muerte, en 298.

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Cassander (b. c. 358 BC--d. 297 BC), son of the Macedonian regent Antipater and king of Macedonia from 305 to 297.

Cassander was one of the diadochoi ("successors"), the Macedonian generals who fought over the empire of Alexander the Great after his death in 323. After Antipater's death in 319, Cassander refused to acknowledge the new regent, Polyperchon. With the aid of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, ruler of Phrygia, Cassander seized Macedonia and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317). When Antigonus returned from the eastern provinces intending to reunite Alexander's empire under his own sovereignty, Cassander joined forces with Ptolemy I, Seleucus, and Lysimachus (rulers of Egypt, Babylon, and Thrace, respectively) to oppose him. Between 315 and 303 the two sides clashed frequently. Cassander lost Athens in 307 and his other possessions south of Thessaly in 303-302, but the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301) secured Cassander's control of Macedonia.

Even though he had already murdered Alexander IV and Roxana, the son and the widow of Alexander the Great, Cassander did not take the royal title until 305. His ruthlessness toward Alexander's family was partly dictated by political considerations, but his personal hatred for the dead king was evidenced by his rebuilding of Thebes, which had been leveled by Alexander as punishment for the Theban rebellion.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

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More About Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Comment: Ordenó la ejecución de Olympia, madre de Alejandro Magno

Notes for Thessalonkki, Princess Of Macedonia:
En 318 afianzóse en su trono Casandro, hijo mayor de Antkpatro, que casó con una hija de Filipo. En honor a ella dio al principal puerto del paks Therma, el nombre de Tesalónica, la Salónica de nuestros dkas.

GRECIA, Emil Nack - Wilhelm Wagner, Editorial Labor, Pg. 414

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Tesalónica, la importante ciudad macedónica en el territorio de Migdonia, fue reedificada por Casandro en el lugar de la antigua Termes y la dió el nombre de su esposa.

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Named for a sister of Alexander the Great, Thessalonkki after 146 was the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia.

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Children of Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297) and Thessalonkki, Princess Of Macedonia are:

i. Alexander Of Macedonia, born in c 328 a.c. Macedonia; died in 294 BC.

Notes for Alexander Of Macedonia:
En 294 a.c. fue asesinado por Demetrio I Poliorcetes.

9223869263508196691 4 ii. Antipater Of Macedonia, born in c 327 a.c..

**18447738527016419532 8. Aroandes III, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 320 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **36895477054032839065 6. Mithranes I, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Aroandes III, King Of Armenia is:

9223869263508209766 4 i. Samos I, King Of Armenia, born in c 290 BC.

**18447773340288208076 8. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 300 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **368955466805764161536. Nicanor, King Of The Franks**.

More About Marcomir II, King Of The Franks:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Marcomir II, King Of The Franks is:

9223886701441040384 i. Clodius I, King Of The Franks, born in c 275 BC.

**184480845982861361152. Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 123 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **368961691965722722304. Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King**.

Notes for Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, the 79th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.412 to 397. He was slain by Feargus, his successor in B.C.397.

More About Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King:
Event 2: Slain by Feargus, his successor, B.C.397 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 79th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.412-397 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King is:
9224042299143068057 6 i. Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King, born in Ireland c 107 BC; died in Tara, Ireland.

**184480845982928470016. Arnold** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 23 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **368961691965856940032. Maine Mor**.

Child of Arnold is:
9224042299146423500 8 i. Rathrean, born in c 9 BC.

*Generation No. 69*

**368952931643067203584. Llarian** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 908 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **737905863286134407168. Teuged**.

Child of Llarian is:

18447646582153360179 2 i. Ithel, born in c 881 BC.

**368953720506421346304. Thor Or Tror** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1073 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **737907441012842692608. Mennon** and **737907441012842692609. Troanna, Princess Of Troy**. He married **368953720506421346305. Sibyl**.

**368953720506421346305. Sibyl** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1047 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Thor Tror and Sibyl is:

18447686025321067315 2 i. Loridi, born in c 1017 BC.

**368954770540327864464. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 485 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **737909541080655728928. Grandson Of Spitama**.

Child of 2nd Grandson Of Spitama is:

184477385270163932232 i. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 455 a.c..

**368954770540327864470. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in 456 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 359 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **737909541080655728940. Darius II, King Of Persia** and **737909541080655728941. Parysatis**.

Notes for Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia:
Artaxerxes II (fl. late 5th and early 4th centuries BC), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 404-359/358).

He was the son and successor of Darius II and was surnamed (in Greek) Mnemon, meaning "the mindful." When Artaxerxes took the Persian throne, the power of Athens had been broken in the Peloponnesian War (431-404), and the Greek towns across the Aegean Sea in Ionia were again subjects of the Achaemenid Empire. In 404, however, Artaxerxes lost Egypt, and in the following year his brother Cyrus the Younger began preparations for his rebellion. Although Cyrus was defeated and killed at Cunaxa (401), the rebellion had dangerous repercussions, for it not only demonstrated the superiority of the Greek hoplites used by Cyrus but also led the Greeks to believe that Persia was vulnerable.

In 400 Sparta broke openly with the Achaemenids, and during the next five years its armies achieved considerable military success in Anatolia. The Spartan navy, however, was destroyed at Cnidus (394), thereby giving the Achaemenids mastery of the Aegean. The Greek allies of Persia (Thebes, Athens, Argos, and Corinth) continued the war against Sparta, but, when it became evident that the only ones to gain from the war were the Athenians, Artaxerxes decided
to conclude peace with Sparta. In 386 Athens was compelled to accept the settlement known as the King's Peace, or the Peace of Antalcidas, by which Artaxerxes decreed that all the Asiatic mainland and Cyprus were his, that Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros were to remain Athenian dependencies, and that all the other Greek states were to receive autonomy.

Elsewhere Artaxerxes met with less success. Two expeditions against Egypt (385-383 and 374) ended in complete failure, and during the same period there were continuous rebellions in Anatolia. There were also wars against the mountain tribes of Armenia and Iran.

By the King's Peace the Achaemenids had become the arbiters of Greece, and in the following wars all parties applied to them for a decision in their favour. After the Theban victory of Leuctra (371), an old alliance between the Achaemenids and the Thebans was restored. Achaemenid supremacy, however, was based on Greek internal discord rather than Achaemenid strength, and, when this weakness became apparent, all the satraps (governors) of Anatolia rose in revolt
(c. 366), in alliance with Athens, Sparta, and Egypt, and Artaxerxes could do little against them. The satraps, however, were divided by mutual distrust, and the rebellion was finally put down by Persia through a series of treacheries. When the reign of Artaxerxes ended, Achaemenid authority had been restored over most of the empire--more from internal rivalries and discord than from his efforts.

Under Artaxerxes an important change occurred in the Persian religion. The Persians apparently did not worship images of the gods until Artaxerxes set up statues of the goddess Anahita in various large cities. Inscriptions by all former

kings named only Ahura Mazda, but those of Artaxerxes also invoked Anahita and Mithra, two deities of the old popular Iranian religion that had been neglected.

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More About Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia:
Cargo: King Of Persia (404-359) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia are:

18447738527016393223 5 i. Apama Of Persia, born in 415 a.c.; died in 387/362 a.c; married Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion.

ii. Artaxerxes III Ochus, King Of Persia, born in c 426 a.c.; died in 338 a.c; married Atossa; born in c 420 a.c..

Notes for Artaxerxes III Ochus, King Of Persia:
Artaxerxes III (d. 338 BC), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 359/358-338 BC).

He was the son and successor of Artaxerxes II and was called Ochus before he took the throne. Artaxerxes III was a cruel but energetic ruler. To secure his throne he put to death most of his relatives. In 356 he ordered all the satraps (governors) of the Achaemenid empire to dismiss their mercenaries. He also forced Athens to conclude peace and to acknowledge the independence of its rebellious allies (355).

Artaxerxes then attempted to subjugate Egypt, which had been independent since 404. Failure of the first attempt (351) encouraged the Phoenician towns and the princes of Cyprus to revolt. Early in 345, Artaxerxes collected a great army and marched against the Phoenician city of Sidon. Mentor of Rhodes, who had helped betray Sidon, rose high in the king's favour and entered into a close understanding with the eunuch Bagoas, the king's favourite. Artaxerxes then advanced on Egypt with a great land and naval force and, at Pelusium in the Nile River delta, defeated the pharaoh Nectanebo II (343). A Persian satrap was placed over Egypt, the walls of its cities were destroyed, its temples were plundered, and Artaxerxes was said to have killed the Apis bull with his own hand.

After the king's return to Susa, Bagoas ruled the court and the upper satrapies, while Mentor restored the authority of the empire throughout the west. When Philip of Macedon attacked Perinthus and Byzantium (340), Artaxerxes sent support to those cities. In 338 Artaxerxes and his elder sons were killed by Bagoas, who then raised the king's youngest son, Arses, to the throne.

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iii. Rodgune Of Persia (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.), married Aroandes I, Satrap Of Armenia; born in c 450 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.).

**368954770540327864656. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **737909541080655729312. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia**.

Child of Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia is:

184477385270163932328 i. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia, born in c 430 a.c.; died in 370/369 BC; married Euridice.

**368954770540327864660. Aletus I, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 440 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **737909541080655729320. Tarrutos, King of Epirus**.

Child of Aletus I, King of Epirus is:

184477385270163932330 i. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, born in c 400 a.c..

**368954770540328390656. Mithranes I, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 350 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **737909541080656781312. Aroandes II, King Of Armenia**.

Child of Mithranes I, King Of Armenia is:

184477385270164195328 i. Aroandes III, King Of Armenia, born in c 320 BC.

**368955466805764161536. Nicanor, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 324 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **737910933611528323072. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Nicanor, King Of The Franks is:

184477733402882080768 i. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks, born in c 300 BC.

**368961691965722722304. Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 140 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **737923383931445444608. Conlaus Caomh, King**.

Notes for Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, 77th Monarch, succeeded B.C.442 to 417. He was slain by his successor Aohamhar in B.C.417.

More About Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King:
Event 2: Slain by his successor Aohamhar, B.C.417 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 77th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.442-417 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King is:

184480845982861361152 i. Eochaidh Falt-Leathan, King, born in Ireland c 123 BC.

**368961691965856940032. Maine Mor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 36 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of

Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **737923383931713880064. Forgo**.

Child of Maine Mor is:

18448084598292847001 6 i. Arnold, born in c 23 BC.

*Generation No. 70*

**737905863286134407168. Teuged** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 935 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1475811726572268814336. Llyfeinydd**.

Child of Teuged is:

36895293164306720358 4 i. Llarian, born in c 908 BC.

**737907441012842692608. Mennon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1129 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He married **737907441012842692609. Troanna, Princess Of Troy**.

**737907441012842692609. Troanna, Princess Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1129 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). She was

the daughter of **1475814882025685385218. King Of Troy Priamos** and **1475814882025685385219. Hecuba**.

Child of Mennon and Troanna, Princess Of Troy is:

368953720506421346304 i. Thor Or Tror, born in c 1073 BC; married Sibyl.

**737909541080655728928. Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 515 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1475819082161311457856. Son Of Spitama**.

Child of Grandson Of Spitama is:

368954770540327864464 i. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 485 a.c..

**737909541080655728940. Darius II, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 475 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq] (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1475819082161311457880. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia** and **1475819082161311457881. Andia**. He married **737909541080655728941. Parysatis**.

**737909541080655728941. Parysatis,** born in c 470 a.c... She was the daughter of **1475819082161311457880. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia**.

Notes for Darius II, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Darius II Ochus (d. 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq]), Achaemenid king (reigned 423-404 BC) of Persia.

The son of Artaxerxes I by a Babylonian concubine, he seized the throne from his half brother Secydianus (or Sogdianus), whom he then executed. Ochus, who had previously been satrap of Hyrcania, adopted the name of Darius on his accession; he was also known as Nothus (Bastard). Darius was dominated by eunuchs and by his half sister and wife, the cruel and ambitious Parysatis. Intrigue and corruption were rife at the Achaemenid court, and revolts in Hyrcania and Media, although quickly suppressed, were symptomatic of the discontent caused by his rule.

After the Athenian defeat at Syracuse in 413 BC, Darius decided to recover the Greek coastal cities of Asia Minor, which had been under Athenian control since 448. The satraps of Asia Minor, Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, were ordered to collect overdue tribute, and an alliance against Athens was formed with Sparta. In the ensuing war the greater part of Ionia was recovered, but elsewhere the allies had less success, partly because of the policy of Tissaphernes, who gave Spartan forces only limited support. In 407, however,

Darius decided to put all his resources behind Sparta. He appointed his son Cyrus the Younger in place of Tissaphernes as commander in chief of Asia Minor and gave him funds to re-create the Spartan fleet. As a result Athenian power was broken in 405 at  Aegospotami. Not long after, Darius died of an illness.

BRITANICA

More About Darius II, King Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Darius II, King Of Persia and Parysatis are:

i. Cyrus The Younger, Prince Of Persia, born in c 456 BC; died in 401 a.c.

Notes for Cyrus The Younger, Prince Of Persia:
Ciro de Persia el Joven (424-401a.C.), príncipe persa, hijo de Darío II, rey de Persia, y hermano menor de Artajerjes II (que reinó en 404-c.358a.C.). En el 408a.C. fue nombrado sátrapa (gobernador) de las provincias persas al oeste de Asia Menor. También apoyó a los espartanos durante los últimos años de la guerra del Peloponeso permitiéndoles derrotar a los atenienses. Cuando Darío murió y Artajerjes le sucedió (404a.C.) en el trono, Ciro proyectó una revuelta, pero Tisafernes, sátrapa de Caria, reveló sus planes (413-395a.C.). Ciro fue perdonado gracias a la influencia de su madre, Parisatis, y enviado de nuevo a su satrapía. Allí reunió una fuerza de aproximadamente 100.000 individuos persas y 13.000 griegos, principalmente mercenarios espartanos. Bajo el pretexto de dirigir una expedición contra los bandidos de Pisidia, marchó desde Sardes hacia Babilonia, entonces bajo dominio persa, para deponer a su hermano. En el 401a.C. los ejércitos de Artajerjes se encontraron con los de Ciro en la batalla de Cunaxa, cerca del río Éufrates; Ciro murió durante la lucha. Una consecuencia importante de esta batalla fue el repliegue estratégico de los griegos desde el centro del territorio persa hasta el mar Negro, exponiendo al mundo griego la debilidad militar de los persas. La historia de la revuelta de Ciro y de la marcha de los conocidos como los 'diez mil griegos' fue narrada por el general e historiador ateniense Jenofonte en la Anábasis.

"Ciro de Persia el Joven", Enciclopedia Microsoft
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Cyrus THE YOUNGER  (b. after 423 BC--d. 401, Cunaxa, Babylonia [now in Iraq]), younger son of the Achaemenian king Darius II and his wife,  Parysatis.

Cyrus was the favourite of his mother, who hoped to secure the succession for him instead of her eldest son, Arsaces. When Darius decided to continue the war against Athens and give support to the Spartans, Parysatis persuaded him to appoint the young Cyrus as satrap (governor) of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia and commander in chief of the Achaemenian forces in Asia Minor (407). Cyrus' friendly alliance with Lysander, the commander of the Spartan fleet, assured Sparta of victory.

In 405 Cyrus was called to his father's deathbed, and in 404, when Arsaces became king as Artaxerxes II, Cyrus was accused by Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria, of plotting his brother's murder. On the intercession of Parysatis, however, Cyrus was pardoned and sent back to his satrapy. On his return, Cyrus began preparations to seize the throne. He used a quarrel with Tissaphernes over the Ionian cities as a pretext for gathering a large army and also pretended to
prepare an expedition to Pisidia, in the Taurus Mountains. In the spring of 401 Cyrus started out with about 20,000 men, many of whom were Greek mercenaries. When he reached the Euphrates River at Thapsacus, he announced that he was marching against Artaxerxes. He advanced unopposed into Babylonia; but Artaxerxes, warned at the last moment by Tissaphernes, was hastily gathering an army. The two forces met at the Battle of Cunaxa, north of Babylon, where Cyrus was slain. The Greek troops of Cyrus, after their commanders had been treacherously seized by Tissaphernes, forced their way to the Black Sea.

The courage and ability of Cyrus were highly praised by the Greeks, especially by the historian Xenophon (one of the Greek mercenaries), who in his Anabasis wrote the history of the Greek retreat; but from the standpoint of the Achaemenians Cyrus was a traitor who, to gain his own ends, used hostile Greeks to attack the empire.

BRITANICA

368954770540327864470 ii. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia, born in 456 a.c.; died in 359 a.c..

**737909541080655729312. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 490 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in c 413 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1475819082161311458624. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia:

Perdiccas II (reigned c. 450-c. 413) asserted his succession against various brothers and united the
Greek cities of Chalcidice in a federation centring on the city of Olynthus.

BRITANICA

More About Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia is:
368954770540327864656 i. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia, born in c 400 a.c..

**737909541080655729320. Tarrutos, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 480 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1475819082161311458640. Admetus, King of Epirus**.

Child of Tarrutos, King of Epirus is:
368954770540327864660 i. Aletus I, King of Epirus, born in c 440 BC.

**737909541080656781312. Aroandes II, King Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 404 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **1475819082161313562624. Aroandes I, Satrap Of Armenia** and **1475819082161313562625. Rodgune Of Persia**.

Child of Aroandes II, King Of Armenia is:
368954770540328390656 i. Mithranes I, King Of Armenia, born in c 350 BC.

**737910933611528323072. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 348 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1475821867223056646144. Bassanus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir I, King Of The Franks is:
368955466805764161536 i. Nicanor, King Of The Franks, born in c 324 BC.

**737923383931445444608. Conlaus Caomh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born  in Ireland c 156 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **147584676786289088921 6. Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King**.

Notes for Conlaus Caomh, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Conlaus Caomh, 75th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.462 to 473. He died a natural death in B.C.473.

More About Conlaus Caomh, King:
Event 2: Died a natural death in B.C.462 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 75th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.473-462 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Conlaus Caomh, King is:
368961691965722722304 i. Olioll Cass-Fiachlach, King, born in Ireland c 140 BC.

**737923383931713880064. Forgo** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born  in c 50 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **1475846767863427760128. Fearch**.

Child of Forgo is:

368961691965856940032 i. Maine Mor, born in c 36 BC.

*Generation No. 71*

**147581172657226881433 6. Llyfeinydd** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 962 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **2951623453144537628672. Peredur**.

Child of Llyfeinydd is:

737905863286134407168 i. Teuged, born in c 935 BC.

**147581488202568538521 8. King Of Troy Priamos** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1200 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2951629764051370770436. Laomedon, King Of Troy**. He married **147581488202568538521 9. Hecuba**.

**147581488202568538521 9. Hecuba** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1159 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2951629764051370770438. Phrygian king Dymas.**.

Notes for King Of Troy Priamos:
Priam, in Greek mythology, the last king of Troy. He succeeded his father, Laomedon, as king and extended his control over the Hellespont. He married first Arisbe (a daughter of Merops the seer) and then Hecuba, by whom he had many children, including his favourites, Hector and Paris. Homer described Priam as an old man, powerless but kindly, not even blaming Helen, the wife of Paris, for all his personal losses resulting from the Trojan War. In the final year of the conflict, Priam saw 13 sons die: the Greek warrior Achilles killed Polydorus, Lycaon, and Hector within one day. The death of Hector, which signified the end of Troy's hopes, also broke the spirit of the king. Priam's paternal love impelled him to brave the savage anger of Achilles and to ransom the corpse of Hector; Achilles, respecting the old man's feelings and foreseeing his own father's sorrows, returned the corpse. When Troy fell, Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, butchered the old king on an altar. Both Priam's death and his ransoming of Hector were favourite themes of ancient art.
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Trojan War, legendary conflict between the early Greeks and the people of Troy in western Anatolia, dated by later Greek authors to the 12th or 13th century BC. (See Troy.) The war stirred the imagination of the ancient Greeks more than any other event in their history, and was celebrated in the Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer, as well as a number of other early works now lost, and frequently provided material for the great dramatists of the Classical Age. It also figures in the literature of the Romans (e.g., Virgil's Aeneid) and of later European peoples down to the 20th century.

In the traditional accounts, Paris, son of the Trojan king, ran off with Helen, wife of Menelaus of Sparta, whose brother Agamemnon then led a Greek expedition against Troy. The ensuing war lasted 10 years, finally ending when the Greeks pretended to withdraw, leaving behind them a large wooden horse with a raiding party concealed inside. When the Trojans brought the horse into their city, the hidden Greeks opened the gates to their comrades, who then sacked Troy, massacred its men, and carried off its women. This version was recorded centuries later; the extent to which it reflects actual historical events is not known.

Troy
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Greek TROIA, also called ILIOS, or ILION, Latin TROIA, TROJA, or ILIUM, ancient city in northwestern Anatolia that holds an enduring place in both literature and archaeology. The legend of the Trojan War is the most notable theme from ancient Greek literature and forms the basis of Homer's Iliad. Though its present-day ruins are not of vast extent, Troy is a key archaeological site whose many layers illustrate the gradual development of civilization in northwestern Asia Minor.

Geography.

Ancient Troy commanded a strategic point at the southern entrance to the Dardanelles (Hellespont), a narrow strait linking the Black Sea with the Aegean Sea via the Sea of Marmara. The city also commanded a land route that ran north along the west Anatolian coast and crossed the narrowest point of the Dardanelles to the European shore. Troy probably used its site astride these two lines of communication to exact tolls from trading vessels and other travelers using them. This practice
probably accounted for the wealth of ancient Troy; it may also have been the Greeks' actual motive in waging war against the city, which chronically interfered with their trade through the Dardanelles.

The Troad (Greek Troias; "Land of Troy") is the district formed by the northwestern projection of Asia Minor into the Aegean Sea. The present-day ruins of Troy itself occupy the western end of a low descending ridge in the extreme northwest corner of the Troad. Less than 4 miles (6 km) to the west, across the plain of the Scamander River, is the Aegean Sea, and toward the north are the narrows of the Dardanelles.

Archaeology.

The approximate location of Troy was well known from references in works by ancient Greek and Latin authors. But the exact site of the city remained unidentified until modern times. A large mound, called Hisarlik (or Hissarlik) by the Turks, had long been known to hold the ruins of a city named Ilion that had flourished in Hellenistic and Roman times. In 1822 Charles McLaren suggested that this was the site of Homeric Troy, but for the next 50 years his suggestion received little attention from classical scholars, most of whom regarded the Trojan legend as a mere fictional creation based on myth, not history. The German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann deserves full credit for adopting McLaren's identification and demonstrating to the world that it was correct. In seven major and two minor campaigns between 1870 and 1890, Schliemann conducted excavations on a large scale mainly in the central area of the Hisarlik mound, where he exposed most of the remains of the Early Bronze Age. After Schliemann's death in 1890, the excavations were continued (1893-94) by his colleague Wilhelm Dörpfeld and later (1932-38) by an expedition from the University of Cincinnati headed by Carl W. Blegen.

Before excavations began, the mound rose to a height of 105 feet (32 m) above the plain. It contained a vast accumulation of debris that was made up of many clearly distinguishable layers. Schliemann and Dörpfeld identified a sequence of nine principal strata, representing nine periods during which houses were built, occupied, and ultimately destroyed. At the end of each period when a settlement was destroyed (usually by fire, or earthquake, or both), the survivors, rather than clear the wreckage down
to the floors, merely leveled it out and then built new houses upon it.

The nine major periods of ancient Troy are labeled I to IX, starting from the bottom with the oldest settlement, Troy I. In periods I to VII Troy was a fortified stronghold that served as the capital of the Troad and the residence of a king, his family, officials, advisers, retinue, and slaves. Most of the local population,

however, were farmers who lived in unfortified villages nearby and took refuge in the citadel in times of danger. Troy I to V corresponds roughly to the Early Bronze Age (c. 3000 to 1900 BC). The citadel of Troy I was small, not more than 300 feet (90 m) in diameter. It was enclosed by a massive wall with gateways and flanking towers and contained perhaps 20 rectangular houses. Troy II was twice as large and had higher, sloping stone walls protecting an acropolis on which stood the king's palace and other princely residences, which were built of brick in a megaron (q.v.) plan. This city came to an end through fire, and Schliemann mistakenly identified it with Homer's Troy. In the "burnt layer's" debris were found a trove of gold jewelry and ornaments and gold, silver, copper, bronze, and ceramic vessels
that Schliemann named "Priam's treasure." The burning of Troy II seems to have been followed by an economic decline; each of the citadels of Troy III, IV, and V was fortified and somewhat larger than its predecessor, but the houses inside the walls were much smaller and more closely packed than in Troy II.

Troy VI and VII may be assigned to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (c. 1900 to 1100 BC). Troy at this time had new and vigorous settlers who introduced domesticated horses to the Aegean area. They further enlarged the city and erected a magnificent circuit of cut limestone walls that were 15 feet (4.5 m) thick at the base, rose to a height of more than 17 feet (5 m), and had brick ramparts and watchtowers. Inside the citadel, which was now about 650 feet (200 m) long and 450 feet (140 m) wide, great houses were laid out on ascending, concentric terraces. Troy VI was destroyed by a violent earthquake a little
after 1300 BC. Dörpfeld had identified this stage as Homeric Troy, but its apparent destruction by an earthquake does not agree with the realistic account of the sack of Troy in Greek tradition. Moreover, the city's date, as indicated by imported Mycenaean pottery found in the earthquake debris, is too early for the Trojan War.

The survivors of the earthquake quickly rebuilt the town, thus inaugurating the short-lived Troy VIIa. The ruins were leveled and covered over by new buildings, which were set close together and filled all available space inside the fortress. Almost every house was provided with one or several huge storage jars that were sunk deep into the ground, with only their mouths above the level of the floor. Troy VIIa probably lasted little more than a generation. The crowding together of houses and the special
measures to store up food supplies suggest that preparations had been made to withstand a siege. The town was destroyed in a devastating fire, and remnants of human bones found in some houses and streets strengthen the impression that the town was captured, looted, and burnt by enemies. Based on the evidence of imported Mycenaean pottery, the end of Troy VIIa can be dated to between 1260 and 1240 BC. The Cincinnati expedition under Blegen concluded that Troy VIIa was very likely the capital of King Priam described in Homer's Iliad, which was destroyed by the Greek armies of Agamemnon.

The partly rebuilt Troy VIIb shows evidence of new settlers with a lower level of material culture, who vanished altogether by 1100 BC. For about the next four centuries the site was virtually abandoned. About 700 BC Greek settlers began

to occupy the Troad. Troy was reoccupied and given the Hellenized name of Ilion; this Greek settlement is known as Troy VIII. The Romans sacked Ilion in 85 BC, but it was partially restored by the Roman general Sulla that same year. This Romanized town, known as Troy IX, received fine public buildings from the emperor Augustus and his immediate successors, who traced their ancestry back to the Trojan Aeneas. After the founding of Constantinople (AD 324), Ilion faded into obscurity.

The Trojan War.

The classical legends of the Trojan War developed continuously throughout Greek and Latin literature. In Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, the earliest literary evidence available, the chief stories have already taken shape, and individual themes were elaborated later, especially in Greek drama. The story of the Trojan origin, through Aeneas, of Rome helped to inspire Roman interest; book ii of Virgil's Aeneid contains the best-known account of the sack of Troy. Finally there are the pseudo-chronicles that go under the names of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.

The Trojan War fought between the Greeks and Troy originated in the following manner. King Priam of Troy was wealthy and powerful; by his wife Hecuba and by concubines he had 50 sons and 12 daughters. But his son Paris was invited to judge which of the goddesses Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena was entitled to receive the golden apple marked by the goddess Eris (Discord) "for the most beautiful." Aphrodite promised Paris the most beautiful woman in the world: he therefore awarded her the apple and went to Greece, where he won the love of, and eloped with, Helen, wife of Menelaus, the king of Sparta.

To recover Helen, the Greeks launched a great expedition under the overall command of Menelaus' brother, Agamemnon, king of Argos or Mycenae. The Trojans refused to return Helen. Small towns in or near the Troad were sacked by the Greeks, but Troy, assisted by allies from Asia Minor and Thrace, withstood a Greek siege for 10 years. The gods also took sides, notably Hera, Athena, and Poseidon for the Greeks, and Aphrodite (who had a son, Aeneas, by the Trojan Anchises, grandson of Assaracus), Apollo, and Ares for the Trojans. The Iliad, which is set in the 10th year of the war, tells of the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, who was the finest Greek warrior, and the consequent deaths in battle of (among others) Achilles' friend Patroclus and Priam's eldest son, Hector.

After Hector's death the Trojans were joined by two exotic allies, Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons, and Memnon, king of the Ethiopians and son of the dawn-goddess Eos. Achilles killed both of these, but Paris then managed to kill Achilles with an arrow. Before they could take Troy, the Greeks had to steal from the citadel the wooden image of Pallas Athena (the Palladium) and fetch the arrows of Heracles and the sick archer Philoctetes from Lemnos and Achilles' son Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus) from Skyros; Odysseus and Diomedes achieved all these. Finally, with Athena's help, Epeius built a huge wooden horse. Several Greek warriors hid inside it; the rest of the Greek army sailed away to Tenedos, a nearby island, pretending to abandon the siege. Despite

the warnings of Priam's daughter Cassandra, the Trojans were persuaded by Sinon, a Greek who feigned desertion, to take the horse inside the walls of Troy as an offering to Athena; the priest Laocoon, who tried to have the horse destroyed, was killed by sea-serpents. At night the Greek fleet returned, and the Greeks from the horse opened the gates of Troy. In the total sack that followed, Priam and his remaining sons were slaughtered; the Trojan women passed into slavery in various cities of Greece. The adventurous homeward voyages of the Greek leaders were told in two epics, the Returns (Nostoi; lost) and Homer's Odyssey.

The few Trojan survivors included Aeneas, whose descendants continued to rule the Trojans; later tradition took Aeneas' Trojans to Italy as the ancestors of the Romans.

Medieval legends

Medieval European writers, unacquainted with Homer at first hand, found in the Troy legend a rich source of heroic and romantic storytelling and a convenient framework into which to fit their own courtly and chivalric ideals. The chief sources for medieval versions of the story were fictitious eyewitness accounts of the Trojan War by Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. The key work in the medieval exploitation of the Trojan theme was a French romance, the Roman de Troie (1154-60),
by Benoit de Sainte-Maure (q.v.).

Later medieval writers used the Roman de Troie until it was superseded by a Latin prose account, the Historia destructionis Troiae (c. 1287; "History of the Destruction of Troy"), by Guido delle Colonne. The French author Raoul Le Fcvre's Recueil des histoires de Troye (1464), an account based on Guido, was translated into English by William Caxton and became the first book to be printed in English as The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye (c. 1474).

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Notes for Hecuba:
Hecuba, Greek HEKABE, in Greek legend, the principal wife of the Trojan king Priam, mother of Hector, and daughter, according to some accounts, of the Phrygian king Dymas. When Troy was captured by the Greeks, Hecuba was taken prisoner. Her fate was told in various ways, most of which connected her with the promontory Cynossema (Dog's Monument) on the Hellespont. According to Euripides (in the Hecuba), her youngest son, Polydorus, had been placed under the care of Polymestor, king of Thrace. When the Greeks reached the Thracian Chersonese on their way home, she discovered that her son had been murdered and in revenge put out the eyes of Polymestor and murdered his two sons. Later, she was turned into a dog, and her grave became a mark for ships.

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Hécuba, en la mitologka griega, mujer de Prkamo, rey de Troya, con quien tuvo, ademis de otros dieciséis hijos, a Héctor, Paris y Casandra. Después de la cakda de la ciudad, que marcó el final de la guerra de Troya, y de la muerte de Prkamo, la anciana Hécuba fue hecha prisionera por los griegos. Durante el sitio de Troya, su hijo menor, Polidoro, habka sido confiado al cuidado del rey de Tracia. Camino a Grecia, donde sus captores la habkan apresado, Hécuba descubrió que habkan asesinado a Polidoro en la costa tracia. En venganza, arrancó los ojos del rey que mató a sus dos hijos. Hay tres versiones diferentes sobre la muerte de Hécuba: que desesperada por su captura se arrojó al Helesponto (hoy Dardanelos), que la mataron por insultar a sus captores o que fue metamorfoseada en un perro.

"Hécuba", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Children of King Priamos and Hecuba are:

i. Hector, Prince Of Troy (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.), born in c 1130 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.); married Andromache; born in c 1120 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Andromache:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Andromache, in Greek legend, the daughter of Eëtion (prince of Thebe in Mysia) and wife of Hector (son of King Priam of Troy). All her relations perished in or shortly after the taking of Troy by the Greek warrior Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus). When the captives were allotted, Andromache fell to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, whom she accompanied to Epirus and to whom she bore three sons. Neoptolemus was slain at Delphi, and he left Andromache and the kingdom as well to Helenus, the brother of Hector. After the death of Helenus, Andromache returned to Asia Minor with her youngest son, Pergamus, who there founded a town named after himself.

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737907441012842692609 ii. Troanna, Princess Of Troy, born in c 1129 BC; married Mennon.

iii. Helenus, Prince Of Troy (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.), born in c 1175 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.).

**147581908216131145785 6. Son Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 545 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2951638164322622915712. Spitama**.

Child of Son Of Spitama is:

73790954108065572892 8 i. Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 515 a.c..

**147581908216131145788 0. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 500 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran] (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2951638164322622915760. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia** and **2951638164322622915761. Amestris, Queen Of Persia**. He met **147581908216131145788 1. Andia**.

**147581908216131145788 1. Andia,** born in c 514 BC. She was the daughter of **2951638164322622915762. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon**.

Notes for Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Artaxerxes I (d. 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran]), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 465-425 BC).

He was surnamed in Greek Macrocheir ("Longhand") and in Latin Longimanus. A younger son of Xerxes I and Amestris, he was raised to the throne by the commander of the guard, Artabanus, who had murdered Xerxes. A few months later, Artaxerxes slew Artabanus in a hand-to-hand fight. His reign, though generally peaceful, was disturbed by several insurrections, the first of which was the revolt of his brother the satrap of Bactria. More dangerous was the rebellion of Egypt under Inaros, who received assistance from the Athenians. Achaemenid rule in Egypt was restored by Megabyzus, satrap of Syria, after a prolonged struggle (460-454). In 448 fighting between the Achaemenids and the Athenians ended, and in the Samian and Peloponnesian wars Artaxerxes remained neutral; toward the Jews he pursued a tolerant policy. His building inscriptions at Persepolis record the completion of the throne hall of his father. The tomb of Artaxerxes is at Naqsh-e Rustam.

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Child of Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia and Andia is:

73790954108065572894 0 i. Darius II, King Of Persia, born in 475 a.c.; died in 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq]; married Parysatis.

Child of Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia is:

73790954108065572894 1 i. Parysatis, born in c 470 a.c.; married Darius II, King Of Persia.

**1475819082161311458624. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 530 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 450 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2951638164322622917248. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Alexander I, King Of Macedonia:
Alexander I, byname ALEXANDER PHILHELLENE, or ALEXANDER THE WEALTHY (d. c. 450 BC), 10th king of ancient Macedonia, who succeeded his father, Amyntas I, about 500 BC. More than a decade earlier, Macedonia had become a vassal state of Persia; and in 480 Alexander was obliged to accompany Xerxes I in a campaign through Greece, though he secretly aided the Greek allies. With Xerxes' apparent acquiescence, Alexander seized the Greek colony of Pydna and advanced his frontiers eastward to the Strymon, taking in Crestonia and Bisaltia, with the rich silver deposits of Mt. Dysorus.

It was probably Alexander who organized the mass of his people as a hoplite army called pezhetairoi ("foot companions"), with rudimentary political rights, to act as a counterweight to the nobility, the cavalry hetairoi ("companions"). His byname, the Philhellene, indicates his efforts to win Greek sympathies; and he obtained admission to the Olympic games. From Persian spoil he erected a golden statue at Delphi, and he entertained the poet Pindar at his court.

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Child of Alexander I, King Of Macedonia is:

73790954108065572931 2 i. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia, born in c 490 a.c.; died in c 413 a.c..

**1475819082161311458640. Admetus, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 510 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2951638164322622917280. XVI King Of Epirus**.

Child of Admetus, King of Epirus is:

73790954108065572932 0 i. Tarrutos, King of Epirus, born in c 480 BC.

**147581908216131356262 4. Aroandes I, Satrap Of Armenia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 450 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He married **147581908216131356262 5. Rodgune Of Persia**.

**147581908216131356262 5. Rodgune Of Persia** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **368954770540327864470. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia**.

Child of Aroandes I, Satrap Of Armenia and Rodgune Of Persia is:

73790954108065678 1312 i. Aroandes II, King Of Armenia, born in c 404 BC.

**147582186722305664614 4. Bassanus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 373 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2951643734446113292288. Diocles, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Bassanus, King Of The Franks is:

73791093361152832307 2 i. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks, born in c 348 BC.

**147584676786289088921 6. Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 172 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **295169353572578177843 2. Melg Molbthach, King**.

Notes for Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Iaran Gleo-Fathach, 74th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.480 to 473. He was a king of great justice and wisdom, very well learned and accomplished. Iaran was slain by Fearchorb in B.C.473.

More About Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King:
Event 2: Slain by Fearchorb, B.C.473 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 74th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.480-473 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King is:
737923383931445444608 i. Conlaus Caomh, King, born in Ireland c 156 BC.

**1475846767863427760128. Fearch** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 63 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **2951693535726855520256. Olioll Earon**.

Child of Fearch is:
737923383931713880064 i. Forgo, born in c 50 BC.

*Generation No. 72*

**2951623453144537628672. Peredur** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 989 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **590324690628907525734 4. Gweyrdd**.

Child of Peredur is:

147581172657226881433 6 i. Llyfeinydd, born in c 962 BC.

**2951629764051370770436. Laomedon, King Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1263 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5903259528102741540872. Ilos, King Of Troy** and **5903259528102741540873. Eurydike**.

Notes for Laomedon, King Of Troy:
Laomedon, legendary king of Troy and father of Podarces (later famous as King Priam of Troy). Laomedon refused to give the gods Apollo and Poseidon their wages after they had built the walls of Troy for him. The gods therefore sent a pestilence and a sea monster to ravage the land, which could be delivered only by the sacrifice of the king's daughter Hesione. But the Greek hero Heracles, who happened to be at Troy at the time, killed the monster and rescued the maiden on the understanding that
Laomedon should give him his divine horses. When Laomedon later refused, Heracles returned with a band of warriors, captured Troy, and slew Laomedon and all his sons except Priam. Laomedon was buried near the Scaean Gate, and, according to legend, as long as his grave remained undisturbed the walls of Troy would remain impregnable.

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Child of Laomedon, King Of Troy is:

147581488202568538521 8 i. King Of Troy Priamos, born in c 1200 BC; married Hecuba.

**2951629764051370770438. Phrygian king Dymas.,** born in c 1189 a. c..

Child of Phrygian king Dymas. is:

147581488202568538521 9 i. Hecuba, born in c 1159 BC; married King Of Troy Priamos.

**2951638164322622915712. Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 575 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **590327632864524583142 4. Son Of Astyages**.

Child of Spitama is:

147581908216131145785 6 i. Son Of Spitama, born in c 545 a.c..

**2951638164322622915760. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 519 BC (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 465, Persepolis (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **5903276328645245831520. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia** and **5903276328645245831521. Atossa, Queen Of Persia**. He married **2951638164322622915761. Amestris, Queen Of Persia**.

**2951638164322622915761. Amestris, Queen Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 519 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Xerxes I, Old Persian KHSHAYARSHA, byname XERXES THE GREAT (b. c. 519 BC--d. 465, Persepolis), Persian king (486-465 BC), the son and successor of Darius I. He is best known for his massive invasion of Greece from across the Hellespont (480 BC), a campaign marked by the battles of Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea. His ultimate defeat spelled the beginning of the decline of the Achaemenid Empire.

Accession to the throne.

Xerxes was the son of Darius I and Atossa, daughter of Cyrus; he was the first son born to Darius after his accession to the throne. Xerxes was designated heir apparent by his father in preference to his elder brother Artabazanes. A bas-relief on the southern portico of a courtyard in the treasury of Persepolis, as well as the bas-reliefs on the east door of the tripylon (an ornamental stairway) depict him as the heir apparent, standing behind his father, who is seated on the throne.
When his father died, in 486 BC, Xerxes was about 35 years old and had already governed Babylonia for a dozen years.

One of his first concerns upon his accession was to pacify Egypt, where a usurper had been governing for two years. But he was forced to use much stronger methods than had Darius: in 484 BC he ravaged the Delta and chastised the Egyptians. Xerxes then learned of the revolt of Babylon, where two nationalist pretenders had appeared in swift succession. The second, Shamash-eriba, was conquered by Xerxes' son-in-law, and violent repression ensued: Babylon's fortresses were torn down, its temples pillaged, and the statue of Marduk destroyed; this latter act had great political significance: Xerxes was no longer able to "take the hand of" (receive the patronage of) the Babylonian god. Whereas Darius had treated Egypt and Babylonia as kingdoms personally united to the Persian Empire (though administered as satrapies), Xerxes acted with a new intransigence. Having rejected the fiction of

personal union, he then abandoned the titles of king of Babylonia and king of Egypt, making himself simply "king of the Persians and the Medes."

It was probably the revolt of Babylon, although some authors say it was troubles in Bactria, to which Xerxes alluded in an inscription that proclaimed:

> And among these countries (in rebellion) there was one where, previously, daevas had been worshipped. Afterward, through Ahura Mazda's favour, I destroyed this sanctuary of daevas and proclaimed, "Let daevas not be worshipped!" There, where daevas had been worshipped before, I worshipped
> Ahura Mazda.

Xerxes thus declared himself the adversary of the daevas, the ancient pre-Zoroastrian gods, and doubtlessly identified the Babylonian gods with these fallen gods of the Aryan religion. The questions arise of whether the destruction of Marduk's statue should be linked with this text proclaiming the destruction of the daeva sanctuaries, of whether Xerxes was a more zealous supporter of Zoroastrianism than was his father, and, indeed, of whether he himself was a Zoroastrian. The problem of the relationship between the Achaemenid religion and Zoroastrianism is a difficult one, and some scholars, such as M. Molé, have even thought that this is an improper posing of the question, that there were, rather, three different states of religion: a religion of strict observance, a royal religion as attested by the Achaemenid inscriptions, and the popular religion as described by the Greek historian Herodotus.

War against the Greeks.

With the tranquillity of the empire reestablished, Xerxes would willingly have devoted himself to peaceful activities. But many of those around him were pressing for the renewal of hostilities. His cousin and brother-in-law Mardonius, supported by a strong party of exiled Greeks, incited him to take revenge for the affront that Darius had suffered at the hands of the Greeks at Marathon (490 BC). The impressionable Xerxes gave way to pressure from his entourage and threw himself into patient diplomatic and military preparations for war, which required three years to complete (484-481 BC). Herodotus notes that never before had such an effort been undertaken. Troops were levied in all the satrapies, and a navy, intended to be the army's supply line, was gathered. The care lavished on this enterprise shows that the King did not regard it as a minor operation.

There has been much later speculation on the real causes for the expedition. They could not have been economic, because Greece was not important then. Perhaps it was only the manifestation of a royal absolutism: Xerxes, whose character was later distorted in Greek legend, was neither foolish nor overly optimistic; although sensible and intelligent, he was nevertheless, according to G. Glotz,

> a sovereign by divine right, to whom opposition was as annoying as sacrilege . . .

nervous in temperament, fallen from youthful fire into indolence, incited to make a
war he didn't like. . . .

At the head of his armies, he left Sardis for the Hellespont and had two boat bridges placed across the strait. A storm destroyed them, and Xerxes had the sea whipped as punishment. With the bridges remade, for seven days he oversaw the crossing of the army--5,000,000 men according to Herodotus and 360,000 by modern estimate, supported by 700 to 800 ships. Their passage was facilitated by a massive engineering works: a channel was dug across the Isthmus of Actium so that the peaks of Mount Athos might be avoided. Nevertheless, the army's size was of no help, partly because of misinformation about the enemy terrain and partly because of the appearance of a national feeling in Greece. After a few successes (e.g., Thermopylae, mid-August 480 BC), Xerxes occupied Attica and pillaged Athens on September 21, but on September 29, at Salamis, a naval battle that he had initiated turned into a defeat. Without a fleet to bring supplies to the army, he had to retreat; he crossed over into Asia, leaving Mardonius in Thessaly. During an indecisive battle near Plataea, on Aug. 27, 479, Mardonius was killed, and his death obliged the army of occupation to withdraw. Hostilities continued for 13 years, but thenceforth Xerxes involved himself only slightly.

Withdrawal to Persia.

Soured by this failure, which modern historians consider the beginning of Achaemenian decline, Xerxes retired to Susa and Persepolis. He then furthered the depletion of the once-enormous resources he had gathered, through multiple taxation, by launching a vast construction program. At the capital city of Persepolis, Darius' architects, working from a unified plan of great scope, had already begun construction on a gigantic terrace of the Apadana (an audience hall), the Tripylon, a palace, and a treasury. When Xerxes became king, he had laid the enameled-brick facing on the exterior of the Apadana and finished his father's palace. Then he erected other monuments: his own palace, southeast of Darius' and similar to it in plan, and a mysterious building called the Harem by archaeologists--a line of small, identical rooms that may have been Xerxes' treasury. He also undertook construction of the Hall of a Hundred Columns, or Throne Room, but he was able to finish only the paving and the base of the walls (the walls themselves and the decoration of this gigantic hypostyle hall were the work of Artaxerxes I). These buildings marked an evolution toward the colossal and toward a style that was perhaps more pretentious than that typical of Darius' reign.

Little is known about the last years of Xerxes' life. After his reversal in Greece, he withdrew into himself and allowed himself to be drawn into harem intrigues in which he was, in fact, only a pawn: thus, he disposed of his brother's entire family at the demand of the queen. But in 465 he himself fell, together with his eldest son, under the blows of murderous members of his court, among them his minister Artabanus. Another son, Artaxerxes I, succeeded in retaining power.

BRITANICA

More About Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia and Amestris, Queen Of Persia is:
14758190821613114578880 i. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia, born in 500 a.c.; died in 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran]; met (1) Andia..

**295163816432262291576 2. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon,** born in c 550 BC. He was the son of **5903276328645245831524. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon**.

Child of Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon is:
14758190821613114578881 i. Andia, born in c 514 BC; met Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia.

**295163816432262291724 8. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 560 a.c. (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5903276328645245834496. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia:
By the reign of Amyntas I (6th century BC) Macedonian power extended eastward beyond the Axius (Axiós) River to dominate the neighbouring Thracian tribes.

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Child of Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia is:
14758190821613114586624 i. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 530 a.c.; died in c. 450 BC.

**295163816432262291728 0. XVI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 578 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5903276328645245834560. XV King Of Epirus**.

Child of XVI King Of Epirus is:
14758190821613114586640 i. Admetus, King of Epirus, born in c 510 BC.

**2951643734446113292288. Diocles, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 397 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **5903287468892226584576. Helenus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Diocles, King Of The Franks is:

14758218672230566461 44 i. Bassanus, King Of The Franks, born in c 373 BC.

**2951693535725781778432. Melg Molbthach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 189 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5903387071451563556864. Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King**.

Notes for Melg Molbthach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Melg Molbthach, 71st Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.522 to 505. He was slain by Modachorb in B.C.505.

More About Melg Molbthach, King:
Event 2: Slain by Modachorb in B.C.505 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 71st Monarch of Ireland, B.C.522-505 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Melg Molbthach, King is:
147584676786289088921 6 i. Iaran Gleo-Fathach, King, born in Ireland c 172 BC.

**2951693535726855520256. Olioll Earon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in c 77 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **5903387071453711040512. Fiacha Firmara, Prince**.

Child of Olioll Earon is:
147584676786342776012 8 i. Fearch, born in c 63 BC.

*Generation No. 73*

**5903246906289075257344. Gweyrdd** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 1016 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1180649381257815051468 8. Ithon**.

Child of Gweyrdd is:
295162345314453762867 2 i. Peredur, born in c 989 BC.

**5903259528102741540872. Ilos, King Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1317 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1180651905620548308174 4. Tros, King Of Troy** and **1180651905620548308174 5. Callirhoe**. He married **5903259528102741540873. Eurydike**.

**5903259528102741540873. Eurydike** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1293 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Ilos, King Of Troy:
Ilos, in Greek mythology, the founder of Ilion (Troy). Ilos (or Zacynthus, a Cretan name) has been identified either as the brother of Erichthonius or as the son of Tros and grandson of Erichthonius. According to legend, the King of Phrygia gave Ilos a spotted cow as a wrestling prize, with the advice that he found a city wherever the cow first lay down. The animal chose the hill of Ate, where Ilos marked out the boundaries of Ilion. After praying for a sign from Zeus, Ilos was sent the Palladium, a statue of Pallas Athena, for which he built a temple. Ilos' son Laomedon succeeded him as ruler of the city, and his grandson Priam was the last king of Ilion.

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Child of Ilos, King Of Troy and Eurydike is:

295162976405137077043 6 i. Laomedon, King Of Troy, born in c 1263 BC.

**5903276328645245831424. Son Of Astyages** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 605 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1180655265729049166284 8. Astyages, King Of Media** and **1180655265729049166284 9. Arsenis Lydia**.

Child of Son Of Astyages is:

295163816432262291571 2 i. Spitama, born in c 575 a.c..

**5903276328645245831520. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 550 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 486 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1180655265729049166304 0. Hystaspes,**

**Satrap Of Parthia**. He married **5903276328645245831521. Atossa, Queen Of Persia**.

**5903276328645245831521. Atossa, Queen Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 545 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 480/465 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **11806552657290491663042. Cyrus II, King Of Persia** and **11806552657290491663043. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt**.

Notes for Darius I The Great, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Darius I, byname DARIUS THE GREAT (b. 550 BC--d. 486), king of Persia in 522-486 BC, one of the greatest rulers of the Achaemenid dynasty, who was noted for his administrative genius and for his great building projects. Darius attempted several times to conquer Greece; his fleet was destroyed by a storm in 492, and the Athenians defeated his army at Marathon in 490.

Ascension to monarchy.

Darius was the son of Hystaspes, the satrap (provincial governor) of Parthia. The principal contemporary sources for his history are his own inscriptions, especially the great trilingual inscription on the Bisitun (Behistun) rock at the village of the same name, in which he tells how he gained the throne. The accounts of his accession given by the Greek historians Herodotus and Ctesias are in many points obviously derived from this official version but are interwoven with legends.

According to Herodotus, Darius, when a youth, was suspected by Cyrus II the Great (who ruled from 559 to 529 BC) of plotting against the throne. Later Darius was in Egypt with Cambyses II, the son of Cyrus and heir to his kingdom, as a member of the royal bodyguard. After the death of Cambyses in the summer of 522 BC, Darius hastened to Media, where, in September, with the help of six Persian nobles, he killed Bardiya (Smerdis), another son of Cyrus, who had usurped the throne the previous March. In the Bisitun inscription Darius defended this deed and his own assumption of kingship on the grounds that the usurper was actually Gaumata, a Magian, who had impersonated Bardiya after Bardiya had been murdered secretly by Cambyses. Darius therefore claimed that he was restoring the kingship to the rightful Achaemenid house. He himself, however, belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family, and, as his father and grandfather were alive at his accession, it is unlikely that he was next in line to the throne. Some modern scholars consider that he invented the story of Gaumata in order to justify his actions and that the murdered king was indeed the son of Cyrus.

Darius did not at first gain general recognition but had to impose his rule by force. His assassination of Bardiya was followed, particularly in the eastern provinces, by widespread revolts, which threatened to disrupt the empire. In

Susiana, Babylonia, Media, Sagartia, and Margiana, independent governments were set up, most of them by men who claimed to belong to the former ruling families. Babylonia rebelled twice and Susiana three times. In Persia itself a certain Vahyazdata, who pretended to be Bardiya, gained considerable support. These risings, however, were spontaneous and uncoordinated, and, otwithstanding the small size of his army, Darius and his generals were able to suppress them one by one. In the Bisitun inscription he records that in 19 battles he defeated nine rebel leaders, who appear as his captives on the accompanying relief. By 519 BC, when the third rising in Susiana was put down, he had established his authority in the east. In 518 Darius visited Egypt, which he lists as a rebel country, perhaps because of the insubordination of its satrap, Aryandes, whom he put to death.

Fortification of the empire.

Having restored internal order in the empire, Darius undertook a number of campaigns for the purpose of strengthening his frontiers and checking the incursions of nomadic tribes. In 519 BC he attacked the Scythians east of the Caspian Sea and a few years later conquered the Indus Valley. In 513, after subduing eastern Thrace and the Getae, he crossed the Danube River into European Scythia, but the Scythian nomads devastated the country as they retreated from him, and he was forced, for lack of supplies, to abandon the campaign. The satraps of Asia Minor completed the subjugation of Thrace, secured the submission of Macedonia, and captured the Aegean islands of Lemnos and Imbros. Thus, the approaches to Greece were in Persian hands, as was control of the Black Sea grain trade through the straits, the latter being of major importance to the Greek economy. The conquest of Greece was a logical
step to protect Persian rule over the Greeks of Asia Minor from interference by their European kinsmen. According to Herodotus, Darius, before the Scythian campaign, had sent ships to explore the Greek coasts, but he took no military action until 499 BC, when Athens and Eretria supported an Ionian revolt against Persian rule. After the suppression of this rebellion, Mardonius, Darius' son-in-law, was given charge of an expedition against Athens and Eretria, but the loss of his fleet in a storm off Mount Athos (492 BC) forced him to abandon the operation. In 490 BC another force under Datis, a Mede, destroyed Eretria and enslaved its inhabitants but was defeated by the Athenians at Marathon. Preparations for a third expedition were delayed by an insurrection in Egypt, and Darius died in 486 BC before they were completed.

Darius as an administrator.

Although Darius consolidated and added to the conquests of his predecessors, it was as an administrator that he made his greatest contribution to Persian history. He completed the organization of the empire into satrapies, initiated by Cyrus the Great, and fixed the annual tribute due from each province. During his reign, ambitious and far-sighted projects were undertaken to promote imperial trade and commerce. Coinage, weights, and measures were standardized and land and sea routes developed. An expedition led by Scylax of Caryanda

sailed down the Indus River and explored the sea route from its mouth to Egypt, and a canal from the Nile River to the Red Sea, probably begun by the chief of the Egyptian delta lords, Necho I (7th century BC), was repaired and completed.

While measures were thus taken to unite the diverse peoples of the empire by a uniform administration, Darius followed the example of Cyrus in respecting native religious institutions. In Egypt he assumed an Egyptian titulary and gave active support to the cult. He built a temple to the god Amon in the Kharga oasis, endowed the temple at Edfu, and carried out restoration work in other anctuaries. He empowered the Egyptians to reestablish the medical school of the temple of Sais, and he ordered his satrap to codify the Egyptian laws in consultation
with the native priests. In the Egyptian traditions he was considered as one of the great lawgivers and benefactors of the country. In 519 BC he authorized the Jews to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, in accordance with the earlier decree of Cyrus. In the opinion of some authorities, the religious beliefs of Darius himself, as reflected in his inscriptions, show the influence of the teachings of Zoroaster, and the introduction of Zoroastrianism as the state religion of Persia is probably to be attributed to him.

Darius was the greatest royal architect of his dynasty, and during his reign Persian architecture assumed a style that remained unchanged until the end of the empire. In 521 BC he made Susa his administrative capital, where he restored the fortifications and built an audience hall (apadana) and a residential palace. The foundation inscriptions of his palace describe how he brought materials and craftsmen for the work from all quarters of the empire. At Persepolis, in his native country of Fars (Persis), he founded a new royal residence to replace the earlier capital at Pasargadae. The fortifications, apadana, council hall, treasury, and a residential palace are to be attributed to him, although not completed in his lifetime. He also built at Ecbana and Babylon.

BRITANICA

Notes for Atossa, Queen Of Persia:
Atosa, hija de Ciro y esposa de Darko.

HERODOTO, Libro 3o de La Historia # 133

More About Atossa, Queen Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Darius I The Great, King Of Persia and Atossa, Queen Of Persia is:
29516381643226229157 60 i. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia, born in 519 BC; died in 465, Persepolis; married Amestris, Queen Of Persia.

**590327632864524583152 4. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon,** born in c 580 BC. He was the son of **11806552657290491663048. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon**.

Child of Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon is:

295163816432262291576 2 i. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon, born in c 550 BC.

**590327632864524583449 6. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 585 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **11806552657290491668992. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia is:

295163816432262291724 8 i. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 560 a.c..

**590327632864524583456 0. XV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 612 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **11806552657290491669120. XIV King Of Epirus**.

Child of XV King Of Epirus is:

295163816432262291728 0 i. XVI King Of Epirus, born in c 578 BC.

**590328746889222658457 6. Helenus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 428 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **11806574937784453169152. Priam, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Helenus, King Of The Franks is:

295164373444611329228 8 i. Diocles, King Of The Franks, born in c 397 BC.

**590338707145156355686 4. Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 205 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **11806774142903127113728. Ughaine Mor The Great, King** and **11806774142903127113729. Caesair Of France, Princess**.

Notes for Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, 69th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.591 and reigned until 541.  It is said, to secure the throne, he assassinated his brother Laeghaire (Lorc).  After a long reign, he was slain by his nephew in B.C.541.

More About Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King:
Event 2: Assassinated his brother Lorc (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 3: Slain by his nephew, B.C.541 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 69th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.591-541 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King is:

295169353572578177843 2 i. Melg Molbthach, King, born in Ireland c 189 BC.

**5903387071453711040512. Fiacha Firmara, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born  in Ireland c 91 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World*

*Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **92240422991430680576. Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, King**.

Notes for Fiacha Firmara, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Fiacha Firmara, younger son of King Aeness Tuirmeach-Teamroch, 81st Monarch of Ireland, was so called from being exposed in a small boat on the sea. He was ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada and Argyle in Scotland.

Child of Fiacha Firmara, Prince is:
295169353572685552025 6 i. Olioll Earon, born in c 77 BC.

*Generation No. 74*

**11806493812578150514688. Ithon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 1043 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **23612987625156301029376. Cymryw**.

Child of Ithon is:
590324690628907525734 4 i. Gweyrdd, born in c 1016 BC.

**11806519056205483081744. Tros, King Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1360 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **23613038112410966163488. Erichthonius, King Of Troy** and **23613038112410966163489. Astvocho**. He married **11806519056205483081745. Callirhoe**.

**11806519056205483081745. Callirhoe** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1391 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Tros, King Of Troy and Callirhoe is:

590325952810274154087 2 i. Ilos, King Of Troy, born in c 1317 BC; married Eurydike.

**11806552657290491662848. Astyages, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 635 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in c 550 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **23613105314580983325696. Cyaxares, King Of Media**. He married **11806552657290491662849. Arsenis Lydia**.

**11806552657290491662849. Arsenis Lydia,** born in c 635 a.c..

Notes for Astyages, King Of Media:
Astyages, Akkadian ISHTUMEGU (fl. 6th century BC), the last king of the Median empire (reigned 585-550 BC). According to Herodotus, the Achaemenian Cyrus the Great was Astyages' grandson through his daughter Mandane. According to Babylonian inscriptions, Cyrus, king of Anshan (in southwestern Iran), began war against Astyages in 553 BC; in 550 the Median troops rebelled, and Astyages was taken prisoner. Then Cyrus occupied and plundered Ecbatana, the Median capital. A somewhat different account of these events is given by the Greek writer Ctesias.

BRITANICA

Children of Astyages, King Of Media and Arsenis Lydia are:

i. Mandana, Queen Of Persia, born in c 600 a.c; married Cambyses I, King Of Persia; born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c..

Notes for Cambyses I, King Of Persia:
Cambises I, rey persa de Anzán (c.600-559a.C.) de la dinastía de los Aqueménidas, que gobernó como vasallo de los medas, quienes en aquel entonces dominaban Persia. Cambises I era hijo de Ciro I (siglo VIIa.C.), al cual sucedió, y padre de Ciro II el Grande, que fundó el Imperio persa. Según el historiador griego Heródoto (libro I de la Historia # 107), Cambises I contrajo matrimonio con Mandana la hija de Astiages, rey de los medas, quien reinó entre los años 584 y 550a.C.

"Cambises I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Cambyses I (fl. 6th century BC), ruler of Anshan c. 600-559 BC. Cambyses was the son of Cyrus I and succeeded his father in Anshan (northwest of Susa in Elam) as a vassal of King Astyages of Media. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cambyses married a daughter of Astyages, by whom he became the father of Cyrus II the Great.

BRITANICA

590327632864524583142 4 ii. Son Of Astyages, born in c 605 a.c..

**11806552657290491663040. Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 520 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2361310531458098332608 0. Arsames, King of Parsa**.

Notes for Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia:
Partia, antiguo paks de Asia, situado aproximadamente en lo que actualmente es Irin y el noroeste de Afganistin. Sus habitantes, los partos, descendkan probablemente de los escitas y adoptaron la indumentaria meda y la lengua aria. Eran excelentes jinetes y arqueros. En combate a caballo, los partos descargaban frecuentemente sus flechas hacia el enemigo mientras simulaban la huida; éste es el origen del dicho "disparar la flecha del parto" (anadir alguna palabra hiriente a un interlocutor en el momento de retirarse).
Partia estuvo sometida sucesivamente a Asiria, a Media, a Persia, a Macedonia bajo el reinado de Alejandro Magno, y al reino Seléucida. Hacia el 250a.C. los reyes partos de la dinastka de los Arsicidas fundaron un reino independiente que durante el siglo I a.C. se convirtió en un imperio que se extendka desde el rko Éufrates hasta el Indo, y desde el rko Oxus (actual Ams Daryi) al océano Kndico. Las principales ciudades partas eran Seleucia del Tigris, Ctesifonte y Hecatómpilos. Después de mediados del siglo I a.C. Partia fue rival de Roma, y se produjeron varias guerras entre ambas potencias. En el 226d.C. Partia fue conquistada por Ardachir I, rey de Persia y fundador de la dinastka Sasinida.

"Partia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia is:

590327632864524583152O i. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia, born in 550 a.c.; died in 486 a.c; married Atossa, Queen Of Persia.

**11806552657290491663042. Cyrus II, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 529 a.c., Asia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2361310531458098332608 4. Cambyses I, King Of Persia** and **2361310531458098332608 5. Mandana, Queen Of Persia**. He married **11806552657290491663043. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt**.

**11806552657290491663043. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 580 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **2361310531458098332608 6. Apries King of Egypt**.

Notes for Cyrus II, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cyrus II, byname CYRUS THE GREAT (b. 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis--d. c. 529, Asia), conqueror who founded the Achaemenid empire, centred on Persia and comprising the Near East from the Aegean Sea to the Indus River. He is also remembered in the Cyrus legend--first recorded by Xenophon, Greek soldier and author, in his Cyropaedia--as a tolerant and ideal monarch who was called father of his people by the ancient Persians and in the Bible as the liberator of the Jews captive in Babylonia.

Life and legend

Cyrus was born between 590 and 580 BC, either in Media or, more probably, in Persis, the modern Fars province of Iran. The meaning of his name is in dispute, for it is not known whether it was a personal name or a throne name given to him when he became a ruler. It is noteworthy that after the Achaemenid empire the name does not appear again in sources relating to Iran, which may indicate some special sense of the name.

Most scholars agree, however, that Cyrus the Great was at least the second of the name to rule in Persia. One cuneiform text in Akkadian--the language of Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) in the pre-Christian era--asserts he was the son of Cambyses, great king, king of Anshan, grandson of Cyrus, great king, king of Anshan, descendant of Teispes, great king, king of Anshan, of a family [which] always [exercised] kingship.

In any case, it is clear that Cyrus came from a long line of ruling chiefs.

The most important source for his life is the Greek historian Herodotus. The idealized biography by Xenophon is a work for the edification of the Greeks concerning the ideal ruler, rather than a historical treatise. It does, however,

indicate the high esteem in which Cyrus was held, not only by his own people, the Persians, but by the Greeks and others. Herodotus says that the Persians called Cyrus their father, while later Achaemenid rulers were not so well regarded. The story of the childhood of Cyrus, as told by Herodotus with echoes in Xenophon and the Greek historian Ctesias, may be called a Cyrus legend since it obviously follows a pattern of folk beliefs about the almost superhuman qualities of the founder of a dynasty. Similar beliefs also exist about the founders of later dynasties throughout the history of Iran. According to the legend, Astyages, the king of the Medes and overlord of the Persians, gave his daughter in marriage to his vassal in Persis, a prince called Cambyses. From this marriage Cyrus was born. Astyages, having had a dream that the baby would grow up to overthrow him, ordered Cyrus slain. His chief adviser, however, instead gave the baby to a shepherd to raise. When he was 10 years old, Cyrus, because of his outstanding qualities, was discovered by Astyages, who, in spite of the dream, was persuaded to allow the boy to live. Cyrus, when he reached manhood in Persis, revolted against his maternal grandfather and overlord. Astyages marched against the rebel, but his army deserted him and surrendered to Cyrus in 550 BC.

Cyrus' conquests

After inheriting the empire of the Medes, Cyrus first had to consolidate his power over Iranian tribes on the Iranian plateau before expanding to the west. Croesus, king of Lydia in Asia Minor, had enlarged his domains at the expense of the Medes when he heard of the fall of Astyages, and Cyrus, as successor of the Median king, marched against Lydia. Sardis, the Lydian capital, was captured in 547 or 546, and Croesus was either killed or burned himself to death, though according to other sources he was taken prisoner by Cyrus and well
treated. The Ionian Greek cities on the Aegean Sea coast, as vassals of the Lydian king, now became subject to Cyrus, and most of them submitted peacefully. Several revolts of the Greek cities were later suppressed with severity. Next Cyrus turned to Babylonia, where dissatisfaction of the people with the ruler Nabonidus gave him a pretext for invading the lowlands. The conquest was quick, for even the priests of Marduk, the national deity of the great metropolis of Babylon, had become estranged from Nabonidus. In October 539 BC, the greatest city of the ancient world fell to the Persians.

In the Bible (e.g., Ezra 1:1-4), Cyrus is famous for freeing the Jewish captives in Babylonia and allowing them to return to their homeland. Cyrus was also tolerant toward the Babylonians and others. He honoured Marduk and conciliated the local population by supporting local customs and even sacrificing to local deities. The capture of Babylon delivered not only Mesopotamia into the hands of Cyrus but also Syria and Palestine, which had been conquered previously
by the Babylonians. The ruler of Cilicia in Asia Minor had become an ally of Cyrus when the latter marched against Croesus, and Cilicia retained a special status in Cyrus' empire. Thus it was by diplomacy as well as force of arms that he established the largest empire known until his time.

Cyrus seems to have had several capitals. One was the city of Ecbatana, modern Hamadan, former capital of the Medes, and another was a new capital of the empire, Pasargadae, in Persis, said to be on the site where Cyrus had won the battle against Astyages. The ruins today, though few, arouse admiration in the visitor. Cyrus also kept Babylon as a winter capital.

No Persian chauvinist, Cyrus was quick to learn from the conquered peoples. He not only conciliated the Medes but joined them with the Persians in a kind of dual monarchy of the Medes and Persians. Cyrus had to borrow the traditions of kingship from the Medes, who had ruled an empire when the Persians were merely their vassals. It is probable that a Mede was traditionally made an adviser to the Achaemenid king, as a sort of chief minister; on later reliefs at Persepolis, a capital of the Achaemenid kings from the time of Darius, a Mede is frequently depicted together with the great king. The Elamites, indigenous inhabitants of Persis, were also the teachers of the Persians in many ways, as can be seen, for example, in the Elamite dress worn by Persians and by Elamite objects carried by them on the stone reliefs at Persepolis. There also seems to have been little innovation in government and rule, but rather a willingness to borrow, combined with an ability to adapt what was borrowed to the new empire. Cyrus was undoubtedly the guiding genius in the creation not only of a great empire but in the formation of Achaemenid culture and civilization.

Little is known of the family life of Cyrus. He had two sons, one of whom, Cambyses, succeeded him; the other, Bardiya ( Smerdis of the Greeks), was probably secretly put to death by Cambyses after he became ruler. Cyrus had at least one daughter, Atossa (who married her brother Cambyses), and possibly two others, but they played no role in history.

When Cyrus defeated Astyages he also inherited Median possessions in eastern Iran, but he had to engage in much warfare to consolidate his rule in this region. After his conquest of Babylonia, he again turned to the east, and Herodotus tells of his campaign against nomads living east of the Caspian Sea. According to the Greek historian, Cyrus was at first successful in defeating the ruler of the nomads--called the Massagetai--who was a woman, and captured her son. On the son's committing suicide in captivity, his mother swore revenge and defeated and killed Cyrus. Herodotus' story may be apocryphal, but Cyrus' conquests in Central Asia were probably genuine, since a city in farthest Sogdiana was called Cyreschata, or Cyropolis, by the Greeks, which seems to prove the extent of his Eastern conquests.

The legacy of Cyrus

It is a testimony to the capability of the founder of the Achaemenid empire that it continued to expand after his death and lasted for more than two centuries. But Cyrus was not only a great conqueror and administrator; he held a place in the minds of the Persian people similar to that of Romulus and Remus in Rome or Moses for the Israelites. His saga follows in many details the stories of hero and conquerors from elsewhere in the ancient world. The manner in which the baby Cyrus was given to a shepherd to raise is reminiscent of Moses in the bulrushes in Egypt, and the overthrow of his tyrannical grandfather has echoes in other

myths and legends. There is no doubt that the Cyrus saga arose early among the Persians and was known to the Greeks. The sentiments of esteem or even awe in which Persians held him were transmitted to the Greeks, and it was no accident that Xenophon chose Cyrus to be the model of a ruler for the lessons he wished to impart to his fellow Greeks.

In short, the figure of Cyrus has survived throughout history as more than a great man who founded an empire. He became the epitome of the great qualities expected of a ruler in antiquity, and he assumed heroic features as a conqueror who was tolerant and magnanimous as well as brave and daring. His personality as seen by the Greeks influenced them and Alexander the Great, and, as the tradition was transmitted by the Romans, may be considered to influence our thinking even now. In the year 1971, Iran celebrated the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the monarchy by Cyrus.

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Child of Cyrus II, King Of Persia and Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt is:

590327632864524583152 1 i. Atossa, Queen Of Persia, born in 545 a.c.; died in 480/465 a.c; married Darius I The Great, King Of Persia.

**11806552657290491663048. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon,** born in c 610 BC; died in c 562. He was the son of **2361310531458098332609 6. Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon**.

Notes for Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon:
Nebuchadrezzar II (b. c. 630--d. c. 561 BC), the second and greatest king of the Chaldean dynasty of Babylonia (reigned c. 605-c. 561 BC). He was known for his military might, the splendour of his capital, Babylon, and his importa nt part in Jewish history.

Nebuchadrezzar II was the oldest son and successor of Nabopolassar, founder of the Chaldean empire. He is known from cuneiform inscriptions, the Bible and later Jewish sources, and classical authors. His name, from the Akkadian Nabu-kudurri-usur, means "O Nabu, watch over my heir."

While his father disclaimed royal descent, Nebuchadrezzar claimed the third-millennium Akkadian ruler Naram-Sin as ancestor. The year of his birth is uncertain, but it is not likely to have been before 630 BC, for according to tradition Nebuchadrezzar began his military career as a young man, appearing as a military administrator by 610. He is first mentioned by his father as working as a labourer in the restoration of the temple of Marduk, the chief god of the city of Babylon and the national god of Babylonia.

In 607/606, as crown prince, Nebuchadrezzar commanded an army with his father in the mountains north of Assyria, subsequently leading independent operations after Nabopolassar's return to Babylon. After a Babylonian reverse at the hands of Egypt in 606/605, he served as commander in chief in his father's

place and by brilliant generalship shattered the Egyptian army at Carchemish and Hamath, thereby securing control of all Syria. After his father's death on Aug. 16, 605, Nebuchadrezzar returned to Babylon and ascended the throne within three weeks. This rapid consolidation of his accession and the fact that he could return to Syria shortly afterward reflected his strong grip on the empire.

On expeditions in Syria and Palestine from June to December of 604, Nebuchadrezzar received the submission of local states, including Judah, and captured the city of Ashkelon. With Greek mercenaries in his armies, further campaigns to extend Babylonian control in Palestine followed in the three succeeding years. On the last occasion (601/600), Nebuchadrezzar clashed with an Egyptian army, with heavy losses; this reverse was followed by the defection of certain vassal states, Judah among them. This brought an intermission in the series of annual campaigns in 600/599, while Nebuchadrezzar remained in Babylonia repairing his losses of chariots. Measures to regain control were resumed at the end of 599/598 (December to March). Nebuchadrezzar's strategic planning appeared in his attack on the Arab tribes of northwestern Arabia, in preparation for the occupation of Judah. He attacked Judah a year later and captured Jerusalem on March 16, 597, deporting King Jehoiachin to Babylon. After a further brief Syrian campaign in 596/595, Nebuchadrezzar had to act in eastern Babylonia to repel a threatened invasion, probably from Elam (modern southwestern Iran). Tensions in Babylonia were revealed by a rebellion late in 595/594 involving elements of the army, but he was able to put this down decisively enough to undertake two further campaigns in Syria during 594.

Nebuchadrezzar's further military activities are known not from extant chronicles but from other sources, particularly the Bible, which records another attack on Jerusalem and a siege of Tyre (lasting 13 years, according to the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus) and hints at an invasion of Egypt. The siege of Jerusalem ended in its capture in 587/586 and in the deportation of prominent citizens, with a further deportation in 582. In this respect he followed the methods of his Assyrian predecessors.

Much influenced by the Assyrian imperial tradition, Nebuchadrezzar consciously pursued a policy of expansion, claiming the grant of universal kingship by Marduk and praying to have "no opponent from horizon to sky." From cuneiform fragments he is known to have attempted the invasion of Egypt, the culmination of his expansionist policy, in 568/567.

In addition to being a brilliant tactician and strategist, Nebuchadrezzar was also prominent in international diplomacy, as shown in his sending an ambassador (probably Nabonidus, a successor) to mediate between the Medes and Lydians in Asia Minor. He died about 561 and was succeeded by his son Awil-Marduk (Evil-Merodach of 2 Kings).

Nebuchadrezzar's main activity, other than as military commander, was the rebuilding of Babylon. He completed and extended fortifications begun by his

father, built a great moat and a new outer defense wall, paved the ceremonial Processional Way with limestone, rebuilt and embellished the principal temples, and cut canals. This he did not only for his own glorification but also in honour of the gods. He claimed to be "the one who set in the mouth of the people reverence for the great gods" and
disparaged predecessors who had built palaces elsewhere than at Babylon and had only journeyed there for the New Year Feast.

Little is known of his family life beyond the tradition that he married a Median princess, whose yearning for her native terrain he sought to ease by creating gardens simulating hills. A structure representing these hanging gardens cannot be positively identified in either the cuneiform texts or the archaeological remains.

Despite the fateful part he played in Judah's history, Nebuchadrezzar is seen in Jewish tradition in a predominantly favourable light. It was claimed that he gave orders for the protection of Jeremiah, who regarded him as God's appointed instrument whom it was impiety to disobey, and the prophet Ezekiel expressed a similar view at the attack on Tyre. A corresponding attitude to Nebuchadrezzar, as God's instrument against wrongdoers, occurs in the Apocrypha in 1 Esdras and, as protector to be prayed for, in Baruch. In Daniel (Old Testament) and in Bel and the Dragon (Apocrypha), Nebuchadrezzar appears as a man, initially deceived by bad advisers, who welcomes the situation in which truth is triumphant
and God is vindicated.

There is no independent support for the tradition in Daniel of Nebuchadrezzar's seven years' madness, and the story probably arose from a fanciful later interpretation of texts concerned with events under Nabonidus, who showed apparent eccentricity in deserting Babylon for a decade to live in Arabia.

In modern times Nebuchadrezzar has been treated as the type of godless conqueror; Napoleon was compared to him. The story of Nebuchadrezzar is the basis of Giuseppe Verdi's opera Nabucco, while his supposed madness is the theme of William Blake's picture "Nebuchadnezzar." (H.W.F.S.)

Child of Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon is:

590327632864524583 1524 i. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon, born in c 580 BC.

**118065526572904916689 92. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 605 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2361310531458098333798 4. Philip I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia is:

590327632864524583449 6 i. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 585 BC.

**11806552657290491669120. XIV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 646 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **23613105314580983338240. XIII King Of Epirus**.

Child of XIV King Of Epirus is:

590327632864524583456 0 i. XV King Of Epirus, born in c 612 BC.

**11806574937784453169152. Priam, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 446 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **23613149875568906338304. Antenor II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Priam, King Of The Franks is:

590328746889222658457 6 i. Helenus, King Of The Franks, born in c 428 BC.

**11806774142903127113728. Ughaine Mor The Great, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 221 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **23613548285806254227456. Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince**. He married **11806774142903127113729. Caesair Of France, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

**11806774142903127113729. Caesair Of France, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW,

Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born  in France c 221 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).

Notes for Ughaine Mor The Great, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Ugaine Mor "The Great," 66th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.633 and reigned until 593.  He was called "Mor" on account of his extensive dominions, being Sovereign of all the Islands of Western Europe.  He married Caesair, daughter of the King of France, and by her had issue of twenty-two sons and three daughters, and divided his kingdom in twenty-fove parts among them.  Taxes were collected by this division for 300 years.

Ugaine was slain B.C.593 by Badhbhchadh.  Lorc, the murdered Monarch's son, became the 68th Monarch.

More About Ughaine Mor The Great, King:
Comment 1: Divided kingdom among twenty-five offspring (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: Slain by Badhbhchadh, B.C.593 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 66th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.633-593 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Ughaine Mor The Great, King and Caesair Of France is:

590338707145156355686 4 i. Cobthach Caol-Bhreagh, King, born in Ireland c 205 BC.

*Generation No. 75*

**2361298762515630102937 6. Cymryw** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 1070 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **4722597525031260205875 2. Brwt**.

Child of Cymryw is:

118064938125781505146 88 i. Ithon, born in c 1043 BC.

**2361303811241096616348 8. Erichthonius, King Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1380 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **4722607622482193232697 6. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy** and **4722607622482193232697 7. Bavia Asia? Princess**. He married **2361303811241096616348 9. Astvocho**.

**2361303811241096616348 9. Astvocho** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1380 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Erichthonius, King Of Troy and Astvocho is:

118065190562054830817 44 i. Tros, King Of Troy, born in c 1360 BC; married Callirhoe.

**2361310531458098332569 6. Cyaxares, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 665 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in 585 BC (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar,

1999.). He was the son of **47226210629161966651392. Phraortes, King Of Media**.

Notes for Cyaxares, King Of Media:
Cyaxares (d. 585 BC), king of Media (located in what is now northwestern Iran), who reigned from 625 to 585 BC. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cyaxares renewed the war with the Assyrians after his father, Phraortes, had been slain in battle. While besieging Nineveh, he was attacked and defeated by a great army of Scythians, who then ruled Media (653-625) until their chiefs were slain by Cyaxares at a banquet. It was probably Cyaxares, not his father, as is maintained by Herodotus, who united the tribes of ancient
Iran. He also reorganized the Median army, dividing it into spearmen, bowmen, and cavalry and instituting changes in clothing and weapons.

Cyaxares once more renewed the war with Assyria; in 614 the Medes took Ashur, and in 612 they occupied and sacked Nineveh. About the same time they seem to have conquered the kingdom of Mannai in modern Iranian Azerbaijan and in 609 invaded and afterward subjected Urartu in the Armenian highlands. The Median army took part in the final defeat of the Assyrians in northern Mesopotamia (612-609); and, when the territory of Assyria was divided between Media and Babylonia, Media took Assyria with Harran. Five years of war between Media and Lydia in Anatolia (590-585) ended when the two countries accepted the Halys River as their boundary. Cyaxares died shortly afterward.

BRITANICA

Child of Cyaxares, King Of Media is:
118065526572904916628 48 i. Astyages, King Of Media, born in c 635 a.c.; died in c 550 a.c; married Arsenis Lydia.

**2361310531458098332608 0. Arsames, King of Parsa,** born in c 620 a.c.. He was the son of **47226210629161966652160. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa**.

Child of Arsames, King of Parsa is:
118065526572904916630 40 i. Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia, born in c 520 a.c..

**2361310531458098332608 4. Cambyses I, King Of Persia,** born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c.. He was the son of **47226210629161966652168. Cyrus I, King Of Persia** and **47226210629161966652169. Cassandane**. He married **2361310531458098332608 5. Mandana, Queen Of Persia**.

**2361310531458098332608 5. Mandana, Queen Of Persia,** born in c 600 a.c.. She was the daughter of **11806552657290491662848. Astyages, King Of Media** and **11806552657290491662849. Arsenis Lydia**.

Notes for Cambyses I, King Of Persia:

Cambises I, rey persa de Anzin (c.600-559a.C.) de la dinastka de los Aqueménidas, que gobernó como vasallo de los medas, quienes en aquel entonces dominaban Persia. Cambises I era hijo de Ciro I (siglo VIIa.C.), al cual sucedió, y padre de Ciro II el Grande, que fundó el Imperio persa. Segsn el historiador griego Heródoto (libro I de la Historia # 107), Cambises I contrajo matrimonio con Mandana la hija de Astiages, rey de los medas, quien reinó entre los anos 584 y 550a.C.

"Cambises I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Cambyses I (fl. 6th century BC), ruler of Anshan c. 600-559 BC. Cambyses was the son of Cyrus I and succeeded his father in Anshan (northwest of Susa in Elam) as a vassal of King Astyages of Media. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cambyses married a daughter of Astyages, by whom he became the father of Cyrus II the Great.

BRITANICA

Child of Cambyses I, King Of Persia and Mandana, Queen Of Persia is:

118065526572904916630 42 i. Cyrus II, King Of Persia, born in 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis; died in c. 529 a.c., Asia; married Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt.

**2361310531458098332608 6. Apries King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 595 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 570 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **472262106291619666521 72. Psammetique II King of Egypt**.

Child of Apries King of Egypt is:

118065526572904916630 43 i. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt, born in c 580 BC; married Cyrus II, King Of Persia.

**2361310531458098332609 6. Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon,** born in c 640 BC.

Notes for Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon:
The History of Ancient Mesopotamia

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the coastal area near the Persian Gulf, had never been entirely pacified by the Assyrians. About 630 Nabopolassar

became king of the Chaldeans. In 626 he forced the Assyrians out of Uruk and crowned himself king of Babylonia. He took part in the wars aimed at the destruction of Assyria. At the same time, he began to restore the dilapidated network of canals in the cities of Babylonia, particularly those in Babylon itself. He fought against the Assyrian
Ashur-uballit II and then against Egypt, his successes alternating with misfortunes. In 605 Nabopolassar died in Babylon.

Ancient Middle Eastern Arts and Architecture

NEO-BABYLONIAN PERIOD

During the half century following the fall of Nineveh, in 612 BC, there was a final flowering of Mesopotamian culture in southern Iraq under the last dynasty of Babylonian kings. During the reigns of Nabopolassar (625-605 BC) and his son Nebuchadrezzar II (604-562 BC), there was widespread building activity. Temples and ziggurats were repaired or rebuilt in almost all the old dynastic cities, while Babylon itself was enormously enlarged and surrounded by a double enceinte, or line of fortification, consisting of towered and moated fortress walls. Inside the city the most grandiose effect was obtained by the disposal of public buildings along a wide processional way, leading through the centre of the town to the temple and ziggurat of its patron god, Marduk. Where the street passed through the inner-city wall, the facades of the famous Ishtar Gate (Pergamon Museum, Berlin) and those facing the adjoining street were ornamented in brightly glazed brickwork, with huge figures of bulls, lions, and dragons modeled in relief. This form of decoration--a costly process, since each of the bricks composing the figures had to be separately cast--provided a solution for the problem of embellishing mud-brick facades. It appears again in the court of honour of Nebuchadrezzar's palace, using a more sophisticated design that suggests familiarity with Greek ornament. For the rest, there are few innovations in the planning of either palaces or temples during the Neo-Babylonian period. Also (strangely enough, in view of the prolonged excavations that took place at this site), examples of contemporary art are limited almost exclusively to cylinder seals and terra-cotta figurines of unpretentious design.

Child of Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon is:

118065526572904916630 48 i. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon, born in c 610 BC; died in c 562.

**2361310531458098333798 4. Philip I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 640 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.); died in 588 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **4722621062916196667596 8. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Philip I, King Of Macedonia:

[TESALONICA.FTW]

Reigned 621-688 BC

More About Philip I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Philip I, King Of Macedonia is:
118065526572904916689921 i. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 605 BC.

**2361310531458098333824 0. XIII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 680 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **4722621062916196667648 0. XII King Of Epirus**.

Child of XIII King Of Epirus is:
118065526572904916691201 i. XIV King Of Epirus, born in c 646 BC.

**2361314987556890633830 4. Antenor II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 470 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **4722629975113781267660 8. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antenor II, King Of The Franks is:
118065749377844531691521 i. Priam, King Of The Franks, born in c 446 BC.

**2361354828580625422745 6. Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 238 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **4722709657161250845491 2. Luach Ladrach, King**.

Notes for Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Eochaidh Buadhach of Ireland was kept out of the Monarchy by his father's slayer Lughaidh Laighe, son of Oiloill Fionn, in B.C.737.  In his time the Kingdom was twice visited by a plague.

More About Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince:
Comment 1: Kept out of the Monarchy by his father's slayer, Lughaidh Laighe (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Comment 2: In his time the Kingdom was twice visited by a plague (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince is:
118067741429031271137 28 i.  Ughaine Mor The Great, King, born in Ireland c 221 BC; married Caesair Of France, Princess.

*Generation No. 76*

**472259752503126020587 52. Brwt** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born  in c 1097 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).  He was the son of **944519505006252041175 04. Selys Hen**.

Child of Brwt is:
236129876251563010293 76 i.  Cymryw, born in c 1070 BC.

**472260762248219323269 76. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,

(Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1400 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **94452152449643864653952. Zarah**. He married **47226076224821932326977. Bavia Asia? Princess**.

**47226076224821932326977. Bavia Asia? Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1400 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #2715, Date of Import: Apr 1, 1999., (2) DE PRIAMO A ODIN.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy and Bavia Princess is:

236130381124109661634888 i. Erichthonius, King Of Troy, born in c 1380 BC; married Astvocho.

**47226210629161966651392. Phraortes, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 715 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in 653 BC (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **94452421258323933302784. Deioces, First King Of Media**.

Notes for Phraortes, King Of Media:
Phraortes, Iranian FRAVARTISH, also called KHSHATHRITA, Assyrian KASHTARITI (d. 653 BC), king of Media from 675 to 653 BC. Phraortes, who was known by that name as a result of the writings of the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, was originally a village chief of Kar Kashi, but he later subjugated the Persians and a number of other Asian peoples, eventually forming an anti-Assyrian coalition of Medes and Cimmerians. In his attack on Assyria, however, he was defeated and killed in battle.

Another Phraortes was a usurper who reigned for a short time in Media during a rebellion against the Achaemenian king Darius I in 522 BC. Darius' rock inscription at Bisitun relates that "a man of the name of Fravartish [i.e., Phraortes], a Mede, rebelled in Media and spoke to the people thus 'I am Khshathrita, of the family of Uvakhshtra [Cyaxares].' " After a short reign this king was defeated and executed at Ecbatana, the Median capital. The deception of the usurper Phraortes may have led to Herodotus' mistake about the name of the earlier king.

BRITANICA

Child of Phraortes, King Of Media is:
236131053145809833256961. Cyaxares, King Of Media, born in c 665 a.c.; died in 585 BC.

**4722621062916196665216 0. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa,** born in c 660 a.c.; died in 615 a.c.. He was the son of **9445242125832393330432 0. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan**.

Notes for Ariaramnes, King of Parsa:
Ariaramnes, also spelled ARIYARAMNA (fl. late 7th century BC), early Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned c. 640-c. 615).

The son of the previous king, Teispes, Ariaramnes ruled over Persis (modern Fars, in southwestern Iran); his brother Cyrus I was given control of Anshan in Elam, north of the Persian Gulf. A campaign by the Medes, however, broke the power of Ariaramnes, and he and his son Arsames, who succeeded him, became vassals of Media (in modern northwest Iran). Dating to the reign of Ariaramnes is an important gold tablet written in cuneiform--the first historical inscription in Old Persian from Achaemenid times. The tablet not only traces the royal line of Ariaramnes but also provides the first Persian mention of Ahura Mazda, the supreme god.

BRITANICA

Partia, antiguo paks de Asia, situado aproximadamente en lo que actualmente es Irin y el noroeste de Afganistin. Sus habitantes, los partos, descendkan probablemente de los escitas y adoptaron la indumentaria meda y la lengua aria. Eran excelentes jinetes y arqueros. En combate a caballo, los partos descargaban frecuentemente sus flechas hacia el enemigo mientras simulaban la huida; éste es el origen del dicho "disparar la flecha del parto" (anadir alguna palabra hiriente a un interlocutor en el momento de retirarse).
Partia estuvo sometida sucesivamente a Asiria, a Media, a Persia, a Macedonia bajo el reinado de Alejandro Magno, y al reino Seléucida. Hacia el 250a.C. los reyes partos de la dinastka de los Arsicidas fundaron un reino independiente que durante el siglo I a.C. se convirtió en un imperio que se extendka desde el rko Éufrates hasta el Indo, y desde el rko Oxus (actual Ams Daryi) al océano Kndico. Las principales ciudades partas eran Seleucia del Tigris, Ctesifonte y Hecatómpilos. Después de mediados del siglo I a.C. Partia fue rival de Roma, y se produjeron varias guerras entre ambas potencias. En el 226d.C. Partia fue conquistada por Ardachir I, rey de Persia y fundador de la dinastka Sasinida.

"Partia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Ariaramnes, King of Parsa is:
236131053145809833260 80 i. Arsames, King of Parsa, born in c 620 a.c..

**472262106291619666521 68. Cyrus I, King Of Persia,** born in c. 660 a.c.. He was the son of **944524212583239333043 20. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan**. He married **472262106291619666521 69. Cassandane**.

**472262106291619666521 69. Cassandane,** born in c 635 a.c.. She was the daughter of **944524212583239333043 38. Pharnaspes**.

Notes for Cyrus I, King Of Persia:
Cyrus I (fl. late 7th century BC), Achaemenid king, the son of Teispes and grandfather of Cyrus II the Great; he had control over Anshan (northeast of Susa in Elam) and possibly also over Parsumash to the east during the second half of the 7th century. Although he sent aid to Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon (651), who was in revolt against Assyria, Cyrus was forced to accept Assyrian overlordship about 639, after the conquest of Elam by Ashurbanipal; and he sent his eldest son, Arukku, with tribute to Nineveh.

BRITANICA

More About Cassandane:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro II de la Historia # 1

Child of Cyrus I, King Of Persia and Cassandane is:
236131053145809833260 84 i. Cambyses I, King Of Persia, born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c; married Mandana, Queen Of Persia.

**472262106291619666521 72. Psammetique II King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 610 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 589 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **944524212583239333043 44. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt**.

Child of Psammetique II King of Egypt is:
236131053145809833260 86 i. Apries King of Egypt, born in c 595 BC; died in 570 BC.

**472262106291619666759 68. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 670 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **944524212583239333519 36. Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia is:
236131053145809833379 84 i. Philip I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 640 BC; died in 588 BC.

**472262106291619666764 80. XII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 714 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **944524212583239333529 60. XI King Of Epirus**.

Child of XII King Of Epirus is:
236131053145809833382 40 i. XIII King Of Epirus, born in c 680 BC.

**472262997511378126766 08. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 494 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **944525995022756253532 16. Antenor I, King Of The Franks**.

More About Marcomir I, King Of The Franks:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Marcomir I, King Of The Franks is:
236131498755689063383 04 i. Antenor II, King Of The Franks, born in c 470 BC.

**472270965716125084549 12. Luach Ladrach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 254 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2)

Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died  in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.).  He was the son of **9445419314322501690982 4. Fiocha Tolgrach, King**.

Notes for Luach Ladrach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Luach Ladrach, 59th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.747 and reigned until 737, when he was killed by Lughaidh Laighe, son of Oiloill Fionn (who killed Luach's father Fiocha Tolgrach), in B.C.737.

More About Luach Ladrach, King:
Event 2: Killed by Lughaidh Laighe, son of Oiloill Fionn, B.C.737 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 59th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.747-737 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Luach Ladrach, King is:

236135482858062542274 56 i. Eochaidh Buadhach, Prince, born in Ireland c 238 BC.

*Generation No. 77*

**9445195050062520411750 4. Selys Hen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born  in c 1124 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* ,  (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).  He was the son of **1889039010012504082350 08. Annyn Tro**.

Child of Selys Hen is:
472259752503126020587 52 i. Brwt, born in c 1097 BC.

**9445215244964386465 3952. Zarah,** born in c 1420 BC. He was the son of **1889043048992877293079 04. Judah** and **1889043048992877293079 05. Tamar**.

Child of Zarah is:
472260762248219323269 76 i. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy, born in c 1400 BC; married Bavia Asia? Princess.

**9445242125832393330278 4. Deioces, First King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 740 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1889048425166478666055 68. Phraortes ?**.

Notes for Deioces, First King Of Media:
Deyoeces, Primer Rey de Media

96. Reinando los asirios en el Asia oriental por espacio de quinientos veinte anos, los medos fueron los que empezaron a sublevarse contra ellos, y como peleaban por su libertad, se mostraron valerosos, rechazaron la servidumbre y se hicieron independientes. Después de ellos las demis naciones hicieron lo mismo.

Libres, pues, todas las naciones del continente, volvieron otra vez a caer en tiranka de este modo: hubo entre los medos un sabio varón llamado Deyoces, hijo de Fraortes. Este Deyoces, prendado de la tiranka, hizo lo siguiente: vivkan los medos en diversos pueblos; Deyoces, conocido ya en el suyo por persona respetable, puso el mayor esmero en practicar la justicia, y esto lo hacia en un tiempo en que la licencia dominaba en toda la Media, sabiendo que la injusticia es enemiga de la justicia. Los medos de su mismo pueblo, viendo su modo de proceder, le eligieron juez y él con la idea de apoderarse del mando se manifestó recto y justo. Granjeóse de esta manera no pequena fama entre sus conciudadanos, de tal modo que. oyendo los de los otros pueblos que solamente Deyoces administraba bien la justicia, acudkan a él gustosos de decidir sus pleitos todos los que habkan sufrido sentencias injustas, hasta que por fin a ningsn otro se confiaron ya los negocios.

97. Creciendo cada dka el nsmero de los concurrentes, porque todos okan decir que allk se juzgaba con rectitud, y viendo Deyoces que ya todo pendka de su arbitrio, no quiso sentarse mis en el lugar donde antes daba audiencia, y sel negó a continuar juzgando, porque, alegaba, no le convenka desatender a sus propios negocios por juzgar todo el dka los del prójimo. Como los hurtos y la injusticia eran por los pueblos todavka mis grandes que antes, se juntaron los medos en un mismo lugar para cambiar opiniones; hablaron de la situación presente (y segsn me parece hablaron sobre todo los amigos de Deyoces): "Ya

que no es posible que vivamos en el paks en la condición actual, ea, alcemos por rey a uno de nosotros; ask, el paks estari bien regido, y nosotros nos dedicaremos a nuestros trabajos y no pereceremos por el desorden". Con estas palabras se persuadieron a someterse a un rey.

98. A1 punto propusieron a quién alzar por rey y todos proponkan y elogiaban a Deyoces, hasta que convinieron en que fuese rey. Entonces mandó se le edificase un palacio digno de su au toridad real y se con solidase su poder con una guardia. Ask lo hicieron los medos; le edificaron un palacio grande y fortificado en el sitio que él senaló, y le permitieron elegir guardias entre todos los medos. Deyoces ask que se apoderó del mando, obligó a los medos a formar una sola ciudad y a guarnecerla, cuidando menos de las otras. Obedeciéndole también en esto los medos construyó una fortaleza grande y fuerte, esta que ahora se llama Ecbitana, formada de murallas concéntricas. La plaza esti ideada de suerte que un cerco sobrepasa al otro sólo en la altura de las almenas. Les favoreció hasta cierto punto el sitio mismo, que es una colina redonda, pero mis todavka el artificio, porque siendo en total siete cercos, en el sltimo se halla colocado el palacio y el tesoro. La muralla mis grana de tiene mis o menos el mismo circuito que los muros de Atenas. Las almenas del primer cerco son blancas, las dell segundo negras, las del tercero rojas, las del cuarto azules,y las del quinto anaranjadas, de suerte que todas ellas estin pintadas de colores; pero los dos sltimos cercos tienen el uno almenas plateadas y el otro doradas.

LOS NUEVE LIBROS DE LA HISTORIA, Herodoto, Libro I, 96-98

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Deioces (fl. late 8th and early 7th centuries BC), petty Median chieftain subject to the kingdom of Mannai in modern Iranian Azerbaijan; later tradition made him the founder of the Median empire.

According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Deioces was the first king of the Medes. Herodotus claimed that the Median tribes at first lived in villages without any political organization; when they decided to elect a king, they chose Deioces, a village judge renowned for the justice of his decisions. Deioces united all the Median tribes, built Ecbatana (modern Hamadan, Iran) as their capital, and ruled for 53 years (728-675 BC). Modern scholarship has shown that Herodotus probably confused Deioces with Phraortes, who established a kingdom in Media and ruled from about 675 to about 653 BC.

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Iran

The kingdom of the Medes.

Traditionally, the creator of the Median kingdom was one Deioces, who, according to Herodotus, reigned from 728 to 675 BC and founded the Median

capital Ecbatana (modern Hamadan). Attempts have been made to associate Daiaukku, a local Zagros king mentioned in a cuneiform text as one of the captives deported to Assyria by Sargon II in 714 BC, with the Deioces of Herodotus, but such an association is highly unlikely. To judge from the Assyrian
sources, no Median kingdom such as Herodotus describes for the reign of Deioces existed in the early 7th century BC; at best, he is reporting a Median legend of the founding of their kingdom.

According to Herodotus, Deioces was succeeded by his son Phraortes (675-653 BC), who subjugated the Persians and lost his life in a premature attack against the Assyrians. Some of this tale may be true. Assyrian texts speak of a Kashtariti as the leader of a conglomerate group of Medes, Scythians, Mannaeans, and miscellaneous other local Zagros peoples that seriously threatened the peace of Assyria's eastern borderlands during the reign of Esarhaddon (680-669
BC). It is possible that Phraortes is this Kashtariti, though the suggestion cannot be proved either historically or linguistically. That a Median king in this period exerted political and military control over the Persians is entirely reasonable, though it cannot be proved.

Beginning as early as the 9th century, and with increasing impact in the late 8th and early 7th centuries, groups of nomadic warriors entered western Iran, probably from across the Caucasus. Dominant among these groups were the Scythians, and their entrance into the affairs of the western plateau during the 7th century may perhaps mark one of the important turning points in Iron Age history. Herodotus speaks in some detail of a period of Scythian domination, the so-called Scythian interregnum in Median dynasty history. His dating of this event remains uncertain, but traditionally it is seen as falling between the reigns of Phraortes and Cyaxares and as covering the years 653 to 625 BC. Whether such an interregnum ever actually occurred and, if it did, whether it should not be dated later than this are open questions. What is clear is that, by the mid-7th century BC, there were a great many Scythians in western Iran, that they, along with the Medes and other groups, posed a serious threat to Assyria, and that their appearance threw previous power alignments quite out of balance.

Herodotus reports how, under Cyaxares of Media (625-585 BC), the Scythians were overthrown when their kings were induced at a supper party to get so drunk that they were then easily slain. It is more likely that about this time either the Scythians withdrew voluntarily from western Iran and went off to plunder elsewhere or they were simply absorbed into a rapidly developing confederation under Median hegemony. Cyaxares is a fully historical figure who appears in the cuneiform sources as Uvakhshatra. Herodotus speaks of how Cyaxares reorganized the Median army into units built around specialized armaments: spearmen, bowmen, and cavalry. The unified and reorganized Medes were a match for the Assyrians. They attacked one of the important Assyrian border cities, Arrapkha, in 615 BC, surrounded Nineveh in 614 BC but were unable to capture it, and instead successfully stormed the Assyrian religious capital, Ashur. An alliance between Babylon and the Medes was sealed by the

betrothal of Cyaxares' granddaughter to Nabopolassar's son, Nebuchadrezzar II (605-562 BC). In 612 BC the attack on Nineveh was renewed, and the city fell in late August (the Babylonians arrived rather too late to participate fully in the battle). The Babylonians and the Medes together pursued the fleeing Assyrians westward into Syria. Assyrian appeals to Egypt for help came to nought, and the last Assyrian ruler, Ashur-uballit II, disappeared from history in 609 BC.

The problem, of course, was how to divide the spoils among the victors. The cuneiform sources are comparatively silent, but it would seem that the Babylonians fell heir to all of the Assyrian holdings within the fertile crescent, while their allies took over all of the highland areas. The Medes gained control over the lands in eastern Anatolia that had once been part of Urartu and eventually became embroiled in war with the Lydians, the dominant political power in western Asia Minor. In 585 BC, probably through the mediation of the Babylonians, peace was established between Media and Lydia, and the Halys (Kizil) River was fixed as the boundary between the two kingdoms. Thus a new balance of power was established in the Middle East among Medes, Lydians, Babylonians, and, far to the south, Egyptians. At his death, Cyaxares controlled vast territories: all of Anatolia to the Halys, the whole of western Iran eastward, perhaps as far as the area of modern Tehran, and all of southwestern Iran, including Fars. Whether it is appropriate to call these holdings a kingdom is debatable; one suspects that authority over the various peoples, Iranian and non-Iranian, who occupied these territories was exerted in the form of a confederation such as is implied by the ancient Iranian royal title, king of kings.

Astyages followed his father, Cyaxares, on the Median throne (585-550 BC). Comparatively little is known of his reign. All was not well with the alliance with Babylon, and there is some evidence to suggest that Babylonia may have feared Median power. The latter, however, was soon in no position to threaten others, for Astyages was himself under attack. Indeed, Astyages and the Medians were soon overthrown by the rise to power in the Iranian world of Cyrus II the Great of Persia.

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Media, ancient country of northwestern Iran, generally corresponding to the modern regions of Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, and parts of Kermanshah. Media first appears in the texts of the Assyrian king Shalmaneser III (858-824 BC), in which peoples of the land of "Mada" are recorded. The inhabitants came to be known as Medes.

Although Herodotus credits "Deioces son of Phraortes" (probably c. 715) with the creation of the Median kingdom and the founding of its capital city at Ecbatana (modern Hamadan), it was probably not before 625 BC that Cyaxares, grandson of Deioces, succeeded in uniting into a kingdom the many Iranian-speaking Median tribes. In 614 he captured Ashur, and in 612, in alliance with Nabopolassar of Babylon, his forces stormed Nineveh, putting an end to the

Assyrian empire. The victors divided the Assyrian provinces among themselves, with the Median king taking over a large part of Iran, northern Assyria, and parts of Armenia.

In many respects the internal organization of the Median empire probably resembled that of Assyria, but little is actually known. Few identifiable "Median" objects have been found, but the Medes apparently favoured rich ornamentation and also received a strong artistic influence from Assyria. Since no Median written documents of any kind have ever been uncovered, their spiritual
and economic life is also a matter of conjecture.

By the victory in 550 of the Persian chief Cyrus II the Great over his suzerain, Astyages of Media, the Medes were made subject to the Persians. In the new Achaemenian Empire they retained a prominent position; in honour and war they stood next to the Persians, and their court ceremonial was adopted by the new sovereigns, who in the summer months resided in Ecbatana.

Alexander the Great occupied Media in 330, and in the partition of his empire, southern Media was given to the Macedonian commander Peithon and eventually passed to the Seleucids, but the north was left to Atropates, a former general of Darius III, who succeeded in founding an independent kingdom, named Atropatene, with its capital at Gazaca. In later times Atropatene came under the control of Parthia, Armenia, and Rome.

Southern Media remained a province of the Seleucid empire for a century and a half, and Hellenism was introduced everywhere. About 152 BC, however, Media was taken by the Parthian king Mithradates I, and it remained subject to the Arsacids until about AD 226, when it passed, together with Atropatene, to the Sasanians. By that time the Medes had lost their distinctive character and had been amalgamated into the one nation of the Iranians.

BRITANICA

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Media (antigua región), antiguo paks de Asia, que corresponde a la zona noreste del actual Irin. Sus habitantes, conocidos como medos, y sus vecinos, los persas, hablaban lenguas indoiranias, muy relacionadas con el antiguo persa. Los historiadores saben muy poco sobre la cultura meda, excepto que practicaban una religión politeksta y que existka una casta sacerdotal a cuyos componentes denominaban magos.
Desde aproximadamente el 835 a.C. las tribus medas estuvieron sometidas intermitentemente a los reyes de Asiria. Hacia el 715 a.C. el jefe meda Dayaukku, denominado por el historiador griego Heródoto Deloces, condujo a los medos a una rebelión sin éxito contra el rey asirio Sargón II (que reinó en 722-705 a.C.). Los gobernantes posteriores de Media consideraron a Dayaukku fundador de la dinastka meda. Posteriormente, otro jefe llamado Khshathrita (que reinó hacia 675-653 a.C.), conocido por los griegos como Fraortes, unió

las tribus medas y expulsó a los asirios. Khshathrita fue muerto por los escitas, que invadieron Media desde el noroeste.
El hijo de Khshathrita, Ciaxares (que reinó en 625-585 a.C.) eligió Ecbatana (actualmente Hamadan, Irin) como su capital. En el 625 a.C. expulsó a los escitas de Media e impuso su dominio sobre los persas. Posteriormente atacó a los asirios y capturó la destruyendo Assur en el 614 a.C. En alianza con el reino de Babilonia, que hacka poco tiempo se habka independizado, tomó la ciudad de Nknive y derrotó al Imperio asirio en el 612. Después Ciaxares aumentó el territorio de su reino incluyendo todo el este de Anatolia. Ciaxares fue sucedido por su hijo Astiages (que reinó hacia el 584-550 a.C.). Los persas, bajo el mando de Ciro el Grande, se rebelaron contra él hacia el 550 a.C. Reforzados por una parte del Ejército meda comandado por un jefe llamado Harpagus, tomaron Ecbatana y depusieron al rey meda. Desde este momento en adelante, Media estuvo polkticamente sometida a Persia; sin embargo, los persas, trataron a los medos como sus iguales, y posteriormente ambos pueblos se consideraron como uno solo. Media se constituyó desde entonces en una satrapka del Imperio persa, hasta que la peculiaridad meda decayó con el reinado de la dinastka persa de los Sasinidas desde el siglo III d.C.

"Media", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Deioces, First King Of Media is:

472262106291619666513921 i. Phraortes, King Of Media, born in c 715 a.c.; died in 653 BC.

**9445242125832393330432 0. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan,** born in c 700 a.c.. He was the son of **188904842516647866608640. Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan**.

Notes for Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan:
Teispes, Old Persian CHISHPISH (fl. mid-7th century BC), early Achaemenid Persian king (reigned c. 675-c. 640), the forefather of the great kings Darius I and Cyrus II.

He was the son of Achaemenes, whose name was given to the Achaemenid dynasty. Teispes ruled the district of Anshan in Elam (north of the Persian Gulf) and tried to maintain a neutral position between the powerful kingdoms of Elam and Assyria. At his death, Teispes either divided his kingdom between his sons, Ariaramnes and Cyrus I, or provided for an alternation in succession between the senior and junior lines.

BRITANICA

Children of Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan are:

472262106291619666521681 i. Cyrus I, King Of Persia, born in c. 660 a.c; married Cassandane.

472262106291619666521602 ii. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa, born in c 660 a.c.; died in 615 a.c..

**9445242125832393330433 8. Pharnaspes,** born in c 665 a.c..

More About Pharnaspes:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro II de la Historia # 1

Child of Pharnaspes is:
472262106291619666521 69 i. Cassandane, born in c 635 a.c; married Cyrus I, King Of Persia.

**9445242125832393330434 4. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 630 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 595 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **188904842516647866608688. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt**.

Child of Nechao II Roi King of Egypt is:
472262106291619666521 72 i. Psammetique II King of Egypt, born in c 610 BC; died in 589 BC.

**9445242125832393335193 6. Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 700 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Argead DYNASTY
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Ruling house of ancient Macedonia from about 700 to about 311 BC; under their leadership the Macedonian kingdom was created and gradually gained predominance throughout Greece.

From about 700 the founder of the dynasty, Perdiccas I, led the people who called themselves Macedonians eastward from their home on the Haliacmon (modern Aliikmon) River. Aegae (Edessa) became the capital, and by the reign of Amyntas I (6th century BC) Macedonian power extended eastward beyond the Axius (Axiós) River to dominate the neighbouring Thracian tribes.

Amyntas' successor, Alexander I (reigned before 492-c. 450), advanced his frontiers eastward to the Strymon (Struma) River. His byname, "the Philhellene," indicates his efforts to win Greek sympathies. He spread the legend deriving his Argead house from the Temenids of Argos and thus obtained admission to the Olympic Games.

Alexander's son Perdiccas II (reigned c. 450-c. 413) asserted his succession against various brothers and united the Greek cities of Chalcidice in a federation centring on the city of Olynthus. Perdiccas' son Archelaus (reigned c. 413-399) adopted a strongly philhellenic policy, introducing Greek artists to his new capital at Pella. He strengthened Macedonia by building roads and fortresses, improving army equipment, and encouraging city life, and his assassination in 399 was followed by seven years of murder and anarchy.

Finally, a great-grandson of Alexander I, Amyntas III, took the throne in 393/392. Although his reign was filled with anarchy and intrigue, he successfully brought unity to Macedonia. His death in 370/369 left three lawful sons, of whom the first two, Alexander II and Perdiccas III, ruled only briefly. In 359 Amyntas' third son, Philip II, assumed control in the name of Perdiccas' infant heir; having restored order he made himself king (reigned 359-336) and raised Macedonia to a predominant position throughout the whole of Greece. Philip's son Alexander III the Great (reigned 336-323) overthrew the Achaemenian Empire and carried Macedonian arms to the Nile and Indus rivers. On Alexander III's death at Babylon his generals divided up the satrapies of his empire. Although Alexander's two successors, his half-brother Philip III Arrhidaeus and his son Alexander IV, furnished a nominal focus for loyalty until about 311, the real power in the empire lay in other hands.

Macedonia
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Ancient kingdom centred on the plain in the northeastern corner of the Greek peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Thérmai. In the 4th century BC it achieved hegemony over Greece and conquered lands as far east as the Indus River, establishing a short-lived empire that introduced the Hellenistic Age of ancient Greek civilization.

The cultural links of prehistoric Macedonia were mainly with Greece and Anatolia. A people of unknown ethnic origins who called themselves Macedonians are known from about 700 BC, when they pushed eastward from their home on the Haliacmon (Aliikmon) River under the leadership of King Perdiccas I and his successors. By the 5th century BC the Macedonians had adopted the Greek language and had forged a unified kingdom. Athenian control of the coastal regions forced Macedonian rulers to concentrate on bringing the uplands and plains of Macedonia under their sway--a task finally achieved by their king Amyntas III (reigned c. 393-370/369).

Two of Amyntas' sons, Alexander II and Perdiccas III, reigned only briefly. Amyntas' third son, Philip II, assumed control in the name of Perdiccas' infant heir; but having restored order he made himself king (reigned 359-336) and raised Macedonia to a predominant position in Greece.

Philip's son Alexander III (reigned 336-323; see Alexander the Great) overthrew the Achaemenian (Persian) Empire and expanded Macedonia's dominion to the Nile and Indus rivers. On Alexander's death at Babylon his generals divided up the satrapies (provinces) of his empire and used them as

bases in a struggle to acquire the whole. From 321 to 301 warfare was almost continual. Macedonia itself remained the heart of the empire, and its possession (along with the control of Greece) was
keenly contested. Antipater (Alexander's regent in Europe) and his son Cassander managed to retain control of Macedonia and Greece until Cassander's death (297), which threw Macedonia into civil war. After a six-year rule (294-288) by Demetrius I Poliorcetes, Macedonia again fell into a state of internal confusion, intensified by Galatian marauders from the north. In 277 Antigonus II Gonatas, the capable son of Demetrius, repulsed the Galatians and was hailed as king by the Macedonian army. Under him the country achieved a stable monarchy--the Antigonid dynasty, which ruled Macedonia from 277 to 168.

Under Philip V (reigned 221-179) and his son Perseus (reigned 179-168), Macedonia clashed with Rome and lost. Under Roman control Macedonia at first (168-146) formed four independent republics without common bonds. In 146, however, it became a Roman province with the four sections as administrative units. Macedonia remained the bulwark of Greece, and the northern frontiers saw frequent campaigning against neighbouring tribes. Toward AD 400 it was divided into the provinces of Macedonia and Macedonia secunda, within the diocese of Moesia.

BRITANICA

Descendiente de Temenus, fundador de Argos. (HERODOTO, Libro VII # 137)

More About Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia is:
472262106291619666759681 i. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 670 BC.

**9445242125832393335296 0. XI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 748 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1889048425166478667059 20. X King Of Epirus**.

Child of XI King Of Epirus is:
472262106291619666764801 i. XII King Of Epirus, born in c 714 BC.

**9445259950227562535321 6. Antenor I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 519 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1889051990045512507064 32. Helenus**.

Child of Antenor I, King Of The Franks is:

472262997511378126766O8 i. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks, born in c 494 BC.

**944541931432250169098 24. Fiocha Tolgrach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 270 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **188908386286450033819648. Muredach Bolgrach, King**.

Notes for Fiocha Tolgrach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Fiocha Tolgrach, 55th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.805 to 795. His life was ended by the sword of Oiloill Fionn in B.C.795.

More About Fiocha Tolgrach, King:
Event 2: Slain by the sword of Oiloill Fionn, B.C.795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 55th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.805-795 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fiocha Tolgrach, King is:

472270965716125084549 12 i. Luach Ladrach, King, born in Ireland c 254 BC; died in Ireland.

**188903901001250408235008. Annyn Tro** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 1151 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **377807802002500816470016. Brydain**.

Child of Annyn Tro is:

944519505006252041175O4 i. Selys Hen, born in c 1124 BC.

**188904304899287729307904. Judah,** born in c 1459 BC. He was the son of **377808609798575458615808. Jacob** and **377808609798575458615809. Leah**. He married **188904304899287729307905. Tamar**.

**188904304899287729307905. Tamar,** born in c 1445 BC.

Notes for Judah:
Judi, en el Antiguo Testamento, nombre del cuarto hijo de Jacob y de una de las 12 tribus de Israel. Es posible que el relato de este hijo de Jacob refleje la historia primigenia de su tribu (Gén. 29; 35; 38). Segsn el libro de Éxodo, la tribu formó la vanguardia de la traveska del desierto tras la salida de Egipto, y los siguientes libros bkblicos que registran la historia posterior de Israel destacan a Judi como predominante. Tras el reino de Salomón, rey de Israel y de Judi, las tribus de Judi y de Benjamkn formaron un reino separado (1 Re. 12; 2 Re. 25) y quedó el reino de Israel en el norte y el de Judi en el sur.

"Judi", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Children of Judah and Tamar are:

i. Pharez, born in c 1418 BC.

944521524496438646539 52 ii. Zarah, born in c 1420 BC.

**188904842516647866605568. Phraortes ?** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 770 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.).

More About Phraortes ?:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro 1o. de la Historia # 96

Child of Phraortes ? is:

944524212583239333027 84 i. Deioces, First King Of Media, born in c 740 a.c..

**188904842516647866608640. Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan,** born in c 740 a.c..

Notes for Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan:
Achaemenes, Old Persian HAKHAMANISH (fl. early 7th century BC), eponymous ancestor of the Persian Achaemenid dynasty; he was the father of Teispes (Chishpish) and an ancestor of Cyrus II the Great and Darius I the Great. Although Achaemenes probably ruled only Parsumash, a vassal state of the kingdom of Media, many scholars believe that he led armies from Parsumash and Anshan (Anzan, northwest of Susa in Elam) against the Assyrian king Sennacherib in 681.

The rise of the Persians under Cyrus II.

The ruling dynasty of the Persians settled in Fars in southwestern Iran (possibly the Parsumash of the later Assyrian records) traced its ancestry back to an eponymous ancestor, Haxamanish, or Achaemenes. Traditionally, three rulers fall between Achaemenes and Cyrus II: Teispes, Cyrus I, and Cambyses I. Teispes, freed of Median domination during the so-called Scythian interregnum, is thought to have expanded his kingdom and to have divided it on his death between his two sons, Cyrus I and Ariaramnes. Cyrus I may have been the king of Persia who appears in the records of Ashurbanipal swearing allegiance to Assyria after the devastation of Elam in the campaigns of 642-639 BC, though there are chronological problems involved with this equation. When Median control over the Persians was supposedly reasserted under Cyaxares, Cambyses I is thought to have been given a reunited Persia to administer as a Median vassal. His son, Cyrus II, married the daughter of Astyages and in 559 BC inherited his father's position within the Median confederation. Cyrus II certainly warranted his later title, Cyrus the Great. He must have been a remarkable personality, and certainly he was a remarkable king. He united under his authority several Persian and Iranian groups who apparently had not been under his father's control. He then initiated diplomatic exchanges with Nabonidus of Babylon
(556-539 BC), which justifiably worried Astyages. Eventually, he openly rebelled against the Medes, who were beaten in battle when considerable numbers of Median troops deserted to the Persian standard. Thus, in 550 BC, the Median Empire became the first Persian Empire, and the Achaemenid kings appeared on the international scene with a suddenness that must have frightened many.

BRITANICA

Aqueménidas, dinastka que gobernó Persia aproximadamente desde el 550 hasta el 330a.C. Aunque iniciada durante el siglo VIIa.C. por Aquemenes (Hakhamanish), soberano menor del reino de Anzin, situado en el suroeste del actual Irin, el verdadero fundador de la dinastka fue su biz-biznieto Ciro II el Grande, creador del Imperio persa. En el apogeo de su poder, con Darko I el

Grande, los Aqueménidas gobernaron en un imperio que se extendka desde el rko Indo, al este, hasta Libia y Tracia, al oeste, y desde el golfo Pérsico, al sur, hasta el Ciucaso y el rko Jaxartes (actual Syr Daryi), al norte. Proporcionaron a Persia una magnkfica administración basada en la división del Imperio en 20 provincias regidas por sitrapas, un extenso código legal, una moneda solvente y un servicio postal eficaz. Aunque eran seguidores de las doctrinas de Zoroastro, fueron tolerantes con otras religiones y durante su mandato se desarrollaron el arte y la arquitectura, como evidencian las magnkficas ruinas de Persépolis. La dinastka acabó con la muerte de Darko III, que fue asesinado por sus propios hombres tras su derrota frente Alejandro Magno en el 334a.C.

El primer lkder destacable de los persas fue el jefe guerrero Aquemenes, que vivió hacia el 681 a.C.

"Aqueménidas (dinastka)", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan is:

944524212583239333043201 i. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan, born in c 700 a.c..

**188904842516647866608688. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 664 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 610 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **377809685033295733217376. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais**.

Child of Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt is:

944524212583239333043441 i. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt, born in c 630 BC; died in 595 BC.

**188904842516647866705920. X King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 782 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **377809685033295733411840. IX King Of Epirus**.

Child of X King Of Epirus is:

944524212583239333529601 i. XI King Of Epirus, born in c 748 BC.

**188905199004551250706432. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 543 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **377810398009102501412864. Priam**.

Child of Helenus is:

944525995022756253532l6 i. Antenor I, King Of The Franks, born in c 519 BC.

**188908386286450033819648. Muredach Bolgrach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 287 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **377816772572900067639296. Simeon Breac, King**.

Notes for Muredach Bolgrach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Muredach Bolgrach, 46th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.893 to 892. He was killed by Eadna Dearg in B.C.892.

More About Muredach Bolgrach, King:
Event 2: Killed by Eadna Dearg, B.C.892 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 46th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.893-892 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Muredach Bolgrach, King is:
944541931432250169098 24 i. Fiocha Tolgrach, King, born in Ireland c 270 BC; died in Ireland.

*Generation No. 79*

**377807802002500816470016. Brydain** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.), born in c 1178 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **755615604005001632940032. Aedd Mawr**.

Child of Brydain is:

188903901001250408235008 i. Annyn Tro, born in c 1151 BC.

**377808609798575458615808. Jacob,** born in c 1500 BC Palestina. He was the son of **755617219597150917231616. Isaac** and **755617219597150917231617. Rebecca**. He married **377808609798575458615809. Leah**.

**377808609798575458615809. Leah,** born in c 1489 BC.

Notes for Jacob:
Jacob, en el Antiguo Testamento, uno de los patriarcas hebreos, hijo de Isaac y Rebeca y nieto de Abraham. Tras privar con un engano a su hermano Esas de la bendición de su padre y de sus derechos de primogenitura, Jacob huyó a la casa de su tko, Labin, para quien trabajó durante muchos anos, y cuyas hijas, Lka y Raquel desposó. Sus esposas y sus esclavas, Zilpi y Bilhi, le dieron 12 hijos, que se convertirkan en los patriarcas de las 12 tribus de Israel. Lka dio a luz a Isacar, Judi, Levk, Rubén, Simeón y Zebulón; Raquel, a José y Benjamkn; Zilpi a Gad y Aser, y Bilhi a Dan y Neftalk.
El relato de Jacob se narra en Génesis 25-35. Los acontecimientos mis sobresalientes de su existencia fueron la visión de la "escalera de Jacob", la bendición que recibió en Betel (Gén. 28,10-22) y la concesión del nombre Israel por un adversario divino tras luchar contra él (Gén. 32,24-32). Ask como la figura de Esas esti considerada como la representación de la nación de Edom (Gén. 36,8), la de Jacob, o Israel, personifica a la nación de Israel. Ask, el profeta Oseas traza un paralelo entre la experiencias de Jacob y las de su pueblo (Os. 12) hacia el 1700 a.C.

"Jacob", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Jacob and Leah is:

188904304899287729307904 i. Judah, born in c 1459 BC; married Tamar.

**377809685033295733217376. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 590 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 664 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **755619370066591466434752. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais**.

Child of Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais is:

188904842516647866608688 i. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt, born in c 664 BC; died in 610 BC.

**377809685033295733411840. IX King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 817 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **755619370066591466823680. VIII King Of Epirus**.

Child of IX King Of Epirus is:

188904842516647866705920 i. X King Of Epirus, born in c 782 BC.

**377810398009102501412864. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 567 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **755620796018205002825728. Marcomir**.

Child of Priam is:

188905199004551250706432 i. Helenus, born in c 543 BC.

**377816772572900067639296. Simeon Breac, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 303 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **755633545145800135278592. Aedah Glas, Prince**.

Notes for Simeon Breac, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Simeon Breac, 44th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.909 to 903. He inhumanly caused his predecessor to be torn asunder, but after a reign of six years, he met the same fate by order of Duach Fionn, son of the murdered King, in B.C.903.

More About Simeon Breac, King:
Event 2: Torn asunder by order of Duach Fionn, B.C.903 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 44th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.909-903 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Simeon Breac, King is:
188908386286450033819648 i. Muredach Bolgrach, King, born in Ireland c 287 BC; died in Ireland.

*Generation No. 80*

**75561560400500163294003 2. Aedd Mawr** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.)**,** born in c 1205 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1563, Date of Import: Jul 2, 1999., (2) Helen of the Cross.FTW, Date of Import: 2 Jul 1999.).

Child of Aedd Mawr is:
377807802002500816470016 i. Brydain, born in c 1178 BC.

**75561721959715091723161 6. Isaac,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **151123443919430183446323 2. Abraham** and **151123443919430183446323 3. Sarai**. He married **75561721959715091723161 7. Rebecca**.

**75561721959715091723161 7. Rebecca,** born in c 1525 BC.

Notes for Isaac:
Isaac (en hebreo, 'hari rekr'), patriarca del Antiguo Testamento, hijo de Abraham, medio hermano de Ismael y padre de Jacob y Esas. El nacimiento de Isaac fue prometido por Dios (Gén. 17, 19 y 21) a Abraham y a su esposa Sara, después de muchos anos de matrimonio sin descendencia, como senal de que las bendiciones que Dios otorgó en un principio a Abraham tendrkan su continuidad en Isaac, heredero de la Alianza. Los acontecimientos de la vida de Isaac son relatados en el libro del Génesis desde el capktulo 21 al 28.
El relato dominante en la narración, que constituye uno de los episodios mis conocidos de la Biblia, es la del proyectado sacrificio de Isaac (Gén. 22). Segsn esta historia, Dios quiso probar la fe de Abraham ordenindole que sacrificara a su amado hijo. En sltimo momento, tras quedar Dios convencido de la incondicional obediencia de ambos, padre e hijo, aceptó un carnero en lugar del joven. Se cree que este relato expresa el rechazo de los hebreos a los sacrificios humanos, practicados por las naciones vecinas. En la sinagoga actual, el carnero es recordado en el ritual de soplar el shofar, o cuerno de carnero, durante los dkas Solemnes del judaksmo: Rosh ha-Shani y Yom Kippur.
El Nuevo Testamento alude a Isaac como precursor de Cristo y de la Iglesia (Gil. 3,16; 4,21-31); la obediencia de Isaac a su padre, hasta el punto de estar dispuesto a la inmolación, se asocia con la de Cristo (Heb. 11,17-19). Estos temas fueron desarrollados por varios de los autores patrksticos e Isaac aparece con frecuencia en el arte cristiano, en concreto, asociado a la Eucaristka.
Los arqueólogos y demis cientkficos bkblicos han trazado similitudes entre la narración bkblica de Isaac y la historia de las tribus semitas. Se considera que Abraham constituye el tronco nómada del que surgieron las tribus hebreas e idumeas (edomitas). Isaac representarka entonces a las tribus que se unieron para constituir la confederación hebrea y obedecer a Dios, Yahvé, una deidad tribal, en origen. Por su parte, Ismael representarka a las tribus de Edom. Comparado con los otros dos grandes patriarcas bkblicos, su padre Abraham y su hijo Jacob, Isaac aparece como una figura menos importante. Sin embargo, los especialistas ven por una serie de detalles del relato bkblico, en Isaac, mis elementos simbólicos importantes. La hipótesis es que la narración de su nacimiento es un intento deliberado, de los primeros escritores israelitas, de modificar la tradición de las tribus semitas a fin de promover la adhesión a la confederación hebrea, una alianza polktica y militar, al sugerir que dicha alianza estaba inspirada por una poderosa divinidad. Al convertir a Isaac en hijo legktimo y a Ismael en hijo ilegktimo del antepasado comsn, se afirma la superioridad de los hebreos sobre las tribus idumeas independientes. Al fin, la rivalidad entre los dos hijos de Isaac podrka reflejar de nuevo la rivalidad entre Edom y los hebreos.

"Isaac", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Isaac and Rebecca is:
377808609798575458615808 i. Jacob, born in c 1500 BC Palestina; married (1) Rachel; married (2) Leah.

**755619370066591466434752. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 720 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 672 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **151123874013318293286950 4. Bocchoris King of Egypt**.

Child of Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais is:

377809685033295733217376 i. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais, born in c 590 BC; died in c 664 BC.

**755619370066591466823680. VIII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 851 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **151123874013318293364736 0. VII King Of Epirus**.

Child of VIII King Of Epirus is:

377809685033295733411840 i. IX King Of Epirus, born in c 817 BC.

**755620796018205002825728. Marcomir** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 592 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **151124159203641000565145 6. Diluglio**.

Child of Marcomir is:

377810398009102501412864 i. Priam, born in c 567 BC.

**755633545145800135278592. Aedah Glas, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 319 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **151126709029160027055718 4. Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King**.

Notes for Aedah Glas, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

In the time of Prince Aedah Glas, the Coast of Ireland was infested with pirates, and there occurred a dreadful plague (Aptach) which swept away most of the inhabitants.

More About Aedah Glas, Prince:
Comment 1: In his time was a dreadful plague (Aptach) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Aedah Glas, Prince is:
377816772572900067639296 i. Simeon Breac, King, born in Ireland c 303 BC; died in Ireland.

*Generation No. 81*

**151123443919430183446323 2. Abraham,** born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea. He was the son of **302246887838860366892646 4. Terah** and **302246887838860366892646 5. Amtheta**. He married **151123443919430183446323 3. Sarai**.

**151123443919430183446323 3. Sarai,** born in c 1600 BC.

Notes for Abraham:
Abraham, patriarca bkblico y segsn el libro del Génesis (11,27; 25,10) padre de los hebreos, que parece vivió entre los anos 2000 y 1500 a.C. Abraham es considerado por los musulmanes, quienes le llaman Ibrahkm, como un antepasado de los irabes por medio de Ismael (uno de sus hijos). En otro tiempo se le consideró contemporineo de Hammurabi, rey de Babilonia. Debido a que el relato bkblico de su vida se basa en tradiciones conservadas por transmisión oral mis que en documentos históricos, no puede escribirse una biografka tal y como hoy la conocemos.
Llamado Abram originalmente, Abraham fue el hijo de Tare, un descendiente de Sem, y nació en la ciudad caldea de Ur, donde se casó con su hermanastra Saray, o Sara. Abandonaron Ur junto a su sobrino Lot y su familia, por inspiración divina y se dirigieron a Harin. Al recibir la promesa de que Dios harka de él una 'nación grande', Abram se trasladó a Canain, donde vivió como un nómada. El hambre le llevó a Egipto, pero fue expulsado por presentar a Saray, su mujer, como su hermana. Una vez de vuelta a Canain, Abram y Lot

se separaron tras las disputas surgidas entre ellos y sus pastores, quedindose Lot cerca de Sodoma y continuando Abram su vida errante. Mis tarde rescató a Lot de la cautividad del rey Cordorlahomor de Elam y fue bendecido por el sacerdote Melquisedec, rey de Salem. Entonces, Dios prometió a Abram un hijo de su esposa Saray, le repitió sus primeras promesas y las confirmó con una alianza.
Cuando Abram renovó esta alianza, se estableció el rito de la circuncisión, su nombre se transformó en Abraham, y el de Saray en Sara. Dios, a través de unos ingeles, volvió a prometerle que tendrka un hijo varón de Sara.
Cuando Dios le informó de que iba a destruir las ciudades de Sodoma y Gomorra a causa de la depravación de sus habitantes, Abraham le suplicó que no lo hiciera. Dios le prometió que salvarka las ciudades si pudiera encontrar sólo diez hombres justos. Al no encontrar ninguno Dios cumplió su amenaza.
Ismael, primer hijo de Abraham y de Agar, una esclava egipcia, nació cuando Abraham tenka 86 anos. Los musulmanes irabes consideran a Ismael como su progenitor. Isaac, hijo de Abraham alumbrado por Sara cuando éste tenka 100 anos, fue el primero de sus descendientes legktimos. Dios exigió que Abraham sacrificara a su hijo, como prueba de fe, aunque por la incondicional obediencia de Abraham, Dios le permitió salvarle y le recompensó con una renovación formal de su promesa. La tradición islimica cita a Ismael, no a Isaac, como el sacrificio perdonado. Después de la muerte de Sara, Abraham se casó con Cetura y tuvo seis hijos. Murió a la bkblica edad de 175 anos y fue enterrado junto a Sara en la gruta de Macpeli, en lo que ahora es Hebrón.
Cristianos, musulmanes y judkos aceptan a Abraham como encarnación del hombre de fe inquebrantable, visión que aparece reflejada en el Nuevo Testamento.

"Abraham", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Abraham and Sarai is:

755617219597150917231616 i. Isaac, born in c 1550 BC; married Rebecca.

**151123874013318293286950 4. Bocchoris King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 740 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 715 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **302247748026636586573900 8. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais**.

Child of Bocchoris King of Egypt is:

755619370066591466434752 i. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais, born in c 720 BC; died in c 672 BC.

**151123874013318293364736 0. VII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 885 BC (Source:

TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **302247748026636586729472O. VI King Of Epirus**.

Child of VII King Of Epirus is:

755619370066591466823680 i. VIII King Of Epirus, born in c 851 BC.

**151124159203641000565145 6. Diluglio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 616 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **302248318407282001130291 2. Plaserio**.

Child of Diluglio is:

755620796018205002825728 i. Marcomir, born in c 592 BC.

**151126709029160027055718 4. Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 336 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **302253418058320054111436 8. Gialchadh, King**.

Notes for Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, 39th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1001 to 961. He was slain by Breasriogtracta, his successor, in B.C.961.

More About Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King:
Event 2: Slain by Breasriogtracta, his successor, B.C.961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2)

Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 39th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1001-961 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King is:

755633545145800135278592 i. Aedah Glas, Prince, born in Ireland c 319 BC.

*Generation No. 82*

**302246887838603668926464. Terah,** born in c 1690 BC. He was the son of **604493775677207337852928. Nahor**. He married **302246887838603668926465. Amtheta**.

**302246887838603668926465. Amtheta,** born in c 1690 BC.

Child of Terah and Amtheta is:

151123443919430183446323 2 i. Abraham, born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea; married Sarai.

**302247748026636586573900 8. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 755 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 720 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **604495496053273173147801 6. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma**.

Child of Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais is:

151123874013318293286950 4 i. Bocchoris King of Egypt, born in c 740 BC; died in 715 BC.

**302247748026636586729472 0. VI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 919 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **604495496053273173458944 0. V King Of Epirus**.

Child of VI King Of Epirus is:

151123874013318293364736 0 i. VII King Of Epirus, born in c 885 BC.

**302248318407282001130291 2. Plaserio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 640 BC

(Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **604496636814564002260582 4. Helenus**.

Child of Plaserio is:
151124159203641000565145 6 i. Diluglio, born in c 616 BC.

**302253418058320054111436 8. Gialchadh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 352 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Moighe Muadh, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **604506836116640108222873 6. Olioll Aolcheon**.

Notes for Gialchadh, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Gialchadh, 37th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1022 to 1013. He was killed by Art Imleach, of the line of Heber Fionn, at Moighe Muadh in B.C.1013.

More About Gialchadh, King:
Event 2: Killed by Art Imleach at Moighe Muadh, B.C.1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 37th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1022-1013 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Gialchadh, King is:
151126709029160027055718 4 i. Nuodhas Fionn-Fail, King, born in Ireland c 336 BC; died in Ireland.

**604493775677207337852928. Nahor,** born in c 1730 BC. He was the son of **120898755135544146757058 56. Serug**.

Child of Nahor is:

302246887838860366892646 4 i. Terah, born in c 1690 BC; married Amtheta.

**604495496053273173147801 6. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 715 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 773 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **120899099210654634629560 32. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma is:

302247748026636586573900 8 i. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais, born in c 755 BC; died in 720 BC.

**604495496053273173458944 0. V King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 950 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **120899099210654634691788 80. IV King Of Epirus**.

Child of V King Of Epirus is:

302247748026636586729472 0 i. VI King Of Epirus, born in c 919 BC.

**604496636814564002260582 4. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 665 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **120899327362912800452116 48. Diluglio**.

Child of Helenus is:

302248318407282001130291 2 i. Plaserio, born in c 640 BC.

**604506836116640108222873 6. Olioll Aolcheon** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 368 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **120901367223328021644572. Siorna "Saogalach," King**.

Child of Olioll Aolcheon is:

302253418058320054111436 8 i. Gialchadh, King, born in Ireland c 352 BC; died in Moighe Muadh, Ireland.

*Generation No. 84*

**120898755135544146757058 56. Serug,** born in c 1770 BC. He was the son of **241797510271088293514117 12. Reu**.

Child of Serug is:

60449377567772073378529 28 i. Nahor, born in c 1730 BC.

**120899099210654634629560 32. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 793 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 773 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **241798198421309269259120 64. Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt** and **241798198421309269259120 65. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot**.

Child of Pami Pharaon King of Egypt is:

60449549605327317314780 16 i. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma, born in c 715 BC; died in c 773 BC.

**120899099210654634691788 80. IV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 987 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **241798198421309269383577 60. III King Of Epirus**.

Child of IV King Of Epirus is:

60449549605327317345894 40 i. V King Of Epirus, born in c 950 BC.

**120899327362912800452116 48. Diluglio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 689 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **241798654725825600904232 96. Almadion**.

Child of Diluglio is:
604496636814564002260582 4 i. Helenus, born in c 665 BC.

**120901367223328021644574 72. Siorna "Saogalach," King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 385 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Aillin, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **241802734446656043289149 44. Drin, Prince**.

Notes for Siorna "Saogalach," King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Siorna, Monarch of Ireland, was named "Saogalach" on account of his extraordinary long life. He is said to have reigned 150 years. Siorna was slain in B.C.1030 at Aillin by Rotheachta, of the line of Heber Fionn, who usurped the throne thereby.

More About Siorna "Saogalach," King:
Event 2: Slain by Rotheachta, B.C.1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1180(?)-1030 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Siorna "Saogalach," King is:
604506836116640108222873 6 i. Olioll Aolcheon, born in Ireland c 368 BC.

*Generation No. 85*

**241797510271088293514117 12. Reu,** born in c 1810 BC. He was the son of **483595020542176587028234 24. Peleg**.

Child of Reu is:

120898755135544146757058 56 i. Serug, born in c 1770 BC.

**241798198421309269259120 64. Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 845 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in abt 783 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **241798198421309269259120 65. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot**.

**241798198421309269259120 65. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 814 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **483596396842618538518241 30. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah** and **483596396842618538518241 31. Djedbastesankh**.

Child of Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt and Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot is:

120899099210654634629560 32 i. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt, born in c 793 BC; died in c 773 BC.

**241798198421309269383577 60. III King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1021 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **483596396842618538767155 20. II King of Epirus**.

Child of III King Of Epirus is:

120899099210654634691788 80 i. IV King Of Epirus, born in c 987 BC.

**241798654725825600904232 96. Almadion** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 713 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **483597309451651201808465 92. Getmalor**.

Child of Almadion is:

120899327362912800452116 48 i. Diluglio, born in c 689 BC.

**241802734446656043289149 44. Drin, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 401 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **48360546889331208657829888. Rothachtach, King**.

Notes for Drin, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Drin was kept out of the Monarchy of Ireland by his father's slayer, Sedne, and his son. In his time gentlemen first wore gold chains around their necks as a sign of their birth and golden helmets were given to brave soldiers.

More About Drin, Prince:
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Drin, Prince is:

120901367223328021644574 72 i. Siorna "Saogalach," King, born in Ireland c 385 BC; died in Aillin, Ireland.

*Generation No. 86*

**48359502054217658702823424. Peleg** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 1850 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **96719004108435317405646848. Eber**.

Child of Peleg is:

241797510271088293514117 12 i. Reu, born in c 1810 BC.

**48359639684261853851824130. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 844 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 757 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **96719279368523707703648260. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma**. He married **48359639684261853851824131. Djedbastesankh**.

**48359639684261853851824131. Djedbastesankh** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 844 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah and Djedbastesankh is:

241798198421309269259120 65 i. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot, born in c 814 BC; married Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt.

**48359639684261853876715520. II King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1055 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **96719279368523707753431040. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus**.

Child of II King of Epirus is:

241798198421309269383577 60 i. III King Of Epirus, born in c 1021 BC.

**48359730945165120180846592. Getmalor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 737 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **96719461890330240361693184. Priam**.

Child of Getmalor is:

241798654725825600904232 96 i. Almadion, born in c 713 BC.

**48360546889331208657829888. Rothachtach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 417 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23,

1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **967210937786624173156597 76. Moan, Prince**.

Notes for Rothachtach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Rothachtach, 22nd Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1382-1357. He was slain in B.C.1357 by Sedne, of the line of Ir. Four-horse chariots were first used in Ireland during his reign.

More About Rothachtach, King:
Comment 1: Four-horse chariots were first used in Ireland during his reign (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: Slain by Sedne, B.C.1357 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 22nd Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1382-1357 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Rothachtach, King is:
241802734446656043289149 44 i. Drin, Prince, born in Ireland c 401 BC.

*Generation No. 87*

**967190041084353174056468 48. Eber** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 1890 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4)

FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **193438008216870634811293696. Salah**.

Child of Eber is:

483595020542176587028234 24 i. Peleg, born in c 1850 BC.

**967192793685237077036482 60. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 874 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 787 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **193438558737047415407296520. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt** and **193438558737047415407296521. Karoma I Princess of Egypt**.

Child of Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma is:

483596396842618538518241 30 i. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah, born in c 844 B.C.; died in c 757 B.C; married Djedbastesankh.

**967192793685237077534310 40. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1090 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **193438558737047415506862080. Neoptolemus** and **193438558737047415506862081. Andromache**.

Child of Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus is:

483596396842618538767155 20 i. II King of Epirus, born in c 1055 BC.

**967194618903302403616931 84. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 762 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **193438923780660480723386368. Alexandre**.

Child of Priam is:

483597309451651201808465 92 i. Getmalor, born in c 737 BC.

**967210937786624173156597 76. Moan, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor

Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 434 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **193442187557324834631319552. Aongus Olmucach, King**.

Notes for Moan, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Moan of Ireland was kept out of the Monarchy by Eadna, of the line of Heber Fionn. In his time silver shields were given as a reward for bravery to members of the Irish militia.

More About Moan, Prince:
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Moan, Prince is:
483605468893312086578298888 i. Rothachtach, King, born in Ireland c 417 BC; died in Ireland.

*Generation No. 88*

**193438008216870634811293696. Salah** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 1930 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA

ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **3868760164337412696225873 92. Arphaxad**.

Child of Salah is:
967190041084353174056468 48 i. Eber, born in c 1890 BC.

**19343855873704741540729652 0. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 894 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 850 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **3868771174740948308145930 40. Takelot I of Egypt** and **3868771174740948308145930 41. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt**. He married **1934385587370474154072965 21. Karoma I Princess of Egypt**.

**1934385587370474154072965 21. Karoma I Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 889 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **3868771174740948308145930 42. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt**.

Child of Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt and Karoma I Princess of Egypt is:
967192793685237077036482 60 i. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma, born in c 874 B.C.; died in c 787 B.C..

**1934385587370474155068620 80. Neoptolemus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in C 1145 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **3868771174740948310137241 60. Achilles** and **3868771174740948310137241 61. Deldamia**. He married **1934385587370474155068620 81. Andromache**.

**1934385587370474155068620 81. Andromache** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1120 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **3868771174740948310137241 62. Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia**.

Notes for Neoptolemus:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Neoptolemus, in Greek legend, the son of Achilles, the hero of the Greek army at Troy, and of Deldamia, daughter of King Lycomedes of Scyros; he was sometimes called Pyrrhus, meaning Fair. In the last year of the Trojan War the Greek hero Odysseus brought him to Troy after the Trojan seer Helenus had declared that the city could not be captured without the aid of a descendant of Aeacus, who had helped to build its walls; Neoptolemus was Aeacus' great-grandson. He fought bravely and took part in the capture of Troy but committed the sacrilege of slaying the aged king Priam at an altar. By Andromache, Priam's
daughter-in-law, he was the father of Molossus, ancestor of the Molossian kings. He later married Hermione but shortly thereafter was murdered at Delphi.

BRITANICA

Notes for Andromache:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Andromache, in Greek legend, the daughter of Eetion (prince of Thebe in Mysia) and wife of Hector (son of King Priam of Troy). All her relations perished in or shortly after the taking of Troy by the Greek warrior Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus). When the captives were allotted, Andromache fell to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, whom she accompanied to Epirus and to whom she bore three sons. Neoptolemus was slain at Delphi, and he left Andromache and the kingdom as well to Helenus, the brother of Hector. After the death of Helenus, Andromache returned to Asia Minor with her youngest son, Pergamus, who there founded a town named after himself.

BRITANICA

Child of Neoptolemus and Andromache is:
967192793685237077534310 40 i. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus, born in c 1090 BC.

**193438923780660480723386368. Alexandre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 786 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **386877847561320961446772736. Basabiliano**.

Child of Alexandre is:
967194618903302403616931 84 i. Priam, born in c 762 BC.

**193442187557324834631319552. Aongus Olmucach, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 450 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **386884375114649669262639104. Fiocha Labhrainn, King**.

Notes for Aongus Olmucach, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Aongus Olmucach, 20th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1427 to 1409. In his reign the Picts again refused to pay the tribute imposed on them 250 years before by Heremon.  But this Monarch went with a strong army into Alba and, in thirty pitched battles, overcame them and forced them to pay the required tribute.  Aongus secured the conquest of all of Alba, begun by his father Fiocha Labhrainn.  He died in B.C.1409.

More About Aongus Olmucach, King:
Event 2: Fought 30 pitched battles with Picts to force tribute payments (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 20th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1427-1409 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Aongus Olmucach, King is:
967210937786624173156597 76 i. Moan, Prince, born in Ireland c 434 BC.

*Generation No. 89*

**3868760164337412696225873 92. Arphaxad** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born  in c 1930 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **7737520328674825392451747 84. Shem**.

Child of Arphaxad is:

193438008216870634811293696 i. Salah, born in c 1930 BC.

**386877117474094830814593040. Takelot I of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in abt 874 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **386877117474094830814593041. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt**.

**386877117474094830814593041. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 920 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **773754234948189661629186082. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes**.

Child of Takelot I of Egypt and Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt is:

193438558737047415407296520 i. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt, born in c 894 B.C.; died in 850 B.C; married Karoma I Princess of Egypt.

**386877117474094830814593042. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 909 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 860 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **773754234948189661629186084. Shoshenk II King of Egypt** and **773754234948189661629186085. Nesitanebtashru**.

Child of Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt is:

193438558737047415407296521 i. Karoma I Princess of Egypt, born in c 889 B.C; married Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt.

**386877117474094831013724160. Achilles** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1200 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **773754234948189662027448320. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons** and **773754234948189662027448321. Thetis**. He married **386877117474094831013724161. Deldamia**.

**386877117474094831013724161. Deldamia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1165 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **773754234948189662027448322. Lycomedes, King Of Scyros**.

Notes for Achilles:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Achilles, in Greek mythology, son of the mortal Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, and the Nereid, or sea nymph, Thetis. He was the bravest, handsomest, and

greatest warrior of the army of Agamemnon in the Trojan War. According to Homer, Achilles was brought up by his mother at Phthia with his cousin and inseparable companion Patroclus. One of the non-Homeric tales of his childhood relates that Thetis dipped Achilles in the waters of the River Styx, by which he became invulnerable, except for the part of his heel by which she held him--the proverbial "Achilles' heel."

The later mythographers related that Peleus, having received an oracle that his son would die fighting at Troy, sent Achilles to the court of Lycomedes on Scyros, where he was dressed as a girl and kept among the king's daughters (one of whom, Deldamia, bore him Neoptolemus). Hearing from the soothsayer Calchas that Troy could not be taken without Achilles, the Greeks searched for and found him.

During the first nine years of the war, Achilles ravaged the country around Troy and took 12 cities. In the 10th year a quarrel with Agamemnon occurred when Achilles insisted that Agamemnon restore Chryseis, his prize of war, to her father, a priest of Apollo, so as to appease the wrath of Apollo, who had decimated the camp with a pestilence. An irate Agamemnon recouped his loss by depriving Achilles of his favourite slave, Briseis.

Achilles refused further service, and consequently the Greeks floundered so badly that at last Achilles allowed Patroclus to impersonate him, lending him his chariot and armour. Hector (the eldest son of King Priam of Troy) slew Patroclus, and Achilles, having finally reconciled with Agamemnon, obtained new armour from the god Hephaestus and slew Hector. After dragging Hector's body behind his chariot, Achilles gave it to Priam at his earnest entreaty. The Iliad concludes with the funeral rites of Hector. It makes no mention of the death of Achilles, though the Odyssey mentions his funeral. The poet Arctinus in his Aethiopis took up the story of the Iliad and related that Achilles, having slain the Ethiopian king Memnon and the Amazon Penthesilea, was himself slain in battle by Priam's son Paris, whose arrow was guided by Apollo.

BRITANICA

Child of Achilles and Deldamia is:

193438558737047415506862080 i. Neoptolemus, born in C 1145 BC; married (1) Andromache; married (2) Herminoe.

**3868771174740948310137241 62. Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1150 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia is:

193438558737047415506862081 i. Andromache, born in c 1120 BC; married (1) Hector, Prince Of Troy; married (2) Neoptolemus.

**3868778475613209614467727 36. Basabiliano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 810 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **773755695122641922893545472. Plesron**.

Child of Basabiliano is:

193438923780660480723386368 i. Alexandre, born in c 786 BC.

**3868843751146496692626391 04. Fiocha Labhrainn, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 466 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Bealgadain, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **773768750229299338525278208. Smiringhall**.

Notes for Fiocha Labhrainn, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Fiocha Labhrainn, 18th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1472 to 1448. He slew Eochaidh Faobhorglas, of the line of Heber, at the Battle of Carman. During his reign, all the inhabitants of Scotland were brought into subjection to the Irish Monarch, and the conquest was secured by his son Aongus Olmucach, 20th Monarch of Ireland. Fiocha fell in the Battle of Bealgadain in B.C.1448.

More About Fiocha Labhrainn, King:
Event 2: He brought all the inhabitants of Alba into subjection to the Irish Monarch (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 3: Slew Eochaidh Faobhorglas, of the line of Heber at the Battle of Carman (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13

Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Fact 4: Fell in the Battle of Bealgadain, B.C.1448 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 18th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1472-1448 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Fiocha Labhrainn, King is:
193442187557324834631319552 i. Aongus Olmucach, King, born in Ireland c 450 BC.

*Generation No. 90*

**773752032867482539245174784. Shem** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born  in c 1970 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **154750406573496507849034956 8. Noah** and **154750406573496507849034956 9. Titea**.

Notes for Shem:
[FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW]

[Abraham.ftw]

Sem, en el Antiguo Testamento, hijo mayor de Noé, hermano de Cam y de Jafet, y tko de Canain. Entre sus descendientes estin los hebreos, los irabes y los arameos. La rakz del término semita deriva de su nombre.

"Sem", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

More About Shem:
Event 2: Survived the Great Flood (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: Son of Noah and co-builder of the Ark (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Shem is:
386876016433741269622587392 i. Arphaxad, born in c 1930 BC.

**773754234948189661629186082. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in 990 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **154750846989637932325837216 4. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt**.

Child of Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes is:
386877117474094830814593041 i. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt, born in c 920 BC; married Takelot I of Egypt.

**773754234948189661629186084. Shoshenk II King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in est 890 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **773754234948189661629186085. Nesitanebtashru**.

**773754234948189661629186085. Nesitanebtashru** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Shoshenk II King of Egypt and Nesitanebtashru is:
386877117474094830814593042 i. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt, born in est 909 B.C.; died in 860 B.C..

**773754234948189662027448320. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1230 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **154750846989637932405489664 0. Aeacus, King of Aegina**. He married **773754234948189662027448321. Thetis**.

**773754234948189662027448321. Thetis** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1225 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Peleus, King of the Myrmidons:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Peleus, in Greek mythology, king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly; he was most famous as the husband of Thetis (a sea nymph) and the father of the hero Achilles, whom he outlived. When Peleus and his brother Telamon were banished from their father Aeacus' kingdom of Aegina, Peleus went to Phthia to be purified by his uncle King Eurytion, whose daughter Antigone he married, receiving a third of Eurytion's kingdom. During the Calydonian boar hunt he accidentally killed Eurytion. He then went to Iolcos to be purified by King Acastus, whose wife Astydameia made advances to him. When he refused her, she told
Antigone that he wanted to marry her daughter, causing Antigone to hang herself. Peleus later won the sea nymph Thetis by capture, and all the gods except Eris (the goddess of discord) were invited to the wedding. The golden apple that Eris spitefully sent to the wedding guests led to the "judgment of Paris" and thence to the Trojan War. Peleus was too old to fight in that conflict and gave his armour to his son Achilles. Thetis, who had returned to the sea after bearing Achilles, eventually fetched Peleus to dwell with her.

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Notes for Thetis:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Thetis, in Greek mythology, a Nereid loved by Zeus and Poseidon. When Themis (goddess of Justice), however, revealed that Thetis was destined to bear a son who would be mightier than his father, the two gods gave her to Peleus, king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly. Thetis, unwilling to wed a mortal, resisted Peleus' advances by changing herself into various shapes. But, assisted by the wise centaur Chiron, Peleus finally captured her.

All the gods brought gifts to their wedding. The child of their union was the warrior Achilles, but, according to some authorities, Thetis bore seven children, all of whom perished either when she attempted to render them immortal by fire or when she destroyed them as the tokens of an unwilling alliance. She befriended Zeus when the other gods revolted, and she rescued both Hephaestus and Dionysus from the sea. She had a sanctuary at Sparta.

BRITANICA

Child of Peleus, King of the Myrmidons and Thetis is:

3868771174740948310137241 60 i. Achilles, born in c 1200 BC; married Deïdamia.

**773754234948189662027448322. Lycomedes, King Of Scyros** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1195 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Lycomedes, King Of Scyros is:

386877117474094831013724161 i. Deïdamia, born in c 1165 BC; married Achilles.

**773755695122641922893545472. Plesron** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 835 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **154751139024528384578709094 4. Helenus**.

More About Plesron:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Plesron is:

386877847561320961446772736 i. Basabiliano, born in c 810 BC.

**773768750229299338525278208. Smiringhall** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 483 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **154753750045859867705055641 6. Enboath, Prince**.

Notes for Smiringhall:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

In Smiringhall's lifetime, the Picts of Alba (Scotland) were forced to abide by their oath, and pay homage to the Irish Monarch.  Seven large woods in Ireland were also cut down during this period.

More About Smiringhall:
Comment 1: Seven large woods were cut down in Ireland during his lifetime (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Smiringhall is:
386884375114649669262639104 i. Fiocha Labhrainn, King, born in Ireland c 466 BC; died in Bealgadain, Ireland.

*Generation No. 91*

**154750406573496507849034956 8. Noah** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born  in c 2010 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **309500813146993015698069913 6. Limek**.  He married **154750406573496507849034956 9. Titea** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).

**154750406573496507849034956 9. Titea** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2010 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (3) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (4) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).

Notes for Noah:
Noé, en el Antiguo Testamento (y en el Corin), hijo de Limek, descendiente de Adin en décima generación y, por sobrevivir con su familia al Diluvio, padre de toda la humanidad (Gen. 6-9). Segsn el relato bkblico, Noé fue salvado por su piedad cuando Dios, encolerizado por la corrupción reinante en el mundo, lo destruyó con un diluvio que duró 40 dkas y 40 noches. Ordenó a Noé que construyera un arca, una gran nave, y que subiera a ella con su esposa, sus tres hijos -Sem, Cam y Jafet-, sus nueras y una pareja de todo ser viviente existente sobre la tierra. El islam considera a Noé (Nuj) como uno de sus profetas. En un episodio posterior al Diluvio, se atribuye a Noé el descubrimiento de la elaboración del vino, por plantar una vina, una vez finalizado el diluvio, y beber del vino hasta embriagarse (Gén. 9,20-27). Se dice que Noé vivió 950 anos (Gén. 9,29). En las culturas babilonia, griega y otras aparecen héroes similares.

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Arca de Noé, en el Génesis (capktulos 6-9), la nave en la que Noé se salvó a sk mismo, a su familia y a "una pareja… de todo ser viviente… macho y hembra" del diluvio enviado por Yahvé para destruir a la humanidad. La palabra castellana arca viene del latkn arca, que significa basl o cofre. En la historia religiosa judka, Arca de la Alianza significa el recepticulo en que se guardaban las tablas de la ley. Yahvé dio a Noé instrucciones precisas acerca de la estructura y de las dimensiones del arca, de los materiales y modo de usarlos (Gén. 6,14-16), y le ordenó que llevase a bordo una pareja de cada animal existente.
Antes del desarrollo de la geologka cientkfica y de la aparición de las teorkas de la evolución, en el siglo XIX, solka pensarse que el Diluvio bkblico fue un acontecimiento histórico (se creka que se habkan conservado como reliquias fragmentos del arca), aunque los estudios comparativos de la mitologka mundial han manifestado la existencia de numerosos mitos que hablan de la destrucción de la antigua sociedad humana por un diluvio, y de la preservación de determinadas criaturas escogidas en una nave similar al arca. El antecedente mis evidente del mito bkblico es la narración sumeria del diluvio, que existe en diversas versiones en la mitologka mesopotimica. Una

caracterkstica comsn es que un hombre -que segsn la versión se llama rey Ziusudra, Atrahasis o Utnapishtim- es advertido de la intención de los dioses y construye una nave para sobrevivir. En la mitologka griega, quien construye el arca es Deucalión, en tanto que en la India, es el antepasado de la humanidad, Manu, quien, guiado por un pez al que habka salvado, construye un arca en el que se puede conservar la semilla de todas las cosas. Tras el diluvio, el arca se posa en lo alto de una cima montanosa, denominada Ararat en la Biblia, y Parnaso, Etna u otros en la mitologka griega. Los pasajeros humanos y animales desembarcan, una vez cumplido el propósito del navko. El arca sigue siendo un poderoso skmbolo de seguridad, es la guka en medio de la catistrofe. En este sentido, la supervivencia del Arca de Noé en innumerables canciones, juegos y juguetes de los ninos occidentales destaca de entre las demis imigenes bkblicas.

Noah, also spelled NOE, the hero of the biblical Flood story in the Old Testament book of Genesis, the originator of vineyard cultivation, and, as the father of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, the representative head of a Semitic genealogical line. A synthesis of at least three biblical source traditions, Noah is the image of the righteous man made party to a covenant with Yahweh, the God of Israel, in which nature's future protection against catastrophe is assured.

Noah appears in Gen. 5:29 as the son of Lamech and ninth in descent from Adam. In the story of the Deluge (Gen. 6:11-9:19), he is represented as the patriarch who, because of his blameless piety, was chosen by God to perpetuate the human race after his wicked contemporaries had perished in the Flood. A righteous man, Noah "found favour in the eyes of the Lord" (Gen. 6:8). Thus, when God beheld the corruption of the earth and determined to destroy it, he gave Noah divine warning of the impending disaster and made a covenant with him, promising to save him and his family. Noah was instructed to build an ark, and in accordance with God's instructions he took into the ark male and female specimens of all the world's species of animals, from which the stocks might be replenished. Consequently, according to this narrative, the entire surviving human race descended from Noah's three sons. Such a genealogy sets a universal frame within which the subsequent role of Abraham, as the father of Israel's faith, could assume its proper dimensions.

The story of the Flood has close affinities with Babylonian traditions of apocalyptic floods in which Utnapishtim plays the part corresponding to that of Noah. These mythologies are the source of such features of the biblical Flood story as the building and provisioning of the ark, its flotation, and the subsidence of the waters, as well as the part played by the human protagonist. Tablet XI of the Gilgamesh epic introduces Utnapishtim, who, like Noah, survived cosmic
destruction by heeding divine instruction to build an ark.

The religious meaning of the Flood is conveyed after Noah's heroic survival. He then built an altar on which he offered burnt sacrifices to God, who then bound himself to a pact never again to curse the earth on man's account. God then set

a rainbow in the sky as a visible guarantee of his promise in this covenant. God also renewed his commands given at creation but with two changes: man could now kill animals and eat meat, and the murder of a man would be punished by men.

Despite the tangible similarities of the Mesopotamian and biblical myths of the flood, the biblical story has a unique Hebraic perspective. In the Babylonian story the destruction of the flood was the result of a disagreement among the gods; in Genesis it resulted from the moral corruption of human history. The primitive polytheism of the Mesopotamian versions is transformed in the biblical story into an affirmation of the omnipotence and benevolence of the one righteous God. Again, following their survival, Utnapishtim and his wife are admitted to the circle of the immortal gods; but Noah and his family are commanded to undertake the renewal of history.

The narrative concerning Noah in Gen. 9:20-27 belongs to a different cycle, which seems to be unrelated to the Flood story. In the latter, Noah's sons are married and their wives accompany them in the ark; but in this narrative they would seem to be unmarried, nor does the shameless drunkenness of Noah accord well with the character of the pious hero of the Flood story. Three different themes may be traced in Gen. 9:20-27: first, the passage attributes the beginnings of agriculture, and in particular the cultivation of the vine, to Noah; second, it attempts to
provide, in the persons of Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, ancestors for three of the races of mankind and to account in some degree for their historic relations; and third, by its censure of Ham, it offers a veiled justification for the later Israelite conquest and subjugation of the Canaanites. Noah's drunkenness and the disrespect it provokes in his son Ham, (or Canaan) result in Noah's laying of a curse on Ham and his descendants. This incident may symbolize the ethnic and social division of Palestine: the Israelites (from the line of Shem) will separate from the pre-Israelite population of Canaan (which is depicted as licentious), who will live in subjection to the Hebrews.

The symbolic figure of Noah was known in ancient Israel, before the compilation of the Pentateuch. Ezekiel (14:14;20) speaks of him as a prototype of the righteous man who, alone among the Israelites, would be spared God's vengeance. In the New Testament, Noah is mentioned in the genealogy of the Gospel According to Luke (3:36) that delineates Jesus' descent from Adam. Jesus also uses the story of the Flood that came on a worldly generation of men "in the days of Noah" as an example of Baptism, and Noah is depicted as a preacher of repentance to the men of his time, itself a predominant theme in Jewish apocryphal and rabbinical writings.

BRITANICA

A.M.1056?, before the Flood 600 years?

Child of Noah and Titea is:

77375203286748253924517478 4 i. Shem, born in c 1970 BC.

**154750846989637932325837216 4. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1020 B.C (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 969 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **309501693979275864651674432 8. Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun** and **309501693979275864651674432 9. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt**.

Child of Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt is:
77375423494818966162918608 2 i. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes, born in 990 B.C..

**154750846989637932405489664 0. Aeacus, King of Aegina** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1260 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Aeacus, King of Aegina is:
77375423494818966202744832 0 i. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons, born in c 1230 BC; married Thetis.

**154751139024528384578709094 4. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 859 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **309502278049056769157418188 8. Priam**.

Child of Helenus is:
77375569512264192289354547 2 i. Plesron, born in c 835 BC.

**154753750045859867705055641 6. Enboath, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 499 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **309507500091719735410111283 2. Tighernmas, King**.

Notes for Enboath, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

During the lifetime of Prince Enboath, the Irish Kingdom was divided in two parts by a line drawn from Drogheda to Limerick.

More About Enboath, Prince:
Comment 1: In his lifetime the Kingdom was divided in two (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Enboath, Prince is:
77376875022929933852527820 8 i. Smiringhall, born in Ireland c 483 BC.

*Generation No. 92*

**309500813146993015698069913 6. Limek** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born  in c 2050 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **619001626293986031396139827 2. Matusalén**.

Child of Limek is:
154750406573496507849034956 8 i. Noah, born in c 2010 BC; married Titea.

**309501693979275864651674432 8. Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born  in est 1065 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died  in 992 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).  He married **309501693979275864651674432 9. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt**.

**309501693979275864651674432 9. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born  in est 1035 B.C (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).  She was the daughter of

**619003387958551729303348865 8. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **619003387958551729303348865 9. Wiay**.

Child of Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun and Istemkheb Princess of Egypt is:

154750846989637932325837216 4 i. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt, born in est 1020 B.C; died in 969 B.C..

**309502278049056769157418188 8. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 883 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **619004556098113538314836377 6. Antenor**.

Child of Priam is:

154751139024528384578709094 4 i. Helenus, born in c 859 BC.

**309507500091719735410111283 2. Tighernmas, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 515 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Magh-Sleaght, Leitrim, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **619015000183439470820222566 4. Foll-Aich, Prince**.

Notes for Tighernmas, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Tighernmas, 13th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded B.C.1620 to 1543. He fought twenty-seven battles with the followers of the family of Heber Fionn, in all of which he gained. In his reign gold was mined near the Liffey River and skillfully worked by Inchadhan.

According to historians, King Tighernmas was the first to introduce Image Worship into Ireland. He set up the famous idol called "Crom-Cruach," which was worshipped down to the time of St. Patrick, by whom it was destroyed. He

introduced certain distinctions in social rank, indicated by the wearing of certain colors by each grade of society -- slaves one color, soldiers another, etc.

Tighernmas died in B.C.1543, on the eve of the 1st of November (Halloween, All Hallow's Eve, etc.), in the presence of two-thirds of the people of Ireland, at Magh-Sleaght (The Field of Adoration) in the County of Leitrim, while adoring the sun god Crom-Cruach.

More About Tighernmas, King:
Comment 1: Gold was mined near the Liffey River and skillfully worked by Inchadhan (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Comment 2: Set up the idol called "Crom-Cruach, " a pagan sun god (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: Fought and won 27 battles against followers of the family of Heber Fionn (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 3: 31 Octubre, B.C.1543; died at Magh-Sleaght (The Field of Adoration) worshipping Crom-Cruach (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 13th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1620-1543 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Tighernmas, King is:
154753750045859867705055641 6 i. Enboath, Prince, born in Ireland c 499 BC.

*Generation No. 93*

**619001626293986031396139827 2. Matusalén** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2090 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **123800325258797206279227965 44. Henoc**.

Child of Matusalén is:
309500813146993015698069913 6 i. Lámek, born in c 2050 BC.

**619003387958551729303348865 8. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1050 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 991 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **123800677591710345860669773 16. Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **123800677591710345860669773 17. Henttawy Princess of Egypt**. He married **619003387958551729303348865 9. Wiay**.

**619003387958551729303348865 9. Wiay** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1050 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt and Wiay is:
309501693979275864651674432 9 i. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt, born in est 1035 B.C; married Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun.

**619004556098111353831483637 76. Antenor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 908 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **123800911219622707662967275 52. Plasenrio**.

Child of Antenor is:
309502278049056769157418188 8 i. Priam, born in c 883 BC.

**619015000183439470820222566 4. Foll-Aich, Prince** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 532 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **123803000036687894164044513 28. Eithrial, King**.

Notes for Foll-Aich, Prince:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Foll-Aich of Ireland was kept out of the Monarchy by Conmaol, son of Heber Fionn, who slew his father, King Eithrial, and usurped his place.

More About Foll-Aich, Prince:
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Foll-Aich, Prince is:
309507500091719736541011128 32 i. Tighernmas, King, born in Ireland c 515 BC; died in Magh-Sleaght, Leitrim, Ireland.

*Generation No. 94*

**1238003252587972062792279654 4. Henoc** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2130 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **247600650517594412558455930 88. Jiret**.

Child of Henoc is:
619001626293986031396139827 2 i. Matusalén, born in c 2090 BC.

**1238006775917103458606697731 6. Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1090 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1043 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **1238006775917103458606697731 7. Henttawy Princess of Egypt**.

**1238006775917103458606697731 7. Henttawy Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1090 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **247601355183420691721339546 34. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Smendes Egypt and Henttawy Princess of Egypt is:
619003387958551729303348865 8 i. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1050 B.C.; died in 991 B.C; married Wiay.

**1238009112196227076629672755 2. Plasenrio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 932 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **247601822439245415325934551 04. Gaberiano**.

Child of Plasenrio is:

619004556098113538314836377 6 i. Antenor, born in c 908 BC.

**12380300003668789416404451328. Eithrial, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)**,** born in Ireland c 548 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.); died in Soirreans, Leinster, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.). He was the son of **247606000073375788328089026 56. Irial Faidh, King**.

Notes for Eithrial, King:
[F.M.M..FTW]

[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Eithrial, 11th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.1670 to 1650. He was a learned King and wrote, with his own hand, the "History of the Gaels." In his reign seven large woods were cleared and much advance was made in the practice of agriculture.

He was slain by Conmaol, son of Heber Fionn, at the battle of Soirreans in Leinster in B.C.1650.

More About Eithrial, King:
Comment 1: Wrote the "History of the Gaels" (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Comment 2: Seven large woods were cleared in Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Event 2: Slain by Conmaol, son of Heber Fionn at Soirreans, B.C.1650 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2)

Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)
Occupation: 11th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1670-1650 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Date of Import: 30 Mar, 1999., (3) F.M.M..FTW, Date of Import: 21 Abr, 1999.)

Child of Eithrial, King is:
619015000183439470820222566 4 i. Foll-Aich, Prince, born in Ireland c 532 BC.

*Generation No. 95*

**24760065051759441255845593088. Jiret** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born  in c 2170 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **49520130103518882511691186176. Maleel**.

Child of Jiret is:
12380032525879720627922796544i. Henoc, born in c 2130 BC.

**24760135518342069172133954634. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born  in est 1105 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died  in 1070 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).  He was the son of **49520271036684138344267909268. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt** and **49520271036684138344267909269. Tyti**.

Child of Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt is:
12380067759171034586066977317i. Henttawy Princess of Egypt, born in est 1090 B.C; married Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt.

**24760182243924541532593455104. Gaberiano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born  in c 956 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.).  He was the son of **49520364487849083065186910208. Eliacor**.

Child of Gaberiano is:
12380091121962270766296727552i. Plasenrio, born in c 932 BC.

**2476060000733757883280890265 6. Irial Faidh, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 564 BC Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **4952120001467515766561780531 2. Heberian, King**.

Notes for Irial Faidh, King:
[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

King Irial Faidh, 10th Monarch of Ireland, succeeded in B.C.1680 to 1670. He was a very learned King, and as a prophet, could foretell things to come. He caused much of the country to be cleared of its ancient forests. He built seven royal palaces and won four remarkable battles over his enemies. He died in B.C.1670 and was buried at Magh Muagh.

More About Irial Faidh, King:
Burial: B.C.1670, Magh Muagh, Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Comment 1: Caused much of Ireland to be cleared of its ancient forests (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Comment 2: Built seven royal palaces (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: 10th Monarch of Ireland, B.C.1680-1670; a prophet (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Personality/Intrst: He could foretell things to come (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Irial Faidh, King is:

123803000036687894164044513281. Eithrial, King, born in Ireland c 548 BC; died in Soirreans, Leinster, Ireland.

*Generation No. 96*

**4952013010351888251169118617 6. Maleel** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2210 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **990402602070377650233823723 52. Cainam**.

Child of Maleel is:

247600650517594412558455930881. Járet, born in c 2170 BC.

**4952027103668413834426790926 8. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1130 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1098 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **990405420733682766885358185 36. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt**. He married **4952027103668413834426790926 9. Tyti**.

**4952027103668413834426790926 9. Tyti** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1120 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt and Tyti is:

247601355183420691721339546341. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1105 B.C.; died in 1070 B.C..

**4952036448784908306518691020 8. Eliacor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 981 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **990407289756981661303738204 16. Plesron**.

Child of Eliacor is:

247601822439245415325934551041. Gaberiano, born in c 956 BC.

**4952120001467515766561780531 2. Heberian, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 581 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of

Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **99042400029350315331235610624. Heremon, King** and **99042400029350315331235610625. Tea Tephi, Princess**.

Notes for Heberian, King:
[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Prince Heberian slew his three brothers Muimne, Luigne and Laighean, reigning sons of King Heremon, Monarch of Ireland, and succeeded them.

More About Heberian, King:
Event 2: Slew brothers Muimne, Luigne and Laighean (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: Prince of Ireland (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Heberian, King is:
247606000073375788328089026 56i. Irial Faidh, King, born in c 564 BC Ireland.

*Generation No. 97*

**99040260207037765023382372352. Cainam** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2250 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **19808052041407553004676474 4704. Enós**.

Child of Cainam is:
49520130103518882511691186176i. Maleel, born in c 2210 BC.

**99040542073368276688535818536. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1145 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **19808108414673655337707163707 2. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt**.

Child of Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt is:

49520271036684138344267909268i. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1130 B.C.; died in 1098 B.C; married Tyti.

**99040728975698166130373820416. Plesron** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 1005 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1980814579513963322607476408 32. Plaserio**.

Child of Plesron is:
49520364487849083065186910208i. Eliacor, born in c 981 BC.

**99042400029350315331235610624. Heremon, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 630 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **1980848000587006306624712212 48. Milesius Of Galicia, Prince** and **1980848000587006306624712212 49. Scota, Princess**. He married **99042400029350315331235610625. Tea Tephi, Princess** Unknown (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.).

**99042400029350315331235610625. Tea Tephi, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 600 BC Judah (see NOTE about chronology) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1980848000587006306624712212 50. Zedekiah Of Judah, King**.

Notes for Heremon, King:
[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Heremon was the seventh son of Milesius and from him were descended the kings, nobility and gentry of the kingdoms 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. "The House of Heremon" writes O'Callaghan, "from the number of princes of great families and the extensive territories acquired by those belonging to it, was regarded by far as the most illustrious, so much so, according to the best authority, that it would be as reasonable to affirm that one pound is equal in value to one hundred pounds as it would be to compare any other line with that of Heremon."

King Heremon, together with his brother Heber, were jointly the 1st Milesian Monarchs of Ireland. They began to reign in B.C.1698. Heremon and Heber reigned jointly only one year, when upon a difference between their ambitious wives, they fought the Battle of Ardcath, where Heber was slain by Heremon. Heremon then reigned singly, as 2nd Monarch of Ireland, for 14 years, during which time a certain colony of Picts, called by the Irish Cruitneargh (English Cruthmeans), arrived in Ireland and requested Heremon to assign to them a part of the country in which to settle, which he refused to do. But, giving them as wives the widows of the Tuatha-de-Danan slain in battle, he sent them with a strong part of his own forces to a conquered country then called Alba, but now called Scotland, conditionally, that they and their posterity should be tributary to the Monarchs of Ireland.

Heremon died in B.C.1683 and was succeeded by three of his four sons -- Muimne, Luigne and Laighean -- who reigned for three years and were slain by their brother and successor, Heberian

More About Heremon, King:
Event 2: Slew brother Heber in Battle of Ardcath, B.C.1697 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: 1st joint Monarch with brother Heber, B.C.1698, 2nd Monarch, B.C.1697-1683 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Notes for Tea Tephi, Princess:
[Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Princess Tea (Tamar) Tephi was the daughter of King Zedekiah of Judah. She took with her the Stone (or Scone; the Pillow of Rock used by Jacob when he had his famous dream), which today remains with her descendants, Kings of Great Britain and Ireland.

NOTE: Records say Tea Tephi flourished in B.C.580 but her husband, King Heremon of Ireland, reigned in B.C.1698. From this point back, years will reflect the B.C.580 starting point, to retain the continuity of the records used at present ("The Annals of the Four Masters, Royal Geneologies," Anderson).

More About Tea Tephi, Princess:
Comment 1: Took Jacob's Pillow of Rock with her on her emmigration (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: Princess of Judah (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Heremon and Tea Tephi is:
495212000146751576656178053l2i. Heberian, King, born in c 581 BC.

*Generation No. 98*

**1980805204140755300467647447O4. Enós** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2290 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **396161040828151060093529489408. Set**.

Child of Enós is:
990402602070377650233823723521. Cainam, born in c 2250 BC.

**1980810841467365533770716370 72. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1160 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1126 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **396162168293473106754143274144. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt is:
990405420733682766885358185361. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1145 B.C..

**1980814579513963322607476408 32. Plaserio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 1029 BC

(Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **396162915902792664521495281664. Basabiliano**.

Child of Plaserio is:
99040728975698166130373820416i. Plesron, born in c 1005 BC.

**1980848000587006306624712212 48. Milesius Of Galicia, Prince**
(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in Galicia (c 688 BC) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died in Galicia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **396169600117401261324942442496. Bile, King**. He married **1980848000587006306624712212 49. Scota, Princess** in Egypt (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.).

**1980848000587006306624712212 49. Scota, Princess** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in Egypt (c 660 BC) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **396169600117401261324942442498. PharaohPsammetichus I, ruled 664-610 BC**.

Notes for Milesius Of Galicia, Prince:
In his youth and during his father's lifetime, Milesius went into Scythia, where he was kindly received by the King of the country, who gave him his daughter in marriage and appointed him General of the forces. Milesius defeated the King's enemies and gained much fame and the love of the King's subjects. His growing greatness and popularity excited against him the jealousy of the King, who fearing the worst, resolved on privately dispatching Milesius out of the way, for openly he dared not attempt it. Admonished of the King's intentions, Milesius slew him and retired into Egypt with a fleet of sixty sail.

Phraoh Nectonibus (Necho ? AVC), then ruler of Egypt. being informed of his arrival, and of his great valor, wisdom and conduct in arms, made Milesius general of all his forces against the King of Ethiopia, then invading his country.

Milesius was victorious, forcing the enemy to submit to the conqueror's own terms of peace. He found great favor with the Pharaoh, who gave him, then being a widower, his daughter, the Princess Scota in marriage and kept him eight years afterwards in Egypt. During the sojourn of Milesius in Egypt he employed the most ingenious and able persons among his people to be instructed in the several trades, arts and sciences used in Egypt, in order to have them taught to the rest of his people on his return to Spain.

At length Milesius took leave of his father-in-law, and steered towards Spain, where he arrived to the great joy and comfort of his people, who were much harassed by the rebellion of the natives and the intrusion of other foreign nations that had forced their way in after his father's death and during his long absence from Spain. With both he often met, and in fifty-four battles he routed, destroyed and totally extirpated them out of the country, which he settled in peace and quietness.

In his reign a great famine occurred in Spain, of twenty-six years continuance. Milesius, superstitiously believing it a punishment from their negligence in seeking out the country destined for their final settlement, sent his uncle Ithe, with his son Lugadius and 150 stout men, to bring them an account of those western islands; who accordingly arriving at the island since then called Ireland, and landing in that part of it now called Munster, left his son with fifty of his men to guard the ship, and with the rest travelled about the island. Ithe's force was routed and he was killed at Magh Ithe, "The Plain of Ithe," from whence his son brought his dead and mangled body back into Spain and there exposed it to the people to excite them to avenge his murder.

The Irish Chronicles all observe that all the invaders and planters of Ireland, namely Partholan, Neiruhedle, the Fir-bolgs, Tuatha-de-Danan and Clan-na-Mile were originally Scythians of the line of Japhat, who had the language called Bearla-Tabbai (Gaelic) common amongst them all, and Ithe understood the Tuathe-de-Danan without an interpreter.

Milesius died before he could avenge the murder of his uncle Ithe, but his eight sons, with numerous fleet, sailed for Ireland, landed there, fought and routed the three Tuatha-de-Danan kings at Slieve-Mis, and thence pursued and overtook them at Tailten, where the three kings and their queens were slain and their army destroyed, and thus gained possession of the country as foretold by Cachear some years before.

Sons Heber and Heremon divided the kingdom between them and became jointly the first of 183 sole Monarchs of the Gaelic, Milesian or Scottish race that ruled and governed Ireland successively for 2885 years from A.M.3500 (*) to their submission to King Henry II of England. Their invasion of Ireland took place in the year of the world 3500, or the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem.

Milesius of Spain bore three lions on his shield and standard in commemoration of his killing, in one morning while in Africa, by his cunning and valor, three lions. His two sons, Heber and Heremon, and his grandson Heber Donn (son of

Ir), divided the lions among them, each taking one, which the chiefs of their posterity commemorate to this day. When these three men divided amongst them the will of Milesius, as they did the country of Ireland, each of them bore a Lion on his shield, between two (others?), and of different colors. (Three Lions -- three adorn the Royal Arms of Great Britain.)

Of the eight sons of Milesius, three became ancestors of the Kings of Ireland, viz: Heber, Ir and Heremon. The history of the Kings of Ireland is the history of the war for the throne between the descendants of these three. In the line of Heremon, as given, not all sat on the Throne of Ireland.

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267]
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(*)The Jewish Era in use today is that dated from the supposed year of the Creation (designated anno mundi or AM) with its epoch, or beginning, in 3761 BC. For example, the Jewish year 5745 AM, the 7th in the 303rd lunar cycle and the 5th in the 206th solar cycle, is a regular year of 12 months, or 354 days. The qevi'a is, using the three respective letters of the Hebrew alphabet as two numerals and an initial in the manner indicated above, HKZ, which indicates that Rosh Hashana (New Year) begins on the fifth (H = 5) and Passover on the seventh (Z = 7) day of the week and that the year is regular (K = ke-sidra); i.e., Heshvan is defective--29 days, and Kislev full--30 days. The Jewish year 5745 AM corresponds with the
Christian Era period that began September 27, 1984, and ended September 15, 1985. Neglecting the thousands, current Jewish years AM are converted into years of the current Christian Era by adding 239 or 240--239 from the Jewish New Year (about September) to December 31 and 240 from January 1 to the eve of the Jewish New Year. The adjustment differs slightly for the conversion of dates of now-antiquated versions of the Jewish Era of the Creation and the Christian Era, or both. Tables
for the exact conversion of such dates are available.

BRITANICA

More About Milesius Of Galicia, Prince:
Comment 1: Sojourned in Scythia, married Princess (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Comment 2: Sojourned in Egypt, married Princess Scota (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Comment 3: Restored peace to Galicia and other provinces (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Comment 4: Sent uncle Ithe to Ireland and his death, for exploration (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date:

August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: King of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile and Portugal (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Milesius Of Galicia and Scota is:
99042400029350315331235610624i. Heremon, King, born in c 630 BC; married Tea Tephi, Princess Unknown.

**1980848000587006306624712212 50. Zedekiah Of Judah, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c  630 BC Judah (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died  in c 587 BC  Babylon, Babylonia (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.).  He was the son of **396169600117401261324942442500. Josiah Of Judah, King** and **396169600117401261324942442501. Hamutal**.

Notes for Zedekiah Of Judah, King:
[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999]

Zedekiah (whose name was changed from Mathanisah by the King of Babylon) was King of Judah B.C.619-587, being the last of the Kings.

More About Zedekiah Of Judah, King:
Comment 1: Last of the Kings of Judah (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)
Occupation: King of Judah, B.C.619-587 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Zedekiah Of Judah, King is:
99042400029350315331235610625i. Tea Tephi, Princess, born in c 600 BC Judah  (see NOTE about chronology); married Heremon, King Unknown.

**396161040828151060093529489408. Set** (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 2330 BC (Source: (1) Abraham.ftw, Date of Import: Feb 15, 1999., (2) FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW, Date of Import: 16 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of Adam and Eva.

Notes for Set:
[FERGUS MOR HASTA ADAN.FTW]

[Abraham.ftw]

Seth, was born to replace Abel.

Child of Set is:
198080520414075530046764744704 i. Enós, born in c 2290 BC.

**396162168293473106754143274144. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1200 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1151 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt and Tiye-Merenese Reine.

Child of Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt is:
198081084146736553377071637072 i. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt, born in est 1160 B.C.; died in 1126 B.C..

**396162915902792664521495281664. Basabiliano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 1054 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of Gelio.

Child of Basabiliano is:
198081457951396332260747640832 i. Plaserio, born in c 1029 BC.

**396169600117401261324942442496. Bile, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 713 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13

Feb, 1999.); died  (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of Breoghan, King.

More About Bile, King:
Occupation: King of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile and Portugal (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Bile, King is:

198084800058700630662471221248 i. Milesius Of Galicia, Prince, born in Galicia (c 688 BC); died in Galicia; married Scota, Princess in Egypt.

**396169600117401261324942442498. PharaohPsammetichus I, ruled 664-610 BC** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.), born in Egypt (c 694 BC) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died in c 610 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of Necho I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, ruled 672-664 BC.

Notes for PharaohPsammetichus I, ruled 664-610 BC:
[Fergus Mor  Mac Earca.FTW]

Psamtik I (d. 610 BC), governor, later king (reigned 664-610 BC) of Egypt, who expelled the Assyrians from Egypt and reunited the country, founding its 26th dynasty.

According to the Greek historian Herodotus, he was one of 12 co-rulers and secured the aid of Greek mercenaries in order to become sole ruler. After an abortive rebellion by his vassals against the Assyrian ruler of Egypt in 663, Psamtik was unexpectedly restored as governor of Athribis, a city of the Nile Delta, by the Assyrian king. Later, rejecting his vassal status, he negotiated an alliance with Gyges, the king of Lydia in Asia Minor, which enabled him to subdue the other Assyrian princes and vassals in the Delta (658-651). He established his capital at Sais, his native city, in the western Delta, and proceeded to reform Egypt's government. To remove the last vestiges of the rule of the kings of Cush--the African kingdom south of Egypt, which had persisted after the Assyrian raid of 663--he negotiated the adoption of his daughter by the priestess of the Theban god Amon, thus securing control over the considerable wealth of the temples. Thebes remained under its own

governor, an appointee of the Cushites, but Psamtik installed a new official as governor of the South and also created the post of administrator of Middle Egypt. In addition, he placed military garrisons along the Nile throughout Upper and Middle Egypt.

To counteract the power of the resident military class, Psamtik organized a Greek mercenary corps as part of his army. As a check against feudal tendencies, he also encouraged a policy of large property donations to temples by the wealthy nobility. Partly as a response to the recent foreign domination, he encouraged a revival of Old Kingdom ideals in religion and art in Egypt.

Psamtik probably remained neutral following the death of Gyges, his Lydian ally, in 653. With the spectacular rise of Babylon, however, he sent reinforcements to the beleaguered Assyrians in 614. Having successfully regained Egypt's independence and fostered its prosperity, he left a strong kingdom to his son.

BRITANICA

More About PharaohPsammetichus I, ruled 664-610 BC:
Occupation: Pharaoh of Egypt (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of PharaohPsammetichus I, ruled 664-610 BC is:
19808480005870063066247122124 9 i. Scota, Princess, born in Egypt (c 660 BC); married Milesius Of Galicia, Prince in Egypt.

**396169600117401261324942442500. Josiah Of Judah, King** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in B.C.649, Judah (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died in after B.C.610 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of Amon Of Judah, King and Jediah. He married **396169600117401261324942442501. Hamutal** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.).

**396169600117401261324942442501. Hamutal** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)**,** born in c 646 BC

(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of Jeremiah Of Libnah.

More About Josiah Of Judah, King:
Occupation: King of Judah (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999., (2) Fergus Mor Mac Earca.FTW, Tree #1267, Date of Import: 13 Feb, 1999.)

Child of Josiah Of Judah and Hamutal is:
19808480005870063066247122125O i. Zedekiah Of Judah, King, born in c 630 BC Judah; died in c 587 BC Babylon, Babylonia.

## CAPITULO V

### *Ancestros de Pedro Leonín de Estrada*

***Lo mismo de detallado del anterior, puede haber muchos repetidos, por ser extraídos de los archivos de cada uno separadamente.***

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Pedro Leonkn de Estrada,** born Abt. 1680 in Pena Mellera, Oviedo, Asturias; died 1760 in Medellkn. He was the son of **2. Francisco Leonkn de Estrada** and **3. Marka Francisca Gonzilez de Zerdio**. He married **(1) Catalina Maya y Acebedo**. He married **(2) Birbara de Toro Guerra Peliez** 5 Diciembre 1706 in Medellkn. She was born Abt. 1680. She was the daughter of Cristóbal de Toro Zapata y Guerra Peliez and Ana Guerra Pelaéz. He married **(3) Marka Vicencia Guerra Vélez** 19 Abril 1716 in Medellkn. She was born Abt. 1693, and died in Medellkn. She was the daughter of Lorenzo Guerra Peliez and Marka Vélez de Rivero.

More About Pedro Leonkn de Estrada:
Fuente: GAC,I,324-325; EG, 137

More About Marka Vicencia Guerra Vélez:
Fuente: GAC;I;325

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Francisco Leonkn de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1650 in Pena Mellera, Oviedo, Asturias

(Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.); died in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **4. Eduardo de Estrada** and **5. Ana Leonil de Estrada**. He married **3. Marka Francisca Gonzilez de Zerdio**.

**3. Marka Francisca Gonzilez de Zerdio,** born Abt. 1655.

More About Francisco Leonkn de Estrada:
Fuente: GAC,I,324 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)

More About Marka Francisca Gonzilez de Zerdio:
Fuente: GAC,I,324

Child of Francisco Estrada and Marka Gonzilez de Zerdio is:

1 i. Pedro Leonín de Estrada, born Abt. 1680 in Peña Mellera, Oviedo, Asturias; died 1760 in Medellín; married (1) Catalina Maya y Acebedo; married (2) Bárbara de Toro Guerra Peláez 5 Diciembre 1706 in Medellín; married (3) María Vicencia Guerra Vélez 19 Abril 1716 in Medellín.

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Eduardo de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1614 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **8. Antonio de Estrada** and **9. Juana de Valdés**. He married **5. Ana Leonil de Estrada**.

**5. Ana Leonil de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1630 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Eduardo Estrada and Ana Estrada is:

2 i. Francisco Leonín de Estrada, born Abt. 1650 in Peña Mellera, Oviedo, Asturias; died in España; married María Francisca González de Zerdio.

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Antonio de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1578 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **16. Antonio de Estrada** and **17. Juana Fernindez**. He married **9. Juana de Valdés**.

**9. Juana de Valdés** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1590 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Antonio Estrada and Juana Valdés is:

4 i. Eduardo de Estrada, born Abt. 1614 in España; married Ana Leonil de Estrada.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. Antonio de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1542 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **32. Fernando de Estrada** and **33. Marka Manrique**. He married **17. Juana Fernindez**.

**17. Juana Fernindez** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1555 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Antonio Estrada and Juana Fernindez is:

8 i. Antonio de Estrada, born Abt. 1578 in España; married Juana de Valdés.

*Generation No. 6*

**32. Fernando de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1506 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **64. Fernando de Estrada** and **65. Marquesa de Valdés**. He married **33. Marka Manrique**.

**33. Marka Manrique** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1520 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernando Estrada and Marka Manrique is:

16 i. Antonio de Estrada, born Abt. 1542 in España; married Juana Fernández.

*Generation No. 7*

**64. Fernando de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1470 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **128. Fernando de Estrada** and **129. Marka Cano**. He married **65. Marquesa de Valdés**.

**65. Marquesa de Valdés** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1485 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernando Estrada and Marquesa Valdés is:

32 i. Fernando de Estrada, born Abt. 1506 in España; married María Manrique.

*Generation No. 8*

**128. Fernando de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1434 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **256. Juan de Estrada** and **257. Juana Manrique**. He married **129. Marka Cano**.

**129. Marka Cano** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1450 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernando Estrada and Marka Cano is:

64 i. Fernando de Estrada, born Abt. 1470 in España; married Marquesa de Valdés.

*Generation No. 9*

**256. Juan de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1398 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **512. Juan de Estrada** and **513. Isabel Tobar Sandoval**. He married **257. Juana Manrique**.

**257. Juana Manrique** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1410 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Estrada and Juana Manrique is:

128 i. Fernando de Estrada, born Abt. 1434 in España; married María Cano.

*Generation No. 10*

**512. Juan de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **1024. Fernin de Estrada** and **1025. Marquesa de Nava**. He married **513. Isabel Tobar Sandoval**.

**513. Isabel Tobar Sandoval** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1380 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Estrada and Isabel Tobar Sandoval is:

256 i. Juan de Estrada, born Abt. 1398 in España; married Juana Manrique.

*Generation No. 11*

**1024. Fernin de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1326 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **2048. Fernin de Estrada** and **2049. Juana de Guzmin(casa del Toral)**. He married **1025. Marquesa de Nava**.

**1025. Marquesa de Nava** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1340 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernin Estrada and Marquesa Nava is:

512 i. Juan de Estrada, born in España; married Isabel Tobar Sandoval.

*Generation No. 12*

**2048. Fernin de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1290 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **4096. Juan de Estrada** and **4097. Blanca Enrkquez**. He married **2049. Juana de Guzmin(casa del Toral)**.

**2049. Juana de Guzmin(casa del Toral)** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1300 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernin Estrada and Juana Guzmin(casa del Toral) is:

1024 i. Fernán de Estrada, born Abt. 1326 in España; married Marquesa de Nava.

*Generation No. 13*

**4096. Juan de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1254 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **8192. Alvaro de Estrada** and **8193. Ursula de Mendoza**. He married **4097. Blanca Enrkquez**.

**4097. Blanca Enrkquez** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1270 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Estrada and Blanca Enrkquez is:

2048 i. Fernán de Estrada, born Abt. 1290 in España; married Juana de Guzmán(casa del Toral).

*Generation No. 14*

**8192. Alvaro de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1218 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **16384. Gonzalo de Estrada** and **16385. Méneca de Valdés**. He married **8193. Ursula de Mendoza**.

**8193. Ursula de Mendoza** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1230 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Alvaro Estrada and Ursula Mendoza is:

4096 i. Juan de Estrada, born Abt. 1254 in España; married Blanca Enríquez.

*Generation No. 15*

**16384. Gonzalo de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1182 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **32768. Juan de Estrada** and **32769. Aldonza Lasso de la Vega**. He married **16385. Méneca de Valdés**.

**16385. Méneca de Valdés** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1200 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Gonzalo Estrada and Méneca Valdés is:

8192 i. Alvaro de Estrada, born Abt. 1218 in España; married Ursula de Mendoza.

*Generation No. 16*

**32768. Juan de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1146 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **65536. Fernin Dkez Duque de Estrada** and **65537. Elvira Pérez de Ayala**. He married **32769. Aldonza Lasso de la Vega**.

**32769. Aldonza Lasso de la Vega** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1160 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Estrada and Aldonza Lasso de la Vega is:

16384 i. Gonzalo de Estrada, born Abt. 1182 in España; married Méneca de Valdés.

*Generation No. 17*

**65536. Fernin Dkez Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1110 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **131072. Diego Duque de Estrada** and **131073. Marka Dkaz**. He married **65537. Elvira Pérez de Ayala**.

**65537. Elvira Pérez de Ayala** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1120 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Fernin Dkez Duque de Estrada and Elvira Pérez de Ayala is:

32768 i. Juan de Estrada, born Abt. 1146 in España; married Aldonza Lasso de la Vega.

*Generation No. 18*

**131072. Diego Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1074 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **262144. Juan Duque de Estrada** and **262145. Marka de Butrón Neuvica**. He married **131073. Marka Dkaz**.

**131073. Marka Dkaz** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1090 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Diego Duque de Estrada and Marka Dkaz is:

65536 i. Fernán Díez Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 1110 in España; married Elvira Pérez de Ayala.

*Generation No. 19*

**262144. Juan Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1038 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **524288. Juan de Estrada** and **524289. Marka de Aguilar**. He married **262145. Marka de Butrón Neuvica**.

**262145. Marka de Butrón Neuvica** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1050 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Duque de Estrada and Marka Butrón Neuvica is:

131072 i. Diego Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 1074 in España; married María Díaz.

*Generation No. 20*

**524288. Juan de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1007 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **1048576. Favila Peliez Duque de Estrada** and **1048577. Sandra de Rojas**. He married **524289. Marka de Aguilar**.

**524289. Marka de Aguilar** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 1020 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Estrada and Marka Aguilar is:

262144 i. Juan Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 1038 in España; married María de Butrón Neuvica.

*Generation No. 21*

**1048576. Favila Peliez Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 950 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **2097152. Juan Duque de Estrada** and **2097153. Elena Blanca de Cantabria**. He married **1048577. Sandra de Rojas**.

**1048577. Sandra de Rojas** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 980 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

More About Sandra de Rojas:
Orkgen: De la Casa de Poza (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)

Child of Favila Peliez Duque de Estrada and Sandra Rojas is:

524288i. Juan de Estrada, born Abt. 1007 in España; married María de Aguilar.

*Generation No. 22*

**2097152. Juan Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 900 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **4194304. Gutierre Duque de Estrada** and **4194305. Urraca Flórez**. He married **2097153. Elena Blanca de Cantabria**.

**2097153. Elena Blanca de Cantabria** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 930 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Juan Duque de Estrada and Elena Blanca de Cantabria is:

1048576i. Favila Peláez Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 950 in España; married Sandra de Rojas.

*Generation No. 23*

**4194304. Gutierre Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 855 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **8388608. Ossores Duque de Estrada** and **8388609. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias**. He married **4194305. Urraca Flórez**.

**4194305. Urraca Flórez** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 880 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Gutierre Duque de Estrada and Urraca Flórez is:

2097152i. Juan Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 900 in España; married Elena Blanca de Cantabria.

*Generation No. 24*

**8388608. Ossores Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 820 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.); died 935 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **16777216. Sancho Duque de Estrada y Santillana** and **16777217. Eneca**. He married **8388609. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias**.

**8388609. Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 820 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Ossores Duque de Estrada and Mummadonna æde Bigorra? Reina de Asturias is:

4194304i. Gutierre Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 855 in España; married Urraca Flórez.

*Generation No. 25*

**16777216. Sancho Duque de Estrada y Santillana** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born 870 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **33554432. Otón Duque de Estrada** and **33554433. Sandra Ossores Sancha**. He married **16777217. Eneca**.

**16777217. Eneca** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 800 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). She was the daughter of **33554434. Vimarano**.

Child of Sancho Duque de Estrada y Santillana and Eneca is:

8388608i. Ossores Duque de Estrada, born Abt. 820 in España; died 935; married Mummadonna ¿de Bigorra? Reina de Asturias.

*Generation No. 26*

**33554432. Otón Duque de Estrada** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born 781 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **67108864. Grimaldo Duque de Estrada y Bravante**. He married **33554433. Sandra Ossores Sancha**.

**33554433. Sandra Ossores Sancha** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 760 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Otón Duque de Estrada and Sandra Ossores Sancha is:

16777216 i. Sancho Duque de Estrada y Santillana, born 870 in España; married Eneca.

**33554434. Vimarano** He was the son of **67108868. Rey Alfonso el Católico** and **67108869. Ermesinda**.

Child of Vimarano is:

16777217 i. Eneca, born Abt. 800 in España; married Sancho Duque de Estrada y Santillana.

*Generation No. 27*

**67108864. Grimaldo Duque de Estrada y Bravante** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born 754 in Espana (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **134217728. Grimaldo** and **134217729. Telnusunda**.

Notes for Grimaldo Duque de Estrada y Bravante:
[Duque de Estrada.FTW]

APELLIDO DUQUE DE ESTRADA

DUQUE DE ESTRADA. De las montanas de Santander, formado por la unión de los dos linajes de Duque y Estrada. Una rama pasó a Asturias, y otras, a Castilla y Colombia.
Armas Escudo partido: 1o., en campo de oro, un iguila al natural, y 2o., en campo de azur, tres bandas de oro cargadas de siete arminos de sable, dos en la primera y tercera y tres en la del centro.

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DUQUE. De las montanas de Santander, descendiente de los Duques de Cantabria.
Armas. En campo de azur, tres bandas de oro cargadas de siete arminos de sable, dos en la primera, tres en la del centro y dos en la tercera

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ESTRADA. Del lugar de su nombre, ayuntamiento de Val de San Vicente, partido judicial de San Vicente de la Barquera (Cantabria). Una rama pasó a Asturias. Probó su nobleza en las Órdenes de Santiago, Calatrava, Alcintara y Carlos III.
Armas En campo de azur, tres fajas de oro, cargadas de siete arminos de sable, tres en la del centro y dos en las otras dos. El escudo va colocado sobre el iguila imperial alemana, por concesión del Emperador Federico, en el ano 1188, a Gonzalo Fernindez de Estrada, que pasó a Alemania a concertar el matrimonio de Conrado, hijo del Emperador, con Da Berenguela, hija de D Alfonso VIII.

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DICCIONARIO HERILDICO Y NOBILIARIO, Fernando Gonzilez-Doria, Pgs. 517 y 531

Child of Grimaldo Duque de Estrada y Bravante is:

33554432 i. Otón Duque de Estrada, born 781 in España; married Sandra Ossores Sancha.

**67108868. Rey Alfonso el Católico,** died 757. He was the son of **134217736. Pedro Duque de Cantabria**. He married **67108869. Ermesinda**.

**67108869. Ermesinda** She was the daughter of **134217738. Don Pelayo** and **134217739. Caudiosa**.

Children of Rey el Católico and Ermesinda are:

33554434 i. Vimarano.

ii. Fruela I

*Generation No. 28*

**134217728. Grimaldo** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 690 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.). He was the son of **268435456. Pepin II, Of Heristal** and **268435457. Aupais (Alpaida)**. He married **134217729. Telnusunda**.

**134217729. Telnusunda** (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.)**,** born Abt. 695 (Source: Duque de Estrada.FTW, Date of Import: 13 Sep, 1998.).

Child of Grimaldo and Telnusunda is:

67108864 i. Grimaldo Duque de Estrada y Bravante, born 754 in España.

**134217736. Pedro Duque de Cantabria**

Child of Pedro Duque de Cantabria is:

67108868 i. Rey Alfonso el Católico, died 757; married Ermesinda.

**134217738. Don Pelayo,** born in Godo?; died 737. He married **134217739. Caudiosa**.

**134217739. Caudiosa**

Children of Don Pelayo and Caudiosa are:

67108869 i. Ermesinda, married Rey Alfonso el Católico.

ii. Favila, died 739.

*Generation No. 29*

**268435456. Pepin II, Of Heristal,** born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Diciembre 714 in JUPILLE, NEAR LIEGE, BELGIUM (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **536870912. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo)** and **536870913.**

**Begue (St Begga) Of Landen**. He married **268435457. Aupais (Alpaida)** 684 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**268435457. Aupais (Alpaida),** born WFT Est. 634-668 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 691-756 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Pepin II, Of Heristal:
Pepin II,

byname PEPIN OF HERSTAL, French PÉPIN D'HÉRISTAL (d. Dec. 16, 714, Jupille, near Licge [now in Belgium]), ruler of the Franks (687-714), the first of the great Carolingian mayors of the palace.

The son of Begga and Ansegisel, who were, respectively, the daughter of Pepin I and the son of Bishop Arnulf of Metz, Pepin established himself as mayor of the palace in Austrasia after the death of Dagobert II in 679 and defended its autonomy against Theodoric III of Neustria and Ebroln, Theodoric's mayor of the palace. Defeated by Ebroln in 680 at Lucofao (near Laon), Pepin gained his revenge on the Neustrians in 687 at Tertry (near Péronne) and became sole effective ruler of the Franks. He nevertheless retained Theodoric III on the throne and after his death replaced him with three successive Merovingian kings. After several years of warfare Pepin defeated the Frisians on his northeastern border (689) and married his son Grimoald to Theodelind, daughter of the Frisian chief Radbod. He also forced the Alemanni to recognize Frankish authority again and
encouraged Christian missionaries in Alemannia and Bavaria. Charles Martel was his son.

Children of Pepin II, Of Heristal and Aupais (Alpaida) are:

i. Charles Martel, born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 22 Octubre 741 in QUIERZY-SUR-OISE FRANCE (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married (1) Rotrou WFT Est. 706-721 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born Abt. 690 in AUSTRASIA (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 724 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married (2) Suanhilde, Of Bavaria WFT Est. 706-732 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 685-704 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 710-789 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Charles Martel:

Charles MARTEL, Latin CAROLUS MARTELLUS, German KARL MARTELL (b. c. 688--d. Oct. 22, 741, Quierzy-sur-Oise, France), mayor of the palace of Austrasia (the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom) from 715 to 741, who reunited and ruled the entire Frankish realm and stemmed the Saracen invasion at Poitiers in 732. His byname, Martel, means "the hammer." A man of valiant determination, ambition, and ability, he strove incessantly to consolidate his power.

Background.

After the death of Dagobert I in 639, there had been no king of any worth in the Frankish kingdom. All of them were of the Merovingian line--idle, slothful, and bent on ease and luxury. The burden of rule lay upon the mayors of the palace, who in reality governed Austrasia, the eastern part of the Frankish kingdom, and Neustria, its western portion. These mayors not only controlled routine in the royal palace but also directed the political, social, and commercial life of the Franks. Neustria bitterly resented its conquest and annexation in 687 by Pepin of Herstal, mayor of Austrasia and father of Charles Martel, at the Battle of Tertry (Testry), near Péronne.

When in 714 Pepin of Herstal died, he left as heirs three grandsons, his legitimate children all being dead. Until his grandchildren came of age, Plectrude, Pepin's widow, was to hold power. As an illegitimate son, Charles Martel was entirely neglected in the will. But he was young, strong, and determined, and a struggle for control at once began between him and Plectrude.

Both Charles and Plectrude faced rebellion throughout the Frankish kingdom when Pepin's will was made known. The king, Chilperic II, was in the power of Ragenfrid, mayor of the palace of Neustria, who joined forces with an enemy of the Franks, Radbod, king of the Frisians in Holland, in order to eliminate Charles. Plectrude managed to imprison Charles, but he escaped, gathered an army, defeated King Chilperic and Mayor Ragenfrid, and conquered the hostile Neustrians. His success made resistance by Plectrude and the Austrasians useless; realizing the spirit and power of young Charles, they submitted, and by 719 Charles alone governed the Franks as mayor. Peace and order reigned in Austrasia and Neustria, so that by 724 Charles was free to deal with hostile elements elsewhere. This involved expeditions against the Saxons and the peoples of the lands near the Rhine and the Danube.

Battle of Poitiers.

Charles next crossed the Loire into Aquitaine, where one Eudes (Odo) was duke.
Eudes, once an ally of Charles, had become disloyal and promptly called to his aid the Saracens, Moors from Africa, who, entering Spain in 711, had soon conquered it and were now (732) threatening Gaul. Led by their king, 'Abd ar-Rahman, they marched for Bordeaux, there to burn churches and to plunder. From Bordeaux they went across Aquitaine to Poitiers. It was outside this city that Charles Martel came upon them and put them to flight.

In 733 Charles forced Burgundy to yield to his rule, and in 734 he subdued the Frisians. During 735 word arrived that Eudes was dead, and Charles marched rapidly across the Loire River in order to make his power felt around Bordeaux. In 736 he fought to secure his conquest of Burgundy, and there were further engagements against the Saracens during the 730s.

Charles Martel's health began to fail in the late 730s, and in 741 he retired to his palace at Quierzy-sur-Oise, where he died soon after. Before his death he divided the Merovingian kingdom between his two legitimate sons, Pepin and Carloman. He had maintained the fiction of Merovingian rule all of his life, refraining from transferring the royal title to his own dynasty.

BRITANICA

134217728 ii. Grimaldo, born Abt. 690 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM; married Telnusunda.

*Generation No. 30*

**536870912. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo),** born 602 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 685 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **1073741824. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.** and **1073741825. Dode(clothilde)**. He married **536870913. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen** 639 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**536870913. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen,** born WFT Est. 595-621 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 694 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **1073741826. Pepin I, Of Landen** and **1073741827. Santa Itta**.

More About Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo):
Fuente: NBC 20

Children of Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo) and Begue (St Begga) Of Landen are:

268435456 i. Pepin II, Of Heristal, born 689 in HERISTAL LIEGE BELGIUM; died 16 Diciembre 714 in JUPILLE, NEAR LIEGE, BELGIUM; married Aupais (Alpaida) 684.

ii. Martín, duque de Laón, born Abt. 640; died 680; married Bertrada; born Abt. 670.

More About Martín, duque de Laón:
Fuente: NBC 20

More About Bertrada:
Fuente: NBC 20
Hechos: Sobrina carnal de Santa Herminia, fundadora del convento de Echternach.

iii. Clotilde Dode, Queen Of The Francs, born Abt. 650; married Thierry III, King Of Bourgogne and France; born Abt. 640; died (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #3563, Date of Import: 15 Mar 1998).

*Generation No. 31*

**1073741824. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.,** born Aft. 13 Agosto 582 in cerca de Nancy, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 16 Agosto 640 in REMIRMONT (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2147483648. Bodegisel(baudgise) II** and **2147483649. Oda, Of Swabia**. He married **1073741825. Dode(clothilde)** 596 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1073741825. Dode(clothilde),** born WFT Est. 559-585 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 605-674 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2147483650. Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz**.

Notes for Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.:
Arnulf OF METZ, SAINT, French SAINT ARNOUL DE METZ (b. c. 580, near Nancy [France]--d. July 18, 640?, Remiremont; feast day August 16 or 19), bishop of Metz and, with Pepin I, the earliest known ancestor of Charlemagne.

A Frankish noble, Arnulf gave distinguished service at the Austrasian court under Theudebert II (595-612). In 613, however, with Pepin, he led the aristocratic opposition to Brunhild that led to her downfall and to the reunification of Frankish lands under Chlotar II. About the same year, he became bishop.

From 623, again with Pepin, now mayor of the Austrasian palace, Arnulf was adviser to Dagobert I, before retiring (629?) to become a hermit. Arnulf's son

Ansegisel married Pepin's daughter Begga; the son of this marriage, Pepin II, was Charlemagne's great-grandfather.

BRITANICA

More About Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St.:
Fuente: NBC 20

Children of Bishop Arnulf St. and Dode(clothilde) are:
536870912 i. Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo), born 602; died 685; married Begue (St Begga) Of Landen 639.
ii. Saint Clodoule, born Abt. 596.

**1073741826. Pepin I, Of Landen,** born WFT Est. 553-595 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 639 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **2147483652. Carloman** and **2147483653. Gertrude**. He married **1073741827. Santa Itta** WFT Est. 578-626 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**1073741827. Santa Itta,** born WFT Est. 560-597 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 652 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **2147483654. Grimoaldo**.

Notes for Pepin I, Of Landen:
Pepin I, byname PEPIN OF LANDEN, or PEPIN THE ELDER, French PÉPIN DE LANDEN, or PÉPIN LE VIEUX (d. c. 640), councillor of the Merovingian king Chlotar II and mayor of the palace in Austrasia.

Through the marriage of his daughter Begga with Ansegisel, son of Arnulf (d. 641; bishop of Metz), Pepin was the founder of the Carolingian dynasty. Deprived of his mayoralty at the accession (629) of Dagobert I, he regained power in Austrasia after that king's death (January 639) but did not long survive to enjoy it.

BRITANICA

More About Pepin I, Of Landen:
Hechos: Fundador de la dinastka Carolingia

Child of Pepin and Santa Itta is:
536870913 i. Begue (St Begga) Of Landen, born WFT Est. 595-621; died 694; married Duke Ansegiseil (Ansegiselo) 639.

**2147483648. Bodegisel(baudgise) II,** born WFT Est. 530-559 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 588 in CARTHAGE (MURDERED) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **4294967296. Bodegisel(baudgise) I** and **4294967297. Palatina**. He married **2147483649. Oda, Of Swabia** WFT Est. 554-586 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**2147483649. Oda, Of Swabia,** born WFT Est. 540-563 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 585-651 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Bodegisel(baudgise) and Oda is:

1073741824 i. Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St., born Aft. 13 Agosto 582 in cerca de Nancy, Francia; died 16 Agosto 640 in REMIRMONT; married Dode(clothilde) 596.

**2147483650. Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz,** born WFT Est. 520-570 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 560-648 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Arnoldus, Bishop Of Metz is:

1073741825 i. Dode(clothilde), born WFT Est. 559-585; died WFT Est. 605-674; married Bishop Of Metz Arnulf St. 596.

**2147483652. Carloman,** born Bet. 500 - 550. He married **2147483653. Gertrude**.

**2147483653. Gertrude,** born Bet. 550 - 600. She was the daughter of **4294967306. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553)** and **4294967307. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

Child of Carloman and Gertrude is:

1073741826 i. Pepin I, Of Landen, born WFT Est. 553-595; died 639; married Santa Itta WFT Est. 578-626.

**2147483654. Grimoaldo,** born 555. He was the son of **4294967306. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553)** and **4294967307. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

Child of Grimoaldo is:

1073741827 i. Santa Itta, born WFT Est. 560-597; died 652; married Pepin I, Of Landen WFT Est. 578-626.

**4294967296. Bodegisel(baudgise) I,** born 509 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died Abt. 562 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **8589934592. Munderic** and **8589934593. Arthemia**. He married **4294967297. Palatina** WFT Est. 526-553 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**4294967297. Palatina,** born WFT Est. 505-524 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 530-609 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **8589934594. Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes**.

Child of Bodegisel(baudgise) and Palatina is:

2147483648 i. Bodegisel(baudgise) II, born WFT Est. 530-559; died 588 in CARTHAGE (MURDERED); married Oda, Of Swabia WFT Est. 554-586.

**4294967306. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553),** born Abt. 540; died 555. He was the son of **8589934612. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548)** and **8589934613. Visigarda**. He married **4294967307. Walderade Of The Lombards**.

**4294967307. Walderade Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 540 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died WFT Est. 499-592 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **8589934614. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** and **8589934615. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553):
Theodebald, also spelled THEUDEBALD, French THÉODEBALD, or THIBAUD (d. 555), Merovingian king of Reims from 547 or 548, in succession to his father, Theodebert I. He proved incapable of continuing the latter's dynamic policies. He left no son, and on his death his kingdom passed to his granduncle, Chlotar I.

BRITANICA

Children of Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553) and Walderade Of The Lombards are:

2147483654 i. Grimoaldo, born 555.

2147483653 ii. Gertrude, born Bet. 550 - 600; married Carloman.

*Generation No. 34*

**8589934592. Munderic,** born WFT Est. 458-487 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 532 in (KILLED BY THIERRY I) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **17179869184. Cloderic, King Of Cologne**. He married **8589934593. Arthemia** WFT Est. 484-522 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**8589934593. Arthemia,** born WFT Est. 467-490 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 512-578 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **17179869186. Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513)** and **17179869187. Artemia**.

Child of Munderic and Arthemia is:

4294967296 i. Bodegisel(baudgise) I, born 509; died Abt. 562; married Palatina WFT Est. 526-553.

**8589934594. Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes,** born WFT Est. 459-496 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 505-576 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gallus Magnus, Bishop Of Troyes is:

4294967297 i. Palatina, born WFT Est. 505-524; died WFT Est. 530-609; married Bodegisel(baudgise) I WFT Est. 526-553.

**8589934612. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548),** born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548. He was the son of **17179869224. Teodorico I rey de Reims** and **17179869225. Suavegota**. He married **8589934613. Visigarda**.

**8589934613. Visigarda,** born Abt. 520. She was the daughter of **8589934614. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** and **8589934615. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548):
Theodebert I (b. c. 495/500--d. 547 or 548), Merovingian king of Reims who succeeded his father, Theodoric I, in 533 or 534 and greatly expanded the area under Frankish hegemony.

A proven soldier before he came to the throne, Theodebert exploited the war in Italy between Byzantium and the Ostrogoths to gain extensive territory in the Alpine regions and the northeast of the peninsula, though most of this was lost after his death. With expansion also in the east as far as the later Brandenburg, Theodebert claimed control of peoples from the Baltic to beyond the Danube.

By minting coins bearing his, rather than the Byzantine emperor's, effigy and name,
Theodebert asserted his independence of Constantinople, against which he apparently even envisaged mounting an expedition. Just and generous, especially to the church, Theodebert is the most appealing of the Merovingians and, Clovis apart, perhaps the most remarkable personality among them. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebald.

BRITANICA

Child of Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548) and Visigarda is:

4294967306 i. Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553), born Abt. 540; died 555; married Walderade Of The Lombards.

**8589934614. Wacco, King Of The Lombards** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 490 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). He was the son of **17179869228. Zuquilo**. He married **8589934615. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae**.

**8589934615. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 500 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.); died (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 5, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 22, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1939, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999., (2) MIECESLAS.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Feb, 1999.). She was the daughter of **17179869230. Edmund King Of Gepidae**.

Notes for Wacco, King Of The Lombards:
Vaco, octavo rey de los longobardos, era hijo de Zuquilo y nieto de Clafo, sexto rey de los longobardos; biznieto de gudeoc, quinto rey, en cuyo tiempo los longobardos emigraron al paks de los rugios y "permanecieron algunos anos porque era feraz". Perteneckan todos a la familia de los litingios, descendientes de Lethu, tercer rey de los longobardos. (Sigo en estas referencias a la crónica de Paulo el Diicono)

NBC 80

Waccho (d. c. 539), king of the Lombards in the period preceding the invasion of Italy, when they occupied territory roughly coinciding with Austria north of the Danube. Waccho assassinated his uncle Tato and usurped the throne c. 510, ruling for 30 years.

Tato's son and grandson took refuge with the king of a neighbouring people, the Gepidae, making several fruitless attempts to recover rule over the Lombards. Shortly after 536 Waccho made a treaty with the Byzantine emperor Justinian I against the Gepidae. In 539 the Ostrogoth king of Italy, Witigis, hard-pressed by Justinian's general Belisarius, sent ambassadors to Waccho, offering him money in exchange for military aid. Waccho refused, preferring to remain on good terms with Constantinople. Married successively to daughters of the kings of the Thuringians, of the Gepidae, and of the Heruli, Waccho was succeeded by a young son who died during the regency of the Lombard chief Audoin; this regent's son Alboin became the king who destroyed the Gepidae and invaded Italy.

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More About Wacco, King Of The Lombards:
Fuente: NBC 80

Notes for Ostrogotha Of Gepidae:
Austrigusa, hija del rey de los gépidos.

NBC 80

More About Ostrogotha Of Gepidae:
Fuente: NBC 80

Children of Wacco, King Of The Lombards and Ostrogotha Of Gepidae are:

i. Visigarda, born Abt. 520; married Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548); born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548.

Notes for Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548):
Theodebert I (b. c. 495/500--d. 547 or 548), Merovingian king of Reims who succeeded his father, Theodoric I, in 533 or 534 and greatly expanded the area under Frankish hegemony.

A proven soldier before he came to the throne, Theodebert exploited the war in Italy between Byzantium and the Ostrogoths to gain extensive territory in the Alpine regions and the northeast of the peninsula, though most of this was lost after his death. With expansion also in the east as far as the later Brandenburg, Theodebert claimed control of peoples from the Baltic to beyond the Danube. By minting coins bearing his, rather than the Byzantine emperor's, effigy and name,
Theodebert asserted his independence of Constantinople, against which he apparently even envisaged mounting an expedition. Just and generous, especially to the church,

Theodebert is the most appealing of the Merovingians and, Clovis apart, perhaps the most remarkable personality among them. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebald.

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4294967307 ii. Walderade Of The Lombards, born Abt. 540; died WFT Est. 499-592; married (1) Teodebaldo, rey de Reims (548-553); married (2) Garibaldi Duke Of Lower Bavaria WFT Est. 490-544.

*Generation No. 35*

**17179869184. Cloderic, King Of Cologne,** born WFT Est. 418-461 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 509 in (MURDERED) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **34359738368. Siegbert, King Of Cologne**.

Children of Cloderic, King Of Cologne are:

8589934592 i. Munderic, born WFT Est. 458-487; died 532 in (KILLED BY THIERRY I); married Arthemia WFT Est. 484-522.

ii. Blithilde, born WFT Est. 440-476 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-556 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married Ansbertus, Sen. Gaul & Rome WFT Est. 461-506 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); born WFT Est. 441-469 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 539-548 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**17179869186. Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 485 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **17179869187. Artemia**.

**17179869187. Artemia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **34359738374. Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504)** and **34359738375. Daughter Of Ruricius**.

More About Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513):
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Artemia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513) and Artemia is:
8589934593 i. Arthemia, born WFT Est. 467-490; died WFT Est. 512-578; married Munderic WFT Est. 484-522.

**17179869224. Teodorico I rey de Reims,** born Abt. 485; died Bet. 533 - 544. He was the son of **34359738448. Clovis I Merovingian King** and **34359738449. Unknown**. He married **17179869225. Suavegota**.

**17179869225. Suavegota,** born Abt. 485. She was the daughter of **34359738450. Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones**.

Notes for Teodorico I rey de Reims:
Theodoric I (d. 533 or 534), Merovingian king of Reims from 511. Theodoric was the eldest son of Clovis I, but born of an unknown woman, unlike the other sons, whose mother was Clotilda. An able soldier, he played an important part in his father's campaigns against the Visigoths. On Clovis' death in 511 a fourfold division of his kingdom took place, each of his sons receiving some territories north of the Loire River and some to its south. No doubt as the most experienced of the four, Theodoric received those northern lands (the future Austrasia) most exposed to attack; their axis was the Rhine. In the 520s Theodoric gained a share of his brother Clodomir's kingdom when the dead king's sons were murdered by Theodoric's two other half-brothers, Childebert and Chlotar. Theodoric campaigned with Clodomir against the Burgundians in 524 and with Chlotar against the Visigoths in 532. His greatest success lay in the subjection of the Thuringians, achieved with the help of Chlotar c. 531. It was perhaps now that the Saxons were temporarily also reduced to dependence. As violent and unscrupulous as most of the other Merovingian rulers, Theodoric was arguably the most vigorous and effective of Clovis' sons. He was succeeded by his son, Theodebert I.

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Child of Teodorico I rey de Reims and Suavegota is:
8589934612 i. Teodeberto I, rey de Reims (534-548), born Abt. 500; died Bet. 547 - 548; married Visigarda.

**17179869228. Zuquilo,** born Abt. 460. He was the son of **34359738456. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards**.

More About Zuquilo:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Zuquilo is:

8589934614 i. Wacco, King Of The Lombards, born Abt. 490; married Ostrogotha Of Gepidae.

**17179869230. Edmund King Of Gepidae,** born Abt. 470.

Child of Edmund King Of Gepidae is:
8589934615 i. Ostrogotha Of Gepidae, born Abt. 500; married Wacco, King Of The Lombards.

*Generation No. 36*

**34359738368. Siegbert, King Of Cologne,** born 440 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 509 in BUCONIAN FOREST (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **68719476736. Childebert King Of Cologne**.

Child of Siegbert, King Of Cologne is:
17179869184 i. Cloderic, King Of Cologne, born WFT Est. 418-461; died 509 in (MURDERED); married WFT Est. 442-495.

**34359738374. Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 470 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **34359738375. Daughter Of Ruricius**.

**34359738375. Daughter Of Ruricius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 470 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **68719476750. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507)**.

More About Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504):
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Daughter Of Ruricius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504) and Daughter Ruricius is:
17179869187 i. Artemia, born Abt. 490; married Florentinus, elected Bishop Of Geneve (513).

**34359738448. Clovis I Merovingian King,** born 465 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 27 Noviembre 511 in Parks, Francia (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **68719476896.**

**Childeric I king of the Salian Franks** and **68719476897. Basine**. He met **34359738449. Unknown**.

**34359738449. Unknown,** born Abt. 470.

Notes for Clovis I Merovingian King:
Clovis I (b. c. 466--d. Nov. 27, 511, Paris), Merovingian founder of the Frankish kingdom that dominated much of western Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Clovis was the son, and probably the only son, of Childeric I, king of the Salian Franks of Tournai. To judge from the remains of Childeric's burial at Tournai, he seems to have been a federate chieftain of some standing and certainly a pagan. Under the same pagan gods, his son Clovis, who succeeded him in 481, advanced south to conquer northern Gaul. There survives a letter to him written by Bishop Remigius (Rémi) of Reims, congratulating him on taking over the administration of Belgica Secunda and advising him to listen to the bishops. At Soissons, in 486, Clovis defeated Syagrius, the last Roman ruler in Gaul. This opened to him the whole area of the Somme and the Seine and in particular brought him the extensive properties of the Roman treasury in that area. Clovis appears to have met with some resistance from the cities, and Franks not of his following seem to have been slow in coming to his aid. But he established his power at least as far south as Paris between the years 487 and 494. The Armoricans of western Gaul and the Germanic peoples of the Rhineland offered more serious opposition; and at the Loire he made contact with the Visigoths, protégés of Theodoric, the formidable ruler of Ostrogothic Italy.

Of the history of these early years, virtually nothing is known that is not recorded by Bishop Gregory of Tours, who wrote toward the end of the 6th century. Gregory's aim was to depict a heroic pagan warrior who owed his success to conversion to the true faith of Christianity. The outlines of his story are acceptable as historical fact, being based partly on the epic traditions of the Merovingian family itself and partly on annalistic records kept by the Christian church. (The name Merovingian derives from Merovich, a close relative of Childeric.)

The king whom Gregory portrays is primarily a warrior--bold, subtle, and unscrupulous in dealing with possible rivals among the Frankish chieftains of the northeast. A famous story told of him by Gregory best illustrates his qualities. A splendid vase was seized by Clovis' followers from a church (perhaps Reims), and the bishop begged for its return. At the next division of booty, which took place at Soissons, the king asked for the vase in addition to his agreed share of booty. One Frank objected and smashed the vase with his axe. The king restored it, broken as it was, to the bishop and said nothing. But a year later, at a military assembly, he recognized the offending warrior and took occasion to rebuke him for his ill-kept weapons, flinging his axe to the ground. As the man bent to pick it up, the king split his skull with his own axe, remarking, "Thus you treated the vase at Soissons." Gregory entirely approved: the church was avenged and so was the king; and the rest of Clovis' following was terrified.

But Clovis was also pious and credulous, as befitted a warrior whose gods had brought him great success. Though master of a Roman province effectively controlled by dynasties of able Gallo-Roman bishops, he showed no disposition to seek conversion until after his marriage to a Catholic princess, the Burgundian Clotilda (later St. Clotilda), in about 493. Three years later he undertook a campaign against the Alamanni of the middle Rhine, and at Zülpich (Tolbiac) his forces faced defeat. Only at this point did he think of invoking the help of his wife's god; and defeat was turned to victory. Even then a period of some two years elapsed before the combined efforts of Clotilda and Bishop Remigius (later St. Remigius of Reims) persuaded him to seek baptism. This took place at Reims, after a visit to Tours and due consultation with his warriors, several of whom were baptized with him. The Frankish settlers of the countryside remained pagan, and their conversion was a slow and spasmodic business. Their grave-site goods were to betray a rustic paganism at least until the 7th century.

It was to Catholicism, not to Arianism, that Clovis had turned. This may have affected his abortive intervention in the political affairs of Burgundy shortly afterward, for the Burgundians were mostly Arians. Some Burgundian detachments followed him on his subsequent campaigns, but he cannot be said to have conquered Burgundy or annexed it to Francia. A letter to him from Avitus, bishop of Burgundian Vienne, fully recognizes the risk to his barbarian charisma that the king ran in denying the pagan gods of his ancestors. In place of pagan fortuna, the bishop urges, the king has acquired Christian sanctitas, which will equally see him to victory.

In 506 Clovis was still active in the Rhineland against both the Alamanni and the Thuringians. In 507 he finally turned against the powerful Visigoths of Gaul south of the Loire. But first he sought the patronage of St. Martin of Tours, greatest of the Gallo-Roman saints. His subsequent victory over the Arian Visigoths at Vouillé, near Poitiers, was attributed by him to that patronage. His family had acquired a spiritual patron revered by all his Gallo-Roman subjects. Though he
penetrated as far south as Bordeaux and sent his son to capture the Visigoth capital of Toulouse, he did not expel the Goths from Septimania or turn southern Gaul into a settlement area for his people. He contented himself with returning to Tours, where he gave thanks to St. Martin for victory and received the insignia of an honorary consulate from the Eastern emperor, Anastasius. He abandoned the Gallo-Roman south to its own devices and established himself at Paris, a good forward post from which to control the Armoricans of the west, the Thuringians on
the Rhine, and the still-troublesome Franks of the north and east. In Paris he built a church dedicated to the Apostles (later Sainte-Genevicve).

Two revealing actions belong to the last year or so of Clovis' life. The first was the summoning of a church council at Orléans, attended by 32 bishops. Its canons, which survive, reveal the extent to which the king personally concerned himself with its deliberations. The second was the promulgation of Lex Salica, the law of the Salian Franks who accepted his authority. This constitutes 65 clauses regulating the life of the countryside. Uninfluenced by Christianity, they

are a political manifesto rather than a precise legal statement of how the Franks ordered their lives. What they certainly reveal is the enhanced authority of the king and his willingness to make use of Gallo-Roman skills in ruling his own barbarians. Clovis died at the age of 45 and was buried in his Church of the Apostles. His Christian grave has never been found.

Making every allowance for Gregory of Tours's intention to represent him as a second Constantine, Clovis still stands out as a barbarian of heroic stature. Starting from small beginnings, he had been accepted as ruler by the Gallo-Romans; with imperial approval he had made the first serious attack on the Arian-Gothic confederation of western Europe; he had taken for his people the momentous decision that they were ultimately to be converted to Catholicism, not Arianism; and, perhaps most difficult of all, he had made one political people of the various Frankish tribes of modern Belgium and the Rhineland. Henceforward, Frankish power was to penetrate and colonize east of the Rhine. His family was secure in an unrivaled dominance that was to last until the 8th
century.

BRITANICA

Ninguna de las dinastkas germinicas que fundaron los estados de Europa Occidental sobre las ruinas del Imperio Romano alcanzó el brillo, el poderko y la duración, sobre todo, de la Casa Real de los Francos, que nosotros llamamos merovingia. De sus orkgenes nada sabemos. Naturalmente, como en los demis pueblos birbaros, la ascendencia del monarca, persona sagrada, jefe y sacerdote a la vez, entroncaba con los dioses paganos, parentesco mkstico del que derivaba su posición. Pero con la conversión de Clodoveo en 506 se cortó la tradición y ello en forma expresa. Se Conserva el texto de la carta que San Avito escribio al rey franco con motivo de su bautismo, en la que senala: "De todo el pasado de tu antigua estirpe conserva snicamente tu nobleza de sangre; pero desde hoy todo lo demis que pueda aumentar el orgullo de linaje de tus descendientes ha de arrancar snicamente de ti mismo, porque en este mundo imperas como tus mayores, pero para tus descendientes eres ts, en adelante, la norma en el reino de Dios y su derecho y autoridad divinos han de estar en la fe católica de su antecesor Clodoveo".

NBC 79

More About Clovis I Merovingian King:
Hechos: Merovingian founder of the Frankish kingdom.

Child of Clovis I Merovingian King and Unknown is:
17179869224 i. Teodorico I rey de Reims, born Abt. 485; died Bet. 533 - 544; married Suavegota.

**34359738450. Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones,** born Abt. 465. He was the son of **68719476900. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy**.

Child of Segismundo, rey de los Borgonones is:
17179869225 i. Suavegota, born Abt. 485; married Teodorico I rey de Reims.

**34359738456. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards,** born Abt. 430. He was the son of **68719476912. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

More About Gundomar, King Of The Longobards:
Fuente: NBC 80

Child of Gundomar, King Of The Longobards is:
17179869228 i. Zuquilo, born Abt. 460.

*Generation No. 37*

**68719476736. Childebert King Of Cologne,** born Abt. 410. He was the son of **137438953472. Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne**.

Child of Childebert King Of Cologne is:
34359738368 i. Siegbert, King Of Cologne, born 440; died 509 in BUCONIAN FOREST; married WFT Est. 416-470.

**68719476750. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 460 - 520 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **137438953500. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus**.

More About Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507):
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507) is:
34359738375 i. Daughter Of Ruricius, born Bet. 470 - 510; married Rusticus, Bishop Of Lyon (490-504).

**68719476896. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks,** born 436 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 481 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **137438953792. Merovee, King Of France** and **137438953793. Verica**. He married **68719476897. Basine** 465 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

**68719476897. Basine,** born WFT Est. 424-448 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 470-536

(Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). She was the daughter of **137438953794. Basin, Of Thuringen**.

Notes for Childeric I king of the Salian Franks:
Childeric I (d. 481/482), king of the Salian Franks, one of the first of the Merovingians and the father of Clovis I.

The Salian Franks, in treaty with the Roman Empire, had settled in Belgica Secunda, between the Meuse and Somme rivers, making their capital at Tournai. Childeric's role as a barbarian ally of the Romans was important. He helped the Roman military commander Aegidius to repel the Visigoths near Orléans (463); at the request of Aegidius' successor, Count Paulus, he attacked the Visigoths again in 469. Soon afterward he cleared Anglo-Saxon pirates from the district southwest of Orléans around Angers. Childeric's tomb at Tournai was discovered in 1653.

BRITANICA

More About Childeric I king of the Salian Franks:
Hechos: King of the Salian Franks

Child of Childeric I king of the Salian Franks and Basine is:
34359738448 i. Clovis I Merovingian King, born 465; died 27 Noviembre 511 in París, Francia; met (1) Unknown; married (2) St. Clotilde Of Burgundy WFT Est. 481-505.

**68719476900. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy,** born Abt. 435; died 516. He was the son of **68719476912. Gundicus King Of Burgundy**.

Notes for Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Gundobad, also called GUNDIBALD (d. 516), barbarian general during the last days of the Roman Empire in the west, and king of the Burgundians (c. 474-516).

The nephew of the barbarian emperor-maker Ricimer, Gundobad briefly held the supreme military command in the Roman service. In 473 he emulated his uncle when he himself placed a puppet, Glycerius, on the throne of Ravenna, but the subsequent deposition of Glycerius by Julius Nepos, the appointee of the eastern emperor, sent Gundobad fleeing back to his Burgundians.
After becoming joint ruler (with his brothers) of the Burgundians, he murdered his brother Chilperic; the latter's daughter, Clotilda, later (c. 493) married the Frankish king Clovis. In 500 Gundobad fought off a Frankish attack and killed another brother, Godegisel, who had brought it about.

Though formally an Arian, Gundobad was in fact a secret Catholic sympathizer and enjoyed good relations with the orthodox clergy, as with the Romans in general over whom he ruled. The most important act of Gundobad's reign in Burgundy was his promulgation, early in the 6th century, of two codes of law, the Lex Gundobada, applying to all his subjects, and, somewhat later, the Lex Romana Burgundionum, applying to his Roman subjects.

His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

BRITANICA

More About Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
Hechos: 473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Child of Gundobad, King Of Burgundy is:
34359738450 i. Segismundo, rey de los Borgoñones, born Abt. 465.

**68719476912. Gundicus King Of Burgundy,** born WFT Est. 338-395 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 436 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **137438953824. Gislahaire**.

Notes for Gundicus King Of Burgundy:
Gundioc, king of Burgundy, who was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

BRITANICA

Gudeoc, quinto rey de los longobardos, en cuyo tiempo éstos emigraron al paks de los rugios y "permanecieron en él algunos anos, porque era feraz". Perteneckan todos a la familia de los litingos, descendientes de Lethu, tercer rey de los longobardos. (Sigo en estas referencias a la crónica de Paulo Diicono.)

NBC 80

More About Gundicus King Of Burgundy:
Fuente: NBC 80
Hechos: V rey de los longobardos.

Children of Gundicus King Of Burgundy are:

i. Chilperic, Of Burgundy, born Abt. 430 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died 491 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); married WFT Est. 437-483 (Source: Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Notes for Chilperic, Of Burgundy:
His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

Chilperic and his wife were murdered by Gundobad, and Clotilda and her sister took refuge with Godegesil in Geneva.

BRITANICA

ii. Gundobad, King Of Burgundy, born Abt. 435; died 516.

Notes for Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

Gundobad, also called GUNDIBALD (d. 516), barbarian general during the last days of the Roman Empire in the west, and king of the Burgundians (c. 474-516).

The nephew of the barbarian emperor-maker Ricimer, Gundobad briefly held the supreme military command in the Roman service. In 473 he emulated his uncle when he himself placed a puppet, Glycerius, on the throne of Ravenna, but the subsequent deposition of Glycerius by Julius Nepos, the appointee of the eastern emperor, sent Gundobad fleeing back to his Burgundians.
After becoming joint ruler (with his brothers) of the Burgundians, he murdered his brother Chilperic; the latter's daughter, Clotilda, later (c. 493) married the Frankish king Clovis. In 500 Gundobad fought off a Frankish attack and killed another brother, Godegisel, who had brought it about.

Though formally an Arian, Gundobad was in fact a secret Catholic sympathizer and enjoyed good relations with the orthodox clergy, as with the Romans in general over whom he ruled. The most important act of Gundobad's reign in Burgundy was his promulgation, early in the 6th century, of two codes of law, the Lex Gundobada, applying to all his subjects, and, somewhat later, the Lex Romana Burgundionum, applying to his Roman subjects.

His father Gundioc, king of Burgundy, was related to the Visigothic kings and shared their Arian Christian faith. At Gundioc's death his kingdom was divided between his four sons, Gundobad, Godegesil, Chilperic, and Gundomar.

BRITANICA

More About Gundobad, King Of Burgundy:
Hechos: 473-516 creado "patricio romano" por el emperador Olibrio (23 Oct 472)

34359738456 iii. Gundomar, King Of The Longobards, born Abt. 430.

iv. Godegesil, King Of The Vandals, born Abt. 400.

Notes for Godegesil, King Of The Vandals:
Godegiselo, rey de los vándalos durante la invasión de la Galia;

"Genserico", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

*Generation No. 38*

**137438953472. Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne,** born Abt. 380.

Child of Clovis "The Ripuarian" Frankish K. Of Cologne is:
68719476736 i. Childebert King Of Cologne, born Abt. 410.

**137438953500. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 460 - 510 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **274877907000. Son Of Adelphius** and **274877907001. Daughter Of Hermogenianus**.

More About Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus is:
68719476750 i. Ruricius, Bishop Of Limoges (c. 485-507), born Bet. 460 - 520.

**137438953792. Merovee, King Of France,** born WFT Est. 385-414 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar

1998); died 458 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **274877907584. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia** and **274877907585. Basina**. He married **137438953793. Verica** WFT Est. 411-449 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**137438953793. Verica,** born WFT Est. 394-417 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 439-505 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Merovee, King Of France:
Merovech, also spelled MEROVICH, MEROVEUS, MERWICH, or MEROWIG, French MÉROVÉE, German MEROWECH (fl. c. AD 450), king of the Salian Franks, from whom Frankish tradition held the Merovingian dynasty to have taken its name. He was the father of Childeric I (d. 481/482) and grandfather of Clovis I (c. 466-511).

Nothing definite is known of Merovech's life. He is mentioned in Gregory of Tours's History of the Franks and, according to later sources, fought against Attila the Hun at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains (451).

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY,

Frankish dynasty (AD 476-750) traditionally reckoned as the "first race" of the kings of France.

A brief treatment of the Merovingians follows. For full treatment, see France: Merovingian andCarolingian age.

The name Merovingian derives from that of Merovech, of whom nothing is known except that he was the father of Childeric I, who ruled a tribe of Salian Franks from his capital at Tournai. Childeric was succeeded by his son Clovis I in 481 or 482. Clovis I extended his rule over all the Salian Franks, conquered or annexed the territories of the Ripuarian Franks and the Alemanni, and united nearly all of Gaul except for Burgundy and what is now Provence. Of equal importance, he was converted to Christianity in either 496 or 506. At Clovis I's death in 511, his realm was divided among his four sons, Theuderic I, Chlodomer, Childebert I, and Chlotar I. Despite the frequently bloody competition among the brothers, they managed among them to extend Frankish rule over Thuringia in approximately 531 and Burgundy in 534 and to gain sway over, if not possession of, Septimania on the Mediterranean coast, Bavaria, and the lands of the Saxons to the north. By 558 Chlotar I was the last suriviving son of Clovis I, and until his death in 561 the Frankish realm was once again united.

In 561 the realm was again divided among the brothers Charibert I, Guntram, Sigebert, and Chilperic I, and again family strife and intrigue ensued, particularly between Chilperic and his wife Fredegund in the northwest of Gaul and Sigebert and his wife Brunhilda in the northeast. Dynastic struggles and increasing pressures exerted on the realm by neighbouring peoples--Bretons and Gascons in the west, Lombards in the southeast, Avars in the east--prompted a

reorganization of the Frankish kingdoms. Several eastern regions were merged into the kingdom of Austrasia, with its capital at Metz; in the west Neustria emerged, with its capital first at Soissons and later at Paris; to the south was the enlarged kingdom of Burgundy, with its capital at Chalon-sur-Saone. Overall Frankish unity was again achieved in 613, when Chlotar II, son of Chilperic I and king of Neustria, inherited the other two kingdoms as well. On the death of Chlotar's son Dagobert in 639 the realm was divided yet again, but by that time the kings of the two regions, Neustria and Burgundy on the one hand and Austrasia on the other, had been forced to yield much of their power to household
officials known as mayors of the palace. The later Merovingian kings were little more than puppets and were enthroned and deposed at will by powerful mayors of the palace. The last Merovingian, Childeric III, was deposed in 750 by Pepin III the Short, one of a line of Austrasian mayors of the palace who finally usurped the throne itself to establish the Carolingian dynasty.

BRITANICA

More About Merovee, King Of France:
Fact 3: Peleó contra Atila el Huno en la batalla de las planicies catalanas.
Fuente: NBC 79
Hechos: Con él se inicia y de él toma su nombre la DINASTKA MEROVINGIA.

Child of Merovee and Verica is:
68719476896 i. Childeric I king of the Salian Franks, born 436; died 481; married Basine 465.

**137438953794. Basin, Of Thuringen,** born WFT Est. 383-422 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 424-503 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Basin, Of Thuringen is:
68719476897 i. Basine, born WFT Est. 424-448; died WFT Est. 470-536; married Childeric I king of the Salian Franks 465.

**137438953824. Gislahaire,** born WFT Est. 301-366 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 338-443 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **274877907648. Godomar**.

Child of Gislahaire is:
68719476912 i. Gundicus King Of Burgundy, born WFT Est. 338-395; died 436; married WFT Est. 362-425.

**274877907000. Son Of Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 440 - 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **549755814000. Adelphius**. He married **274877907001. Daughter Of Hermogenianus**.

**274877907001. Daughter Of Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 440 - 490 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **549755814002. Hermogenianus**.

Child of Son Adelphius and Daughter Hermogenianus is:

137438953500 i. Grandson Of Adelphius & Hermogenianus, born Bet. 460 - 510.

**274877907584. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia,** born WFT Est. 345-388 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 385-469 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **549755815168. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks** and **549755815169. Argota Of Franconia**. He married **274877907585. Basina** WFT Est. 371-424 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**274877907585. Basina,** born WFT Est. 352-391 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 385-475 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia:
Chlodio, also spelled CLODION, French CHLODION (d. c. 447), king of a tribe of Salian Franks, considered the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. Chlodio's tribe renounced the suzerainty of Rome after 428 and broke across the Scheldt River, spreading southward into Gaul until they reached Tournai and Cambrai. Their defeat (c. 431) by the Roman general Aetius at Helena (Hélesme), between Tournai and Cambrai, prevented further expansion. Chlodio did occupy all the country as far as the Somme River, however, and he made Tournai the capital of the Salian Franks. His successor was Merovech.

BRITANICA

Child of Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia and Basina is:

137438953792 i. Merovee, King Of France, born WFT Est. 385-414; died 458; married Verica WFT Est. 411-449.

**274877907648. Godomar,** born WFT Est. 264-337 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est.

301-413 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997). He was the son of **549755815296. Gibica, East Of Rhine**.

Child of Godomar is:
137438953824 i. Gislahaire, born WFT Est. 301-366; died WFT Est. 338-443; married WFT Est. 325-399.

*Generation No. 40*

**549755814000. Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 420 - 470 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1099511628000. Pontius** and **1099511628001. Anicia**.

More About Adelphius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Adelphius is:
274877907000 i. Son Of Adelphius, born Bet. 440 - 490; married Daughter Of Hermogenianus.

**549755814002. Hermogenianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 420 - 470 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1099511628000. Pontius** and **1099511628001. Anicia**.

More About Hermogenianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Hermogenianus is:
274877907001 i. Daughter Of Hermogenianus, born Bet. 440 - 490; married Son Of Adelphius.

**549755815168. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks** (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)**,** born Abt. 359 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 430 (Source: (1) Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.). He was the son of **1099511630336. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir**. He married **549755815169. Argota Of Franconia** WFT Est. 333-394 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**549755815169. Argota Of Franconia,** born Abt. 366 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 345-445 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import:

13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **1099511630338. Genebald Duke Of Franconia**.

More About Pharamond, King Of The East Franks:
Facts (Facts Pg): (16th in descent from Boadicea m. Artogga. Mother of all the Kings of France.) (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.)

Children of Pharamond, King Of The East Franks and Argota Of Franconia are:

274877907584 i. Clodion "The Long Haired" King Of Westphalia, born WFT Est. 345-388; died WFT Est. 385-469; married Basina WFT Est. 371-424.

ii. Adalbertus, Duke Of The Mossele (Source: Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.), born Abt. 400 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); died 491 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.); married WFT Est. 424-473 (Source: (1) Brøderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 30 Mar 1998, (2) Guelf III.FTW, Date of Import: 9 Jul 1999.).

**549755815296. Gibica, East Of Rhine,** born WFT Est. 228-307 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997); died WFT Est. 264-382 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1330, Date of Import: 16 Dic 1997).

Child of Gibica, East Of Rhine is:

274877907648 i. Godomar, born WFT Est. 264-337; died WFT Est. 301-413; married WFT Est. 289-369.

*Generation No. 41*

**1099511628000. Pontius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 400 - 450 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2199023256000. Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux**. He married **1099511628001. Anicia**.

**1099511628001. Anicia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 400 - 450 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2199023256002. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius** and **2199023256003. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana**.

More About Pontius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Anicia:

Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Pontius and Anicia are:
549755814000 i. Adelphius, born Bet. 420 - 470.
549755814002 ii. Hermogenianus, born Bet. 420 - 470.

**1099511630336. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir,** born WFT Est. 288-333 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 404 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2199023260672. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I**.

Notes for Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir:
Marcomer and Sunne, who had invaded Gaul in 384.

Child of Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir is:
549755815168 i. Pharamond, King Of The East Franks, born Abt. 359; died 430; married Argota Of Franconia WFT Est. 333-394.

**1099511630338. Genebald Duke Of Franconia,** born Abt. 350; died 419. He was the son of **2199023260676. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks**.

Child of Genebald Duke Of Franconia is:
549755815169 i. Argota Of Franconia, born Abt. 366; died WFT Est. 345-445; married Pharamond, King Of The East Franks WFT Est. 333-394.

*Generation No. 42*

**2199023256000. Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 380 - 430 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Pontius Paulinus, noble Of Bordeaux is:
1099511628000i. Pontius, born Bet. 400 - 450; married Anicia.

**2199023256002. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4398046512004. Clodius Celsinius Adelphius**. He married **2199023256003. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana**.

**2199023256003. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 380 - 420 (Source:

MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **4398046512006. Anicius Auchenius Bassus** and **4398046512007. Turrenia Honorata**.

More About Turrenia Anicia Iuliana:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius and Turrenia Anicia Iuliana is:

1099511628001i. Anicia, born Bet. 400 - 450; married Pontius.

**2199023260672. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I,** born WFT Est. 271-306 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 389 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **4398046521344. King Of the Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I is:

1099511630336i. Duke Of the East Franks Marcomir, born WFT Est. 288-333; died 404; married WFT Est. 310-367.

**2199023260676. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks,** born Abt. 334; died 389. He was the son of **4398046521352. Clodius V, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks is:

1099511630338i. Genebald Duke Of Franconia, born Abt. 350; died 419.

*Generation No. 43*

**4398046512004. Clodius Celsinius Adelphius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 351 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Clodius Celsinius Adelphius is:

2199023256002i. Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius, born Bet. 350 - 400; married Turrenia Anicia Iuliana.

**4398046512006. Anicius Auchenius Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **8796093024012. Anicius Paulinus Honorius**. He married **4398046512007. Turrenia Honorata**.

**4398046512007. Turrenia Honorata** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 350 - 400 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Anicius Auchenius Bassus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Turrenia Honorata:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Auchenius Bassus and Turrenia Honorata is:
2199023256003i. Turrenia Anicia Iuliana, born Bet. 380 - 420; married Quintus Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius.

**4398046521344. King Of the Franks Dagobert,** born WFT Est. 261-284 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 379 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **8796093042688. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks**.

Child of King Of the Franks Dagobert is:
2199023260672i. Duke Of the East Franks Clodius I, born WFT Est. 271-306; died 389; married WFT Est. 293-341.

**4398046521352. Clodius V, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 318; died 378. He was the son of **8796093042704. Theodomir, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodius V, King Of The Franks is:
2199023260676i. Dagobert, 1St Duke Of The Franks, born Abt. 334; died 389.

*Generation No. 44*

**8796093024012. Anicius Paulinus Honorius** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 300 - 350 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **17592186048024. Amnius Anicius Iulianus**.

More About Anicius Paulinus Honorius:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Paulinus Honorius is:
4398046512006i. Anicius Auchenius Bassus, born Bet. 350 - 400; married Turrenia Honorata.

**8796093042688. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks,** born WFT Est. 232-258 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 350 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **17592186085376. King Of the East Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks is:

4398046521344i. King Of the Franks Dagobert, born WFT Est. 261-284; died 379; married WFT Est. 281-322.

**8796093042704. Theodomir, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 302; died 360. He was the son of **17592186085408. Richimir II, King Of The Franks** and **17592186085409. Hastila**.

Child of Theodomir, King Of The Franks is:

4398046521352i. Clodius V, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 318; died 378.

*Generation No. 45*

**17592186048024. Amnius Anicius Iulianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 280 - 330 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **35184372096048. Anicius Faustus VI**.

More About Amnius Anicius Iulianus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amnius Anicius Iulianus is:

8796093024012i. Anicius Paulinus Honorius, born Bet. 300 - 350.

**17592186085376. King Of the East Franks Dagobert,** born WFT Est. 199-230 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 317 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **35184372170752. King Of the East Franks Walter**.

Children of King Of the East Franks Dagobert are:

8796093042688i. Genebald I, Duke Of East Franks, born WFT Est. 232-258; died 350; married WFT Est. 253-295.

ii. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 270; died 337.

**17592186085408. Richimir II, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 286; died 350. He was the son of **35184372170816. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks**. He married **17592186085409. Hastila**.

**17592186085409. Hastila,** born Abt. 286; died 360.

Child of Richimir II, King Of The Franks and Hastila is:

8796093042704 i. Theodomir, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 302; died 360.

*Generation No. 46*

**35184372096048. Anicius Faustus VI** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 250 - 300 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **70368744192096. Anicius Faustus V** and **70368744192097. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha**.

More About Anicius Faustus VI:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Faustus VI is:

17592186048024 i. Amnius Anicius Iulianus, born Bet. 280 - 330.

**35184372170752. King Of the East Franks Walter,** born WFT Est. 188-209 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 306 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **70368744341504. King Of the East Franks Clodius III**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Walter is:

17592186085376 i. King Of the East Franks Dagobert, born WFT Est. 199-230; died 317; married WFT Est. 221-266.

**35184372170816. Clodius IV, King Of The Franks,** born Abt. 270; died 337. He was the son of **17592186085376. King Of the East Franks Dagobert**.

Child of Clodius IV, King Of The Franks is:

17592186085408 i. Richimir II, King Of The Franks, born Abt. 286; died 350; married Hastila.

*Generation No. 47*

**70368744192096. Anicius Faustus V** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 220 - 280 (Source:

MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **70368744192097. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha**.

**70368744192097. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 220 - 280 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **140737488384194. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus**.

More About Anicius Faustus V:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Anicius Faustus V and Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha is:

35184372096048 i. Anicius Faustus VI, born Bet. 250 - 300.

**70368744341504. King Of the East Franks Clodius III,** born WFT Est. 180-200 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 298 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **140737488683008. King Of the East Franks Bartherus**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Clodius III is:

35184372170752 i. King Of the East Franks Walter, born WFT Est. 188-209; died 306; married WFT Est. 208-247.

*Generation No. 48*

**140737488384194. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 200 - 250 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **281474976768388. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus**.

More About Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus:
Cargo: Procunsul Of Asia final III century (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus is:

70368744192097 i. Asinia Iuliana Nicomacha, born Bet. 220 - 280; married Anicius Faustus V.

**140737488683008. King Of the East Franks Bartherus,** born WFT Est. 154-180 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import:

13 Mar 1998); died 272 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **281474977366016. King Of the Franks Helderic**.

Child of King Of the East Franks Bartherus is:

70368744341504 i. King Of the East Franks Clodius III, born WFT Est. 180-200; died 298; married WFT Est. 199-240.

*Generation No. 49*

**281474976768388. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 180 - 230 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **562949953536776. Caius Asinius Quadratus**.

More About Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus is:

140737488384194 i. Caius Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus, born Bet. 200 - 250.

**281474977366016. King Of the Franks Helderic,** born WFT Est. 135-174 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 253 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **562949954732032. King Of the Franks Sunne**.

Child of King Of the Franks Helderic is:

140737488683008 i. King Of the East Franks Bartherus, born WFT Est. 154-180; died 272; married WFT Est. 174-218.

*Generation No. 50*

**562949953536776. Caius Asinius Quadratus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 160 - 200 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1125899907073552. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus**.

More About Caius Asinius Quadratus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Asinius Quadratus is:

281474976768388 i. Caius Asinius Quadratus Protimus, born Bet. 180 - 230.

**562949954732032. King Of the Franks Sunne,** born WFT Est. Bef. 144 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 213 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **1125899909464064. King Of the Franks Farabert**.

Notes for King Of the Franks Sunne:
Marcomer and Sunne, who had invaded Gaul in 384.

BRITANICA

Child of King Of the Franks Sunne is:
281474977366016 i. King Of the Franks Helderic, born WFT Est. 135-174; died 253; married WFT Est. 155-206.

*Generation No. 51*

**1125899907073552. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Bet. 120 - 160 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2251799814147104. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus** and **2251799814147105. Asinia Marcela**.

More About Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus is:
562949953536776 i. Caius Asinius Quadratus, born Bet. 160 - 200.

**1125899909464064. King Of the Franks Farabert,** born WFT Est. Bef. 116 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 186 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **2251799818928128. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks** and **2251799818928129. Hasilda**.

Notes for King Of the Franks Farabert:
Westphalia, German WESTFALEN, historic region of northwestern Germany, comprising (with the former state of Lippe) the present federal Land (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia and parts of the Länder (states) of Lower Saxony and Hesse.

The ancient Saxons were divided into three main groups: the Westphalians, the Angrians (German: Engern), and the Eastphalians (Ostfalen). The

Westphalians, who had settled in the area of the Ems and Hunte rivers about AD 700, spread south almost as far as Cologne and in 775 resisted the advance of the Franks under Charlemagne. For about three centuries, this region retained its separate identity in spite of the rise of the more powerful aggregated Saxon stem duchy. In the 12th century the old distinction between Westphalians and Angrians fell into disuse, and all Saxony west of the Weser River came to be called Westphalia.

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Saxon, member of a Germanic people who in ancient times lived in the area of modern Schleswig and along the Baltic coast. The period of Roman decline in the West was marked by vigorous Saxon piracy in the North Sea. During the early part of the 5th century AD, the Saxons spread rapidly through north Germany and along the coasts of Gaul and Britain. The coastal stretch from the Elbe to the Scheldt rivers, however, was held by the Frisians, on whom the Saxons had great influence.

The expansion of the Saxons brought collision with the Franks. In 772 the Frankish ruler Charlemagne decided on a campaign of conquest and conversion of the Saxons. With interruptions, the Saxon wars lasted 32 years and ended with the incorporation of the Saxons into the Frankish empire.

The Venerable Bede (in Historia ecclesiastica) described the Germanic invaders of Britain as Angles, Saxons, and Jutes and said that the East, West, and South Saxons (of Essex, Wessex, and Sussex) were descended from the Saxons. However, Bede was not always careful to distinguish Angles and Saxons; and, furthermore, all the invaders of Britain were closely related and spoke dialects similar to each other and to the Frisian language. The dialects of the continental
Saxons, on the other hand, underwent considerable approximation to High German, and their affinity to those of the English and the Frisians is only to be traced in sporadic spellings in texts now extant, of which none is older than the 9th century. When Procopius (Gothic Wars, c. 550) alleged that the inhabitants of Britain were Britons, Angles, and Frisians, he was no doubt confusing Frisians and Saxons, owing to their close relationship and to the extensive Saxon
settlements among the Frisians.

BRITANICA

Child of King Of the Franks Farabert is:

562949954732032 i. King Of the Franks Sunne, born WFT Est. Bef. 144; died 213; married WFT Est. 118-176.

*Generation No. 52*

**2251799814147104. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 80-120 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4503599628294208. Caius Iulius Bassus**. He married **2251799814147105. Asinia Marcela**.

**2251799814147105. Asinia Marcela** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born Abt. 100 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Asinia Marcela:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus and Asinia Marcela is:

1125899907073552 i. Caius Iulius Asinius Quadratus, born Bet. 120 - 160.

**2251799818928128. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 166 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **4503599637856256. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks** and **4503599637856257. Althildis**. He married **2251799818928129. Hasilda** WFT Est. 139-162 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**2251799818928129. Hasilda,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. 139-162 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **4503599637856258. King Of the Rugi**.

Child of Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks and Hasilda is:

1125899909464064 i. King Of the Franks Farabert, born WFT Est. Bef. 116; died 186; married WFT Est. Bef. 148.

*Generation No. 53*

**4503599628294208. Caius Iulius Bassus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 60-100 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **9007199256588416. Caius Iulius Severus**.

More About Caius Iulius Bassus:

Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Bassus is:

2251799814147104 i. Caius Iulius Quadratus Bassus, born in Bet 80-120; married Asinia Marcela.

**4503599637856256. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks,** born Bef. 128 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 134 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **9007199275712512. Odomir, King Of The Franks**. He married **4503599637856257. Althildis** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**4503599637856257. Althildis,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 140 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **9007199275712514. Old King Cole, King Of Britain**.

Child of Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks and Althildis is:

2251799818928128 i. Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 166; married Hasilda WFT Est. 139-162.

**4503599637856258. King Of the Rugi,** born Bef. 100.

Child of King Of the Rugi is:

2251799818928129 i. Hasilda, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. 139-162; married Clodomir IV, King Of The Franks WFT Est. 139-162.

*Generation No. 54*

**9007199256588416. Caius Iulius Severus** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 40-80 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18014398513176832. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble** and **18014398513176833. Daughter Of Amyntas**.

More About Caius Iulius Severus:
Comment: Notable Of Akmoneia, Galatie (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Caius Iulius Severus is:

4503599628294208 i. Caius Iulius Bassus, born in Bet 60-100.

**9007199275712512. Odomir, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born Bef. 114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died 128 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **18014398551425024. King Of The Franks Richemer**.

Child of Odomir, King Of The Franks is:

4503599637856256 i. Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks, born Bef. 128; died WFT Est. Bef. 134; married Althildis WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**9007199275712514. Old King Cole, King Of Britain,** born in c 70 AD (King in 125 A.D.) (Built Coel-Castra/Colchester) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 170 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **18014398551425028. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain** and **18014398551425029. Julia, Queen Of Britain**.

Children of Old King Cole, King Of Britain are:

4503599637856257 i. Althildis, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 140; married Marcomir IV, King Of The Franks WFT Est. Bef. 100.

ii. Son OfCole, King Of Colchester, born Abt. 120.

*Generation No. 55*

**18014398513176832. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20-60 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **36028797026353664. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes**. He married **18014398513176833. Daughter Of Amyntas**.

**18014398513176833. Daughter Of Amyntas** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20-60 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **36028797026353666. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages**.

More About Artemidoros, Galatian Noble:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Artemidoros, Galatian Noble and Daughter Amyntas is:

9007199256588416 i. Caius Iulius Severus, born in Bet 40-80.

**18014398551425024. King Of The Franks Richemer** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died 114 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **36028797102850048. Ratherius, King Of The Franks**.

Child of King Of The Franks Richemer is:

9007199275712512 i. Odomir, King Of The Franks, born Bef. 114; died 128.

**18014398551425028. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died 125 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **36028797102850056. Arviragus, King Of Britain** and **36028797102850057. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain**. He married **18014398551425029. Julia, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**18014398551425029. Julia, Queen Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (See Notes) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). She was the daughter of **36028797102850058. Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians** and **36028797102850059. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain**.

Child of Marius/Meric, King Of Britain and Julia, Queen Of Britain is:

9007199275712514 i. Old King Cole, King Of Britain, born in c 70 AD (King in 125 A.D.) (Built Coel-Castra/Colchester); died 170; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 56*

**36028797026353664. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 30 a.c.-10 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **72057594052707328. Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.)** and **72057594052707329. Daughter Of Deiotarus I**.

More About Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes:

Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes is:
18014398513176832 i. Artemidoros, Galatian Noble, born in Bet 20-60; married Daughter Of Amyntas.

**36028797026353666. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 0-40 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **72057594052707332. Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages**.

More About Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages is:
18014398513176833 i. Daughter Of Amyntas, born in Bet 20-60; married Artemidoros, Galatian Noble.

**36028797102850048. Ratherius, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 147 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **72057594205700096. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Ratherius, King Of The Franks is:
18014398551425024 i. King Of The Franks Richemer, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 114; married WFT Est. Bef. 113.

**36028797102850056. Arviragus, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (11th son of Cunobelinus) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son of **72057594205700112. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain** and **72057594205700113. Imogen**. He married **36028797102850057. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**36028797102850057. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2)

Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 105 in Abt 50 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **72057594205700114. Claudius, Roman Emperor** and **72057594205700115. Julia Agrippina Minor**.

Child of Arviragus and Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain is:

18014398551425028 i. Marius/Meric, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died 125; married (1) Princess Of Icenians; married (2) Julia, Queen Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**36028797102850058. Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in d. 61 A.D. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He married **36028797102850059. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**36028797102850059. Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (Lat./Eng.) (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in d. 62 A.D. (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

Notes for Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians:

ROMAN BRITAIN

The conquest.

Julius Caesar conquered Gaul between 58 and 50 BC and invaded Britain in 55 or 54 BC, thereby bringing the island into close contact with the Roman world. Caesar's description of Britain at the time of his invasions is the first coherent account extant. From about 20 BC it is possible to distinguish two principal powers: the Catuvellauni north of the Thames led by Tasciovanus, successor of Caesar's adversary Cassivellaunus, and, south of the river, the kingdom of the Atrebates ruled by Commius and his sons Tincommius, Eppillus, and Verica. Tasciovanus was succeeded in about AD 5 by his son Cunobelinus, who, during a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Beyond these kingdoms lay the Iceni in what is now Norfolk, the Corieltavi in the Midlands, the Dobuni (Dobunni) in the area of Gloucestershire, and the Durotriges in that of Dorset, all of whom issued coins and probably had Belgic rulers. Behind these again lay further independent tribes--the Dumnonii of Devon, the Brigantes in the north, and the Silures and

Ordovices in Wales. The Belgic and semi-Belgic tribes later formed the civilized nucleus of the Roman province and thus contributed greatly to Roman Britain.

The client relationships that Caesar had established with certain British tribes were extended by Augustus. In particular, the Atrebatic kings welcomed Roman aid in their resistance to Catuvellaunian expansion. The decision of the emperor Claudius to conquer the island was the result partly of his personal ambition, partly of British aggression. Verica had been driven from his kingdom and appealed for help, and it may have been calculated that a hostile Catuvellaunian supremacy would endanger stability across the Channel. Under Aulus Plautius an army of four legions was assembled, together with a number of auxiliary regiments consisting of cavalry and infantry raised among warlike tribes subject to the empire. After delay caused by the troops' unwillingness to cross the ocean, which they then regarded as the boundary of the human world, a landing was made at Richborough, Kent, in AD 43. The British under Togodumnus and Caratacus, sons and successors of Cunobelinus, were taken by surprise and defeated. They retired to defend the Medway crossing near Rochester but were again defeated in a hard battle. The way to Camulodunum lay open, but Plautius halted at the Thames to await the arrival of the emperor, who took personal command of the closing stages of the campaign. In one short season the main military opposition had been crushed: Togodumnus was dead and Caratacus had fled to Wales. The rest of Britain was by no means united, for Belgic expansion had created tensions. Some tribes submitted, and subduing the rest remained the task for the year 44. For this purpose smaller expeditionary forces were formed consisting of single legions or parts of legions with their auxilia (subsidiary allied troops). The best-documented campaign is that of Legion II under its legate Vespasian starting from Chichester, where the Atrebatic kingdom was restored; the Isle of Wight was taken and the hill forts of Dorset reduced. Legion IX advanced into Lincolnshire, and Legion XIV probably across the Midlands toward Leicester. Colchester was the chief base, but the fortresses of individual legions at this stage have not yet been identified.

By the year 47, when Plautius was succeeded as commanding officer by Ostorius Scapula, a frontier had been established from Exeter to the Humber, based on the road known as the Fosse Way; from this fact it appears that Claudius did not plan the annexation of the whole island but only of the arable southeast. The intransigence of the tribes of Wales, spurred on by Caratacus, however, caused Scapula to occupy the lowlands beyond the Fosse Way up to the River Severn and to move forward his forces into this area for the struggle with the Silures and Ordovices. The Roman forces were strengthened by the addition of Legion XX, released for this purpose by the foundation of a veteran settlement (colonia) at Camulodunum in the year 49. The colonia would form a strategic reserve as well as setting the Britons an example of Roman urban organization and life. A provincial centre for the worship of the emperor was also established. Scapula's right flank was secured by the treaty relationship that had been established with Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes. Hers was the largest kingdom in Britain, occupying the whole area between Derbyshire and the Tyne; unfortunately it lacked stability, nor

was it united behind its queen, who lost popularity when she surrendered the British resistance leader, Caratacus, to the Romans. Nevertheless, with occasional Roman military support, Cartimandua was maintained in power until 69 against the opposition led by her husband, Venutius, and this enabled Roman governors to concentrate on Wales.

By AD 60 much had been achieved; Suetonius Paulinus, governor from 59 to 61, was invading the island of Anglesey, the last stronghold of independence, when a serious setback occurred: this was the rebellion of Boudicca, queen of the Iceni. Under its king PRASUTAGUS the tribe of the Iceni had enjoyed a position of alliance and independence; but on his death (60) the territory was forcibly annexed and outrages occurred. Boudicca was able to rally other tribes to her assistance; chief of these were the Trinovantes of Essex, who had many grievances against the settlers of Camulodunum for their arrogant seizure of lands. Roman forces were distant and scattered; and, before peace could be restored, the rebels had sacked Camulodunum, Verulamium (St. Albans), and London, the three chief centres of Romanized life in Britain. Paulinus acted harshly after his victory, but the procurator of the province, Julius Classicianus, with the revenues in mind and perhaps also because, as a Gaul by birth, he possessed a truer vision of provincial partnership with Rome, brought about his recall.

In the first 20 years of occupation some progress had been made in spreading Roman civilization. Towns had been founded, the imperial cult had been established, and merchants were busily introducing the Britons to material benefits. It was not, however, until the Flavian period, AD 69-96, that real advances were made in this field. With the occupation of Wales by Julius Frontinus (governor from 74 to 78) and the advance into northern Scotland by Gnaeus Julius Agricola (78-84), troops were removed from southern Britain, and self-governing civitates, administrative areas based for the most part on the indigenous tribes, took over local administration. This involved a large program of urbanization and also of education, which continued into the 2nd century; Tacitus, in his biography of Agricola, emphasizes the encouragement given to it. Roman conquest of Wales was complete by 78, but Agricola's invasion of Scotland failed because shortage of manpower prevented him from completing the occupation of the whole island. Moreover, when the British garrison was reduced (c. AD 90) by a legion because of continental needs, it became evident that a frontier would have to be maintained in the north. After several experiments, the Solway-Tyne isthmus was chosen, and there the emperor
Hadrian built his stone wall (c. 122-130).

BRITANICA

Iceni, in ancient Britain, a tribe that occupied the territory of modern Norfolk and Suffolk and, under its queen Boudicca (Boadicea), revolted against Roman rule.

Having controlled the Iceni through a client-king, PRASUTAGUS, the Romans attempted to annex his territory after his death (AD 60), thus provoking his queen to lead a revolt of all East Anglia. After several initial successes by the

Britons, the Romans ultimately defeated them and regained the province. They severely punished the Iceni, who eventually became a small tribal community with a capital at Venta Icenorum (modern Caister St. Edmund in Norfolk).

BRITANICA

Notes for Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain:
Boudicca, also spelled BOADICEA (d. AD 60), ancient British queen who in AD 60 led a revolt against Roman rule.

Boudicca's husband, Prasutagus, was king of the Iceni (in what is now Norfolk) as a client under Roman suzerainty. When Prasutagus died in 60 with no male heir, he left his private wealth to his two daughters and to the emperor Nero, trusting thereby to win imperial protection for his family. Instead, the Romans annexed his kingdom, humiliated his family, and plundered the chief tribesmen. While the provincial governor Suetonius Paulinus was absent in 60, Boudicca raised a rebellion throughout East Anglia. The insurgents burned Camulodunum (Colchester), Verulamium, the mart of Londinium (London), and several military posts; massacred (according to Tacitus) 70,000 Romans and pro-Roman Britons; and cut to pieces the Roman 9th Legion. Paulinus met the Britons at a point thought to be near present-day Fenny Stratford on Watling Street and in a desperate battle regained the province. Boudicca took poison or died of shock.

HISTORY OF THE ICENI
Iceni, in ancient Britain, a tribe that occupied the territory of modern Norfolk and Suffolk and, under its queen Boudicca (Boadicea), revolted against Roman rule.

Having controlled the Iceni through a client-king, Prasutagus, the Romans attempted to annex his territory after his death (AD 60), thus provoking his queen to lead a revolt of all East Anglia. After several initial successes by the Britons, the Romans ultimately defeated them and regained the province. They severely punished the Iceni, who eventually became a small tribal community with a capital at Venta Icenorum (modern Caister St. Edmund in Norfolk).

BRITANICA

Child of Prasutagus, Druid King Of Icenians and Boadicea Victoria, Queen Of Britain is:

18014398551425029 i. Julia, Queen Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (See Notes); died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marius/Meric, King Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**72057594052707328. Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 80 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 50 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **72057594052707329. Daughter Of Deiotarus I**.

**72057594052707329. Daughter Of Deiotarus I** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 75 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **144115188105414658. Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.)** and **144115188105414659. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia**.

Child of Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.) and Daughter Deiotarus I is:

36028797026353664 i. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Trocmes, born in Bet 30 a.c.-10.

**72057594052707332. Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in Bet 20 a.c.-0 (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Dytilaos, Tetrarch Of Tectosages is:

36028797026353666 i. Amyntas, Tetrarch Of Tectosages, born in Bet 0-40.

**72057594205700096. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 117 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **144115188411400192. Clodomir III, King Of Franks**.

Child of Antenor IV, King Of The Franks is:

36028797102850048 i. Ratherius, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 147; married WFT Est. Bef. 104.

**72057594205700112. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 20 AC (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 42 DC (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998). He was the son

of **144115188411400224. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain**. He married **72057594205700113. Imogen** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: Bruderbund WFT Vol. 5, Ed. 1, Tree #1563, Date of Import: 13 Mar 1998).

**72057594205700113. Imogen,** born in Aprox 20 AC.

Notes for Cunobelinus, King Of Britain:
Cunobelinus (d. c. AD 42), ruler of a large area of southeastern Britain from about AD 10 to 42. He is the Cymbeline in William Shakespeare's play of the same name, although the play's fanciful plot bears no relation to the events in Cunobelinus' career.

Cunobelinus succeeded his father, Tasciovanus, as chief of the Catuvellauni, a tribe centred north of what is now London. During a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Either shortly before or shortly after his accession, Cunobelinus conquered the territory of the Trinovantes, in modern Essex. He made Camulodunum (Colchester) his capital and the seat of his mint. His power and influence were so extensively felt in Britain that the Roman biographer Suetonius referred to him as "Britannorum rex." About AD 40 Cunobelinus banished his son Adminius, who thereupon fled to Rome and persuaded the emperor Caligula to make preparations to invade Britain. The expedition was assembled, but it never left the continent. After Cunobelinus' death, his two other sons, Caratacus and Togodumnus, displayed the hostility toward Rome that gave the emperor Claudius an excuse to impose Roman rule on the island.

BRITANICA

Cymbeline.

The main theme of Cymbeline--Posthumus' wager on the chastity of his wife, Imogen--Shakespeare derived from a story in Boccaccio's Decameron. But he put this Italianate intrigue into a setting that, for his audience, was authentic. Cymbeline, king of Britain, and his two sons, Guiderius and Arviragus, who succeeded him, were, for Shakespeare's audience, historical monarchs. The play is carefully set in the pre-Christian Roman world. The Romans who invade Britain are recognizably derived from the same kind of exploration of the antique world that had produced Julius Caesar, Antony and Cleopatra, and Coriolanus.

BRITANICA

Child of Cunobelinus, King Of Britain and Imogen is:

36028797102850056 i. Arviragus, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in (11th son of Cunobelinus); died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**72057594205700114. Claudius, Roman Emperor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 August 10 BC Lugundum (Lyons) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 October 54 AD bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **144115188411400228. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** and **144115188411400229. Antonia Minor**. He married **72057594205700115. Julia Agrippina Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**72057594205700115. Julia Agrippina Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born Bef. 100 in 15 AD (Hermana del Emperador Calkgula) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died in March 59 AD, Baiae (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **144115188411400230. Germanicus Caesar** and **144115188411400231. Vipsania Agrippina Major**.

Notes for Claudius, Roman Emperor:
Claudius, in full TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, original name (until AD 41) TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO GERMANICUS (b. Aug. 1, 10 BC, Lugdunum [Lyon], Gaul--d. Oct. 13, AD 54), Roman emperor (AD 41-54), who extended Roman rule in North Africa and made Britain a province.

Early life.

The son of Nero Claudius Drusus, a popular and successful Roman general, and the younger Antonia, he was the nephew of the emperor Tiberius and a grandson of Livia Drusilla, the wife of the emperor Augustus. Ill health, unattractive appearance, clumsiness of manner, and coarseness of taste did not recommend him for a public life. The imperial family seems to have considered him
something of an embarrassment, and he was long left to his own private studies and amusements. It was the historian Livy who recognized and encouraged his inclination for historical studies. Claudius wrote a pamphlet defending the republican politician and orator Cicero, who was executed by the triumvirs; and,

having discovered that it was difficult to speak freely on the civil wars toward the end of the Roman Republic, he began a history of Rome with the principate of Augustus. He composed 20 books of Etruscan and 8 books of Carthaginian history, all in Greek; an autobiography; and a historical treatise on the Roman alphabet with suggestions for orthographical reform--which as emperor he later tried not very successfully to implement. He also wrote on dice playing, of which he was fond. All his works are lost, and their importance cannot be measured. The Etruscan history may have had original material: his first wife, Plautia Urgulanilla, had Etruscan blood, and her family was probably able to put Claudius in touch with authentic Etruscan traditions. After divorcing Urgulanilla, he in turn married Aelia Paetina, Valeria Messalina, who was his wife at his accession, and, finally, Agrippina the Younger. By his first three wives he had five children, of whom Drusus and Claudia died before he became emperor. As a young man Claudius was made a member of various religious colleges, but he became consul only under the reign of his older brother's son Gaius (Caligula) in 37. There was, however, little cordiality between the two.

Emperor and colonizer

Power came to Claudius unexpectedly after Gaius' murder on Jan. 24, 41, when he was discovered trembling in the palace by a soldier. The Praetorian Guards, the imperial household troops, made him emperor on January 25. By family tradition and antiquarian inclinations, Claudius was in sympathy with the senatorial aristocracy; but soldiers and courtiers were his real supporters, while freedmen and foreigners had been his friends in the days of neglect. Initially, the attitude of the Senate was at best ambiguous. In 42 many senators supported the ill-fated rebellion of the Governor of Dalmatia. Even later, several attempts on Claudius' life involved senators and knights. Though paying homage to the dignity of the Senate (to whose administration he returned the provinces of Macedonia and Achaea) and giving new opportunities to the knights, Claudius was ruthless and occasionally cruel in his dealings with individual members of both orders. From the very beginning he emphasized his friendship with the army and paid cash for his proclamation as emperor.

Claudius' decision to invade Britain (43) and his personal appearance at the climax of the expedition, the crossing of the Thames and the capture of Camulodunum (Colchester), were prompted by his need of popularity and glory. But concern with the anti-Roman influence of the Druid priesthood, which he tried to suppress in Gaul, and a general inclination toward expanding the frontiers were other reasons. Claudius planted a colony of veterans at Camulodunum and established client-kingdoms to protect the frontiers of the province; these were afterward a source of trouble, such as the revolt in 47 of Prasutagus, client-king of the Iceni, and later the general revolt instigated by his wife Boudicca (also called Boadicea). He also annexed Mauretania (41-42) in North Africa, of which he made two provinces (Caesariensis in the east and Tingitana in the west), Lycia in Asia Minor (43), and Thrace (46). Though he enlarged the kingdom of Herod Agrippa I, he later made Judaea a province on Agrippa's death in 44.

In 49 he annexed Iturea (northeastern Palestine) to the province of Syria. He was careful not to involve the empire in major wars with the Germans and the Parthians. Claudius supported Roman control of Armenia, but in 52 he preferred the collapse of the pro-Roman government to a war with Parthia, leaving a difficult situation to his successor.

In the civil administration, many measures demonstrate Claudius' enlightened policy. He improved in detail the judicial system, and, in his dealings with the provinces, he favoured a moderate extension of Roman citizenship by individual and collective grants: in Noricum, a district south of the Danube comprising what is now central Austria and parts of Bavaria, for instance, five communities became Roman municipalities. He encouraged urbanization and planted several
colonies, for example, at Camulodunum and at Colonia Agrippinensis (modern Cologne) in Germany in 51. In his religious policy Claudius respected tradition; he revived old religious ceremonies, celebrated the festival of the Secular Games in 47 (three days and nights of games and sacrifice commemorating the 800th birthday of Rome), made himself a censor in 47, and extended in 49 the pomerium of Rome (i.e., the boundary of the area in which only Roman gods could be worshipped and magistrates ruled with civil, not military, powers). He protected the haruspices (diviners) and probably Romanized the cult of the Phrygian deity Attis. According to the biographer Suetonius in Claudius, during a period of troubles Claudius expelled the Jews from Rome for a short time; Christians may have been involved. Elsewhere he confirmed existing Jewish rights and privileges, and in Alexandria he tried to protect the Jews without provoking Egyptian nationalism. In a surviving letter addressed to the city of Alexandria, he asked Jews and non-Jews "to stop this destructive and obstinate mutual enmity." Although personally disinclined to accept divine honours, he did not seriously oppose the current trend and had a temple erected to himself in Camulodunum. His public works include the reorganization of the grain supply of Rome and construction of a new harbour at Ostia, which was later improved by the emperor Trajan.

Administrative innovations.

Claudius' general policy increased the control of the emperor over the treasury and the provincial administration and apparently gave jurisdiction in fiscal matters to his own governors in the senatorial provinces. He created a kind of cabinet of freedmen, on whom he bestowed honours, to superintend various branches of the administration. An impressive series of documents, such as a speech for the admission of Gauls to the Senate recorded on a partly defective inscription at Lugdunum (Lyon), the edict for the Anauni (an Alpine population who had usurped the rights of Roman citizenship and whom Claudius confirmed in these rights), and the aforementioned letter to the city of Alexandria (AD 41), survive as evidence of his personal style of government: pedantic, uninhibited, alternately humane and wrathful, and ultimately despotic. The inscription from Lugdunum is an interesting comparison with the version of the historian Tacitus in his Annals, which gives an account of the same speech. The speech as recorded in the inscription, in spite of irrelevance, inconsequence, and fondness for digression (much of which is absent in the version of Tacitus), shows that

Claudius knew what he wanted and that he appreciated the latent forces of Roman tradition.

His marriage with Messalina ended in 48, when she apparently conspired against him and, according to Tacitus, conducted a public marriage ceremony with her lover, Gaius Silius. Messalina and Silius were killed, and Claudius married his niece Agrippina, an act contrary to Roman law, which he therefore changed. To satisfy Agrippina's lust for power, Claudius had to adopt her son Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (later the emperor Nero), to the disadvantage of his own son Britannicus. In addition, the new commander of the guards, Afranius Burrus, was protected by Agrippina. Roman tradition is unanimous in stating that Claudius was poisoned by Agrippina on Oct. 13, AD 54, though the details differ. A version of poisoning by mushrooms prevailed. Lucius Annaeus Seneca, the politician and satirist, who had been exiled by Claudius at his accession but had been recalled at Agrippina's urging to educate Nero, derided the dead emperor and his apotheosis (duly decreed by the Senate) in the satire Apocolocyntosis divi Claudii ("The Pumpkinification of the Divine Claudius"; the title and its exact meaning are both subject to dispute).

The picture of Claudius that appears in this work has much in common with that of later Roman historians who give details of the unpopular side of Claudius' administration. The Apocolocyntosis ridicules his physical appearance and his speaking ability and casts aspersions on his abilities as a judge, depicting him as arbitrary--of giving legal judgments without a fair hearing and of summarily ordering the executions of relatives, senators, and knights.

Tacitus, Suetonius, and the later historian Dio Cassius attribute Claudius' mistakes to infirmity of character and the influence of his wives and freedmen. They echo the hostility of the upper classes against an emperor who, in spite of his words, had been unfavourable to them. That this tradition is one-sided is shown by the surviving documents of the reign and the energy with which Claudius carried out the affairs of government.

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More About Claudius, Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: poisoned by his wife

More About Julia Agrippina Minor:
Cause of Death: Murdered by her son Nero

Children of Claudius, Roman Emperor and Julia Agrippina Minor are:

36028797102850057 i. Genissa Julia, Queen Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 105 in Abt 50 AD; married Arviragus, King Of Britain WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 58*

**144115188105414658. Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 110

a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 40 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **144115188105414659. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia**.

**144115188105414659. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 100 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **288230376210829319. Daughter of Attalus III**.

Notes for Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.):
Deiotarus (d. 40 BC), tetrarch of the Tolistobogii (of western Galatia, now in western Turkey), later king of all Galatia, who, as a faithful ally of the Romans, became involved in the struggles between the Roman generals that led to the fall of the republic.

At the beginning of the Third Mithradatic War (74), Deiotarus drove the invading troops of Mithradates VI of Pontus from Phrygia. For this support, Pompey (Gnaeus Pompeius) rewarded him in 64 with the title of king and with part of eastern Pontus. In addition, the Senate granted him Lesser Armenia and most of Galatia.

Siding with Pompey and the Optimates against Julius Caesar in the Civil War (49-45), Deiotarus escaped with his ally to Asia after the defeat at Pharsalus in 48. The next year the king was pardoned by Caesar. As a consequence of the complaints of certain Galatian princes, however, Deiotarus was deprived of part of his dominions.

In 45, Deiotarus was accused at Rome of having attempted to murder Caesar when the dictator was his guest in Galatia. Cicero undertook Deiotarus' defense, but the assassination of Caesar in 44 prevented a verdict. Then Mark Antony, bribed with a large sum of money, announced that Caesar had left instructions that specified Deiotarus was to resume rule of his former possessions. Nevertheless, Deiotarus continued to support the anti-Caesarian party until its defeat at Philippi (42), when he went over to the triumvirs. He remained in possession of his kingdom until his death.

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Galatia, ancient district in central Anatolia that was occupied early in the 3rd century BC by Celtic tribes, whose bands of marauders created havoc among neighbouring Hellenistic states. Invited from Europe to participate in a Bithynian civil war (278 BC), the Gallic horde plagued western Anatolia until checked by the Seleucid king Antiochus I at the so-called Elephant Battle (275 BC). At that point the Celts, called Galatae (Galatians) by 3rd-century writers, settled in the territory to which they gave their name. The Galatians, having joined the Seleucids against Rome (winter 190-189 BC), brought upon themselves a Roman punitive expedition (189 BC) from which they never recovered. Passing successively under the rule of Pergamum and Pontus, Galatia became a Roman protectorate (85 BC) ruled by puppet kings. Though originally possessing a strong cultural identity, the Galatians by the 2nd century AD had become absorbed into the Hellenistic civilization of Anatolia.

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Child of Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.) and Berenike, Queen Of Galatia is:

72057594052707329 i. Daughter Of Deiotarus I, born in c 75 a.c; married Brogitarix, King Of Galatia (63-50 a.c.).

**144115188411400192. Clodomir III, King Of Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **288230376822800384. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir III, King Of Franks is:

72057594205700096 i. Antenor IV, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 117; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**144115188411400224. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain,** born in Aprox 50 AC. He was the son of **288230376822800448. Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain**.

Notes for Tasciovanus, King Of Britain:
Tasciovanus, chief of the Catuvellauni, a tribe centred north of what is now London.

Catuvellauni, probably the most powerful Belgic tribe in ancient Britain; it occupied the area directly north of the River Thames. The first capital of the Catuvellauni was located near Wheathampstead, but after their defeat by Julius Caesar in 54 BC, they expanded to the north and northwest, building anew capital at Verulamium, near St. Albans. The Catuvellauni practiced agriculture extensively and apparently had a prosperous economy.

BRITANICA

ROMAN BRITAIN

The conquest.

Julius Caesar conquered Gaul between 58 and 50 BC and invaded Britain in 55 or 54 BC, thereby bringing the island into close contact with the Roman world. Caesar's description of Britain at the time of his invasions is the first coherent account extant. From about 20 BC it is possible to distinguish two principal powers: the Catuvellauni north of the Thames led by Tasciovanus, successor of Caesar's adversary Cassivellaunus, and, south of the river, the kingdom of the Atrebates ruled by Commius and his sons Tincommius, Eppillus, and Verica.

Tasciovanus was succeeded in about AD 5 by his son Cunobelinus, who, during a long reign, established power all over the southeast, which he ruled from Camulodunum (Colchester). Beyond these kingdoms lay the Iceni in what is now Norfolk, the Corieltavi in the Midlands, the Dobuni (Dobunni) in the area of Gloucestershire, and the Durotriges in that of Dorset, all of whom issued coins and probably had Belgic rulers. Behind these again lay further independent tribes--the Dumnonii of Devon, the Brigantes in the north, and the Silures and Ordovices in Wales. The Belgic and semi-Belgic tribes later formed the civilized nucleus of the Roman province and thus contributed greatly to Roman Britain.

The client relationships that Caesar had established with certain British tribes were extended by Augustus. In particular, the Atrebatic kings welcomed Roman aid in their resistance to Catuvellaunian expansion. The decision of the emperor Claudius to conquer the island was the result partly of his personal ambition, partly of British aggression. Verica had been driven from his kingdom and appealed for help, and it may have been calculated that a hostile Catuvellaunian supremacy would endanger stability across the Channel. Under Aulus Plautius an army of four legions was assembled, together with a number of auxiliary regiments consisting of cavalry and infantry raised among warlike tribes subject to the empire. After delay caused by the troops' unwillingness to cross the ocean, which they then regarded as the boundary of the human world, a landing was made at Richborough, Kent, in AD 43. The British under Togodumnus and Caratacus, sons and successors of Cunobelinus, were taken by surprise and defeated. They retired to defend the Medway crossing near Rochester but were again defeated in a hard battle. The way to Camulodunum lay open, but Plautius halted at the Thames to await the arrival of the emperor, who took personal command of the closing stages of the campaign. In one short season the main military opposition had been crushed: Togodumnus was dead and Caratacus had fled to Wales. The rest of Britain was by no means united, for Belgic expansion had created tensions. Some tribes submitted, and subduing the rest remained the task for the year 44. For this purpose smaller expeditionary forces were formed consisting of single legions or parts of legions with their auxilia (subsidiary allied troops). The best-documented campaign is that of Legion II under its legate Vespasian starting from Chichester, where the Atrebatic kingdom was restored; the Isle of Wight was taken and the hill forts of Dorset reduced. Legion IX advanced into Lincolnshire, and Legion XIV probably across the Midlands toward Leicester. Colchester was the chief base, but the fortresses of individual legions at this stage have not yet been identified.

By the year 47, when Plautius was succeeded as commanding officer by Ostorius Scapula, a frontier had been established from Exeter to the Humber, based on the road known as the Fosse Way; from this fact it appears that Claudius did not plan the annexation of the whole island but only of the arable southeast. The intransigence of the tribes of Wales, spurred on by Caratacus, however, caused Scapula to occupy the lowlands beyond the Fosse Way up to the River Severn and to move forward his forces into this area for the struggle with the Silures and Ordovices. The Roman forces were strengthened by the addition of Legion XX, released for this purpose by the foundation of a veteran settlement (colonia) at Camulodunum in the year 49. The colonia would form a strategic reserve as well as setting the Britons an example of Roman urban organization and life. A provincial centre for the worship of the emperor was also established. Scapula's right flank was secured by the treaty relationship that had been established with Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes. Hers was the largest kingdom in Britain, occupying the whole area between Derbyshire and the Tyne; unfortunately it lacked stability, nor was it united behind its queen, who lost popularity when she surrendered the British resistance leader, Caratacus, to the Romans. Nevertheless, with occasional Roman military support, Cartimandua was maintained in power until 69 against the opposition led by her husband, Venutius, and this enabled Roman governors to concentrate on Wales.

By AD 60 much had been achieved; Suetonius Paulinus, governor from 59 to 61, was invading the island of Anglesey, the last stronghold of independence, when a serious setback occurred: this was the rebellion of Boudicca, queen of the Iceni. Under its king Prasutagus the tribe of the Iceni had enjoyed a position of alliance and independence; but on his death (60) the territory was forcibly annexed and outrages occurred. Boudicca was able to rally other tribes to her assistance; chief of these were the Trinovantes of Essex, who had many grievances against the settlers of Camulodunum for their arrogant seizure of lands. Roman forces were distant and scattered; and, before peace could be restored, the rebels had sacked Camulodunum, Verulamium (St. Albans), and London, the three chief centres of Romanized life in Britain. Paulinus acted harshly after his victory, but the procurator of the province, Julius Classicianus, with the revenues in mind and perhaps also because, as a Gaul by birth, he possessed a truer vision of provincial partnership with Rome, brought about his recall.

In the first 20 years of occupation some progress had been made in spreading Roman civilization. Towns had been founded, the imperial cult had been established, and merchants were busily introducing the Britons to material benefits. It was not, however, until the Flavian period, AD 69-96, that real advances were made in this field. With the occupation of Wales by Julius Frontinus (governor from 74 to 78) and the advance into northern Scotland by Gnaeus Julius Agricola (78-84), troops were removed from southern Britain, and self-governing civitates, administrative areas based for the most part on the indigenous tribes, took over local administration. This involved a large program of urbanization and also of education, which continued into the 2nd century; Tacitus, in his biography of Agricola, emphasizes the encouragement given to it. Roman conquest of Wales was complete by 78, but Agricola's invasion of

Scotland failed because shortage of manpower prevented him from completing the occupation of the whole island. Moreover, when the British garrison was reduced (c. AD 90) by a legion because of continental needs, it became evident that a frontier would have to be maintained in the north. After several experiments, the Solway-Tyne isthmus was chosen, and there the emperor Hadrian built his stone wall (c. 122-130).

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Child of Tasciovanus, King Of Britain is:

72057594205700112 i. Cunobelinus, King Of Britain, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 20 AC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 42 DC; married Imogen WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**144115188411400228. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 38 BC (Brother of Emperor Tiberius) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 9 BC killed in a fall from his horse (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **288230376822800456. Tiberius Claudius Nero** and **288230376822800457. Livia Drusilla**. He married **144115188411400229. Antonia Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**144115188411400229. Antonia Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 36 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 May 37 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **288230376822800458. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome** and **288230376822800459. Octavia Minor**.

More About Antonia Minor:
Cause of Death: Forced to commit suicide

Children of Nero Drusus and Antonia Minor are:

72057594205700114 i. Claudius, Roman Emperor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 August 10 BC Lugundum (Lyons); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 October 54 AD bur in Maus of Augustus; married Julia Agrippina Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD.

ii. Germanicus Caesar (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 24 may 15 BC (Hermano del emperador Claudio) (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 10 October 19 AD Antioch (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married Vipsania Agrippina Major WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

More About Germanicus Caesar:
Cause of Death: poisoned by Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso

Notes for Vipsania Agrippina Major:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she is the granddaughter of emperor augustus

More About Vipsania Agrippina Major:
Cause of Death: beaten and lost her eye, starved to death

**144115188411400230. Germanicus Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23,

1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 24 may 15 BC (Hermano del emperador Claudio) (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 10 October 19 AD Antioch (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **144115188411400228. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus** and **144115188411400229. Antonia Minor**. He married **144115188411400231. Vipsania Agrippina Major** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**144115188411400231. Vipsania Agrippina Major** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **288230376822800462. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa** and **288230376822800463. Julia Major**.

More About Germanicus Caesar:
Cause of Death: poisoned by Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso

Notes for Vipsania Agrippina Major:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she is the granddaughter of emperor augustus

More About Vipsania Agrippina Major:
Cause of Death: beaten and lost her eye, starved to death

Children of Germanicus Caesar and Vipsania Agrippina Major are:

72057594205700115 i. Julia Agrippina Minor, born Bef. 100 in 15 AD (Hermana del Emperador Calígula); died in March 59 AD, Baiae; married (1) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus; married (2) Claudius, Roman Emperor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 49 AD.

ii. Caligula, Roman Emperor, born in August 31,12 DC Antium, Latium (Anzio, Italy); died in Jan 24, 41 DC, Rome; married Caesonia; born in c 35 d.c..

Notes for Caligula, Roman Emperor:
Calígula, Cayo Julio César (12-41d.C.), emperador romano (37-41d.C.), famoso por su crueldad y por su extravagancia. Nacido en Antium (ahora Anzio, en Italia), era el hijo más joven del general romano Julio César Germánico y de Agripina la Mayor, y nieto por adopción del emperador Tiberio. Su juventud en los campamentos militares le hicieron merecedor del sobrenombre de Calígula (en latín, diminutivo del calzado militar romano), debido a los pequeños zapatos militares que usaba. Tiberio le nombró, junto con su nieto, Tiberio Gemelo, coheredero al trono, pero el Senado romano y el pueblo optaron por Calígula como único emperador. Adoptó a Gemelo como hijo, pero más tarde ordenó su asesinato. Fue un dirigente clemente durante los seis primeros meses, pero se convirtió en un tirano depravado después de una enfermedad mental. Derrochó su fortuna (conseguida, en parte, por las confiscaciones de miembros del Senado) en espectáculos públicos y proyectos de construcción de edificios, desterró o asesinó a la mayoría de sus familiares, nombró a su caballo cónsul, se proclamó dios construyendo templos y realizando sacrificios en su honor. En el 41, los oficiales de su guardia conspiraron contra él y le asesinaron, nombrando como sucesor a su tío Claudio.

"Calígula, Cayo Julio César", Enciclopedia Microsoft

*Generation No. 59*

**288230376210829319. Daughter of Attalus III** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 135 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **576460752421658638. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.)** and **576460752421658639. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum**.

Child of Daughter of Attalus III is:
144115188105414659 i. Berenike, Queen Of Galatia, born in c 100 a.c; married Deiotarus I, King Of Galatia (63-41 a.c.).

**288230376822800384. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* ,

(Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **576460753645600768. Clodius II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Marcomir III, King Of The Franks is:

144115188411400192 i. Clodomir III, King Of Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**288230376822800448. Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain,** born in Aprox 80 AC.

Notes for Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain:
Cassivellaunus, also spelled CASSIVELAUNUS (fl. 1st century BC), powerful British chieftain who was defeated by Julius Caesar during his second raiding expedition into Britain (54 BC).

Cassivellaunus led his tribe, the Catuvellauni (a Belgic people who lived in modern Hertfordshire), against the Roman invaders, making effective use of guerrilla tactics and chariot warfare. Finally Caesar captured the principal fortified settlement, since identified as a site in present-day Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire. The British leader was granted peace when he agreed to provide hostages and pay an annual tribute to Rome. These promises, however, were probably not meant to be kept, and it appears certain that the tribute was never paid.

BRITANICA

Child of Cassivellaunus, King Of Britain is:

144115188411400224 i. Tasciovanus, King Of Britain, born in Aprox 50 AC.

**288230376822800456. Tiberius Claudius Nero** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 33 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **576460753645600912. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus**. He married **288230376822800457. Livia Drusilla** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date

of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**288230376822800457. Livia Drusilla** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **576460753645600914. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus**.

Notes for Livia Drusilla:
Livia Drusilla, also called (from AD 14) JULIA AUGUSTA (b. Jan. 30, 58 BC--d. AD 29), Caesar Augustus' devoted and influential wife who counselled him on affairs of state and who, in her efforts to secure the imperial succession for her son Tiberius, was reputed to have caused the deaths of many of his rivals.

Her father was Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus, an adoptive son of the tribune of 91, Marcus Livius Drusus. She married her cousin Tiberius Claudius Nero and in 42 bore him Tiberius. Livia Drusilla, may have been only 13 years old when Tiberius was born. She was still pregnant with her second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, when early in 38, Octavian (later Augustus) compelled her to divorce Nero and marry him. Her second marriage was childless. After the death of Augustus (Aug. 19, AD 14) she assumed the name Julia Augusta.

Livia's power and ambition proved embarrassing to Tiberius after his accession. He forbade her to accept certain honours and even refused to carry out the terms of her will. She was, however, deified (42) by her grandson Claudius. Surviving portraiture confirms her reputation for dignified beauty.

BRITANICA

Children of Tiberius Nero and Livia Drusilla are:

144115188411400228 i. Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 38 BC (Brother of Emperor Tiberius); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 9 BC killed in a fall from his horse; married Antonia Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100.

ii. Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome, born in Nov. 16, 42 BC; died in March 16, AD 37, Capreae [Capri], near Naples; married (1) Julia Major; born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene,

1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (2) Vipsania Agrippina Major; born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Notes for Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome:
Tiberio Julio César (42a.C.-37d.C.), segundo emperador de Roma (14-37d.C.), instituyó de forma permanente la magistratura que había ejercido su antecesor. Era el hijo mayor de Tiberio Claudio Nerón y de Livia Drusilla.
Nació en Roma el 16 de noviembre del 42a.C. Cuatro años después su madre se divorció y se casó con el triunviro Octavio, más tarde el emperador Augusto, quien supervisó la educación de Tiberio. Mandó una expedición a Armenia en el 20a.C., y luchó contra los retios y los panonios (12-9a.C.). En el 11a.C., siguiendo órdenes de su padrastro, disolvió su feliz matrimonio con Vipsania Agripina, hija del general romano Marco Vipsanio Agripa, y se casó con la hija de Augusto, Julia, viuda de Agripa. Desde el 6a.C., vivió en exilio virtual, en la isla de Rodas, donde se dedicó a estudiar.
Campañas militares
Cuando regresó a Roma en el 2d.C., Julia estaba desterrada por adulterio, y Augusto tras la muerte de sus dos nietos, Lucio y Cayo, se vio obligado a reconocer a Tiberio como único posible sucesor al título imperial y a adoptarle oficialmente en el 4d.C. Ese mismo año partió para dirigir una expedición en el norte de Germania contra los marcomanos. También tuvo éxito al sofocar los levantamientos de Panonia y Dalmacia, y finalmente afianzó la frontera y se vengó de los germanos, que habían destruido el ejército del general romano Varo, en los bosques de Teutoburgo, en el 9d.C. Acompañado de Julio César Germánico, su sobrino e hijo adoptivo, realizó otras dos marchas al corazón de Germania; regresó a Roma varios años más tarde para recibir los honores del triunfo, el tributo oficial más alto que se daba a un guerrero victorioso.
Su reinado
Cuando Augusto murió en Nola, cerca de Nápoles, en el 14d.C., Tiberio heredó el trono. Mejoró los servicios civiles, impuso al Ejército una disciplina estricta y dirigió las finanzas del Imperio con gran habilidad; también ejerció un mayor control sobre los gobernadores de las provincias. Sin embargo, estallaron sublevaciones y revueltas en Panonia, Germania, Galia, y otros territorios. La última época de su reinado estuvo marcada por las

conspiraciones y las ejecuciones. Durante su reinado se crucificó a Jesucristo.
En el 26d.C. abandonó Roma, a la que llegó a tener una gran aversión, y se retiró a la región de Campania. El año siguiente se fue a la isla de Capreae (la actual Capri), dejando Roma bajo el mando de Lucio Elio Sejano, el prefecto de la Guardia Pretoriana. Finalmente se dio cuenta de que Sejano intentaba hacerse con el poder imperial, por lo que mandó ejecutarle junto con sus partidarios en el 31. Continuó viviendo en Capri hasta el 37. Murió el 16 de marzo del 37, en Misena, cerca de Nápoles, tras lo cual se rumoreó que había sido asfixiado por el prefecto de la Guardia Pretoriana.

"Tiberio Julio César", Enciclopedia Microsoft

**288230376822800458. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 83 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in August 30 BC committed suicide in Alexandria (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **576460753645600916. Marcus Antonius Crecitus** and **576460753645600917. Julia**. He married **288230376822800459. Octavia Minor** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**288230376822800459. Octavia Minor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 69 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 11 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **576460753645600918. Caius Octavius Senator** and **576460753645600919. Atia Balbus**.

Child of Marcus Rome and Octavia Minor is:

144115188411400229 i. Antonia Minor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 36 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 1 May 37 AD; married Nero Claudius Germanicus Drusus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**288230376822800462. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 63 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 12 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He married **28823037682280046 3. Julia Major** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 21 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**288230376822800463. Julia Major** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **576460753645600926. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor** and **576460753645600927. Scribonia**.

Notes for Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa:
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (b. 63 BC?--d. March, 12 BC, Campania [Italy]), powerful deputy of Augustus, the first Roman emperor. He was chiefly responsible for the victory over Mark Antony at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, and during Augustus' reign he suppressed rebellions, founded colonies, and administered various parts of the Roman Empire. Of modest birth but not a modest man, Agrippa was disliked by the Roman aristocracy. In his own interest he scrupulously maintained a subordinate role in relation to Augustus, but he felt himself inferior to no one else.

Virtually nothing is known of his early life until he is found as the companion of Octavian (the future emperor Augustus) at Apollonia, in Illyria, at the time of Julius Caesar's murder in 44. Octavian, the adopted son of Caesar, returned with Agrippa to Italy to make his political claim as Caesar's heir. In 43 Agrippa is thought to have held the office of tribune of the plebs; presumably in this capacity he prosecuted the tyrannicide Cassius, then absent in the East.

In the struggle for power after Julius Caesar's death, Agrippa served as one of Octavian's key military commanders. In 41-40 he fought against Mark Antony's brother Lucius. In 40 he held the post of praetor urbanus (magistrate mainly in charge of administration of justice at Rome) and was a major figure in negotiating a settlement between Octavian and Antony at Brundisium. During the next two years he was away on campaigns in Aquitania and on the Rhine River. When
he returned to Italy, he conspicuously refused to celebrate a triumph for his successes in the north, but in 37 he held the office of consul. In the spring of 37 Octavian and Antony came to an agreement at Tarentum, and it must have been then that Antony arranged the marriage of Agrippa to the daughter of Titus Atticus, a wealthy friend of Cicero.

Octavian's efforts to resist at sea the son of the republican general Gnaeus Pompey, Sextus Pompeius, had not met with success. Agrippa therefore took charge of the operations. He constructed a fine harbour at Puteoli in the Bay of Naples and then won, in 36, two decisive naval victories (at Mylae and Naulochus), ending the threat from Pompeius. For this achievement
Agrippa was awarded a golden crown. In 35-34 Octavian waged a vigorous campaign in Dalmatia, and in this Agrippa had a distinguished military role. In 33 Agrippa served as curule aedile (magistrate of public buildings and works) at Rome, even though it was a much lower post than the consulate that he had already held. He used the opportunity to win favour for Octavian by spending his own funds lavishly on building baths, cleaning sewers, and improving the water
supply. When Octavian and Antony finally came into direct conflict at the Battle of Actium in 31, Agrippa commanded the fleet and was primarily responsible for Octavian's victory.

During Octavian's absence from Rome after Actium, Agrippa managed affairs in the city together with Maecenas, the great patron of poets. In 29-28 Agrippa and Octavian jointly conducted a census and carried out a purge of the Senate; in 28 and 27 Agrippa held the consulate again, both times with Octavian (from 27, Augustus) as his colleague. In 23, a year of constitutional crisis, Augustus fell ill and presented his signet ring to Agrippa, who seemed thus to be designated the
emperor's successor. Agrippa took Augustus' daughter Julia as his wife after divorcing a niece of Augustus (Marcella the Elder), who had replaced Atticus' daughter as his wife some four or five years previously.

Agrippa went immediately to Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, from which he administered affairs in the East. The nature of Agrippa's constitutional power (imperium) at this time is controversial. It has been argued whether the Senate in 23 gave him an imperium greater than that of any other provincial governor in the East (imperium majus). After Augustus' death Roman historians claimed that Agrippa's sojourn at Mytilene was a kind of exile as a result of Augustus' preference for his own nephew Marcellus. This appears implausible. Agrippa was soon back in Rome to act on behalf of the emperor, who himself left for the East in 22. Before Augustus' return, in 19, Agrippa had left for Gaul and Spain. In Spain he finally subdued the recalcitrant Cantabrians.

Returning to Rome in 18, Agrippa received the power of a tribune (tribunicia potestas), which Augustus also possessed. Perhaps, too, he received an imperium majus, if he had not been granted it in 23. He participated in Augustus' celebration of the Secular Games at Rome in 17, after which he returned to the East as vicegerent of the emperor. In 15 he accepted an invitation from Herod I the Great to visit Judaea; while in the East, he established colonies of veterans
at Berytus and Heliopolis, in Lebanon. He next settled an uprising in the Bosporan kingdom on the Black Sea and set up the cultivated dynast Polemo as king. Herod led a fleet to support Agrippa in the Bosporan affair, and, when it was over, the two traveled together along the coast of western Asia Minor.

In 13 Agrippa's tribunicia potestas was renewed, and at this time without doubt he received (or had renewed) a grant of imperium majus. Troubles in Pannonia required his presence, but the rigours of the winter of 13-12 caused a fatal illness; he died in March of 12 BC. Augustus delivered a funeral oration in honour of his colleague; a fragment of that oration, in Greek translation, has recently come to light.

Agrippa deserved the honours Augustus heaped upon him. It is conceivable that without Agrippa, Octavian would never have become emperor. Rome remembered him for his generosity in attending to aqueducts, sewers, and baths; and in the mid-20s he completed the celebrated Pantheon. One of Agrippa's five children by Julia, Agrippina the Elder, was the mother of one emperor (Caligula) and the grandmother of another (Nero). Agrippa's autobiography is lost,
but an extensive geographical commentary that he wrote influenced the extant works of the geographer Strabo and of Pliny the Elder.

BRITANICA

Child of Marcus Agrippa and Julia Major is:

144115188411400231 i. Vipsania Agrippina Major, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 13 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 18 October 33 AD, Pandateria; married (1) Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome; married (2) Germanicus Caesar WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 60*

**576460752421658638. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c. 170 BC (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 133 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1152921504843317276. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum** and **1152921504843317277. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum**. He married **576460752421658639. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum**.

**576460752421658639. Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 165 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.):
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Attalus III PHILOMETOR EUERGETES ("Loving-his-mother Benefactor") (b. c. 170 BC--d. 133), king of Pergamum from 138 to 133 BC who, by bequeathing his domains to Rome, ended the history of Pergamum as an independent political entity. He was the son of Eumenes II (reigned 197-159) and nephew of Attalus II Philadelphus (reigned 159-138). Little is known of his reign. Attalus is said to have behaved tyrannically at first, but he evidently settled down to a quiet and studious life. His motives for bequeathing Pergamum to Rome are obscure. In 129 Rome organized the kingdom into the province of Asia.

BRITANICA

Child of Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.) and Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum is:

288230376210829319 i. Daughter of Attalus III, born in c 135 a.c..

**576460753645600768. Clodius II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #1423, Date of Import: 20 Nov, 1998., (2) Odomir 2.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Nov, 1998.). He was the son of **1152921507291201536. Francus King Of Franks**.

Child of Clodius II, King Of The Franks is:

288230376822800384 i. Marcomir III, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**576460753645600912. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus,** born in c 101 BC. He was the son of **1152921507291201824. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC)** and **1152921507291201825. Claudia**.

Child of Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus is:

288230376822800456 i. Tiberius Claudius Nero, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 33 BC; married Livia Drusilla WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**576460753645600914. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus,** born in c 100 BC. He was the son of **1152921507291201824. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC)** and **1152921507291201825. Claudia**.

Child of Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus is:

288230376822800457 i. Livia Drusilla, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD; married (1) Tiberius Claudius Nero WFT Est. Bef. 100; married (2) Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in January 38 BC.

**576460753645600916. Marcus Antonius Crecitus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 71 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **1152921507291201832. Marcus Antonius The Orator**. He married **576460753645600917. Julia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**576460753645600917. Julia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1152921507291201834. Lucius Julius Caesar III**.

Child of Marcus Crecitus and Julia is:

288230376822800458 i. Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 83 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in August 30 BC committed suicide in Alexandria; met (1) Cleopatra VII Thea, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Octavia Minor WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium.

**576460753645600918. Caius Octavius Senator** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 20 BC Campania (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **1152921507291201836. Caius Octavius Citizen**. He married **576460753645600919. Atia Balbus** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**576460753645600919. Atia Balbus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **1152921507291201838. Marcus Atius Balbus** and **1152921507291201839. Julia Caesar**.

Notes for Atia Balbus:
[Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW]

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

she was the niece of Julius caesar

Children of Caius Octavius Senator and Atia Balbus are:

288230376822800459 i. Octavia Minor, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 69 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 11 BC; married Marcus Antonius Triumvir Of Rome WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC at Brundisium.

ii. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 23 September 63 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of

Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 19 August 14 AD Nola in Compania bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (1) Scribonia WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 16 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married (2) Livia Drusilla WFT Est. Bef. 100 in January 38 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 58 BC (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 29 AD (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Notes for Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Introduction

Gaius Octavius, subsequently known as Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus and still later as Augustus or Caesar Augustus, was the first Roman emperor, following the republic, which had been finally destroyed by the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, his great-uncle and adoptive father. His autocratic regime is known as the principate because he was the princeps, the first citizen, at the head of that array of outwardly revived republican institutions that alone made his autocracy palatable. With unlimited patience, skill, and efficiency, he overhauled every aspect of Roman life and brought durable peace and prosperity to the Greco-Roman world.

Gaius Octavius was born on September 23, 63 BC, of a prosperous family that had long been settled at Velitrae (Velletri), southeast of Rome. His father, who died in 59 BC, had been the first of the family to become a Roman senator and was elected to

the high annual office of the praetorship, which ranked second in the political hierarchy to the consulship. Gaius Octavius' mother, Atia, was the daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar; and it was Caesar who launched the young Octavius in Roman public life. At the age of 12 he made his debut by delivering the funeral speech for his grandmother Julia. Three or four years later he received the coveted membership of the board of priests (pontifices). In 46 he accompanied Caesar, now dictator, in his triumphal procession after his victory in Africa over his opponents in the Civil War; and in the following year, in spite of ill health, he joined the dictator in Spain. He was at Apollonia (now in Albania), completing his academic and military studies when, in 44 BC, he learned that Julius Caesar had been murdered.

Rise to power.

Returning to Italy, he was told that in his will Caesar had adopted him as his son and had made him his chief personal heir. He was only 18 when, against the advice of his stepfather and others, he decided to take up this perilous inheritance and proceeded to Rome. Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), Caesar's chief lieutenant, who had taken possession of his papers and assets and had expected that he himself would be the principal heir, refused to hand over any of Caesar's funds, forcing Octavius to pay the late dictator's bequests to the Roman populace from such resources as he could raise. Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, ignored him and withdrew to the east. Cicero, the famous orator who was one of Rome's principal elder statesmen, hoped to make use of him but underestimated his abilities.

Celebrating public games, instituted by Caesar, to ingratiate himself with the city populace, Octavius succeeded in winning considerable numbers of the dictator's troops to his own allegiance. The Senate, encouraged by Cicero, broke with Antony, called upon Octavius for aid (granting him the rank of senator in spite of his youth), and joined the campaign of Mutina (Modena) against Antony, who was compelled to withdraw to Gaul. When the consuls who commanded the Senate's forces lost their lives, Octavius' soldiers compelled the Senate to confer a vacant consulship on him. Under the name of Gaius Julius Caesar he next secured official recognition as Caesar's adoptive son. Although it would have been normal to add "Octavianus" (with reference to his original family name), he preferred not to do so. Today, however, he is habitually described as Octavian (until the date when he assumed the designation Augustus).

Octavian soon reached an agreement with Antony and with another of Caesar's principal supporters, Lepidus, who had succeeded him as chief priest. On November 27, 43 BC, the three men were formally given a five-year dictatorial appointment as triumvirs for the reconstitution of the state (the Second Triumvirate--the first having been the informal compact between Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar). The east was occupied by Brutus and Cassius, but the triumvirs divided the west among themselves. They drew up a list of "proscribed" political enemies, and the consequent executions included 300 senators (one of whom was Antony's enemy Cicero) and 2,000 members of the class below the senators, the equites or knights. Julius Caesar's recognition as a god of the Roman state in January 42 BC enhanced Octavian's prestige as son of a god.

He and Antony crossed the Adriatic and under Antony's leadership (Octavian being ill) won the two battles of Philippi against Brutus and Cassius, both of whom committed suicide. Antony, the senior partner, was allotted the east (and Gaul); and Octavian returned to Italy, where difficulties caused by the settlement of his veterans involved him in the Perusine War (decided in his favour at Perusia, the modern Perugia) against Antony's brother and wife. In order to appease another potential enemy, Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Great's son), who had seized Sicily and the sea routes, Octavian married Sextus' relative Scribonia (though before long he divorced her for personal incompatibility). These ties of kinship did not deter Sextus, after the Perusine War, from making overtures to Antony; but Antony rejected them and reached a fresh understanding with Octavian at the treaty of Brundisium, under the terms of which Octavian was to have the whole west (except for Africa, which Lepidus was allowed to keep) and Italy, which, though supposedly neutral ground, was in fact controlled by Octavian. The east was again to go to Antony, and it was arranged that Antony, who had spent the previous winter with Queen Cleopatra in Egypt, should marry Octavian's sister Octavia. The peoples of the empire were overjoyed by the treaty, which seemed to promise an end to so many years of civil war. In 38 BC Octavian formed a significant new link with the aristocracy by his marriage to Livia Drusilla.

But a reconciliation with Sextus Pompeius proved abortive, and Octavian was soon plunged into serious warfare against him. When his first operations against Sextus' Sicilian bases proved disastrous, he felt obliged to make a new compact with Antony at Tarentum (Taranto) in 37 BC. Antony was to provide Octavian with ships, in return for troops Antony needed for his forthcoming war against the empire's eastern neighbour Parthia and its Median allies. Antony handed over the ships, but Octavian never

sent the troops. The treaty also provided for renewal of the Second Triumvirate for five years, until the end of 33 BC.

Military successes.

In the following year the balance of power began to change: whereas Antony's eastern expedition failed, Octavian's fleet, commanded by his former schoolmate, Marcus Agrippa, who, although unpopular with the influential nobles, was an admiral of genius, totally defeated Sextus Pompeius off Cape Naulochus (Venetico) in Sicily. At this point the third triumvir, Lepidus, seeking to contest Octavian's supremacy in the west by force, was disarmed by Octavian,
deprived of his triumviral office, and forced into retirement. Ignoring Antony's right to settle his own veterans in Italy and recruit fresh troops, Octavian discharged many legionaries and founded settlements for them. His deliberate rivalry with Antony for the eventual mastership of the Roman world became increasingly apparent. Octavian's marriage two years earlier had begun to win over some of the nobles who had previously been Antony's supporters. Octavian also launched elaborate religious and patriotic publicity, centring on the classical god of order, Apollo, in contrast to Antony's more un-Roman patron, Dionysus (Bacchus). In addition, Octavian had started to prefix his name with the designation "Imperator," to suggest that he was the commander par excellence; and now, although he continued to use his triumviral powers, he omitted all reference to them from his coins, gradually concentrating on the plain, emotive name "Caesar Son of a God."

But, if Octavian was to compete with Antony's military seniority, successes in a foreign war were necessary; and so Octavian between 35 and 33 BC fought three successive campaigns in Illyricum and Dalmatia (parts of modern Slovenia and Croatia) in order to protect the northeastern approaches of Italy. With the help of Agrippa, he also lavished large sums on the adornment of Rome. When Octavian fomented public clamour against Antony's territorial gifts to Cleopatra, it was clear that a clash between the two men was imminent.

In 32 BC the triumvirate had officially ended, and Octavian, unlike Antony, professed no longer to be employing its powers. Amid a virulent exchange of propaganda, Antony divorced Octavia, whereupon her brother Octavian seized Antony's will and claimed to find in it damaging proofs of Cleopatra's power over him. Each leader induced the populations under his control to swear formal oaths of allegiance to his own cause. Then, in spite of grave discontent aroused by his
exactions in Italy, Octavian declared war--not against Antony but against Cleopatra.

Accompanied by her, Antony had brought up his fleet and army to guard strongpoints along the coast of western Greece; but in 31 BC Octavian dispatched Agrippa very early in the year to capture Methone, at the country's southwestern tip. His enemies were taken by surprise; and after Octavian himself arrived--leaving his Etruscan friend and adviser Maecenas in charge of Italy--he and Agrippa soon shut Antony's fleet inside the Gulf of Ambracia (Arta). At the Battle of Actium Antony tried to extricate his ships in the hope of continuing the fight elsewhere. Though Cleopatra and then Antony succeeded in getting away, only a quarter of their fleet was able to follow them. She and Antony fled to Egypt and committed suicide when Octavian captured the country in the following year. Executing Cleopatra's son Ptolemy XV Caesar (Caesarion)--whose father she had claimed was Caesar--he annexed Egypt and retained it under his direct control.

The seizure of Cleopatra's treasure enabled him to pay off his veterans and made him finally master of the entire Greco-Roman world. From this point on, by a long and gradual series of tentative, patient measures, he established the Roman principate, a system of government that enabled him to maintain, in all essentials, absolute control. Gradually reducing his 60 legions to 28, he retained approximately 150,000 legionaries, mostly Italian, and supplemented them by about the same number of auxiliaries drawn from the provinces. A permanent bodyguard (the Praetorians), based on the bodyguards maintained by earlier generals, was stationed partly in Rome and partly in other Italian towns. A superb network of roads was created to maintain internal order and facilitate trade; and an efficient fleet was organized to police the Mediterranean.
In 28 BC Octavian and Agrippa held a census of the civil population, the first of three during the reign. They also reduced the Senate from about 1,000 to 800 (later 600) compliant members; and Octavian was appointed its president.

Government and administration.

Remembering, however, that Caesar had been assassinated because of his resort to naked power, Octavian realized that the governing class would welcome him as the terminator of civil war only if he concealed his autocracy beneath provisions avowedly harking back to republican traditions. From 31 until 23 BC the constitutional basis of his power remained a continuous succession of consulships, but in January 27 BC he ostensibly "transferred the State to the free disposal of the Senate and people," earning the misleading, though outwardly plausible, tribute that he had

restored the republic. At the same time, he was granted a 10-year tenure of an area of government (provincia) comprising Spain, Gaul, and Syria, the three regions containing the bulk of the army. The remaining provinces were to be governed by proconsuls appointed by the Senate in the old republican fashion. Octavian, however, believed that his supreme prestige --crystallized in the meaningful term auctoritas-- safeguarded him against any defiance by these personages; and he was indeed able, more or less indirectly, to influence their appointments, just as he was able (on the rare occasions when he regarded it as desirable) to influence the appointments to the consulships and other metropolitan offices that continued to exist in "republican" fashion.

Four days after these measures, his name Caesar, acquired through adoption in Julius' will, was supplemented by "Augustus," an appellation with an antique religious ring, believed to be linked etymologically with auctoritas and with the ancient practice of augury. The word augustus was often contrasted with humanus; its adoption as the title representing the new order cleverly indicated, in an extraconstitutional fashion, his superiority over the rest of mankind. With the aid of writers such as Virgil, Livy, and Horace, all of whom in their different ways shared the same ideas, he showed his patriotic veneration of the old Italian faith by reviving many of its ceremonials and repairing numerous temples.

Military operations continued in many frontier areas. In 25, recalcitrant Alpine tribes were reduced, and Galatia (central Asia Minor) was annexed. Mauretania, on the other hand, was transferred from Roman provincial status to that of a client-kingdom, for such dependent monarchies, as in the later republic, bore a considerable part of the burden of imperial defense. Augustus himself visited Gaul and directed part of a campaign in Spain until his health gave out; in 23 he fell ill again and seemed on the point of death. Feeling, amid reports of conspiracies, that new constitutional steps were necessary, he proceeded to terminate his series of consulships in favour of a power (imperium majus) that was separated altogether from office and its practical inconveniences. This power raised him above the proconsuls; it was never referred to on the official coinage or in Augustus' political testament but was intended to be exercised mainly in emergencies and on personal visits. He was also awarded the power of a tribune (tribunicia potestas) for life. Earlier, he had accepted certain privileges of a tribune. The full power he now assumed carried with it practical advantages, notably the right to convene the Senate. But, more particularly, the office of a tribune, because of the ancient character of the annually elected tribunes of the people as defenders of the plebs, surrounded him with a "democratic" aura. This was, perhaps, needed all the more because Augustus

himself--while admittedly supporting the interests of poorer people by a great extension of the right of judicial appeal--tended to back the established classes as the keystone of his system.

Agrippa, too, was granted superiority over proconsuls, presumably in order to ensure that the armies would be in safe hands in case one of Augustus' recurrent illnesses proved fatal. The next to die, however, was the emperor's young nephew Marcellus, who had been married to his daughter Julia and might eventually have been envisaged as his successor. In the same year, 23
BC, Agrippa was sent out to the east as deputy princeps; two years later he became Julia's second husband. Meanwhile Augustus himself travelled in Sicily, Greece, and Asia (22-19). Important reorganizations were put into effect wherever he went; and immense satisfaction was caused by an agreement in 20 BC with Parthia, under which the Parthians recognized Rome's protectorate over Armenia and returned the legionary standards captured from Crassus 33 years earlier. In 19 Agrippa completed the subjugation of Spain. In this year there was
some adjustment of Octavian's powers to allow him to exercise them more freely in Italy, and the two following years witnessed social legislation attempting to encourage marriage, regulate penalties for adultery, and reduce extravagance. In 17 there were resplendent celebrations of ancient ritual, known as the Secular Games, to purify the Roman people of their past sins and provide full religious inauguration of the new age.

Although the principate was not an office which could be automatically handed on, Augustus seemed to be indicating his views regarding his ultimate successor when he adopted the two sons of his daughter Julia, boys aged three and one who were henceforward known as Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. Their father Agrippa, whose powers had been renewed along with his master's, returned to the east. But now Augustus also gave important employment to his stepsons--his wife Livia's sons by her former marriage --Tiberius and Drusus the elder. Proceeding across the Alps, they annexed Noricum and Raetia, comprising large parts of what are now Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria, and extended the imperial frontier from Italy to the upper Danube (16-15).

It was probably during these years that an executive, or drafting, committee (consilium) of the Senate was established in order to help Augustus to prepare senatorial business. His administrative burden was also lightened by the expansion of his own staff (knights, who could also now rise to a number of key posts, and freedmen) to form the beginnings of a civil service, which had never

existed before but was destined to become an essential feature of the imperial system. Gradually, too, a completely reformed administrative structure of Rome, Italy, and the whole empire was evolved. The financial system that made this possible was evidently far more effective than anything the empire had ever seen until then. The system was based on the central treasury (aerarium), but the details of its relationship with the treasuries of the provinces, and particularly
the provincia of Augustus, are still imperfectly understood, partly because, although the emperor proudly recorded his gifts to the central treasury, he did not report what funds passed in the opposite direction.

The taxation providing these resources apparently included two main direct taxes: a poll tax (tributum capitis), paid in some provinces by all adults and in others by adult males only, and a land tax (tributum soli). There were also indirect taxes, which (as in the past) were farmed out to contractors because their yield was unpredictable and the embryonic civil service lacked the resources to handle them. The republican customs dues continued; but its rates were low enough not to hamper trade, which, in the peaceful conditions created by Augustus, flourished in wholly unprecedented fashion. Industries did not exist on a very large scale, but commerce was greatly stimulated by a sweeping reform and expansion of the Roman coinage. Gold and silver pieces, their designs reflecting many facets of imperial publicity, were issued in great quantities at a
number of widely distributed mints. The Rome mint was reopened for this purpose from c. 20 BC. The absence of bronze token coinage, which had been sparse for many decades, was remedied by the creation of abundant mintages in yellow orichalcum and red copper. In the West the principal mint for these pieces, besides Rome, was Lugdunum (Lyon), whose coins displayed a view
of the Altar of Rome and Augustus that formed a model for other provincial capitals. The Roman citizen colonies of the West, many of them established by Augustus to settle his veterans, supplemented this output by their own local coinages, and in the East, particularly Asia Minor and Syria, numerous Greek cities were also allowed to issue small change.

Expansion of the empire.

The death in 12 BC of Lepidus enabled Augustus finally to succeed him as the official head of the Roman religion, the chief priest (pontifex maximus). In the same year, Agrippa, too, died. Augustus compelled his widow, Julia, to marry Tiberius against both their wishes. During the next three years, however, Tiberius was away in the field, reducing Pannonia (Yugoslavia and

Hungary) up to the middle Danube, while his brother Drusus crossed the Rhine frontier and invaded Germany as far as the Elbe, where he died in 9 BC. In the following year, Augustus lost another of his intimates, Maecenas, who had been the adviser of his early days and was an outstanding patron of letters.

Tiberius, who replaced Drusus in Germany, was elevated in 6 BC to a share in his stepfather's tribunician power. But shortly afterward he went into retirement on the island of Rhodes. This was attributed to jealousy of his stepnephew Gaius Caesar, who was introduced to public life with a great fanfare in the following year; and the same compliments were paid to his brother Lucius in 2 BC, the year in which Augustus received his climactic title "father of the country" (pater patriae). Gaius was sent to the East and Lucius to the West. Both, however, soon died. Tiberius returned home in 2, and in 4 Augustus adopted him as his son, who in turn was required to adopt Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus. The powers conferred upon Tiberius made him almost Augustus' own equal in everything except prestige.

Tiberius' next task was to consolidate the invasion and provincial organization of Germany (4-5). An invasion of Bohemia was planned and had already been launched from two directions when news came in 6 that Pannonia and Illyricum had revolted. It took three years for the rebellion to be put down; and this had only just been completed when Arminius raised the Germans against their Roman governor Varus and destroyed him and his three legions. As Augustus could not readily replace the troops, the annexation of western Germany and
Bohemia was postponed indefinitely; Tiberius and Germanicus were sent to consolidate the Rhine frontier.

Although Augustus was now feeling his age, these years in association with Tiberius were marked by administrative innovations: the annexation of Judaea in AD 6 (its client king Herod the Great had died 10 years previously); the establishment at Rome (in the same year) of a fire brigade with police duties, supplemented seven years later by a regular police force (cohortes urbanae); the
creation of a military treasury (aerarium militare) to defray soldiers' retirement bounties from taxes; and the conversion of the hitherto occasional appointment of prefect of the city (praefectus urbi) into a permanent office (AD 13). When, in the same year, the powers of Augustus were renewed for 10 years--such renewals had been granted at intervals throughout the reign--Tiberius was made his equal in every constitutional respect. In April, Augustus deposited his will at the House of the Vestals in Rome. It included a summary of the military and financial resources of the empire (breviarium totius imperii) and his political testament known as the "Res Gestae Divi Augusti"

("Achievements of the Divine Augustus"). The best preserved copy of the latter document is on the walls of the Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ankara, Turkey (the Monumentum Ancyranum). In 14 Tiberius was due to leave for Illyricum but was recalled by the news that
Augustus was gravely ill. He died on August 19, and on September 17 the Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. By that time Tiberius had succeeded him as the second Roman emperor, though the formalities involved in the succession proved embarrassing both to himself and to the Senate because the "principate" of Augustus had not, constitutionally speaking, been heritable or continuous. Like other emperors, Tiberius assumed the designation "Augustus" as an additional title of his own. Agrippa Postumus, who had been named his co-heir but was later banished, was put to death. The order to kill him may already have been given by Augustus, but this is not certain.

BRITANICA

[Brøderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

He had many mistresses.  Claudia was the step daughter of Mark Antony and Scribonia was a relative of Sextus Pompeius.  Livia was married when Octavian met her.  He requested that her husvand devorce her and he did.
He is buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus in the Campus Martius at Rome.  First Marcelius Augustus' nephew  did 23 BC and Nerva in 98 AD.
Augustus

More About Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: an illness

**576460753645600926. Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor**
(Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 23 September 63 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 19 August 14 AD Nola in Compania bur in Maus of Augustus (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).  He was the son of **576460753645600918. Caius Octavius Senator** and **576460753645600919.**

**Atia Balbus**. He married **576460753645600927. Scribonia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 40 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**576460753645600927. Scribonia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 16 AD (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Notes for Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Introduction

Gaius Octavius, subsequently known as Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus and still later as Augustus or Caesar Augustus, was the first Roman emperor, following the republic, which had been finally destroyed by the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, his great-uncle and adoptive father. His autocratic regime is known as the principate because he was the princeps, the first citizen, at the head of that array of outwardly revived republican institutions that alone made his autocracy palatable. With unlimited patience, skill, and efficiency, he overhauled every aspect of Roman life and brought durable peace and prosperity to the Greco-Roman world.

Gaius Octavius was born on September 23, 63 BC, of a prosperous family that had long been settled at Velitrae (Velletri), southeast of Rome. His father, who died in 59 BC, had been the first of the family to become a Roman senator and was elected to the high annual office of the praetorship, which ranked second in the political hierarchy to the consulship. Gaius Octavius' mother, Atia, was the daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar; and it was Caesar who launched the young Octavius in Roman public life. At the age of 12 he made his debut by delivering the funeral speech for his grandmother Julia. Three or four years later he received the coveted membership of the board of priests (pontifices). In 46 he accompanied Caesar, now dictator, in his triumphal procession after his victory in Africa over his opponents in the Civil War; and in the following year, in spite of ill health, he joined the dictator in Spain. He was at Apollonia (now in Albania), completing his academic and military studies when, in 44 BC, he learned that
Julius Caesar had been murdered.

Rise to power.

Returning to Italy, he was told that in his will Caesar had adopted him as his son and had made him his chief personal heir. He was only 18 when, against the advice of his stepfather and others, he decided to take up this perilous

inheritance and proceeded to Rome. Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), Caesar's chief lieutenant, who had taken possession of his papers and assets and had expected that he himself would be the principal heir, refused to hand over any of Caesar's funds, forcing Octavius to pay the late dictator's bequests to the Roman populace from such resources as he could raise. Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, ignored him and withdrew to the east. Cicero, the famous orator who was one of Rome's principal elder statesmen, hoped to make use of him but underestimated his abilities.

Celebrating public games, instituted by Caesar, to ingratiate himself with the city populace, Octavius succeeded in winning considerable numbers of the dictator's troops to his own allegiance. The Senate, encouraged by Cicero, broke with Antony, called upon Octavius for aid (granting him the rank of senator in spite of his youth), and joined the campaign of Mutina (Modena) against Antony, who was compelled to withdraw to Gaul. When the consuls who commanded the
Senate's forces lost their lives, Octavius' soldiers compelled the Senate to confer a vacant consulship on him. Under the name of Gaius Julius Caesar he next secured official recognition as Caesar's adoptive son. Although it would have been normal to add "Octavianus" (with reference to his original family name), he preferred not to do so. Today, however, he is habitually described as Octavian (until the date when he assumed the designation Augustus).

Octavian soon reached an agreement with Antony and with another of Caesar's principal supporters, Lepidus, who had succeeded him as chief priest. On November 27, 43 BC, the three men were formally given a five-year dictatorial appointment as triumvirs for the reconstitution of the state (the Second Triumvirate--the first having been the informal compact between Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar). The east was occupied by Brutus and Cassius, but the triumvirs divided the west among themselves. They drew up a list of "proscribed" political enemies, and the consequent executions included 300 senators (one of whom was Antony's enemy Cicero) and 2,000 members of the class below the senators, the equites or knights. Julius Caesar's recognition as a god of the Roman state in January 42 BC enhanced Octavian's prestige as son of a god.

He and Antony crossed the Adriatic and under Antony's leadership (Octavian being ill) won the two battles of Philippi against Brutus and Cassius, both of whom committed suicide. Antony, the senior partner, was allotted the east (and Gaul); and Octavian returned to Italy, where difficulties caused by the settlement of his veterans involved him in the Perusine War (decided in his favour at Perusia, the modern Perugia) against Antony's brother and wife. In order to appease another potential enemy, Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Great's son), who had seized Sicily and the sea routes, Octavian married Sextus' relative Scribonia (though before long he divorced her for personal incompatibility). These ties of kinship did not deter Sextus, after the Perusine War, from making overtures to Antony; but Antony rejected them and reached a fresh understanding
with Octavian at the treaty of Brundisium, under the terms of which Octavian was to have the whole west (except for Africa, which Lepidus was allowed to

keep) and Italy, which, though supposedly neutral ground, was in fact controlled by Octavian. The east was again to go to Antony, and it was arranged that Antony, who had spent the previous winter with Queen Cleopatra in Egypt, should marry Octavian's sister Octavia. The peoples of the empire were overjoyed by the treaty, which seemed to promise an end to so many years of civil war. In 38 BC
Octavian formed a significant new link with the aristocracy by his marriage to Livia Drusilla.

But a reconciliation with Sextus Pompeius proved abortive, and Octavian was soon plunged into serious warfare against him. When his first operations against Sextus' Sicilian bases proved disastrous, he felt obliged to make a new compact with Antony at Tarentum (Taranto) in 37 BC. Antony was to provide Octavian with ships, in return for troops Antony needed for his forthcoming war against the empire's eastern neighbour Parthia and its Median allies. Antony handed over the ships, but Octavian never sent the troops. The treaty also provided for renewal of the Second Triumvirate for five years, until the end of 33 BC.

Military successes.

In the following year the balance of power began to change: whereas Antony's eastern expedition failed, Octavian's fleet, commanded by his former schoolmate, Marcus Agrippa, who, although unpopular with the influential nobles, was an admiral of genius, totally defeated Sextus Pompeius off Cape Naulochus (Venetico) in Sicily. At this point the third triumvir, Lepidus, seeking to contest Octavian's supremacy in the west by force, was disarmed by Octavian,
deprived of his triumviral office, and forced into retirement. Ignoring Antony's right to settle his own veterans in Italy and recruit fresh troops, Octavian discharged many legionaries and founded settlements for them. His deliberate rivalry with Antony for the eventual mastership of the Roman world became increasingly apparent. Octavian's marriage two years earlier had begun to win over some of the nobles who had previously been Antony's supporters. Octavian also launched elaborate religious and patriotic publicity, centring on the classical god of order, Apollo, in contrast to Antony's more un-Roman patron, Dionysus (Bacchus). In addition, Octavian had started to prefix his name with the designation "Imperator," to suggest that he was the commander par excellence; and now, although he continued to use his triumviral powers, he omitted all reference to them from his coins, gradually concentrating on the plain, emotive name "Caesar Son of a God."

But, if Octavian was to compete with Antony's military seniority, successes in a foreign war were necessary; and so Octavian between 35 and 33 BC fought three successive campaigns in Illyricum and Dalmatia (parts of modern Slovenia and Croatia) in order to protect the northeastern approaches of Italy. With the help of Agrippa, he also lavished large sums on the adornment of Rome. When Octavian fomented public clamour against Antony's territorial gifts to Cleopatra, it was clear that a clash between the two men was imminent.

In 32 BC the triumvirate had officially ended, and Octavian, unlike Antony, professed no longer to be employing its powers. Amid a virulent exchange of propaganda, Antony divorced Octavia, whereupon her brother Octavian seized Antony's will and claimed to find in it damaging proofs of Cleopatra's power over him. Each leader induced the populations under his control to swear formal oaths of allegiance to his own cause. Then, in spite of grave discontent aroused by his
exactions in Italy, Octavian declared war--not against Antony but against Cleopatra.

Accompanied by her, Antony had brought up his fleet and army to guard strongpoints along the coast of western Greece; but in 31 BC Octavian dispatched Agrippa very early in the year to capture Methone, at the country's southwestern tip. His enemies were taken by surprise; and after Octavian himself arrived--leaving his Etruscan friend and adviser Maecenas in charge of Italy--he and Agrippa soon shut Antony's fleet inside the Gulf of Ambracia (Arta). At the Battle of Actium Antony tried to extricate his ships in the hope of continuing the fight elsewhere. Though Cleopatra and then Antony succeeded in getting away, only a quarter of their fleet was able to follow them. She and Antony fled to Egypt and committed suicide when Octavian captured the country in the following year. Executing Cleopatra's son Ptolemy XV Caesar (Caesarion)--whose father she had claimed was Caesar--he annexed Egypt and retained it under his direct control.

The seizure of Cleopatra's treasure enabled him to pay off his veterans and made him finally master of the entire Greco-Roman world. From this point on, by a long and gradual series of tentative, patient measures, he established the Roman principate, a system of government that enabled him to maintain, in all essentials, absolute control. Gradually reducing his 60 legions to 28, he retained approximately 150,000 legionaries, mostly Italian, and supplemented them by about the same number of auxiliaries drawn from the provinces. A permanent bodyguard (the Praetorians), based on the bodyguards maintained by earlier generals, was stationed partly in Rome and partly in other Italian towns. A superb network of roads was created to maintain internal order and facilitate trade; and an efficient fleet was organized to police the Mediterranean. In 28 BC Octavian and Agrippa held a census of the civil population, the first of three during the reign. They also reduced the Senate from about 1,000 to 800 (later 600) compliant members; and Octavian was appointed its president.

Government and administration.

Remembering, however, that Caesar had been assassinated because of his resort to naked power, Octavian realized that the governing class would welcome him as the terminator of civil war only if he concealed his autocracy beneath provisions avowedly harking back to republican traditions. From 31 until 23 BC the constitutional basis of his power remained a continuous succession of
consulships, but in January 27 BC he ostensibly "transferred the State to the free disposal of the Senate and people," earning the misleading, though outwardly plausible, tribute that he had restored the republic. At the same time,

he was granted a 10-year tenure of an area of government (provincia) comprising Spain, Gaul, and Syria, the three regions containing the bulk of the army. The remaining provinces were to be governed by proconsuls appointed by the Senate in the old
republican fashion. Octavian, however, believed that his supreme prestige -- crystallized in the meaningful term auctoritas-- safeguarded him against any defiance by these personages; and he was indeed able, more or less indirectly, to influence their appointments, just as he was able (on the rare occasions when he regarded it as desirable) to influence the appointments to the consulships and other metropolitan offices that continued to exist in "republican" fashion.

Four days after these measures, his name Caesar, acquired through adoption in Julius' will, was supplemented by "Augustus," an appellation with an antique religious ring, believed to be linked etymologically with auctoritas and with the ancient practice of augury. The word augustus was often contrasted with humanus; its adoption as the title representing the new order cleverly indicated, in an extraconstitutional fashion, his superiority over the rest of mankind. With the aid of writers such as Virgil, Livy, and Horace, all of whom in their different ways shared the same ideas, he showed his patriotic veneration of the old Italian faith by reviving many of its ceremonials and repairing numerous temples.

Military operations continued in many frontier areas. In 25, recalcitrant Alpine tribes were reduced, and Galatia (central Asia Minor) was annexed. Mauretania, on the other hand, was transferred from Roman provincial status to that of a client-kingdom, for such dependent monarchies, as in the later republic, bore a considerable part of the burden of imperial defense. Augustus himself visited Gaul and directed part of a campaign in Spain until his health gave out; in
23 he fell ill again and seemed on the point of death. Feeling, amid reports of conspiracies, that new constitutional steps were necessary, he proceeded to terminate his series of consulships in favour of a power (imperium majus) that was separated altogether from office and its practical inconveniences. This power raised him above the proconsuls; it was never referred to on the official coinage or in Augustus' political testament but was intended to be exercised mainly in emergencies and on personal visits. He was also awarded the power of a tribune (tribunicia potestas) for life. Earlier, he had accepted certain privileges of a tribune. The full power he now assumed carried with it practical advantages, notably the right to convene the Senate. But, more particularly, the office of a tribune, because of the ancient character of the annually elected tribunes of the people as defenders of the plebs, surrounded him with a "democratic" aura. This was, perhaps, needed all the more because Augustus himself--while admittedly supporting the interests of poorer people by a great extension of the right of judicial appeal--tended to back the established classes as the keystone of his system.

Agrippa, too, was granted superiority over proconsuls, presumably in order to ensure that the armies would be in safe hands in case one of Augustus' recurrent illnesses proved fatal. The next to die, however, was the emperor's

young nephew Marcellus, who had been married to his daughter Julia and might eventually have been envisaged as his successor. In the same year, 23 BC, Agrippa was sent out to the east as deputy princeps; two years later he became Julia's second husband. Meanwhile Augustus himself travelled in Sicily, Greece, and Asia (22-19). Important reorganizations were put into effect wherever he went; and immense satisfaction was caused by an agreement in 20 BC with Parthia, under which the Parthians recognized Rome's protectorate over Armenia and returned the legionary standards captured from Crassus 33 years earlier. In 19 Agrippa completed the subjugation of Spain. In this year there was
some adjustment of Octavian's powers to allow him to exercise them more freely in Italy, and the two following years witnessed social legislation attempting to encourage marriage, regulate penalties for adultery, and reduce extravagance. In 17 there were resplendent celebrations of ancient ritual, known as the Secular Games, to purify the Roman people of their past sins and provide full religious inauguration of the new age.

Although the principate was not an office which could be automatically handed on, Augustus seemed to be indicating his views regarding his ultimate successor when he adopted the two sons of his daughter Julia, boys aged three and one who were henceforward known as Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. Their father Agrippa, whose powers had been renewed along with his master's, returned to the east. But now Augustus also gave important employment to his stepsons--his wife Livia's sons by her former marriage --Tiberius and Drusus the elder.
Proceeding across the Alps, they annexed Noricum and Raetia, comprising large parts of what are now Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria, and extended the imperial frontier from Italy to the upper Danube (16-15).

It was probably during these years that an executive, or drafting, committee (consilium) of the Senate was established in order to help Augustus to prepare senatorial business. His administrative burden was also lightened by the expansion of his own staff (knights, who could also now rise to a number of key posts, and freedmen) to form the beginnings of a civil service, which had never existed before but was destined to become an essential feature of the imperial system. Gradually, too, a completely reformed administrative structure of Rome, Italy, and the whole empire was evolved. The financial system that made this possible was evidently far more effective than anything the empire had ever seen until then. The system was based on the central treasury (aerarium), but the details of its relationship with the treasuries of the provinces, and particularly the provincia of Augustus, are still imperfectly understood, partly because, although the emperor proudly recorded his gifts to the central treasury, he did not report what funds passed in the opposite direction.

The taxation providing these resources apparently included two main direct taxes: a poll tax (tributum capitis), paid in some provinces by all adults and in others by adult males only, and a land tax (tributum soli). There were also indirect taxes, which (as in the past) were farmed out to contractors because their yield was unpredictable and the embryonic civil service lacked the resources to handle them. The republican customs dues continued; but its rates

were low enough not to hamper trade, which, in the peaceful conditions created by Augustus, flourished in wholly unprecedented fashion. Industries did not exist on a very large scale, but commerce was greatly stimulated by a sweeping reform and expansion of the Roman coinage. Gold and silver pieces, their designs reflecting many facets of imperial publicity, were issued in great quantities at a
number of widely distributed mints. The Rome mint was reopened for this purpose from c. 20 BC. The absence of bronze token coinage, which had been sparse for many decades, was remedied by the creation of abundant mintages in yellow orichalcum and red copper. In the West the principal mint for these pieces, besides Rome, was Lugdunum (Lyon), whose coins displayed a view of the Altar of Rome and Augustus that formed a model for other provincial capitals. The Roman citizen colonies of the West, many of them established by Augustus to settle his veterans, supplemented this output by their own local coinages, and in the East, particularly Asia Minor and Syria, numerous Greek cities were also allowed to issue small change.

Expansion of the empire.

The death in 12 BC of Lepidus enabled Augustus finally to succeed him as the official head of the Roman religion, the chief priest (pontifex maximus). In the same year, Agrippa, too, died. Augustus compelled his widow, Julia, to marry Tiberius against both their wishes. During the next three years, however, Tiberius was away in the field, reducing Pannonia (Yugoslavia and Hungary) up to the middle Danube, while his brother Drusus crossed the Rhine frontier and invaded Germany as far as the Elbe, where he died in 9 BC. In the following year, Augustus lost another of his intimates, Maecenas, who had been the adviser of his early days and was an outstanding patron of letters.

Tiberius, who replaced Drusus in Germany, was elevated in 6 BC to a share in his stepfather's tribunician power. But shortly afterward he went into retirement on the island of Rhodes. This was attributed to jealousy of his stepnephew Gaius Caesar, who was introduced to public life with a great fanfare in the following year; and the same compliments were paid to his brother Lucius in 2 BC, the year in which Augustus received his climactic title "father of the country" (pater patriae). Gaius was sent to the East and Lucius to the West. Both, however, soon died. Tiberius returned home in 2, and in 4 Augustus adopted him as his son, who in turn was required to adopt Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus. The powers conferred upon Tiberius made him almost Augustus' own equal in everything except prestige.

Tiberius' next task was to consolidate the invasion and provincial organization of Germany (4-5). An invasion of Bohemia was planned and had already been launched from two directions when news came in 6 that Pannonia and Illyricum had revolted. It took three years for the rebellion to be put down; and this had only just been completed when Arminius raised the Germans against their Roman governor Varus and destroyed him and his three legions. As Augustus could not readily replace the troops, the annexation of western Germany and

Bohemia was postponed indefinitely; Tiberius and Germanicus were sent to consolidate the Rhine frontier.

Although Augustus was now feeling his age, these years in association with Tiberius were marked by administrative innovations: the annexation of Judaea in AD 6 (its client king Herod the Great had died 10 years previously); the establishment at Rome (in the same year) of a fire brigade with police duties, supplemented seven years later by a regular police force (cohortes urbanae); the
creation of a military treasury (aerarium militare) to defray soldiers' retirement bounties from taxes; and the conversion of the hitherto occasional appointment of prefect of the city (praefectus urbi) into a permanent office (AD 13). When, in the same year, the powers of Augustus were renewed for 10 years--such renewals had been granted at intervals throughout the reign--Tiberius was made his equal in every constitutional respect. In April, Augustus deposited his will at the House of the Vestals in Rome. It included a summary of the military and financial resources of the empire (breviarium totius imperii) and his political testament known as the "Res Gestae Divi Augusti" ("Achievements of the Divine Augustus"). The best preserved copy of the latter document is on the walls of the Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ankara, Turkey (the Monumentum Ancyranum). In 14 Tiberius was due to leave for Illyricum but was recalled by the news that
Augustus was gravely ill. He died on August 19, and on September 17 the Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. By that time Tiberius had succeeded him as the second Roman emperor, though the formalities involved in the succession proved embarrassing both to himself and to the Senate because the "principate" of Augustus had not, constitutionally speaking, been heritable or continuous. Like other emperors, Tiberius assumed the designation "Augustus" as an additional title of his own. Agrippa Postumus, who had been named his co-heir but was later banished, was put to death. The order to kill him may already have been given by Augustus, but this is not certain.

BRITANICA

[Bruderbund WFT Vol. 4, Ed. 1, Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999]

He had many mistresses.  Claudia was the step daughter of Mark Antony and Scribonia was a relative of Sextus Pompeius.  Livia was married when Octavian met her.  He requested that her husvand devorce her and he did.
He is buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus in the Campus Martius at Rome.
First Marcelius Augustus' nephew  did 23 BC and Nerva in 98 AD.
Augustus

More About Octavius Augustus 1st. Roman Emperor:
Cause of Death: an illness

Child of Octavius Augustus and Scribonia is:

288230376822800463 i. Julia Major, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 39 BC; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 14 AD; married (1) Tiberius, Emperor Of Rome; married (2) Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 21 BC.

*Generation No. 61*

**1152921504843317276. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 197 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 159 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2305843009686634552. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum** and **2305843009686634553. Apollonis Of Cyzicus**. He married **1152921504843317277. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum**.

**1152921504843317277. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 180 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2305843009686634554. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia** and **2305843009686634555. Antiochis Of Syria**.

Notes for Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Eumenes II (d. 160/159 BC), king of Pergamum from 197 until his death. A brilliant statesman, he brought his small kingdom to the peak of its power and did more than any other Attalid monarch to make Pergamum a great centre of Greek culture in the East.

Eumenes was the eldest son and successor of Attalus I Soter (ruled 241-197), and he continued his father's policy of cooperation with Rome. His military skill contributed substantially to the victory of Roman and Pergamene forces over the Seleucid king Antiochus III in the battle of Magnesia, in Lydia (autumn of 190). As his reward Eumenes was given control over the Thracian Chersonese (modern Gallipoli peninsula in European Turkey) and over most of the former Seleucid possessions in Asia Minor. Despite this enlargement of his domain, Eumenes realized that his power rested on Roman might. He therefore cultivated friendship with the Romans, securing their intervention in his struggles against the kings of Bithynia and Pontus, in northern Anatolia.

In 172 Eumenes visited Rome to denounce Perseus, the king of Macedonia, for allegedly plotting aggressions in the East. He then joined the Romans in their struggle against Perseus (Third Macedonian War, 171-168), but when the war dragged on it was rumoured that Eumenes was negotiating secretly with the enemy. Whatever the truth of the report, the mere suspicion of disloyalty was enough to put Eumenes permanently in the shadow of Rome's displeasure.

Eumenes was responsible for the construction of nearly all the main public buildings--together with their splendid sculptures--on the acropolis at Pergamum.

BRITANICA

More About Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum and Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum is:

576460752421658638 i. Attalus III, King Of Pergamum (138-133 a.c.), born in c. 170 BC; died in 133 a.c; married Berenike, Queen Of Pergamum.

**1152921507291201536. Francus King Of Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 130 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2305843014582403072. Antharius, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Francus King Of Franks is:

576460753645600768 i. Clodius II, King Of The Franks, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1152921507291201824. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC),** born in c 124 BC; died in 91 AC Asesinado ?. He was the son of **2305843014582403648. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC)**. He married **1152921507291201825. Claudia**.

**1152921507291201825. Claudia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 134 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2305843014582403650. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune** and **2305843014582403651. Claudia Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC):
Marco Livio Druso. Polktico romano nacido hacia I24 a. de J. C. Orador elocuente y politico avanzado, fué elegido tribuno de la plebe en el 9I a. de J. C. Presentó un proyecto de reformas legislativas amplias, que pretendkan restaurar las antiguas relaciones económicas entre las clases sociales romanas. Y de otra parte intentó atraerse a Roma a los latinos y a los italiotas. Los proyectos de Druso no pudieron realizarse, y tal vez murió en las revueltas producidas en Roma, si no se dió muerte al ver fracasados sus proyectos.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 553

Drusus, Marcus Livius (b. c. 124 BC--d. 91 BC), son of the tribune of 122 by the same name; as tribune in 91, Drusus made the last nonviolent civilian attempt to reform the government of republican Rome. Drusus began by proposing colonial and agrarian reform bills. He then introduced a judiciary law that probably specified that the law courts, then controlled by the equites, or cavalry, should be
impaneled jointly from senators and equites and that all jurors should be liable to prosecution for corruption.

By this compromise Drusus sought to reconcile the equestrian and senatorial orders, which had come into conflict after the trial by equites of an honest governor who had refused to allow extortion of his province by publicans (contractors or tax collectors). Neither order was satisfied with Drusus' proposal, however, and opposition from all sides increased when he pushed for the enfranchisement of the Italian allies. The Senate declared his legislation invalid on technical grounds. Disturbances involving Drusus' supporters among the allies increased, and the reformer was murdered. His assassin was never discovered.

BRITANICA

Children of Marcus Drusus (Tribune 91 BC) and Claudia are:

576460753645600914 i. Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus, born in c 100 BC; Adopted child.

576460753645600912 ii. Tiberius Livius Drusus Claudianus, born in c 101 BC.

**1152921507291201832. Marcus Antonius The Orator** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 143 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 87 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Marcus Antonius The Orator is:

576460753645600916 i. Marcus Antonius Crecitus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Abt 71 BC; married Julia WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1152921507291201834. Lucius Julius Caesar III** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2305843014582403668. Lucius Julius Caesar II**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar III is:

576460753645600917 i. Julia, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcus Antonius Crecitus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1152921507291201836. Caius Octavius Citizen** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **2305843014582403672. Caius Octavius Tribune**.

Child of Caius Octavius Citizen is:

576460753645600918 i. Caius Octavius Senator, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 20 BC Campania; married Atia Balbus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**1152921507291201838. Marcus Atius Balbus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He married **1152921507291201839. Julia Caesar** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**1152921507291201839. Julia Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **2305843014582403678. Caius Julius Caesar II** and **2305843014582403679. Aurelia (Cornelia)**.

Notes for Marcus Atius Balbus:
Marco Atio Balbo. Abuelo de Augusto por su hija Attia, casada con C. Octavio en 44 a. de J. C. Fué pretor el 59 gobernando a Cerdena, y se le encargó del reparto de tierras en Campania a la plebe romana.

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Child of Marcus Atius Balbus and Julia Caesar is:

576460753645600919 i. Atia Balbus, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Caius Octavius Senator WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 62*

**2305843009686634552. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 269 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 197 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686019373269104. Attalus** and **4611686019373269105. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House**. He married **2305843009686634553. Apollonis Of Cyzicus**.

**2305843009686634553. Apollonis Of Cyzicus,** born in c 270 BC.

Notes for Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum:
Attalus I SOTER ("Preserver") (b. 269 BC--d. 197 BC), ruler of Pergamum from 241 to 197 BC, with the title of king after about 230. He succeeded his uncle, Eumenes I (reigned 263-241), and by military and diplomatic skill created a powerful Pergamene kingdom.

Attalus' mother, Antiochis, was a princess of the Seleucid house, a dynasty founded in Syria by one of the successors of Alexander the Great. Shortly before 230 Pergamum was attacked by the Galatians (Celts who had settled in central Anatolia in the 3rd century BC) because Attalus had refused to pay them the customary tribute. Attalus crushed his enemy in a battle outside the walls of Pergamum, and, to mark the success, he took the title of king--the first of the Attalids to do so--and the cult name Soter. Next, he defeated the Seleucid king

Antiochus Hierax in three battles and thereby gained control (228) over all the Seleucid domains in Anatolia except Cilicia in the southeast. But by 222 the Seleucids had won back almost all of this.

Attalus then turned to checking the expansionist ambitions of the Macedonian king Philip V (reigned 221-179). He fought against Philip with help from Rome and the Aetolians of south-central Greece during the inconclusive First Macedonian War (214-205). In 201 he took the side of the inhabitants of Rhodes in their war with Philip, and with them he brought about, by diplomatic approaches in Rome, a new Roman intervention against Macedonia (Second Macedonian War, 200-196). Shortly before the final defeat of Philip, Attalus died. The Pergamene ruler had also gained renown as a generous patron of the arts.

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Child of Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum and Apollonis Of Cyzicus is:

1152921504843317276 i. Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum, born in 197 a.c.; died in 159 a.c; married Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum.

**2305843009686634554. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 200 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 163 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686019373269108. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia** and **4611686019373269109. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia**. He married **2305843009686634555. Antiochis Of Syria**.

**2305843009686634555. Antiochis Of Syria** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 198 BC. She was the daughter of **4611686019373269110. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **4611686019373269111. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

More About Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia and Antiochis Of Syria is:

1152921504843317277 i. Stratonice, Queen Of Pergamum, born in c 180 a.c; married Eumenes II, King Of Pergamum.

**2305843014582403072. Antharius, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 154 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun

1999.). He was the son of **4611686029164806144. Cassander, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antharius, King Of The Franks is:

1152921507291201536 i. Francus King Of Franks, born in c 130 BC.

**2305843014582403648. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC),** born in Aprox 160 AC; died in 109 AC.

Child of Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 122 BC) is:

1152921507291201824 i. Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC), born in c 124 BC; died in 91 AC Asesinado ?; married Claudia.

**2305843014582403650. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 169-164 BC? (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in June 133 BC, Rome (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686029164807300. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor** and **4611686029164807301. Cornelia**. He married **2305843014582403651. Claudia Claudius Pulcher**.

**2305843014582403651. Claudia Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 140 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **4611686029164807302. Appius Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune:
[Claudia.FTW]

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (b. 169-164 BC?--d. June 133 BC, Rome), Roman tribune (133 BC) who sponsored agrarian reforms to restore the class of small independent farmers and who was assassinated in a riot sparked by his senatorial opponents. His brother was Gaius Sempronius Gracchus.

Born into an aristocratic Roman family, Tiberius Sempronius was heir to a nexus of political connections with other leading families--most notably with the Cornelii Scipiones, the most continuously successful of the great Roman houses--through his mother, Cornelia, daughter of the conqueror of Hannibal, and through his sister Sempronia, wife of Scipio Aemilianus, the destroyer of Carthage. He was equally associated with the great rivals of the Scipios, the Claudii Pulchri,
through Tiberius' wife, Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, the contemporary head of the house.

He was educated in the new Greek enlightenment that had been adopted by the more liberal families after the Roman conquest of the Hellenistic kingdoms, and this gave form and clarity to his natural talent for public speaking. The Stoic

teacher Blossius had special influence with Tiberius, but the central Stoic doctrine of duty merely enhanced his natural determination and obstinacy. Other Greek associates may have instructed him in the democratic theory that later coloured his speeches.

As a Roman aristocrat, Tiberius began a normal military career, serving as a junior officer with distinction under Scipio Aemilianus in the war with Carthage (147-146 BC), and in due course went as quaestor, or paymaster, with the consul Mancinus to the protracted colonial warfare in Spain (137 BC). There his personal integrity and family reputation enabled him to save a Roman army from total destruction at Numantia by an honourable compact with the Spanish tribesmen.
But, at the insistence of Aemilianus, the agreement was disavowed by the Senate at Rome, and Mancinus, the defeated consul, though not his staff and his troops, was returned to his captors. This setback alienated Tiberius from the Scipionic faction in the Senate and drew him closer to his Claudian friends.

His military experience had shown him the latent weakness of Rome. Its manpower was stretched to the limit to maintain its hegemony over the Mediterranean world, while its sources in Italy were beginning to contract. The primitive subsistence economy that in past centuries had nourished a large population of poor peasants was being eroded by new factors, notably the development of large estates owned by magnates enriched in the imperialist wars and devoted to cash crops worked by slaves and day labourers. The landowning peasantry, who alone were thought useful for military service, were declining in numbers, while the landless citizenry were increasing.

Tiberius sought a solution of the manpower problem in a large-scale revival of the traditional Roman policy, abandoned only in the last 30 years, of settling landless men on the extensive public lands acquired by the Roman state during the former conquest of Italy. Much of this land had fallen irregularly but effectively into the hands of the Roman gentry, who regarded it wrongly as their private property. Tiberius, with the support of a small but powerful group of consular senators, primarily of the Claudian faction, who shared his concern and also looked for political advantage from sponsoring such a scheme, concocted a bill for the redistribution of the public lands to landless labourers in plots of viable size. The novelty lay only in the scale of the scheme, which was not limited to a defined area of land or number of persons, and in the institution of a permanent executive of land commissioners. Opposition from vested interests was certain, but Tiberius hoped to pacify it by a generous provision allowing the great occupiers of public land to retain large portions in private ownership.

To implement this measure Tiberius secured the legislative office of tribune, for 133 BC, which was not an essential part of a senatorial career. Tribunes at this period normally legislated in the People's Assembly on the advice of the Senate, but more than once in recent years tribunes had passed reformist measures without senatorial approval. Tiberius in 133 had the support of the sole consul in Rome--Publius Mucius Scaevola, who had helped to draft the agrarian bill--and of

several other leading senators, mostly of the Claudian faction, whose authority could be expected to deflate opposition while hordes of peasants flocked to Rome to use their votes. When, after lengthy public debate, the bill was presented to the voters, the tribune Octavius used his right of veto to stop the proceedings in the interest of the great occupiers. When he refused to give way, Tiberius vainly sought belated approval from the Senate. That should have been the end of the matter, but Tiberius, convinced of the necessity of his bill, devised a novel method of bypassing the veto: a vote of the Assembly removed Octavius from office, contrary to all precedent. The bill was then passed. But the deposition of Octavius alienated many of Tiberius' supporters, who saw that it undermined the authority of the tribunate itself; they rejected the unfamiliar justification, devised by Tiberius, that tribunes who resisted the will of the people ceased to be tribunes.

Fresh complications arose from the lack of financial provision in the agrarian law for the equipment of the new landholders. Tiberius expected the Senate to make the traditional allocation of funds, but Scipio Nasica, an elderly senator from the Scipionic faction, succeeded in limiting these to a derisory sum. Tiberius countered by a second outrageous proposal, of which he failed to see the implication. The King of Pergamum, a city in Anatolia, on his death in 134 had bequeathed his fortune and his kingdom to the Roman state. Tiberius by a fresh bill claimed these monies in the name of the people and assigned them to the land commissioners, thus interfering with the Senate's traditional control of public finance and foreign affairs. The storm over Tiberius' methods continued to rage. He was threatened with prosecution after the end of his tribunate, when he
would have no formal means of protecting his law and would be liable to prosecution before the Centuriate Assembly, in which the wealthier classes had a voting advantage. The charge would have been violation of the immunity of the tribune Octavius.

Lacking the self-assurance to realize that the people were unlikely either to repeal the agrarian law or to pass sentence against its champion, Tiberius sought refuge in yet another impropriety. He proposed to stand for election to a second tribunate in 132, although reelection had not been practiced for 300 years and was widely believed to have been barred by an ambiguous statute. In the Senate the embittered opposition, again led by Nasica, tried to induce the consul Scaevola to stop the elections by force. Scaevola replied evasively that he would see that nothing illegal was done. Meanwhile, in the Assembly, Tiberius and the other tribunes were at loggerheads over the conduct of the election. An abortive vote had shown that the success of Tiberius was assured if only the election could be completed. He expected no violence and made no preparations against it. Enraged by the attitude of the Consul, Nasica and his associates stormed out of the Senate, equally unarmed. Seizing sticks and staves they precipitated a riot. It may well have begun as an attempt to disperse the electoral meeting, but it ended with the clubbing to death of Tiberius and the indiscriminate killing of some scores of citizens.

The political fault lay with Tiberius. After presentation of the agrarian bill, he failed to act in prudent collaboration with his senatorial supporters, and he

added to his troubles by dubious initiatives that were bound to offend the bulk of senatorial opinion. So Scaevola and the others abandoned him and effected a compromise. The Senate recommended that the land commission continue, and, though in 132 it set up a political court that punished many of the lesser followers of Tiberius, it also encouraged Nasica, who barely escaped prosecution, to leave Italy.

BRITANICA

Notes for Claudia Claudius Pulcher:
Claudia, hija de Apio Claudio Pulcro, cónsul en 143 y mujer de Tiberio Graco.

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Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, Tribune and Claudia Claudius Pulcher is:

1152921507291201825 i. Claudia, born in c 134 a.c; married Marcus Livius Drusus (Tribune 91 BC).

**2305843014582403668. Lucius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686029164807336. Sextus Julius Caeser II**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar II is:

1152921507291201834 i. Lucius Julius Caesar III, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**2305843014582403672. Caius Octavius Tribune** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686029164807344. Caius Octavius Knight**.

Child of Caius Octavius Tribune is:

1152921507291201836 i. Caius Octavius Citizen, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**2305843014582403678. Caius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 154 AC Padre de Julio César (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 84 BC (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **4611686029164807356. Caius Julius Caesar II** and **4611686029164807357. Marcia**. He married **2305843014582403679. Aurelia (Cornelia)** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**2305843014582403679. Aurelia (Cornelia)** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). She was the daughter of **4611686029164807359. Rutilia**.

Children of Caius Caesar and Aurelia (Cornelia) are:

1152921507291201839 i. Julia Caesar, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcus Atius Balbus WFT Est. Bef. 100.

ii. Julius Caesar, Dictator Of Rome, born in 12 Julio 100 AC; died in 15 Marzo 44 AC Roma; married (1) Cornelia; met (2) Cleopatra VII Thea, Queen Of Egypt; born in 69 BC; died in Aug. 30, 30 BC, Alexandria.

Notes for Julius Caesar, Dictator Of Rome:
César, Cayo Julio (100-44a.C.), general y político romano, creó los cimientos del futuro sistema imperial romano al final de la República.
La primera etapa de su vida
Nacido en Roma el 12 o 13 de julio del año 100a.C., perteneció a la prestigiosa familia Julia; desde su más tierna infancia conoció la polémica política. Su tío fue Cayo Mario, líder de los populares.

Este partido apoyó reformas agrarias contra las que estaban los reaccionarios optimates, una fracción senatorial. En su último año como cónsul, Mario provocó muchas bajas entre los optimates, al mismo tiempo que nombraba al joven César flamen dialis, uno de los arcaicos sacerdocios sin poder. Esto lo identificó con la política extremista de su tío, y su matrimonio en el 84a.C. con Cornelia, la hija del socio de Mario, Cinna, reafirmó su confirmación como radical. Cuando Lucio Cornelio Sila, líder de los optimates, fue nombrado dictador en el 82a.C., publicó una lista de adversarios para ser ejecutados. Aunque César no resultó perjudicado, Sila le ordenó que se divorciara de Cornelia. Negándose a cumplir esa orden, creyó prudente salir de Roma. No regresó a la ciudad hasta el 78a.C., tras la dimisión de Sila. César tenía entonces 22 años. Incapaz de obtener un cargo, dejó Roma de nuevo y se fue a Rodas, donde estudió retórica; regresó a Roma en el 73a.C., convertido en un orador muy persuasivo. El año anterior, mientras estaba en Rodas, había sido elegido para el Pontificado, un importante colegio de sacerdotes romanos.

El triunvirato

En el año 71a.C. Pompeyo Magno, que se había hecho acreedor de su epíteto sirviendo bajo el mando de Sila, regresó a Roma, tras derrotar a Quinto Sertorio, el general de los rebeldes populares, en Hispania. Ese mismo año, Marco Licinio Craso, patricio acaudalado, reprimió la sublevación de esclavos dirigida por Espartaco en Italia. Tanto Pompeyo como Craso obtuvieron el consulado en el 70a.C. Pompeyo, quien para entonces había cambiado de bando, era técnicamente inadecuado, pero con la ayuda de César obtuvo el cargo. En el 69a.C., César fue elegido cuestor y en el 65a.C. edil curul, cargo en el que obtuvo gran popularidad con sus generosos juegos de gladiadores. Para pagarlos, pidió dinero prestado a Craso. Esto unió a los dos hombres, quienes también hicieron causa común con Pompeyo. Cuando César regresó a Roma en el 60a.C., después de un año como gobernador de Hispania, se unió a Craso y Pompeyo para formar el primer triunvirato; con el fin de fortalecer aun más su relación, Pompeyo se casó con la hija de César, Julia. Con la ayuda de esta alianza, César fue elegido cónsul en el 59a.C. a pesar de la hostilidad optimate, y en el 58a.C. se le nombró gobernador de la Galia. Durante los siete años siguientes dirigió las campañas conocidas como las guerras de las Galias, al final de las cuales el poder romano se estableció sobre el centro y norte de Europa, al oeste del río Rin.

El juego del poder

Mientras César estaba en las Galias, sus agentes intentaron dominar la política en Roma. Sin embargo, esto amenazó la posición de Pompeyo y fue necesario que los triunviros se reunieran en Lucca en el 56a.C., tras lo cual se reconciliaron. Se decidió que César podía continuar en las Galias otros cinco años, mientras Pompeyo y Craso podían ser cónsules en el 55a.C.;

después de esa fecha, los triunviros tendrían poder proconsular sobre sus respectivas provincias. César se marchó para reprimir una sublevación en las Galias y dirigir una expedición a Britania. Cuando llegó a Britania se supone que dijo "veni, vidi, vinci" ("llegué, vi y vencí"). Craso, siempre ansioso de gloria militar, se marchó a su cargo en Siria. Después de entrar en guerra con Partia, fue derrotado y muerto en Carres en el 53a.C. Esto aumentó las diferencias entre César y Pompeyo, cuyos lazos familiares se habían roto con la muerte de Julia en el 54a.C.

La guerra civil

En el año 52a.C., tras el fallecimiento de Craso, Pompeyo fue nombrado único cónsul. Este cargo, combinado con sus otros poderes, lo situó en una posición privilegiada. Celoso de sus jóvenes rivales, decidió acabar con el poder de César, un objetivo que no podía realizar sin antes quitarle el mando de las Galias. Para protegerse, César sugirió que él y Pompeyo renunciaran a sus mandos simultáneamente, pero esto fue rechazado; incitado por Pompeyo, el Senado pidió a César que renunciara a su mando y disolviera su ejército o sería considerado enemigo público. Los tribunos, que eran agentes de César, vetaron esta moción, pero fueron expulsados del Senado. Entonces éste confió a Pompeyo la seguridad del Estado. Sus fuerzas, muy superiores en número a las de César, estaban dispersas por todas las provincias y sus tropas de la península Itálica no estaban preparadas para la guerra. A principios del año 49a.C. César cruzó el Rubicón, un pequeño río que separaba su provincia gala cisalpina de Italia y se dirigió rápidamente hacia el sur. Pompeyo huyó a Brundisium (la actual Brindisi) y desde allí a Grecia. En el periodo de tres meses, César controló toda la península Itálica y sus fuerzas tomaron Hispania y el puerto clave de Massilia (la actual Marsella, en Francia).

En Roma, César se convirtió en dictador hasta ser elegido cónsul en el 48a.C. A principios de ese año llegó a Grecia y destruyó las fuerzas de Pompeyo en Farsalia. Éste huyó a Egipto, donde fue asesinado. Cuando César visitó Egipto, instaló a Cleopatra, hija del fallecido rey Tolomeo XII, como reina. En el 47a.C. sometió a Asia Menor y regresó a Roma como dictador. Aproximadamente en el 48a.C. todas las fuerzas optimates habían sido derrotadas y el mundo mediterráneo pacificado.

Dictadura y asesinato

La base del poder de César era su posición de dictador 'vitalicio'. Según la constitución tradicional republicana este cargo sólo podía desempeñarse durante seis meses en una situación de gravedad extrema. Sin embargo, esa regla se había roto incluso antes de César. Sila había gobernado como dictador durante varios años y César siguió este precedente. También fue nombrado cónsul por diez años en el año 45a.C. (en el mismo año en que derrotó, en la península Ibérica, a los hijos de Pompeyo Magno en la batalla de Munda) y recibió la inviolabilidad de los tribunos. Además obtuvo honores que

incrementaron su prestigio. Vistió la toga, la corona y el cetro de un general triunfante y usó el título de imperator. Es más, como sumo sacerdote, fue jefe de la religión del Estado, pero sobre todo tenía el mando de todos los ejércitos, lo cual continuó siendo la principal fuente de su poder.

César estableció un programa de reformas muy variado. En las provincias eliminó el corrupto sistema de impuestos, patrocinó el establecimiento de colonias de veteranos y amplió la ciudadanía romana. En la metrópoli reorganizó las asambleas e incrementó el número de senadores. Su reforma del calendario dio a Roma un medio racional para registrar el tiempo.

Sin embargo, varias familias senatoriales sentían que César amenazaba sus posiciones; el honor y los poderes de César les hacían temer que éste quisiera ser rex (rey), un título que, como republicanos, odiaban. En el año 44a.C., un grupo de senadores, entre ellos Cayo Casio y Marco Junio Bruto, conspiraron para llevar a cabo su asesinato. En los idus (el 15) de marzo del 44a.C., cuando César entró en el Senado, el grupo lo asesinó.

Vida íntima

Después de la muerte de la primera esposa de César, Cornelia, en el 68a.C., se casó con Pompeya, nieta de Sila. Cuando los misterios de la Bona Dea, presididos por ella, fueron violados, fue difamada por las habladurías y César se divorció, arguyendo ante el Senado que su esposa debía estar por encima de toda sospecha (no sólo debía ser honrada, sino parecerlo). Su siguiente matrimonio (59a.C.) lo llevó a cabo con Calpurnia y se debió a motivos políticos. Al no tener César herederos varones, en su testamento estableció la condición de que su sobrino nieto, Octavio, se convirtiera en su sucesor. Octavio fue el primer emperador de Roma con el nombre de Augusto.

César fue un escritor de talento, con un estilo claro y sencillo. Sus Comentarios sobre la guerra de las Galias (De bello gallico), en los cuales describe las Galias y sus campañas gálicas, son unas de las principales fuentes de información sobre las primeras tribus celtas y germanas.

Logros

La opinión de los eruditos sobre los logros de César está dividida. Algunos le consideran un tirano sin escrúpulos, con un insaciable apego al poder, y le culpan de la desaparición de la República de Roma. Otros admiten que pudo ser cruel, pero insisten en que la República ya estaba destruida. Mantienen que para salvar el mundo romano del caos debía crearse una nueva clase de gobierno. En realidad, las reformas de César dieron estabilidad al mundo mediterráneo. También fue un general excepcional, que inspiró lealtad a sus soldados. En tanto que una de las figuras más notables del mundo antiguo, fue el tema de muchas obras literarias y biográficas, incluido el drama Julio César (c.1599) del inglés William Shakespeare.

"César, Cayo Julio", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

*Generation No. 63*

**4611686019373269104. Attalus,** born in c 330 a.c.. He was the son of **9223372038746538208. Eumenes, Macedonian General** and **9223372038746538209. Satyra Of Persia**. He married **4611686019373269105. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House**.

**4611686019373269105. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **9223372038746538210. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **9223372038746538211. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

Child of Attalus and Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House is:

2305843009686634552 i. Attalus I Soter, King Of Pergamum, born in 269 a.c.; died in 197 a.c; married Apollonis Of Cyzicus.

**4611686019373269108. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 225 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372038746538216. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia**. He married **4611686019373269109. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia**.

**4611686019373269109. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **4611686019373269110. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** and **4611686019373269111. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his
general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed

by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

More About Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

More About Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Anczstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia and Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia is:

2305843009686634554 i. Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 200 a.c.; died in 163 a.c; married Antiochis Of Syria.

**4611686019373269110. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in 242 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in Jun 4, 187 a.c. near Susa, Iran (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **9223372038746538220. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria** and **9223372038746538221. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **4611686019373269111. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria**.

**4611686019373269111. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria** (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in c 235 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). She was the daughter of **9223372038746538222. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus** and **9223372038746538223. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

Notes for Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus III, byname ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, Greek ANTIOCHUS MEGAS (b. 242 BC--d. 187, near Susa, Iran), Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from 223 BC to 187, who rebuilt the empire in the East but failed in his attempt to challenge Roman ascendancy in Europe and Asia Minor. He reformed the empire administratively by reducing the provinces in size, established a ruler cult (with himself and his consort Laodice as divine), and improved relations with neighbouring countries by giving his daughters in marriage to their princes.

The son of Seleucus II, Antiochus succeeded his brother Seleucus III as king. He retained from the previous administration Hermias as chief minister,

Achaeus as governor of Asia Minor, and Molon and his brother Alexander as governors of the eastern provinces, Media and Persis. In the following year, when Molon rebelled and assumed the title of king, Antiochus abandoned a campaign against Egypt for the conquest of southern Syria, on the advice of Hermias, and marched against Molon, defeating him in 220 BC on the far bank of the Tigris and also
conquering Atropatene, the northwestern part of Media. Shortly thereafter he had Hermias killed and was thus rid of most of the influences from the previous administration. In the same year, Achaeus set himself up as king in Asia Minor, but a mutiny in his army kept him from attacking Antiochus.

Antiochus was now free to conduct what has been called the Fourth Syrian War
(219-216), during which he gained control of the important eastern Mediterranean sea ports of Seleucia-in-Pieria, Tyre, and Ptolemais. In 218 he held Coele Syria (Lebanon), Palestine, and Phoenicia. In 217 he engaged an army (numbering 75,000) of Ptolemy IV Philopator, a pharaoh of the Hellenistic dynasty ruling Egypt, at Raphia, the southernmost city in Syria. His own troops numbered 68,000. Though he succeeded in routing the left wing of the Egyptian army, his
phalanx (heavily armed infantry in close ranks) in the centre was defeated by a newly formed Egyptian phalanx. In the subsequent peace settlement, Antiochus gave up all his conquests except the city of Seleucia-in-Pieria.

After the Syrian war, he proceeded against the rebel Achaeus. In alliance with Attalus I of Pergamum, Antiochus captured Achaeus in 213 in his capital, Sardis, and had him executed in a barbaric manner. After the pacification of Asia Minor he entered upon his later to be famous eastward campaign (212-205), pressing forward as far as India. In 212 he gave his sister Antiochis in marriage to King Xerxes of Armenia, who acknowledged his suzerainty and paid him tribute. He occupied Hecatompylos (southeast of the Caspian Sea), the capital of the
Parthian king Arsaces III, and forced him to enter into an alliance in 209 and the following year defeated Euthydemus of Bactria, though he allowed him to continue to rule and retain his royal title. In 206 he marched across the Hindu Kush into the Kabul Valley and renewed a friendship with the Indian king Sophagasenos.

Returning westward via the Iranian provinces of Arachosia, Drangiana, and Carmania, he arrived in Persis in 205 and received tribute of 500 talents of silver from the citizens of Gerrha, a mercantile state on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. Having established a magnificent system of vassal states in the East, Antiochus now adopted the ancient Achaemenid title of "great king," and the Greeks, comparing him to Alexander the Great, surnamed him also "the Great."

After the death of Ptolemy IV, Antiochus concluded a secret treaty with Philip V, ruler of the Hellenistic kingdom of Macedonia, in which the two plotted the division of the Ptolemaic empire outside Egypt. Antiochus' share was to be southern Syria, Lycia, Cilicia, and Cyprus; Philip was to have western Asia

Minor and the Cyclades. Antiochus invaded Coele Syria, defeated the Ptolemaic general Scopas at Panion near the source of the Jordan River in the year
200, gained control of Palestine, and granted special rights to the Jewish temple state. But Philip, marching along the Dardanelles, became involved in a war with Rhodes and Pergamum, both of whom appealed to Rome for help against Macedonia, informing Rome of the alliance between the two Hellenistic kings. Rome intervened decisively in the system of Hellenistic states. Philip was defeated by the Romans in the Second Macedonian War (200-196), and Antiochus refused to help him. Instead, taking advantage of the Romans' involvement with Philip, Antiochus marched against Egypt. Though the Romans had sent ambassadors to Ptolemy V, they could not lend him any serious assistance. When peace was concluded in 195, Antiochus came permanently into possession of southern Syria--which had been fought over for 100 years by the Ptolemies and Seleucids--and of the Egyptian territories in Asia Minor. He also gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy V. Egypt practically became a Seleucid protectorate.

In his insatiable expansionist drive, Antiochus occupied parts of the kingdom of Pergamum in 198 and in 197 Greek cities in Asia Minor. In 196 BC he crossed the Hellespont into Thrace, where he claimed sovereignty over territory that had been won by Seleucus I in the year 281 BC. A war of harassment and diplomacy with Rome ensued. A number of times the Romans sent ambassadors demanding that Antiochus stay out of Europe and set free all the autonomous
communities in Asia Minor. To meet these demands would have meant the actual dissolution of the western part of the Seleucid Empire, and Antiochus thus refused. Tensions with Rome increased further when the great Carthaginian general Hannibal, who had fled from Carthage in the aftermath of defeat by the Romans in the Second Punic War, found refuge with Antiochus in 195 BC and became his adviser.

Antiochus offered an alliance to Philip of Macedonia, whom he had previously forsaken, but was rebuffed. Philip, Rhodes, Pergamum, and the Achaean League joined Rome. Only the Aetolians, discontent with Rome's growing influence in Greece, called upon Antiochus to be their liberator and appointed him commander in chief of their league. Relying on them Antiochus landed in Demetrias in the autumn of 192 with only 10,500 men and occupied Euboea. But he found little support in central Greece. In 191 the Romans, numbering more than 20,000, cut him off from his reinforcements in Thrace and outflanked his position at the pass of Thermopylae (in Greece). With the remainder of his troops Antiochus fled to Chalcis on Euboea and from there by sea to Ephesus; his fleet was wiped out by the combined naval forces of Rome, Rhodes, and Pergamum.
Meeting no resistance, the Roman army crossed the Hellespont in 190. Antiochus was now eager to negotiate on the basis of Rome's previous demands, but the Romans insisted that he first evacuate the region west of the Taurus Mountains. When Antiochus refused, he was decisively defeated in the Battle of Magnesia near Mt. Sipylus, where he fought with a heterogeneous

army of 70,000 men against an army of 30,000 Romans and their allies. Although he could have continued the war in the eastern provinces, he renounced all claim to his conquests in Europe and in Asia Minor west of the Taurus at the peace treaty of Apamea. He also was obliged to pay an indemnity of 15,000 talents over a period of 12 years, surrender his elephants and his fleet, and furnish hostages, including his son Antiochus IV. His kingdom was now reduced to Syria, Mesopotamia, and western Iran. In 187 Antiochus was murdered in a Baal temple near Susa, where he was exacting tribute in order to obtain much needed revenue.

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria and Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria are:

i. Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in 220 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Sept. 9, 175 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

   Notes for Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:
   [MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

   Seleucus IV PHILOPATOR (b. c. 217 BC--d. 175 BC), seventh king (reigned 187-175 BC) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus III the Great.

   Although the empire that Seleucus inherited was not so great as the one over which his father had ruled before the war with Rome (190-189), it was still large, consisting of Syria (including Cilicia and Palestine), Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and nearer Iran (Media and Persia). Because of financial difficulties, created in part by the heavy war indemnity exacted by Rome, Seleucus was compelled to pursue a policy devoid of expensive adventures. His unambitious policy and care were also dictated by the fact that his son and heir, Demetrius, had been sent to Rome as a hostage for his father. When Seleucus was assassinated in 175 by his chief minister Heliodorus, his brother Antiochus seized the throne.

   BRITANICA

   More About Seleucus IV Philopator, King Of Syria:

Fuente: Nos Ancêstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

ii. Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in c 220 a.c (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia; born in c 225 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

More About Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Ancêstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Notes for Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

More About Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia:
Fuente: Les Ancêstres de Charlemagne, Cristian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

iii. Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 205 a.c.; died in 176 a.c; married Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt; born in 210 a.c..

Notes for Cleopatra I, Queen Of Egypt:

Cleopatra I SYRA (d. 176 BC), queen of Egypt (193-176 BC), wife of Ptolemy V Epiphanes and regent for her minor son, Ptolemy VI Philometor.

Daughter of Antiochus III the Great of the Syrian Empire, Cleopatra was married to Ptolemy V in 193 as part of the Peace of Lysimacheia, concluding warfare and border conflicts between Syria and Egypt. She brought as her dowry the revenues (but apparently not the ownership) of Coele-Syria, a land that Egypt had long sought to recover; and the total agreement helped to ensure Egypt's neutrality in Syria's continuing struggles with the Romans. When Ptolemy V died
(180), Cleopatra became the true ruler of Egypt as regent for her young son, and she ruled equitably, keeping peace with Syria while doing nothing to alienate Rome, and thereby kept Egypt free of invasion.

BRITANICA

Notes for Ptolomy V Epiphanes, King Of Egypt:
Tolomeo V Epífanes (c.210-181 a.C.), rey de Egipto (205-181 a.C.), perteneciente a la dinastía Tolemaica, nieto de Tolomeo III Evergetes. Al comienzo de su reinado, Antíoco III de Siria y Filipo V de Macedonia acordaron dividir las posesiones extranjeras de Egipto y repartírselas, pero la derrota de Antíoco en Magnesia frente a los romanos permitió la salvación de la dinastía Tolemaica. La coronación oficial de Tolomeo V se realizó en el 197 a.C.; fue la ocasión en la que el sacerdocio egipcio publicó el decreto que forma la inscripción trilingüe de la Piedra de Rosetta. En el 193 a.C., Tolomeo contrajo matrimonio con la princesa Seléucida Cleopatra I, hija de Antíoco III y madre de Tolomeo VI.

"Tolomeo V Epífanes", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98.
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Ptolemy V EPIPHANES (Greek: Illustrious) (b. c. 210--d. 180 BC), Macedonian king of Egypt from 205 BC under whose rule Coele Syria and most of Egypt's other foreign possessions were lost.

After Sosibius, Ptolemy IV's corrupt minister, had murdered Ptolemy V's mother, the five-year-old king was officially elevated to the throne; Sosibius became his guardian. According to the 2nd-century BC Greek historian Polybius, all prominent officials were banished from Egypt while Sosibius' clique announced the young king's accession and the death of his parents. The rulers of Macedonia and of the Syrian-based Seleucid kingdom, however,

realizing Egypt's weakness, conspired to partition that Kingdom's Asiatic and Aegean possessions.

When Sosibius retired about 202, Agathocles, another member of the clique, became Ptolemy's guardian. Soon, however, he provoked Tlepolemus, the governor of Pelusium (Egypt's eastern frontier city), who marched on Alexandria, where his supporters roused a mob, compelling Agathocles to resign in favour of another courtier. When the boy king, enthroned in the stadium while the mob clamoured for the murderers of his parents, nodded in confusion at the prompting of a courtier, the mob searched out and butchered Agathocles and his family. Tlepolemus, however, soon proved incompetent and was removed.

During the confusion in Egypt, Antiochus III, the Seleucid king, made serious inroads into Coele Syria. Ptolemy's forces mounted a counteroffensive, capturing Jerusalem; but in 201 the Seleucid king returned, defeating the Ptolemaic army and later seizing the Ptolemaic lands in Asia Minor. Roman diplomatic intervention finally halted the war; and in 194/193 BC, as part of the peace treaty, Cleopatra I, a daughter of Antiochus, was married to Ptolemy.

Within Egypt the revolts that had begun under Ptolemy's father continued; in 197 the King fought rebels in the Nile Delta, exhibiting great cruelty toward those of their leaders who capitulated. In Upper Egypt troubles persisted until 187/186. Though an adult, the King still was under the control of his guardians and advisers. To forestall further insurrections, he extended the authority of the
governor of Thebes to include all Upper Egypt. In 196 he promulgated the decree inscribed on the Rosetta Stone; found in 1799, it provided the key to the hieroglyphic, or pictographic writing, of ancient Egypt. The decree, which reveals the increasing influence of Egyptian natives, remitted debts and taxes, released prisoners, pardoned rebels who surrendered, and granted increased
benefactions to the temples.

Ptolemy retained existing alliances in Greece. Late in his reign an able eunuch was sent to recruit Greek mercenaries; but whatever the King's plans may have been, he died suddenly, about May 180, leaving two sons and a daughter, with the Queen as their regent.

2305843009686634555 iv. Antiochis Of Syria, born in c 198 BC; married (1) Ariarathes IV, King Of Cappadocia; married (2) Xerxes I, King Of Armenia.

v. Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus, born in c 217 BC; married Mithradates V, King Of Pontus; born in c 230 BC; died in c 190 BC.

**4611686029164806144. Cassander, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 178 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329612288. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Cassander, King Of The Franks is:

2305843014582403072 i. Antharius, King Of The Franks, born in c 154 BC.

**4611686029164807300. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 200 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614600. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215)**. He married **4611686029164807301. Cornelia**.

**4611686029164807301. Cornelia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 189 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in c 110 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **9223372058329614602. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General** and **9223372058329614603. Aemilia**.

Notes for TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor:
Tiberio Semprornio Graco. Elegido tribuno de la plebe, tuvo, en I8I a. de J. C., la nobleza de defender a Publio y Lucio Escipión, a los que Catón habka hecho acusar de haber vendido la paz al rey de Siria; se opuso también a que se les condenase en ausencia. El primer Africano, agradecido a Sempronio, le casó con su hija.
Marchó éste en I85 con una embajada a Macedonia y en I 80 fué nombrado pretor de la Espana Citerior, que estaba levantada en armas. Penenetró hasta el corazón de la Celtiberia, apoderindose de treseientos pueblos, y cuando los enemigos se dieron por vencidos, ajustó la paz en condiciones nada duras para ellos; a fin de atraerles a la civilización romana, fundó varias ciudades y les concedió leyes justas, con lo cual se conquistó el respeto y el afecto de los espanolrs. A su vuelta de Roma se le otorgaron los honores triunfales; En 177 llegó al consulado con Claudio Pulcher y se encargó de dominar el levantamiento de Córcega y Cerdena. Pronto logró reducir a los corsos, pero los sardos se resistieron bravamente, perdiendo 27.000 hombres en la lucha, por lo que Sempronio les trató con dureza, vendiendo tantos como esclavos,

que quedó como proverbio la frase de "sardos en venta" para indicar lo que se vendka a bajo precio.
Ejerció luego la Censura con extraordinario tacto, asi como otras dos embajadas a Asia y a Roma. De Cornelia, la hija de Escipión, a la que amaba mucho, tuvo doce hijos, de que sólo se lograron tres a los que dió la mis selecta educación Ella encarnaba las virtudes de la matrona romana y era mujer muy ilustrada, sus cualidades le atraian el respeto de todos, aunque no parece fuese extrana a la muerte de su yerno Escipión el Joven, replesentante de la aristocracia y enemigo polktico de sus hijos.
Sempronio era un hombre culto y refinado y -buen orador- conocka el griego a la perfección, tanto que pronunció discursos en esta lengua.

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Notes for Cornelia:
[Claudia.FTW]

Cornelia (c.189-c.110a.C.), matrona romana, hija del general Escipión el Africano. Cornelia se casó con el general y polktico Tiberio Sempronio Graco; después de la muerte de su esposo (153a.C.), se negó a casarse de nuevo y se dedicó a educar a sus hijos. Segsn la leyenda, cuando un visitante le pedka ver sus joyas, senalaba a sus hijos y contestaba, "éstas son mis joyas". Sólo tres de sus doce hijos llegaron a la edad adulta: Cayo Sempronio Graco y Tiberio Sempronio Graco, los grandes tribunos conocidos como los Gracos, y una hija, que se casó con el general romano Publio Cornelio Escipión. Después del asesinato de Cayo (121a.C.), Cornelia se retiró a Misenum (actualmente Miseno, en Italia) para estudiar griego y literatura latina.

"Cornelia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Cornelia (fl. 2nd century BC), highly cultured mother of the late 2nd-century BC Roman reformers Tiberius and Gaius Sempronius Gracchus.

She was the second daughter of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, the hero of the Second Punic War (Rome against Carthage, 218-201). Cornelia married Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and bore him 12 children. In addition to the two Gracchi brothers, the only child to reach maturity was Sempronia, who married Scipio Aemilianus.

After the death of her husband in 154, Cornelia remained unmarried, refusing even the hand of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes of Egypt. She devoted herself entirely to the education of her surviving sons. Although hostile propaganda later suggested that Cornelia had encouraged her sons to initiate "radical" reforms, other stories suggest that she exercised a restraining influence over them. After Gaius' murder in 121 she retired to Misenum (now Miseno, Italy). Cicero applauded her letters for the beauty of their style; the two fragments preserved in the manuscripts of Cornelius Nepos (1st century BC) may not be genuine.

BRITANICA

Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, Praetor and Cornelia is:

2305843014582403650 i. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune, born in 169-164 BC?; died in June 133 BC, Rome; married Claudia Claudius Pulcher.

**4611686029164807302. Appius Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 170 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in c 130 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614604. Publius ? Claudius Appius**.

Notes for Appius Claudius Pulcher:
Apio Claudio Pulcro. Consul en I43 antes de J. C. Fué rival de su contemporineo
Escipión Emiliano. Prkncipe del Senado y censor en I37. Fué elogiado como orador por Cicerón. Su hija Claudia fué esposa de Tiberio Graco. Después de haber sido derrotado una vez por los salesios, consiguió derrotarlos por completo, y, vuelto a Roma, quiso a la fuerza obtener el triunfo. Murió en I 33.

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Claudius Pulcher, Appius (d. c. 130 BC), Roman politician, father-in-law of the agrarian reformer Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. Claudius served on the Gracchan land commission from 133 until his death. He was consul in 143 and censor in 136. His prestige as princeps senatus ("senior senator") enabled him to provide powerful support for Gracchus' cause and to escape the violence that in 133 destroyed the reformer and many of his followers.

BRITANICA

Child of Appius Claudius Pulcher is:

2305843014582403651 i. Claudia Claudius Pulcher, born in c 140 a.c; married TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Tribune.

**4611686029164807336. Sextus Julius Caeser II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date

of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614672. Sextus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Sextus Julius Caeser II is:

2305843014582403668 i. Lucius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**4611686029164807344. Caius Octavius Knight** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614688. Enus Octavius Rufus**.

Child of Caius Octavius Knight is:

2305843014582403672 i. Caius Octavius Tribune, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**4611686029164807356. Caius Julius Caesar II** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614712. Caius Julius Caesar I**. He married **4611686029164807357. Marcia** WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

**4611686029164807357. Marcia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Caius Caesar and Marcia is:

2305843014582403678 i. Caius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100 in Aprox 154 AC Padre de Julio César; died WFT Est. Bef. 100 in 84 BC; married Aurelia (Cornelia) WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**4611686029164807359. Rutilia** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Rutilia is:

2305843014582403679 i. Aurelia (Cornelia), born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Caius Julius Caesar II WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 64*

**9223372038746538208. Eumenes, Macedonian General,** born in 361 BC, Cardis, Tracia; died in 316 BC. He married **9223372038746538209. Satyra Of Persia**.

**9223372038746538209. Satyra Of Persia,** born in c 350 a.c.. She was the daughter of **18446744077493076418. Darius III, King Of Persia**.

Notes for Eumenes, Macedonian General:
Eumenes fué un general de Alejandro. Nació en Cardia, en el Quersoneso de Tracia, el ano 36I a. de J. C. Parece que era todavka un nino cuando Filipo de Macedonia pasó por Cardia, y admirado de la destreza del muchacho en los ejercicios fksicos, se lo llevó consigo, confiindole el cargo de secretario. A la muerte de Filipo quedó al servicio de Alejandro, que le distinguió siempre con especial benevolencia, y en ocasiones tuvo que apaciguar a los cortesanos, celosos de tal preponderancia, singularmente a su amigo Efestión. Otra prueba de la amistad de que gozaba al lado de Alejandro es que le dió por esposa a una hermana de su propia mujer, Barsine, hija de Artabaces. En vida de Alejandro sólo se dió a conocer como polktico; mas a su muerte apareció en él el caudillo militar, que dirigió todos sus esfuerzos a apaciguar las luchas intestinas, tratando de conciliar los partidos rivales. Cuando se repartieron los territorios ganados por Alejandro, a él le correspondió la Capadocia. Asociado a Perdicas llegó a ser el mis firme apoyo de la familia real. Cuando Perdicas emprendió una campana contra Ptolomeo, Eumenes recibió de él el mando del Asia Menor y el encargo de que vigilara el Helesponto contra Critero y Antkpatro, al que venció al frente de un fuerte ejército. Poco después venció

también a Critero y a Neoptólemo, que se habka aliado con el primero. La muerte de Critero, muy amado de los macedones que tenka en su ejército, le atrajo la enemistad de las tropas; resistió, no obstante, las insidias de Antkgono, que le sitió en Nora, en los confines de la Capadocia. Antkgono no pudo vencerle en esta ocasión, y la muerte de Antkpatro le impulsó a proponer una paz que fué aceptada por Eumenes después de conseguir algunas mejoras en las condiciones estipuladas en favor de Olimpia, madre de Alejandro y demis miembros de la familia reinante. Pero Antkgono no se mostró propicio a aceptar tales mejoras y la lucha se renovó, marchando Eumenes a Cilicia, en el Asia Menor, y de allk a Fenicia, a la Susiana y a Persépolis, donde pasó un invierno. En dos encuentros que tuvieron lugar entre Eumenes y Antkgono, resultó vencedor este sltimo por la indiseiplina de las tropas de Eumenes, hasta que Antkgono se atrajo a los macedones que figuraban en el ejército de Eumenes, lo cuales le dieron muerte, con lo cual desapareció el sltimo sostén de la familia real de Macedonia. Segsn algunos autores, se le deben las "Ephemerides Alexandri", que , como indica su nombre, son unas notas diarias de la expedición de Alejandro, muy estimadas en la antiguedad.

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Child of Eumenes, Macedonian General and Satyra Of Persia is:

4611686019373269104 i. Attalus, born in c 330 a.c; married Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House.

**9223372038746538210. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 324 BC; died in 262/261 a.c.. He was the son of **18446744077493076420. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** and **18446744077493076421. Apama Of Bactria**. He married **9223372038746538211. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

**9223372038746538211. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria,** born in c 320 BC. She was the daughter of **18446744077493076422. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia** and **18446744077493076423. Phila Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria:
Antiochus I SOTER (b. 324 BC--d. 262/261), king of the Seleucid kingdom of Syria, who ruled about 292-281 BC in the east and 281-261 over the whole kingdom. Under great external pressures, he consolidated his kingdom and encouraged the founding of cities.

Antiochus was the son of Seleucus I, founder of the Seleucid kingdom, and his Sogdian queen, Apama. When an invasion of nomads threatened the eastern possessions of his father's realm (between the Caspian and Aral seas and the Indian Ocean), Antiochus was appointed king (292). He restored some of the damage caused by the invaders and rebuilt three cities. Because his father still had interest in expanding the eastern trade, Antiochus dispatched a noted geographer and general to explore the environs of the Caspian Sea.

After his father's assassination in 281, Antiochus succeeded to the entire realm, but he was immediately beset by revolts in Syria (probably instigated by Egypt), by independence movements in northern Anatolia, and by a war led by Antigonus II Gonatas, ruler of the Greek cities and Macedonia. In 279, after the Gauls invaded Greece and almost ruined Antigonus, he and Antiochus signed a pact promising not to interfere with one another's territory. The next year, however, 20,000 Gauls crossed into Asia Minor, and the independent states in the northern part recruited them to harass Antiochus. He was preoccupied with the pacification of Syria until 275, when, utilizing Indian elephants brought from the east, he defeated the Gauls, who were afterward settled by their allies in Phrygia to make it a buffer state. The Ionian city-states that Antiochus had spared from the Gauls' ravages hailed him as a god and named him Soter ("Saviour"). In 275 the alliance with Antigonus, now fully in possession of Macedonia, was cemented by marriage to Antiochus' half sister.

Following the Gallic incursions in Greece, Antiochus encouraged Greek immigration to his realm and established many new cities in Asia Minor to serve as counterweights to the Gauls. He built other cities in Iran to forestall the Parthian threat to his eastern frontier, and he probably fostered a revival of Babylonian culture and religion to counteract Persian influence. At Babylon he rebuilt the ancient Esagila shrine, although he moved the city's populace to a great Seleucid city a short distance away on the Tigris River.

The aggressions of Ptolemy II of Egypt caused continuous friction with Antiochus. In 279 he lost Miletus, in southwestern Asia Minor, and in 276 the Egyptians invaded northern Syria. But Antiochus defeated his opponent, repelled him, and secured an alliance with the Egyptian ruler's half brother who ruled Cyrene. After Ptolemy married the energetic Arsinoe II, however, the war turned against the Seleucids, and about 273-272, Phoenicia and the coast of Asia Minor were lost to Egypt.

The continuous troubles in the west caused Seleucid control in the far eastern part of the empire to weaken. In 280 Antiochus made his eldest son king in the east, but he proved incompetent. Between 266 and 261 Antiochus was drawn into a war with Pergamum, and in 262 he suffered a defeat and lost additional territory. Soon afterward he died, leaving his son Antiochus II as successor.

BRITANICA

Notes for Stratonice, Queen Of Syria:
In 294 a sensational scandal occurred at the court of Seleucus. Antiochus, his son by Apama, fell in love with his beautiful stepmother, Stratonice, and his unrequited passion affected his health. Seleucus gave him Stratonice, assigned him as commander in chief to the upper satrapies, and appointed him co-regent.

BRITANICA

Children of Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria and Stratonice, Queen Of Syria are:

i. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in 286 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Aug. 246 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Loadice, Queen Of Syria; born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus II THEOS (b. c. 287 BC--d. 246), king of the Seleucid dominions in the Middle East, who succeeded his father, Antiochus I, in 261 BC and spent much of his reign at war with Egypt, recovering much territory in Anatolia.

Finding a willing ally in Antigonus, ruler of Macedonia, who had suffered at the hands of Ptolemy II of Egypt, Antiochus waged the Second Syrian War (259-255) against Ptolemy to avenge his father's losses. While Antigonus defeated the Egyptian fleet at sea, Antiochus reconquered much of Anatolia, including the cities of Miletus and Ephesus, and also the Phoenician coast.

In Miletus, Antiochus overthrew a tyrant after he recaptured the city, and the citizens worshiped him as a god in thanksgiving. He later organized an empire-wide cult, as suggested by his epithet, Theos (God). He also established the freedom of the other Ionian cities. Further, he continued his predecessors' policies of encouraging the foundation of cities in his realm.

For unknown reasons, around 253, Antiochus dismissed his first queen, Laodice, and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice. At his death in 246, a civil war erupted between the two queens. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus II, while another son, Antiochus Hierax, established himself in western Anatolia.

The primary source in English of knowledge about the members of the Seleucid dynast is Edwin Robert Bevan's The House of Seleucus, 2 vol. (1902; reprinted 1966).

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Ancêstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Notes for Loadice, Queen Of Syria:
Laodice, daughter of Antiochus I Soter and wife of Antiochus II Theos.

Laodicea ad Lycum (near modern Denizli, Turkey); its church was one of the seven to which Saint John addressed the Revelation.

BRITANICA

Laodisea ad Lycum. En Frigia, Asia Menor, situada en la conflueneia del Lycus y el Halys; fué fundada por Laodisea, hermana de Antíoco Teos, y llevó también los nombres de Dióspolis y Rhoa. La destruyó un terremoto setenta y cinco años a. de J. C. Corresponde al actual Eski-Hissar.

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46116860193732691O5 ii. Antiochis, princess of the Seleucid House, born in c 290 a.c; married Attalus.

iii. Loadice, Queen Of Syria (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.), born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); married Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria; born in 286 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Aug. 246 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

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[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

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BRITANICA

More About Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Ancêstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani
(Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

iv. Apama Of Syria, born in c 300 BC; married Magas, king of Cyrene; born in c 300 a.c..

Notes for Magas, king of Cyrene:
Cirenaica, región situada al noreste de Libia. Colonizada por los antiguos griegos, la Cirenaica se extendía originalmente a lo largo de la costa africana, desde lo que hoy es el golfo de Sidra al oeste, hasta 80 km al interior del delta del Nilo al este. La región es principalmente una meseta de unos 130 km de anchura, que desciende hacia el mar en una serie de terrazas. El clima mediterráneo, los numerosos oasis y la fertilidad de su suelo la convierten en una destacada región del norte de África. La colonización griega del territorio fue comenzada por Battus I (alrededor del siglo VII a.C.), el primero de los Battiadae, que

fundó Cirene (la Shahhat actual) alrededor del año 630 a.C. Más tarde, los griegos fundaron otras cuatro ciudades notables: Teucheira, más tarde llamada Arsinoë (hoy Tukra); Barce (hoy al-Marj); Hespérides, más tarde Berenice (la Bengasi actual) y Apollonia (hoy Susah o Marsa Susa). En el año 450 a.C. aproximadamente, la monarquía fue derrocada y Cirenaica se convirtió en una república. Fue conquistada en el año 331 a.C. por Alejandro Magno y anexionada, alrededor del año 321 a.C., por el rey egipcio Tolomeo I Sóter. Bajo el reinado de los Tolomeos, Cirenaica se conoció como la Pentápolis, en reconocimiento a sus cinco importantes ciudades. Sin embargo, su economía sufrió una progresiva decadencia durante la dinastía tolemaica. En el año 96 a.C., Tolomeo Apión legó en su testamento la región de Cirenaica a los romanos, que más tarde la convirtieron en una provincia romana. Con la posterior decadencia del Imperio Romano, la región pasó gradualmente a ser dominada por los pueblos nativos camitas (véase camita). Los árabes la invadieron en el año 641 d.C. y a principios del siglo XVIII, se convirtió en una posesión turca, finalmente conocida como Bengasi. En septiembre de 1911, con el estallido de la guerra entre Italia y Turquía, Cirenaica fue ocupada por los italianos. Al final de la guerra, en octubre de 1912, Turquía cedió Cirenaica y Trípoli (que se rebautizó como Tripolitania) a Italia, que las unificó en la colonia de Libia en 1934.

"Cirenaica", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos

**9223372038746538216. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia,** born in c 320 a.c.. He was the son of **18446744077493076432. Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia**.

Notes for Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia:
Ariarates II. Hijo del anterior y de igual nombre, que se refugió en Armenia; en el ano 30I, con la ayuda del rey Ardoates, reconquistó su reino.

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Child of Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia is:

4611686019373269108 i. Ariarathes III, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 225 a.c; married Stratonice Of Syria, Queen Of Cappadocia.

**9223372038746538220. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 265 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.);

died in May 4 226 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18446744077493076440. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** and **18446744077493076441. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **9223372038746538221. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

**9223372038746538221. Loadice, Queen Of Syria,** born in c 260 BC. She was the daughter of **18446744077493076442. Andromachus**.

Notes for Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus II CALLINICUS (d. 225 BC), fourth king (reigned 246-225) of the Seleucid dynasty, son of Antiochus II Theos.

Antiochus II repudiated his wife Laodice (Seleucus' mother) and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice, but by 246 BC Antiochus had left Berenice in order to live again with Laodice and Seleucus in Asia Minor. Laodice poisoned him and proclaimed her son as King Seleucus II, while her partisans at Antioch made away with Berenice. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III, who had just succeeded to the Egyptian throne, at once invaded the Seleucid realm and annexed the eastern provinces, while his fleets swept the coasts of Asia Minor. In the interior of Asia Minor Seleucus maintained himself, and when Ptolemy returned to Egypt he recovered northern Syria and the nearer provinces of Iran. At Ancyra (about 235?) Seleucus was defeated by his younger brother Antiochus Hierax, supported by Laodice, and left the country beyond the Taurus to his brother
and the other powers of the peninsula. Of these Pergamum rose to greatness under Attalus I, and Antiochus Hierax perished as a fugitive in Thrace in 228 or 227. A year later Seleucus was killed by a fall from his horse.

BRITANICA

Child of Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria and Loadice, Queen Of Syria is:

4611686019373269110 i. Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria, born in 242 a.c.; died in Jun 4, 187 a.c. near Susa, Iran; married Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria.

**9223372038746538222. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus,** born in c 255 BC; died in c 222 BC. He was the son of **18446744077493076444. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus**. He married **9223372038746538223. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus**.

**9223372038746538223. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus,** born in c 250 BC. She was the daughter of **18446744077493076440. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** and **18446744077493076441. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus:
Hijo de Ariobarzanes II que sucedió al precedente en 266 a.c. Hizo la guerra a los gilatas, los cuales le habkan atacado, pero fue socorrido por los griegos de Heraclea; venció después al rey de Siria Seleuco Calknico, que era cunado suyo. Por razón de su casamiento con la hermana de Seleuco, adquirió

Capadocia, que fue entregada en dote a su mujer. Murió Mitrkdates hacia el ano 222.

ENCICLOPEDIA ESPASA

Children of Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus and Loadice, Queen Of Pontus are:

4611686019373269111 i. Loadice Of Pontus, Queen Of Syria, born in c 235 BC; married Antiochus III the Great, King Of Syria.

ii. Mithradates V, King Of Pontus, born in c 230 BC; died in c 190 BC; married Loadice Of Syria, Queen Of Pontus; born in c 217 BC.

**9223372058329612288. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 202 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **18446744116659224576. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Mercodochus, King Of The Franks is:

4611686029164806144 i. Cassander, King Of The Franks, born in c 178 BC.

**9223372058329614600. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 240 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18446744116659229200. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238)**.

Notes for Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215):
Tiberio Sempronio Graco, que también llegó al Consulado en 2I5 antes de J. C. con Postumio Albino. En la segunda Guerra Psnica venció a los campanios, aliados de Ankbal. Con un ejército de esclavos, a los que prometió la libertad, derrotó al cartaginés Hannon cerca de Benevento. Siendo cónsul de nuevo en 2I3 con Fabio Miximo, cayó en una emboss cada que le preparó Magón y murió en ella.

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Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215) is:

4611686029164807300 i. TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor, born in c 200 a.c; married Cornelia.

**9223372058329614602. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 236 BC (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in 184/183, Liternum, Campania [now Patria, Italy] (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar,

1999.). He was the son of **18446744116659229204. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218)**. He married **9223372058329614603. Aemilia**.

**9223372058329614603. Aemilia** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **18446744116659229206. Aemilius Paullus**.

Notes for PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General:
Escipión el Africano, Publio Cornelio (c.234-183a.C.), general romano, héroe de la segunda Guerra Psnica entre Cartago y Roma. En el 210a.C., después de servir en las legiones romanas enviadas contra el general cartaginés Ankbal en el norte de Italia, Escipión obtuvo el mando de los ejércitos romanos en Hispania con el tktulo de procónsul. Llegó allk en el 209a.C., dirigió un ataque sorpresa contra el cuartel general del Ejército cartaginés en Cartago Nova (ahora Cartagena), perdiendo los cartagineses su principal base de aprovisionamientos. En el 208a.C. expulsó al general cartaginés Asdrsbal Barca de Hispania, tras obtener la momentinea adhesión de algunos jefes militares indkgenas, como Indkbil y Mandonio, pero no pudo impedir que aquél cruzara los Pirineos para ayudar a su hermano Ankbal en el 207a.C. Escipión regresó triunfal a Roma en el 205a.C., tras conquistar la Hispania meridional, incluida Gades (la actual Cidiz), y le eligieron cónsul. Entre el 204 y el 203a.C., dirigió la invasión del norte de Ifrica, derrotando a los cartagineses en Campi Magni (región situada en la orilla de actual rko Medjerda, en Tsnez). Ankbal recibió ordenes de dejar Italia, pero Escipión obtuvo frente a él una victoria decisiva en la batalla de Zama en el 202a.C. Este triunfo, que terminó con la segunda Guerra Psnica, le proporcionó el tktulo honorkfico de Africano.
En el 190a.C., Escipión se convirtió en legado de su hermano, el cónsul de la provincia de Asia Lucio Cornelio Escipión (conocido como el Asiitico), en la guerra contra el rey Seléucida Antkoco III, a quien aplastaron en la gran victoria romana de Magnesia del Skpilo, en Asia Menor. Al regresar a Roma, su enemigo Marco Porcio Catón (Catón el Viejo) le acusó de aceptar sobornos de Antkoco. Fue absuelto de las acusaciones, pero se retiró de la vida psblica para vivir en su villa en Liternum (Campania). Escipión el Africano es considerado el general romano mis importante anterior a Julio César.

"Escipión el Africano, Publio Cornelio", Enciclopedia Microsoft
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Scipio Africanus THE ELDER, Latin SCIPIO AFRICANUS MAJOR, in full PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS (b. 236 BC--d. 184/183, Liternum, Campania [now Patria, Italy]), Roman general noted for his victory over the Carthaginian leader Hannibal in the great Battle of Zama (202 BC), ending the Second Punic War. For his victory he won the surname Africanus (201 BC).

Family background.

Publius Scipio was born into one of the great patrician families in Rome; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had all been consuls in their day. In 218 BC Scipio's father, also named Publius, held the consulship in one of the most critical years of Rome's history. While with him during a cavalry engagement on the Ticinus, the young Scipio made his first appearance in history: seeing his father wounded and cut off by the enemy, he charged

forward and saved him. This anecdote is recorded by the historian Polybius on the authority of Scipio's friend Laelius, and it may well be true.

Of Scipio's boyhood or the date of his marriage to Aemilia, daughter of Aemilius Paullus, consul of 216 who fell at Cannae, nothing is known. He had two sons: Publius, who was debarred by ill health from a public career and who adopted Scipio Africanus the Younger; and Lucius, who became praetor in 174. Scipio's physical appearance is shown on some coins minted at Carthago Nova (Cartagena)--which almost certainly bear his portrait--and also probably on a signet ring found near Naples.

Military career

Scipio served as a military tribune at the disastrous Battle of Cannae in 216. He escaped after the defeat to Canusium, where some 4,000 survivors rallied; there he boldly thwarted a plot of some fainthearts to desert Rome. Then in 213 he returned to a civilian career by winning the curule aedileship; the story is told that when the tribunes objected to his candidature because he was under the legal age, he replied "If all the Roman people want to make me aedile, I am old enough." Soon family and national disaster followed: his father and uncle were defeated and killed in Spain, where the Carthaginians swept forward to the line of the Ebro (211).

In 210 the Romans decided to send reinforcements to Spain, but it is said that no senior general would undertake the task and that young Scipio offered himself as a candidate; at any rate, the Roman people decided to invest him with a command there, although he was technically a privatus (not a magistrate). This grant by the people, to a man who had not been praetor or consul, of a military command outside Italy created an important constitutional precedent. Thus
Scipio was given the chance to avenge his father's death in Spain, where he hoped not merely to hold the Carthaginian armies at bay and prevent them sending reinforcements to Hannibal in Italy but to resume his father's offensive policy, to turn back the tide of war, and to drive the enemy out of the peninsula. Such a task must have seemed fantastic in 210, but Scipio had the confidence and ability; it was achieved in the next four years.

From his headquarters at Tarraco (Tarragona) in 209, Scipio suddenly launched a combined military and naval assault on the enemy's headquarters at Carthago Nova, knowing that all three enemy armies in Spain were at least 10 days distant from the city. Helped by a lowering of the water in a lagoon, which exposed the northern wall, he successfully stormed the city. This tidal phenomenon, attributed to the help of Neptune, was perhaps caused by a sudden wind; at any
rate, it increased the troops' belief in their commander's divine support. In Carthago Nova he gained stores and supplies, Spanish hostages, the local silver mines, a splendid harbour, and a base for an advance farther south.

After training his army in new tactics, he defeated the Carthaginian commander Hasdrubal Barca at Baecula (Bailen) in Baetica (208); whereas normally the two

rear ranks of a Roman army closely supported the front line, Scipio in this battle, under a screen of light troops, divided his main forces, which fell upon the enemy's flanks. When Hasdrubal broke away, ultimately to join his brother Hannibal in Italy, Scipio wisely declined the impossible task of trying to stop him and decided rather to accomplish his mission in Spain--the defeat of the other two Carthaginian armies still there. This he brilliantly achieved in 206 at a battle at Ilipa (Alcali del Rko, near Seville), where he held the enemy's main forces while the wings outflanked them. He then secured Gades (Cidiz), thus making Roman control of Spain complete.

Elected consul for 205, Scipio boldly determined to disregard Hannibal in Italy and to strike at Africa. Having beaten down political opposition in the Senate, he crossed to Sicily with an army consisting partly of volunteers. While preparing his troops, he boldly snatched Locri Epizephyrii in the toe of Italy from Hannibal's grasp, though the subsequent misconduct of Pleminius, the man he left in command of the town, gave Scipio's political opponents cause to criticize him. In 204 he landed with perhaps 35,000 men in Africa, where he besieged Utica. Early in 203 he burned the camps of Hasdrubal (son of Gisgo) and his Numidian ally Syphax. Then, sweeping down on the forces that the enemy was trying to muster at the Great Plains on the upper Bagradas (modern Suq al Khamis, on the Majardah in Tunisia), he smashed that army by a double outflanking movement.

Battle of Zama.

After his capture of Tunis, the Carthaginians sought peace terms, but Hannibal's subsequent return to Africa led to their renewing the war in 202. Scipio advanced southwestward to join the Numidian prince Masinissa, who was bringing his invaluable cavalry to his support. Then he turned eastward to face Hannibal at the Battle of Zama; his outflanking tactics failed against the master from whom he had learned them, but the issue was decided when the Roman and Numidian
cavalry, having broken off their pursuit of the Punic horsemen, fell on the rear of Hannibal's army. Victory was complete, and the long war ended; Scipio granted comparatively lenient terms to Carthage. In honour of his victory he was named Africanus.

Late years.

In 199 Scipio was censor and became princeps Senatus (the titular head of the Senate). Though he vigorously supported a philhellenic policy, he argued during his second consulship (194) against a complete Roman evacuation of Greece after the ejection of Philip V of Macedonia, fearing that Antiochus III of Syria would invade it; his fear was premature but not unfounded. In 193 he served on an embassy to Africa and perhaps also to the East. After Antiochus had advanced into Greece and had been thrown out by a Roman army, Scipio's brother Lucius was given the command against him, Publius serving as his legate (190); together the brothers crossed to Asia, but Publius was too ill to take a personal part in Lucius' victory over Antiochus at Magnesia (for which Lucius took the name Asiagenus).

Meantime, in Rome, Scipio's political opponents, led by the elder Cato, launched a series of attacks on the Scipios and their friends. Lucius' command was not prolonged; the generous peace terms that Africanus proposed for Antiochus were harshly modified; the "trials of the Scipios" followed. On the trials the ancient evidence is confusing: in 187 an attack on Lucius for refusing to account for 500 talents received from Antiochus (as war indemnity or personal booty?) was
parried, and Africanus himself may have been accused but not condemned in 184. In any case, his influence was shaken, and he withdrew from Rome to Liternum in Campania, where he lived simply, cultivating the fields with his own hands and living on a villa (country farm) of modest size: Seneca later contrasted its small and cold bathroom with the luxurious baths of his own day. He
had not long to live, however; embittered and ill, he died in 184 or 183, a virtual exile from his country. He is said to have ordered his burial at Liternum and not in the ungrateful city of Rome, where his family tomb lay outside, on the Appian Way.

The legend of Scipio

Such was Scipio's impact upon the Romans that even during his lifetime legends began to cluster around him: he was regarded as favoured by Fortune or even divinely inspired. Not only did many believe that he had received a promise of help from Neptune in a dream on the night before his assault on Carthago Nova but that he also had a close connection with Jupiter. He used to visit Jupiter's temple on the Capitol at night to commune with the god, and later the story circulated that he was even a son of the god, who had appeared in his mother's bed in the form of a snake.

The historian Polybius thought that this popular view of Scipio was mistaken and argued that Scipio always acted only as the result of reasoned foresight and worked on men's superstitions in a calculating manner. But Polybius himself was a rationalist and has probably underestimated a streak of religious confidence, if not of mysticism, in Scipio's character that impressed so many of his contemporaries with its magnanimity and generosity. Thus, although Polybius had an intense admiration for Scipio, whom he called "almost the most famous man of all time," the existence of the legend, a unique phenomenon in Rome's history, indicates that Polybius' portrait is too one-sided.

Significance and influence.

A man of wide sympathies, cultured and magnanimous, Scipio easily won the friendship of such men as Philip, king of Macedonia, and the native princes of Spain and Africa, while he secured the devotion of his own troops. Though essentially a man of action, he may also have been something of a mystic in whom, at any rate, contemporary legend saw a favourite of Jupiter as well as a spiritual descendant of Alexander the Great. One of the greatest soldiers of the ancient world, by his tactical reforms and strategic insight he created an army that defeated even Hannibal and asserted Rome's supremacy in Spain, Africa,

and the Hellenistic East. He had a great appreciation of Greek culture and enjoyed relaxing in the congenial atmosphere of the Greek cities of Sicily, conduct that provoked the anger of old-fashioned Romans such as Cato. Indeed, he was outstanding among those Roman nobles of the day who welcomed the civilizing influences of Greek culture that were beginning to permeate Roman society. His Greek sympathies led him to champion Rome's mission in the world as protector of Greek culture; he preferred to establish Roman protection rather than direct conquest and annexation. For 10 years (210-201) he commanded a devoted army at the people's wish. His position might seem almost kingly; he had been hailed as king by Spanish tribes, and he may have been the first Roman general to be acclaimed as imperator (emperor) by his troops; but, though convinced of his own powers, he offered no challenge to the dominance of the Roman nobility ensconced in the Senate except by normal political methods (in which he showed no outstanding ability). Reaction against his generous
foreign policy and against his encouragement of Greek culture in Roman life led to his downfall amid personal and political rivalries, but his career had shown that Rome's destiny was to be a Mediterranean, not merely an Italian, power.

Scipio's influence outlived the Roman world. Great interest was shown in his life during the early Renaissance, and it helped the early humanists to build a bridge between the classical world and Christendom. He became an idealized perfect hero who was seen to have served the ends of Providence. Petrarch glorified him in a Latin epic, the Africa, which secured his own coronation as poet laureate in 1341 on the Capitol, where, some 1,500 years earlier, the historical Scipio used to commune in the temple of Jupiter.

BRITANICA

Child of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, General and Aemilia is:

4611686029164807301 i. Cornelia, born in c 189 a.c.; died in c 110 a.c; married TiberiusSempronius Gracchus, Praetor.

**9223372058329614604. Publius ? Claudius Appius** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 220 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18446744116659229208. Publius Claudius Appius**.

Child of Publius ? Claudius Appius is:

4611686029164807302 i. Appius Claudius Pulcher, born in c 170 a.c.; died in c 130 a.c..

**9223372058329614672. Sextus Julius Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3

Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **18446744116659229344. Lucius Julius Caesar I**.

Children of Sextus Julius Caesar are:

i. Caius Julius Caesar I (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.), born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); married WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Brøderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

4611686029164807336 ii. Sextus Julius Caeser II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**9223372058329614688. Enus Octavius Rufus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Enus Octavius Rufus is:

4611686029164807344 i. Caius Octavius Knight, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

**9223372058329614712. Caius Julius Caesar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3

Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1*, (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372058329614672. Sextus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Caius Julius Caesar I is:

4611686029164807356 i. Caius Julius Caesar II, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married Marcia WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 65*

**18446744077493076418. Darius III, King Of Persia,** born in c 380 a.c.; died in 330 BC, Bactria.

Notes for Darius III, King Of Persia:
Darius III, also called CODOMMANUS (d. 330 BC, Bactria), the last king (reigned 336-330 BC) of the Achaemenid dynasty.

Darius belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family and was placed on the throne by the eunuch Bagoas, who had poisoned the two previous kings, Artaxerxes III and Arses. When Darius asserted his independence, Bagoas also attempted his murder but was forced by the king to drink the poison himself.

In 337 Philip II of Macedon had formed the League of Corinth for the purpose of
liberating the Greek cities under Achaemenid rule and, early in 336, had sent an advance force into Asia Minor. In July, however, he was assassinated, perhaps at the instigation of Darius. In the spring of 334 Philip's son Alexander the Great crossed the Hellespont. Because Darius had made no serious preparations to resist the invasion, Alexander defeated an Achaemenid army at the Granicus and, by the following year, had won most of Asia Minor and reached Cilicia.
Darius finally advanced against him but was defeated at Issus in the autumn of 333. Darius fled from the field, abandoning his mother, wife, and children.

Darius twice sent Alexander a letter of friendship, the second time offering a large ransom for his family, cession of all the Achaemenid Empire west of the Euphrates River, and the hand of his daughter in return for an alliance. Alexander rejected both letters and marched into Mesopotamia. Darius made no attempt to resist his crossing of the Euphrates and Tigris but offered battle at Gaugamela, east of modern Mosul. On Oct. 1, 331, he was decisively defeated, and, as at
Issus, he turned his chariot and fled, although his subordinates fought on. He escaped to Ecbatana, and then, on the approach of Alexander, he retired toward Bactria but was deposed and killed by the Bactrian satrap Bessus.

BRITANICA

Darko III Codomano (c.380-330a.C.), rey de Persia (336-330a.C.), biznieto de Darko II. Fue sustituido en el trono por el eunuco Bagoas, responsable del asesinato de Artajerjes III (que reinó en 359-338a.C.), y Arsés (que reinó en 338-336a.C.); y finalmente, Bagoas fue asesinado por el propio Darko III. Durante su reinado, Darko III condujo el Ejército persa contra las fuerzas de Alejandro Magno de Macedonia, pero fue derrotado en las batallas de Issos en el 333a.C. y Arbela (Gaugamela) en el 331. Murió asesinado por uno de sus propios sitrapas mientras huka de Arbela.

"Darko III Codomano", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Arbela, Batalla de, también llamada batalla de Gaugamela, donde en realidad tuvo lugar, combate librado entre los ejércitos de Alejandro Magno y el monarca persa Darko III, el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. La derrota de los persas en la batalla marcó el declive de su Imperio y la apertura del este a los macedonios. Alejandro invadió el Imperio persa por segunda vez, dirigiéndose al norte desde Egipto en el 331a.C. Darko reunió un ejército de unos 250.000 hombres en la llanura de Gaugamela (a 97km de Arbela, en la actualidad Irbil, o Arbil, en Irak), situada en la alta Mesopotamia, cerca del emplazamiento de Nknive. Los persas formaron una lknea frontal de carros, apoyada por arqueros y caballerka. La infanterka estaba agrupada detris de los carros y la caballerka ligera protegka los flancos. Alejandro, con 40.000 hombres y 7.000 unidades de caballerka, acercó sus fuerzas a la posición persa a finales de septiembre. El 1 de octubre, Alejandro comenzó la batalla atacando el flanco izquierdo de los persas. Realizó pocos progresos hasta que toda la caballerka persa del flanco izquierdo entró en combate, dejando a la infanterka indefensa. Alejandro dirigió una carga de su mejor caballerka contra el centro del enemigo, a quién rompió su posición, atacó a los persas por los flancos y la retaguardia. Darko huyó y el Ejército persa comenzó a retroceder. Los hombres de Alejandro persiguieron a los persas durante 80km matando a muchos de los que hukan. Los persas perdieron entre 40.000 y 90.000 hombres en la batalla; los macedonios perdieron menos de 500.

"Arbela, Batalla de", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Children of Darius III, King Of Persia are:

9223372038746538209 i. Satyra Of Persia, born in c 350 a.c; married Eumenes, Macedonian General.

ii. Barsine, born in c 350 a.c; married Alexander III The Great; born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon.

Notes for Barsine:

After Alexander's death (323) Roxane had Stateira (Barsine), his second wife, killed.

BRITANICA

Notes for Alexander III The Great:
Alejandro III el Magno (356-323a.C.), rey de Macedonia (336-323a.C.), conquistador del Imperio persa, y uno de los líderes militares más importantes del mundo antiguo.
Las primeras conquistas
Alejandro nació en Pela, la antigua capital de Macedonia; era hijo de Filipo II, rey de Macedonia, y de Olimpia, princesa de Epiro. Aristóteles fue su tutor, enseñándole retórica y literatura, y estimuló su interés por la ciencia, la medicina y la filosofía. En el verano del año 336a.C. Filipo fue asesinado y Alejandro ascendió al trono de Macedonia. Se encontró rodeado de enemigos y se vio amenazado por una rebelión en el extranjero. Alejandro ordenó la ejecución de todos los conspiradores y enemigos nacionales. Marchó sobre Tesalia, donde los partidarios de la independencia habían obtenido el control, y restauró el dominio macedónico. Hacia finales del verano del 336a.C. había restablecido su posición en Grecia y un congreso de estados en Corinto lo eligió comandante del Ejército griego para la guerra contra Persia. En el 335a.C. dirigió una campaña brillante contra los rebeldes tracios cerca del río Danubio. A su regreso a Macedonia, reprimió en una sola semana a los hostiles ilirios y dardanelos cerca del lago Pequeño Prespa y después se dirigió hacia Tebas, que se había sublevado. Tomó la ciudad por asalto y arrasó sus edificios, respetando sólo los templos y la casa del poeta lírico Píndaro, esclavizando a unos treinta mil habitantes capturados. La rapidez de Alejandro en reprimir la sublevación de Tebas facilitó la inmediata sumisión de los otros estados griegos.
La creación de un imperio
Alejandro comenzó su guerra contra Persia la primavera del 334a.C. al cruzar el Helesponto (actualmente Dardanelos) con un ejército de unos 365.000 hombres de Macedonia y de toda Grecia; sus oficiales jefes eran todos macedonios, incluidos Antígono (más tarde Antígono Monoftalmos), Tolomeo (más tarde Tolomeo I) y Seleuco (más tarde Seleuco I). En el río Gránico, cerca de la antigua ciudad de Troya (en la actual Turquía), atacó a un ejército de 40.000 persas y griegos hoplitas (mercenarios). Sus fuerzas derrotaron al enemigo y, según la tradición, sólo perdió 110 hombres; después de esta batalla, toda Asia se rindió. Al parecer, en su camino a través de Frigia cortó con su espada el nudo gordiano. Continuó avanzando hacia el sur y se encontró con el ejército principal persa, bajo el mando de Darío III, en Isos, en el noroeste de Siria. Según la tradición, el ejército de Darío se estimaba en 500.000 soldados, cifra que hoy es considerada exagerada. La batalla de Isos, en el año 333a.C., terminó con una gran victoria de Alejandro. Aunque cortó la retirada, Darío

huyó, abandonando a su madre, esposa e hijos a Alejandro, quien les trató con respeto debido a su condición de familia real. Tiro, un puerto marítimo muy fortificado, ofreció una resistencia obstinada, pero Alejandro lo tomó por asalto en el 332a.C. después de un asedio de siete meses. Seguidamente, Alejandro capturó Gaza y después pasó a Egipto, donde fue recibido como libertador. Estos acontecimientos facilitaron el control de toda la línea costera del Mediterráneo. Más tarde, en el 332a.C., fundó en la desembocadura del río Nilo la ciudad de Alejandría, que se convirtió en el centro literario, científico y comercial del mundo griego. Cirene, la capital del antiguo reino de Cirenaica, en el norte de África, se rindió a Alejandro en el 331a.C., extendiendo sus dominios a todo el territorio de Cartago.

En la primavera del 331a.C. Alejandro hizo una peregrinación al gran templo y oráculo de Amón-Ra, el dios egipcio del Sol a quien los griegos identificaron con Zeus. Se creía que los primeros faraones egipcios eran hijos de Amón-Ra, y Alejandro, el nuevo dirigente de Egipto, quería que el dios le reconociera como su hijo. La peregrinación tuvo éxito, y quizá confirmara la creencia de Alejandro en su propio origen divino. Dirigiéndose de nuevo hacia el norte, reorganizó sus fuerzas en Tiro y salió hacia Babilonia con un ejército de 40.000 infantes y 7.000 jinetes. Cruzó los ríos Éufrates y Tigris y se encontró con Darío al frente del ejército persa, el cual, según informes exagerados, llevaba un millón de hombres, cantidad que no impidió que sufriera una derrota devastadora en la batalla de Arbela (Gaugamela) el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. Darío huyó al igual que hizo en Isos y un año más tarde fue asesinado por uno de sus propios colaboradores. Babilonia se rindió después de Gaugamela, y la ciudad de Susa, con sus enormes tesoros, fue igualmente conquistada. Más tarde, hacia mitad del invierno, se dirigió a Persépolis, la capital de Persia. Después de robar los tesoros reales y apropiarse de un rico botín, quemó la ciudad, lo cual completó la destrucción del antiguo Imperio persa. El dominio de Alejandro se extendía a lo largo y ancho de la orilla sur del mar Caspio, incluyendo las actuales Afganistán y Beluchistán, y hacia el norte a Bactriana y Sogdiana, el actual Turkestán ruso, también conocido como Asia central. Sólo le llevó tres años, desde la primavera del 330a.C. hasta la primavera del 327a.C., dominar esta vasta zona.

Para completar la conquista del resto del Imperio persa, que en tiempos había incluido parte de la India occidental, Alejandro cruzó el río Indo en el 326a.C. e invadió el Punjab, alcanzando el río Hifasis (actual Bias); en este punto los macedonios se rebelaron, negándose a continuar. Entonces Alejandro construyó una flota y bajó navegando el Hidaspo (llamado Hydaspes por los griegos, donde derrotó al dirigente indio Poros en el 326a.C.) hacia el Indo, alcanzando su delta en septiembre del 325a.C. La flota continuó hacia el golfo Pérsico. Con su ejército, Alejandro cruzó el desierto de Susa en el 324a.C. La escasez de comida y agua durante la marcha había causado varias pérdidas y

desacuerdos entre sus tropas. Alejandro pasó aproximadamente un año organizando sus dominios e inspeccionando territorios del golfo Pérsico donde conseguir nuevas conquistas. Llegó a Babilonia en la primavera del 323a.C., pero en junio contrajo fiebres y murió. Dejó su Imperio, según sus propias palabras, "a los más fuertes" este ambiguo testamento provocó terribles luchas internas durante medio siglo.

El legado de Alejandro

Alejandro fue uno de los mayores conquistadores de la historia, destacó por su brillantez táctica y por la velocidad con la que cruzó grandes extensiones de terreno. Aunque fue valiente y generoso, supo ser cruel y despiadado cuando la situación política lo requería, aunque cometió algunos actos de los que luego se arrepintió, caso del asesinato de su amigo Clito en un momento de embriaguez. Como político y dirigente tuvo planes grandiosos; según muchos historiadores abrigó el proyecto de unificar Oriente y Occidente en un imperio mundial, una nueva e ilustrada hermandad mundial de todos los hombres. Hizo que unos 30.000 jóvenes persas fueran educados en el habla griega y en tácticas militares macedónicas y les alistó en su Ejército. Él mismo adoptó costumbres persas y se casó con mujeres orientales: con Estatira (o Stateira; que murió hacia el 323a.C.), la hija mayor de Darío III, y con Roxana (que murió hacia el 311a.C.), hija del sátrapa de Bactriana Oxiartes; además animó y sobornó a sus oficiales para que tomaran esposas persas. Poco después murió. Alejandro ordenó que las ciudades griegas le adoraran como a un dios. Aunque probablemente dio la orden por razones políticas, según su propia opinión y la de sus contemporáneos, se le consideraba de origen divino. Tras su muerte, la orden fue en gran parte anulada.

Para unificar sus conquistas, Alejandro fundó varias ciudades a lo largo de su marcha, muchas se llamaron Alejandría en honor a su persona; estas ciudades estaban bien situadas, bien pavimentadas y contaban con buenos suministros de agua. Eran autónomas pero sujetas a los edictos del rey. Los veteranos griegos de su Ejército al igual que soldados jóvenes, negociantes, comerciantes y eruditos se instalaron en ellas y se introdujo la cultura y la lengua griega. Así, Alejandro extendió ampliamente la influencia de la civilización griega y preparó el camino para los reinos del periodo helenístico y la posterior expansión de Roma.

"Alejandro III el Magno", Enciclopedia Microsoft

iii. Amestris, Princess Of Persia, born in c 355 a.c; married Lysimachus, king of Thrace; born in c. 360 BC; died in 281 BC Ciropedion (Frigia).

Notes for Lysimachus, king of Thrace:
Lisimaco. Uno de los treinta y cuatro generales que fueron admitidos en el
reparto de la herencia de Alejandro, siéndole adjudicadas la Tracia y las naciones costeras del Ponto Euxino. Era hombre de nacimiento obscuro, a quien su valor y talentos militares habían destacado en el brillante plantel de caudillos, nacido de las s campañas de Alejandro. Pronto se hizo dueño de la mayor parte de Tracia, creando para sí un reino en el que levantó la ciudad a la que dió su nombre (309 a. de J. C.). Al estallar en 3I5 la guerra entre los generales, en que los reinantes en Asia tuvieron como objetivo, que no llegaron a realizar, la conquista de Grecia, Lisimaco se alió con Ptolomeo, Casandro y Seleuco, contra Antígono y Demetrio, por lo cual el primero de éstos trató de crearle dificultades en la retaguardia, ayudando con tropas y recursos a Seuthes, rey de Tracia, que se había levantado contra él. El primer año de guerra fué desgraciado para Antígono, que sufrió una derrota naval, perdió Chipre, que le quitó Ptolomeo, y vió invadido el Peloponeso por Casandro,
sufriendo también desastres en Argos y Orcomeno; se unió a éstos la defección de Alejandro, hijo de Polisperco, que se vendió a Casandro y combatió contra su propio padre En el año siguiente, Demetrio, hijo de Antígono, fué batido por Ptolomeo y Seleuco cerca de Gaza, pero Antígono acudió con grandes fuerzas en auxilio de su hijo, y Ptolomeo tuvo que retirarse a Egipto, que la inundación del Nilo hacía entonces inabordable. La guerra se mantuvo durante cuatro años sin éxitos definitivos, agobiando y esquilmando a los pueblos, pero a la larga favoreció a Antígono, que, por la paz obtuvo Siria, Judea, Fenicia y hasta aspiró a Babilonia, quedando Casandro como rey de Macedonia. Esta paz no podía ser definitiva, y la Asamblea de Corinto demostró a Casandro que por sí solo no podía luchar contra Antígono y su hijo, por lo cual se puso de acuerdo con Lsimaco e invitaron a una nueva liga a Seleuco y Ptolomeo. Se concertó esta alianza en 302 a de Jesucristo. Lisimaco pasó a Asia, sometiendo Frigia, Iliria y Licaonia, mientras los demás aliados atacaban por otros frentes. No acertaron sin embargo, a impedir la unión de Antígono y su hijo Demetrio, y habiéndose encontrado los dos ejércitos rivales en Ipso (Alta Frigia) (30I antes de J. C.), se entabló la batalla, en la que al principio Antígono, ya de ochenta años, no mostró su audacia acostumbrada, y la temeraria impetuosidad de su hijo Demetrio le llevó muy lejos en la persecución de la caballería enemiga, encontrándose al volver con la barrera infranqueable de los elefantes de Seleuco. Parte de la infantería de Antigono se pasó a éste, y trajo como consecuencia el que Antígono se hiciera matar luchando heroicamente y Demetrio lograra retirarse con cinco mil infantes y cuatro mil caballos. En la paz, Seleuco, principal autor del triunfo, y Lisimaco fueron los más beneficiados, tocándole al último toda el Asia Menor hasta el

Tauro. De las múltiples partes hechas del Imperio de Alejandro ya no quedaban más que cuatro, que luego se redujeron a tres. Demetrio se vió abandonado hasta de Atenas, por él tan amada, la cual le envió un diputado a notificarle que no recibiría más reyes entre sus muros; le sirvió de consuelo el ver pronto surgir la discordia entre sus expoliadores, y Seleuco, que necesitaba de la flota y las costas de Fenicia, en poder de Demetrio, hizo a éste proposiciones que le aproximaron al más poderoso de los sucesore de Alejandro. Se formó una nueva coalición contra él, y Lisimaco atacó Macedonia por el este, Pirro por el oeste y Ptolomeo desembarcó en Grecia, llamando a sus pueblos a la libertad (288 a. de J. C.). Antípatro, yerno de Lisimaco, rompió con él por haberle reclamado la Macedonia oriental, y el suegro dio muerte al yerno y hasta puso en prisión perpetua a su propia hija. Lisimaco repudió a su esposa, la princesa persa Amastris, para casarse con Arsinoe, hija de Ptolomeo. Poseído de una verdadera pasión homicida no respetó ni a su propia familia haciendo matar a los dos hijos anteriores de Amastris y su propio hijo Agatocles, víctima de una acusación de su madrastra. Ofreció tambien mil talentos a Seleuco para que se desembarazase de su rival Demetrio, a quien quél había cogido prisionero, pero no pudo lograr su intento ya que Seleuco trató con generosidad al vencido. En 287 Pirro y Lisímaco se repartieron Macedonia, pero poco después éste expulso a aquél, aumento de su poder le trajo la desgracia. La viuda de Agatocles buscó refugio al lado de Seleuco soliviantándole contra Lisimaco; la guerra estalló, y éste, que ya tenía setenta y cuatro años, fué vencido y muerto en Ciropedion (Frigia), en 28I a. de J. C, concluyendo con él un Imperio y quedando ya sólo dos con la herencia de Alejandro.

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Lysimachus (b. c. 360 BC--d. 281), Macedonian general, satrap (provincial governor), and king who, as one of the diadochoi ("successors") to Alexander the Great, came to rule strategic parts of the divided Macedonian Empire.

Lysimachus was one of Alexander's bodyguards during the conquest of Asia, and, in the distribution of satrapies that followed Alexander's death (323), he was assigned to govern Thrace. Occupied there for many years in wars against the local peoples, Lysimachus took little part in the struggles among Alexander's other successors in Greece and Asia. Not until 302, when he bore the brunt of the campaign that ended in the overthrow of the successor Antigonus Monophthalmus, king of Asia, at the Battle of Ipsus (301), did Lysimachus emerge as a power of the first

rank. Through this victory he added the greater part of Asia Minor to his European possessions and began to consolidate his power in both areas against the threat posed by Antigonus' son, Demetrius I Poliorcetes. In 285 Lysimachus drove Demetrius from Macedonia, which had been taken by Demetrius in 294.

The last period of Lysimachus' life was darkened by the intrigues of his third wife, Arsinoe II, daughter of Ptolemy I Soter, king of Egypt. In order to gain the succession for her own sons, she had her husband execute his eldest son, Agathocles, on a charge of conspiring with Seleucus I, the Syrian king, to commit treason. During the disorders that followed Agathocles' death, Seleucus seized the opportunity to invade Asia Minor, where he killed Lysimachus in the decisive battle of Corupedium in Lydia, in 281.

BRITANICA

**18446744077493076420. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **36893488154986152840. Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia**. He married **18446744077493076421. Apama Of Bactria**.

**18446744077493076421. Apama Of Bactria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 345 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c 280 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **36893488154986152842. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328)**.

Notes for Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Seleucus I NICATOR (b. 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia--d. August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace), Macedonian army officer, founder of the Seleucid kingdom. In the struggles following the death of Alexander the Great, he rose from governor of Babylon to king of an empire centring on Syria and Iran.

Early life and ascent to power

Seleucus was the son of Antiochus, a general of Philip II of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great. Seleucus participated in the conquest of the Persian empire as one of Alexander's officers, and in 326 he commanded the Macedonian infantry against King Porus of India in battle on the Hydaspes River. In 324 Alexander ordered a mass wedding ceremony at Susa (in Persia)

to put into practice his ideal of uniting the peoples of Macedonia and Persia. On this occasion Seleucus married Apama, the daughter of Spitamenes, the ruler of Bactria. Of all the Macedonian nobles, he was the only one who did not repudiate his wife after Alexander's death.

After Alexander died (323), Seleucus was given the command of the hetairoi (companions) cavalry and took part in the regent Perdiccas' campaign to oust Ptolemy, the governor (satrap) of Egypt. In Egypt, however, he joined with others in the assassination of Perdiccas. When the empire was divided in 321, he was given the governorship (satrapy) of Babylon. At the same time Antigonus Monophthalmus (the One-Eyed) had been placed in command of a campaign against Eumenes of Cardia, a supporter of Perdiccas. In 317 Seleucus aided Antigonus but, after Eumenes' execution in 316, Antigonus demanded that Seleucus give an accounting of the income from his satrapy. Seleucus refused to give the accounting and escaped capture by fleeing to Ptolemy in Egypt.

From 316 to 312 Seleucus remained in Ptolemy's service. He took the initiative in forging a coalition among Ptolemy, Lysimachus (the ruler of Thrace), and Cassander (who laid claim to Macedonia) against Antigonus, whose desire to become the ruler of the whole of Alexander's empire was a threat to them all. In the resulting coalition war (315-311), Seleucus was made one of Ptolemy's generals and jointly with him commanded the Ptolemaic troops that defeated the force of Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, at the Battle of Gaza in southern Syria
(312).

Seleucus once again turned his attention to returning to Babylonia, and in August 312 he was able to reconquer Babylon with only a small army. This conquest marked the beginning of the Seleucid era, which is dated Dios 1 (Oct. 7), 312, in the Macedonian calendar and Nisan 1 (April 3), 311, in the Babylonian calendar. Antigonus ordered Nicanor, one of his generals, to invade Babylonia from the east and his son Demetrius to attack it from the west, but they failed to oust Seleucus. When Antigonus made peace with his enemies in 311, Seleucus was not included.

Consolidation of gains.

Little is known about the next few years of Seleucus' reign; he presumably used them to consolidate his gains. In the year 305 he followed the example of the other successors and assumed the title of king (basileus). He embarked on an expansion of his kingdom throughout the Iranian east (the upper satrapies) as far as India, but his advance was eventually halted by Candragupta, the founder of the Maurya dynasty of India. In a pact concluded by the two potentates, Seleucus agreed to territorial concessions in exchange for 500 elephants.

Developments in the west also caused Seleucus to end his campaign in India (303). He had joined a coalition that Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus had once again formed against Antigonus and Demetrius. In the winter of 302 Seleucus was back in Asia Minor and, together with Cassander and

Lysimachus, defeated Antigonus in the Battle of Ipsus (301). The victors divided the lands of their enemy among them, with Seleucus being given Syria. The southern part
of Syria, Coele Syria, had in the meantime been occupied by Ptolemy, who had not taken part in the war. This gave rise to the long series of Syrian wars between the Seleucids and Ptolemies. For the time being, however, Seleucus declined to enforce his claim; he merely transferred his capital from Seleucia on the Tigris to the newly founded city of Antioch on the Orontes (301-300).

Ptolemy, anxious to improve relations with Lysimachus, had given him his daughter Arsinoe in marriage. To provide a counterbalance, Seleucus asked for the hand of Stratonice, the daughter of Demetrius, and in 298 the wedding was held with much pomp at Rhosus in Syria. Soon, however, Seleucus' territorial demands (e.g., the surrender of Cilicia and the cities of Tyre and Sidon) ruptured the previously harmonious relationship with Demetrius.

In 294 a sensational scandal occurred at the court of Seleucus. Antiochus, his son by Apama, fell in love with his beautiful stepmother, Stratonice, and his unrequited passion affected his health. Seleucus gave him Stratonice, assigned him as commander in chief to the upper satrapies, and appointed him co-regent.

In 285 Seleucus took Demetrius prisoner, thus foiling his attempt to conquer Asia, and interned him in Apamea, where he died in 283. Subsequently, Seleucus intervened in dissensions in the house of Lysimachus, who had had his son Agathocles assassinated. In February 281 Lysimachus fell in a battle against Seleucus at Corupedium, and Seleucus gained control of Lysimachus' kingdom. He was now near his goal of reestablishing Alexander's empire. He crossed over to Europe to enter Macedonia, but at the end of August or beginning of September 281, he was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who had been passed over by his father, Ptolemy, as successor to the Egyptian throne. Seleucus' son and successor, Antiochus I, entombed his father's ashes in Seleucia, initiated (probably) the posthumous cult of his father, and ordered his veneration as Zeus Nicator.

Seleucus was an energetic ruler, creating the Seleucid Empire, which gained its greatest expansion under his rule. He took great interest in the administration of his territories and founded many new cities. He also encouraged scientific research: Patrocles explored the Caspian Sea and Megasthenes the Ganges River. A bronze bust--a very impressive likeness of him, conveying his imposing personality--was found in Herculaneum (in Italy) and is now in Naples.

BRITANICA

Notes for Apama Of Bactria:
Seleucus married Apama, the daughter of Spitamenes, the ruler of Bactria. Of all the Macedonian nobles, he was the only one who did not repudiate his wife after Alexander's death.

BRITANICA

Children of Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great and Apama Of Bactria are:

9223372038746538210 i. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria, born in 324 BC; died in 262/261 a.c; married Stratonice, Queen Of Syria.

ii. Achaecus, born in c 320 BC; married Dau Of Alexander III; born in c 320 BC.

**18446744077493076422. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia,** born in 336 BC, Macedonia; died in 283 BC Cilicia [now in Turkey]. He was the son of **36893488154986152844. Antigonus I Monophtalmus** and **36893488154986152845. Stratonice**. He married **18446744077493076423. Phila Of Macedonia**.

**18446744077493076423. Phila Of Macedonia,** born in c 345 BC. She was the daughter of **36893488154986152846. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23)**.

Notes for Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia:
Demetrius I POLIORCETES (b. 336 BC, Macedonia--d. 283, Cilicia [now in Turkey]), king of Macedonia from 294 to 288 BC.

Demetrius was the son of Alexander the Great's general Antigonus I Monophthalmus, in whose campaigns he commanded with distinction and whose empire, based in Asia, he attempted to rebuild. Unsuccessful against Ptolemy I Soter, satrap of Egypt, and against the Nabataeans, he liberated Athens from the Macedonian Cassander in 307 BC and in 306 decisively defeated Ptolemy at Salamis (Cyprus). From his unsuccessful siege of Rhodes (305) he won the title
Poliorcetes ("the Besieger"). Recalled by his father from Greece, he fought in the Battle of Ipsus, in which his father was killed and lost much of his empire (301). Demetrius kept a foothold in Greece and in 294 reoccupied Athens and established himself as king of Macedonia, but in 288 he was driven out by his rivals Lysimachus and Pyrrhus. He finally surrendered to Seleucus I Nicator in Cilicia (285) and died there (283). He is the subject of one of Plutarch's Lives.

BRITANICA

Child of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia and Phila Of Macedonia is:

9223372038746538211 i. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria, born in c 320 BC; married (1) Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria; married (2) Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great.

**18446744077493076432. Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia,** born in c 360 a.c.; died in 322 a.c..

Notes for Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia:

Ariarates I, Rey de Capadocia, contemporineo de Alejandro Magno, que a la muerte de éste, atacado y derrotado por pérdicas, cae en poder de los macedonios qu le hacen morir en el ano 322 a.c.

Capadocia. Una de las mis extensas regiones del Asia Menor, comprendida entre los rkos Halys y Eufrates, sus lkmites variaron mucho en las diversas épocas. Estaba fksicamente, separada en dos regiones por una lknea, trazada por el monte Tauro, desde Derbe e Iconium hasta el Ponto Euxino, quedando a un lado la Armenia Menor y al otro la Capapadocia propiamente dicha. Sus habitantes sufrieron, sucesivamentee el yugo de Teglaffalasar (II20 anos a. de J. C.), de los Medos y de Ciro; después fueron gobernados por sitrapas que, con frecuencia, se independizaban. Dividida, posteriormente, en Capadocia del Ponto y del Tauro, la primera conservó la independencia, pero la segunda perteneció sucesivamente a Eumenes, Antkgono y, después de Ipso, a los Seleucidas. Ariarates I de Armenia la unió a su reino y asi permaneció bajo todos sus sucesores que llevaban su mismo nombre hasta que al VII le destronó Mitridates, que puso en su lugar a Ariobatzanes, despojado a su vez por Tigranes. El ano 17 de nuestra era Tiberio hizo de Capaddocia una provincia romana bajo la ptotección del legado propetor de Siria.

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Cappadocia, ancient district in east-central Anatolia in the rugged plateau north of the Taurus Mountains, important as a Roman ally, client, and, later, province. The earliest records of Cappadocia date from the 6th century BC, when its feudal nobility was dominated by a Persian satrapy and Zoroastrian temple cults were widespread. The area retained its Persian character until the time of the Roman occupation. Alexander the Great bypassed Cappadocia but sent troops under his
general Perdiccas (322 BC). Cappadocia fell into the dynastic orbit of the Seleucids until the Roman victory at Magnesia (190 BC). Afterward, it maintained a faithful allegiance to Rome despite the Pontic and Armenian attacks of the 1st century BC. Retained as a client state by Rome until annexed by Tiberius in AD 17, Cappadocia, with command over strategic passes in the Taurus, remained a bulwark of the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century.

BRITANICA

Child of Ariarathes I, King Of Armenia & Cappadocia is:

9223372038746538216 i. Ariarathes II, King Of Cappadocia, born in c 320 a.c..

**18446744077493076440. Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 286 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in Aug. 246 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of

Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **9223372038746538210. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **9223372038746538211. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**. He married **18446744077493076441. Loadice, Queen Of Syria**.

**18446744077493076441. Loadice, Queen Of Syria** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **9223372038746538210. Antiochus I Soter, King Of Syria** and **9223372038746538211. Stratonice, Queen Of Syria**.

Notes for Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Antiochus II THEOS (b. c. 287 BC--d. 246), king of the Seleucid dominions in the Middle East, who succeeded his father, Antiochus I, in 261 BC and spent much of his reign at war with Egypt, recovering much territory in Anatolia.

Finding a willing ally in Antigonus, ruler of Macedonia, who had suffered at the hands of Ptolemy II of Egypt, Antiochus waged the Second Syrian War (259-255) against Ptolemy to avenge his father's losses. While Antigonus defeated the Egyptian fleet at sea, Antiochus reconquered much of Anatolia, including the cities of Miletus and Ephesus, and also the Phoenician coast.

In Miletus, Antiochus overthrew a tyrant after he recaptured the city, and the citizens worshiped him as a god in thanksgiving. He later organized an empire-wide cult, as suggested by his epithet, Theos (God). He also established the freedom of the other Ionian cities. Further, he continued his predecessors' policies of encouraging the foundation of cities in his realm.

For unknown reasons, around 253, Antiochus dismissed his first queen, Laodice, and married Ptolemy's daughter Berenice. At his death in 246, a civil war erupted between the two queens. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus II, while another son, Antiochus Hierax, established himself in western Anatolia.

The primary source in English of knowledge about the members of the Seleucid dynast is Edwin Robert Bevan's The House of Seleucus, 2 vol. (1902; reprinted 1966).

BRITANICA

More About Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Notes for Loadice, Queen Of Syria:
Laodice, daughter of Antiochus I Soter and wife of Antiochus II Theos.

Laodicea ad Lycum (near modern Denizli, Turkey); its church was one of the seven to which Saint John addressed the Revelation.

BRITANICA

Laodisea ad Lycum. En Frigia, Asia Menor, situada en la conflueneia del Lycus y el Halys; fué fundada por Laodisea, hermana de Antkoco Teos, y llevó también los nombres de Dióspolis y Rhoa. La destruyó un terremoto setenta y cinco anos a. de J. C. Corresponde al actual Eski-Hissar.

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Children of Antiochus II Theos, King Of Syria and Loadice, Queen Of Syria are:

9223372038746538220 i. Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria, born in 265 a.c.; died in May 4 226 a.c; married Loadice, Queen Of Syria.

9223372038746538223 ii. Loadice, Queen Of Pontus, born in c 250 BC; married Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus.

**18446744077493076442. Andromachus,** born in c 290 BC. He was the son of **36893488154986152884. Achaecus** and **36893488154986152885. Dau Of Alexander III**.

Child of Andromachus is:

9223372038746538221 i. Loadice, Queen Of Syria, born in c 260 BC; married Seleucus II Callinicus, King Of Syria.

**18446744077493076444. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus,** born in c 280 BC. He was the son of **36893488154986152888. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus is:

9223372038746538222 i. Mithradates IV, King Of Pontus, born in c 255 BC; died in c 222 BC; married Loadice, Queen Of Pontus.

**18446744116659224576. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 227 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **36893488233318449152. Antenor III, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir II, King Of The Franks is:

9223372058329612288 i. Mercodochus, King Of The Franks, born in c 202 BC.

**18446744116659229200. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238)**
(Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 270 a.c.
(Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238):
Tiberio Sempronio Graco llegó al consulado en 238 a de J C. con Valerio Falto. Dirigió la guerra contra los lkgures y ocupó Cerdena, donde los mercenarios cartagineses, después de degollar a sus jefes, habkan llamado en su auxilio a los romanos. Costó ocho anos reducir la isla y, por sltimo pudieron apoderarse de Córcega.

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Child of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 238) is:
9223372058329614600 i. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Consul 215), born in c 240 a.c..

**18446744116659229204. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218)**
(Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 260 a.c.
(Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in 211 a.c.
(Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **36893488233318458408. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259)**.

Notes for Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218):
Scipio, Publius Cornelius (d. 211 BC), Roman general, consul in 218 BC and later proconsul, during the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage.

In 218 he sailed with an army to southern Gaul to prevent Hannibal the Carthaginian from advancing on Italy. Having arrived too late, he himself returned to Italy but boldly sent his army on to Spain under his elder brother Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus to check the Carthaginian forces still there. In northern Italy he hoped to fight delaying actions against Hannibal along the tributaries of the Po River. Being repulsed and wounded at the Ticinus, he retired to the Trebia, where he was joined by his colleague Tiberius Sempronius Longus, who insisted on fighting and was defeated (December 218).

In 217 Scipio was sent as proconsul to Spain; in a battle near the Ebro River he and his brother smashed Hasdrubal's attempt to break through to Italy (215), and by 212 they had captured Saguntum (modern Sagunto). From his base they could move farther south; advancing separately, however, they both met disaster and death--Publius on the upper Baetis (Guadalquivir), Gnaeus in the hinterland of Carthago Nova (Cartagena), in 211. In spite of this final defeat, they had for
seven years denied Hannibal the resources of Spain.

Publius was the father of Scipio Africanus the Elder.

BRITANICA

Publio Cornelio Escipión, cónsul en 2I8 con Sempronio Longo. Declarada la segunda Guerra Psnica, preparó tropas para marchar a Espana y combatir a Ankbal. Pero la derrota infligida por boyos e insumbrios al cónsul Manlio, retrasó su salida, y al llegar Escipión a Marsella, Ankbal estaba ya en el Ródano. Escipión mandó a Espana a su hermano Cneo y él siguió el camino de Pisa para esperar al ejército de Ankbal, quebrantado por el paso de los Alpes pero no pudo llegar a tiempo, limitindose a tomar posiciones detris del Tesino. Alli tuvo lugar un combate de avanzadas en el que Escipión salió herido, viéndose obligado a retirarse a orillas del Trebia y entregar el mando a su colega Sempronio, que llegó con las legiones de Sicilia y, contra el parecer de Escipión, aceptó el combate, en que la caballeria nsmida dió a Ankbal una nueva victoria. Una vez curado de sus heridas marchó a Espana a reunirse con su herrnano.

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Child of Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218) is:

9223372058329614602 i. PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General, born in 236 BC; died in 184/183, Literum, Campania [now Patria, Italy]; married Aemilia.

**18446744116659229206. Aemilius Paullus** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 250 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Aemilius Paullus:
[Claudia.FTW]

Consul of 216 who fell at Cannae.

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Child of Aemilius Paullus is:

9223372058329614603 i. Aemilia, born in c 220 a.c; married PubliusCornelius Scipio Africanus, General.

**18446744116659229208. Publius Claudius Appius** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 250 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **36893488233318458416. Publius Claudius Pulcher**.

Notes for Publius Claudius Appius:
Claudio Pulcro Apio. Hijo de Publio Claudio Pulcro. Edil curul; tomó parte en la batalla de Cannas como tribuno militar. Fué pretor de Sicilia en 215 a. de J. C:. e intentó ganar para Roma a Hierónimo de Siraeusa; luego tomó parte en el sitio de aquella ciudad. Los romanos mandaron un ejéreito contra Capua, que

fué deshecho por Ankbal. Elegido cónsul, Apio después de esta derrota, en 2I2, marehó contra Capua; Ankbal concibió la idea de avanzar sobre Roma, pensando
que la ciudad llamarka a Apio para defenderse; pero los cilculos del general cartaginés fallaron, y Capua tuvo que rendirse.

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Child of Publius Claudius Appius is:

9223372058329614604 i. Publius ? Claudius Appius, born in c 220 a.c..

**18446744116659229344. Lucius Julius Caesar I** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.). He was the son of **36893488233318458688. Numerus Julius Caesar**.

Child of Lucius Julius Caesar I is:

9223372058329614672 i. Sextus Julius Caesar, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 66*

**36893488154986152840. Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Child of Antiochus, General of Philip II Of Macedonia is:

18446744077493076420 i. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great, born in 358/354 BC, Europus, Macedonia; died in August/September 281, near Lysimachia, Thrace); married (1) Apama Of Bactria; married (2) Stratonice, Queen Of Syria.

**36893488154986152842. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328)** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 365 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 328 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **73786976309972305684. 4th Grandson Of Spitama** and **73786976309972305685. Daughter Of Famavaz**.

Notes for Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328):
SATRAP = the governor of a province in ancient Persia.

Bessus was in Bactria raising a national revolt in the eastern satrapies with the usurped title of Great King. Crossing the Hindu Kush northward over the Khawak Pass (11,650 feet), Alexander brought his army, despite food shortages, to Drapsaca (sometimes identified with modern Banu [Andarab], probably farther north at Qunduz); outflanked, Bessus fled beyond the Oxus (modern Amu Darya), and Alexander, marching west to Bactra-Zariaspa (modern Balkh [Wazirabad] in Afghanistan), appointed loyal satraps in Bactria and Aria. Crossing the Oxus, he sent his general Ptolemy in pursuit of Bessus, who had meanwhile been overthrown by the Sogdian SPITAMENES. Bessus was captured, flogged, and
sent to Bactra, where he was later mutilated after the Persian manner (losing his nose and ears); in due course he was publicly executed at Ecbatana.

From Maracanda (modern Samarkand) Alexander advanced by way of Cyropolis to the Jaxartes (modern Syrdarya), the boundary of the Persian Empire. There he broke the opposition of the Scythian nomads by his use of catapults and, after defeating them in a battle on the north bank of the river, pursued them into the interior. On the site of modern Leninabad (Khojent) on the Jaxartes, he founded a city, Alexandria Eschate, "the farthest." Meanwhile, SPITAMENES had raised all Sogdiana in revolt behind him, bringing in the Massagetai, a people of the Shaka confederacy. It took Alexander until the autumn of 328 to crush the most determined opponent he encountered in his campaigns. Later in the same year he attacked Oxyartes and the remaining barons who held out in the hills of Paraetacene (modern Tadzhikistan); volunteers seized the crag on which Oxyartes had his stronghold, and among the captives was his daughter, Roxana. In reconciliation Alexander married her, and the rest of his opponents were either won over or crushed.

Bactria,

also called BACTRIANA, or ZARIASPA, ancient country lying between the mountains of the Hindu Kush
(Paropamisus) and the Amu Darya (ancient Oxus River) in what is now part of Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Bactria was especially important between about 600 BC and about AD 600, serving for much of that time as a meeting place not only for overland trade between East and West but also for the crosscurrents of religious and artistic ideas. Bactria's capital was Bactra, also called Bactra-Zariaspa (probably modern Balkh, ancient Vahlika). Bactria was a fertile country, and a profusion of mounds and abandoned water channels testifies to its ancient prosperity.

The first written records of Bactria are Achaemenian. The region was probably subdued by Cyrus II the Great in the 6th century BC and remained an Achaemenian province for the next 200 years. When Alexander the Great defeated Darius III, the Bactrian satrap, Bessus, tried unsuccessfully to

organize resistance in the East. Upon the death of Alexander (323 BC) Bactria passed under the rule of Seleucus I Nicator.

About 250 BC either Diodotus, the Seleucid satrap of Bactria, or his son of the same name founded an independent kingdom. The Seleucid king Antiochus III the Great defeated their successor, the usurper Euthydemus, but continued to recognize his independence. Euthydemus' successors advanced into the Hindu Kush and northwestern India, where they established the Indo-Greek branch of the kingdom. At the height of their power they ruled almost all of what is now Afghanistan, parts of Soviet Central Asia, and a large area in Pakistan. Consequently, Hellenistic influence on the culture of Central Asia and northwestern India has been considerable. Hellenistic traditions are especially evident in art, architecture, coinage, and script.

Sometime before 128 BC Greek rule north of the Hindu Kush was challenged by a people known to the Chinese as Yüeh-chih. By 128 BC the Greeks had become Yüeh-chih tributaries, and soon afterward the Yüeh-chih occupied Bactria. They probably were an Iranian people and included the Tochari, whose name was subsequently applied to the whole area (Tocharian kingdom). In the 1st century AD the new rulers of Bactria extended their rule into northwestern India; that movement is associated with a group known as the Kushans, under whom the country became a centre of Buddhism. In the latter half of the 4th century the Hephthalites (originally a tribe of the Yüeh-chih) settled in Bactria, and for almost two
centuries they engaged in wars with the Sasanians. In AD 565 the western Turks overthrew the Hephthalites and ruled the area until the Muslim conquest in the middle of the 7th century.

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Child of Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328) is:

18446744077493076421 i. Apama Of Bactria, born in 345 a.c.; died in c 280 a.c; married Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great.

**36893488154986152844. Antigonus I Monophtalmus,** born in 382 BC Macedonia; died in 301 BC Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor. He was the son of **73786976309972305688. Philippus**. He married **36893488154986152845. Stratonice**.

**36893488154986152845. Stratonice**

Notes for Antigonus I Monophtalmus:
Antigonus I MONOPHTHALMUS ("One-Eyed"), also called ANTIGONUS I CYCLOPS (b. 382 BC--d. 301, Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor [now in Turkey]), Macedonian general under Alexander the Great who founded the Macedonian dynasty of the Antigonids (306-168 BC), becoming king in 306. An exceptional strategist and combat leader, he was also an astute ruler who cultivated the

friendship of Athens and other Greek city-states.

Military campaigns.

In 333 Alexander had appointed Antigonus satrap of Phrygia, and upon Alexander's death he also received the governorship of Pamphylia and Lycia from the regent of the Macedonian empire, Perdiccas. He then formed an alliance against Perdiccas with Antipater, the governor of Macedonia, and with Ptolemy of Egypt, Lysimachus of Thrace, and Craterus (all of whom had served under Alexander). Perdiccas was murdered, and Antipater became regent of the empire. In 321 Antipater appointed Antigonus commander in chief of his army in Asia and sent him against Eumenes, the satrap of Cappadocia and an adherent of Perdiccas. Antigonus defeated Eumenes and then besieged him unsuccessfully in the mountain fortress Nora. Polyperchon succeeded Antipater as regent, and Antigonus joined forces against him with Cassander (Antipater's son), Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Eumenes in 319. When Eumenes, his rival in Asia Minor (Anatolia), went over to Polyperchon, Antigonus defeated him with the aid of Seleucus and Peithon (the satraps of Babylonia and Media, respectively)
at Gabiene. Then, wishing to eliminate all possible rivals, Antigonus had both Eumenes and Peithon executed; Seleucus escaped to Egypt.

Antigonus was now in complete control of Asia Minor, but Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus allied themselves against him in the first coalition war (315-311) in an attempt to thwart his plan of reuniting Alexander's empire. Antigonus occupied Syria and proclaimed himself regent. In order to win the support of the Greek city-states, whose resistance to subjugation presented the chief stumbling block to the formation of a Hellenistic monarchy, he announced to his assembled army that all the Greeks should be free, autonomous, and ungarrisoned. This political slogan was to be sounded again and again--almost immediately by Ptolemy and for a final time by the Romans in 196. With the aid of his officers in Greece, Antigonus drove out Cassander's Macedonian forces of occupation there and formed the island cities in the Aegean into the League of the Islanders, preparatory to his invasion of Greece. His ally, the city of Rhodes, furnished him with the necessary fleet.

While he was engaged in conquering Caria, his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, was defeated at Gaza by Ptolemy and Seleucus (312). Seleucus returned to his former province, Babylonia. In view of this new threat from the East, Antigonus decided to make peace with all of his adversaries except Seleucus. All of the diadochoi (Alexander's successors) confirmed the existing boundaries and the freedom of the Greek cities. Antigonus, no longer regent but merely strategos (officer in charge) of the whole of Asia, was to rule in Syria and from the Hellespont to the Euphrates.

Activities in Greece.

Then Ptolemy attacked Cilicia, and the second coalition war (310-301) against Antigonus broke out. In Greece in 307, Antigonus' son Demetrius ousted Demetrius of Phaleron, Cassander's governor of Athens, and reestablished the

old Athenian constitution. The grateful Athenians honoured Antigonus and Demetrius as divine saviours (theoi soteres). Cassander's influence in Greece was now broken, and in 306 Demetrius defeated Ptolemy's fleet near Salamis on the island of Cyprus and conquered the island. This victory gave Antigonus control of the Aegean, of the eastern Mediterranean, and of all of the Near East except Babylonia. The assembled army proclaimed him king, and his friends adorned him with the diadem. For his part, he appointed Demetrius king and co-regent and sent him the diadem. This was to become a traditional ceremony in the Hellenistic monarchy.

In 305, after Antigonus had vainly attacked Egypt, Ptolemy also assumed the title of king, and Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus followed suit. The partition of Alexander's empire into five states had now been formally established. In 305 Antigonus sent Demetrius to conquer Rhodes, which had refused him armed support against Ptolemy. After a year's unsuccessful siege he concluded a peace treaty and an alliance with the island state, guaranteeing it autonomy and
neutrality in his conflicts with Ptolemy. This concession was necessary because in the meantime Cassander had invaded Attica and was besieging Athens. Demetrius drove him out of central Greece, and the Athenians bestowed on him a new religious honour, synnaos ("having the same temple") of the temple of the goddess Athena.

In 303 he occupied Corinth, Sicyon, and Argos in the Peloponnese, and Achaea, Elis, and almost all of Arcadia joined his side. In 302 Antigonus and Demetrius crowned their success by renewing the pan-Hellenic league, which Philip II of Macedonia had formed in 337. Ambassadors from all the Hellenic states--with the exception of Sparta, Messenia, and Thessaly--elected Antigonus and Demetrius protectors of the new league at Corinth. It was to be an "eternal" treaty, extending to the descendants of the kings. Each member state furnished a contingent of troops for a league army that was commanded by the kings or their deputies. The
league was to ensure a general peace in Hellas, but first and foremost it was to aid Antigonus against Cassander.

Final campaigns.

Now at the zenith of his power, Antigonus demanded Cassander's unconditional submission. He wanted possession of Macedonia, the native land of his dynasty, and to establish his dominion over Alexander's former empire. The other diadochoi, however, warned by Cassander's fate, now joined forces to attack the omnivorous old man. From Babylonia, Seleucus invaded Asia Minor, Ptolemy attacked Syria, and Lysimachus moved into the western part of Asia Minor. Docimus, the regent of Phrygia, and Phoenix, the strategos of Lycia, deserted Antigonus. He, in turn, recalled Demetrius, left his capital city, Antigoneia (which he had founded on the Orontes in 306), and crossed the Taurus Mountains. Lysimachus, who was waiting for Seleucus, avoided an engagement. In vain Antigonus sent a corps of raiders into Babylonia in order to divide his

enemies' forces. In 301 the united armies of Lysimachus and Seleucus engaged the forces of Antigonus and Demetrius at Ipsus in Phrygia. Demetrius made the error of pursuing the enemy's cavalry too far, and as a result Antigonus, age 80, lost the battle and his life.

Antigonus had been an excellent strategist who, until then, had never lost a battle. He had a genuine admiration for Greek civilization. He founded several cities, especially in Asia Minor, and united several small communities into unitary, large centres: Lebedus (Lebedos) and Teos, for example. Several Greek artists graced his court; Apelles painted his portrait in profile because of his missing eye (the cause of which is unknown).

BRITANICA

Child of Antigonus I Monophtalmus and Stratonice is:

1844674077493076422 i. Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia, born in 336 BC, Macedonia; died in 283 BC Cilicia [now in Turkey]; married Phila Of Macedonia.

**36893488154986152846. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23),** born in c. 397 BC, Macedonia; died in 319 BC. He was the son of **73786976309972305692. Iollas**.

Notes for Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23):
Antkpatro (c.398-319a.C.), general macedonio, lugarteniente de Alejandro Magno. Cuando Alejandro comenzó su victorioso avance a través de Asia Menor contra los persas en el 334a.C., dejó a Antkpatro como snico encargado de los asuntos de Macedonia. Antkpatro cumplió con los deberes de su cargo con gran habilidad, al reprimir insurrecciones en Tracia y Esparta y apoyar a Alejandro con nuevos escuadrones desde su territorio. En el reparto del Imperio de Alejandro tras su muerte en el 323a.C., el gobierno de Macedonia fue otra vez asignado a Antkpatro. Pronto fue llamado para defender Macedonia en la guerra de Lamka contra la alianza de los estados griegos que intentaban recuperar su independencia. En un principio cosechó derrotas pero en el 322a.C., con la ayuda de su yerno Cratero, sofocó a los rebeldes griegos.
A la guerra de Lamka le siguió otra contra el general macedonio Perdicas, a quien Antkpatro también venció. Después de la muerte de Perdicas en el 321a.C., Antkpatro fue nombrado para ejercer la regencia suprema de Macedonia y para proteger a los hijos de Alejandro. Realizó una nueva división del reino pero cuando murió, poco tiempo después, dejó la regencia a su companero Poliperconte y dio un cargo subordinado a su hijo Casandro, quien se convirtió en el 310a.C. en rey de Macedonia.

"Antkpatro", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Antipater (b. c. 397 BC--d. 319), Macedonian general, regent of Macedonia (334-23) and of the Macedonian Empire (321-319) whose death signalled the end of centralized authority in the empire. One of the leading men in Macedonia

at the death of Philip II in 336, he helped to secure the succession to the Macedonian throne for Philip's son, Alexander the Great, who upon departure for the conquest of Asia (334) appointed Antipater regent in Macedonia with the title of general in Europe. Antipater's main task was to hold the northern frontiers against hostile tribes and to keep order among the Greek states. He ruled Greece by cooperating with the League of Corinth but was unpopular because he supported oligarchic governments. The settlement of the satrapies (provinces) of the Macedonian Empire by the new regent, Perdiccas, at Babylon in 323, immediately after Alexander's death, left Antipater in control of Macedonia and Greece, though as former regent his status in relation to Perdiccas was not clearly defined. Antipater then took the side of the Macedonian generals Antigonus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy, who were opposed to the claims of Perdiccas. By the settlement at Triparadisus, Syria (321), after Perdiccas'
death, Antipater became regent of the Macedonian Empire for the two kings: the intellectually retarded Philip III Arrhidaeus and the infant Alexander IV.

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Ancient Greek and Roman Civilizations

Hellenism

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Alexander's successors.

Nothing shows the personality of Alexander the Great more clearly than the way in which people who had seemed pygmies at his side now became leaders of the world he had left behind. Blood still counted: the only male relative, a mentally impaired, illegitimate son of Philip, was proclaimed king as Philip III Arrhidaeus (c. 358-317), together with Rhoxane's son Alexander IV (323-310), born after his father's death in August; both were mere figureheads. For the moment Antipater was confirmed in authority in Macedon and Greece. At Babylon power was shared by two senior officers, Perdiccas (c.
365-321) and Craterus (c. 370-321). By common consent, Alexander's ongoing plans were abandoned. His generals had to be content with the office of governor. Antigonus Monophthalmos ("The One-eyed"; c. 382-301), like Antipater, was not in Babylon at the time of Alexander's death in 323. For almost 10 years he had been governing Phrygia and had shown himself a brave soldier and ompetent administrator. His firmness and tact were popular with the Greek cities. Of the generals in Babylon, it was Ptolemy (c. 367/366-283) who calculated from the first that the empire would not hold together. He secured for himself the governorship of Egypt, where he aspired to set up an independent kingdom. Lysimachus (c. 360-281) was given the less attractive assignment of governing Thrace. Two of the others, noted for their physical and military prowess, Leonnatus and Seleucus, waited on events. The soldiers discounted Eumenes of Cardia, who bore the main responsibility for civil administration, but he knew more about the empire than anyone else.

An uprising by Greek mercenaries who had settled in Bactria but wanted to return to Greece was crushed. Trouble in Greece, led by the Athenians and aimed at liberating the cities from Macedonian garrisons, was tougher to control. Sparta refused to participate, as did the islands, but a coalition of Athens with Argos, Sicyon, Elis, and Messenia, supported by Boeotians, Aetolians, and Thessalians, was a formidable challenge to Antipater's authority. For a time Antipater was hard-pressed in Lamia (the war of 323-322 is known as the Lamian War). Leonnatus intervened, nominally in support but in fact ambitious to usurp Antipater's power; he was killed in action, however. In the end Antipater won, Athens capitulated, and Demosthenes (the voice and symbol of anti-Macedonian feeling) committed suicide. Antipater reestablished Macedonian authority autocratically, with no nonsense about a "free" League of Corinth.

The story of the jockeying for power during the next two decades or so is inordinately complex. First Perdiccas, governing in the name of the two kings with the support of Eumenes, was charged with personal ambition and was assassinated. The armies made Antipater regent (Craterus had been killed in battle), and Antigonus, with Antipater's son Cassander (c. 358-297) as second-in-command, was placed in charge of the armies in Asia. Ptolemy was secure in Egypt; Seleucus (c. 358-281), governor of Babylon, and Lysimachus in Thrace continued to watch and wait; and Eumenes, a non-Macedonian with a fortune behind him, could claim to represent the kings against the ambitions of generals and governors.

Then, in 319, Antipater died and was succeeded by a senior commander but maladroit politician named Polyperchon, who tried to win the Greeks of the mainland by a new proclamation of their liberties. The result was that the Athenians used their freedom to execute the pro-Macedonians, including the worthy but compromising Phocion. War flared up. Eumenes, allied with Polyperchon, challenged Antigonus and secured Babylon, but he was betrayed and killed in 316. Seleucus escaped to Egypt. Polyperchon's position was weak, and he was soon ousted by the able, up-and-coming Cassander. In becoming master of Macedon and most of Greece, Cassander rebuilt Thebes and put the Aristotelian Demetrius of Phalerum in charge of Athens. Olympias, Alexander the Great's terrible mother, had eliminated Philip III. Cassander had her put to death, while keeping Rhoxane and Alexander IV under his protection--or guard.

Antigonus was now the dominant figure of the old brigade. Cassander, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus formed a coalition against him. For four years (315-311) they fought indecisively. Antigonus showed himself energetic, resourceful, and imaginative, but he could not strike a decisive blow. The only major change came in the brilliant coup by which Seleucus succeeded in recovering Babylon. In 311 the four leaders agreed to divide the world, leaving Ptolemy with Egypt and Cyprus, Antigonus with Asia, Lysimachus with Thrace, and Cassander with Macedonia and Greece, but only until Alexander IV came of age in 305. Seleucus was left out.

Royal blood, however, was quickly forgotten in the pursuit of power. Cassander murdered Rhoxane and young Alexander in 310, soon after Antigonus had vainly tried to crush Seleucus. Seleucus, however, held on to a damaged Babylon and the eastern provinces, except for India, which he had to yield to the Indian king Chandragupta. Antigonus now had the effective support of his brilliant son Demetrius (336-283), known as Poliorcetes, or Besieger, who ousted the other Demetrius and restored the democracy and eventually the League of Corinth; he was hymned with divine honours and given the Parthenon as his palace. Demetrius, also in 306, crushed Ptolemy in a naval battle and secured Cyprus and the Aegean, though he failed in a famous siege of Rhodes (305-304). Antigonus and Demetrius now proclaimed themselves joint kings in succession to Alexander. Antigonus, however, failed to conquer Egypt, and the other rulers also took the title of king. Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy formed an alliance against Antigonus and Demetrius, and at Ipsus in 301 the allies, with the help of a force of elephants brought from India by Seleucus, defeated and killed Antigonus. Demetrius escaped, retaining Tyre and Sidon and command of the sea. Lysimachus took large portions of Anatolia; Seleucus assumed control over Mesopotamia and Syria, except for a part in the south occupied de facto by Ptolemy; and Cassander was content with Macedonia and parts of Greece.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

Ptolemy gained command of the sea by Demetrius' fall. He died in his bed, the only one of Alexander's successors to do so, and was succeeded peacefully by his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus (308-246). However, a son by his first wife, Ptolemy Ceraunus, the Thunderbolt (grandson of Antipater), was stirring the waters round Lysimachus, and the latter soon lost support. Seleucus defeated and killed Lysimachus, and Alexander's empire, except for Egypt, seemed to be his for the asking. Lysimachus' army, however, supported Ceraunus, who assassinated Seleucus in 281. Seleucus' son by a Sogdian noblewoman succeeded him as Antiochus I (324-261). In Greece proper the strongest powers were Antigonus Gonatas (c. 320-239), son of the brilliant Demetrius and himself a man of high character, ability, and culture, and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Pyrrhus was about to embark on his ill-starred expedition to Italy, where he soundly defeated the growing power of Rome but at an enormous cost to himself.

At this point, migrating Celts under the command of Bolgius and Brennus caused an added complication, not least by the defeat and death of Ceraunus. Brennus pushed down into Greece but was repulsed by the Aetolians. The dangers posed by the invading Celts led, in 279, to a treaty between Antigonus and Antiochus, who agreed not to interfere in one another's spheres of

influence. Each won a decisive victory over the Celtic invaders, who eventually settled in Serbia, Thrace, and Galatia in
central Anatolia. Antigonus was able to secure Macedonia. Lysimachus' kingdom was never revived. The three centres of power were Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt.

BRITANICA

Children of Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23) are:

i. Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297), born in c. 358 BC Macedonia; died in 297 BC; married Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia; born in c 348 a.c. (Sister Of Alexander The Great).

Notes for Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Casandro. Hijo de Antípater, uno de los generales de Alejandro Magno que más intervinieron en los sucesos posteriores a la muerte de éste. Al morir Antípater dejó la regencia a Polispercon, hombre de grandes prendas. Casandro no respetó la voluntad paterna y se unió a Ptolomeo, celeuco y Antígono contra el regente, que a su vez se apovó en Eumenes, comenzando aquella serie de guerras que ensangrentaron la herencia del macedón. Antígono logró dar muerte a Eumenes, abandonado por sus soldados, lo que trajo como consecuencia que las satrapias asiaticas se independizasen y Antígono senta se las bases de su poder. Se aliaron contra él Ptolomeo, Lisímaco, Casandro y Seleuco, pero tras de algunos desastres iniciales, venció Antigono, imponiendo la paz de 3I8 a. de J C., que dejó casi las cosas como estaban, es decir, a Lisímaco dueño de Tracia, a Ptolomeo de Egipto y a Seleuco de Asia, otorgando el trono de Macedonia al niño Alejandro Egus, hijo de Alejandro Magno y Roxana, bajo la regencia de Casandro. Este se apoderó de Atenas, donde estableció un gobierno aristocrático, a la cabeza del cual puso a Demetrio Falereo. Disensiones entre la familia de Alejandro Magno indispusieron a Filipo Arrideo y su esposa Eurídice con Polispercón por sus respetos hacia Olimpia, madre del macedón, e hicieron que se aliase a Casandro. Triunfó de momento Olimpia, que mandó matar a Filipo e hizo suicidarse a su esposa, persiguió y casi exterminó a la familia y partidarios de Casandro, pero éste consiauió sitiarla en Pidna la rindió por hambre y la entregó a las familias de los asesinados que la lapidaron (3I5). Casandro, para adquirir derechos al trono, CASÓ CON TESALÓNICA e hizo que Glaucis, amigo suyo y gobernador del Antípolis, diese muerte a Alejandro Egus. Polispercón, entonces, proelamó rey al joven Hércules hijo natural del macedón, pero al ofrecerle Casandro la corona, Polispercón se dejó engañar e hizo matar a Hércules. Antígono, el más

ambicioso e independiente de Ios generales, depuso a Faléreo e impuso a un hijo suyo, también llamado Demetrio, lo que lanzó a la guerra a Casandro y Ptolomeo, y después de la segunda batalla de Salamina todos los contendientes tomaron decididamente el título de rey. El hijo de Antígono rechazó a Casandro en las Termópilas, pero éste, aliado de nuevo con Lisímaco, Seleuco y Ptolomeo, triunfó en Ipso (30I) y Grecia quedó entregada a Casandro, que reinó en ella hasta su muerte, en 298.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 336

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Cassander (b. c. 358 BC--d. 297 BC), son of the Macedonian regent Antipater and king of Macedonia from 305 to 297.

Cassander was one of the diadochoi ("successors"), the Macedonian generals who fought over the empire of Alexander the Great after his death in 323. After Antipater's death in 319, Cassander refused to acknowledge the new regent, Polyperchon. With the aid of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, ruler of Phrygia, Cassander seized Macedonia and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317). When Antigonus returned from the eastern provinces intending to reunite Alexander's empire under his own sovereignty, Cassander joined forces with Ptolemy I, Seleucus, and Lysimachus (rulers of Egypt, Babylon, and Thrace, respectively) to oppose him. Between 315 and 303 the two sides clashed frequently. Cassander lost Athens in 307 and his other possessions south of Thessaly in 303-302, but the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301) secured Cassander's control of Macedonia.

Even though he had already murdered Alexander IV and Roxana, the son and the widow of Alexander the Great, Cassander did not take the royal title until 305. His ruthlessness toward Alexander's family was partly dictated by political considerations, but his personal hatred for the dead king was evidenced by his rebuilding of Thebes, which had been leveled by Alexander as punishment for the Theban rebellion.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

BRITANICA

More About Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Comment: Ordenó la ejecución de Olympia, madre de Alejandro Magno

Notes for Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia:
En 318 afianzóse en su trono Casandro, hijo mayor de Antípatro, que casó con una hija de Filipo. En honor a ella dio al principal puerto del país Therma, el nombre de Tesalónica, la Salónica de nuestros días.

GRECIA, Emil Nack - Wilhelm Wagner, Editorial Labor, Pg. 414

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Tesalónica, la importante ciudad macedónica en el territorio de Migdonia, fue reedificada por Casandro en el lugar de la antigua Termes y la dió el nombre de su esposa.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea. T. 2 Pg. 1604.

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Named for a sister of Alexander the Great, Thessaloníki after 146 was the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia.

BRITANICA

18446744077493076423 ii. Phila Of Macedonia, born in c 345 BC; married Demetrius I Poliorcetes, King Of Macedonia.

**36893488154986152884. Achaecus,** born in c 320 BC. He was the son of **18446744077493076420. Seleucus I, General of Alexander III, The Great** and **18446744077493076421. Apama Of Bactria**. He married **36893488154986152885. Dau Of Alexander III**.

**36893488154986152885. Dau Of Alexander III,** born in c 320 BC. She was the daughter of **73786976309972305770. Alexander III The Great** and **73786976309972305771. Roxane Of Bactria**.

Child of Achaecus and Dau Of Alexander III is:

18446744077493076442 i. Andromachus, born in c 290 BC.

**36893488154986152888. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus,** born in c 310 BC. He was the son of **73786976309972305776. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Mithradates III, King Of Pontus is:

18446744077493076444 i. Ariobarzanes II, King Of Pontus, born in c 280 BC.

**36893488233318449152. Antenor III, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 251 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **73786976466636898304. Clodius I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antenor III, King Of The Franks is:

18446744116659224576 i. Clodomir II, King Of The Franks, born in c 227 BC.

**36893488233318458408. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 290 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **73786976466636916816. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260)**.

Notes for Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259):
Lucio Cornelio Escipión, cuando era cónsul en 259 con Aquilio Floro y después de la vietoria naval de Mila, persiguió con sus naves a las galeras cartaginesas hasta Cerdena, emprendiendo la conquista de esta isla y la de Córcega.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 462

Child of Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259) is:

18446744116659229204 i. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 218), born in c 260 a.c.; died in 211 a.c..

**36893488233318458416. Publius Claudius Pulcher** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 280 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.); died in Bef 246 BC (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **73786976466636916832. Appius Claudius Caecus**.

Notes for Publius Claudius Pulcher:
Claudius Pulcher, Publius (d. before 246 BC), son of Appius Claudius Caecus and commander of the fleet that suffered the only serious Roman naval defeat of the First Punic War (264-241 BC). The setback occurred in 249, when Claudius was consul. He attacked the Carthaginian fleet in the harbour of

Drepanum (modern Trapani, Sicily) and lost 93 of his 123 vessels. It was popularly believed that Claudius failed because he had committed a sacrilegious act before the battle: when the chickens, used in augury, refused to eat, he threw them into the sea with the words "Let them drink then." He was, accordingly, accused of treason and heavily fined.

BRITANICA

Child of Publius Claudius Pulcher is:

18446744116659229208 i. Publius Claudius Appius, born in c 250 a.c..

**36893488233318458688. Numerus Julius Caesar** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.)**,** born WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.); died WFT Est. Bef. 100 (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 4, Ed. 1* , (Release date: August 23, 1996), "CD-ROM," Tree #0565, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999., (2) Genisa o Venissa Julia.FTW, Date of Import: 3 Ene, 1999.).

Child of Numerus Julius Caesar is:

18446744116659229344 i. Lucius Julius Caesar I, born WFT Est. Bef. 100; died WFT Est. Bef. 100; married WFT Est. Bef. 100.

*Generation No. 67*

**73786976309972305684. 4th Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **147573952619944611368. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama**. He married **73786976309972305685. Daughter Of Famavaz**.

**73786976309972305685. Daughter Of Famavaz** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 385 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **147573952619944611370. Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion** and **147573952619944611371. Apama Of Persia**.

More About Daughter Of Famavaz:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of 4th Spitama and Daughter Famavaz is:

3689348815498615284 2 i. Spitamenes, Satrap Of Bactria (329-328), born in 365 a.c.; died in 328 a.c..

**73786976309972305688. Philippus,** born in c 412 BC Macedonia.

Child of Philippus is:

3689348815498615284 4 i. Antigonus I Monophtalmus, born in 382 BC Macedonia; died in 301 BC Ipsus, Phrygia, Asia Minor; married Stratonice.

**73786976309972305692. Iollas,** born in c. 427 BC, Macedonia.

Child of Iollas is:

3689348815498615284 6 i. Antipater, Regent of Macedonia (334-23), born in c. 397 BC, Macedonia; died in 319 BC.

**73786976309972305770. Alexander III The Great** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon. He was the son of **147573952619944611540. Philip II, King Of Macedonia** and **147573952619944611541. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia**. He married **73786976309972305771. Roxane Of Bactria**.

**73786976309972305771. Roxane Of Bactria,** born in c 350 BC; died in c 310 BC Amphipolis, Thrace. She was the daughter of **147573952619944611542. Bactrian chief Oxyartes**.

Notes for Alexander III The Great:
Alejandro III el Magno (356-323a.C.), rey de Macedonia (336-323a.C.), conquistador del Imperio persa, y uno de los lkderes militares mis importantes del mundo antiguo.
Las primeras conquistas
Alejandro nació en Pela, la antigua capital de Macedonia; era hijo de Filipo II, rey de Macedonia, y de Olimpia, princesa de Epiro. Aristóteles fue su tutor, ensenindole retórica y literatura, y estimuló su interés por la ciencia, la medicina y la filosofka. En el verano del ano 336a.C. Filipo fue asesinado y Alejandro ascendió al trono de Macedonia. Se encontró rodeado de enemigos y se vio amenazado por una rebelión en el extranjero. Alejandro ordenó la ejecución de todos los conspiradores y enemigos nacionales. Marchó sobre Tesalia, donde los partidarios de la independencia habkan obtenido el control, y restauró el dominio macedónico. Hacia finales del verano del 336a.C. habka restablecido su posición en Grecia y un congreso de estados en Corinto lo eligió comandante del Ejército griego para la guerra contra Persia. En el 335a.C. dirigió una campana brillante contra los rebeldes tracios cerca del rko Danubio. A su regreso a Macedonia, reprimió en una sola semana a los hostiles ilirios y dardanelos cerca del lago Pequeno Prespa y después se dirigió hacia Tebas, que se habka sublevado. Tomó la ciudad por asalto y arrasó sus edificios,

respetando sólo los templos y la casa del poeta lkrico Pkndaro, esclavizando a unos treinta mil habitantes capturados. La rapidez de Alejandro en reprimir la sublevación de Tebas facilitó la inmediata sumisión de los otros estados griegos.

La creación de un imperio

Alejandro comenzó su guerra contra Persia la primavera del 334a.C. al cruzar el Helesponto (actualmente Dardanelos) con un ejército de unos 365.000 hombres de Macedonia y de toda Grecia; sus oficiales jefes eran todos macedonios, incluidos Antkgono (mis tarde Antkgono Monoftalmos), Tolomeo (mis tarde Tolomeo I) y Seleuco (mis tarde Seleuco I). En el rko Grinico, cerca de la antigua ciudad de Troya (en la actual Turquka), atacó a un ejército de 40.000 persas y griegos hoplitas (mercenarios). Sus fuerzas derrotaron al enemigo y, segsn la tradición, sólo perdió 110 hombres; después de esta batalla, toda Asia se rindió. Al parecer, en su camino a través de Frigia cortó con su espada el nudo gordiano. Continuó avanzando hacia el sur y se encontró con el ejército principal persa, bajo el mando de Darko III, en Isos, en el noroeste de Siria. Segsn la tradición, el ejército de Darko se estimaba en 500.000 soldados, cifra que hoy es considerada exagerada. La batalla de Isos, en el ano 333a.C., terminó con una gran victoria de Alejandro. Aunque cortó la retirada, Darko huyó, abandonando a su madre, esposa e hijos a Alejandro, quien les trató con respeto debido a su condición de familia real. Tiro, un puerto marktimo muy fortificado, ofreció una resistencia obstinada, pero Alejandro lo tomó por asalto en el 332a.C. después de un asedio de siete meses. Seguidamente, Alejandro capturó Gaza y después pasó a Egipto, donde fue recibido como libertador. Estos acontecimientos facilitaron el control de toda la lknea costera del Mediterrineo. Mis tarde, en el 332a.C., fundó en la desembocadura del rko Nilo la ciudad de Alejandrka, que se convirtió en el centro literario, cientkfico y comercial del mundo griego. Cirene, la capital del antiguo reino de Cirenaica, en el norte de Ifrica, se rindió a Alejandro en el 331a.C., extendiendo sus dominios a todo el territorio de Cartago.

En la primavera del 331a.C. Alejandro hizo una peregrinación al gran templo y oriculo de Amón-Ra, el dios egipcio del Sol a quien los griegos identificaron con Zeus. Se creka que los primeros faraones egipcios eran hijos de Amón-Ra, y Alejandro, el nuevo dirigente de Egipto, querka que el dios le reconociera como su hijo. La peregrinación tuvo éxito, y quizi confirmara la creencia de Alejandro en su propio origen divino. Dirigiéndose de nuevo hacia el norte, reorganizó sus fuerzas en Tiro y salió hacia Babilonia con un ejército de 40.000 infantes y 7.000 jinetes. Cruzó los rkos Éufrates y Tigris y se encontró con Darko al frente del ejército persa, el cual, segsn informes exagerados, llevaba un millón de hombres, cantidad que no impidió que sufriera una derrota devastadora en la batalla de Arbela (Gaugamela) el 1 de octubre del 331a.C. Darko huyó al igual que hizo en Isos y un ano mis tarde fue asesinado por uno de sus propios colaboradores. Babilonia se rindió después de Gaugamela, y la ciudad de Susa, con sus enormes tesoros, fue igualmente conquistada. Mis tarde, hacia mitad del invierno, se dirigió a Persépolis, la capital de Persia. Después de robar los tesoros reales y apropiarse de un rico botkn, quemó la ciudad, lo cual completó la destrucción del antiguo Imperio persa. El dominio de Alejandro se extendka a lo largo y ancho de la orilla sur del mar Caspio, incluyendo las actuales Afganistin y Beluchistin, y hacia el norte a Bactriana y Sogdiana, el actual Turkestin ruso, también conocido como Asia central. Sólo le llevó tres

anos, desde la primavera del 330a.C. hasta la primavera del 327a.C., dominar esta vasta zona.
Para completar la conquista del resto del Imperio persa, que en tiempos habka incluido parte de la India occidental, Alejandro cruzó el rko Indo en el 326a.C. e invadió el Punjab, alcanzando el rko Hifasis (actual Bias); en este punto los macedonios se rebelaron, negindose a continuar. Entonces Alejandro construyó una flota y bajó navegando el Hidaspo (llamado Hydaspes por los griegos, donde derrotó al dirigente indio Poros en el 326a.C.) hacia el Indo, alcanzando su delta en septiembre del 325a.C. La flota continuó hacia el golfo Pérsico. Con su ejército, Alejandro cruzó el desierto de Susa en el 324a.C. La escasez de comida y agua durante la marcha habka causado varias pérdidas y desacuerdos entre sus tropas. Alejandro pasó aproximadamente un ano organizando sus dominios e inspeccionando territorios del golfo Pérsico donde conseguir nuevas conquistas. Llegó a Babilonia en la primavera del 323a.C., pero en junio contrajo fiebres y murió. Dejó su Imperio, segsn sus propias palabras, "a los mis fuertes" este ambiguo testamento provocó terribles luchas internas durante medio siglo.
El legado de Alejandro
Alejandro fue uno de los mayores conquistadores de la historia, destacó por su brillantez tictica y por la velocidad con la que cruzó grandes extensiones de terreno. Aunque fue valiente y generoso, supo ser cruel y despiadado cuando la situación polktica lo requerka, aunque cometió algunos actos de los que luego se arrepintió, caso del asesinato de su amigo Clito en un momento de embriaguez. Como polktico y dirigente tuvo planes grandiosos; segsn muchos historiadores abrigó el proyecto de unificar Oriente y Occidente en un imperio mundial, una nueva e ilustrada hermandad mundial de todos los hombres. Hizo que unos 30.000 jóvenes persas fueran educados en el habla griega y en ticticas militares macedónicas y les alistó en su Ejército. Él mismo adoptó costumbres persas y se casó con mujeres orientales: con Estatira (o Stateira; que murió hacia el 323a.C.), la hija mayor de Darko III, y con Roxana (que murió hacia el 311a.C.), hija del sitrapa de Bactriana Oxiartes; ademis animó y sobornó a sus oficiales para que tomaran esposas persas. Poco después murió. Alejandro ordenó que las ciudades griegas le adoraran como a un dios. Aunque probablemente dio la orden por razones polkticas, segsn su propia opinión y la de sus contemporineos, se le consideraba de origen divino. Tras su muerte, la orden fue en gran parte anulada.
Para unificar sus conquistas, Alejandro fundó varias ciudades a lo largo de su marcha, muchas se llamaron Alejandrka en honor a su persona; estas ciudades estaban bien situadas, bien pavimentadas y contaban con buenos suministros de agua. Eran autónomas pero sujetas a los edictos del rey. Los veteranos griegos de su Ejército al igual que soldados jóvenes, negociantes, comerciantes y eruditos se instalaron en ellas y se introdujo la cultura y la lengua griega. Ask, Alejandro extendió ampliamente la influencia de la civilización griega y preparó el camino para los reinos del periodo helenkstico y la posterior expansión de Roma.

"Alejandro III el Magno", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Alexander III The Great and Roxane Of Bactria is:

36893488154986152885 i. Dau Of Alexander III, born in c 320 BC; married Achaecus.

**73786976309972305776. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus,** born in c 350 BC. He was the son of **147573952619944611552. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Mithradates II, King Of Pontus is:

36893488154986152888 i. Mithradates III, King Of Pontus, born in c 310 BC.

**73786976466636898304. Clodius I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 275 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1475739529333273796608. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodius I, King Of The Franks is:

36893488233318449152 i. Antenor III, King Of The Franks, born in c 251 BC.

**73786976466636916816. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 310 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **147573952933273833632. LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298)**.

Notes for Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260):
Cneo Cornelio Escipión Asina fué cónsul en 260 a. de J. C. con C. Duilio. Cuando en la primera Guerra Psnica, después de la toma de Agrigento (262 a. de J. C.), se convenció el Senado de que sus triunfos por tierra quedaban esterilizados a causa del dominio del mar por los cartagineses y se decidió a combatirles en su propio elemento, al construir y fletar para ello I20 naves, encargó de su mando a los dos cónsules. Cornelio Escipión, con I7 de ellas, puso proa a las islas Eolias, y creyendo que podrka al paso tomar Lipara, se vió cercado por una división de la flota cartaginesa estacionada en Palermo y cayó prisionero con todas sus naves, permaneciendo en poder del enemigo hasta que Régulo le liberó. Por segunda vez fué cónsul en 254 con Atilio Calatino, y luchó ventajosamente en Sicilia. El sobrenombse le vino por haber llevado una vez al Foro, como prenda de una compra, un asno cargado de oro.

DICCIONARIO DEL MUNDO CLASICO, Ignacio Errandonea, T 1, Pg 462

Child of Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260) is:

36893488233318458408 i. Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Consul 259), born in c 290 a.c..

**73786976466636916832. Appius Claudius Caecus** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 335 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Appius Claudius Caecus:
Claudius Caecus, Appius (fl. late 4th-early 3rd century BC), outstanding statesman, legal expert, and author of early Rome who was one of the first notable personalities in Roman history.

A member of the patrician class, Appius embarked on a program of political reform during his censorship, beginning in 312 BC. Elements of this program included the distribution of the landless citizens of Rome among the tribes, which at that time constituted basic political units. Appius also admitted sons of freedmen into the Senate. One intent of these reforms may have been to give the
urban artisans and commercial interests full political rights and, consequently, a greater voice in government.

Speculation as to why this member of the nobility proposed reforms apparently offensive to his class range from the suggestion that he was attempting to break the power of a new patrician-plebeian nobility on behalf of the older nobility to the suggestion that he was a demagogue attempting to create a new base of power. However, Appius' reforms were partly undone in 304, while some freedmen had already been denied a place in the Senate during the consulship that followed his own of 307.

His building projects proved more lasting. He completed the construction of the Aqua Appia, Rome's first aqueduct, bringing in water from the Sabine Hills. He also initiated the Via Appia, the great military and commercial road between Rome and Capua. Both of these projects were named for him, the first time such an honour had been conferred. Appius was elected censor a second time in 296 and commanded Roman troops against Samnium.

Appius' legal contribution lies in his initiating publication of the legis actiones ("methods of legal practice") and of a list of court days, allowing people readier access to legal remedy. He was the author of a treatise, De Usurpationibus ("Concerning Usurpations"), which has been lost. He is also one of the earliest Roman prose and verse writers whose name is known, though only fragments of one poem have survived.

Appius Claudius suffered blindness in old age, hence his surname Caecus ("the blind"). Near the end of his life, during a war between Rome and the Epirite king Pyrrhus, the Senate was presented with peace proposals that, if accepted, could have resulted in the abandonment by Rome of southern Italy. The aged Appius gave an eloquent speech urging rejection of the proposals. The Senate was convinced, and further warfare between Rome and Pyrrhus compelled the

Epirite king to depart from Italy. This speech and others were still preserved and read in the time of Cicero.

Appian Way,

Latin VIA APPIA, the first and most famous of the ancient Roman roads, running from Rome to Campania and southern Italy. (See Roman road system.) The Appian Way was begun in 312 BC by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus. At first it ran only 132 miles (212 km) from Rome south-southeastward to ancient Capua, in Campania, but by about 244 BC it had been extended another 230 miles (370 km) southeastward to reach the port of Brundisium (Brindisi), situated in the "heel" of Italy and lying along the Adriatic Sea.

From Rome southward the Appian Way's course was almost straight until it reached Tarracina (Terracina) on the Tyrrhenian Sea. The road then turned inland to the southeast to reach Capua. From Capua it ran east to Beneventium (Benevento) and then southeastward again to reach the port of Tarentum (Taranto). It then ran east for a short distance to terminate at Brundisium.

The Appian Way was celebrated by Horace and Statius, who called it longarum regina viarum, or "queen of long-distance roads." As the main highway to the seaports of southeastern Italy, and thus to Greece and the eastern mediterranean, the Appian Way was so important that during the empire it was administered by a curator of praetorian rank. The road averaged 20 feet (6 m) in width and was slightly convex in surface in order to facilitate good drainage. The road's foundation was of heavy stone blocks cemented together with line mortar; over these were laid polygonal blocks of lava that were smoothly and expertly fitted together. The lava blocks formed a good traveling surface, and one that proved to have extraordinary durability over the centuries. The first few miles of the Appian Way outside Rome are flanked by a striking series of monuments, and there are also milestones and other inscriptions along the remains of the road.

BRITANICA

Child of Appius Claudius Caecus is:

3689348823331845841 6 i. Publius Claudius Pulcher, born in c 280 a.c.; died in Bef 246 BC.

*Generation No. 68*

**1475739526199446113 68. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 455 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2951479052398892227 36. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama**.

Child of 3rd Grandson Of Spitama is:

73786976309972305684 i. 4th Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 400 a.c; married Daughter Of Famavaz.

**147573952619944611370. Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 414/2 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c 390 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He married **147573952619944611371. Apama Of Persia**.

**147573952619944611371. Apama Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 415 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 387/362 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **295147905239889222742. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia**.

More About Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion and Apama Of Persia is:

73786976309972305685 i. Daughter Of Famavaz, born in 385 a.c; married 4th Grandson Of Spitama.

**147573952619944611540. Philip II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 382 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in 336 BC, Asia Minor (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **295147905239889223080. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia** and **295147905239889223081. Euridice**. He married **147573952619944611541. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia**.

**147573952619944611541. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c. 375 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in 316 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **295147905239889223082. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus**.

Notes for Philip II, King Of Macedonia:
Philip II, byname PHILIP OF MACEDON (b. 382 BC--d. 336, Asia Minor), 18th king of Macedonia (359-336 BC), who restored internal peace to his country and then, by 339, had gained domination over all Greece by military and diplomatic means, thus laying the foundations for its expansion under his son Alexander III the Great.

Early life and accession.

Philip was a son of Amyntas III. In his boyhood he saw the Macedonian kingdom disintegrating while his elder brothers Alexander II and Perdiccas III, who each reigned for a few years, strove unsuccessfully against insubordination of their regional vassal princes, intervention of the strong Greek city Thebes, and invasion by the Illyrians of the northwest frontier.

Philip himself spent some time as a hostage at Thebes, the leading city (with Athens) of this decade (370-360 BC), where the great Epaminondas, the most inventive tactician of all Greek generals until then, was in charge of the best army in Greece. These were probably the most formative years of Philip's education. When he returned to Macedonia his brother Perdiccas soon found him ready for a command.

Philip came to the throne suddenly and unexpectedly in 359, when Perdiccas was killed meeting an Illyrian invasion. The Illyrians prepared to close in; the Paeonians were raiding from the north, and two claimants to the throne were supported by foreign powers. In this crisis Philip showed a good sense of priorities by buying off his dangerous neighbours and, with a treaty, ceding Amphipolis to Athens. He used the time gained in military preparations. The army that later conquered Persia was developed all through his reign, but the decisive innovations in arms--the sarissa, a pike nearly half as long again as the spear of the Greeks--tactics, and training belong probably to this first year.

Macedonian expansion.

In 358 he invaded Paeonia, and then he defeated the Illyrians decisively, in a battle that already suggests a master of war. The next year his marriage with Olympias, the Molossian princess of Epirus (the mother of Alexander the Great), helped to stabilize his western frontier. Now he ventured to antagonize Athens by recapturing Amphipolis, the strategic key securing the eastern frontier and giving access into Thrace; and in 356 he took the west Thracian Crenides (renamed by him Philippi), a place newly founded to exploit new finds of silver and gold in Mount Pangaeum. These successes frightened his neighbours into forming a coalition against him, which was joined by Athens; but it achieved nothing.

The 10-year "war for Amphipolis" with Athens showed that the Athenians, with all their naval power, were quite unable to damage the continental and military power of Macedonia or even to save their own allies from Philip's attacks. Meanwhile he twice penetrated deeply into Thrace. And in the south a Thessaly divided against itself gave him an entry into Greece. These same 10 years saw central Greece immersed in the Sacred War to liberate Delphi from its occupation by the Phocians, enabling Philip to intervene as the ally of Thebes and the Thessalian League of city states. His only great defeat in the field came in Thessaly in 353, owing (it seems) to overconfidence and failure of reconnaissance. The next year he retrieved it with a spectacular victory, which forced the Athenians to occupy Thermopylae and bar his path to the south.

Presidency of the Thessalian League.

Characteristically, Philip declined the trial of strength, prepared to wait for six years until he could gain Thermopylae by negotiation and without striking a blow. Meanwhile his Thessalian victory earned him election as president (archon) of the Thessalian League (probably 352), a position unique for a foreigner in a Greek confederation and one that was to bind Thessaly to the kings of Macedonia for 150 years and more.

Philip's capture of Olynthus and annexation of Chalcidice in 348, enslaving the Olynthians and other of the Chalcidians, was disquieting to many. The Greeks themselves occasionally were brutal to small cities, but Olynthus was a large city. Philip's enemies could affect a high moral tone and contempt for a barbarous Macedonian, but even his friends might have wondered whether he ought to be allowed into the heart of Greece with an army. Yet there were many ways in which he could serve them. Particularly, he could finish the Sacred War, which the Thessalians, Thebans, and others still could not finish for themselves. Athens could not prevent this now and had reason to fear that Philip's next campaign in Thrace (346) might challenge its own control of the sea route to southern Russia, its main source for imported corn. Significantly, however, it was Philip, and not Athens, who made the first overtures for peace, though all the military initiatives lay in his own hand. His plans for the future, in Greece and farther afield, included Athens as a willing ally, not as a defeated enemy.

Even before the peace with Athens was ratified (346), the Athenian publicist Isocrates was inviting Philip to reconcile the four leading cities of Greece and to lead a united Greek alliance in a war of expansion against Persia. A step in this direction was Philip's intervention now to end the Sacred War, in recognition of which he was admitted to membership of the Delphic Amphictyony--an association of neighbouring states. The votes of the Thessalians and their clients gave him a control of its council, which could be used on occasion for political and diplomatic ends.

He lost no opportunity in the next years (346-343) of penetrating Greece without war, by winning and buying friends among the politicians of the smaller cities and intervening occasionally with subsidies or a force of mercenaries in their local disturbances. This policy made him some enemies, too, and it played into the hands of the great orator Demosthenes and others at Athens. Demosthenes saw Philip now as a bar to Athenian greatness and a threat to its freedom and existence; he talked tirelessly to warn the Athenians of the danger and to convince the Greeks in general that it was their danger too. Philip in these years conciliated Athens in small ways even under provocation, but he came to see that Demosthenes and the anti-Macedonians were beyond conciliation (343-342). Meanwhile, he reasserted his suzerainty over the neighbouring Illyrians, tightened his grip on Thessaly, and in 342 began the series of campaigns in Thrace that enabled him in two years to annex great parts of it as a province, and finally to demonstrate his power against the Scythians settled on the southern banks of the Danube
Delta. The events in Thrace caused two of his Greek allies, the cities of Perinthus (later called Heraclea, present-day Marmaraereglisi) and Byzantium, to review their position, and his coercion of them led to the two great sieges that

showed the development of his artillery and allied arms, of which his son Alexander was to make greater use in Asia.

The declaration of war by Athens in 340 enabled him to raise the two sieges without undue loss of face, though he had failed to establish a threat to the Athenian corn route to southern Russia. Athens was to be intimidated now by invasion of its territory through central Greece, where the key position was held by Thebes, his ally hitherto, but of late a dissatisfied and recalcitrant one. His services to it in the Sacred War had been more than offset by his new position as its successful rival for leadership in
and through the Amphictyony, and his moves toward hegemony in Greece could be seen in Thebes as encroachments.

Victory of Chaeronea.

When Philip swept south with his army in November 339, he hoped to rush the Thebans into honouring their alliance and letting him through into Attica. The Thebans listened instead to Demosthenes and to their own instinct of self-preservation. The Greek alliance became something formidable with the accession of Thebes, and Philip was forced, as a contemporary orator put it with only a mild exaggeration, "to stake his all on the issue of one short day." Chaeronea was a famous victory,
gained by decisive blows of Philip's cavalry. His real skill as a general can be seen, though dimly, in a manoeuvre of controlled retreat aimed at dislocating the advancing Greeks and creating gaps for the cavalry to strike. By winning this battle he had won the war.

In the various peace treaties with the Greek states, Thebes had to admit a Macedonian garrison, and its democratic constitution was replaced by a pro-Macedonian government; but Athens suffered neither invasion of its territory nor interference with its democracy and was not disarmed by dismantling of the walls or surrender of the navy. For Philip, Athens was the one Greek state from which he needed not neutrality or unwilling alliance but active cooperation. All past experience had shown that wars
against Persia succeeded only when the Persians were denied the use of the Aegean, and for this the great Athenian navy was the first need.

In Greece (outside Thessaly), Philip could have had no illusions about his own unpopularity, except among those of the well-to-do who were attracted by his court and his patronage; some cities also (especially the neighbours of Sparta) were glad to lean on Macedonia for support against an ancient enemy. Philip intended to involve all the Greeks with the Persian war. So Isocrates had advised him eight years before; but on the details of the ways and means he had no advice to offer. Philip himself
organized the Greeks now to keep the peace with him and with each other and to support him in the Persian war overseas. In the constitutional details of his settlement of Greece he may well have had the help of Aristotle, free from his recent duties as tutor of the young Alexander.

The League of Corinth.

Philip's so-called League of Corinth, established in 337, was an organization designed to preserve and perpetuate a general peace (koine eirene), inaugurated when the delegates of all the states of Greece (except Sparta) and the islands swore to abide by it and to recognize Philip as president (hegemon) for this purpose. The general peace was a political innovation of the Greeks themselves, used several times in the past 50 years in attempts to stabilize affairs while promoting this or that hegemony. The peace had never lasted long because the leading Greek states had neither the power nor the mutual trust to create an effective organization for collective action against aggressors.

Philip designed a council of representatives from all the states (synedrion), which was empowered to deliberate and decide on action to be taken in the event of the peace being broken or threatened. After the decisions were made, their execution lay with Philip as hegemon. The states were under obligation to supply troops or ships to the hegemon on demand, by quotas corresponding to their voting power on the council. Though neither Philip nor Macedonia had representatives on the council, it was the knowledge that the hegemon had the power of Macedonia in his hand that made this organization effective. As it happened, Corinth, where the inaugural meeting was held, was one of only three Greek cities with a Macedonian garrison, a fact the significance of which can have been lost on nobody.

Last years.

Philip was wise, no doubt, to build on the foundation of the earlier practice of the Greeks themselves and also to refrain from organizing them in any permanent alliance that would have recalled too much the unpalatable experiences of the past. He was not, however, a Greek politician or even a Greek, but king of the Macedonians; and he cannot possibly have seen the settlement of Greece--as most modern historians have seen it--as the culmination of his life's work. For him it culminated nothing and was not even an end in itself but only a means. Chaeronea had brought the Greeks to order, and his plans required that they should stay in order now. The synedrion at Corinth heard his program for a Persian war and duly acclaimed it early in 337. Early the next year an advance force of the Macedonian army crossed to Asia Minor. Philip would lead the grand army into Asia presently, and the Greeks would be with him.

This meteor fizzled out. The subtle, pliant, patient, calculating diplomatist, master of timing in politics and war, ended his life in a tale of irresponsible incompetence. The historian Theopompus, who saw Philip at close quarters, made much of his vices, his love of drink and debauchery, and his wild extravagance with money. Allowance made for this notably faultfinding and puritanical writer, Philip's character did contain some real ambiguities, extending into his domestic life. His "political marriages"
were mostly opportune symbols of goodwill toward princes or groups worth conciliating, but his last marriage, in 338, to the Macedonian Cleopatra, led to a final break with Olympias, his queen, who left the country accompanied by the crown prince Alexander. Though Olympias was unpopular at court and though Cleopatra's connections were powerful and important, it was not "politic" to put

the succession in jeopardy. Philip showed that he had never intended this result, by taking trouble to be reconciled with Alexander. The tradition that makes him infatuated with Cleopatra is probably right. If so, he misjudged fatally the amount of harm that could be done by marrying her.

With the preparations far advanced for the crossing into Asia, at the grand celebration of his daughter Cleopatra's marriage to Alexander of Epirus (brother of Olympias), Philip was assassinated by Pausanias, a young Macedonian noble with a bitter grievance against the young queen's uncle Attalus and against Philip for denying him justice. This was the official explanation, and Pausanias himself could add nothing to it; he was killed on the spot. Suspicion fell on Olympias and Alexander, those with most to gain from Philip's death, and many modern interpreters have followed it. Aristotle, however, clearly did not believe it. In his Politics a few years later he used this incident as an example of a monarch murdered for private and personal motives--which would have been a puerile indiscretion if either he or the world in general had ever taken the canard seriously.

Assessment.

So ended, unworthily, the first of the great Macedonians. Everything known about him comes from Greek sources, which concentrate on his impact upon the Greeks and their history. Yet even more impressive, in view of Macedonia's troubled and undistinguished past, would be the full story of his unification and expansion of his own kingdom; his control of its regional princes, nobles, and gentry and their retainers, to form a great Macedonian people, symbolized by the finest army the world had seen; and his continuing attrition by warfare and diplomacy, which in some 20 years reduced much of the Balkan peninsula to subservience.

The apparently untidy record of his campaigns into Illyria or Thrace and of his interventions with diplomacy or arms (or both) in Thessaly, Euboea, and the Peloponnese, which might suggest that repetition is a sign of incompetence, seem better interpreted as the work of a strategist operating always on several fronts, often preferring diplomacy to war, limited objectives to the grandiose, the smaller risks to the greatest; especially never forgetting that there is always another day. His decisive day at Chaeronea came, in a sense, because his true policy in Greece had failed, thanks partly to Demosthenes. But probably to take control of Greece without a Chaeronea was a real impossibility at this date (or indeed later).

Though Philip certainly wanted to be acceptable in Greece and did attract many important Greeks to his court, his philhellenism has been overrated: Olynthus and other Greek cities knew better. Though he cultivated the Athenians for reasons of high policy, there is no evidence that he ever in his life set foot in Athens, a remarkable piece of insouciance at every level. Pella, his capital, had long been a resort or refuge of great men of letters, and under Philip the connection with Plato's Academy was preserved, Theopompus was entertained, and Isocrates was invited; the leading actors of the Athenian stage appeared in

Macedonia, too. Aristotle, whose father had been physician to Amyntas, Philip's father, spent three or four important years as Alexander's tutor.

Philip presumably was at home with these people, but tradition says nothing of him as a man of letters himself or as an intellectual, though as an orator he could impress a party of Athenians that included Demosthenes and Aeschines and other professionals. His charm was great; he was by nature convivial, hospitable, and a bon viveur. Undoubtedly he drank too much and too often, with the saving grace that he was known to listen to home truths even when drunk. As a commander in the field he was unwearying, and in action he fought like a lion; in the end he was really disfigured with old wounds. He was a general perhaps not of genius but of a very high order, with the tactical skill to coordinate the cavalry and infantry arms which were largely of his own creating. Making and training over the years a great army, he was paradoxically sparing and even cautious in using it.

If he had survived to invade Asia, it would not have been to overthrow the Persian Empire. He might have established a Macedonian empire in Asia, perhaps, but it would have been a Mediterranean empire in character. The Greeks would have benefitted by colonization, but the problem of Greek freedom would have remained, with the political domination of the higher culture by the lower. Philip was aware of the problem, and the League of Corinth, with its facade of freedom, was his answer. It did not deceive the Greeks or satisfy them; but no later Macedonian king could improve on it. Philip had made Macedonia,
and now Macedonia and its kings made world history.

BRITANICA

Notes for Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia:
Olympias (b. c. 375 BC--d. 316 BC), wife of Philip II of Macedonia and mother of Alexander the Great. She had a passionate and imperious nature, and she played important roles in the power struggles that followed the deaths of both rulers.

The daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, Olympias apparently was originally named Myrtale. Later she may have been called Olympias as a recognition of Philip's victory in the Olympic Games of 356 BC. Philip's polygamy did not threaten her position until 337, when he married a high-born Macedonian, Cleopatra. Olympias withdrew to Epirus, returning after Philip's assassination (336). She then had Cleopatra and her infant daughter killed. Olympias quarreled repeatedly with Antipater, regent of Macedonia during the early years of Alexander's invasion of Asia, and eventually retired again, about 331, to Epirus. Upon the death of Antipater in 319 (Alexander had died in 323), his successor, Polyperchon, invited Olympias to act as regent for her young grandson, Alexander IV (Alexander the Great's son). She declined his request until 317, when Antipater's son Cassander established Philip II's half-witted son Philip III (Arrhidaeus) as king of Macedonia. The Macedonian soldiers supported her return. She put to death Philip Arrhidaeus and his wife, as well as

Cassander's brother and a hundred of his partisans. In response Cassander entered Macedonia and blockaded Olympias in Pydna, where she surrendered in the spring of 316. She was condemned to death, but Cassander's soldiers refused to carry out the sentence. She eventually was killed by relatives of those she had executed.

BRITANICA

Children of Philip II, King Of Macedonia and Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia are:

73786976309972305770 i. Alexander III The Great, born in 356 a.c. Pela; died in 323 a.c. Babylon; married (1) Roxane Of Bactria; married (2) Barsine.

ii. Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia, born in c 348 a.c. (Sister Of Alexander The Great); married Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297); born in c. 358 BC Macedonia; died in 297 BC.

Notes for Thessaloníki, Princess Of Macedonia:
En 318 afianzóse en su trono Casandro, hijo mayor de Antípatro, que casó con una hija de Filipo. En honor a ella dio al principal puerto del país Therma, el nombre de Tesalónica, la Salónica de nuestros días.

GRECIA, Emil Nack - Wilhelm Wagner, Editorial Labor, Pg. 414

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Tesalónica, la importante ciudad macedónica en el territorio de Migdonia, fue reedificada por Casandro en el lugar de la antigua Termes y la dió el nombre de su esposa.

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Named for a sister of Alexander the Great, Thessaloníki after 146 was the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia.

BRITANICA

Notes for Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Casandro. Hijo de Antípater, uno de los generales de Alejandro Magno que más intervinieron en los sucesos posteriores a la muerte de éste. Al morir Antípater dejó la regencia a Polispercon, hombre de grandes prendas. Casandro no respetó la voluntad paterna y se unió a Ptolomeo, celeuco y Antígono contra el regente, que a su vez se apovó en Eumenes, comenzando aquella serie de guerras que ensangrentaron la herencia del macedón. Antígono logró dar muerte a Eumenes, abandonado por sus soldados, lo que trajo como consecuencia que las

satrapias asiaticas se independizasen y Antígono senta se las bases de su poder. Se aliaron contra él Ptolomeo, Lisímaco, Casandro y Seleuco, pero tras de algunos desastres iniciales, venció Antigono, imponiendo la paz de 3I8 a. de J C., que dejó casi las cosas como estaban, es decir, a Lisímaco dueño de Tracia, a Ptolomeo de Egipto y a Seleuco de Asia, otorgando el trono de Macedonia al niño Alejandro Egus, hijo de Alejandro Magno y Roxana, bajo la regencia de Casandro. Este se apoderó de Atenas, donde estableció un gobierno aristocrático, a la cabeza del cual puso a Demetrio Falereo. Disensiones entre la familia de Alejandro Magno indispusieron a Filipo Arrideo y su esposa Eurídice con Polispercón por sus respetos hacia Olimpia, madre del macedón, e hicieron que se aliase a Casandro. Triunfó de momento Olimpia, que mandó matar a Filipo e hizo suicidarse a su esposa, persiguió y casi exterminó a la familia y partidarios de Casandro, pero éste consiauió sitiarla en Pidna la rindió por hambre y la entregó a las familias de los asesinados que la lapidaron (3I5). Casandro, para adquirir derechos al trono, CASÓ CON TESALÓNICA e hizo que Glaucis, amigo suyo y gobernador del Antípolis, diese muerte a Alejandro Egus. Polispercón, entonces, proelamó rey al joven Hércules hijo natural del macedón, pero al ofrecerle Casandro la corona, Polispercón se dejó engañar e hizo matar a Hércules. Antígono, el más ambicioso e independiente de Ios generales, depuso a Faléreo e impuso a un hijo suyo, también llamado Demetrio, lo que lanzó a la guerra a Casandro y Ptolomeo, y después de la segunda batalla de Salamina todos los contendientes tomaron decididamente el título de rey. El hijo de Antígono rechazó a Casandro en las Termópilas, pero éste, aliado de nuevo con Lisímaco, Seleuco y Ptolomeo, triunfó en Ipso (30I) y Grecia quedó entregada a Casandro, que reinó en ella hasta su muerte, en 298.

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Cassander (b. c. 358 BC--d. 297 BC), son of the Macedonian regent Antipater and king of Macedonia from 305 to 297.

Cassander was one of the diadochoi ("successors"), the Macedonian generals who fought over the empire of Alexander the Great after his death in 323. After Antipater's death in 319, Cassander refused to acknowledge the new regent, Polyperchon. With the aid of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, ruler of Phrygia, Cassander seized Macedonia and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317). When Antigonus returned from the eastern provinces intending to reunite Alexander's empire under his own sovereignty, Cassander joined forces with Ptolemy I, Seleucus, and Lysimachus (rulers of Egypt, Babylon, and Thrace, respectively) to oppose him. Between 315 and 303 the two sides

clashed frequently. Cassander lost Athens in 307 and his other possessions south of Thessaly in 303-302, but the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301) secured Cassander's control of Macedonia.

Even though he had already murdered Alexander IV and Roxana, the son and the widow of Alexander the Great, Cassander did not take the royal title until 305. His ruthlessness toward Alexander's family was partly dictated by political considerations, but his personal hatred for the dead king was evidenced by his rebuilding of Thebes, which had been leveled by Alexander as punishment for the Theban rebellion.

Cassander, who was a statesman, had founded two great cities, Cassandreia and Thessalonica, as well as rebuilding Thebes. His death in 297 was a prelude to more disturbances. Demetrius conquered most of Greece and secured Macedonia in 294, but he was ousted in 288 by Lysimachus in alliance with King Pyrrhus of Epirus (319-272). Demetrius now concentrated all his forces on winning Asia and all but succeeded. He fell ill, however, and surrendered to Seleucus, who gave him every opportunity to drink himself to death. The stage was set for a confrontation between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

BRITANICA

More About Cassander, King Of Macedonia (305-297):
Comment: Ordenó la ejecución de Olympia, madre de Alejandro Magno

**147573952619944611542. Bactrian chief Oxyartes,** born in c 380 BC.

Child of Bactrian chief Oxyartes is:

73786976309972305771 i. Roxane Of Bactria, born in c 350 BC; died in c 310 BC Amphipolis, Thrace; married Alexander III The Great.

**147573952619944611552. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus,** born in c 380 BC. He was the son of **295147905239889223104. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus**.

Child of Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus is:

73786976309972305776 i. Mithradates II, King Of Pontus, born in c 350 BC.

**147573952933273796608. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 300 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **295147905866547593216. Nicanor, King Of The Franks**.

More About Marcomir II, King Of The Franks:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Marcomir II, King Of The Franks is:

73786976466636898304 i. Clodius I, King Of The Franks, born in c 275 BC.

**147573952933273833632. LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298)** (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 340 a.c. (Source: Claudia.FTW, Date of Import: 21 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298):
Lucio Cornelio Escipión Barbato, cónsul, en 298 a. de J. C. con Fulvio Centimalo. En I780 se descubrió en Roma su tumba, que se conserva en el Museo Pko Clementino de dicha ciudad y es el mis antiguo monumento sepuleral cuya fecha aproximada se conoce, y en el que hay una inscripción en lengua latina en la que consta que tomó muchas plazas en el Samnio y conquistó la Lucania.

Gens Cornelia

Cornelios (Cornelii). Gens romana perteneciente al mis elevado Patriciado y que en sus diferentes ramas cuenta con gran nsmero de personas ilustres, cuyos nombres estin unidos a los hechos mis salientes de la historia de Roma. Fueron varios los apellidos en que se diversificó esta ilustre familia. Cosso, Escipión, Léntulo, Sulla, Cétego, Dolabela, Cinna, Mimmula, Mérula, y hasta una rama plebeya, los Cornelios Balbos.

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Child of LuciusCornelius Scipio Barbatus, (Consul 298) is:

73786976466636916816 i. Cneus Cornelius Scipio Asina (Consul 260), born in c 310 a.c..

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**295147905239889222736. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 485 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **590295810479778445472. Grandson Of Spitama**.

Child of 2nd Grandson Of Spitama is:

147573952619944611368 i. 3rd Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 455 a.c..

**295147905239889222742. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia** (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.)**,** born in 456 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.); died in 359 a.c. (Source: (1) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999., (2) Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.). He was the son of **590295810479778445484. Darius II, King Of Persia** and **590295810479778445485. Parysatis**.

Notes for Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia:
Artaxerxes II (fl. late 5th and early 4th centuries BC), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 404-359/358).

He was the son and successor of Darius II and was surnamed (in Greek) Mnemon, meaning "the mindful." When Artaxerxes took the Persian throne, the power of Athens had been broken in the Peloponnesian War (431-404), and the Greek towns across the Aegean Sea in Ionia were again subjects of the Achaemenid Empire. In 404, however, Artaxerxes lost Egypt, and in the following year his brother Cyrus the Younger began preparations for his rebellion. Although Cyrus was defeated and killed at Cunaxa (401), the rebellion had dangerous repercussions, for it not only demonstrated the superiority of the Greek hoplites used by Cyrus but also led the Greeks to believe that Persia was vulnerable.

In 400 Sparta broke openly with the Achaemenids, and during the next five years its armies achieved considerable military success in Anatolia. The Spartan navy, however, was destroyed at Cnidus (394), thereby giving the Achaemenids mastery of the Aegean. The Greek allies of Persia (Thebes, Athens, Argos, and Corinth) continued the war against Sparta, but, when it became evident that the only ones to gain from the war were the Athenians, Artaxerxes decided

to conclude peace with Sparta. In 386 Athens was compelled to accept the settlement known as the King's Peace, or the Peace of Antalcidas, by which Artaxerxes decreed that all the Asiatic mainland and Cyprus were his, that Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros were to remain Athenian dependencies, and that all the other Greek states were to receive autonomy.

Elsewhere Artaxerxes met with less success. Two expeditions against Egypt (385-383 and 374) ended in complete failure, and during the same period there were continuous rebellions in Anatolia. There were also wars against the mountain tribes of Armenia and Iran.

By the King's Peace the Achaemenids had become the arbiters of Greece, and in the following wars all parties applied to them for a decision in their favour. After the Theban victory of Leuctra (371), an old alliance between the Achaemenids and the Thebans was restored. Achaemenid supremacy, however, was based on Greek internal discord rather than Achaemenid strength, and, when this weakness became apparent, all the satraps (governors) of Anatolia rose in revolt
(c. 366), in alliance with Athens, Sparta, and Egypt, and Artaxerxes could do little against them. The satraps, however, were divided by mutual distrust, and the rebellion was finally put down by Persia through a series of treacheries. When the reign of Artaxerxes ended, Achaemenid authority had been restored over most of the empire--more from internal rivalries and discord than from his efforts.

Under Artaxerxes an important change occurred in the Persian religion. The Persians apparently did not worship images of the gods until Artaxerxes set up statues of the goddess Anahita in various large cities. Inscriptions by all former kings named only Ahura Mazda, but those of Artaxerxes also invoked Anahita and Mithra, two deities of the old popular Iranian religion that had been neglected.

BRITANICA

More About Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia:
Cargo: King Of Persia (404-359) (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia are:

14757395261994461137 1 i. Apama Of Persia, born in 415 a.c.; died in 387/362 a.c; married Famavaz, Satrap Of Daskyléion.

ii. Artaxerxes III Ochus, King Of Persia, born in c 426 a.c.; died in 338 a.c; married Atossa; born in c 420 a.c..

Notes for Artaxerxes III Ochus, King Of Persia:
Artaxerxes III (d. 338 BC), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 359/358-338 BC).

He was the son and successor of Artaxerxes II and was called Ochus before he took the throne. Artaxerxes III was a cruel but energetic ruler. To secure his throne he put to death most of his relatives. In 356 he ordered all the satraps (governors) of the Achaemenid empire to dismiss their mercenaries. He also forced Athens to conclude peace and to acknowledge the independence of its rebellious allies (355).

Artaxerxes then attempted to subjugate Egypt, which had been independent since 404. Failure of the first attempt (351) encouraged the Phoenician towns and the princes of Cyprus to revolt. Early in 345, Artaxerxes collected a great army and marched against the Phoenician city of Sidon. Mentor of Rhodes, who had helped betray Sidon, rose high in the king's favour and entered into a close understanding with the eunuch Bagoas, the king's favourite. Artaxerxes then advanced on Egypt with a great land and naval force and, at Pelusium in the Nile River delta, defeated the pharaoh Nectanebo II (343). A Persian satrap was placed over Egypt, the walls of its cities were destroyed, its temples were plundered, and Artaxerxes was said to have killed the Apis bull with his own hand.

After the king's return to Susa, Bagoas ruled the court and the upper satrapies, while Mentor restored the authority of the empire throughout the west. When Philip of Macedon attacked Perinthus and Byzantium (340), Artaxerxes sent support to those cities. In 338 Artaxerxes and his elder sons were killed by Bagoas, who then raised the king's youngest son, Arses, to the throne.

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iii. Rodgune Of Persia (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.), married Aroandes I, Satrap Of Armenia; born in c 450 BC (Source: Armenia.FTW, Date of Import: 1 Jul 2001.).

**295147905239889223080. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 430 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in 370/369 BC (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **590295810479778446160. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia**. He married **295147905239889223081. Euridice**.

**295147905239889223081. Euridice,** born in c 400 a.c..

Notes for Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia:
AmyntasIII (or II) (d. 370/369 BC), king of Macedonia from about 393 to 370/369. His skillful diplomacy created a minor role for Macedonia in Greek

affairs and prepared the way for its emergence as a great power under his son Philip II (ruled 359-336).

Amyntas came to the throne during the disorders that plagued Macedonia after the death of the powerful king Archelaus (ruled c. 413-399). Amyntas soon had to fight off attacks by the Illyrians (of present-day Albania) and by the Chalcidian League, a confederation of cities of the Chalcidice peninsula, east of Macedonia. The threat from the latter was removed when intervention by Sparta led to the dissolution of the league in 379. Amyntas continued to maintain his independence by siding with the powers ascendant in Greece, including first Athens and then Thessaly, under its tyrant Jason of Pherae (ruled c. 385-370).

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Child of Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia and Euridice is:

14757395261994461154O i. Philip II, King Of Macedonia, born in 382 BC; died in 336 BC, Asia Minor; married Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia.

**2951479052398892230 82. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **5902958104797784461 64. Aletus I, King of Epirus**.

Notes for Neoptolemus, king of Epirus:
In the 5th century Epirus was still on the periphery of the Greek world. To the 5th-century historian Thucydides, the Epirotes were "barbarians." The only Epirotes regarded as Greek were the Aeacidae, who were members of the Molossian royal house and claimed descent from Achilles. From about 370 BC on, the Aeacidae were able to expand the Molossian state by incorporating tribes from the rival groups in Epirus. The Aeacidae's efforts gained impetus from the marriage of Philip II of Macedon to their princess, Olympias. In 334, while Alexander the Great, son of Philip and Olympias, crossed into Asia, his uncle, the Molossian ruler Alexander, attacked southern Italy, where he was eventually checked by Rome and killed in battle in about 331. Upon Alexander the Molossian's death, the Epirote tribes formed a coalition on an equal basis but with the Molossian king in command of their military forces. The greatest Molossian king of this coalition was Pyrrhus (319-272); he and his son Alexander II ruled as far south as Acarnania and to central Albania in the north. Pyrrhus' military adventures overstrained his state's military resources, but they also brought great prosperity to Epirus. He built a magnificent stone theatre at Dodona and a new suburb at Ambracia (now Irta), which he made his capital.

By Andromache, Priam's daughter-in-law, Neoptolemus (possible far ancestor of Olympia) was the father of Molossus, ancestor of the Molossian kings.

BRITANICA

Child of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus is:

14757395261994461154 1 i. Olympias, Queen Of Macedonia, born in c. 375 BC; died in 316 BC; married Philip II, King Of Macedonia.

**295147905239889223104. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus,** born in c 410 BC. He was the son of **590295810479778446208. Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia**.

Child of Mithradates I, King Of Pontus is:

14757395261994461155 2 i. Ariobarzanes I, King Of Pontus, born in c 380 BC.

**295147905866547593216. Nicanor, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 324 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **590295811733095186432. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Nicanor, King Of The Franks is:

14757395261933273966083 i. Marcomir II, King Of The Franks, born in c 300 BC.

*Generation No. 70*

**590295810479778445472. Grandson Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 515 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1180591620959556890944. Son Of Spitama**.

Child of Grandson Of Spitama is:

29514790523988922273610 i. 2nd Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 485 a.c..

**590295810479778445484. Darius II, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 475 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq] (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1180591620959556890968.**

**Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia** and **1180591620959556890969. Andia**. He married **590295810479778445485. Parysatis**.

**590295810479778445485. Parysatis,** born in c 470 a.c... She was the daughter of **1180591620959556890968. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia**.

Notes for Darius II, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Darius II Ochus (d. 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq]), Achaemenid king (reigned 423-404 BC) of Persia.

The son of Artaxerxes I by a Babylonian concubine, he seized the throne from his half brother Secydianus (or Sogdianus), whom he then executed. Ochus, who had previously been satrap of Hyrcania, adopted the name of Darius on his accession; he was also known as Nothus (Bastard). Darius was dominated by eunuchs and by his half sister and wife, the cruel and ambitious Parysatis. Intrigue and corruption were rife at the Achaemenid court, and revolts in Hyrcania and Media, although quickly suppressed, were symptomatic of the discontent caused by his rule.

After the Athenian defeat at Syracuse in 413 BC, Darius decided to recover the Greek coastal cities of Asia Minor, which had been under Athenian control since 448. The satraps of Asia Minor, Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, were ordered to collect overdue tribute, and an alliance against Athens was formed with Sparta. In the ensuing war the greater part of Ionia was recovered, but elsewhere the allies had less success, partly because of the policy of Tissaphernes, who gave Spartan forces only limited support. In 407, however, Darius decided to put all his resources behind Sparta. He appointed his son Cyrus the Younger in place of Tissaphernes as commander in chief of Asia Minor and gave him funds to re-create the Spartan fleet. As a result Athenian power was broken in 405 at Aegospotami. Not long after, Darius died of an illness.

BRITANICA

More About Darius II, King Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Children of Darius II, King Of Persia and Parysatis are:

i. Cyrus The Younger, Prince Of Persia, born in c 456 BC; died in 401 a.c.

   Notes for Cyrus The Younger, Prince Of Persia:
   Ciro de Persia el Joven (424-401a.C.), príncipe persa, hijo de Darío II, rey de Persia, y hermano menor de Artajerjes II (que reinó en 404-c.358a.C.). En el 408a.C. fue nombrado sátrapa (gobernador) de las provincias persas al oeste de Asia Menor.

También apoyó a los espartanos durante los últimos años de la guerra del Peloponeso permitiéndoles derrotar a los atenienses. Cuando Darío murió y Artajerjes le sucedió (404a.C.) en el trono, Ciro proyectó una revuelta, pero Tisafernes, sátrapa de Caria, reveló sus planes (413-395a.C.). Ciro fue perdonado gracias a la influencia de su madre, Parisatis, y enviado de nuevo a su satrapía. Allí reunió una fuerza de aproximadamente 100.000 individuos persas y 13.000 griegos, principalmente mercenarios espartanos. Bajo el pretexto de dirigir una expedición contra los bandidos de Pisidia, marchó desde Sardes hacia Babilonia, entonces bajo dominio persa, para deponer a su hermano. En el 401a.C. los ejércitos de Artajerjes se encontraron con los de Ciro en la batalla de Cunaxa, cerca del río Éufrates; Ciro murió durante la lucha. Una consecuencia importante de esta batalla fue el repliegue estratégico de los griegos desde el centro del territorio persa hasta el mar Negro, exponiendo al mundo griego la debilidad militar de los persas. La historia de la revuelta de Ciro y de la marcha de los conocidos como los 'diez mil griegos' fue narrada por el general e historiador ateniense Jenofonte en la Anábasis.

"Ciro de Persia el Joven", Enciclopedia Microsoft

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Cyrus THE YOUNGER (b. after 423 BC--d. 401, Cunaxa, Babylonia [now in Iraq]), younger son of the Achaemenian king Darius II and his wife, Parysatis.

Cyrus was the favourite of his mother, who hoped to secure the succession for him instead of her eldest son, Arsaces. When Darius decided to continue the war against Athens and give support to the Spartans, Parysatis persuaded him to appoint the young Cyrus as satrap (governor) of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia and commander in chief of the Achaemenian forces in Asia Minor (407). Cyrus' friendly alliance with Lysander, the commander of the Spartan fleet, assured Sparta of victory.

In 405 Cyrus was called to his father's deathbed, and in 404, when Arsaces became king as Artaxerxes II, Cyrus was accused by Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria, of plotting his brother's murder. On the intercession of Parysatis, however, Cyrus was pardoned and sent back to his satrapy. On his return, Cyrus began preparations to seize the throne. He used a quarrel with Tissaphernes over the Ionian cities as a pretext for gathering a large army and also pretended to
prepare an expedition to Pisidia, in the Taurus Mountains. In the spring of 401 Cyrus started out with about 20,000 men, many of whom were Greek mercenaries. When he reached the Euphrates River at Thapsacus, he announced that he was marching against Artaxerxes. He advanced unopposed into Babylonia; but Artaxerxes, warned at the last moment by Tissaphernes, was

hastily gathering an army. The two forces met at the Battle of Cunaxa, north of Babylon, where Cyrus was slain. The Greek troops of Cyrus, after their commanders had been treacherously seized by Tissaphernes, forced their way to the Black Sea.

The courage and ability of Cyrus were highly praised by the Greeks, especially by the historian Xenophon (one of the Greek mercenaries), who in his Anabasis wrote the history of the Greek retreat; but from the standpoint of the Achaemenians Cyrus was a traitor who, to gain his own ends, used hostile Greeks to attack the empire.

BRITANICA

29514790523988922274 2 ii. Artaxerxes II Abialaka, King Of Persia, born in 456 a.c.; died in 359 a.c..

**590295810479778446160. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 400 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **1180591620959556892320. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia**.

Child of Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia is:

29514790523988922308 0 i. Amyntas II, King Of Macedonia, born in c 430 a.c.; died in 370/369 BC; married Euridice.

**590295810479778446164. Aletus I, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 440 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **1180591620959556892328. Tarrutos, King of Epirus**.

Child of Aletus I, King of Epirus is:

29514790523988922308 2 i. Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, born in c 400 a.c..

**590295810479778446208. Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia,** born in c 430 BC; died in 362 BC.

Notes for Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia:
Ariobarzanes (d. c. 360 BC), Persian satrap (provincial governor) of Phrygia after about 387. The son of a nobleman, he cultivated the friendship of Athens and Sparta and, about 366, led the unsuccessful revolt of the satraps of western Anatolia against the Persian king Artaxerxes II (reigned 404-359/358 BC).

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Child of Ariobarzanes, King Of Cappadocia is:

29514790523988922310 4 i. Mithradates I, King Of Pontus, born in c 410 BC.

**590295811733095186432. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 348 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **1180591623466190372864. Bassanus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Clodomir I, King Of The Franks is:

29514790586654759321 6 i. Nicanor, King Of The Franks, born in c 324 BC.

*Generation No. 71*

**1180591620959556890944. Son Of Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 545 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2361183241919113781888. Spitama**.

Child of Son Of Spitama is:

5902958104797784454 72 i. Grandson Of Spitama, born in c 515 a.c..

**1180591620959556890968. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 500 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran] (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2361183241919113781936. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia** and **2361183241919113781937. Amestris, Queen Of Persia**. He met **1180591620959556890969. Andia**.

**1180591620959556890969. Andia,** born in c 514 BC. She was the daughter of **2361183241919113781938. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon**.

Notes for Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Artaxerxes I (d. 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran]), Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned 465-425 BC).

He was surnamed in Greek Macrocheir ("Longhand") and in Latin Longimanus. A younger son of Xerxes I and Amestris, he was raised to the throne by the commander of the guard, Artabanus, who had murdered Xerxes. A few months later, Artaxerxes slew Artabanus in a hand-to-hand fight. His reign, though generally peaceful, was disturbed by several insurrections, the first of which was the revolt of his brother the satrap of Bactria. More dangerous was the rebellion of Egypt under Inaros, who received assistance from the Athenians. Achaemenid rule in Egypt was restored by Megabyzus, satrap of Syria, after a prolonged struggle (460-454). In 448 fighting between the Achaemenids and the Athenians ended, and in the Samian and Peloponnesian wars Artaxerxes remained neutral; toward the Jews he pursued a tolerant policy. His building inscriptions at Persepolis record the completion of the throne hall of his father. The tomb of Artaxerxes is at Naqsh-e Rustam.

BRITANICA

Child of Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia and Andia is:

59029581047977844548 4 i. Darius II, King Of Persia, born in 475 a.c.; died in 404 BC, Babylon [now in Iraq]; married Parysatis.

Child of Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia is:

59029581047977844548 5 i. Parysatis, born in c 470 a.c.; married Darius II, King Of Persia.

**1180591620959556892320. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 490 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in c 413 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **2361183241919113784640. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia:
Perdiccas II (reigned c. 450-c. 413) asserted his succession against various brothers and united the
Greek cities of Chalcidice in a federation centring on the city of Olynthus.

BRITANICA

More About Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia is:

59029581047977844616 0 i. Arrhidaeus, Prince Of Macedonia, born in c 400 a.c..

**118059162095955689232 8. Tarrutos, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 480 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **2361183241919113784656. Admetus, King of Epirus**.

Child of Tarrutos, King of Epirus is:

59029581047977844616 4 i. Aletus I, King of Epirus, born in c 440 BC.

**118059162346619037286 4. Bassanus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 373 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **2361183246932380745728. Diocles, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Bassanus, King Of The Franks is:

59029581173309518643 2 i. Clodomir I, King Of The Franks, born in c 348 BC.

*Generation No. 72*

**236118324191911378188 8. Spitama** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 575 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4722366483838227563776. Son Of Astyages**.

Child of Spitama is:

11805916209595568909 44 i. Son Of Spitama, born in c 545 a.c..

**236118324191911378193 6. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 519 BC (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 465, Persepolis (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4722366483838227563872. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia** and **4722366483838227563873. Atossa, Queen Of Persia**. He married **236118324191911378193 7. Amestris, Queen Of Persia**.

**236118324191911378193 7. Amestris, Queen Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 519 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.).

Notes for Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Xerxes I, Old Persian KHSHAYARSHA, byname XERXES THE GREAT (b. c. 519 BC--d. 465, Persepolis), Persian king (486-465 BC), the son and successor of Darius I. He is best known for his massive invasion of Greece from across the Hellespont (480 BC), a campaign marked by the battles of Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea. His ultimate defeat spelled the beginning of the decline of the Achaemenid Empire.

Accession to the throne.

Xerxes was the son of Darius I and Atossa, daughter of Cyrus; he was the first son born to Darius after his accession to the throne. Xerxes was designated heir apparent by his father in preference to his elder brother Artabazanes. A bas-relief on the southern portico of a courtyard in the treasury of Persepolis, as well as the bas-reliefs on the east door of the tripylon (an ornamental stairway) depict him as the heir apparent, standing behind his father, who is seated on the throne.
When his father died, in 486 BC, Xerxes was about 35 years old and had already governed Babylonia for a dozen years.

One of his first concerns upon his accession was to pacify Egypt, where a usurper had been governing for two years. But he was forced to use much stronger methods than had Darius: in 484 BC he ravaged the Delta and chastised the Egyptians. Xerxes then learned of the revolt of Babylon, where two nationalist pretenders had appeared in swift succession. The second, Shamash-eriba, was conquered by Xerxes' son-in-law, and violent repression ensued: Babylon's fortresses were torn down, its temples pillaged, and the statue of Marduk destroyed; this latter act had great political significance: Xerxes was no longer able to "take the hand of" (receive the patronage of) the Babylonian god. Whereas Darius had treated Egypt and Babylonia as kingdoms personally united to the Persian Empire (though administered as satrapies), Xerxes acted with a new intransigence. Having rejected the fiction of personal union, he then abandoned the titles of king of Babylonia and king of Egypt, making himself simply "king of the Persians and the Medes."

It was probably the revolt of Babylon, although some authors say it was troubles in Bactria, to which Xerxes alluded in an inscription that proclaimed:

> And among these countries (in rebellion) there was one where, previously, daevas had been worshipped. Afterward, through Ahura Mazda's favour, I destroyed this sanctuary of daevas and proclaimed, "Let daevas not be worshipped!" There, where daevas had been worshipped before, I worshipped
> Ahura Mazda.

Xerxes thus declared himself the adversary of the daevas, the ancient pre-Zoroastrian gods, and doubtlessly identified the Babylonian gods with these fallen gods of the Aryan religion. The questions arise of whether the destruction of Marduk's statue should be linked with this text proclaiming the destruction of the daeva sanctuaries, of whether Xerxes was a more zealous supporter of Zoroastrianism than was his father, and, indeed, of whether he himself was a

Zoroastrian. The problem of the relationship between the Achaemenid religion and Zoroastrianism is a difficult one, and some scholars, such as M. Molé, have even thought that this is an improper posing of the question, that there were, rather, three different states of religion: a religion of strict observance, a royal religion as attested by the Achaemenid inscriptions, and the popular religion as described by the Greek historian Herodotus.

War against the Greeks.

With the tranquillity of the empire reestablished, Xerxes would willingly have devoted himself to peaceful activities. But many of those around him were pressing for the renewal of hostilities. His cousin and brother-in-law Mardonius, supported by a strong party of exiled Greeks, incited him to take revenge for the affront that Darius had suffered at the hands of the Greeks at Marathon (490 BC). The impressionable Xerxes gave way to pressure from his entourage and threw himself into patient diplomatic and military preparations for war, which required three years to complete (484-481 BC). Herodotus notes that never before had such an effort been undertaken. Troops were levied in all the satrapies, and a navy, intended to be the army's supply line, was gathered. The care lavished on this enterprise shows that the King did not regard it as a minor operation.

There has been much later speculation on the real causes for the expedition. They could not have been economic, because Greece was not important then. Perhaps it was only the manifestation of a royal absolutism: Xerxes, whose character was later distorted in Greek legend, was neither foolish nor overly optimistic; although sensible and intelligent, he was nevertheless, according to G. Glotz,

> a sovereign by divine right, to whom opposition was as annoying as sacrilege . . .
> nervous in temperament, fallen from youthful fire into indolence, incited to make a
> war he didn't like. . . .

At the head of his armies, he left Sardis for the Hellespont and had two boat bridges placed across the strait. A storm destroyed them, and Xerxes had the sea whipped as punishment. With the bridges remade, for seven days he oversaw the crossing of the army--5,000,000 men according to Herodotus and 360,000 by modern estimate, supported by 700 to 800 ships. Their passage was facilitated by a massive engineering works: a channel was dug across the Isthmus of Actium so that the peaks of Mount Athos might be avoided. Nevertheless, the army's size was of no help, partly because of misinformation about the enemy terrain and partly because of the appearance of a national feeling in Greece. After a few successes (e.g., Thermopylae, mid-August 480 BC), Xerxes occupied Attica and pillaged Athens on September 21, but on September 29, at Salamis, a naval battle that he had initiated turned into a defeat. Without a fleet to bring supplies to the army, he had to retreat; he crossed over into Asia, leaving Mardonius in Thessaly. During an indecisive battle near Plataea, on Aug. 27, 479, Mardonius was killed, and his death

obliged the army of occupation to withdraw. Hostilities continued for 13 years, but thenceforth Xerxes involved himself only slightly.

Withdrawal to Persia.

Soured by this failure, which modern historians consider the beginning of Achaemenian decline, Xerxes retired to Susa and Persepolis. He then furthered the depletion of the once-enormous resources he had gathered, through multiple taxation, by launching a vast construction program. At the capital city of Persepolis, Darius' architects, working from a unified plan of great scope, had already begun construction on a gigantic terrace of the Apadana (an audience hall), the Tripylon, a palace, and a treasury. When Xerxes became king, he had laid the enameled-brick facing on the exterior of the Apadana and finished his father's palace. Then he erected other monuments: his own palace, southeast of Darius' and similar to it in plan, and a mysterious building called the Harem by archaeologists--a line of small, identical rooms that may have been Xerxes' treasury. He also undertook construction of the Hall of a Hundred Columns, or Throne Room, but he was able to finish only the paving and the base of the walls (the walls themselves and the decoration of this gigantic hypostyle hall were the work of Artaxerxes I). These buildings marked an evolution toward the colossal and toward a style that was perhaps more pretentious than that typical of Darius' reign.

Little is known about the last years of Xerxes' life. After his reversal in Greece, he withdrew into himself and allowed himself to be drawn into harem intrigues in which he was, in fact, only a pawn: thus, he disposed of his brother's entire family at the demand of the queen. But in 465 he himself fell, together with his eldest son, under the blows of murderous members of his court, among them his minister Artabanus. Another son, Artaxerxes I, succeeded in retaining power.

BRITANICA

More About Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia and Amestris, Queen Of Persia is:
11805916209595568909 68 i. Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia, born in 500 a.c.; died in 425 BC, Susa, Elam [now in Iran]; met (1) Andia..

**2361183241919113781938. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon,** born in c 550 BC. He was the son of **4722366483838227563876. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon**.

Child of Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon is:
11805916209595568909 69 i. Andia, born in c 514 BC; met Artaxerxes I, King Of Persia.

**2361183241919113784640. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 530 a.c. (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 450 BC (Source: ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **4722366483838227569280. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Alexander I, King Of Macedonia:
Alexander I, byname ALEXANDER PHILHELLENE, or ALEXANDER THE WEALTHY (d. c. 450 BC), 10th king of ancient Macedonia, who succeeded his father, Amyntas I, about 500 BC. More than a decade earlier, Macedonia had become a vassal state of Persia; and in 480 Alexander was obliged to accompany Xerxes I in a campaign through Greece, though he secretly aided the Greek allies. With Xerxes' apparent acquiescence, Alexander seized the Greek colony of Pydna and advanced his frontiers eastward to the Strymon, taking in Crestonia and Bisaltia, with the rich silver deposits of Mt. Dysorus.

It was probably Alexander who organized the mass of his people as a hoplite army called pezhetairoi ("foot companions"), with rudimentary political rights, to act as a counterweight to the nobility, the cavalry hetairoi ("companions"). His byname, the Philhellene, indicates his efforts to win Greek sympathies; and he obtained admission to the Olympic games. From Persian spoil he erected a golden statue at Delphi, and he entertained the poet Pindar at his court.

BRITANICA

Child of Alexander I, King Of Macedonia is:
11805916209595568923 20 i. Perdiccas II, King Of Macedonia, born in c 490 a.c.; died in c 413 a.c..

**2361183241919113784656. Admetus, King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 510 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **4722366483838227569312. XVI King Of Epirus**.

Child of Admetus, King of Epirus is:
11805916209595568923 28 i. Tarrutos, King of Epirus, born in c 480 BC.

**2361183246932380745728. Diocles, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c

397 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **4722366493864761491456. Helenus, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Diocles, King Of The Franks is:
118059162346619037286 4 i. Bassanus, King Of The Franks, born in c 373 BC.

*Generation No. 73*

**4722366483838227563776. Son Of Astyages** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 605 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **944473296767645512755 2. Astyages, King Of Media** and **944473296767645512755 3. Arsenis Lydia**.

Child of Son Of Astyages is:
2361183241919113781888 i. Spitama, born in c 575 a.c..

**4722366483838227563872. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 550 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 486 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **944473296767645512774 4. Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia**. He married **4722366483838227563873. Atossa, Queen Of Persia**.

**4722366483838227563873. Atossa, Queen Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 545 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in 480/465 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). She was the daughter of **944473296767645512774 6. Cyrus II, King Of Persia** and **944473296767645512774 7. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt**.

Notes for Darius I The Great, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Darius I, byname DARIUS THE GREAT (b. 550 BC--d. 486), king of Persia in 522-486 BC, one of the greatest rulers of the Achaemenid dynasty, who was noted for his administrative genius and for his great building projects. Darius attempted several times to conquer Greece; his fleet was destroyed by a storm in 492, and the Athenians defeated his army at Marathon in 490.

Ascension to monarchy.

Darius was the son of Hystaspes, the satrap (provincial governor) of Parthia. The principal contemporary sources for his history are his own inscriptions, especially the great trilingual inscription on the Bisitun (Behistun) rock at the

village of the same name, in which he tells how he gained the throne. The accounts of his accession given by the Greek historians Herodotus and Ctesias are in many points obviously derived from this official version but are interwoven with legends.

According to Herodotus, Darius, when a youth, was suspected by Cyrus II the Great (who ruled from 559 to 529 BC) of plotting against the throne. Later Darius was in Egypt with Cambyses II, the son of Cyrus and heir to his kingdom, as a member of the royal bodyguard. After the death of Cambyses in the summer of 522 BC, Darius hastened to Media, where, in September, with the help of six Persian nobles, he killed Bardiya (Smerdis), another son of Cyrus, who had usurped the throne the previous March. In the Bisitun inscription Darius
defended this deed and his own assumption of kingship on the grounds that the usurper was actually Gaumata, a Magian, who had impersonated Bardiya after Bardiya had been murdered secretly by Cambyses. Darius therefore claimed that he was restoring the kingship to the rightful Achaemenid house. He himself, however, belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family, and, as his father and grandfather were alive at his accession, it is unlikely that he was next in line to the throne. Some modern scholars consider that he invented the story of Gaumata in order to justify his actions and that the murdered king was indeed the son of Cyrus.

Darius did not at first gain general recognition but had to impose his rule by force. His assassination of Bardiya was followed, particularly in the eastern provinces, by widespread revolts, which threatened to disrupt the empire. In Susiana, Babylonia, Media, Sagartia, and Margiana, independent governments were set up, most of them by men who claimed to belong to the former ruling families. Babylonia rebelled twice and Susiana three times. In Persia itself a certain Vahyazdata, who pretended to be Bardiya, gained considerable support. These risings, however, were spontaneous and uncoordinated, and, otwithstanding the small size of his army, Darius and his generals were able to suppress them one by one. In the Bisitun inscription he records that in 19 battles he defeated nine rebel leaders, who appear as his captives on the accompanying relief. By 519 BC, when the third rising in Susiana was put down, he had established his authority in the east. In 518 Darius visited Egypt, which he lists as a rebel country, perhaps because of the insubordination of its satrap, Aryandes, whom he put to death.

Fortification of the empire.

Having restored internal order in the empire, Darius undertook a number of campaigns for the purpose of strengthening his frontiers and checking the incursions of nomadic tribes. In 519 BC he attacked the Scythians east of the Caspian Sea and a few years later conquered the Indus Valley. In 513, after subduing eastern Thrace and the Getae, he crossed the Danube River into European Scythia, but the Scythian nomads devastated the country as they retreated from him, and he was forced, for lack of supplies, to abandon the campaign. The satraps of Asia Minor completed the subjugation of Thrace, secured the submission of Macedonia, and captured the Aegean islands of

Lemnos and Imbros. Thus, the approaches to Greece were in Persian hands, as was control of the Black Sea grain trade through the straits, the latter being of major importance to the Greek economy. The conquest of Greece was a logical
step to protect Persian rule over the Greeks of Asia Minor from interference by their European kinsmen. According to Herodotus, Darius, before the Scythian campaign, had sent ships to explore the Greek coasts, but he took no military action until 499 BC, when Athens and Eretria supported an Ionian revolt against Persian rule. After the suppression of this rebellion, Mardonius, Darius' son-in-law, was given charge of an expedition against Athens and Eretria, but the loss of his fleet in a storm off Mount Athos (492 BC) forced him to abandon the operation. In 490 BC another force under Datis, a Mede, destroyed Eretria and enslaved its inhabitants but was defeated by the Athenians at Marathon. Preparations for a third expedition were delayed by an insurrection in Egypt, and Darius died in 486 BC before they were completed.

Darius as an administrator.

Although Darius consolidated and added to the conquests of his predecessors, it was as an administrator that he made his greatest contribution to Persian history. He completed the organization of the empire into satrapies, initiated by Cyrus the Great, and fixed the annual tribute due from each province. During his reign, ambitious and far-sighted projects were undertaken to promote imperial trade and commerce. Coinage, weights, and measures were standardized and land and sea routes developed. An expedition led by Scylax of Caryanda
sailed down the Indus River and explored the sea route from its mouth to Egypt, and a canal from the Nile River to the Red Sea, probably begun by the chief of the Egyptian delta lords, Necho I (7th century BC), was repaired and completed.

While measures were thus taken to unite the diverse peoples of the empire by a uniform administration, Darius followed the example of Cyrus in respecting native religious institutions. In Egypt he assumed an Egyptian titulary and gave active support to the cult. He built a temple to the god Amon in the Kharga oasis, endowed the temple at Edfu, and carried out restoration work in other anctuaries. He empowered the Egyptians to reestablish the medical school of the temple of Sais, and he ordered his satrap to codify the Egyptian laws in consultation
with the native priests. In the Egyptian traditions he was considered as one of the great lawgivers and benefactors of the country. In 519 BC he authorized the Jews to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, in accordance with the earlier decree of Cyrus. In the opinion of some authorities, the religious beliefs of Darius himself, as reflected in his inscriptions, show the influence of the teachings of Zoroaster, and the introduction of Zoroastrianism as the state religion of Persia is probably to be attributed to him.

Darius was the greatest royal architect of his dynasty, and during his reign Persian architecture assumed a style that remained unchanged until the end of the empire. In 521 BC he made Susa his administrative capital, where he restored the fortifications and built an audience hall (apadana) and a residential

palace. The foundation inscriptions of his palace describe how he brought materials and craftsmen for the work from all quarters of the empire. At Persepolis, in his native country of Fars (Persis), he founded a new royal residence to replace the earlier capital at Pasargadae. The fortifications, apadana, council hall, treasury, and a residential palace are to be attributed to him, although not completed in his lifetime. He also built at Ecbana and Babylon.

BRITANICA

Notes for Atossa, Queen Of Persia:
Atosa, hija de Ciro y esposa de Darko.

HERODOTO, Libro 3o de La Historia # 133

More About Atossa, Queen Of Persia:
Fuente: Nos Anczstres de L'Antiquité, Christian Settipani (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)

Child of Darius I The Great, King Of Persia and Atossa, Queen Of Persia is:

236118324191911378193 6 i. Xerxes I The Great, King Of Persia, born in 519 BC; died in 465, Persepolis; married Amestris, Queen Of Persia.

**4722366483838227563876. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon,** born in c 580 BC. He was the son of **9444732967676455127752. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon**.

Child of Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon is:

236118324191911378193 8 i. Nabuchadrezzar IV, King of Babylon, born in c 550 BC.

**4722366483838227569280. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 560 a.c. (Source: (1) ALEJANDRO MAGNO.FTW, Date of Import: 12 Mar, 1999., (2) TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **9444732967676455138560. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia:
By the reign of Amyntas I (6th century BC) Macedonian power extended eastward beyond the Axius (Axiós) River to dominate the neighbouring Thracian tribes.

BRITANICA

Child of Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia is:

236118324191911378464O i. Alexander I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 530 a.c.; died in c. 450 BC.

**4722366483838227569312. XVI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 578 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **9444732967676455138624. XV King Of Epirus**.

Child of XVI King Of Epirus is:

236118324191911378465 6 i. Admetus, King of Epirus, born in c 510 BC.

**4722366493864761491456. Helenus, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 428 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **9444732987729522982912. Priam, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Helenus, King Of The Franks is:

2361183246932380745728 i. Diocles, King Of The Franks, born in c 397 BC.

*Generation No. 74*

**944473296767645512755 2. Astyages, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 635 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in c 550 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **188894659353529102551O4. Cyaxares, King Of Media**. He married **944473296767645512755 3. Arsenis Lydia**.

**944473296767645512755 3. Arsenis Lydia,** born in c 635 a.c..

Notes for Astyages, King Of Media:
Astyages, Akkadian ISHTUMEGU (fl. 6th century BC), the last king of the Median empire (reigned 585-550 BC). According to Herodotus, the Achaemenian Cyrus the Great was Astyages' grandson through his daughter Mandane. According to Babylonian inscriptions, Cyrus, king of Anshan (in southwestern Iran), began war against Astyages in 553 BC; in 550 the Median troops rebelled, and Astyages was taken prisoner. Then Cyrus occupied and plundered Ecbatana, the Median capital. A somewhat different account of these events is given by the Greek writer Ctesias.

BRITANICA

Children of Astyages, King Of Media and Arsenis Lydia are:

i. Mandana, Queen Of Persia, born in c 600 a.c; married Cambyses I, King Of Persia; born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c..

Notes for Cambyses I, King Of Persia:
Cambises I, rey persa de Anzán (c.600-559a.C.) de la dinastía de los Aqueménidas, que gobernó como vasallo de los medas, quienes en aquel entonces dominaban Persia. Cambises I era hijo de Ciro I (siglo VIIa.C.), al cual sucedió, y padre de Ciro II el Grande, que fundó el Imperio persa. Según el historiador griego Heródoto (libro I de la Historia # 107), Cambises I contrajo matrimonio con Mandana la hija de Astiages, rey de los medas, quien reinó entre los años 584 y 550a.C.

"Cambises I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Cambyses I (fl. 6th century BC), ruler of Anshan c. 600-559 BC. Cambyses was the son of Cyrus I and succeeded his father in Anshan (northwest of Susa in Elam) as a vassal of King Astyages of Media. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cambyses married a daughter of Astyages, by whom he became the father of Cyrus II the Great.

BRITANICA

472236648383822756377 6 ii. Son Of Astyages, born in c 605 a.c..

**9444732967676455127744. Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 520 a.c. (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18889465935352910255488. Arsames, King of Parsa**.

Notes for Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia:
Partia, antiguo paks de Asia, situado aproximadamente en lo que actualmente es Irin y el noroeste de Afganistin. Sus habitantes, los partos, descendkan probablemente de los escitas y adoptaron la indumentaria meda y la lengua aria. Eran excelentes jinetes y arqueros. En combate a caballo, los partos descargaban frecuentemente sus flechas hacia el enemigo mientras simulaban la huida; éste es el origen del dicho "disparar la flecha del parto" (anadir alguna palabra hiriente a un interlocutor en el momento de retirarse).
Partia estuvo sometida sucesivamente a Asiria, a Media, a Persia, a Macedonia bajo el reinado de Alejandro Magno, y al reino Seléucida. Hacia el 250a.C. los reyes partos de la dinastka de los Arsicidas fundaron un reino independiente que durante el siglo I a.C. se convirtió en un imperio que se extendka desde el

rko Éufrates hasta el Indo, y desde el rko Oxus (actual Ams Daryi) al océano Kndico. Las principales ciudades partas eran Seleucia del Tigris, Ctesifonte y Hecatómpilos. Después de mediados del siglo I a.C. Partia fue rival de Roma, y se produjeron varias guerras entre ambas potencias. En el 226d.C. Partia fue conquistada por Ardachir I, rey de Persia y fundador de la dinastka Sasinida.

"Partia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia is:

472236648383822756387 2 i. Darius I The Great, King Of Persia, born in 550 a.c.; died in 486 a.c; married Atossa, Queen Of Persia.

**9444732967676455127746. Cyrus II, King Of Persia** (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.); died in c. 529 a.c., Asia (Source: MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW, Date of Import: 7 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **18889465935352910255492. Cambyses I, King Of Persia** and **18889465935352910255493. Mandana, Queen Of Persia**. He married **9444732967676455127747. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt**.

**9444732967676455127747. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 580 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **18889465935352910255494. Apries King of Egypt**.

Notes for Cyrus II, King Of Persia:
[MARINOS HASTA PERSIA.FTW]

Cyrus II, byname CYRUS THE GREAT (b. 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis--d. c. 529, Asia), conqueror who founded the Achaemenid empire, centred on Persia and comprising the Near East from the Aegean Sea to the Indus River. He is also remembered in the Cyrus legend--first recorded by Xenophon, Greek soldier and author, in his Cyropaedia--as a tolerant and ideal monarch who was called father of his people by the ancient Persians and in the Bible as the liberator of the Jews captive in Babylonia.

Life and legend

Cyrus was born between 590 and 580 BC, either in Media or, more probably, in Persis, the modern Fars province of Iran. The meaning of his name is in dispute, for it is not known whether it was a personal name or a throne name given to him when he became a ruler. It is noteworthy that after the Achaemenid empire the name does not appear again in sources relating to Iran, which may indicate some special sense of the name.

Most scholars agree, however, that Cyrus the Great was at least the second of the name to rule in Persia. One cuneiform text in Akkadian--the language of Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) in the pre-Christian era--asserts he was the son of Cambyses, great king, king of Anshan, grandson of Cyrus, great king, king of Anshan, descendant of Teispes, great king, king of Anshan, of a family [which] always [exercised] kingship.

In any case, it is clear that Cyrus came from a long line of ruling chiefs.

The most important source for his life is the Greek historian Herodotus. The idealized biography by Xenophon is a work for the edification of the Greeks concerning the ideal ruler, rather than a historical treatise. It does, however, indicate the high esteem in which Cyrus was held, not only by his own people, the Persians, but by the Greeks and others. Herodotus says that the Persians called Cyrus their father, while later Achaemenid rulers were not so well regarded. The story of the childhood of Cyrus, as told by Herodotus with echoes in Xenophon and the Greek historian Ctesias, may be called a Cyrus legend since it obviously follows a pattern of folk beliefs about the almost superhuman qualities of the founder of a dynasty. Similar beliefs also exist about the founders of later dynasties throughout the history of Iran. According to the legend, Astyages, the king of the Medes and overlord of the Persians, gave his daughter in marriage to his vassal in Persis, a prince called Cambyses. From this marriage Cyrus was born. Astyages, having had a dream that the baby would grow up to overthrow him, ordered Cyrus slain. His chief adviser, however, instead gave the baby to a shepherd to raise. When he was 10 years old, Cyrus, because of his outstanding qualities, was discovered by Astyages, who, in spite of the dream, was persuaded to allow the boy to live. Cyrus, when he reached manhood in Persis, revolted against his maternal grandfather and overlord. Astyages marched against the rebel, but his army deserted him and surrendered to Cyrus in 550 BC.

Cyrus' conquests

After inheriting the empire of the Medes, Cyrus first had to consolidate his power over Iranian tribes on the Iranian plateau before expanding to the west. Croesus, king of Lydia in Asia Minor, had enlarged his domains at the expense of the Medes when he heard of the fall of Astyages, and Cyrus, as successor of the Median king, marched against Lydia. Sardis, the Lydian capital, was captured in 547 or 546, and Croesus was either killed or burned himself to death, though according to other sources he was taken prisoner by Cyrus and well
treated. The Ionian Greek cities on the Aegean Sea coast, as vassals of the Lydian king, now became subject to Cyrus, and most of them submitted peacefully. Several revolts of the Greek cities were later suppressed with severity. Next Cyrus turned to Babylonia, where dissatisfaction of the people with the ruler Nabonidus gave him a pretext for invading the lowlands. The conquest was quick, for even the priests of Marduk, the national deity of the great metropolis of Babylon, had become estranged from Nabonidus. In October 539 BC, the greatest city of the ancient world fell to the Persians.

In the Bible (e.g., Ezra 1:1-4), Cyrus is famous for freeing the Jewish captives in Babylonia and allowing them to return to their homeland. Cyrus was also tolerant toward the Babylonians and others. He honoured Marduk and conciliated the local population by supporting local customs and even sacrificing to local deities. The capture of Babylon delivered not only Mesopotamia into the hands of Cyrus but also Syria and Palestine, which had been conquered previously
by the Babylonians. The ruler of Cilicia in Asia Minor had become an ally of Cyrus when the latter marched against Croesus, and Cilicia retained a special status in Cyrus' empire. Thus it was by diplomacy as well as force of arms that he established the largest empire known until his time.

Cyrus seems to have had several capitals. One was the city of Ecbatana, modern Hamadan, former capital of the Medes, and another was a new capital of the empire, Pasargadae, in Persis, said to be on the site where Cyrus had won the battle against Astyages. The ruins today, though few, arouse admiration in the visitor. Cyrus also kept Babylon as a winter capital.

No Persian chauvinist, Cyrus was quick to learn from the conquered peoples. He not only conciliated the Medes but joined them with the Persians in a kind of dual monarchy of the Medes and Persians. Cyrus had to borrow the traditions of kingship from the Medes, who had ruled an empire when the Persians were merely their vassals. It is probable that a Mede was traditionally made an adviser to the Achaemenid king, as a sort of chief minister; on later reliefs at Persepolis, a capital of the Achaemenid kings from the time of Darius, a Mede is frequently depicted together with the great king. The Elamites, indigenous inhabitants of Persis, were also the teachers of the Persians in many ways, as can be seen, for example, in the Elamite dress worn by Persians and by Elamite objects carried by them on the stone reliefs at Persepolis. There also seems to have been little innovation in government and rule, but rather a willingness to borrow, combined with an ability to adapt what was borrowed to the new empire. Cyrus was undoubtedly the guiding genius in the creation not only of a great empire but in the formation of Achaemenid culture and civilization.

Little is known of the family life of Cyrus. He had two sons, one of whom, Cambyses, succeeded him; the other, Bardiya ( Smerdis of the Greeks), was probably secretly put to death by Cambyses after he became ruler. Cyrus had at least one daughter, Atossa (who married her brother Cambyses), and possibly two others, but they played no role in history.

When Cyrus defeated Astyages he also inherited Median possessions in eastern Iran, but he had to engage in much warfare to consolidate his rule in this region. After his conquest of Babylonia, he again turned to the east, and Herodotus tells of his campaign against nomads living east of the Caspian Sea. According to the Greek historian, Cyrus was at first successful in defeating the ruler of the nomads--called the Massagetai--who was a woman, and captured her son. On the son's committing suicide in captivity, his mother swore revenge and defeated and killed Cyrus. Herodotus' story may be apocryphal, but Cyrus' conquests in Central Asia were probably genuine, since a city in farthest

Sogdiana was called Cyreschata, or Cyropolis, by the Greeks, which seems to prove the extent of his Eastern conquests.

The legacy of Cyrus

It is a testimony to the capability of the founder of the Achaemenid empire that it continued to expand after his death and lasted for more than two centuries. But Cyrus was not only a great conqueror and administrator; he held a place in the minds of the Persian people similar to that of Romulus and Remus in Rome or Moses for the Israelites. His saga follows in many details the stories of hero and conquerors from elsewhere in the ancient world. The manner in which the baby Cyrus was given to a shepherd to raise is reminiscent of Moses in the bulrushes in Egypt, and the overthrow of his tyrannical grandfather has echoes in other myths and legends. There is no doubt that the Cyrus saga arose early among the Persians and was known to the Greeks. The sentiments of esteem or even awe in which Persians held him were transmitted to the Greeks, and it was no accident that Xenophon chose Cyrus to be the model of a ruler for the lessons he wished to impart to his fellow Greeks.

In short, the figure of Cyrus has survived throughout history as more than a great man who founded an empire. He became the epitome of the great qualities expected of a ruler in antiquity, and he assumed heroic features as a conqueror who was tolerant and magnanimous as well as brave and daring. His personality as seen by the Greeks influenced them and Alexander the Great, and, as the tradition was transmitted by the Romans, may be considered to influence our thinking even now. In the year 1971, Iran celebrated the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the monarchy by Cyrus.

BRITANICA

Child of Cyrus II, King Of Persia and Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt is:

472236648383822756387 3 i. Atossa, Queen Of Persia, born in 545 a.c.; died in 480/465 a.c; married Darius I The Great, King Of Persia.

**9444732967676455127752. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon,** born in c 610 BC; died in c 562. He was the son of **18889465935352910255504. Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon**.

Notes for Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon:
Nebuchadrezzar II (b. c. 630--d. c. 561 BC), the second and greatest king of the Chaldean dynasty of Babylonia (reigned c. 605-c. 561 BC). He was known for his military might, the splendour of his capital, Babylon, and his important part in Jewish history.

Nebuchadrezzar II was the oldest son and successor of Nabopolassar, founder of the Chaldean empire. He is known from cuneiform inscriptions, the Bible and later Jewish sources, and classical authors. His name, from the Akkadian Nabu-kudurri-usur, means "O Nabu, watch over my heir."

While his father disclaimed royal descent, Nebuchadrezzar claimed the third-millennium Akkadian ruler Naram-Sin as ancestor. The year of his birth is uncertain, but it is not likely to have been before 630 BC, for according to tradition Nebuchadrezzar began his military career as a young man, appearing as a military administrator by 610. He is first mentioned by his father as working as a labourer in the restoration of the temple of Marduk, the chief god of the city of Babylon and the national god of Babylonia.

In 607/606, as crown prince, Nebuchadrezzar commanded an army with his father in the mountains north of Assyria, subsequently leading independent operations after Nabopolassar's return to Babylon. After a Babylonian reverse at the hands of Egypt in 606/605, he served as commander in chief in his father's place and by brilliant generalship shattered the Egyptian army at Carchemish and Hamath, thereby securing control of all Syria. After his father's death on Aug. 16, 605, Nebuchadrezzar returned to Babylon and ascended the throne within three weeks. This rapid consolidation of his accession
and the fact that he could return to Syria shortly afterward reflected his strong grip on the empire.

On expeditions in Syria and Palestine from June to December of 604, Nebuchadrezzar received the submission of local states, including Judah, and captured the city of Ashkelon. With Greek mercenaries in his armies, further campaigns to extend Babylonian control in Palestine followed in the three succeeding years. On the last occasion (601/600), Nebuchadrezzar clashed with an Egyptian army, with heavy losses; this reverse was followed by the defection of certain vassal states, Judah among them. This brought an intermission in the series of annual campaigns in 600/599, while Nebuchadrezzar
remained in Babylonia repairing his losses of chariots. Measures to regain control were resumed at the end of 599/598 (December to March). Nebuchadrezzar's strategic planning appeared in his attack on the Arab tribes of northwestern Arabia, in preparation for the occupation of Judah. He attacked Judah a year later and captured Jerusalem on March 16, 597, deporting King Jehoiachin to Babylon. After a further brief Syrian campaign in 596/595, Nebuchadrezzar had to act in eastern Babylonia to repel a threatened invasion, probably from Elam (modern southwestern Iran). Tensions in Babylonia were revealed by a rebellion late in 595/594 involving elements of the army, but he was able to put this down decisively enough to undertake two further campaigns in Syria during 594.

Nebuchadrezzar's further military activities are known not from extant chronicles but from other sources, particularly the Bible, which records another attack on Jerusalem and a siege of Tyre (lasting 13 years, according to the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus) and hints at an invasion of Egypt. The siege of Jerusalem ended in its capture in 587/586 and in the deportation of prominent citizens, with a further deportation in 582. In this respect he followed the methods of his Assyrian predecessors.

Much influenced by the Assyrian imperial tradition, Nebuchadrezzar consciously pursued a policy of expansion, claiming the grant of universal kingship by Marduk and praying to have "no opponent from horizon to sky." From cuneiform fragments he is known to have attempted the invasion of Egypt, the culmination of his expansionist policy, in 568/567.

In addition to being a brilliant tactician and strategist, Nebuchadrezzar was also prominent in international diplomacy, as shown in his sending an ambassador (probably Nabonidus, a successor) to mediate between the Medes and Lydians in Asia Minor. He died about 561 and was succeeded by his son Awil-Marduk (Evil-Merodach of 2 Kings).

Nebuchadrezzar's main activity, other than as military commander, was the rebuilding of Babylon. He completed and extended fortifications begun by his father, built a great moat and a new outer defense wall, paved the ceremonial Processional Way with limestone, rebuilt and embellished the principal temples, and cut canals. This he did not only for his own glorification but also in honour of the gods. He claimed to be "the one who set in the mouth of the people reverence for the great gods" and
disparaged predecessors who had built palaces elsewhere than at Babylon and had only journeyed there for the New Year Feast.

Little is known of his family life beyond the tradition that he married a Median princess, whose yearning for her native terrain he sought to ease by creating gardens simulating hills. A structure representing these hanging gardens cannot be positively identified in either the cuneiform texts or the archaeological remains.

Despite the fateful part he played in Judah's history, Nebuchadrezzar is seen in Jewish tradition in a predominantly favourable light. It was claimed that he gave orders for the protection of Jeremiah, who regarded him as God's appointed instrument whom it was impiety to disobey, and the prophet Ezekiel expressed a similar view at the attack on Tyre. A corresponding attitude to Nebuchadrezzar, as God's instrument against wrongdoers, occurs in the Apocrypha in 1 Esdras and, as protector to be prayed for, in Baruch. In Daniel (Old Testament) and in Bel and the Dragon (Apocrypha), Nebuchadrezzar appears as a man, initially deceived by bad advisers, who welcomes the situation in which truth is triumphant
and God is vindicated.

There is no independent support for the tradition in Daniel of Nebuchadrezzar's seven years' madness, and the story probably arose from a fanciful later interpretation of texts concerned with events under Nabonidus, who showed apparent eccentricity in deserting Babylon for a decade to live in Arabia.

In modern times Nebuchadrezzar has been treated as the type of godless conqueror; Napoleon was compared to him. The story of Nebuchadrezzar is the basis of Giuseppe Verdi's opera Nabucco, while his supposed madness is the theme of William Blake's picture "Nebuchadnezzar." (H.W.F.S.)

Child of Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon is:

472236648383822756387 6 i. Nabuchadrezzar III, Prince of Babylon, born in c 580 BC.

**9444732967676455138560. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 585 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **18889465935352910277120. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia is:

472236648383822756928 0 i. Amyntas I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 560 a.c..

**9444732967676455138624. XV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 612 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **18889465935352910277248. XIV King Of Epirus**.

Child of XV King Of Epirus is:

472236648383822756931 2 i. XVI King Of Epirus, born in c 578 BC.

**9444732987729522982912. Priam, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 446 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **18889465975459045965824. Antenor II, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Priam, King Of The Franks is:

472236649386476149145 6 i. Helenus, King Of The Franks, born in c 428 BC.

*Generation No. 75*

**18889465935352910255104. Cyaxares, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 665 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in 585 BC (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **377789318707058205102 08. Phraortes, King Of Media**.

Notes for Cyaxares, King Of Media:
Cyaxares (d. 585 BC), king of Media (located in what is now northwestern Iran), who reigned from 625 to 585 BC. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cyaxares renewed the war with the Assyrians after his father, Phraortes, had been slain in battle. While besieging Nineveh, he was attacked and defeated by a great army of Scythians, who then ruled Media (653-625) until their chiefs were slain by Cyaxares at a banquet. It was probably Cyaxares, not his father, as is maintained by Herodotus, who united the tribes of ancient
Iran. He also reorganized the Median army, dividing it into spearmen, bowmen, and cavalry and instituting changes in clothing and weapons.

Cyaxares once more renewed the war with Assyria; in 614 the Medes took Ashur, and in 612 they occupied and sacked Nineveh. About the same time they seem to have conquered the kingdom of Mannai in modern Iranian Azerbaijan and in 609 invaded and afterward subjected Urartu in the Armenian highlands. The Median army took part in the final defeat of the Assyrians in northern Mesopotamia (612-609); and, when the territory of Assyria was divided between Media and Babylonia, Media took Assyria with Harran. Five years of war between Media and Lydia in Anatolia (590-585) ended when the two countries accepted the Halys River as their boundary. Cyaxares died shortly afterward.

BRITANICA

Child of Cyaxares, King Of Media is:
94447329676764551275 52 i. Astyages, King Of Media, born in c 635 a.c.; died in c 550 a.c; married Arsenis Lydia.

**1888946593535291025548 8. Arsames, King of Parsa,** born in c 620 a.c.. He was the son of **377789318707058205109 76. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa**.

Child of Arsames, King of Parsa is:
94447329676764551277 44 i. Hystaspes, Satrap Of Parthia, born in c 520 a.c..

**1888946593535291025549 2. Cambyses I, King Of Persia,** born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c.. He was the son of **377789318707058205109 84. Cyrus I, King Of Persia** and **377789318707058205109 85. Cassandane**. He married **1888946593535291025549 3. Mandana, Queen Of Persia**.

**1888946593535291025549 3. Mandana, Queen Of Persia,** born in c 600 a.c.. She was the daughter of **944473296767645512755 2. Astyages, King Of Media** and **944473296767645512755 3. Arsenis Lydia**.

Notes for Cambyses I, King Of Persia:
Cambises I, rey persa de Anzin (c.600-559a.C.) de la dinastka de los Aqueménidas, que gobernó como vasallo de los medas, quienes en aquel

entonces dominaban Persia. Cambises I era hijo de Ciro I (siglo VIIa.C.), al cual sucedió, y padre de Ciro II el Grande, que fundó el Imperio persa. Segsn el historiador griego Heródoto (libro I de la Historia # 107), Cambises I contrajo matrimonio con Mandana la hija de Astiages, rey de los medas, quien reinó entre los anos 584 y 550a.C.

"Cambises I", Enciclopedia Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

Cambyses I (fl. 6th century BC), ruler of Anshan c. 600-559 BC. Cambyses was the son of Cyrus I and succeeded his father in Anshan (northwest of Susa in Elam) as a vassal of King Astyages of Media. According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Cambyses married a daughter of Astyages, by whom he became the father of Cyrus II the Great.

BRITANICA

Child of Cambyses I, King Of Persia and Mandana, Queen Of Persia is:

94447329676764551277 46 i. Cyrus II, King Of Persia, born in 590-580 BC, Media, or Persis; died in c. 529 a.c., Asia; married Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt.

**188894659353529102554 94. Apries King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 595 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 570 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **377789318707058205109 88. Psammetique II King of Egypt**.

Child of Apries King of Egypt is:

94447329676764551277 47 i. Neithiyti, Princess Of Egypt, born in c 580 BC; married Cyrus II, King Of Persia.

**188894659353529102555 04. Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon,** born in c 640 BC.

Notes for Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon:
The History of Ancient Mesopotamia

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the coastal area near the Persian Gulf, had never been entirely pacified by the Assyrians. About 630 Nabopolassar became king of the Chaldeans. In 626 he forced the Assyrians out of Uruk and crowned himself king of Babylonia. He took part in the wars aimed at the

destruction of Assyria. At the same time, he began to restore the dilapidated network of canals in the cities of Babylonia, particularly those in Babylon itself. He fought against the Assyrian
Ashur-uballit II and then against Egypt, his successes alternating with misfortunes. In 605 Nabopolassar died in Babylon.

Ancient Middle Eastern Arts and Architecture

NEO-BABYLONIAN PERIOD

During the half century following the fall of Nineveh, in 612 BC, there was a final flowering of Mesopotamian culture in southern Iraq under the last dynasty of Babylonian kings. During the reigns of Nabopolassar (625-605 BC) and his son Nebuchadrezzar II (604-562 BC), there was widespread building activity. Temples and ziggurats were repaired or rebuilt in almost all the old dynastic cities, while Babylon itself was enormously enlarged and surrounded by a double enceinte, or line of fortification, consisting of towered and moated fortress walls. Inside the city the most grandiose effect was obtained by the disposal of public buildings along a wide processional way, leading through the centre of the town to the temple and ziggurat of its patron god, Marduk. Where the street passed through the inner-city wall, the facades of the famous Ishtar Gate (Pergamon Museum, Berlin) and those facing the adjoining street were ornamented in brightly glazed brickwork, with huge figures of bulls, lions, and dragons modeled in relief. This form of decoration--a costly process, since each of the bricks composing the figures had to be separately cast--provided a solution for the problem of embellishing mud-brick facades. It appears again in the court of honour of Nebuchadrezzar's palace, using a more sophisticated design that suggests familiarity with Greek ornament. For the rest, there are few innovations in the planning of either palaces or temples during the Neo-Babylonian period. Also (strangely enough, in view of the prolonged excavations that took place at this site), examples of contemporary art are limited almost exclusively to cylinder seals and terra-cotta figurines of unpretentious design.

Child of Nabopolassar, King Of Babylon is:
94447329676764551277 52 i. Nabuchadrezzar II, Prince of Babylon, born in c 610 BC; died in c 562.

**188894659353529102771 20. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 605 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **377789318707058205542 40. Philip I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia is:

94447329676764551385 60 i. Alcestes I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 585 BC.

**18889465935352910277248. XIV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 646 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **37778931870705820554496. XIII King Of Epirus**.

Child of XIV King Of Epirus is:
94447329676764551386 24 i. XV King Of Epirus, born in c 612 BC.

**18889465975459045965824. Antenor II, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 470 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **37778931950918091931648. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks**.

Child of Antenor II, King Of The Franks is:
94447329877295229829 12 i. Priam, King Of The Franks, born in c 446 BC.

*Generation No. 76*

**37778931870705820510208. Phraortes, King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 715 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.); died in 653 BC (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **75557863741411641020416. Deioces, First King Of Media**.

Notes for Phraortes, King Of Media:
Phraortes, Iranian FRAVARTISH, also called KHSHATHRITA, Assyrian KASHTARITI (d. 653 BC), king of Media from 675 to 653 BC. Phraortes, who was known by that name as a result of the writings of the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, was originally a village chief of Kar Kashi, but he later subjugated the Persians and a number of other Asian peoples, eventually forming an anti-Assyrian coalition of Medes and Cimmerians. In his attack on Assyria, however, he was defeated and killed in battle.

Another Phraortes was a usurper who reigned for a short time in Media during a rebellion against the Achaemenian king Darius I in 522 BC. Darius' rock inscription at Bisitun relates that "a man of the name of Fravartish [i.e., Phraortes], a Mede, rebelled in Media and spoke to the people thus 'I am Khshathrita, of the family of Uvakhshtra [Cyaxares].' " After a short reign this king was defeated and executed at Ecbatana, the Median capital. The

deception of the usurper Phraortes may have led to Herodotus' mistake about the name of the earlier king.

BRITANICA

Child of Phraortes, King Of Media is:
188894659353529102551O4 i. Cyaxares, King Of Media, born in c 665 a.c.; died in 585 BC.

**377789318707058205109 76. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa,** born in c 660 a.c.; died in 615 a.c.. He was the son of **755578637414116410219 52. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan**.

Notes for Ariaramnes, King of Parsa:
Ariaramnes, also spelled ARIYARAMNA (fl. late 7th century BC), early Achaemenid king of Persia (reigned c. 640-c. 615).

The son of the previous king, Teispes, Ariaramnes ruled over Persis (modern Fars, in southwestern Iran); his brother Cyrus I was given control of Anshan in Elam, north of the Persian Gulf. A campaign by the Medes, however, broke the power of Ariaramnes, and he and his son Arsames, who succeeded him, became vassals of Media (in modern northwest Iran). Dating to the reign of Ariaramnes is an important gold tablet written in cuneiform--the first historical inscription in Old Persian from Achaemenid times. The tablet not only traces the royal line of Ariaramnes but also provides the first Persian mention of Ahura Mazda, the supreme god.

BRITANICA

Partia, antiguo paks de Asia, situado aproximadamente en lo que actualmente es Irin y el noroeste de Afganistin. Sus habitantes, los partos, descendkan probablemente de los escitas y adoptaron la indumentaria meda y la lengua aria. Eran excelentes jinetes y arqueros. En combate a caballo, los partos descargaban frecuentemente sus flechas hacia el enemigo mientras simulaban la huida; éste es el origen del dicho "disparar la flecha del parto" (anadir alguna palabra hiriente a un interlocutor en el momento de retirarse).
Partia estuvo sometida sucesivamente a Asiria, a Media, a Persia, a Macedonia bajo el reinado de Alejandro Magno, y al reino Seléucida. Hacia el 250a.C. los reyes partos de la dinastka de los Arsicidas fundaron un reino independiente que durante el siglo I a.C. se convirtió en un imperio que se extendka desde el rko Éufrates hasta el Indo, y desde el rko Oxus (actual Ams Daryi) al océano Kndico. Las principales ciudades partas eran Seleucia del Tigris, Ctesifonte y Hecatómpilos. Después de mediados del siglo I a.C. Partia fue rival de Roma, y se produjeron varias guerras entre ambas potencias. En el 226d.C. Partia fue conquistada por Ardachir I, rey de Persia y fundador de la dinastka Sasinida.

"Partia", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Ariaramnes, King of Parsa is:
188894659353529102554888 i. Arsames, King of Parsa, born in c 620 a.c..

**377789318707058205109 84. Cyrus I, King Of Persia,** born in c. 660 a.c.. He was the son of **755578637414116410219 52. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan**. He married **377789318707058205109 85. Cassandane**.

**377789318707058205109 85. Cassandane,** born in c 635 a.c.. She was the daughter of **755578637414116410219 70. Pharnaspes**.

Notes for Cyrus I, King Of Persia:
Cyrus I (fl. late 7th century BC), Achaemenid king, the son of Teispes and grandfather of Cyrus II the Great; he had control over Anshan (northeast of Susa in Elam) and possibly also over Parsumash to the east during the second half of the 7th century. Although he sent aid to Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon (651), who was in revolt against Assyria, Cyrus was forced to accept Assyrian overlordship about 639, after the conquest of Elam by Ashurbanipal; and he sent his eldest son, Arukku, with tribute to Nineveh.

BRITANICA

More About Cassandane:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro II de la Historia # 1

Child of Cyrus I, King Of Persia and Cassandane is:
188894659353529102554928 i. Cambyses I, King Of Persia, born in c. 600 a.c.; died in 559 a.c; married Mandana, Queen Of Persia.

**377789318707058205109 88. Psammetique II King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 610 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 589 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **755578637414116410219 76. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt**.

Child of Psammetique II King of Egypt is:
188894659353529102554948 i. Apries King of Egypt, born in c 595 BC; died in 570 BC.

**377789318707058205542 40. Philip I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 640 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.); died in 588 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **755578637414116411084 80. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia**.

Notes for Philip I, King Of Macedonia:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Reigned 621-688 BC

More About Philip I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Philip I, King Of Macedonia is:
188894659353529102771 20 i. Aesopus I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 605 BC.

**377789318707058205544 96. XIII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 680 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **755578637414116411089 92. XII King Of Epirus**.

Child of XIII King Of Epirus is:
188894659353529102772 48 i. XIV King Of Epirus, born in c 646 BC.

**377789319509180919316 48. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 494 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **755578639018361838632 96. Antenor I, King Of The Franks**.

More About Marcomir I, King Of The Franks:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Marcomir I, King Of The Franks is:
188894659754590459658 24 i. Antenor II, King Of The Franks, born in c 470 BC.

*Generation No. 77*

**75557863741411641020416. Deioces, First King Of Media** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 740 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.). He was the son of **151115727482823282040832. Phraortes ?**.

Notes for Deioces, First King Of Media:
Deyoeces, Primer Rey de Media

96. Reinando los asirios en el Asia oriental por espacio de quinientos veinte anos, los medos fueron los que empezaron a sublevarse contra ellos, y como peleaban por su libertad, se mostraron valerosos, rechazaron la servidumbre y se hicieron independientes. Después de ellos las demis naciones hicieron lo mismo.

Libres, pues, todas las naciones del continente, volvieron otra vez a caer en tiranka de este modo: hubo entre los medos un sabio varón llamado Deyoces, hijo de Fraortes. Este Deyoces, prendado de la tiranka, hizo lo siguiente: vivkan los medos en diversos pueblos; Deyoces, conocido ya en el suyo por persona respetable, puso el mayor esmero en practicar la justicia, y esto lo hacia en un tiempo en que la licencia dominaba en toda la Media, sabiendo que la injusticia es enemiga de la justicia. Los medos de su mismo pueblo, viendo su modo de proceder, le eligieron juez y él con la idea de apoderarse del mando se manifestó recto y justo. Granjeóse de esta manera no pequena fama entre sus conciudadanos, de tal modo que. oyendo los de los otros pueblos que solamente Deyoces administraba bien la justicia, acudkan a él gustosos de decidir sus pleitos todos los que habkan sufrido sentencias injustas, hasta que por fin a ningsn otro se confiaron ya los negocios.

97. Creciendo cada dka el nsmero de los concurrentes, porque todos okan decir que allk se juzgaba con rectitud, y viendo Deyoces que ya todo pendka de su arbitrio, no quiso sentarse mis en el lugar donde antes daba audiencia, y sel negó a continuar juzgando, porque, alegaba, no le convenka desatender a sus propios negocios por juzgar todo el dka los del prójimo. Como los hurtos y la injusticia eran por los pueblos todavka mis grandes que antes, se juntaron los medos en un mismo lugar para cambiar opiniones; hablaron de la situación presente (y segsn me parece hablaron sobre todo los amigos de Deyoces): "Ya que no es posible que vivamos en el paks en la condición actual, ea, alcemos por rey a uno de nosotros; ask, el paks estari bien regido, y nosotros nos dedicaremos a nuestros trabajos y no pereceremos por el desorden". Con estas palabras se persuadieron a someterse a un rey.

98. A1 punto propusieron a quién alzar por rey y todos proponkan y elogiaban a Deyoces, hasta que convinieron en que fuese rey. Entonces mandó se le edificase un palacio digno de su au toridad real y se con solidase su poder con una guardia. Ask lo hicieron los medos; le edificaron un palacio grande y fortificado en el sitio que él senaló, y le permitieron elegir guardias entre todos los medos. Deyoces ask que se apoderó del mando, obligó a los medos a

formar una sola ciudad y a guarnecerla, cuidando menos de las otras. Obedeciéndole también en esto los medos construyó una fortaleza grande y fuerte, esta que ahora se llama Ecbitana, formada de murallas concéntricas. La plaza esti ideada de suerte que un cerco sobrepasa al otro sólo en la altura de las almenas. Les favoreció hasta cierto punto el sitio mismo, que es una colina redonda, pero mis todavka el artificio, porque siendo en total siete cercos, en el sltimo se halla colocado el palacio y el tesoro. La muralla mis grana de tiene mis o menos el mismo circuito que los muros de Atenas. Las almenas del primer cerco son blancas, las dell segundo negras, las del tercero rojas, las del cuarto azules,y las del quinto anaranjadas, de suerte que todas ellas estin pintadas de colores; pero los dos sltimos cercos tienen el uno almenas plateadas y el otro doradas.

LOS NUEVE LIBROS DE LA HISTORIA, Herodoto, Libro I, 96-98

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Deioces (fl. late 8th and early 7th centuries BC), petty Median chieftain subject to the kingdom of Mannai in modern Iranian Azerbaijan; later tradition made him the founder of the Median empire.

According to the 5th-century-BC Greek historian Herodotus, Deioces was the first king of the Medes. Herodotus claimed that the Median tribes at first lived in villages without any political organization; when they decided to elect a king, they chose Deioces, a village judge renowned for the justice of his decisions. Deioces united all the Median tribes, built Ecbatana (modern Hamadan, Iran) as their capital, and ruled for 53 years (728-675 BC). Modern scholarship has shown that Herodotus probably confused Deioces with Phraortes, who established a kingdom in Media and ruled from about 675 to about 653 BC.

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Iran

The kingdom of the Medes.

Traditionally, the creator of the Median kingdom was one Deioces, who, according to Herodotus, reigned from 728 to 675 BC and founded the Median capital Ecbatana (modern Hamadan). Attempts have been made to associate Daiaukku, a local Zagros king mentioned in a cuneiform text as one of the captives deported to Assyria by Sargon II in 714 BC, with the Deioces of Herodotus, but such an association is highly unlikely. To judge from the Assyrian
sources, no Median kingdom such as Herodotus describes for the reign of Deioces existed in the early 7th century BC; at best, he is reporting a Median legend of the founding of their kingdom.

According to Herodotus, Deioces was succeeded by his son Phraortes (675-653 BC), who subjugated the Persians and lost his life in a premature attack

against the Assyrians. Some of this tale may be true. Assyrian texts speak of a Kashtariti as the leader of a conglomerate group of Medes, Scythians, Mannaeans, and miscellaneous other local Zagros peoples that seriously threatened the peace of Assyria's eastern borderlands during the reign of Esarhaddon (680-669
BC). It is possible that Phraortes is this Kashtariti, though the suggestion cannot be proved either historically or linguistically. That a Median king in this period exerted political and military control over the Persians is entirely reasonable, though it cannot be proved.

Beginning as early as the 9th century, and with increasing impact in the late 8th and early 7th centuries, groups of nomadic warriors entered western Iran, probably from across the Caucasus. Dominant among these groups were the Scythians, and their entrance into the affairs of the western plateau during the 7th century may perhaps mark one of the important turning points in Iron Age history. Herodotus speaks in some detail of a period of Scythian domination, the so-called Scythian interregnum in Median dynasty history. His dating of this event remains uncertain, but traditionally it is seen as falling between the reigns of Phraortes and Cyaxares and as covering the years 653 to 625 BC. Whether such an interregnum ever actually occurred and, if it did, whether it should not be dated later than this are open questions. What is clear is that, by the mid-7th century BC, there were a great many Scythians in western Iran, that they, along with the Medes and other groups, posed a serious threat to Assyria, and that their appearance threw previous power alignments quite out of balance.

Herodotus reports how, under Cyaxares of Media (625-585 BC), the Scythians were overthrown when their kings were induced at a supper party to get so drunk that they were then easily slain. It is more likely that about this time either the Scythians withdrew voluntarily from western Iran and went off to plunder elsewhere or they were simply absorbed into a rapidly developing confederation under Median hegemony. Cyaxares is a fully historical figure who appears in the cuneiform sources as Uvakhshatra. Herodotus speaks of how Cyaxares reorganized the Median army into units built around specialized armaments: spearmen, bowmen, and cavalry. The unified and reorganized Medes were a match for the Assyrians. They attacked one of the important Assyrian border cities, Arrapkha, in 615 BC, surrounded Nineveh in 614 BC but were unable to capture it, and instead successfully stormed the Assyrian religious capital, Ashur. An alliance between Babylon and the Medes was sealed by the betrothal of Cyaxares' granddaughter to Nabopolassar's son, Nebuchadrezzar II (605-562 BC). In 612 BC the attack on Nineveh was renewed, and the city fell in late August (the Babylonians arrived rather too late to participate fully in the battle). The Babylonians and the Medes together pursued the fleeing Assyrians westward into Syria. Assyrian appeals to Egypt for help came to nought, and the last Assyrian ruler, Ashur-uballit II, disappeared from history in 609 BC.

The problem, of course, was how to divide the spoils among the victors. The cuneiform sources are comparatively silent, but it would seem that the Babylonians fell heir to all of the Assyrian holdings within the fertile crescent, while their allies took over all of the highland areas. The Medes gained control

over the lands in eastern Anatolia that had once been part of Urartu and eventually became embroiled in war with the Lydians, the dominant political power in western Asia Minor. In 585 BC, probably through the mediation of the Babylonians, peace was established between Media and Lydia, and the Halys (Kizil) River was fixed as the boundary between the two kingdoms. Thus a new balance of power was established in the Middle East among Medes, Lydians, Babylonians, and, far to the south, Egyptians. At his death, Cyaxares controlled vast territories: all of Anatolia to the Halys, the whole of western Iran eastward, perhaps as far as the area of modern Tehran, and all of southwestern Iran, including Fars. Whether it is appropriate to call these holdings a kingdom is debatable; one suspects that authority over the various peoples, Iranian and non-Iranian, who occupied these territories was exerted in the form of a confederation such as is implied by the ancient Iranian royal title, king of kings.

Astyages followed his father, Cyaxares, on the Median throne (585-550 BC). Comparatively little is known of his reign. All was not well with the alliance with Babylon, and there is some evidence to suggest that Babylonia may have feared Median power. The latter, however, was soon in no position to threaten others, for Astyages was himself under attack. Indeed, Astyages and the Medians were soon overthrown by the rise to power in the Iranian world of Cyrus II the Great of Persia.

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Media, ancient country of northwestern Iran, generally corresponding to the modern regions of Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, and parts of Kermanshah. Media first appears in the texts of the Assyrian king Shalmaneser III (858-824 BC), in which peoples of the land of "Mada" are recorded. The inhabitants came to be known as Medes.

Although Herodotus credits "Deioces son of Phraortes" (probably c. 715) with the creation of the Median kingdom and the founding of its capital city at Ecbatana (modern Hamadan), it was probably not before 625 BC that Cyaxares, grandson of Deioces, succeeded in uniting into a kingdom the many Iranian-speaking Median tribes. In 614 he captured Ashur, and in 612, in alliance with Nabopolassar of Babylon, his forces stormed Nineveh, putting an end to the
Assyrian empire. The victors divided the Assyrian provinces among themselves, with the Median king taking over a large part of Iran, northern Assyria, and parts of Armenia.

In many respects the internal organization of the Median empire probably resembled that of Assyria, but little is actually known. Few identifiable "Median" objects have been found, but the Medes apparently favoured rich ornamentation and also received a strong artistic influence from Assyria. Since no Median written documents of any kind have ever been uncovered, their spiritual
and economic life is also a matter of conjecture.

By the victory in 550 of the Persian chief Cyrus II the Great over his suzerain, Astyages of Media, the Medes were made subject to the Persians. In the new Achaemenian Empire they retained a prominent position; in honour and war they stood next to the Persians, and their court ceremonial was adopted by the new sovereigns, who in the summer months resided in Ecbatana.

Alexander the Great occupied Media in 330, and in the partition of his empire, southern Media was given to the Macedonian commander Peithon and eventually passed to the Seleucids, but the north was left to Atropates, a former general of Darius III, who succeeded in founding an independent kingdom, named Atropatene, with its capital at Gazaca. In later times Atropatene came under the control of Parthia, Armenia, and Rome.

Southern Media remained a province of the Seleucid empire for a century and a half, and Hellenism was introduced everywhere. About 152 BC, however, Media was taken by the Parthian king Mithradates I, and it remained subject to the Arsacids until about AD 226, when it passed, together with Atropatene, to the Sasanians. By that time the Medes had lost their distinctive character and had been amalgamated into the one nation of the Iranians.

BRITANICA

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Media (antigua región), antiguo paks de Asia, que corresponde a la zona noreste del actual Irin. Sus habitantes, conocidos como medos, y sus vecinos, los persas, hablaban lenguas indoiranias, muy relacionadas con el antiguo persa. Los historiadores saben muy poco sobre la cultura meda, excepto que practicaban una religión politeksta y que existka una casta sacerdotal a cuyos componentes denominaban magos.
Desde aproximadamente el 835 a.C. las tribus medas estuvieron sometidas intermitentemente a los reyes de Asiria. Hacia el 715 a.C. el jefe meda Dayaukku, denominado por el historiador griego Heródoto Deloces, condujo a los medos a una rebelión sin éxito contra el rey asirio Sargón II (que reinó en 722-705 a.C.). Los gobernantes posteriores de Media consideraron a Dayaukku fundador de la dinastka meda. Posteriormente, otro jefe llamado Khshathrita (que reinó hacia 675-653 a.C.), conocido por los griegos como Fraortes, unió las tribus medas y expulsó a los asirios. Khshathrita fue muerto por los escitas, que invadieron Media desde el noroeste.
El hijo de Khshathrita, Ciaxares (que reinó en 625-585 a.C.) eligió Ecbatana (actualmente Hamadan, Irin) como su capital. En el 625 a.C. expulsó a los escitas de Media e impuso su dominio sobre los persas. Posteriormente atacó a los asirios y capturó la destruyendo Assur en el 614 a.C. En alianza con el reino de Babilonia, que hacka poco tiempo se habka independizado, tomó la ciudad de Nknive y derrotó al Imperio asirio en el 612. Después Ciaxares aumentó el territorio de su reino incluyendo todo el este de Anatolia. Ciaxares fue sucedido por su hijo Astiages (que reinó hacia el 584-550 a.C.). Los persas, bajo el mando de Ciro el Grande, se rebelaron contra él hacia el 550 a.C. Reforzados por una parte del Ejército meda comandado por un jefe llamado Harpagus, tomaron Ecbatana y depusieron al rey meda. Desde este momento

en adelante, Media estuvo polkticamente sometida a Persia; sin embargo, los persas, trataron a los medos como sus iguales, y posteriormente ambos pueblos se consideraron como uno solo. Media se constituyó desde entonces en una satrapka del Imperio persa, hasta que la peculiaridad meda decayó con el reinado de la dinastka persa de los Sasinidas desde el siglo III d.C.

"Media", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Deioces, First King Of Media is:

377789318707058205102O8 i. Phraortes, King Of Media, born in c 715 a.c.; died in 653 BC.

**755578637414116410219S2. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan,** born in c 700 a.c.. He was the son of **151115727482823282043904. Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan**.

Notes for Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan:
Teispes, Old Persian CHISHPISH (fl. mid-7th century BC), early Achaemenid Persian king (reigned c. 675-c. 640), the forefather of the great kings Darius I and Cyrus II.

He was the son of Achaemenes, whose name was given to the Achaemenid dynasty. Teispes ruled the district of Anshan in Elam (north of the Persian Gulf) and tried to maintain a neutral position between the powerful kingdoms of Elam and Assyria. At his death, Teispes either divided his kingdom between his sons, Ariaramnes and Cyrus I, or provided for an alternation in succession between the senior and junior lines.

BRITANICA

Children of Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan are:

377789318707058205109S4 i. Cyrus I, King Of Persia, born in c. 660 a.c; married Cassandane.

377789318707058205109O6 ii. Ariaramnes, King of Parsa, born in c 660 a.c.; died in 615 a.c..

**755578637414116410219O0. Pharnaspes,** born in c 665 a.c..

More About Pharnaspes:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro II de la Historia # 1

Child of Pharnaspes is:

377789318707058205109S5 i. Cassandane, born in c 635 a.c; married Cyrus I, King Of Persia.

**75557863741411641021976. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 630 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 595 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **151115727482823282043952. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt**.

Child of Nechao II Roi King of Egypt is:

377789318707058205109 88 i. Psammetique II King of Egypt, born in c 610 BC; died in 589 BC.

**75557863741411641108480. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 670 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **151115727482823282216960. Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia**.

More About Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia is:

377789318707058205542 40 i. Philip I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 640 BC; died in 588 BC.

**75557863741411641108992. XII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 714 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **151115727482823282217984. XI King Of Epirus**.

Child of XII King Of Epirus is:

377789318707058205544 96 i. XIII King Of Epirus, born in c 680 BC.

**75557863901836183863296. Antenor I, King Of The Franks** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 519 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **151115727803672367726592. Helenus**.

Child of Antenor I, King Of The Franks is:

377789319509180919316 48 i. Marcomir I, King Of The Franks, born in c 494 BC.

*Generation No. 78*

**151115727482823282040832. Phraortes ?** (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.)**,** born in c 770 a.c. (Source: 4th Grandson a Deioeces.FTW, Date of Import: 17 Mar, 1999.).

More About Phraortes ?:
Fuente: HERODOTO, Libro 1o. de la Historia # 96

Child of Phraortes ? is:
75557863741411641020416 i. Deioces, First King Of Media, born in c 740 a.c..

**151115727482823282043904. Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan,** born in c 740 a.c..

Notes for Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan:
Achaemenes, Old Persian HAKHAMANISH (fl. early 7th century BC), eponymous ancestor of the Persian Achaemenid dynasty; he was the father of Teispes (Chishpish) and an ancestor of Cyrus II the Great and Darius I the Great. Although Achaemenes probably ruled only Parsumash, a vassal state of the kingdom of Media, many scholars believe that he led armies from Parsumash and Anshan (Anzan, northwest of Susa in Elam) against the Assyrian king Sennacherib in 681.

The rise of the Persians under Cyrus II.

The ruling dynasty of the Persians settled in Fars in southwestern Iran (possibly the Parsumash of the later Assyrian records) traced its ancestry back to an eponymous ancestor, Haxamanish, or Achaemenes. Traditionally, three rulers fall between Achaemenes and Cyrus II: Teispes, Cyrus I, and Cambyses I. Teispes, freed of Median domination during the so-called Scythian interregnum, is thought to have expanded his kingdom and to have divided it on his death between his two sons, Cyrus I and Ariaramnes. Cyrus I may have been the king of Persia who appears in the records of Ashurbanipal swearing allegiance to Assyria after the devastation of Elam in the campaigns of 642-639 BC, though there are chronological problems involved with this equation. When Median control over the Persians was supposedly reasserted under Cyaxares, Cambyses I is thought to have been given a reunited Persia to administer as a Median vassal. His son, Cyrus II, married the daughter of Astyages and in 559 BC inherited his father's position within the Median confederation. Cyrus II certainly warranted his later title, Cyrus the Great. He must have been a remarkable personality, and certainly he was a remarkable king. He united under his authority several Persian and Iranian groups who apparently had not been under his father's control. He then initiated diplomatic exchanges with Nabonidus of Babylon (556-539 BC), which justifiably worried Astyages. Eventually, he openly rebelled against the Medes, who were beaten in battle when considerable numbers of Median troops deserted to the Persian standard. Thus, in 550 BC, the Median Empire became the first Persian Empire, and the Achaemenid kings appeared on the international scene with a suddenness that must have frightened many.

BRITANICA

Aqueménidas, dinastka que gobernó Persia aproximadamente desde el 550 hasta el 330a.C. Aunque iniciada durante el siglo VIIa.C. por Aquemenes (Hakhamanish), soberano menor del reino de Anzin, situado en el suroeste del actual Irin, el verdadero fundador de la dinastka fue su biz-biznieto Ciro II el Grande, creador del Imperio persa. En el apogeo de su poder, con Darko I el Grande, los Aqueménidas gobernaron en un imperio que se extendka desde el rko Indo, al este, hasta Libia y Tracia, al oeste, y desde el golfo Pérsico, al sur, hasta el Ciucaso y el rko Jaxartes (actual Syr Daryi), al norte. Proporcionaron a Persia una magnkfica administración basada en la división del Imperio en 20 provincias regidas por sitrapas, un extenso código legal, una moneda solvente y un servicio postal eficaz. Aunque eran seguidores de las doctrinas de Zoroastro, fueron tolerantes con otras religiones y durante su mandato se desarrollaron el arte y la arquitectura, como evidencian las magnkficas ruinas de Persépolis. La dinastka acabó con la muerte de Darko III, que fue asesinado por sus propios hombres tras su derrota frente Alejandro Magno en el 334a.C.

El primer lkder destacable de los persas fue el jefe guerrero Aquemenes, que vivió hacia el 681 a.C.

"Aqueménidas (dinastka)", Enciclopedia Microsoft

Child of Achaemenes (Hakamanish), King Of Anshan is:

75557863741411641021952 i. Teispes (Chishpish), King Of Anshan, born in c 700 a.c..

**151115727482823282043952. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 664 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 610 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **302231454965646564087904. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais**.

Child of Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt is:

75557863741411641021976 i. Nechao II Roi King of Egypt, born in c 630 BC; died in 595 BC.

**151115727482823282216960. Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 700 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Argead DYNASTY
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Ruling house of ancient Macedonia from about 700 to about 311 BC; under their leadership the Macedonian kingdom was created and gradually gained predominance throughout Greece.

From about 700 the founder of the dynasty, Perdiccas I, led the people who called themselves Macedonians eastward from their home on the Haliacmon (modern Aliikmon) River. Aegae (Edessa) became the capital, and by the reign of Amyntas I (6th century BC) Macedonian power extended eastward beyond the Axius (Axiós) River to dominate the neighbouring Thracian tribes.

Amyntas' successor, Alexander I (reigned before 492-c. 450), advanced his frontiers eastward to the Strymon (Struma) River. His byname, "the Philhellene," indicates his efforts to win Greek sympathies. He spread the legend deriving his Argead house from the Temenids of Argos and thus obtained admission to the Olympic Games.

Alexander's son Perdiccas II (reigned c. 450-c. 413) asserted his succession against various brothers and united the Greek cities of Chalcidice in a federation centring on the city of Olynthus. Perdiccas' son Archelaus (reigned c. 413-399) adopted a strongly philhellenic policy, introducing Greek artists to his new capital at Pella. He strengthened Macedonia by building roads and fortresses, improving army equipment, and encouraging city life, and his assassination in 399 was followed by seven years of murder and anarchy.

Finally, a great-grandson of Alexander I, Amyntas III, took the throne in 393/392. Although his reign was filled with anarchy and intrigue, he successfully brought unity to Macedonia. His death in 370/369 left three lawful sons, of whom the first two, Alexander II and Perdiccas III, ruled only briefly. In 359 Amyntas' third son, Philip II, assumed control in the name of Perdiccas' infant heir; having restored order he made himself king (reigned 359-336) and raised Macedonia to a predominant position throughout the whole of Greece. Philip's son Alexander III the Great (reigned 336-323) overthrew the Achaemenian Empire and carried Macedonian arms to the Nile and Indus rivers. On Alexander III's death at Babylon his generals divided up the satrapies of his empire. Although Alexander's two successors, his half-brother Philip III Arrhidaeus and his son Alexander IV, furnished a nominal focus for loyalty until about 311, the real power in the empire lay in other hands.

Macedonia
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Ancient kingdom centred on the plain in the northeastern corner of the Greek peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Thérmai. In the 4th century BC it achieved hegemony over Greece and conquered lands as far east as the Indus River, establishing a short-lived empire that introduced the Hellenistic Age of ancient Greek civilization.

The cultural links of prehistoric Macedonia were mainly with Greece and Anatolia. A people of unknown ethnic origins who called themselves Macedonians are known from about 700 BC, when they pushed eastward from

their home on the Haliacmon (Aliikmon) River under the leadership of King Perdiccas I and his successors. By the 5th century BC the Macedonians had adopted the Greek language and had forged a unified kingdom. Athenian control of the coastal regions forced Macedonian rulers to concentrate on bringing the uplands and plains of Macedonia under their sway--a task finally achieved by their king Amyntas III (reigned c. 393-370/369).

Two of Amyntas' sons, Alexander II and Perdiccas III, reigned only briefly. Amyntas' third son, Philip II, assumed control in the name of Perdiccas' infant heir; but having restored order he made himself king (reigned 359-336) and raised Macedonia to a predominant position in Greece.

Philip's son Alexander III (reigned 336-323; see Alexander the Great) overthrew the Achaemenian (Persian) Empire and expanded Macedonia's dominion to the Nile and Indus rivers. On Alexander's death at Babylon his generals divided up the satrapies (provinces) of his empire and used them as bases in a struggle to acquire the whole. From 321 to 301 warfare was almost continual. Macedonia itself remained the heart of the empire, and its possession (along with the control of Greece) was
keenly contested. Antipater (Alexander's regent in Europe) and his son Cassander managed to retain control of Macedonia and Greece until Cassander's death (297), which threw Macedonia into civil war. After a six-year rule (294-288) by Demetrius I Poliorcetes, Macedonia again fell into a state of internal confusion, intensified by Galatian marauders from the north. In 277 Antigonus II Gonatas, the capable son of Demetrius, repulsed the Galatians and was hailed as king by the Macedonian army. Under him the country achieved a stable monarchy--the Antigonid dynasty, which ruled Macedonia from 277 to 168.

Under Philip V (reigned 221-179) and his son Perseus (reigned 179-168), Macedonia clashed with Rome and lost. Under Roman control Macedonia at first (168-146) formed four independent republics without common bonds. In 146, however, it became a Roman province with the four sections as administrative units. Macedonia remained the bulwark of Greece, and the northern frontiers saw frequent campaigning against neighbouring tribes. Toward AD 400 it was divided into the provinces of Macedonia and Macedonia secunda, within the diocese of Moesia.

BRITANICA

Descendiente de Temenus, fundador de Argos. (HERODOTO, Libro VII # 137)

More About Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia:
Fuente: Enciclopedia Espasa

Child of Perdiccas I, King Of Macedonia is:
755578637414116411084 80 i. Argaeus I, King Of Macedonia, born in c 670 BC.

**151115727482823282217984. XI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 748 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **302231454965646564435968. X King Of Epirus**.

Child of XI King Of Epirus is:

755578637414116411089 92 i. XII King Of Epirus, born in c 714 BC.

**151115727803672367726592. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 543 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **302231455607344735453184. Priam**.

Child of Helenus is:

755578639018361838632 96 i. Antenor I, King Of The Franks, born in c 519 BC.

*Generation No. 79*

**302231454965646564087904. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 590 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 664 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **604462909931293128175808. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais**.

Child of Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais is:

151115727482823282043952 i. Psammetique I Roi King of Egypt, born in c 664 BC; died in 610 BC.

**302231454965646564435968. X King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 782 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **604462909931293128871936. IX King Of Epirus**.

Child of X King Of Epirus is:

151115727482823282217984 i. XI King Of Epirus, born in c 748 BC.

**302231455607344735453184. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 567 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **604462911214689470906368. Marcomir**.

Child of Priam is:

151115727803672367726592 i. Helenus, born in c 543 BC.

*Generation No. 80*

**604462909931293128175808. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 720 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 672 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **120892581986258625635161 6. Bocchoris King of Egypt**.

Child of Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais is:

302231454965646564087904 i. Nechao I King of Memphis & Sais, born in c 590 BC; died in c 664 BC.

**604462909931293128871936. IX King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 817 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **120892581986258625774387 2. VIII King Of Epirus**.

Child of IX King Of Epirus is:

302231454965646564435968 i. X King Of Epirus, born in c 782 BC.

**604462911214689470906368. Marcomir** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 592 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **120892582242937894181273 6. Diluglio**.

Child of Marcomir is:

302231455607344735453184 i. Priam, born in c 567 BC.

*Generation No. 81*

**120892581986258625635161 6. Bocchoris King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 740 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 715 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **241785163972517251270323 2. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais**.

Child of Bocchoris King of Egypt is:

604462909931293128175808 i. Iribre Nakauba Pince Of Sais, born in c 720 BC; died in c 672 BC.

**120892581986258625774387 2. VIII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 851 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **241785163972517251548774 4. VII King Of Epirus**.

Child of VIII King Of Epirus is:

604462909931293128871936 i. IX King Of Epirus, born in c 817 BC.

**120892582242937894181273 6. Diluglio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 616 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **241785164485875788362547 2. Plaserio**.

Child of Diluglio is:

604462911214689470906368 i. Marcomir, born in c 592 BC.

*Generation No. 82*

**241785163972517251270323 2. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 755 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 720 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **48357032794503450254064 64. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma**.

Child of Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais is:

120892581986258625635161 6 i. Bocchoris King of Egypt, born in c 740 BC; died in 715 BC.

**241785163972517251548774 4. VII King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 885 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **48357032794503450309754 88. VI King Of Epirus**.

Child of VII King Of Epirus is:

120892581986258625774387 2 i. VIII King Of Epirus, born in c 851 BC.

**241785164485875788362547 2. Plaserio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 640 BC

(Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **48357032897175157672509 44. Helenus**.

Child of Plaserio is:

120892582242937894181 2736 i. Diluglio, born in c 616 BC.

*Generation No. 83*

**48357032794503450254064 64. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 715 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 773 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **96714065589006900508129 28. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma is:

241785163972517251270323 2 i. Shepsesre Tefnakht I Roi de Sais, born in c 755 BC; died in 720 BC.

**48357032794503450309754 88. VI King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 919 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **96714065589006900619509 76. V King Of Epirus**.

Child of VI King Of Epirus is:

241785163972517251548774 4 i. VII King Of Epirus, born in c 885 BC.

**48357032897175157672509 44. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 665 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **96714065794350315345018 88. Diluglio**.

Child of Helenus is:

241785164485875788362547 2 i. Plaserio, born in c 640 BC.

*Generation No. 84*

**96714065589006900508129 28. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 793 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 773 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **19342813117801380101625856. Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt** and **19342813117801380101625857. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot**.

Child of Pami Pharaon King of Egypt is:

483570327945034502540646 4 i. Osorkon, Great Cheaf of Ma, born in c 715 BC; died in c 773 BC.

**96714065589006900619509 76. V King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 950 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **193428131178013801239019 52. IV King Of Epirus**.

Child of V King Of Epirus is:

483570327945034503097548 8 i. VI King Of Epirus, born in c 919 BC.

**96714065794350315345018 88. Diluglio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 689 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **193428131588700630690037 76. Almadion**.

Child of Diluglio is:

483570328971751576725094 4 i. Helenus, born in c 665 BC.

*Generation No. 85*

**193428131178013801016258 56. Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 845 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in abt 783 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **193428131178013801016258 57. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot**.

**193428131178013801016258 57. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 814 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **386856262356027602032517 14. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah** and **386856262356027602032517 15. Djedbastesankh**.

Child of Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt and Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot is:

967140655890069005081292 8 i. Pami Pharaon King of Egypt, born in c 793 BC; died in c 773 BC.

**193428131178013801239019 52. IV King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 987 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **386856262356027602478039 04. III King Of Epirus**.

Child of IV King Of Epirus is:

967140655890069006195097 6 i. V King Of Epirus, born in c 950 BC.

**193428131588700630690037 76. Almadion** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 713 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **386856263177401261380075 52. Getmalor**.

Child of Almadion is:

967140657943503153450188 8 i. Diluglio, born in c 689 BC.

*Generation No. 86*

**386856262356027602032517 14. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 844 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 757 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **773712524712055204065034 28. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma**. He married **386856262356027602032517 15. Djedbastesankh**.

**386856262356027602032517 15. Djedbastesankh** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 844 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah and Djedbastesankh is:

193428131178013801016258 57 i. Djedbastesankh daugther of Takelot, born in c 814 BC; married Shoshenk III Pharaon of Egypt.

**386856262356027602478039 04. III King Of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1021 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **773712524712055204956078 08. II King of Epirus**.

Child of III King Of Epirus is:

193428131178013801239019 52 i. IV King Of Epirus, born in c 987 BC.

**386856263177401261380075 52. Getmalor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 737 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **773712526354802522760151 04. Priam**.

Child of Getmalor is:

193428131588700630690037 76 i. Almadion, born in c 713 BC.

*Generation No. 87*

**773712524712055204065034 28. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 874 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in c 787 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **154742504942411040813006856. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt** and **154742504942411040813006857. Karoma I Princess of Egypt**.

Child of Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma is:

386856262356027602032517 14 i. Takelot Great Chief of Ma High Priest of Ptah, born in c 844 B.C.; died in c 757 B.C; married Djedbastesankh.

**773712524712055204956078 08. II King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1055 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **154742504942411040991215616. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus**.

Child of II King of Epirus is:

386856262356027602478039 04 i. III King Of Epirus, born in c 1021 BC.

**773712526354802522760151 04. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 762 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **154742505270960504552030208. Alexandre**.

Child of Priam is:

386856263177401261380075 52 i. Getmalor, born in c 737 BC.

*Generation No. 88*

**154742504942411040813006856. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 894 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 850 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **309485009884822081626013712. Takelot I of Egypt** and **309485009884822081626013713. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt**. He married **154742504942411040813006857. Karoma I Princess of Egypt**.

**154742504942411040813006857. Karoma I Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 889 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **309485009884822081626013714. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt**.

Child of Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt and Karoma I Princess of Egypt is:

773712524712052040650342 8 i. Shoshenk Great Dhief of Ma, born in c 874 B.C.; died in c 787 B.C..

**154742504942411040991215616. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1090 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **309485009884822081982431232. Neoptolemus** and **309485009884822081982431233. Andromache**.

Child of Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus is:

773712524712052049560780 8 i. II King of Epirus, born in c 1055 BC.

**154742505270960504552030208. Alexandre** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 786 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **309485010541921009104060416. Basabiliano**.

Child of Alexandre is:

773712526354802522760151 04 i. Priam, born in c 762 BC.

*Generation No. 89*

**309485009884822081626013712. Takelot I of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in abt 874 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **309485009884822081626013713. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt**.

**309485009884822081626013713. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in c 920 BC (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **618970019769644163252027426. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes**.

Child of Takelot I of Egypt and Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt is:

154742504942411040813006856 i. Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt, born in c 894 B.C.; died in 850 B.C; married Karoma I Princess of Egypt.

**309485009884822081626013714. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 909 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 860 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **6189700197696441632520274 28. Shoshenk II King of Egypt** and **6189700197696441632520274 29. Nesitanebtashru**.

Child of Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt is:

154742504942411040813006857 i. Karoma I Princess of Egypt, born in c 889 B.C; married Osorkon II Pharaon King of Egypt.

**309485009884822081982431232. Neoptolemus** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in C 1145 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **6189700197696441639648624 64. Achilles** and **6189700197696441639648624 65. Deldamia**. He married **309485009884822081982431233. Andromache**.

**309485009884822081982431233. Andromache** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1120 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **6189700197696441639648624 66. Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia**.

Notes for Neoptolemus:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Neoptolemus, in Greek legend, the son of Achilles, the hero of the Greek army at Troy, and of Deldamia, daughter of King Lycomedes of Scyros; he was sometimes called Pyrrhus, meaning Fair. In the last year of the Trojan War the Greek hero Odysseus brought him to Troy after the Trojan seer Helenus had declared that the city could not be captured without the aid of a descendant of Aeacus, who had helped to build its walls; Neoptolemus was Aeacus' great-grandson. He fought bravely and took part in the capture of Troy but committed the sacrilege of slaying the aged king Priam at an altar. By Andromache, Priam's
daughter-in-law, he was the father of Molossus, ancestor of the Molossian kings. He later married Hermione but shortly thereafter was murdered at Delphi.

BRITANICA

Notes for Andromache:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Andromache, in Greek legend, the daughter of Eetion (prince of Thebe in Mysia) and wife of Hector (son of King Priam of Troy). All her relations perished in or shortly after the taking of Troy by the Greek warrior Neoptolemus

(Pyrrhus). When the captives were allotted, Andromache fell to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, whom she accompanied to Epirus and to whom she bore three sons. Neoptolemus was slain at Delphi, and he left Andromache and the kingdom as well to Helenus, the brother of Hector. After the death of Helenus, Andromache returned to Asia Minor with her youngest son, Pergamus, who there founded a town named after himself.

BRITANICA

Child of Neoptolemus and Andromache is:

154742504942411040991215616 i. Molossus I, 1st King of Epirus, born in c 1090 BC.

**309485010541921009104060416. Basabiliano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 810 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **618970021083842018208120832. Plesron**.

Child of Basabiliano is:

154742505270960504552030208 i. Alexandre, born in c 786 BC.

*Generation No. 90*

**6189700197696441632520274 26. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in 990 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **123794003953928832650405485 2. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt**.

Child of Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes is:

309485009884822081626013713 i. Maatkare, Princess Of Egypt, born in c 920 BC; married Takelot I of Egypt.

**6189700197696441632520274 28. Shoshenk II King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in est 890 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **618970019769644163252027429. Nesitanebtashru**.

**618970019769644163252027429. Nesitanebtashru** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 939 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Shoshenk II King of Egypt and Nesitanebtashru is:

309485009884822081626013714 i. Harsiesis Grand pretre King of Egypt, born in est 909 B.C.; died in 860 B.C..

**6189700197696441639648624 64. Achilles** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1200 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **12379400395392883279297249 28. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons** and **12379400395392883279297249 29. Thetis**. He married **6189700197696441639648624 65. Deldamia**.

**6189700197696441639648624 65. Deldamia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1165 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). She was the daughter of **12379400395392883279297249 30. Lycomedes, King Of Scyros**.

Notes for Achilles:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Achilles, in Greek mythology, son of the mortal Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, and the Nereid, or sea nymph, Thetis. He was the bravest, handsomest, and greatest warrior of the army of Agamemnon in the Trojan War. According to Homer, Achilles was brought up by his mother at Phthia with his cousin and inseparable companion Patroclus. One of the non-Homeric tales of his childhood relates that Thetis dipped Achilles in the waters of the River Styx, by which he became invulnerable, except for the part of his heel by which she held him--the proverbial "Achilles' heel."

The later mythographers related that Peleus, having received an oracle that his son would die fighting at Troy, sent Achilles to the court of Lycomedes on Scyros, where he was dressed as a girl and kept among the king's daughters (one of whom, Deldamia, bore him Neoptolemus). Hearing from the soothsayer Calchas that Troy could not be taken without Achilles, the Greeks searched for and found him.

During the first nine years of the war, Achilles ravaged the country around Troy and took 12 cities. In the 10th year a quarrel with Agamemnon occurred when Achilles insisted that Agamemnon restore Chryseis, his prize of war, to her father, a priest of Apollo, so as to appease the wrath of Apollo, who had decimated the camp with a pestilence. An irate Agamemnon recouped his loss by depriving Achilles of his favourite slave, Briseis.

Achilles refused further service, and consequently the Greeks floundered so badly that at last Achilles allowed Patroclus to impersonate him, lending him his chariot and armour. Hector (the eldest son of King Priam of Troy) slew Patroclus, and Achilles, having finally reconciled with Agamemnon, obtained new armour from the god Hephaestus and slew Hector. After dragging Hector's body behind his chariot, Achilles gave it to Priam at his earnest entreaty. The Iliad concludes with the funeral rites of Hector. It makes no mention of the death of Achilles, though the Odyssey mentions his funeral. The poet Arctinus in his Aethiopis took up the story of the Iliad and related that Achilles, having slain the Ethiopian king Memnon and the Amazon Penthesilea, was himself slain in battle by Priam's son Paris, whose arrow was guided by Apollo.

BRITANICA

Child of Achilles and Deldamia is:
309485009884822081982431232 i. Neoptolemus, born in C 1145 BC; married (1) Andromache; married (2) Herminoe.

**6189700197696441639648624 66. Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1150 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Eetion, Prince Of Thebe in Mysia is:
309485009884822081982431233 i. Andromache, born in c 1120 BC; married (1) Hector, Prince Of Troy; married (2) Neoptolemus.

**6189700210838420182081208 32. Plesron** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 835 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **123794004216768403641624 1664. Helenus**.

More About Plesron:
BAPL: Private
BURI: Private
CHR: Private
ENDL: Private
Fact 7: Private
Fact 8: Private
Fact 9: Private
Fact 10: Private
Fact 11: Private
Fact 12: Private
Fact 13: Private
SLGC: Private
TITL: Private

Child of Plesron is:
309485010541921009104060416 i. Basabiliano, born in c 810 BC.

*Generation No. 91*

**1237940039539288326504054852. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1020 B.C (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 969 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **247588007907857665300810970 4. Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest**

**of Amun** and **247588007907857665300810970 5. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt**.

Child of Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt is:
618970019769644163252027426 i. Psusennes II High Priest of Amun of Thebes, born in 990 B.C..

**1237940039539288327929724928. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1230 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.). He was the son of **247588007907857665585944985 6. Aeacus, King of Aegina**. He married **1237940039539288327929724929. Thetis**.

**1237940039539288327929724929. Thetis** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1225 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Notes for Peleus, King of the Myrmidons:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Peleus, in Greek mythology, king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly; he was most famous as the husband of Thetis (a sea nymph) and the father of the hero Achilles, whom he outlived. When Peleus and his brother Telamon were banished from their father Aeacus' kingdom of Aegina, Peleus went to Phthia to be purified by his uncle King Eurytion, whose daughter Antigone he married, receiving a third of Eurytion's kingdom. During the Calydonian boar hunt he accidentally killed Eurytion. He then went to Iolcos to be purified by King Acastus, whose wife Astydameia made advances to him. When he refused her, she told
Antigone that he wanted to marry her daughter, causing Antigone to hang herself. Peleus later won the sea nymph Thetis by capture, and all the gods except Eris (the goddess of discord) were invited to the wedding. The golden apple that Eris spitefully sent to the wedding guests led to the "judgment of Paris" and thence to the Trojan War. Peleus was too old to fight in that conflict and gave his armour to his son Achilles. Thetis, who had returned to the sea after bearing Achilles, eventually fetched Peleus to dwell with her.

BRITANICA

Notes for Thetis:
[TESALONICA.FTW]

Thetis, in Greek mythology, a Nereid loved by Zeus and Poseidon. When Themis (goddess of Justice), however, revealed that Thetis was destined to bear a son who would be mightier than his father, the two gods gave her to Peleus, king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly. Thetis, unwilling to wed a mortal, resisted Peleus' advances by changing herself into various shapes. But, assisted by the wise centaur Chiron, Peleus finally captured her.

All the gods brought gifts to their wedding. The child of their union was the warrior Achilles, but, according to some authorities, Thetis bore seven children, all of whom perished either when she attempted to render them immortal by fire or when she destroyed them as the tokens of an unwilling alliance. She befriended Zeus when the other gods revolted, and she rescued both Hephaestus and Dionysus from the sea. She had a sanctuary at Sparta.

BRITANICA

Child of Peleus, King of the Myrmidons and Thetis is:

61897001976964416396486246 4 i. Achilles, born in c 1200 BC; married Deïdamia.

**1237940039539288327929724930. Lycomedes, King Of Scyros** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1195 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Lycomedes, King Of Scyros is:

61897001976964416396486246 5 i. Deïdamia, born in c 1165 BC; married Achilles.

**1237940042167684036416241664. Helenus** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 859 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **247588008433536807283248332 8. Priam**.

Child of Helenus is:

61897002108384201820812083 2 i. Plesron, born in c 835 BC.

*Generation No. 92*

**247588007907857665300810970 4. Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1065 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 992 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **247588007907857665300810970 5. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt**.

**247588007907857665300810970 5. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1035 B.C (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **495176015815715330601621941 0. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **495176015815715330601621941 1. Wiay**.

Child of Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun and Istemkheb Princess of Egypt is:

123794003953928832650405485 2 i. Pinedjem II Grand pretre King of Egypt, born in est 1020 B.C; died in 969 B.C..

**247588007907857665585944985 6. Aeacus, King of Aegina** (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.)**,** born in c 1260 BC (Source: TESALONICA.FTW, Date of Import: 10 Apr, 1999.).

Child of Aeacus, King of Aegina is:

123794003953928832792972492 8 i. Peleus, King of the Myrmidons, born in c 1230 BC; married Thetis.

**247588008433536807283248332 8. Priam** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 883 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **495176016867073614566496665 6. Antenor**.

Child of Priam is:

123794004216768403641624166 4 i. Helenus, born in c 859 BC.

*Generation No. 93*

**495176015815715330601621941 0. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1050 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 991 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **990352031631430661203243882 0. Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **990352031631430661203243882 1. Henttawy Princess of Egypt**. He married **495176015815715330601621941 1. Wiay**.

**495176015815715330601621941 1. Wiay** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1050 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt and Wiay is:

247588007907857665300810970 5 i. Istemkheb Princess of Egypt, born in est 1035 B.C; married Menkheperre Grand pretre High Priest of Amun.

**495176016867073614566496665 6. Antenor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 908 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **990352033734147229132993331 2. Plasenrio**.

Child of Antenor is:

247588008433536807283248332 8 i. Priam, born in c 883 BC.

*Generation No. 94*

**99035203163143066120324388 20. Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1090 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1043 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He married **99035203163143066120324388 21. Henttawy Princess of Egypt**.

**99035203163143066120324388 21. Henttawy Princess of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1090 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). She was the daughter of **19807040632628613224064877642. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Smendes Egypt and Henttawy Princess of Egypt is:

49517601581571533060162194 10 i. Psousennes I Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1050 B.C.; died in 991 B.C; married Wiay.

**99035203373414722913299333 12. Plasenrio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 932 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **19807040674682944582659866624. Gaberiano**.

Child of Plasenrio is:

49517601686707361456649666 56 i. Antenor, born in c 908 BC.

*Generation No. 95*

**19807040632628613224064877642. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1105 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1070 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **39614081265257226448129755284. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt** and **39614081265257226448129755285. Tyti**.

Child of Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt is:

99035203163143066120324388 21 i. Henttawy Princess of Egypt, born in est 1090 B.C; married Smendes I Pharaon King of Egypt.

**19807040674682944582659866624. Gaberiano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 956 BC

(Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **396140813493658891653197332 48. Eliacor**.

Child of Gaberiano is:
99035203373414722913299333 12 i. Plasenrio, born in c 932 BC.

*Generation No. 96*

**396140812652572264481297552 84. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1130 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1098 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **792281625305144528962595105 68. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt**. He married **396140812652572264481297552 85. Tyti**.

**396140812652572264481297552 85. Tyti** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1120 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.).

Child of Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt and Tyti is:
19807040632628613224064877642i. Ramses XI Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1105 B.C.; died in 1070 B.C..

**396140813493658891653197332 48. Eliacor** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 981 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **792281626987317783306394664 96. Plesron**.

Child of Eliacor is:
19807040674682944582659866624i. Gaberiano, born in c 956 BC.

*Generation No. 97*

**792281625305144528962595105 68. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1145 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **158456325061028905792519021136. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt**.

Child of Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt is:
396140812652572264481297552 84i. Ramses X Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1130 B.C.; died in 1098 B.C; married Tyti.

**792281626987317783306394664 96. Plesron** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1* , (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II

(Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 1005 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **158456325397463556661278932992. Plaserio**.

Child of Plesron is:
396140813493658891653197332481. Eliacor, born in c 981 BC.

*Generation No. 98*

**158456325061028905792519021136. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1160 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1126 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of **316912650122057811585038042272. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt**.

Child of Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt is:
792281625305144528962595105681. Ramses IX Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1145 B.C..

**158456325397463556661278932992. Plaserio** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c 1029 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of **316912650794927113322557865984. Basabiliano**.

Child of Plaserio is:
792281626987317783306394664961. Plesron, born in c 1005 BC.

*Generation No. 99*

**316912650122057811585038042272. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt** (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.)**,** born in est 1200 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.); died in 1151 B.C. (Source: Egipto.FTW, Date of Import: 29 Jun 2001.). He was the son of Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt and Tiye-Merenese Reine.

Child of Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt is:
158456325061028905792519021136 i. Ramses VIII (VI ??) Pharaon of Egypt, born in est 1160 B.C.; died in 1126 B.C..

**316912650794927113322557865984. Basabiliano** (Source: (1) Bruderbund Software, Inc., *World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1*, (Release date: November 29, 1995), "CD-ROM," Tree #1822, Date of Import: Jun 28, 1999., (2) de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.)**,** born in c

1054 BC (Source: de Clodius II (Clodie) a Priam.FTW, Date of Import: 28 Jun 1999.). He was the son of Gelio.

Child of Basabiliano is:

158456325397463556661278932992 i. Plaserio, born in c 1029 BC.

## CAPITULO VI

Ultimos Tres troncos desde los anteriores para llegar hasta Adán y Eva, estos son los que terminaron en Mateo Jaramillo Molina y Pedro Leonín de Estrada, que son Basalbiano, Bile y el Faraón Ramsess III.

***Ancestros de***
***Basabiliano***

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Basabiliano,** born in c 810 BC. He was the son of **2. Plesron**.

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Plesron,** born in c 835 BC. He was the son of **4. Helenus**.

Child of Plesron is:
1 i. Basabiliano, born in c 810 BC.

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Helenus,** born in c 859 BC. He was the son of **8. Priam**.

Child of Helenus is:
2 i. Plesron, born in c 835 BC.

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Priam,** born in c 883 BC. He was the son of **16. Antenor**.

Child of Priam is:
4 i. Helenus, born in c 859 BC.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. Antenor,** born in c 908 BC. He was the son of **32. Plasenrio**.

Child of Antenor is:
8 i. Priam, born in c 883 BC.

*Generation No. 6*

**32. Plasenrio,** born in c 932 BC. He was the son of **64. Gaberiano**.

Child of Plasenrio is:
16 i. Antenor, born in c 908 BC.

*Generation No. 7*

**64. Gaberiano,** born in c 956 BC. He was the son of **128. Eliacor**.

Child of Gaberiano is:
32 i. Plasenrio, born in c 932 BC.

*Generation No. 8*

**128. Eliacor,** born in c 981 BC. He was the son of **256. Plesron**.

Child of Eliacor is:
64 i. Gaberiano, born in c 956 BC.

*Generation No. 9*

**256. Plesron,** born in c 1005 BC. He was the son of **512. Plaserio**.

Child of Plesron is:
128 i. Eliacor, born in c 981 BC.

*Generation No. 10*

**512. Plaserio,** born in c 1029 BC. He was the son of **1024. Basabiliano**.

Child of Plaserio is:
256 i. Plesron, born in c 1005 BC.

*Generation No. 11*

**1024. Basabiliano,** born in c 1054 BC. He was the son of **2048. Gelio**.

Child of Basabiliano is:
512 i. Plaserio, born in c 1029 BC.

*Generation No. 12*

**2048. Gelio,** born in c 1078 BC. He was the son of **4096. Esdron**.

Child of Gelio is:
1024 i. Basabiliano, born in c 1054 BC.

*Generation No. 13*

**4096. Esdron,** born in c 1102 BC. He was the son of **8192. Franco**.

Child of Esdron is:
2048 i. Gelio, born in c 1078 BC.

*Generation No. 14*

**8192. Franco,** born in c 1127 BC. He was the son of **16384. Genger**.

Child of Franco is:
4096 i. Esdron, born in c 1102 BC.

*Generation No. 15*

**16384. Genger,** born in c 1151 BC. He was the son of **32768. Helenus, Prince Of Troy**.

Child of Genger is:
8192 i. Franco, born in c 1127 BC.

*Generation No. 16*

**32768. Helenus, Prince Of Troy,** born in c 1175 BC. He was the son of **65536. King Of Troy Priamos** and **65537. Hecuba**.

Child of Helenus, Prince Of Troy is:
16384 i. Genger, born in c 1151 BC.

*Generation No. 17*

**65536. King Of Troy Priamos,** born in c 1200 BC. He was the son of **131072. Laomedon, King Of Troy**. He married **65537. Hecuba**.
**65537. Hecuba,** born in c 1159 BC. She was the daughter of **131074. Phrygian king Dymas.**.

Children of King Priamos and Hecuba are:
i. Hector, Prince Of Troy, born in c 1130 BC; married Andromache; born in c 1120 BC.
ii. Troanna, Princess Of Troy, born in c 1129 BC; married Mennon; born in c 1129 BC.
32768 iii. Helenus, Prince Of Troy, born in c 1175 BC.

*Generation No. 18*

**131072. Laomedon, King Of Troy,** born in c 1263 BC. He was the son of **262144. Ilos, King Of Troy** and **262145. Eurydike**.

Child of Laomedon, King Of Troy is:
65536 i. King Of Troy Priamos, born in c 1200 BC; married Hecuba.

**131074. Phrygian king Dymas.,** born in c 1189 a. c..

Child of Phrygian king Dymas. is:
65537 i. Hecuba, born in c 1159 BC; married King Of Troy Priamos.

*Generation No. 19*

**262144. Ilos, King Of Troy,** born in c 1317 BC. He was the son of **524288. Tros, King Of Troy** and **524289. Callirhoe**. He married **262145. Eurydike**.
**262145. Eurydike,** born in c 1293 BC.

Child of Ilos, King Of Troy and Eurydike is:
131072 i. Laomedon, King Of Troy, born in c 1263 BC.

*Generation No. 20*

**524288. Tros, King Of Troy,** born in c 1360 BC. He was the son of **1048576. Erichthonius, King Of Troy** and **1048577. Astvocho**. He married **524289. Callirhoe**.
**524289. Callirhoe,** born in c 1391 BC.

Child of Tros, King Of Troy and Callirhoe is:
262144 i. Ilos, King Of Troy, born in c 1317 BC; married Eurydike.

*Generation No. 21*

**1048576. Erichthonius, King Of Troy,** born in c 1380 BC. He was the son of **2097152. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy** and **2097153. Bavia Asia? Princess**. He married **1048577. Astvocho**.
**1048577. Astvocho,** born in c 1380 BC.

Child of Erichthonius, King Of Troy and Astvocho is:
524288 i. Tros, King Of Troy, born in c 1360 BC; married Callirhoe.

*Generation No. 22*

**2097152. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy,** born in c 1400 BC. He was the son of **4194304. Zarah**. He married **2097153. Bavia Asia? Princess**.
**2097153. Bavia Asia? Princess,** born in c 1400 BC.

Child of Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy and Bavia Princess is:
1048576i. Erichthonius, King Of Troy, born in c 1380 BC; married Astvocho.

*Generation No. 23*

**4194304. Zarah,** born in c 1420 BC. He was the son of **8388608. Judah** and **8388609. Tamar**.

Child of Zarah is:
2097152i. Datda Or Dardamars?, King Of Troy, born in c 1400 BC; married Bavia Asia? Princess.

*Generation No. 24*

**8388608. Judah,** born in c 1459 BC. He was the son of **16777216. Jacob** and **16777217. Leah**. He married **8388609. Tamar**.
**8388609. Tamar,** born in c 1445 BC.

Children of Judah and Tamar are:
i. Pharez, born in c 1418 BC.
4194304ii. Zarah, born in c 1420 BC.

*Generation No. 25*

**16777216. Jacob,** born in c 1500 BC Palestina. He was the son of **33554432. Isaac** and **33554433. Rebecca**. He married **16777217. Leah**.
**16777217. Leah,** born in c 1489 BC.

Child of Jacob and Leah is:
8388608i. Judah, born in c 1459 BC; married Tamar.

*Generation No. 26*

**33554432. Isaac,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **67108864. Abraham** and **67108865. Sarai**. He married **33554433. Rebecca**.
**33554433. Rebecca,** born in c 1525 BC.

Child of Isaac and Rebecca is:
16777216 i. Jacob, born in c 1500 BC Palestina; married (1) Rachel; married (2) Leah.

*Generation No. 27*

**67108864. Abraham,** born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea. He was the son of **134217728. Terah** and **134217729. Amtheta**. He married **67108865. Sarai**.
**67108865. Sarai,** born in c 1600 BC.

Child of Abraham and Sarai is:
33554432 i. Isaac, born in c 1550 BC; married Rebecca.

*Generation No. 28*

**134217728. Terah,** born in c 1690 BC. He was the son of **268435456. Nahor**. He married **134217729. Amtheta**.
**134217729. Amtheta,** born in c 1690 BC.

Child of Terah and Amtheta is:
67108864 i. Abraham, born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea; married Sarai.

*Generation No. 29*

**268435456. Nahor,** born in c 1730 BC. He was the son of **536870912. Serug**.

Child of Nahor is:
134217728 i. Terah, born in c 1690 BC; married Amtheta.

*Generation No. 30*

**536870912. Serug,** born in c 1770 BC. He was the son of **1073741824. Reu**.

Child of Serug is:
268435456 i. Nahor, born in c 1730 BC.

*Generation No. 31*

**1073741824. Reu,** born in c 1810 BC. He was the son of **2147483648. Peleg**.

Child of Reu is:
536870912 i. Serug, born in c 1770 BC.

*Generation No. 32*

**2147483648. Peleg,** born in c 1850 BC. He was the son of **4294967296. Eber**.

Child of Peleg is:
1073741824 i. Reu, born in c 1810 BC.

*Generation No. 33*

**4294967296. Eber,** born in c 1890 BC. He was the son of **8589934592. Salah**.

Child of Eber is:
2147483648 i. Peleg, born in c 1850 BC.

*Generation No. 34*

**8589934592. Salah,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **17179869184. Arphaxad**.

Child of Salah is:
4294967296 i. Eber, born in c 1890 BC.

*Generation No. 35*

**17179869184. Arphaxad,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **34359738368. Shem**.

Child of Arphaxad is:
8589934592 i. Salah, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 36*

**34359738368. Shem,** born in c 1970 BC. He was the son of **68719476736. Noah** and **68719476737. Titea**.

Child of Shem is:
17179869184 i. Arphaxad, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 37*

**68719476736. Noah,** born in c 2010 BC. He was the son of **137438953472. Lámek**. He married **68719476737. Titea**.
**68719476737. Titea,** born in c 2010 BC.

Child of Noah and Titea is:
34359738368 i. Shem, born in c 1970 BC.

*Generation No. 38*

**137438953472. Lámek,** born in c 2050 BC. He was the son of **274877906944. Matusalén**.

Child of Lámek is:
68719476736 i. Noah, born in c 2010 BC; married Titea.

*Generation No. 39*

**274877906944. Matusalén,** born in c 2090 BC. He was the son of **549755813888. Henoc**.

Child of Matusalén is:
137438953472 i. Lámek, born in c 2050 BC.

*Generation No. 40*

**549755813888. Henoc,** born in c 2130 BC. He was the son of **1099511627776. Járet**.

Child of Henoc is:
274877906944 i. Matusalén, born in c 2090 BC.

*Generation No. 41*

**1099511627776. Járet,** born in c 2170 BC. He was the son of **2199023255552. Maleel**.

Child of Járet is:
549755813888 i. Henoc, born in c 2130 BC.

*Generation No. 42*

**2199023255552. Maleel,** born in c 2210 BC. He was the son of **4398046511104. Cainam**.

Child of Maleel is:
1099511627776 i. Járet, born in c 2170 BC.

*Generation No. 43*

**4398046511104. Cainam,** born in c 2250 BC. He was the son of **8796093022208. Enós**.

Child of Cainam is:
2199023255552i. Maleel, born in c 2210 BC.

*Generation No. 44*

**8796093022208. Enós,** born in c 2290 BC. He was the son of **17592186044416. Set**.

Child of Enós is:
4398046511104i. Cainam, born in c 2250 BC.

*Generation No. 45*

**17592186044416. Set,** born in c 2330 BC. He was the son of **35184372088832. Adam** and **35184372088833. Eva**.

Child of Set is:
8796093022208i. Enós, born in c 2290 BC.

*Generation No. 46*

**35184372088832. Adam,** born in c 2370 BC. He married **35184372088833. Eva**.
**35184372088833. Eva,** born in c 2370 BC.

Child of Adam and Eva is:
17592186044416 i. Set, born in c 2330 BC.

## *Ancestros de Bile, Rey*

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Bile, King,** born in c 713 BC. He was the son of **2. Breoghan, King**.

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Breoghan, King,** born in c 738 BC. He was the son of **4. Brathaus Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Breoghan, King is:
1 i. Bile, King, born in c 713 BC.

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Brathaus Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 763 BC); died in Galicia. He was the son of **8. Deag Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Brathaus Of Gothia, King is:
2 i. Breoghan, King, born in c 738 BC.

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Deag Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 796 BC). He was the son of **16. Arcadh Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Deag Of Gothia, King is:
4 i. Brathaus Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 763 BC); died in Galicia.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. Arcadh Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 829 BC). He was the son of **32. Alladh Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Arcadh Of Gothia, King is:
8 i. Deag Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 796 BC).

*Generation No. 6*

**32. Alladh Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 862 BC). He was the son of **64. Nuadhad Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Alladh Of Gothia, King is:
16 i. Arcadh Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 829 BC).

*Generation No. 7*

**64. Nuadhad Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 894 BC). He was the son of **128. Neuall Of Gothia, King**.

Child of Nuadhad Of Gothia, King is:
32 i. Alladh Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 862 BC).

*Generation No. 8*

**128. Neuall Of Gothia, King,** born in Gothia (c 927 BC). He was the son of **256. Febric Glas, King**.

Child of Neuall Of Gothia, King is:
64 i. Nuadhad Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 894 BC).

*Generation No. 9*

**256. Febric Glas, King,** born in Gothia (c 960 BC). He was the son of **512. Agnan Fionn, King**.

Child of Febric Glas, King is:
128 i. Neuall Of Gothia, King, born in Gothia (c 927 BC).

*Generation No. 10*

**512. Agnan Fionn, King,** born in Gothia (c 993 BC). He was the son of **1024. Heber Glunfionn**.

Child of Agnan Fionn, King is:
256 i. Febric Glas, King, born in Gothia (c 960 BC).

*Generation No. 11*

**1024. Heber Glunfionn,** born in Gothia (c 1025 BC). He was the son of **2048. Lamhfionn**.

Child of Heber Glunfionn is:
512 i. Agnan Fionn, King, born in Gothia (c 993 BC).

*Generation No. 12*

**2048. Lamhfionn,** born in Scythia (c 1058 BC); died in Gothia (Libya). He was the son of **4096. Agnon**.

Child of Lamhfionn is:
1024 i. Heber Glunfionn, born in Gothia (c 1025 BC).

*Generation No. 13*

**4096. Agnon,** born in Scythia (c 1091 BC). He was the son of **8192. Tait**.

Child of Agnon is:
2048 i. Lamhfionn, born in Scythia (c 1058 BC); died in Gothia (Libya).

*Generation No. 14*

**8192. Tait,** born in Scythia (c 1123 BC). He was the son of **16384. Ogamain Of Scythia, King**.

Child of Tait is:
4096 i. Agnon, born in Scythia (c 1091 BC).

*Generation No. 15*

**16384. Ogamain Of Scythia, King,** born in Scythia (c 1156 BC). He was the son of **32768. Boemain Of Scythia, King**.

Child of Ogamain Of Scythia, King is:
8192 i. Tait, born in Scythia (c 1123 BC).

*Generation No. 16*

**32768. Boemain Of Scythia, King,** born in Scythia (c 1180 BC). He was the son of **65536. Heber Scot**.

Child of Boemain Of Scythia, King is:
16384 i. Ogamain Of Scythia, King, born in Scythia (c 1156 BC).

*Generation No. 17*

**65536. Heber Scot,** born in (c 1205 BC); died in Scythia. He was the son of **131072. Syruth**.

Child of Heber Scot is:
32768 i. Boemain Of Scythia, King, born in Scythia (c 1180 BC).

*Generation No. 18*

**131072. Syruth,** born in Egypt (c 1230 BC); died in Crete. He was the son of **262144. Asruth**.

Child of Syruth is:
65536 i. Heber Scot, born in (c 1205 BC); died in Scythia.

*Generation No. 19*

**262144. Asruth,** born in Egypt (c 1255 BC); died in Egypt. He was the son of **524288. Gaodhal Glas**.

Child of Asruth is:

131072 i. Syruth, born in Egypt (c 1230 BC); died in Crete.

*Generation No. 20*

**524288. Gaodhal Glas,** born in Egypt (c 1280 BC); died in Egypt. He was the son of **1048576. Niul Of Scythia, Prince** and **1048577. Scota Of Egypt, Princess**.

Child of Gaodhal Glas is:
262144 i. Asruth, born in Egypt (c 1255 BC); died in Egypt.

*Generation No. 21*

**1048576. Niul Of Scythia, Prince,** born in Scythia (c 1300 BC); died in Egypt. He was the son of **2097152. Phoeniusa Farsaidh, King Of Scythia**. He married **1048577. Scota Of Egypt, Princess**.

**1048577. Scota Of Egypt, Princess,** born in Egypt (c 1300 BC). She was the daughter of **2097154. Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **2097155. Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Niul Of Scythia and Scota Of Egypt, Princess is:
524288 i. Gaodhal Glas, born in Egypt (c 1280 BC); died in Egypt.

*Generation No. 22*

**2097152. Phoeniusa Farsaidh, King Of Scythia,** born in c 1320 a.c.; died in Scythia.

Child of Phoeniusa Farsaidh, King Of Scythia is:
1048576 i. Niul Of Scythia, Prince, born in Scythia (c 1300 BC); died in Egypt; married Scota Of Egypt, Princess.

**2097154. Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1370 BC. He was the son of **4194308. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4194309. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **2097155. Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt**.

**2097155. Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1340 BC. She was the daughter of **4194310. Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4194311. NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt is:
1048577 i. Scota Of Egypt, Princess, born in Egypt (c 1300 BC); married Niul Of Scythia, Prince.

*Generation No. 23*

**4194308. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1410 BC Egypt; died in 1353 BC. He was the son of **8388616. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **8388617. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **4194309. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt**.

**4194309. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c. 1400 BC, Ipu, Egypt-; died in c. 1340. She was the daughter of **8388618. Yuya (Joseph)** and **8388619. Thuya**.

Children of Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Tiy, Queen Of Egypt are:

i. Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1373 BC Egypt; died in 1336 BC; married NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1360 BC Egypt.

2097154ii. Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1370 BC; married (1) Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Ankhesenamen, Queen Of Egypt.

iii. Dau Of Amenhotep III, born in c 1373 BC.

**4194310. Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1373 BC Egypt; died in 1336 BC. He was the son of **4194308. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4194309. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **4194311. NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt**.

**4194311. NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1360 BC Egypt. She was the daughter of **8388622. Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt**.

Children of Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt and NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt are:

2097155i. Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1340 BC; married Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

ii. Ankhesenamen, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1345 BC; married (1) Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt; born in c 1400 BC; married (2) Tutankhamen, Pharaoh Of Egypt; born in c 1342 BC; died in 1323 BC; married (3) Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt; born in c 1370 BC.

*Generation No. 24*

**8388616. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1430 BC; died in 1390 BC. He was the son of **16777232. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt**. He married **8388617. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt**.

**8388617. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1430 BC. She was the daughter of **16777234. Artatama I, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt is:

4194308i. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1410 BC Egypt; died in 1353 BC; married (1) Tiy, Queen Of Egypt..

**8388618. Yuya (Joseph),** born in c 1430 BC Palestina. He was the son of **16777236. Jacob** and **16777237. Rachel**. He married **8388619. Thuya**.

**8388619. Thuya,** born in c 1425 BC Egypt.

Children of Yuya (Joseph) and Thuya are:

4194309i. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt, born in c. 1400 BC, Ipu, Egypt-; died in c. 1340; married Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

ii. Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1400 BC; married (2) Ankhesenamen, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1345 BC.

**8388622. Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1400 BC. He was the son of **8388618. Yuya (Joseph)** and **8388619. Thuya**.

Child of Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt is:

4194311i. NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1360 BC Egypt; married Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

*Generation No. 25*

**16777232. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1470 BC. He was the son of **33554464. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **33554465. Meryetre**.

Child of Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt is:

8388616i. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1430 BC; died in 1390 BC; married Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt.

**16777234. Artatama I, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1460 BC. He was the son of **33554468. Saustatar, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Artatama I, King Of Mittani is:

8388617i. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1430 BC; married Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**16777236. Jacob,** born in c 1500 BC Palestina. He was the son of **33554472. Isaac** and **33554473. Rebecca**. He married **16777237. Rachel**.

**16777237. Rachel,** born in c 1450 BC Palestina.

Child of Jacob and Rachel is:

8388618i. Yuya (Joseph), born in c 1430 BC Palestina; married Thuya.

*Generation No. 26*

**33554464. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC. He was the son of **67108928. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **67108929. Isis, Concubine**. He married **33554465. Meryetre**.

**33554465. Meryetre,** born in c 1500 BC. She was the daughter of **67108928. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **67108931. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Meryetre is:

16777232 i. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1470 BC.

**33554468. Saustatar, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1510 BC. He was the son of **67108936. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Saustatar, King Of Mittani is:

16777234 i. Artatama I, King Of Mittani, born in c 1460 BC.

**33554472. Isaac,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **67108944. Abraham** and **67108945. Sarai**. He married **33554473. Rebecca**.

**33554473. Rebecca,** born in c 1525 BC.

Child of Isaac and Rebecca is:

16777236 i. Jacob, born in c 1500 BC Palestina; married (1) Rachel; married (2) Leah.

*Generation No. 27*

**67108928. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC. He was the son of **134217856. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **134217857. Muntnofret**. He met **67108929. Isis, Concubine**.

**67108929. Isis, Concubine,** born in c 1520 BC.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Isis, Concubine is:

33554464 i. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC; married Meryetre.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt is:

33554465 i. Meryetre, born in c 1500 BC; married Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**67108928. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC. He was the son of **134217856. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **134217857. Muntnofret**. He married **67108931. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt**.

**67108931. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1520 BC. She was the daughter of **134217856. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **134217863. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Isis, Concubine is:
33554464 i. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC; married Meryetre.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt is:
33554465 i. Meryetre, born in c 1500 BC; married Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**67108936. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1520 BC. He was the son of **134217872. Parattarna, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Parsastatar, King Of Mittani is:
33554468 i. Saustatar, King Of Mittani, born in c 1510 BC.

**67108944. Abraham,** born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea. He was the son of **134217888. Terah** and **134217889. Amtheta**. He married **67108945. Sarai**.
**67108945. Sarai,** born in c 1600 BC.

Child of Abraham and Sarai is:
33554472 i. Isaac, born in c 1550 BC; married Rebecca.

*Generation No. 28*

**134217856. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1544 BC. He was the son of **268435712. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **268435713. Nefretiri**. He married **134217857. Muntnofret**.
**134217857. Muntnofret,** born in c 1542 BC.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt is:
67108931 i. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1520 BC; married Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Muntnofret is:
67108928 i. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC; met (1) Isis, Concubine; married (2) Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt.

**134217856. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1544 BC. He was the son of **268435712. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **268435713. Nefretiri**. He married **134217863. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt**.
**134217863. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1540 BC. She was the daughter of **268435712. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **268435727. Dau of Seqenenre II**.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt is:
67108931 i. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1520 BC; married Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Muntnofret is:
67108928 i. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC; met (1) Isis, Concubine; married (2) Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt.

**134217872. Parattarna, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **268435744. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Parattarna, King Of Mittani is:
67108936 i. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani, born in c 1520 BC.

**134217888. Terah,** born in c 1690 BC. He was the son of **268435776. Nahor**. He married **134217889. Amtheta**.
**134217889. Amtheta,** born in c 1690 BC.

Child of Terah and Amtheta is:
67108944 i. Abraham, born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea; married Sarai.

*Generation No. 29*

**268435712. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC. He was the son of **536871424. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **536871425. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **268435713. Nefretiri**.
**268435713. Nefretiri,** born in c 1560 BC.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Dau of Seqenenre II is:
134217863 i. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1540 BC; married Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Nefretiri is:
134217856 i. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1544 BC; married (1) Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Muntnofret.

**268435712. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC. He was the son of **536871424. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **536871425. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **268435727. Dau of Seqenenre II**.
**268435727. Dau of Seqenenre II** She was the daughter of **536871424. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **536871425. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Dau of Seqenenre II is:
134217863 i. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1540 BC; married Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Nefretiri is:
134217856 i. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1544 BC; married (1) Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Muntnofret.

**268435744. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1570 BC. He was the son of **536871488. Kirta, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani is:
134217872 i. Parattarna, King Of Mittani, born in c 1550 BC.

**268435776. Nahor,** born in c 1730 BC. He was the son of **536871552. Serug**.

Child of Nahor is:
134217888 i. Terah, born in c 1690 BC; married Amtheta.

*Generation No. 30*

**536871424. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1580 BC. He was the son of **1073742848. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt**. He married **536871425. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**.

**536871425. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt,** born in C 1575 BC. She was the daughter of **1073742848. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt**.

Children of Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt are:
268435712 i. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC; married (1) Dau of Seqenenre II; married (2) Nefretiri.
268435727 ii. Dau of Seqenenre II, married Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**536871488. Kirta, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1600 BC.

Child of Kirta, King Of Mittani is:
268435744 i. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani, born in c 1570 BC.

**536871552. Serug,** born in c 1770 BC. He was the son of **1073743104. Reu**.

Child of Serug is:
268435776 i. Nahor, born in c 1730 BC.

*Generation No. 31*

**1073742848. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1600 BC. He was the son of **2147485696. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt**.

Children of Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt are:
536871424 i. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1580 BC; married Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt.
536871425 ii. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt, born in C 1575 BC; married Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**1073743104. Reu,** born in c 1810 BC. He was the son of **2147486208. Peleg**.

Child of Reu is:
536871552 i. Serug, born in c 1770 BC.

*Generation No. 32*

**2147485696. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt,** born in c 1630 BC. He was the son of **4294971392. Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt** and **4294971393. Sobkemsaf**.

Child of Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt is:
1073742848 i. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1600 BC.

**2147486208. Peleg,** born in c 1850 BC. He was the son of **4294972416. Eber**.

Child of Peleg is:
1073743104 i. Reu, born in c 1810 BC.

*Generation No. 33*

**4294971392. Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt,** born in c 1660 BC. He married **4294971393. Sobkemsaf**.
**4294971393. Sobkemsaf,** born in c 1655 BC.

Child of Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt and Sobkemsaf is:
2147485696 i. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt, born in c 1630 BC.

**4294972416. Eber,** born in c 1890 BC. He was the son of **8589944832. Salah**.

Child of Eber is:
2147486208 i. Peleg, born in c 1850 BC.

*Generation No. 34*

**8589944832. Salah,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **17179889664. Arphaxad**.

Child of Salah is:
4294972416 i. Eber, born in c 1890 BC.

*Generation No. 35*

**17179889664. Arphaxad,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **34359779328. Shem**.

Child of Arphaxad is:
8589944832 i. Salah, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 36*

**34359779328. Shem,** born in c 1970 BC. He was the son of **68719558656. Noah** and **68719558657. Titea**.

Child of Shem is:
17179889664 i. Arphaxad, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 37*

**68719558656. Noah,** born in c 2010 BC. He was the son of **137439117312. Lámek**. He married **68719558657. Titea**.
**68719558657. Titea,** born in c 2010 BC.

Child of Noah and Titea is:
34359779328 i. Shem, born in c 1970 BC.

*Generation No. 38*

**137439117312. Lámek,** born in c 2050 BC. He was the son of **274878234624. Matusalén**.

Child of Lámek is:

68719558656 i. Noah, born in c 2010 BC; married Titea.

*Generation No. 39*

**274878234624. Matusalén,** born in c 2090 BC. He was the son of **549756469248. Henoc**.

Child of Matusalén is:
137439117312 i. Lámek, born in c 2050 BC.

*Generation No. 40*

**549756469248. Henoc,** born in c 2130 BC. He was the son of **1099512938496. Járet**.

Child of Henoc is:
274878234624 i. Matusalén, born in c 2090 BC.

*Generation No. 41*

**1099512938496. Járet,** born in c 2170 BC. He was the son of **2199025876992. Maleel**.

Child of Járet is:
549756469248 i. Henoc, born in c 2130 BC.

*Generation No. 42*

**2199025876992. Maleel,** born in c 2210 BC. He was the son of **4398051753984. Cainam**.

Child of Maleel is:
1099512938496 i. Járet, born in c 2170 BC.

*Generation No. 43*

**4398051753984. Cainam,** born in c 2250 BC. He was the son of **8796103507968. Enós**.

Child of Cainam is:
2199025876992 i. Maleel, born in c 2210 BC.

*Generation No. 44*

**8796103507968. Enós,** born in c 2290 BC. He was the son of **17592207015936. Set**.

Child of Enós is:
4398051753984i. Cainam, born in c 2250 BC.

*Generation No. 45*

**17592207015936. Set,** born in c 2330 BC. He was the son of **35184414031872. Adam** and **35184414031873. Eva**.

Child of Set is:
8796103507968i. Enós, born in c 2290 BC.

*Generation No. 46*

**35184414031872. Adam,** born in c 2370 BC. He married **35184414031873. Eva**.
**35184414031873. Eva,** born in c 2370 BC.

Child of Adam and Eva is:
17592207015936 i. Set, born in c 2330 BC.

## *Ancestros de Ramses III Faraón de Egipto*

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt,** born in est 1200 B.C.; died in 1151 B.C.. He was the son of **2. Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt** and **3. Tiye-Merenese Reine**.

*Generation No. 2*

**2. Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt,** born in 1220 B.C.; died in 1182 B.C.. He was the son of **4. Ramses II Pharaon King of Egypt** and **5. Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite**. He married **3. Tiye-Merenese Reine**.
**3. Tiye-Merenese Reine,** born in est 1220 B.C.

Child of Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt and Tiye-Merenese Reine is:
1 i. Ramses III Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1200 B.C.; died in 1151 B.C..

*Generation No. 3*

**4. Ramses II Pharaon King of Egypt,** born in 1304 B.C.; died in 1212 B.C.. He was the son of **8. Seti I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **9. Tuya**. He married **5. Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite**.

**5. Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite,** born in est 1266 B.C. est Hattousa. She was the daughter of **10. Hattusilis III, King Of Hittite** and **11. Puduhepa**.

Child of Ramses II Pharaon King of Egypt and Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite is:

2 i. Sethnakht Pharaon King of Egypt, born in 1220 B.C.; died in 1182 B.C; married Tiye-Merenese Reine.

*Generation No. 4*

**8. Seti I Pharaon King of Egypt,** born in est 1320 B.C.; died in 1278 B.C.. He was the son of **16. Ramses I Pharaon King of Egypt** and **17. Satre**. He married **9. Tuya**.

**9. Tuya,** born in est 1320 B.C.; died in 1258 B.C..

Child of Seti I Pharaon King of Egypt and Tuya is:

4 i. Ramses II Pharaon King of Egypt, born in 1304 B.C.; died in 1212 B.C; married Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite.

**10. Hattusilis III, King Of Hittite,** born in c 1322 BC. He was the son of **20. Mursilis II, King Of Hittite**. He married **11. Puduhepa**.

**11. Puduhepa,** born in c 1286 BC.

Child of Hattusilis III, King Of Hittite and Puduhepa is:

5 i. Maathorneferoure Princess of the Hittite, born in est 1266 B.C. est Hattousa; married Ramses II Pharaon King of Egypt.

*Generation No. 5*

**16. Ramses I Pharaon King of Egypt,** born in est 1343 B.C.; died in 1291 B.C.. He married **17. Satre**.

**17. Satre,** born in est 1343 B.C.. She was the daughter of **35. Dau Of Amenhotep III**.

Child of Ramses I Pharaon King of Egypt and Satre is:

8 i. Seti I Pharaon King of Egypt, born in est 1320 B.C.; died in 1278 B.C; married Tuya.

**20. Mursilis II, King Of Hittite,** born in c 1350 BC. He was the son of **40. Suppiluliumas I, King Of Hittite**.

Child of Mursilis II, King Of Hittite is:

10 i. Hattusilis III, King Of Hittite, born in c 1322 BC; married Puduhepa.

*Generation No. 6*

**35. Dau Of Amenhotep III,** born in c 1373 BC. She was the daughter of **70. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **71. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Dau Of Amenhotep III is:

17 i. Satre, born in est 1343 B.C; married Ramses I Pharaon King of Egypt.

**40. Suppiluliumas I, King Of Hittite,** born in c 1380 BC. He was the son of **80. Tudhaliyas III, King Of Hittite**.

Child of Suppiluliumas I, King Of Hittite is:

20 i. Mursilis II, King Of Hittite, born in c 1350 BC.

*Generation No. 7*

**70. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1410 BC Egypt; died in 1353 BC. He was the son of **140. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **141. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **71. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt**.

**71. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c. 1400 BC, Ipu, Egypt-; died in c. 1340. She was the daughter of **142. Yuya (Joseph)** and **143. Thuya**.

Children of Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Tiy, Queen Of Egypt are:

i. Amenotep IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1373 BC Egypt; died in 1336 BC; married NEFERTITI, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1360 BC Egypt.

ii. Smenkhkare, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1370 BC; married (1) Merytaten, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1340 BC; married (2) Ankhesenamen, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1345 BC.

35 iii. Dau Of Amenhotep III, born in c 1373 BC.

**80. Tudhaliyas III, King Of Hittite,** born in c 1410 BC. He was the son of **160. Arnuwandas I, King Of Hittite**.

Child of Tudhaliyas III, King Of Hittite is:

40 i. Suppiluliumas I, King Of Hittite, born in c 1380 BC.

*Generation No. 8*

**140. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1430 BC; died in 1390 BC. He was the son of **280. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt**. He married **141. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt**.

**141. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1430 BC. She was the daughter of **282. Artatama I, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt is:

70 i. Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1410 BC Egypt; died in 1353 BC; married (1) Tiy, Queen Of Egypt..

**142. Yuya (Joseph),** born in c 1430 BC Palestina. He was the son of **284. Jacob** and **285. Rachel**. He married **143. Thuya**.

**143. Thuya,** born in c 1425 BC Egypt.

Children of Yuya (Joseph) and Thuya are:

71 i. Tiy, Queen Of Egypt, born in c. 1400 BC, Ipu, Egypt-; died in c. 1340; married Amenhotep III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

ii. Kheperkeheprure Ay, Visir & Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1400 BC; married (2) Ankhesenamen, Queen Of Egypt; born in c 1345 BC.

**160. Arnuwandas I, King Of Hittite,** born in c 1440 BC. He was the son of **320. Tudhaliyas II (I), King Of Hittite**.

Child of Arnuwandas I, King Of Hittite is:

80 i. Tudhaliyas III, King Of Hittite, born in c 1410 BC.

*Generation No. 9*

**280. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1470 BC. He was the son of **560. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **561. Meryetre**.

Child of Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt is:

140 i. Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1430 BC; died in 1390 BC; married Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt.

**282. Artatama I, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1460 BC. He was the son of **564. Saustatar, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Artatama I, King Of Mittani is:

141 i. Mutemweya Of Mittani, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1430 BC; married Thutmose IV, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**284. Jacob,** born in c 1500 BC Palestina. He was the son of **568. Isaac** and **569. Rebecca**. He married **285. Rachel**.

**285. Rachel,** born in c 1450 BC Palestina.

Child of Jacob and Rachel is:

142 i. Yuya (Joseph), born in c 1430 BC Palestina; married Thuya.

**320. Tudhaliyas II (I), King Of Hittite,** born in c 1470 BC.

Child of Tudhaliyas II (I), King Of Hittite is:

160 i. Arnuwandas I, King Of Hittite, born in c 1440 BC.

*Generation No. 10*

**560. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC. He was the son of **1120. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **1121. Isis, Concubine**. He married **561. Meryetre**.

**561. Meryetre,** born in c 1500 BC. She was the daughter of **1120. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **1123. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Meryetre is:

280 i. Amenhotep II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1470 BC.

**564. Saustatar, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1510 BC. He was the son of **1128. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Saustatar, King Of Mittani is:

282 i. Artatama I, King Of Mittani, born in c 1460 BC.

**568. Isaac,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **1136. Abraham** and **1137. Sarai**. He married **569. Rebecca**.

**569. Rebecca,** born in c 1525 BC.

Child of Isaac and Rebecca is:

284 i. Jacob, born in c 1500 BC Palestina; married (1) Rachel; married (2) Leah.

*Generation No. 11*

**1120. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC. He was the son of **2240. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **2241. Muntnofret**. He met **1121. Isis, Concubine**.

**1121. Isis, Concubine,** born in c 1520 BC.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Isis, Concubine is:

560 i. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC; married Meryetre.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt is:

561 i. Meryetre, born in c 1500 BC; married Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**1120. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC. He was the son of **2240. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **2241. Muntnofret**. He married **1123. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt**.

**1123. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1520 BC. She was the daughter of **2240. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **2247. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Isis, Concubine is:

560 i. Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in 1504 BC; died in c 1426 BC; married Meryetre.

Child of Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt is:

561 i. Meryetre, born in c 1500 BC; married Thutmose III, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**1128. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1520 BC. He was the son of **2256. Parattarna, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Parsastatar, King Of Mittani is:

564 i. Saustatar, King Of Mittani, born in c 1510 BC.

**1136. Abraham,** born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea. He was the son of **2272. Terah** and **2273. Amtheta**. He married **1137. Sarai**.

**1137. Sarai,** born in c 1600 BC.

Child of Abraham and Sarai is:

568 i. Isaac, born in c 1550 BC; married Rebecca.

*Generation No. 12*

**2240. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1544 BC. He was the son of **4480. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4481. Nefretiri**. He married **2241. Muntnofret**.

**2241. Muntnofret,** born in c 1542 BC.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt is:

1123 i. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1520 BC; married Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Muntnofret is:

1120 i. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC; met (1) Isis, Concubine; married (2) Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt.

**2240. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1544 BC. He was the son of **4480. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4481. Nefretiri**. He married **2247. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt**.

**2247. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt,** born in c 1540 BC. She was the daughter of **4480. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **4495. Dau of Seqenenre II**.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt is:

1123 i. Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1520 BC; married Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Muntnofret is:

1120 i. Thutmose II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1524 BC; died in 1479 BC; met (1) Isis, Concubine; married (2) Hatsepsut, Queen Of Egypt.

**2256. Parattarna, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1550 BC. He was the son of **4512. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Parattarna, King Of Mittani is:

1128 i. Parsastatar, King Of Mittani, born in c 1520 BC.

**2272. Terah,** born in c 1690 BC. He was the son of **4544. Nahor**. He married **2273. Amtheta**.

**2273. Amtheta,** born in c 1690 BC.

Child of Terah and Amtheta is:

1136 i. Abraham, born in c 1650 BC Ur, Caldea; married Sarai.

*Generation No. 13*

**4480. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC. He was the son of **8960. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **8961. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **4481. Nefretiri**.

**4481. Nefretiri,** born in c 1560 BC.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Dau of Seqenenre II is:

2247 i. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1540 BC; married Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Nefretiri is:

2240 i. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1544 BC; married (1) Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Muntnofret.

**4480. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC. He was the son of **8960. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **8961. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**. He married **4495. Dau of Seqenenre II**.

**4495. Dau of Seqenenre II** She was the daughter of **8960. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt** and **8961. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Dau of Seqenenre II is:

2247 i. Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt, born in c 1540 BC; married Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

Child of Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Nefretiri is:

2240 i. Thutmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1544 BC; married (1) Ahmose, Queen Of Egypt; married (2) Muntnofret.

**4512. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1570 BC. He was the son of **9024. Kirta, King Of Mittani**.

Child of Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani is:

2256 i. Parattarna, King Of Mittani, born in c 1550 BC.

**4544. Nahor,** born in c 1730 BC. He was the son of **9088. Serug**.

Child of Nahor is:

2272 i. Terah, born in c 1690 BC; married Amtheta.

*Generation No. 14*

**8960. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1580 BC. He was the son of **17920. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt**. He married **8961. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt**.

**8961. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt,** born in C 1575 BC. She was the daughter of **17920. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt**.

Children of Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt and Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt are:

4480 i. Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1560 BC; died in 1514 BC; married (1) Dau of Seqenenre II; married (2) Nefretiri.
4495 ii. Dau of Seqenenre II, married Ahmose I, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**9024. Kirta, King Of Mittani,** born in c 1600 BC.

Child of Kirta, King Of Mittani is:
4512 i. Shuttarna I, King Of Mittani, born in c 1570 BC.

**9088. Serug,** born in c 1770 BC. He was the son of **18176. Reu**.

Child of Serug is:
4544 i. Nahor, born in c 1730 BC.

*Generation No. 15*

**17920. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt,** born in c 1600 BC. He was the son of **35840. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt**.

Children of Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt are:
8960 i. Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1580 BC; married Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt.
8961 ii. Ahhotep, Queen Of Egypt, born in C 1575 BC; married Seqenenre II, Pharaoh Of Egypt.

**18176. Reu,** born in c 1810 BC. He was the son of **36352. Peleg**.

Child of Reu is:
9088 i. Serug, born in c 1770 BC.

*Generation No. 16*

**35840. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt,** born in c 1630 BC. He was the son of **71680. Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt** and **71681. Sobkemsaf**.

Child of Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt is:
17920 i. Seqenenre I, Pharaoh Of Egypt, born in c 1600 BC.

**36352. Peleg,** born in c 1850 BC. He was the son of **72704. Eber**.

Child of Peleg is:
18176 i. Reu, born in c 1810 BC.

*Generation No. 17*

**71680. Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt,** born in c 1660 BC. He married **71681. Sobkemsaf**.

**71681. Sobkemsaf,** born in c 1655 BC.

Child of Nubkheperre Inyotef VII, Pharaoh of Egypt and Sobkemsaf is:

35840 i. Senakhtenre, Pharaoh of Egypt, born in c 1630 BC.

**72704. Eber,** born in c 1890 BC. He was the son of **145408. Salah**.

Child of Eber is:

36352 i. Peleg, born in c 1850 BC.

*Generation No. 18*

**145408. Salah,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **290816. Arphaxad**.

Child of Salah is:

72704 i. Eber, born in c 1890 BC.

*Generation No. 19*

**290816. Arphaxad,** born in c 1930 BC. He was the son of **581632. Shem**.

Child of Arphaxad is:

145408 i. Salah, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 20*

**581632. Shem,** born in c 1970 BC. He was the son of **1163264. Noah** and **1163265. Titea**.

Child of Shem is:

290816 i. Arphaxad, born in c 1930 BC.

*Generation No. 21*

**1163264. Noah,** born in c 2010 BC. He was the son of **2326528. Lámek**. He married **1163265. Titea**.

**1163265. Titea,** born in c 2010 BC.

Child of Noah and Titea is:

581632 i. Shem, born in c 1970 BC.

*Generation No. 22*

**2326528. Lámek,** born in c 2050 BC. He was the son of **4653056. Matusalén**.

Child of Lámek is:
1163264i. Noah, born in c 2010 BC; married Titea.

*Generation No. 23*

**4653056. Matusalén,** born in c 2090 BC. He was the son of **9306112. Henoc**.

Child of Matusalén is:
2326528i. Lámek, born in c 2050 BC.

*Generation No. 24*

**9306112. Henoc,** born in c 2130 BC. He was the son of **18612224. Járet**.

Child of Henoc is:
4653056i. Matusalén, born in c 2090 BC.

*Generation No. 25*

**18612224. Járet,** born in c 2170 BC. He was the son of **37224448. Maleel**.

Child of Járet is:
9306112i. Henoc, born in c 2130 BC.

*Generation No. 26*

**37224448. Maleel,** born in c 2210 BC. He was the son of **74448896. Cainam**.

Child of Maleel is:
18612224 i. Járet, born in c 2170 BC.

*Generation No. 27*

**74448896. Cainam,** born in c 2250 BC. He was the son of **148897792. Enós**.

Child of Cainam is:
37224448 i. Maleel, born in c 2210 BC.

*Generation No. 28*

**148897792. Enós,** born in c 2290 BC. He was the son of **297795584. Set**.

Child of Enós is:
74448896 i. Cainam, born in c 2250 BC.

*Generation No. 29*

**297795584. Set,** born in c 2330 BC. He was the son of **595591168. Adam** and **595591169. Eva**.

Child of Set is:
148897792 i. Enós, born in c 2290 BC.

*Generation No. 30*

**595591168. Adam,** born in c 2370 BC. He married **595591169. Eva**.
**595591169. Eva,** born in c 2370 BC.

Child of Adam and Eva is:
297795584 i. Set, born in c 2330 BC.

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