Descendancy Narrative of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868)


1. Rodulfo, Bishop d'Urgel (10809) (Paul Theroff, posts on the Genealogy Bulletin Board of the Prodigy Interactive Personal Service, was a member as of 5 April 1994, at which time he held the identification MPSE79A, until July, 1996. His main source was Europaseische Stammtafeln.). Born: between 0877 and 0883, son of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868) and Gunidilde=Winilde de Flandre (6869). Married before 912 at France: N? N? (10810). Died: in 940.

1.1 Oliva d'Urgel (10811) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 913 at France, daughter of Rodulfo, Bishop d'Urgel (10809) and N? N? (10810), Oliva was born before Sunifredo. She married Eilo. Died: in 947.

1.2 Sunifredo d'Urgel (10812) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 914 at France, son of Rodulfo, Bishop d'Urgel (10809) and N? N? (10810), Sunifredo is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age when he died. Died: in 924.


3.1.1.1 Raymond, Vicomte de Narbonne (3098) (André Roux: *Scrolls*, 161.) (Stuart, Page 160, Line 218-35.) (Abbott, Page 393.). Born: circa 960 at Languedoc, France, son of Manfred = Matfrid, Vicomte de Narbonne (3096) and Adélaïde de Toulouse (3097). Married circa 989: Ricarde de Rodès (3101), daughter of Hughes 2 de Rodès (3099) and Ermentrude de Saint-Pierre (3100). Died: circa 1033. Raymond was alive in the year 1023.

3.1.1.1.1 Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) (André Roux: *Scrolls*, 161, 245.) (Stuart, Page 161, Line 218-34.). Born: circa 990 at France, son of Raymond, Vicomte de Narbonne (3098) and Ricarde de Rodès (3101). Married in 1010: Garsinde de Bésalu (3103), daughter of Bernard I, Count de Bésalu (4439) and Toda de Provence (4440). Died: in 1067 (Abbott, Page 393.).

3.1.1.1.1.1 Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (André Roux: *Scrolls*, 106, 161.) (Stuart, Page 165, Line 226-33.). Married Name: de Rodès (1809). AKA: Rixinde, Dame de Lodève (1809). AKA: Rixinde, Dame de Montbrun (1809). Born: between 1011 and 1017 at France, daughter of Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) and Garsinde de Bésalu (3103), Rixinde is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age when her son Bérenger II, was born. Married circa 1030: Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808), son of Richard I, Vicomte de Rodès (1804) and Sénégonde, Vicomtesse de Béziers (1805). Died: between 1061 and 1079.

3.1.1.1.1.1.1 Bérenger II, Vicomte de Rodès (1810) (André Roux: *Scrolls*, 106, 183.) (Stuart, Page 165, Line 226-32.).
AKA: Bérenger II, Vicomte de Millau (1810) (Abbott, Pages 325, 448.). AKA: Bérenger-Richard, Vicomte de Gévaudan (1810) (Abbott, Page 385.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). AKA: Bérenger, Vicomte de Carlat (1810) by marriage. AKA: Bérenger-Richard, Vicomte de Milhaud (1810) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). Born: before 1032 at France, son of Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808) and Rixinde de Narbonne (1809), Bérenger is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age when his son Gilbert III, was born. Bérenger II was present on 29 February 1051, at which time Hughes, Count de Rouergues and his mother the Countess Richard made a gift to the Abbey of Conques (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). Married before 1050 at France: Adyle=Adèle, Vicomtesse de Carlat (1811), daughter of Gilbert II, Vicomte de Carlat (3419) and Nobilie, Vicomtesse de Lodève (3420) (It was through this union that Bérenger II, held the name and estates of the Vicomte de Carlat for his posterity. This union gives rise to the Vicomtes de Carlat, de Lodève, de Milhaud and de Gévaudan) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). Died: after 12 Apr 1080 According to Stuart and also the Archives, Bérenger was named in a letter from Pope Gregory VII, dated 12 April 1080, complaining that he had refused the homage (voluntary tax) which he owed to the Abbey of Curillac (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.1 Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) (André Roux: Scrolls, 106, 114, 183.) (Stuart, Page 190, Line
AKA: Gerbert, Vicomte de Gévaudan (1812) (Abbott, Page 385.). AKA: Gilbert, Vicomte de Millau (1812) (Abbott, Page 325.). AKA: Gilbert, Comte d’Arlés (1812). Note: Gilbert III, with his father Bérenger and his brothers Richard and Raymond were at the foundation of the Abbey of Monts in Auvergne, France. AKA: Gilbert III, Seigneur de Milhaud (1812) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). AKA: Gilbert III, Seigneur du Château de Carlat (1812) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). Born: before 1050 at France, son of Bérenger II, Vicomte de Rodès (1810) and Adyle=Adèle, Vicomtesse de Carlat (1811). Around 1070, he confirmed the foundation of the Monastery of Montsalvy in Auvergne, and is presumed to have been at least 20 years old by that time. Married between 1092 and 1098: Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess de Provence (1813), daughter of Geofroy I, Comte de Provence (1999) and Étiennette=Douce de Gévaudan (2000) (Some sources indicate that the marriage took place in 1058, but that would contradict other sources which place Gilbert’s birth in 1071 which in turn contradicts his confirmation of the foundation of the Monastery in Auvergne. His union with Gerberge, Comtesse de Provence and Arles, allowed him to take the title of Comte circa 1000 upon the death of Étiennette, Gerberge’s mother and widow of Geoffroi I, Comte de Provence) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 7.). Note - in Mar 1103: Gilbert III agreed with Richard, his brother, to the union of Abbey of Saint Sauveur dse Séverac in Rouergue (which had been founded by the daughters of Guy de Séverac) to the Abbey of Saint Chaffre in Velay, said union being presided by Déodat, Seigneur de Séverac, his wife Ermengarde, and their son (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Pages 7-8.). Died: either 1108 or 1109 While the Archives place his death in 1108, Seigneuries place it at 1109. Gilbert left behind only two daughters (Abbott, Page 448.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.2 Raimond de Milhaud (26944) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). Born: before 1055, son of Bérenger II, Vicomte de Rodès (1810) and Adyle=Adèle, Vicomtesse de Carlat (1811). Died: after 1071 Raimond was alive in 1071 (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.3 Richard, Count of Rodès (1814) (Richard purchased the County (Comté) of Rodès (Rodez), Guyenne, France in 1096 A.D from Comte Raimond de Saint Gilles; which he then passed to his progeny) (André Roux: Scrolls, 106, 183.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat,

3.1.1.1.1.1.2 Hughes, Vicomte de Rodès (26938) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Born: before 1041, son of Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808) and Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Died: after Jan 1079 Hughes made a donation, witnessed by his mother Rixinde, to the Abbey of Conques (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.3 Raimond Vicomte de Milhaud (26939) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Born: before 1042, son of Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808) and Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Died: after 1061 (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.4 Roger de Milhaud (26940) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Born: before 1043, son of Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808) and Rixinde de Narbonne (1809), Roger made a documented donation in 1058 to the Abbey of Saint Victor-de-Marseille for parcels of land located near Canourgue in Gévaudan (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Died: after 1058 (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.5 Bernard de Milhaud (26941) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Born: before 1044, son of Richard II, Vicomte de Rodès (1808) and Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.). Died: after 1065 Bernard was elected Abbé de Saint Victor de Marseille. He was commended for his meritorious service and elevated to Cardinal and put in charge of various legations in Germany, Spain and France under the pontificate of Gregory VII (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 5.).

3.1.1.1.1.1.6 Richard de Milhaud (26942) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1),
3.1.1.1.1.2 Raymond de Narbonne (22123) (Abbott, Page 393.). AKA: Raymond Pelet (22123) (Abbott, Page 393.). AKA: Raymond, Seigneur d'Alais (22123) Raymond was disinherited by his father (Abbott, Page 393.). Born: between 1011 and 1040, son of Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) and Garsinde de Bésalu (3103).

3.1.1.1.1.3 Bernard Bérenger, Vicomte de Narbonne (3104) (André Roux: Scrolls, 161.). AKA: Bernard Pelet (3104) (Abbott, Page 393.). Born: between 1013 and 1047 at France, son of Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) and Garsinde de Bésalu (3103), Bernard Bérenger is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time his son Aimery II was born. Married in 1054 at France: Foy, Vicomtesse de Rouergue (3105), daughter of Hughes I, Count de Rouergue (4447) and Fé = Foi de Cerdagne (10918). Died: in 1078 at France (Abbott, Page 393.).

3.1.1.1.1.3.1 Aimeri, Vicomte de Narbonne (3025) (André Roux: Scrolls, 155, 161.) (Abbott, Page 393.). Born: before 1065 at Languedoc, France, son of Bernard Bérenger, Vicomte de Narbonne (3104) and Foy, Vicomtesse de Rouergue (3105), Aimeri II is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Married in 1084: Mahaut de Guiscard (1493), daughter of Robert de Guiscard (1494) and Sikelgaita de Salerno (1495). Died: in 1085 at Holy Land.

3.1.1.1.1.3.1.1 Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) (André Roux: Scrolls, 161.). AKA: Aimeri II, Vicomte de Narbonne (3106) (Abbott, Page 393.). Born: between 1084 and 1085 at France, son of Aimeri, Vicomte de Narbonne (3025) and Mahaut de Guiscard (1493). Married before 1126: Ermengarde N? (3107) (Aimeri and Ermengarde were alive together in the year 1126). Died: in 1134 at Fraga Aimeri II's death at the Battle of Fraga extinguishes the family line (Abbott, Page 393.). (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Quatrième (Volume 4), MDCCCXXXIV (1834), De Villeneuve, Page 6.).


4 Ermesinde d'Urgel (19675) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: between 0878 and 0895, daughter of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868) and Gunilde=Winilde de Flandre (6869). Died: after 925.

5 Cixilona d'Urgel (19676) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: between 0878 and 0896, daughter of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868) and Gunilde=Winilde de Flandre (6869). Died: in 945 Cixilona was a nun.
Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86.) (Stuart, Page 38, Line 54-36.).


6.1 Guinidilda de Barcelone (19668) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.).  Married Name: de Rouergue (19668).  Born: circa 915, daughter of Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) and Aimilda N? (10813), Guinidilda's parentage is not proven.  Married before 929: Hughes I de Rouergue (13201),, son of Ermengaud, Count de Rouergue (4441) and Gunidilda de Barcelone (19668).  Died: circa 960.


6.1.1.1.2 Ricarde de Rodez (3101) (André Roux: Scrolls, 161.) (Stuart, Page 160, Line 218-35.).  Married Name: de Narbonne (3101).  Born: circa 970 at France, daughter of Hughes 2 de Rodez (3099) and Ermentrude de Saint-Pierre (3100).  Married circa 989: Raymond, Vicomte de Narbonne (3098),, son of Manfred = Matfrid, Vicomte de Narbonne (3096) and Adélaïs de Toulouse (3097).  Died: circa 1034 Ricarde was alive in the year 1023.

6.1.1.2.1 Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.1 Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.1.1 Bérenger II, Vicomte de Rodès (1810) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.1.1.1 Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.1.2 Raimond de Milhaud (26944) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.1.3 Richard, Count de Rodès (1814) (see above)

6.1.1.2.1.2 Hughes, Vicomte de Rodès (26938) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.1.3 Raimond Vicomte de Milhaud (26939) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.1.4 Roger de Milhaud (26940) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.1.5 Bernard de Milhaud (26941) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.1.6 Richard de Milhaud (26942) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.2 Raymond de Narbonne (22123) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.3 Bernard Bérenger, Vicomte de Narbonne (3104) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.3.1 Aimeri, Vicomte de Narbonne (3025) (see above)
6.1.1.2.1.3.1.1 Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) (see above)
6.1.1.2.2 Guillaume I, Vicomte de Minerve (26052) (see above)
6.1.1.2.2.1 Raimond I, Vicomte de Minerve (26050) (see above)
6.1.1.2.2.1.1 Bernard II, Vicomte de Minerve (26048) (see above)
6.1.1.2.2.1.1.1 Guillaume II, Seigneur d'Olargues (26047) (see above)
6.3 Miron I, Count de Barcelone (10886) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). AKA: Miron, Count de Osona (10886). Born: before 920 at Spain, son of Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) and Aimilda N? (10813). AKA: Miron I, co-Comte d'Urgel (10886). Died: in 966 Miron was alive in the year 965.
6.4 Wilfredo de Barcelone (10887). Born: before 918 at Spain, son of Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) and Richilde de Rouergue (1479). Died: after 986 at Spain.
6.5 Adélaïde, Abbess de Barcelone (10888) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). AKA: Adélaïde, Abbesse de Saint-Jean de Ripoll (10888). Born: before 935 at Spain, daughter of Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) and Richilde de Rouergue (1479), Adélaïde is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when she died. Died: circa 955 at Spain Adélaïde was the Abbess of San Juan de Ripoll.
6.6 Borel II, Count de Barcelone (1480) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86.) (Stuart, Page 38, Line 54-35.). AKA: Borel, Count de Gerona (1480). Born: before 948, son of Sunier, Count de Barcelone (1478) and Richilde de Rouergue (1479). AKA: Borel II, co-Count d'Urgel (1480). Married in 968 at Spain: Ledgarde=Luitgarde de Toulouse (1481), daughter of Raymond III, Count de Toulouse (1449) and Garsinde de Gascogne (1450) (Ledgarde was Borel's first wife). Married before 992 at France: Aimerudis d'Auvergne (10815), daughter of Raymond II, Count d'Auvergne (2486) and Berthe de Toscane (1451). Died: on 30 Sep 993.
6.6.1.1 Adélaïde de Barcelone (4410) (Stuart, Page 125, Line 168-32.). Married Name: d'Évreux (4410). Married Name: de Toeny (4410). Born: circa 1004, daughter of Raymond I dit Borel III, Count de Barcelone (1484) and Ermessinde de Carcassonne (1485). Married before 1029 at France: Rodulf II de Tosny (17929) and N? N? (17930) (Roger was Adélaïde's first husband). Married before 1030: Richard, Comte d'Évreux (4409), son of Robert, Comte de Normandie (4407) and Ila d'Hérèvile (4408) (Adélaïde was the widow of Roger de Toeni when she married Richard). Died: in 1051.
6.6.1.1.1 Raoul III de Tosny (17927) (Paul Theroff, posts, 26 June 1995 at 01:27 Hours.). Born: before 1040, son of Roger I de Toeny (10839) and Adélaide de Barcelone (4410). Married in 1092: Isabel de Montfort (17929), daughter of Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191) and Isabeau de Broyes (3192). Died: circa 1102.

Married Name: de Jérusalem (17710). Born: before 1077, daughter of Raoul III de Tosny (17927) and Isabel de Montfort (17928). Godehilde is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when she died. Married before 1094: Robert, Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger (11575), son of Roger, Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger (12851) and Adeline de Meulan-sur-Seine (12849).

Divorced Robert, Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger (11575): before 1095. Married before 1096: Baudouin I, King de Jérusalem (20337), son of Eustache II, Comte de Boulogne (4021) and Ide d'Ardennen (4024).

Married Name: de Beaumont (20340). Born: circa 1104, son of Raoul IV de Tosny (20336) and Alice de Huntingdon (20337), daughter of Waltheof II, Earl of Huntingdon (8372) and Judith de Lens (8373) and Judith de Lens (8373).


Died: after 1143 Godehild was alive in the year 1143 (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.). Married before 1158: Robert de Beaumont (20341).


AKA: Raoul IV de Conches (20336) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.). Born: before 1086, son of Raoul III de Tosny (17927) and Isabel de Montfort (17928). Raoul IV is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time his son, Roger III, was born (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.).

Married before 9 Aug 1138: Gertrude de Hainaut (11180), daughter of Baudouin III, Count de Hainaut (11181) and Yolande de Gueldre (2077).

Married Name: de Jérusalem (17710). Born: between 1138 and 1142, son of Raoul IV de Tosny (20336) and Alice de Huntingdon (20337).


AKA: Roger III de Conches (11181) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.). Born: circa 1104, son of Raoul IV de Tosny (20336) and Alice de Huntingdon (20337).


AKA: Godehilde, Dame de Conches (20340) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.). Born: between 1105 and 1125, daughter of Raoul IV de Tosny (20336) and Alice de Huntingdon (20337) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.).

Died: after 1143 Godehild was alive in the year 1143 (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted on the Internet, at Uniform Resource Locator (URL) ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/tosny.txt, 04 August 1996 at 03:28 hours.). Married before 1158: Robert de Beaumont (20341).

Married before 1060: Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191), son of Amaury II, Seigneur de Montfort (3189) and Bertrade de Montfort (3193). Born: circa 1030 at Évreux, Normandie, France, daughter of Richard, Comte d'Évreux (4409) and Adélaïde de Barcelone (4410). Married between 1060 and 1065: Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191), son of Amaury II, Seigneur de Montfort (3189) and Bertrade de Montfort (3193). Mater Alter: circa 1078 Constance d'Antigny (3915)/Bertrade de Montfort (2934). Married Name: d'Anjou (2934). Born: in 1060 at Montfort-l'Amauri, Toulousain, Languedoc, France, daughter of Thierry II, Comte du Maine (2936) and Mathilde, Dame de Château-du-Loir (3959). Married Name: Clito (2942). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married in 1118: William=Guillaume Aetheling, Prince of England (3922), son of Henry I, King of England (2940) and Mathilde=Edith of Scotland (2941). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071). Married Name: England (3922). Married between 1130 and 1134 at France: Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943), son of Thierry, Duke d'Alsace (2073) and Gertrude de Flandre (2071).
AKA: Geoffroy V Plantagenêt (2938) (Abbott, Page 144.).

Geoffroy V, Duke de Normandie (2938). Also Known As: Geoffroi "Le Bel" (2938). AKA: Geoffroy, Comte du Maine (2938) (Abbott, Page 130.).

Born: on 24 Nov 1113 at Anjou, France, son of Fouques V, King de Jerusalem (2935) and Eremburge, Countess du Maine (2937). Weiss' Ancestral Roots for Certain American Colonists gives Geoffroy V's birthdate as 24 August 1113. Married on 3 Apr 1127 at LeMans, France: Mathilde=Mahaut, Princess of England (2939), daughter of Henry I, King of England (2940) and Mathilde=Edith of Scotland (2941) (This date for the marriage [3 April 1127] agrees more closely with the Larousse year of 1127 than Stuart's Royalty for Commoners which gives the marriage date as 17 June 1128. One of Perro's sources indicates that they were married 22 May 1127. The marriage of Mathilde to the inheritor of the Angevin Countship marks an expansion of the Plantagenêt Franco-English Empire) (Perro, Ancient, Royal, Colonial Ancestry, Page 2., Citing A.G. Moriarty: "The Ancestry of King Edward III, The Plantagenêts"; F. Weiss & W.L. Sheppard "Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists:, 5th. Ed, G. Paget "Lineage and Ancestry of HRH Prince Charles, Prince of Wales.")

(William Croft Dickinson, Scotland, from the earliest times to 1603. in A New History of Scotland, I (Alva, England: Robert Cunningham & Sons, Ltd., 1961), Page 75.).

Note - between 1140 and 1143: Geoffroy V, Count d'Anjou was the first to bear the Plantagenêt name. This Plantagenêt dynasty occupied the throne of England from his son, Henry II to Henry VII (1154-1485). He was so named because it is said that he was in the habit of putting a twig of the Genêt [French] (Planta Genista [Latin] bush -- a spiny shrub of the pea family, also known as broom plant) in his cap. For Étienne de Blois, who had become King of England upon the death of Henry I, Geoffroy V proceeds to conquer the southern portion of Normandie in 1139 by seizing the castles, but he does so at such a high degree of pillage that the people of Normandie would rebel and throw Geoffroy back into the Maine. Meantime, his wife Mathilde, would go to England, leaving Geoffroy in France. By 1140, Geoffrey's power in France was considerable, and he was emerging as a dangerous rival King Henry I himself. In 1141, Mathilde pursues the conquest of England, and at the Battle of Lincoln, she completely unravels her cousin Stephen. Geoffrey V had gained as an ally the future Emperor Henry III, who married his wife's daughter Agnes in 1143. In 1144, after much fighting, Geoffrey takes Avranches and Rouen. Normandie submits to him. He is now one of the most powerful lords in France as Duke de Normandie, Comte d'Anjou and du Maine, while in England Mathilde gradually extends his powers. Later, Pope Leo IX, hostile to the royal power over the French church, also supported Geoffrey, as did William Aigret, Duke of Aquitaine, whose mother Agnes, Geoffrey married.

In the 14th. Century, the Plantagenêts split into two rival branches (the Yorks and the Lancasters) leading to the War of the Roses. The constant fighting between the capetian French kings and the Plantagenêts is a major feature of the French History of the Middle Ages. Note - between 13 Mar 1147 and 2 Aug 1149 at Holy Land: , many south Germans volunteered to crusade in the Holy Land. The north German Saxons were reluctant. They told St Bernard of their desire to campaign against the Slavs at a Reichstag meeting in Frankfurt on 13 March 1147. Approving of the Saxons' plan, Eugenius issued a papal bull known as the Divina dispensatione on 13 April. This bull stated that there was to be no difference between the spiritual rewards of the different crusaders. Those who volunteered to crusade against the Slavs were primarily Danes, Saxons, and Poles, although there were also some Bohemians. The Papal legate, Anselm of Havelberg, was placed in overall command. The campaign itself was led by Saxon families such as the Ascanians, Wettin, and Schauenburgers.

Upset by German participation in the crusade, the Obodrites preemptively invaded Wagria in June 1147, leading to the march of the crusaders in late summer 1147. After expelling the Obodrites from Christian territory, the crusaders targeted the Obodrite fort at Dobin and the Liutizian fort at Demmin. The forces attacking Dobin included those of the Danes Canute V and Sweyn III, Adalbert II, Archbishop of Bremen, and Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony. When some crusaders advocated ravaging the countryside, others objected by asking, "Is not the land we are devastating our land, and the people we are fighting our people?" The Saxon army under Henry the Lion withdrew after the pagan chief, Niklot, agreed to have Dobin's garrison undergo baptism. After an unsuccessful siege of Demmin, a contingent of crusaders was diverted by the margraves to attack Pomerania instead. They reached the already Christian city Stettin, whereupon the crusaders
dispersed after meeting with Bishop Albert of Pomerania and Prince Ratibor I of Pomerania. According to Bernard of Clairvaux, the goal of the crusade was to battle the pagan Slavs "until such a time as, by God's help, they shall either be converted or defeated". However, the crusade failed to achieve largely token conversions at Dobin, as the Slavs resorted to their pagan beliefs once the Christian armies dispersed. Albert of Pomerania explained, "if they have come to strengthen the Christian faith ... they should do so by preaching, not by arms". By the end of the crusade, the countryside of Mecklenburg and Pomerania was plundered and depopulated with much bloodshed, especially by the troops of Henry the Lion. This was to help bring about more Christian victories in the future decades. The Slavic inhabitants also lost much of their methods of production, limiting their resistance in the future. In the spring of 1147, the Pope authorized the expansion of the crusade into the Iberian peninsula, in the context of the Reconquista. He also authorized Alfonso VII of Leon to equate his campaigns against the Moors with the rest of the Second Crusade. The first groups to depart on the Second Crusade were Anglo-Norman and Flemish sailors and troops who left Dartmouth on May 19, 1147 for the Holy Land. Bad weather forced the ships to stop on the Portuguese coast, at the northern city of Porto on 16 June 1147. Their goal was to conquer a number of position on the west coast of Iberia, among them the city of Lisbon. There they were convinced to meet with King Afonso I of Portugal. The crusaders agreed to help the King attack Lisbon, with a solemn agreement that offered to them the pillage of the city's goods and the ransom money for expected prisoners. Alfonso I of Portugal was already in the field there when the Anglo-Norman troops landed on the beaches in June 1147. An account of the expedition survives, written by Osbernus.

"The city of Lisbon at the time of our arrival consisted of sixty thousand families paying taxes-this figure includes the suburbs round about, except the free ones, which pay taxes to no one. A circular wall there surrounds the top of the hill and, at the left and right, the city walls descend to the banks of the Tagus River. The suburbs, down below the city wall, are cut into the banks of the river in such a way that each of them has a superbly fortified citadel. The place is girded with pitfalls. The city was populous beyond belief, for, as we learned from its alcaide, or governor, after the capture of the city, it had one hundred fifty-four thousand men and women, not counting the children of the citizens of Scantarem who had been expelled during this year from their strongholds and were living far away as guests and refugees. This number also included the leading citizens of Cintra, Almada, and Palmelae, and many merchants from all parts of Spain and Africa. Although there were many citizens, the city had only fifteen thousand lances and shields with which to arm its men. They therefore came out in shifts, exchanging their weapons with one another, as their prince decreed. The city's buildings were jammed so closely together that it was scarcely possible, save in the merchants' quarters, to find a street more than eight feet wide. The reason for such a dense population was that there was no established religion there. Each man was a law unto himself. As a result the bestae element from every part of the world had gathered there, like the bilge water of a ship, a breeding ground for every kind of lust and impurity. On the vigil of St. Peter [30 June 1147] we arrived there at the dinner hour. After the meal some of our men landed from the ships on the shore next to the city. The Moors opposed their landing, but they were unable to withstand our forces and were driven back, not without losses, to the gate of the suburb. Saher of Archelle, however, angered at the enemy's scheme, called our men back from the attack and thanked God that, unlike those who had previously attempted this task, we had had a different experience at the outset. He convoked those who were there and ordered that the tents be pitched atop the hills which overlooked the town, barely a stick's throw away. He held that it would be a shame to give ground after the first brush with the enemy, lest we seem to be yielding to them. All those present favored his stand. When the first watch of the night came, however, only two tents - those of Hervey of Glandivey and Saher of Archelle - had been pitched, for all the others had gone back to the ships. Although there were but a few of us - a mere thirty-nine -we kept watch, not without fear, through the night and so celebrated the solemn vigil of St. Peter with our hauberks on. In the morning everyone pitched his tent as quickly as he could, as if they had not known before about our situation. As bad previously been arranged, the bishops who were with us went to the King to make him come out to meet us. They returned with him in a short time, since he had been in the vicinity for more than eight days awaiting our arrival. He had heard of our coming from those of our men who had separated from our expedition and had come in five ships after a five-day sail from Dartmouth. This group had arrived eight days earlier than we did. When the King arrived, therefore, almost all of us, rich and poor, were eager to meet him in friendly ways in such a way that the King inquired who were the chief men among us, or whose advice carried most weight with us, or if we had entrusted the charge of replying for the whole army to anyone, he was told in short order that we had so-and-so as our chief men, that their advice and actions carried the most weight, but that they had not yet decided to whom they would entrust the office of spokesman.... Representatives were elected from among our leaders, together with those of the men from Cologne and Flanders, so that they could act on our behalf with the King and reach a definite agreement between us and him. Later, the representatives together with the King, the Archbishop and the bishops, the clergy, and the laity caused the protocol of the confirmation of the agreements to be published before everyone in these words: Twenty sure hostages, bishops and laymen, were given on oath and warranty, on behalf of the King for the observance of this agreement. The King swore, moreover, that he would observe the treaty and agreement aforesaid. He further agreed that he would not desert us unless he were stricken with a mortal sickness or unless his lands were occupied by the enemy. . . . We also bound ourselves likewise to uphold the agreement, took an oath, and gave twenty hostages.... When morning came the constables and leaders of our side went again to the King's court at about the ninth hour of the day in order to turn over the hostages and to attend to the many things necessary for the siege. Those of our boys who were carrying slings, meanwhile, provoked the enemy into advancing onto the field with the result that, being the more advanaced by the slingings of stones from a distance, the enemy ventured a major attack. As our men, little by little, armed themselves, the enemy shut themselves within the suburb. They threw stones from the roofs of the houses which were enclosed by parapets, and thus they made it difficult for our men to enter. Our men, who were looking for an opening whereby they might get in, if there were such a thing, drove them back into the middle of the suburb. There they put up a strong resistance to us. Our men, little by little, increased in numbers and made a fiercer attack. Many, meanwhile, were struck by arrows and the missiles of the balistas and fell, for the volley of stones made it impossible to approach closer. Thus a great part of the day was spent. Finally, at sunset, our men got through some twisting passages which were scarcely passable even for unarmed men and, after a major encounter, occupied part of a hill....

The Moors, however, made frequent sorties against our men by day because they held three gates against us. With two of these gates on the side of the city and one on the sea, they had an easy way to get in and out. On the other hand, it was
difficult for our men to organize themselves. The sorties caused casualties on both sides, but theirs were always greater than ours. While we kept watch, meanwhile, under their walls through the days and nights, they heaped derision and many insults upon us. We considered us worthy of a thousand deaths, especially since they thought that we spurned our own things as vile and lusted after others' goods as precious. Nor did they recall doing us any injury, save that if they had anything of the best quality in their possession we might consider them unworthy of having it and judge it worthy of our possession. They taunted us with the many children who were going to be born at home while we were gone and said that our wives would not be anxious about our deaths, since home was well supplied with little bastards. They promised that any of us who survived would go home miserable and poverty-stricken and they mocked us and gnashed their teeth at us. They also continuously attacked Blessed Mary, the mother of God, with insults and with vile and abusive words, which infuriated us. They said that we venerated the son of a poor woman with a worship equal to that due to God, for we held that he was a God and the Son of God, when it is apparent that there is only one God who began all things that have begun and that he has no one coeval with him and no partaker in his divinity.... They attacked us with these and similar calumnies. They showed to us, moreover, with much derision the symbol of the cross. They spat upon it and wiped the feces from their posteriors with it. At last they urinated on it, as on some despicable thing, and threw our cross at us... [Finally, after the siege had lasted for nearly seventeen weeks, on 23 October 1147 we] decided, when all had returned to the camp, to enter the town at sword's point. The men of Cologne and the Flemings, meanwhile, were indignant because the King seemed to be favoring the hostages. They rushed armed out of the camp to seize the hostages violently from the King's camp and to take vengeance on them. All around there was tumult and clashing of arms. We were midway between the King's camp and theirs, still talking and waiting, and we reported to the King what was being prepared, The Flemings' leaders, Christian and the Count of Aerschot, although they were barely armed, put a stop to the tumult among their men as soon as they learned of it. When the tumult had been quieted they went to pacify the King, assuring him that they were not involved in this action. After he had taken surety from them and had finally quieted the Flemings down, the King ordered them to put down their arms, asserting roundly that he would put off the siege until the next day. It was decided, therefore, on the following day that all the followers of each of our leaders would swear fealty to the King, and those of their people, to be kept so long as they remained in his land. When these matters had been agreed upon by both sides, the arrangements which the Moors had proposed on the previous day for the delivery of the city, were accepted. It was decided among us that one hundred and forty of our armed men and one hundred and sixty of the Flemish and the Cologne contingents should enter the city before everyone else and peacefully take over the fortifications of the upper fortress so that the enemy might bring all of their money and possessions there and give a guarantee by swearing before our men. When all these things had been collected, the city was then to be searched by our men. If any further possessions were found, the man in whose house they were discovered was to pay for it with his head, the number of our men who would be selected depending on how many people there were in the city. When the gates had been opened and those who were chosen were allowed to enter, the men of Cologne and the Flemings thought up a sly method of deceiving us: they requested our men to allow them to enter first for the sake of their honor. When they had received permission and got a chance to enter first, they slipped in more than two hundred of their men, in addition to those who had been selected. These were also in addition to others who had already slipped through the ruined places in the walls which lay open to them, while none of our men, except those selected, had presumed to enter. The Archbishop and the other bishops went in front of us with the Lord's cross and then our leaders entered together with the King and those who had been selected. How everyone rejoiced! What special glory for all! What great joy and what a great abundance there was of pious tears when, to the praise and honor of God and of the most Holy Virgin Mary the saving cross was placed atop the highest tower to be seen by all as a symbol of the city's subjection, while the Archbishop and bishops, together with the clergy and everyone, intoned with wonderful rejoicing the Te Deum, Laudamus and the Asperges me, together with devout prayers. The King, meanwhile, went around the strong walls of the fortress on foot. The men of Cologne and the Flemings, when they saw in the city so many spurs to their greed, did not observe their oaths or their religious guarantees. They ran hither and yon. They plundered. They broke down doors. They ransacked through the interior of every house. They drove the citizens away and harassed them improperly and unjustly. They destroyed clothes and utensils. They treated virgins shamefully. They acted as if right and wrong were the same. They secretly took away everything which should have been common property. They even cut the throat of the elderly Bishop of the city, slaying him against all right and justice. . . . The Normans and the English, however, for whom faith and religion were of the greatest importance, contemplating what such actions might lead to, remained quietly in their assigned position, preferring to stay their hands from looting rather than to violate the obligations of their faith and their oathbound association. This affair covered the Count of Aerschot, Christian, and their leaders with very great shame, for while their men had patently disregarded their oaths, ours, by staying out of it, made the greed of the others plain. Finally they came to themselves and besought our men with earnest prayers that we should occupy the remaining sections of the city together with them so that, after the loot had been divided, all the injuries and thefts might be discussed peacefully and they would be prepared to make amends for the evils they had presumed to commit. The enemy, when they had been despoiled in the city, left the town through three gates continuously from Saturday morning until the following Wednesday. There was such a multitude of people that it seemed as if all of Spain were mingled in the crowd. Thereafter a miracle worthy of great admiration was reported: for fifteen days before the capture of the city, the enemy's food supplies bad become inedible because of an intolerable stench. Afterward we tasted them and found them pleasing and acceptable, both to us and to the enemy. When the city was despoiled, there was found in the cellars some eight thousand seams" of wheat and barley and some twelve thousand pints9 of oil. . . . There was discovered in their temple, which rises on seven ranks of walls of the fortress on foot. The men of Cologne and the Flemings, when they saw in the city so many spurs to their greed, did not observe their oaths or their religious guarantees. They ran hither and yon. They plundered. They broke down doors. They ransacked through the interior of every house. They drove the citizens away and harassed them improperly and unjustly. They destroyed clothes and utensils. They treated virgins shamefully. They acted as if right and wrong were the same. They secretly took away everything which should have been common property. They even cut the throat of the elderly Bishop of the city, slaying him against all right and justice. . . . 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The Siege of Lisbon lasted from 1 July to 25 October 1147 when, after four months, the Moorish rulers agreed to surrender, primarily due to hunger within the city. Most of the crusaders settled in the newly captured city, but some of them set sail and continued to the Holy Land. Some of them, who had departed earlier, helped capture Santarém earlier in the same year. Later they also helped to conquer Sintra, Almada, Palmela and Setúbal, and were allowed to stay in the conquered lands, where they had offspring. Elsewhere on the Iberian Peninsula at almost at the same time, Alfonso VII of León, Ramón Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, and others led a mixed army of Catalan and French crusaders against the rich port city of Almería. With support
from a Genoese-Pisan navy, the city was occupied in October 1147. Ramon Berenger then invaded the lands of the Almoravid taifa kingdom of Valencia and Murcia. In December 1148, he captured Tortosa after a five-month siege again with the help of French and Genoese crusaders. The next year, Fraga, Uleida and Mequinenza in the confluence of the Segre and Ebro rivers fell to his army.

Joscelin tried to take back Edessa following Zengi's murder, but Nur ad-Din defeated him in November 1146. On 16 February 1147 the French crusaders met at Étampes to discuss their route. The Germans had already decided to travel overland through Hungary, as the sea route was politically impractical because Roger II, King of Sicily, was an enemy of Conrad. Many of the French nobles distrusted the land route, which would take them through the Byzantine Empire, the reputation of which still suffered from the accounts of the First Crusaders. Nevertheless it was decided to follow Conrad, and to set out on 15 June. Roger II was offended and refused to participate any longer. In France, Abbot Suger and Count William II of Nevers were elected as regents while the king would be on crusade. In Germany, further preaching was done by Adam of Ebrach, and Otto of Freising also took the cross. On 13 March, 1147, at Frankfurt, Conrad's son Frederick was elected king, under the regency of Henry, Archbishop of Mainz. Five years later Conrad III designated his nephew, Friedrich Barbarossa, as his successor. The Germans planned to set out at Easter, but did not leave until May.

The German crusaders, accompanied by the papal legate and cardinal Theodwin, intended to meet the French in Constantinople. Ottokar III of Styria joined Conrad at Vienna, and Conrad's enemy Geza II of Hungary allowed them to pass through unharmed. When the German army of 20,000 men arrived in Byzantine territory, Manuel feared they were going to attack him, and Byzantine troops were posted to ensure that there was no trouble. There was a brief skirmish with some of the more unruly Germans near Philippopolis and in Adrianople, where the Byzantine general Prosouch fought with Conrad's nephew, the future emperor Frederick. To make things worse, some of the German soldiers were killed in a flood at the beginning of September. On 10 September, however, they arrived at Constantinople, where relations with Manuel were poor and the Germans were convinced to cross into Asia Minor as quickly as possible. Manuel wanted Conrad to leave some of his troops behind, in order to assist in defending attacks from Roger II, who had taken the opportunity to plunder the cities of Greece. Roger II did not agree, despite being a fellow enemy of Roger II, in Asia Minor the Turks did not wait for the French, and marched towards Iconium, capital of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rüm. Conrad split his army into two divisions. The king led one of these, which was almost totally destroyed by the Seljuks on 25 October 1147 at the second battle of Dorylaeum. In battle, the Turks used their typical tactic of pretending to retreat, and then returning to attack the small force of German cavalry which had separated from the main army to chase them. Conrad began a slow retreat back to Constantinople, and his army was harassed daily by the Turks, who attacked stragglers and defeated the rearguard. Even Conrad was wounded in a skirmish with them. The other division, led by the King's half-brother, Bishop Otto of Freising, had marched south to the Mediterranean coast and was similarly defeated early in 1148. The French crusaders had departed from Metz in June 1147, led by Louis, Thierry of Alsace, Renau I of Bar, Amadeus III of Savoy and his half-brother William V of Montferrat, William VII of Auvergne, and others, along with armies from Lorraine, Brittany, Burgundy, and Aquitaine. A force from Provence, led by Alphonse of Toulouse, chose to wait until August, and to cross by sea. At Worms, Louis joined with crusaders from Normandy and England. They followed Conrad's route fairly peacefully, although Louis came into conflict with Geza of Hungary when Geza discovered Louis had allowed an attempted Hungarian usurper to join his army. Relations within Byzantine territory were also poor, and the Lorrainers, who had marched ahead of the rest of the French, also came into conflict with the slower Germans whom they met on the way.

Since the original negotiations between Louis and Manuel, Manuel had broken off his military campaign against the Sultanate of Rüm, signing a truce with his enemy Sultan Mesud I. This was done so that Manuel would be free to concentrate on defending his empire from the Crusaders, who had gained a reputation for theft and treachery since the First Crusade and were widely suspected of harboring sinister designs on Constantinople. Nevertheless, Manuel's relations with the French army were somewhat better than with the Germans, and Louis was entertained lavishly in Constantinople. Some of the French were outraged by Manuel's truce with the Seljuks and called for an alliance with Roger II and an attack on Constantinople, but they were restrained by Louis. When the armies from Savoy, Auvergne, and Montferrat joined Louis in Constantinople, having taken the land route through Italy and crossing from the Italian coast, they were shipped across the Bosporus to Asia Minor. The Greeks were encouraged by rumours that the Germans had captured Iconium, but Manuel refused to give Louis any Byzantine troops. Byzantium had just been invaded by Roger II of Sicily, and all of Manuel's army was needed in the Balkans. Both the Germans and French therefore entered Asia without any Byzantine assistance, unlike the armies of the First Crusade. In the tradition set by his grandfather Alexios I, Manuel also had the French swear to return to the Empire any territory they captured. The French met the remnants of Conrad's army at Nicaea, and Conrad joined Louis' force. They followed Otto of Freising's route, moving closer to the Mediterranean coast, and they arrived at Ephesus in December, where they learned that the Turks were preparing to attack them. Manuel also sent ambassadors complaining about the pillaging and plundering that Louis had done along the way, and there was no guarantee that the Byzantines would assist them against the Turks. Meanwhile Conrad fell sick and returned to Constantinople, where Manuel attended to him personally, and Louis, paying no attention to the warnings of a Turkish attack, marched out from Ephesus with the French and German survivors. The Turks were indeed waiting to attack, but in a small battle outside Ephesus, the French were victorious. They reached Laodicea early in January 1148, around the same time Otto of Freising's army had been destroyed in the same area. Resuming the march, the vanguard under Amadeus of Savoy became separated from the rest of the army, and Louis' troops were routed by the Turks. Louis himself, according to Odo of Deuil, climbed a rock and was ignored by the Turks, who did not recognize him. The Turks did not bother to attack further and the French marched on to Adalia, continually harassed from afar by the Turks, who had also burned the land to prevent the French from replenishing their food, both for themselves and their horses. Louis no longer wanted to continue by land, and it was decided to gather a fleet at Adalia and sail for Antioch. After being delayed for a month by storms, most of the promised ships did not arrive at all. Louis and his associates claimed the ships for themselves, while the rest of the army had to resume the long march to Antioch. The army was almost entirely destroyed, either by the Turks/Saracens or by sickness.

Louis eventually arrived in Antioch on 19 March 1148 after being delayed by storms, Amadeus of Savoy had died on Cyprus along the way. Louis was welcomed by Eleanor's uncle Raymond of Poitiers. Raymond expected him to help defend against the Turks and to accompany him on an expedition against Aleppo, but Louis refused, preferring instead to
finish his pilgrimage to Jerusalem rather than focus on the military aspect of the crusade. Eleanor enjoyed her stay, but her uncle wanted her to remain behind and divorce Louis if the king refused to help him. Louis quickly left Antioch for Tripoli. Meanwhile, Otto of Freising and the remnant of his troops arrived in Jerusalem in April, and Fulk, Patriarch of Jerusalem, was sent to invite Louis to join them. The fleet that had stopped at Lisbon arrived around this time, as well as the Provençals who had left Europe under the command of Alfonso Jordan, Count of Toulouse. Alphonso himself did not make it to Jerusalem as he died at Caesarea. He was supposedly poisoned either by Eleanor of Aquitaine or Raymond II of Tripoli, the nephew who feared his political aspirations in the county. The original focus of the crusade was Edessa, but the preferred target of King Baldwin III and the Knights Templar was Damascus. The nobility of Jerusalem welcomed the arrival of troops from Europe, and it was announced that a council should meet to decide on the best target for the crusaders. This took place on 24 June 1148, when the High Court of Jerusalem met with the recently-arrived crusaders from Europe at Palmarea, near Acre, a major city of the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. This was the most spectacular meeting of the Court in its existence. Notably, no one from Antioch, Tripoli, or the former County of Edessa attended. Both Louis and Conrad were persuaded to attack Damascus. Some of the barons native to Jerusalem pointed out that it would be unwise to attack Damascus, as the Burid dynasty, though Muslim, were their allies against the Zengid dynasty. Conrad, Louis, and Baldwin insisted, Damascus was a holy city for Christianity. Like Jerusalem and Antioch, it would be a noteworthy prize in the eyes of European Christians. In July their armies assembled at Tiberias and marched to Damascus, around the Sea of Galilee by way of Banyas. There were perhaps 50,000 troops in total. The crusaders decided to attack Damascus from the west, where orchards would provide them with a constant food supply. They arrived at Daraiya on 23 July 1148. The following day, the Muslims were prepared for the attack and constantly attacked the army advancing through the orchards outside Damascus. The defenders had sought help from Salt ad-Din Ghazi I of Aleppo and Nur ad-Din of Mosul, who personally led an attack on the crusader camp. The crusaders were pushed back from the walls into the orchards, where they were prone to ambushes and guerrilla attacks. According to William of Tyre, on 27 July 1148 the crusaders decided to move to the plain on the eastern side of the city, which was less heavily fortified but had much less food and water. It was taken by some of the crusaders to have a less defensible position, and that Unur had promised to break off his alliance with Nur ad-Din if the crusaders went home. Meanwhile Nur ad-Din and Salt ad-Din had by now arrived. With Nur ad-Din in the field it was impossible to return to their better position. The local crusader lords refused to carry on with the siege, and the three kings had no choice but to abandon the city. First Conrad, then the rest of the army, decided to retreat back to Jerusalem on 28 July 1148, though for their entire retreat they were followed by Turkish archers who constantly harassed them.

Each of the Christian forces felt betrayed by the other. A new plan was made to attack Ascalon and Conrad took his troops there, but no further help arrived, due to the lack of trust that had resulted from the failure. The mutual distrust would linger for a generation due to the defeat, to the ruin of the Christian kingdoms in the Holy Land. After quitting Ascalon, Conrad returned to Constantinople to further his alliance with Manuel. Louis remained behind in Jerusalem until 1149. Back in Europe, Bernard of Clairvaux was humiliated by the defeat. Bernard considered it his duty to send an apology to the Pope and it is inserted in the second part of his Book of Consideration. There he explains how the sins of the crusaders were the cause of their misfortune and failures. When his attempt to call a new crusade failed, he tried to disassociate himself from the fiasco of the Second Crusade altogether. He would die in 1153. The Wendish Crusade achieved mixed results. While the Saxons affirmed their possession of Wagna and Polabia, pagans retained control of the Obodrite land east of Lübeck. The Saxons also received tribute from Chief Niklot, enabled the colonization of the Bishopric of Havelberg, and freed some Danish prisoners. However, the disparate Christian leaders regarded their counterparts with suspicion and accused each other of sabotaging the campaign. In Iberia, the campaigns in Spain, along with the siege of Lisbon, were some of the few Christian victories of the Second Crusade. They are seen as pivotal battles of the wider Reconquista, which would be completed in 1492. In the East the situation was much darker for the Christians. In the Holy Land, the Second Crusade had disastrous long-term consequences for Jerusalem. Damascus no longer trusted the crusader kingdom, and the city was handed over to Nur ad-Din in 1154. Baldwin III finally seized Ascalon in 1153, which brought Egypt into the sphere of conflict. Jerusalem was able to make further advances into Egypt, briefly occupying Cairo in the 1160s. One of the few leaders of Western Europe who refused to be daunted by the failure of the Crusade was St. Bernard of Clairvaux, against whom was vented so much of the bitterness over the failure of the Crusade. Shortly after the outcome of the Crusade became known in the West, St. Bernard wrote a defiant apologia, defending the role he had played in preaching and organizing the recent expedition. Despite St. Bernard’s courageous resignation, the results of the Crusade were indeed ominous. The Second Crusade had embittered large numbers of Western Europeans against the whole notion of Crusading, and thereby both the Papacy and the West as a whole suffered a setback. The Second Crusade, in fact, was destined to be the last Crusade in which the armies were accompanied by large groups of pilgrims and other noncombatants. Henceforth, the Crusades were to become more strictly military expeditions, whose objectives were limited, military ones. Even more important, perhaps, was the deterioration of relationships between Byzantium and the Crusaders and between the princes of the West and the rulers of the Latin states in the East. Most important of all, in the final analysis, was the effect of the Second Crusade upon the Moslems. The failure of the Crusade to achieve any victories whatever in the East emboldened Moslem military leaders, destroyed the myth of Western prowess in arms, and was to be responsible, at least in part, for causing the Moslem states of the East to draw closer together, to unite for further attacks upon the Latin states. The First Crusade had succeeded in achieving its objectives and it had been possible to found Latin states in the East largely because the Moslems had been divided against one another and had thus been almost completely unable to cooperate effectively to stave off their Western foes. The end of the Second Crusade saw the Moslems preparing to unite, for the first time, against the Latin intruders in their midst, while the Latins, for their part, were divided sharply against one another. The portents for the future of the Latin East were dark in 1148, but no one then could have foreseen the manner in which these portents were to be fulfilled.

"I remember, most Holy Father Eugene, My promises [to complete the treatise De Consideratione] made to you long ago, and at long last I shall acquit myself. The delay, were I aware that it proceeded from carelessness or contempt, should cause me shame. It is not thus, however. As you know, we have fallen upon grave times, which seemed about to bring to an end not only my studies but my very life, for the Lord, provoked by our sins, gave the appearance of having judged the
world prematurely, [1Cor: 4:5] with justice, indeed, but forgetful of his mercy." He spared neither his people nor his name. Do not the heathen say: "Where is their God?" Nor do I wonder, for the sons of the Church, those who bear the label, "Christian," have been laid low in the desert and have either been slain by the sword or consumed by famine...

We said "Peace, and there is no peace"; we promised good things, "and behold, trouble."; It might seem, in fact, that we acted rashly in this affair [i.e. The Second Crusade] or had "used lightness.[2 Cor 1:17] But, "I did not run my course like a man in doubt of his goal," [1 Cor 9:26] for I acted on your orders, or rather on God's orders given through you. . . . The judgments of the Lord are true indeed. Who does not know that? This judgment, however, "is a great deep," [Ps. 32:7] so much so, that it seems to me not unwarranted to call him blessed who is not scandalized thereat. 

How, then, does human rashness dare reprove what it can scarcely understand? Let us put down some judgments from on high, which are "from everlasting," for there may, perhaps, be consolation in them. . . . I speak of a matter which is unknown to no one, but of which no one now seems to be aware. Such is the human heart, indeed, that what we know when we need it not, is lost to us when it is required.

When Moses was going to lead the people out of the land of Egypt, he promised them a better land. Otherwise, would that people, who knew only earthly things, ever have followed him? He led them away—but he did not lead them into the land which he had promised them. The sad and unexpected outcome, however, cannot be laid to the rashness of the leader, for he did everything at the Lord's command, with "the Lord aiding them and attesting his word by the miracles that went with them." [Mark 16:20] But, you may say, they were a stiff-necked race '20 forever contending against the Lord and Moses his servant. Very well, they were rebellious and unbelieving; but what about these other people? [i.e. The Crusaders] Ask them. Why should it be my task to speak of what they have done? One thing I shall say: How could they make progress when they were always looking backward as they walked? Was there a time in the whole journey when they were not in their hearts returning to Egypt? But if the Jews were vanquished and "perished because their iniquity," is it any wonder that those who did likewise suffered a similar fate? Would anyone say that the fate of the former was contrary to God's promise? Neither, therefore, was the fate of the latter...

These few things have been said by way of apology, so that your conscience may have something from me, whereby you can hold yourself and me excused, if not in the eyes of those who judge causes from their results, then at least in your own eyes. The perfect and final apology for any man is the testimony of his own conscience. As for myself, I take it to be a small matter to be judged by those "who call evil good, and good evil, whose darkness is light, whose light darkness." [Is. 5:20] If one or the other must be done, I would rather that men murmur against us than against God. It would be well for me if he deigns to use me for his shield. . . . I shall not refuse to be made ignominious, so long as God's glory is not attacked."
Died: on 7 Sep 1151 at Château du Loir, Eure-et-Loir, France, at age 37.


6.6.1.1.3.1.1.5 Baudouin III, King de Jérusalem (14427) (Paul Theroff, posts, 12 September 1994 at 01:01 Hours.).
Born: in 1131, son of Fouques V, King de Jérusalem (2935) and Mélisende de Rethel (4935). Note - between 1143 and 1163 at Holy Land: Baudouin III reigned as King of Jerusalem from 1143 to 1163. Married in 1158: Theodora Kalusine Komnene (14680), daughter of Isaakios Komnenos (12884) and Irene Diplosynadene (18914). Died: in 1163 at Beirut, Lebanon, Baudouin III died of poisoning.

6.6.1.1.3.1.1.6 Amalric I, King de Jérusalem (13601) (Paul Theroff, posts, 08 August 1994 at 21:42 Hours.). AKA: Amaury I d'Anjou (13601). Born: in 1136, son of Fouques V, King de Jérusalem (2935) and Mélisende de Rethel (4935). Married circa 1158: Agnès de Courtenay (14681), daughter of Joscelin de Courtenay (18639) and Béatrice N? (18640) (Agnès was
Almaric I's first wife). Annulled he and Agnès de Courtenay (14681): in 1162 (an unknown value). Occupation: between 1163 and 1174 Almaric I was King of Jerusalem from 1163 to 1174. His son and two daughters each, in turn, became King and Queen of Jerusalem. Married in 1167: Marie, Queen de Jérusalem (3205), daughter of Joannes Dukas Komnenos (18563) and Maria Taronites (12625) (Amalric I was Marie's first husband). Died: in 1174.

6.6.1.3.1.1 Philippe, Count de Mantes (3836) (Paul Augé, Nouveau Larousse Universel (13 à 21 Rue Montparnasse et Boulevard Raspail 114: Librairie Larousse, 1948.) (Paul Theroff, posts, 08 June 1995 at 18:23 Hours.). AKA: Philippe, Prince de France (3836) In 1104, King Louis VI agreed to give Mantes to his half-brother, Philippe (Abbott, Page 44.). Born: in 1093 at France, son of Philippe I, King de France (1281) and Bertrade de Montfort (2934). Married in 1104 at France: Elizabeth Troussel = Trousseau (15269), daughter of Guy II, Seigneur de Montlhéry (3410) and Élizabeth=Adélaïde de Crécy (3411) (Guy II Trouseau married his daughter to Philippe, son of Philippe I and Bertrade de Montfort, who was only twelve years old. The King was able to enter in possession of Monthéry to his great joy as the Château had been troublesome to him. Guy was given Mehun-sur-Loire in exchange) (Abbott, Page 49.). Died: between 1108 and 1125.

6.6.1.3.1.2 Cécile, Princesse de France (13152) (Paul Theroff, posts, 18 July 1994 at 01:11 Hours.). Married Name: de Tripoli (13152). Married in 1115: Pons, Count de Tripoli (13153), son of Bertrand II, Count de Toulouse (10093) and Alix de Bourgogne (792) (Pons was Cécile's second husband). Died: after 1145.

6.6.1.3.1.3 Raymond II de Toulouse (11815) (Paul Theroff, posts, 18 July 1994 at 01:11 Hours.). AKA: Raymond II, Count de Tripoli (11815). Born: before 1116, son of Pons, Count de Tripoli (13153) and Cécile, Princesse de France (13152). Raymond II is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age when he married Hodierne. Married between 1130 and 1131: Hodierne, Princess de Jérusalem (11814), daughter of Baudouin II, King de Jérusalem (4939) and Malfia = Moraphia de Méllîtène (4940). Died: in 1152 at Tripoli, Syria. Raymond II was murdered.

6.6.1.3.2 Richard de Montfort (18653) (Paul Theroff, posts. Posted under Subject "Montfort" on 26 February 1994 at 23:12 Hours.). Born: before 1074 at France, son of Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191) and Agnès d'Évreux (3193). Died: circa 1092 at France Richard is buried in Épernon.

6.6.1.3.3 Simon II de Montfort (18652) (Paul Theroff, posts. Posted under Subject "Montfort" on 26 February 1994 at 23:12 Hours.). Born: before 1075 at France, son of Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191) and Agnès d'Évreux (3193). Died: after 1104.

6.6.1.3.4 Amaury III, Seigneur de Montfort (3194) (André Roux: Scrolls, 168, 227.) (Paul Theroff, posts, 08 June 1995 at 18:27 Hours.). AKA: Amaury IV de Hainaut (3194). AKA: Amaury, Count d'Évreux (3194) In 1119, the King besieged the town and burned it. Amaury kept the citadel but later handed it over to the King who returned it to him. Later, having taken part in the League de Cliton, he was taken in an ambush and imprisoned. But in 1126, he accompanied King Louis VI in his expedition against the Comte d'Auvergne. In 1128, he was reconciled with King Henry (Abbott, Page 230.). Born: before 1076 at France, son of Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort (3191) and Agnès d'Évreux (3193). Amaury III is presumed to have been born before his father was 50 years of age. Married circa 1115: Richilde de Hainaut (11260), daughter of Baudouin II, Count de Hainaut (2074) and Alix=Îde de Louvain (2075) (Richilde was Amaury III's first wife). Divorced Richilde de Hainaut (11260): in 1118. Note - between 1118 and 1137: Amaury III/IV was allied from time to time with enemies of the French Monarchy, in particular the Anglo-Normans; but at other times, he supported the King of France, as at the attack of l'Aigle in 1118, and the following year when the English King Henry I, burned Évreux, a possession of Amaury. Henry made him prisoner in 1124. In 1126, he accompanied Louis VI in his attack against the Comte d'AUvergne. Having married the
niece of Étienne de Garlande, the latter had him named Maréchal. But the King dismissed Étienne and in 1128 besieged Étienne and Amaury at Livry. The relationship with the Garlande brought some new lands such as La-Ferté-Alais and Rochefort-en-Yveline (Abbott, Page 48.). Married circa 1120 at France: Agnès de Garlande (3196), daughter of Anseau de Garlande (4272) and Lituise de Monthéry (3412) (Agnès was Amaury III’s second wife and she was her first husband). Died: circa 1137 (Abbott, Page 48.).

6.6.1.1.3.4.1 Amaury IV de Montfort (18654) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted under Subject "Montfort" on 26 February 1994 at 23:12 Hours.). Born: in 1116 at France, son of Amaury III, Seigneur de Montfort (3194) and Richilde de Hainaut (11260). Died: in 1140.

6.6.1.1.3.4.2 Agnès de Montfort (12616) (Paul Theroff, posts, 22 April 1994 at 01:39 hours.). Married Name: de Meulan (12616). AKA: Agnès, Dame de Gournay-sur-Marne (12616). Married Name: de Beaumont-le-Roger (12616). AKA: Agnès, Dame de La Ferté-Alais (12616) (Abbott, Page 104.). Born: between 1121 and 1126 at France, daughter of Amaury III, Seigneur de Montfort (3194) and Agnès de Garlande (3196). Agnès is presumed to have been born before her father was 50 years of age. Married in 1141 at France: Galéran IV, Sire de Beaumont-le-Roger (12615), son of Robert, Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger (11575) and Éléonore de Vermandois (8012). Died: on 15 Dec 1181 at France.


6.6.1.1.3.4.2.2 Robert, Comte de Meulan-sur-Seine (2756) (Paul Theroff, posts, 11 February 1995 at 23:22 Hours.). AKA: Robert de Beaumont-le-Roger (2756). AKA: Robert II, Seigneur de Pont-Audemer (2756) (Abbott, Page 238.). Born: between 1142 and 1151, son of Galéran IV, Sire de Beaumont-le-Roger (12615) and Agnès de Montfort (12616). Robert is presumed to have been at least 14 years of age when he married Maud. Married circa 1164: Maud de Cornouailles (2722), daughter of Renaud, Comte de Cornouailles (4725) and Beatrix FitzWilliam (11699). Died: on 16 Aug 1204 at Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou, France.

6.6.1.1.3.4.2.3 Isabelle, Dame de Beaumont-le-Roger (2873) (André Roux: Scrolls, 144.) (Paul Theroff, posts, 22 April 1994 at 01:39 hours.). AKA: Isabelle de Meulan-sur-Seine (2873) (Paul Theroff, posts, 22 April 1994 at 01:39 hours.). Married Name: de Mayenne (2873). Married Name: de Craon (2873). AKA: Isabelle de Meullence (2873) (M. de La Chenay-des-Bois, Dictionnaire de La Noblesse, Contenant lea Génalogies, l'Histoire et la Chronologie des Familles Nobles de France in Volumes, 1 to 15 (Seconde Édition; Rue St-Jacques, Paris: Antoine Boudet, Libraire-Imprimeur du Roi, (1770 - 1786), Tome V (Volume 5), MDCCCLXXII (1772), Page 290.). Born: between 1142 and 1151 at Meulan, Normandie, France, daughter of Galéran IV, Sire de Beaumont-le-Roger (12615) and Agnès de Montfort (12616). Isabelle is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age by the time his son Juhet III was born. Married circa 1161 at France: Geoffroy II de Mayenne (12611), son of Juhaël I de Mayenne (12613) and Clémence de Ponthieu (12614). Married circa 1170 at France: Maurice II, Sire de Craon (2872), son of Hughes, Sire de Craon (2867) and Isabelle=Marquise de Vitré (2871). Died: on 10 May 1220 at France. Isabelle is buried in Savigny.


6.6.1.1.3.4.3 Simon III de Montfort (12581) (Paul Theroff, posts, 22 April 1994 at 01:39 hours.). AKA: Simon II, Count d'Évreux (12581) (Abbott, Page 230.). AKA: Simon "Le Chauve" (3197) (Abbott, Page 48.). AKA: Simon, Seigneur de La Ferté-Alais (12581) (Abbott, Page 104.). Born: between 1121 and 1129, son of Amaury III, Seigneur de Montfort (3194) and Agnès de Garlande (3196), Simon is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time his son Simon II was born. Some sources skip this generation, however, the fact that he is buried at a different place than his son indicates they were two different persons. Married before 1146: Mahaut, Comtesse d'Évreux (12582). Died: on 13 Mar 1181 at France Simon is buried at the Cathedral of Évreux.

6.6.1.1.3.4.3.1 Simon IV, Count de Montfort (3197) (André Roux: Scrolls, 168.) (Paul Theroff, posts, 22 April 1994 at 01:39 hours.). AKA: Simon "Le Chauve" (3197) (Abbott, Page 48.). AKA: Simon, Seigneur de La Ferté-Alais (3197) (Abbott, Page 104.). AKA: Simon IV, Count d'Évreux (3197). AKA: Simon II, Comte de Rochefort (3197). Born: before 1141 at France, son of Simon III de Montfort (12581) and Mahaut, Comtesse d'Évreux (12582), Simon II is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time he married Ermessinde. Married in 1159: Ermessinde de Brienne (3201), daughter of Gui I=Gautier, Count de Bar-sur-Seine (7975) and Pétronille=Perrenelle de Chacenay (7976) (She was Simon de Rochefort's first wife) (M. de La Chenaye-des-Bois, Dictionnaire de La Noblesse, Tome III (Volume 3), MDCLXXI (1771), Page 208.). Married in 1165: Amicie, Countess of Leicester (3200), daughter of Robert III, Count of Leicester (3198) and Péronnelle de Grandmesnil (3199) (Amicie was Simon II's second wife). Died: on 18 Jul 1186 at France Simon II is buried at Hautenbryères, Belgium.

6.6.1.1.3.4.3.2 Amaury V de Montfort (18655) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted under Subject "Montfort" on 26 February 1994
at 23:12 Hours.

AKA: Amaury III, Comte d'Évreux (18655) While Richard Coeur-de-Lion was a prisoner in Austria, his brother John ceded Évreux to the French. But, following Richard's deliverance, the latter repudiated the cession and in 1194, he had the French garrison slaughtered. Following Richard's death, 1199, John in 1200 obliged Amaury III de Montfort to again cede the County to King Philippe II, and gave him as compensation the Earldom of Gloucester (Abbott, Page 230.). Born: circa 1151 at Normandie, France, son of Simon III de Montfort (12581) and Mahaut, Comtesse d'Évreux (12582) (Source is from a note posted on the Genealogy Electronic Bulletin Board of the Prodigy Interactive Personal Service a computer online service, by Robert L. Brooks, Prodigy ID [dkbm63a], E-Mail message, 11 February 1998 at 11:12 Hours.). Married circa 1170: Mabel of Gloucester (11707), daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester (11708) and Havise de Beaumont-le-Roger (11709). Died: on 13 Mar 1182 at France.

6.6.1.1.3.4.3.3 Bertrade d'Évreux (11652) (Paul Theroff, posts, 11 February 1995 at 23:23 Hours.). AKA: Bertrade de Montfort (11652). Married Name: Chester (11652). Born: in 1155, daughter of Simon III de Montfort (12581) and Mahaut, Comtesse d'Évreux (12582). Married in 1169: Hugh, Earl of Chester (11651), son of Ranulph, Earl of Chester (17740) and Maud FitzRobert (17739). Died: between 1189 and 1227 Sources disagree as to the year of Bertrade's demise.

6.6.1.1.4 Guillaume, Comte d'Évreux (17746) (Paul Theroff, posts, 08 June 1995 at 18:28 Hours.). Born: before 1051, son of Richard, Comte d'Évreux (4409) and Adélaïde de Barcelone (4410). Died: in 1118 (Abbott, Page 230.).

6.6.1.2 Bérenger-Raymond, Count de Barcelone (1488) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86.) (Stuart, Page 39, Line 54-33.). AKA: Ramón-Bérenger I, Marquis de Barcelone (1488). Also Known As: Ramón "El Curvo" (1488). AKA: Bérenger-Raymond I "Le Courbé" (1488) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: in 1005, son of Raymond I dit Borel III, Count de Barcelone (1484) and Ermessinde de Carcassonne (1485). Married in 1018 at Spain: Sancha, de Gascogne (1489), daughter of Sancho Garcia, Count de Lara (4598) and Urrique Salvador (4599) (Sancha was Bérenger-Raymond's first wife. According to E.S. [via Paul Theroff], Bérenger-Raymond married Sancha de Castile as his second wife, but Stuart's "Royalty for Commoners" indicates that Sancha de Gascogne and Sancha de Castile were one in the same person. André Roux indicates Sancha de Gascogne married Bérenger Raymond in 1218 which matches E.S.'s marriage date for the first marriage. Stuart shows the date of marriage as 1021 which matches E.S.'s date of Bérenger-Raymond's second marriage). Married in 1027: Gisèle de Lluca (1491) (Gisèle was Bérenger-Raymond's third wife). Died: on 26 May 1035 Bérenger-Raymond was killed and is buried in Santa Maria de Ripoll.

6.6.1.2.1 Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) (André Roux: Scrolls, 55, 85.) (Stuart, Page 39, Line 54-32.) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Also Known As: Ramón "El Viejo" (810). AKA: Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Gérone (810). Also Known As: Ramón-Bérenger I, Count de Carcassonne (810). Born: in 1023 at Spain, son of Bérenger-Raymond, Count de Barcelone (1486) and Sancha, de Gascogne (1489). Married before 1042 at France: Isabelle de Nîmes (10816), daughter of Bernard-Raymond, Vicomte de Béziers (2990) and Ermengarde, Comtesse de Carcassonne (2991) (Isabelle was Raymond-Bérenger I's first wife). Married before 16 Mar 1051 at Spain: Blanche de Provence (10817), daughter of Guillaume III/IV, co-Comte de Provence (24845) and Adèle=Blanche d'Anjou (24844) (Blanca was Raymond-Bérenger I's second wife). Divorced Blanche de Provence (10817): in 1052 at Spain. Married in 1053: Almodis de La Marche (807), daughter of Bernard, Count de La Marche (805) and Amelie de Montignac (806) (Raymond Bérenger was Almodis' fourth husband. Almodis was Raymond-Bérenger's second wife). Died: on 26 May 1076 at Barcelona, Spain.

6.6.1.2.1.1 Arnaldo de Barcelone (19655) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 1043, son of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Isabelle de Nîmes (10816). Died: in 1045 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.).
6.6.1.2.1.2 Berenguer de Barcelone (19656) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 1044, son of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Isabelle de Nîmes (10816). Died: in 1045.

6.6.1.2.1.3 Pedro Ramón de Barcelone (10818) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 1050 at Spain, son of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Isabelle de Nîmes (10816). Died: after 1071.

6.6.1.2.1.4 Raymond-Bérenger II, Count de Barcelone (1492) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86, 155.) (Stuart, Page 39, Line 54-31.). AKA: Raymond Bérenger, Count de Osona (1492). AKA: Raymond-Bérenger II, Count de Gérone (1492). AKA: Ramón-Bérenger II, Count de Carcassonne (1492). AKA: Raymond-Bérenger II "Tête d'Étoupe" (1492) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celbres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: in 1055 at Spain, son of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Almodis de La Marche (807). Married in 1078: Mahaut de Guiscard (1493), daughter of Robert de Guiscard (1494) and Sikelgaita de Salerno (1495). Died: on 5 Dec 1082 Raymond-Bérenger II was assassinated by his half-brother. It is interesting that he was assassinated the year his male child was born.

6.6.1.2.1.4.1 Almodis de Barcelone (10832). Married Name: de Cardonne (10832). Born: between 1078 and 1082 at Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger II, Count de Barcelone (1492) and Mahaut de Guiscard (1493). Married before 1140 at Spain: Bernard Amat, Vicomte de Cardonne (10833). Died: in 1140.

6.6.1.2.1.4.2 Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86, 114.) (Stuart, Page 39, Line 54-30.). (Paul Theroff, posts.). AKA: Raimond, Count de Osona (1496). AKA: Raimond, Count of Osona (1496). Also Known As: Ramón El Grande (1496). AKA: Ramón, Count de Gerona (1496). AKA: Raymond-Bérenger III "Le Grand" (1496) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celbres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: on 11 Nov 1082 at Spain, son of Raymond-Bérenger II, Count de Barcelone (1492) and Mahaut de Guiscard (1493). Married in 1103 at Spain: Maria de Bivar (1497), daughter of Rodrigo Ruy Diaz de Bivar (4060) and Doña Ximena de Gormas (4061) (Maria was Raymond Bérenger III's first wife) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celbres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born in 1106: Almodis de Mortain (10819) (Almodis was Raymond Bérenger III's second wife) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celbres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Married on 3 Feb 1112: Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498), daughter of Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) and Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess of Provence (1813) (Douce was Raymond-Bérenger III's second wife but he was Douce's third husband) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). AKA: Raymond Bérenger, Count de Cerdagne (1496). Died: on 19 Jul 1131 at age 48.

6.6.1.2.1.4.2.1 Ximène de Barcelone (1499) (André Roux: Scrolls, 86, 138.). Married Name: de Foix (1499). Married Name: de Besalu (1499). Born: between 1105 and 1106 at Barcelone, Barcelona, Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) and Maria de Bivar (1497). Married on 1 Oct 1107 at Spain: Bernard III, Count de Besalu (10826), son of Guillaume II, Count de Bésalu (10893) and Étienne de Provence (10894). Married in 1117: Roger III, Count de Foix (1500), son of Roger II, Comte de Foix (2680) and Stéphanie, Dame de La Marche (2681) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celbres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Married in 1112: Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498), daughter of Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) and Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess of Provence (1813) (Douce was Raymond-Bérenger III's second wife but he was Douce's third husband) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). AKA: Raymond Bérenger, Count de Cerdagne (1496). Died: on 19 Jul 1131 at age 48.

Died: on 6 Aug 1162 at San Dalmacio, Italy, San Dalmacio is near Turin.


6.6.1.2.1.4.2.4 Bérgère de Barcelone (5068) (Stuart, Line 94-29, Page 73.) (Stuart, Page 73.). AKA: Bérgère de Barcelone (5068) (André Roux: Scrolls.). Married Name: de Castile (5068). AKA: Queen Bérgère des Asturies (5068). AKA: Queen Bérgère de Galice (5068) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celrebles/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: in 1116 at Saldaña, Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) and Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498). AKA: Queen Bérgère de Castille (5068) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celrebles/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: in 1116 at Saldaña, Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) and Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498). Married in 1128 at Spain: Centulio II, Count de Bigorre (10823), son of Raymond, de Bourgogne (5069) and Urraque, Queen de Castile (5070) (Saldaña was King Alfonso VII's first wife). Died: on 15 Jan 1149 at Palencia, Spain, Saldaña is buried at the Cathedral of Santiago el Mayor, Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

6.6.1.2.1.4.2.5 Bernard de Barcelone (18633) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 1117, son of Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) and Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498). Died: in 1117 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celrebles/Liste_alphabetique.htm.).


6.6.1.2.1.4.2.8 Almodis de Barcelone (10830). Married Name: de Bas (10830). Born: in 1126 at Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496) and Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498). Married in 1148 at Spain: Ponce, Vicomte de Castile (10831). Died: after 1171.

6.6.1.2.1.5 Agnès de Barcelone (6710) (Stuart, Page 146, Line 196-33.). Married Name: d'Albon (6710). Born: circa 1056, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Almodis de La Marche (807). Married on 10 May 1070 at Dauphiné, France: Guigues VII, Count d'Albon (2462), son of Guigues VI, Count d'Albon (2460) and Adélaïde=Alix de Beaujeu (2461). Died: after 1071.

6.6.1.2.1.5.1 Guigues-Raymond, Count d'Albon (971) (André Roux: Scrolls, 69.). AKA: Guigues, dit Raimond, d'Albon (971) (Paul Theroff, posts, 12 May 1995 at 02:56 Hours.). Born: between 1071 and 1075 at France, son of Guigues VII, Count d'Albon (2462) and Agnès de Barcelone (6710), Guigues was alive in the year 1075. Married circa 1091 at France: Ida de Forez (2045), daughter of Artaud IV, Comte de Forez (8027) and Ida Raimonde de Forez (8028) (Guigues-Raymond was Ida's second husband). Died: after 1096 Guigues was alive in the year 1096.

6.6.1.2.1.5.1.1 Guiges I, Count de Forez (974) (André Roux: Scrolls, 69, 103.). AKA: Guy I, Count de Lyon (974). Born: before 1108, son of Guiges-Raymond, Count d'Albon (971) and Ida de Forez (2045), Guiges I is presumed to have been born before his mother was 50 years of age. Married before 1134 at France: Alix, Dame de Beaujeu (975), daughter of Guichard III, Seigneur de Beaujeu (1768) and Lucienne de Monthéry (1769) (Guiges I married either Alix or her sister Marie). Died: on 27 Oct 1138 Guiges I was alive in the year 1137.
6.6.1.2.1.6 Bérenger Raimond II, Count de Barcelone (10834) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Also Known As: Ramón “El Fratricida” (10834). Born: between 1056 and 1071 at Spain, son of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Almodis de La Marche (807). Died: in 1097 at Spain.

6.6.1.2.1.7 Sancha de Barcelone (10835). Married Name: de Cerdagne (10835). Born: between 1057 and 1059 at Spain, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Almodis de La Marche (807). Sancha is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when she died. Married between 1067 and 1068 at Spain: Guillaume Raymond, Count de Cerdagne (10907), son of Ramón Wilfredo I, Count de Cerdagne (10905) and Adélaïde N? (10906) (Sancha was Guillermo’s second wife). Died: after 1079.


6.6.1.2.2 Sancho Bérenger de Barcelone (10837). AKA: Sancho, Count de Olerdota (10837). Born: in 1027 at Spain, son of Bérenger-Raymond, Count de Barcelone (1488) and Gisèle de Luca (1491), Sancho was a priest.

6.6.1.2.3 Guillen Ramón de Barcelone (10838). AKA: Guillen Ramón, Count de Osona (10838). Born: between 1029 and 1035 at Spain, son of Bérenger-Raymond, Count de Barcelone (1488) and Gisèle de Luca (1491). Died: after 1057.

6.6.1.2.4 Sibylle de Barcelone (8087) (Stuart, Page 63, Line 85-30.). Married Name: de Bourgogne (8087). Born: in 1035 at Spain, daughter of Bérenger-Raymond, Count de Barcelone (1488) and Gisèle de Luca (1491). Married in 1056: Henri de Bourgogne (1302), son of Robert, Duke de Bourgogne (1274) and Hélle de Semur (1275). Died: in 1074 at Bourgogne, France.


6.6.1.2.4.2 Henri I de Bourgogne (8084) (Stuart, Page 63, Line 85-29.). AKA: Henry I, Count de Portugal (8084). Occupation: Henri I was a crusader in Spain. Born: in 1066 at Dijon, Côte-d’Or, Bourgogne, France, son of Henri de Bourgogne (1302) and Sibylle de Barcelone (8087). Married in 1093: Teresa, Princess de Castile (8085), daughter of Alfonso VI, King de Castile (1464) and Jimena Nuñez (8086). Died: on 1 Nov 1112 at Astorga, Galicia, Spain.

6.6.1.2.4.2.1 Alfonso I Henriques, King de Portugal (8082) (Stuart, Page 63, Line 85-28.).
AKA: Alfonso Henriquez (8082) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posting in Subject "Spain & Portugal" on 5 March 1994 at 03:33 Hours.) (Genealogy BB of Prodigy Svcs., by Robert Carver [Prodigy ID# MVRS13F] posted under Subject "Royal Intermarriages" 28 March 1996 at 14:22 Hours.). Born: circa 1094 at Guimaraes, Portugal, son of Henri I de Bourgogne (8084) and Teresa, Princess de Castile (8085), Stuart's "Royalty for Commoners" indicates Alfonso I was born on 25 July 1110, however other sources [P. Theroff & Robert Carver] indicate it was circa 1094. Note - between 1128 and 1185: Alfonso I was the first King of Portugal 1128-1185. He gained famed by recovering Lisbon from the Moors. Married in 1146: Mahaut de Savoie (8083), daughter of Amé=Amédé III, Count de Savoie (2121) and Mathilde=Mahaut d'Albon (2123). Died: on 6 Dec 1185 at Coimbra, Portugal.

6.6.1.2.4.2.1.1 Henrique de Portugal (18726) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posting in Subject "Spain & Portugal" on 5 March 1994 at 03:33 Hours.). Born: on 5 Mar 1147 at Portugal, son of Alfonso I Henriques, King de Portugal (8082) and Mahaut de Savoie (8083), Henrique died young.
6.6.1.2.4.2.1.2 Urraca, Princess de Portugal (6821). Married Name: de León (6821). Born: circa 1150 at Portugal, daughter of Alfonso I Henriques, King de Portugal (8082) and Mahaut de Savoie (8083). Married in May 1165: Fernando II, King de León (6820), son of Alfonso VII, King de Castile (5067) and Bérengère de Barcelone (5068) (Urraca was Fernando II's first wife). Annulled she and Fernando II, King de León (6820): in Jun 1175 (an unknown value). Died: on 16 Oct 1188 at Bamba, Spain. After her separation from Fernando II, Urraca became a nun at Bomba, Spain. She is buried at the monastery of San Juan Bautista of the Knights of Saint John.

6.6.1.2.4.2.1.3 Sancho I, King de Portugal (10490) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posting in Subject "Spain & Portugal" on 5 March 1994 at 03:34 Hours.).

1994 at 03:34 Hours.).
Marquis de Barcelone (7880) and Petronilla de Aragon (7881). Died: on 26 Mar 1212 at Coimbra, Portugal, at age 57.

6.6.1.2.4.2.1.4 Mafalda de Portugal (18738) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posting in Subject "Spain & Portugal" on 5 March 1994 at 03:35 Hours.). Married Name: de Aragon (18738). Born: circa 1157 at Portugal, daughter of Alfonso I Henriques, King de Portugal (8082) and Mahaut de Savoie (8083). Married circa 1160: Ramón Alfonso, King de Aragon (18739). Died: between 1173 and 1174.

6.6.1.2.4.2.1.5 Mathilde = Teresa, Princess de Portugal (1322) (Paul Theroff, posts, "Emperor Konrad", posted on 06 August 1995 at 21:38 Hours.). Married Name: de Flandre (1322). Married Name: de Bourgogne (1322). Born: in 1157 at Portugal; daughter of Alfonso I Henriques, King de Portugal (8082) and Mahaut de Savoie (8083). Married on 13 Aug 1183: Philippe d'Alsace (11147), son of Thierry I, Count de Flandre (2943) and Sibylle d'Anjou (2942) (Mathilde was Philip's second wife). Married in 1194 at France: Eudes III, Duke de Bourgogne (1321)., son of Hughes III, Duke de Bourgogne (1314) and Alix de Lorraine (1315) (Mathilde was Eudes III's first wife). Annulled she and Eudes III, Duke de Bourgogne (1321): in 1195 (an unknown value). Died: on 6 May 1218 at Langres, Haute-Marne, Champagne, France, Mathilde drowned off the coast of Flanders. She is buried in Clairveaux.

6.6.1.2.4.2.2 Henrique de Bourgogne (18725) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posting in Subject "Spain & Portugal" on 5 March 1994 at 03:33 Hours.). Born: circa 1106, son of Henri I de Bourgogne (8084) and Teresa, Princess de Castile (8085).

6.6.1.2.4.2.3 Urraca de Portugal (19534) (Genealogy BB of Prodigy Svcs., by Robert Carver [Prodigy ID# MVR13F] posted under Subject "Royal Intermarriages" 29 March 1996 at 09:41 Hours.). Married Name: de Trastamare (19534). Born: before 1112, daughter of Henri I de Bourgogne (8084) and Teresa, Princess de Castile (8085). Married before 1161: Bermudo, Count de Trastamare (19533).

6.6.1.2.4.2.3.1 Teresa Bermudez de Trastamare (19532) (Genealogy BB of Prodigy Svcs., by Robert Carver [Prodigy ID# MVR13F] posted under Subject "Royal Intermarriages" 29 March 1996 at 09:41 Hours.). Married Name: de Saavedra (19532). Born: before 1162, daughter of Bermudo, Count de Trastamare (19533) and Urraca de Portugal (19534), Teresa is presumed to have been born before her mother was 50 years of age. Married before 1202: Fermán Díaz de Saavedra (19531).

6.6.1.2.4.2.4 Teresa de Portugal (19546) (Genealogy BB of Prodigy Svcs., by Robert Carver [Prodigy ID# MVR13F] posted under Subject "Royal Intermarriages" 29 March 1996 at 09:41 Hours.). Married Name: de Barbosa (19546). Born: before 1112, daughter of Henri I de Bourgogne (8084) and Teresa, Princess de Castile (8085). Married before 1158: Sancho Nuñez de Barbosa (19545).

6.6.1.2.4.2.4.1 Urraca Sanchez de Barbosa (19544) (Genealogy BB of Prodigy Svcs., by Robert Carver [Prodigy ID# MVR13F] posted under Subject "Royal Intermarriages" 29 March 1996 at 09:41 Hours.). Married Name: de Saavedra (19544). Born: before 1159, daughter of Sancho Nuñez de Barbosa (19545) and Teresa de Portugal (19546). Urraca is presumed to have been born at least 17 years of age by the time her son, Mendo, was born. Married before 1175: Gonzalo Mendez de Sousa (19543).


I, Count d’Urgel (7865) and Gerberge=Tauteberge de Provence (7864). Married in 1020 at Spain: Constance Velasquita de Bésalu (7863), daughter of Bernard I, Count de Bésalu (4439) and Toda de Provence (4440) (Constance was Armengol II’s second wife. His first wife’s name was Arsende) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/les_dynasties, http://genealogiequebec.info/frames.html, 7 December 2008.). Married before 1029: Arsinde N? (25250) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Died: in 1038 Armengol II died while on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

6.6.2.2.1 Armengol III, Count d’Urgel (7858) (Stuart, Page 145, Line 195-33.) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Also Known As: Armengol “El de Barbastro” (7858). Born: before 1028 at France, son of Armengol II, Count d’Urgel (7862) and Constance Velasquita de Bésalu (7863). Married in 1050 at Spain: Adélaïde de Bésalu (10840), daughter of Guillaume, Count de Bésalu (10891) and Adelaide de Provence (10842) (Adélaïde was Armengol III’s first wife) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Died: in Mar 1065 at Barbastro, Huesca, Spain, Armengol III was slain.

6.6.2.2.1.1 Bernardo I, Count de Cerdagne (10912) (Paul Theroff, posts.,). AKA: Bernardo I, Count de Berga (10912). Born: between 1050 and 1055 at Spain, daughter of Armengol III, Count d’Urgel (7858) and Adélaïde de Bésalu (10840), Isabelle is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age when she married King Sancho IV. Married in 1065 at Spain: Sancho IV, King de Aragon (10881) (Sancho IV was Isabelle’s first husband). Divorced Sancho IV, King of Aragon (10881): in 1070 at Spain. Married in 1071 at Spain: Guillaume Raymond, Count de Cerdagne (10907), son of Ramon Wilfredo I, Count de Cerdagne (10905) and Adelaide N? (10906) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Died: circa 1118 Bernard I was Comte from 1109 to 1117 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.).

6.6.2.2.1.1.1 Bernardo I, Count de Cerdagne (10912) (Paul Theroff, posts.). AKA: Bernardo I, Count de Berga (10912). Born: between 1050 and 1060, son of Guillaume Raymond, Count de Cerdagne (10907) and Isabelle d’Urgel (10880). Married before 1117 at Spain: Sancha de Alvar (10913). Died: circa 1118 Bernard I was Comte from 1109 to 1117 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.).

6.6.2.2.1.2 Ermengaud IV, Count d’Urgel (2970) (André Roux: Scrolls, 148.). (Stuart, Page 145, Line 195-32.). Also Known As: Ermengaud ”El de Gerp” (2970) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: in 1056 at Urgel, Catalogne, Spain, son of Armengol III, Count d’Urgel (7858) and Clémence de Bigorre (7859), Ermengaud IV was the Count of Urgel in 1065. AKA: Ermengaud IV, Count d’Urgel (2970) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Married in 1077: Lucia de La Marche (10844), daughter of Bernard, Count de La Marche (805) and Amélie de Montignac (806). (Lucia was Ermengaud IV’s first wife). Married in 1079: Adélaïde de Forcalquier (2969)., daughter of Guillaume IV/VI dit Bertrand, Count de Forcalquier (2967) and Adelaide d’Ivrée (2968) (Adélaïde was Ermengaud’s second wife). Died: on 28 Mar 1092.

6.6.2.2.1.2.1 Armengol V, Count d’Urgel (10845) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Also Known As: Armengol ”El de Mayeruca” (10845). Born: on 15 Dec 1078 at Spain, son of Ermengaud IV, Count d’Urgel (2970) and Lucia de La Marche (10844). Married in 1095 at Spain: Maria Perez de Valladolid (10846),, daughter of Pedro, Seigneur de Valladolid (10847) and N? N? (10848). Married at 14 Sep 1102 at age 23.

6.6.2.2.1.2.1.1 Mayor d’Urgel (10868) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: between 1095 and 1100 at Spain, daughter of Armengol V, Count d’Urgel (10845) and Maria Perez de Valladolid (10846).

6.6.2.2.1.2.1.2 Pedro d’Urgel (10867) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: between 1095 and 1100 at Spain, son of Armengol V, Count d’Urgel (10845) and Maria Perez de Valladolid (10846).

6.6.2.2.1.2.1.3 Armengol VI, Count d’Urgel (10849) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Also Known As: Armengol ”El Castellano” (10849). Born: in 1096 at Castilla, Spain, son of Armengol V, Count d’Urgel (10845) and Maria Perez de Valladolid (10846). Married in 1119 at Spain: Arsende was Cabrera (10850),, daughter of Ponco II de Cabrera (10851) and Sancha de Castile (10852). Married in 1133 at Spain: Elvira de Lara (10854) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.).

6.6.2.2.1.4 Teresa d’Urgel (10869) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt,

6.6.2.2.1.2.2 Guillaume V, Count de Forcalquier (2971) (Guillaume V also was the Count de Forcalquier, Avignon, Embrun and Gap) (André Roux: Scrolls.) (Stuart, Page 145, Line 195-30.) (Abbott, Page 613.). AKA: Guillaume III, Marquis de Provence (2971) (Stuart, Page 145, Line 195-31.). AKA: Guillaume III, Count d'Avignon (2971). AKA: Guillaume, Count d'Embrun (2971). AKA: Guillaume V, Count de Gap (2971). Born: between 1081 and 1092 at Forcalquier, Alpes de Haute Provence, Provence, France, son of Ermengaud IV, Count d'Urgel (2970) and Adelaide, Comtesse de Forcalquier (2969). Married before 1110: Garsende d'Albion (2972), daughter of Guigues VIII, Count d'Albion (2464) and Mahaut=Mathilda Aetheling (2465). Died: in Oct 1129 at Avignon, Avignon, Provence, France, André Roux shows Guillaume V as dying circa 1139.

6.6.2.2.1.2.3 Bertrand III, Count de Forcalquier (2973) (André Roux: Scrolls.) (Stuart, Page 145, Line 195-30.) (Abbott, Page 613.). AKA: Bertrand II, Count d'Avignon (2973). Born: circa 1110 at France, son of Guillaume V, Count de Forcalquier (2971) and Garsende d'Albion (2972). Married before 1150: Jocerane de Floitte (2974), daughter of Arnaud I de Floitte (3085) and Adelaide de Comps (3089). Died: between 1149 and 1150.

6.6.2.2.1.2.2 Guigues I, Count de Forcalquier (10873) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/ffiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.) (Paul Theroff, Page 145, Line 195-30.). Born: before 1127, son of Guigues II, Count of Forcalquier (2971) and Garsende d'Albion (2972). Died: between 1140 and 1149 According to E.S. [via Paul Theroff], Guigues I was alive in the year 1149, but Abbott claims Guigues died in 1140.

6.6.2.2.1.1 Raymond d'Urgel (25251). Born: in 1058, son of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Clémence de Bigorre (7859).

6.6.2.2.1.4 Guillaume d'Urgel (25252). Born: in 1060, son of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Clémence de Bigorre (7859).

6.6.2.2.1.5 Bérenger d'Urgel (25253). Born: in 1063, son of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Clémence de Bigorre (7859).

6.6.2.2.1.6 Sancha d'Urgel (10882) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/ffiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Married Name: de Ampurias (10882). Born: in 1065 at Spain, daughter of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Sancha, Princess de Aragon (10843). Married before 1127: Hugo II, Conde des Ampurias (18910), son of Ponce I, Count des Ampurias (10902) and Adelaide de Bézalu (10901).

6.6.2.2.1.6.1 Ponce II, Conde des Ampurias (19008) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/ffiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1128, son of Hugo II, Conde des Ampurias (19881) and Sancha d'Urgel (10882). Ponce II is presumed to have been born before his father was 50 years of age. Died: after 1154 Ponce II was alive in the year 1154. Married before 1169: Brunissende N? (10809).

6.6.2.2.1.6.1.1 Hugo III, Conde des Ampurias (19006) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/ffiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1170, son of Ponce II, Conde des Ampurias (19008) and Brunissende N? (19899). Hugo III is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time his son, Ponce III, was born. Died: after 1173 Hugo III was alive in the year 1173. Married before 1189: Juiana de Entenza (10807).


6.6.3.1 Guillaume II de Moncade (3030) (André Roux: Scrolls, 154.). Born: before 1035 at France, son of Gaston I de Moncade (1483) and Ermengarde de Barcelone (1482). Died: after 1068. Married before 1109: Adèle de Carcassonne (3033), daughter of Roger III,
Count de Carcassonne (3031) and Garsenda N? (3032).

6.6.3.1.1 Raimond Guillaume de Moncade (3034) (André Roux: Scrolls, 154.). Born: before 1110 at France, son of Guillaume II de Moncade (3030) and Adèle de Carcassonne (3033), Raimond Guillaume is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age by the time his son Guillaume Raimond III was born. Died: after 1115 Raimond Guillaume was alive in the year 1115. Married before 1125: N? N? (3035).

6.6.3.1.1.1 Guillaume Raimond III de Moncade (3036) (André Roux: Scrolls, 154.). Born: before 1125 at France, son of Raimond Guillaume de Moncade (3034) and N? N? (3035), Guillaume Raimond III is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age by the time his son Guillaume Raimond IV was born. Died: after 1133 Guillaume Raimond III was alive in the year 1133. Married before 1140: Béatrix N? (3037).

6.6.3.1.1.1.1 Guillaume Raimond IV de Moncade (3038) (André Roux: Scrolls, 154.). Born: before 1140, son of Guillaume Raimond III de Moncade (3036) and Béatrix N? (3037), Guillaume Raimond IV is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Married before 1155: Marie de Castelvo (3041), daughter of Pierre, Vicomte de Castelvo (3039) and Martelle des Baux (3040). Died: in 1174.

6.6.3.1.1.1.1.1 Guillaume V de Moncade (4312) (André Roux: Scrolls, 154, 232.). Born: before 1155 at France, son of Guillaume Raimond IV de Moncade (3038) and Marie de Castelvo (3041), Guillaume V is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age when he married Marie. Married circa Nov 1170: Marie, Vicomtesse de Béarn (4311), daughter of Pierre II, Vicomte de Gavarret (4309) and Matelle=Mabille de Baux (4310) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCCXXVII (1827), De Gavarret, Page 6.).

6.6.3.1.1.1.1.2 Marie de Moncade (26003). Born: circa 1165, daughter of Guillaume Raimond IV de Moncade (3038) and Marie de Castelvo (3041). Married before 1184: Sénébrun de Goth (26002). Married Name: de Goth (26003).

6.6.4 Richilde de Barcelone (10884). Born: before 992 at Spain, daughter of Borel II, Count de Barcelone (1480) and Aimerudis d'Auvergne (10815). Married before 1014 at Spain: Udalardo, Vicomte de Goth (26002). Married Name: de Goth (26003).


7.1 Oliva II, Count de Cerdagne (7907) (Stuart, Page 244, Line 347-36.). AKA: Oliva II Cabreta, Count de Barcelone (7907). AKA: Oliva Cabreta, Comte de Conflent (7907) (Abbott, Page 479.). Born: before 924, son of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Ava de Ribagorza (4438). Married before 964: Ermengarde des Ampurias (7908), daughter of Gausbert, Comte de Roussillon (7909) and Trudegarda N? (7910)

7.1.1.1 Bernardo I, Count de Cerdagne (10912) (see above)


7.1.1.1.2.2.2.1 Roger-Bernard I/II, Count de Foix (2682) (André Roux: Scrolls, 138, 151.) (Paul Theroff, posts, "de Foix" posted on 21 March 1995 at 02:08 Hours.) (Abbott, Page 482.). Also Known As: Bernardo "El Gordo" (2682). Born: before 1130 at Foix, Ariège, Foix, France, son of Roger III, Count de Foix (1500) and Ximène de Barcelone (1499). Roger-Bernard I is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age when he married his first wife. Roger-Bernard I became the Comte de Foix in 1149. Married circa 1140: N? N? (2683). Married in 1151: Cécile-Férrane de Béziers (2684), daughter of Raimond Trincavel, Vicomte de Béziers (2994) and Adélaïde N? (2995) (Cécile-Férrane was Roger-Bernard I's second wife). Died: in Nov 1188.

7.1.1.1.2.2.2.2 Brandimena de Foix (3008) (Paul Theroff, posts, "de Foix" posted on 21 March 1995 at 02:11 Hours.). Born: before 1142, daughter of Roger III, Count de Foix (1500) and Ximène de Barcelone (1499). Brandimena married Guillermo de Adona, Vicomte de Sault.

7.1.1.1.2.2.2.3 Douce de Foix (10853) (Paul Theroff, posts, "de Foix" posted on 21 March 1995 at 02:11 Hours.). Married Name: d'Urgel (10853). Born: before 1143 at France, daughter of Roger III, Count de Foix (1500) and Ximène de Barcelone (1499). Married before 1157: Armengol VII, Count d'Urgel (10855), son of Armengol VI, Count d'Urgel (10849) and Arsende de Cabrera (10850). Died: after 1209.

7.1.1.1.2.2.3 Loup de Foix (26140) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties,
7.1.1.1.3 Bernard II, Count de Bézalú (10896) (Abbott, Page 480.). Born: before 1020, son of Guillaume, Count de Bézalú (10891) and Adélaïde de Provence (10842). Married before 1082: Érmengarde des Ampurias (10897), daughter of Ponce I, Count des Ampurias (10902) and Adélaïde de Bézalú (10901). Died: in 1100 (Paul Thoroff, posts.).

7.1.1.2 Wilfredo, Bishop de Bézalú (10900) (Paul Thoroff, posts.). AKA: Guifred, Bishop de Carcassonne (10900). Born: between 0994 and 1019, son of Bernard I, Count de Bézalú (4439) and Toda de Provence (4440). Died: in 1054 at Tyrus.


7.1.1.3.1 Rixinde de Narbonne (1809) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.1 Bérenger II, Vicomte de Rodés (1810) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.1.1 Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.1.1.1 Douce, Co-Comtesse de Provence (1498) (According to Abbott (Page 606) the dames of Urgel and Carlat [Douce and her sister Étiennette], divided the Province in 1102-1105, making the Durance River the line of demarcation, but Avignon remained undivided. In 1125, a second partition was made between Provence and Toulouse which encroached on the rights of the Counts of Forcalquier of the house of Urgel. Under this agreement, the counts of Toulouse were to take the title of Marquis of Provence (André Roux: Scrolls, 86, 114.) (Stuart, Page 190, Line 257-30.) (Abbott, Pages 448, 606.). (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). AKA: Douce, Vicomtesse de Rodez (1498). Married Name: de Barcelone (1498). AKA: Douce, Vicomtesse de Millau (1498) (Abbott, Page 325.). AKA: Douce, Vicomtesse de Carlat (1498) (Abbott, Page 448.). AKA: Douce, Vicomtesse de Gévraudan (1498) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). AKA: Douce, Vicomtesse de Milhaud (1498) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). Born: before 1102, daughter of Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) and Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess of Provence (1813). Note - in 1111: Douce was the heiress of Provence and Arles. Married on 3 February 1112: Raymond-Bérenger III, Count de Barcelone (1496), son of Raymond-Bérenger II, Count de Barcelone (1492) and Mahaut de Guiscard (1493) (Douce was Raymond-Bérenger III's second wife but he was Douce's third husband) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). Died: between 1127 and 1130 According to the Archives, Douce was still alive in 1190 (Stuart, Page 190.) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.).

7.1.1.3.1.1.2 Étiennette=Stéphanie de Provence (2001) (According to Abbott (Page 606) the dames of Urgel and Carlat [Douce and her sister Étiennette], divided the Province in 1102-1105, making the Durance River the line of demarcation, but Avignon remained undivided. In 1125, a second partition was made between Provence and Toulouse which encroached on the rights of the Counts of Forcalquier of the house of Urgel. Under this agreement, the counts of Toulouse were to take the title of Marquis of Provence (André Roux: Scrolls, 114, 177.) (Paul Thoroff, posts, 01 June 1995 at 03:16 Hours.) (Abbott, Page 606.). Married Name: des Baux (2001). AKA: de Gévraudan (2001). Married Name: de Baux (2001) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). Born: before 1102, daughter of Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) and Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess of Provence (1813), Étiennette is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age when she married Raymond. Married in 1115: Raimond I, Seigneur de Baux (2002), son of Guillaume Hughes, Seigneur de Baux (3333) and Vienne N? (3334) (This union brought Raimond nearly 80 territories) (M. Lainé (Pub), Archives Généalogiques et Historiques, Tome Premier (Volume 1), MDCCXXVII (1827), De Carlat, Page 8.). Died: after 1160.

7.1.1.3.1.1.3 Faydide de Rodès (1467) (Some sources indicate that Faydide was the daughter of one Raimond D_can de Posqui_res) (André Roux: Scrolls, 85, 106.) (Paul Thoroff, posts, 18 July 1994 at 01:11 Hours.). AKA: Faydiva d'Uzès (1467). AKA: Faydide de Carlat (1467). Married Name: de Toulouse (1467). Born: before 1107 at France, daughter of Gerbert=Gilbert III, Vicomte de Carlat (1812) and Tiburge=Gerberge, Countess of Provence (1813). MaterAlter: before 1110 Marie d'Uzès (14420)/Faydide de Rodès (1467). PaterAlter before 1110 Faydide de Rodès (1467)/Raimond Dcan de Posquiès (14419) (an unknown value). Married before 16 Sep 1125: Alfonse I Jourdain, Count de Toulouse (1468.), son of Raymond IV, Count de Toulouse (1461) and Geslior=Éveille de Castille (1463).

7.1.1.3.1.1.2 Raimond de Milhaud (26944) (see above)
7.1.1.3.1.3 Richard, Count de Rodès (1814) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.3.1 Hughes II, Count de Rodès (1816) (André Roux: Scrolls, 106, 183.) (Abbott, Page 333.).

AKA: Hughes, Vicomte de Carlat (1816) (Abbott, Page 448.).

Born: before 1112 at Rodès, Guyenne, France, son of Richard, Count de Rodès (1814) and Adélaïde N? (1815), Hughes II was alive in the year 1112. Married before 1142: Ermengarde de Creyssel (1817). Died: circa 1154 Hughes II was alive in the year 1142 (Abbott, Page 448.).

7.1.1.3.1.2 Hughes, Vicomte de Rodès (26938) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.3 Raimond Vicomte de Milhaud (26939) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.4 Roger de Milhaud (26940) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.5 Bernard de Milhaud (26941) (see above)

7.1.1.3.1.6 Richard de Milhaud (26942) (see above)

7.1.1.3.2 Raymond de Narbonne (22123) (see above)

7.1.1.3.3 Bernard Bérenger, Vicomte de Narbonne (3104) (see above)

7.1.1.3.3.1 Aimeri, Vicomte de Narbonne (3025) (see above)

7.1.1.3.3.1.1 Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) (see above)

7.1.1.3.3.1.1.1 Ermessinde, Vicomtesse de Narbonne (3108) (André Roux: Scrolls, 161, 247.) (Abbott, Page 393.). Married Name: de Lara (3108). Born: before 1126, daughter of Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) and Ermengarde N? (3107), Ermessinde was alive in the year 1126. Married in 1140 at Spain: Amalric=Manrique de Lara (3109), son of Pedro Gonzalez, Don de Lara (4485) and Eva Perez de Trava (4486). Died: after 1140 (André Roux: Scrolls.).

7.1.1.3.3.1.1.2 Ermengarde, Vicomtesse de Narbonne (13766) (Paul Theroff, posts, 09 August 1994 at 01:53 Hours.) (Abbott, Page 393.). Married Name: d'Anduze (13766). Born: between 1127 and 1134 at France, daughter of Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) and Ermengarde N? (3107). Married before 1156 at France: Bernard IV, Sire d'Anduze (13765), son of Raymond II, Sire d'Anduze (13762) and Elizabeth N? (13764). Died: in 1157.

7.1.1.4 Constance Velasquita de Bésalu (7863) (Stuart, Page 244, Line 347-34.). Married Name: d'Urgel (7863). Born: in 1002, daughter of Bernard I, Count de Bésalu (4439) and Toda de Provence (4440). According to E.S. [via Paul Theroff], her parentage is unproven (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://genealogiequebec.info/frames.html, 7 December 2008.). Married in 1020 at Spain: Armengol II, Count d'Urgel (7862), son of Armengol I, Count d'Urgel (7865) and Gerberge=Teutberge de Provence (7864) (Constance was Armengol II's second wife. His first wife's name was Arsende) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://genealogiequebec.info/frames.html, 7 December 2008.). Died: in 1038.

7.1.1.4.1 Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) (see above)
7.1.1.4.1.1 Isabelle d'Urgel (10880) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.1.1 Bernardo I, Count de Cerdagne (10912) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2 Ermengaud IV, Count d'Urgel (2970) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1 Armengol V, Count d'Urgel (10845) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1.1 Mayor d'Urgel (10868) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1.2 Pedro d'Urgel (10867) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1.3 Armengol VI, Count d'Urgel (10849) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1.4 Teresa d'Urgel (10869) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.1.5 Estefania d'Urgel (10870) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.2 Guillaume V, Count de Forcalquier (2971) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.2.1 Bertrand III, Count de Forcalquier (2973) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.2.2 Guigues I, Count de Forcalquier (10873) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.2.3 Bertrand I/II, Comte de Forcalquier (25254) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.3 Raymond d'Urgel (25251) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.4 Guillaume d'Urgel (25252) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.5 Bérenger d'Urgel (25253) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.6.1 Ponce II, Conde des Ampurias (19808) (see above)

7.1.1.4.1.6.1.1 Hugo III, Conde des Ampurias (19806) (see above)


7.1.1.5.1 Ermengarde des Ampurias (10897). Married Name: de Besalu (10897). Born: before 1067, daughter of Ponce I, Count des Ampurias (10902) and Adélaïde de Bésalu (10901), Ermengarde is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age when she married Bernard II. Married before 1082: Bernard II, Count de Bésalu (10896), son of Guillaume, Count de Bésalu (10891) and Adélaïde de Provence (10842).

7.1.1.5.2 Hugo II, Conde des Ampurias (19810) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1078, son of Ponce I, Count des Ampurias (10902) and Adélaïde de Bésalu (10901). Died: after 1116 Hugo II was alive in the year 1116. Married before 1127: Sancha d'Urgel (10882), daughter of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Sancha, Princess de Aragon (10843).

7.1.1.5.2.1 Ponce II, Conde des Ampurias (19808) (see above)

7.1.1.5.2.1.1 Hugo III, Conde des Ampurias (19806) (see above)

7.1.1.5.2.1.1.1 Ponce III, Conde des Ampurias (19804) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1190, son of Hugo III, Conde des Ampurias (19806) and Jusiana de Entenza (19807), Ponce III is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age by the time his son, Hugo IV, was born. Died: after 1200 Ponce III was alive in the year 1200. Married before 1209: Adélaïde de Moncade (19805) (Adélaïde was Ponce III's first wife).

7.1.1.5.3 Bérenger des Ampurias (19821) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1078, son of Ponce I, Count des Ampurias (10902) and Adélaïde de Bésalu (10901), Bérenger is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Married before 1096: Arsende de Rocabert (19822). Died: in 1098.


7.1.1.5.3.1.1.1 Dalmau I, Vicomte de Rocaberti (19815) (Paul Theroff, posts, Posted at ftp://members.aol.com/ptheroff/genfiles/barclona.txt, on 2 May 1996 at 13:58 Hours.). Born: before 1161, son of Jofre I, Vicomte de Rocaberti (19817) and Ermesinda de Vilademuls (19818), Dalmau I is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Married before 1178: Arnalda de Castellet (19816). Died: in 1181.


7.1.2.1 Wilfredo, Archbishop de Narbonne (10915). Born: before 1000 at Spain, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904). Died: in 1079 at Narbonne, Aude, Languedoc, France.

7.1.2.2 Fé = Foi de Cerdagne (10918) (André Roux: Scrolls, 246.). Married Name: de Rouergue (10918). Born: in 1005 at France, daughter of Wilfredo III, Count of Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904). Married in 1025: Hughes I, Count de Rouergue (4447),, son of Raimond III, Count de Rouergue (4445) and Richarde de Millau (4446). Died: in 1053.

7.1.2.2.1 Foy, Vicomtesse de Rouergue (3105) (André Roux: Scrolls, 161, 246.). Married Name: de Narbonne (3105). Born: in 1035 at Rodez, Aveyron, Rouergue, France, daughter of Hughes I, Count de Rouergue (4447) and Fé = Foi de Cerdagne (10918). Married in 1054 at France: Bernard Bérenger, Vicomte de Narbonne (3104),., son of Bérenger I, Vicomte de Narbonne (3102) and Garsinde de Bésalu (3103).

7.1.2.2.1.1 Aimeri, Vicomte de Narbonne (3025) (see above)

7.1.2.2.1.1.1 Aymeri de Narbonne (3106) (see above)

7.1.2.2.1.1.1.1 Ermessinde, Vicomtesse de Narbonne (3108) (see above)

7.1.2.2.1.1.2 Ermengarde, Vicomtesse de Narbonne (13766) (see above)

7.1.2.2.2 Berthe, Countess de Rouergue (2502) (Paul Theroff, posts, 18 July 1994 at 01:12 Hours.) (Abbott, Page 332.). Married Name: d'Auvergne (2502). AKA: Berthe, Countess of Gévaudan (2502) (Abbott, Page 385.). Born: before 1036 at Rouergue, France,
daughter of Hughes I, Count de Rouergue (4447) and Fé = Foi de Cerdagne (10918), Berthe is presumed to have been at least 15 years of age when she married Robert III/I. Married before 23 Jan 1051 at France: Robert III/I, Count d'Auvergne (2501),, son of Guillaume III, Count d'Auvergne (2494) and Philippine, Countess de Gévaudan (2496) (Berthe was Robert III's first wife). Died: either 1065 or 1066 at France On her death, the counties of Narbonne, Agde, Béziers, Uzès and Rouergue reverted to Guillaume IV Comte de Toulouse. Following the death of Berthe, childless, the County of Rouergue was left to Raimond de Saint-Gilles who took possession despite the claims by the Comte d'Auvergne. Abbott, Page 385, indicates she died in 1066 (Abbott, Pages 332, 385.).

7.1.2.3 Ramón Wilfredo I, Count de Cerdagne (10905). Born: before 1025, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904), Ramón Wilfredo I is presumed to have been at least 10 years of age by the time he became Count. Occupation: between 1035 and 1068 Ramón Wilfredo I was Count from 1035 to 1068 (Paul Theroff, posts.). Married before 1052: Adélaïde N? (10906). Died: in 1068 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties,Les_dynasties_Celebres/Liste Alphabetique.htm.).

7.1.2.3.1 Guillaume Raymond, Count de Cerdagne (10907) (Abbott, Page 480.). AKA: Guillermo Ramón I, Count de Berga (10907). AKA: Gillam Ramen, Count de Cerdagne (10907). Born: before 1053, son of Ramón Wilfredo I, Count de Cerdagne (10905) and Adélaïde N? (10906), Guillermo Ramón I is presumed to have been at least 18 years of age by the time his son, Guillermo Jordan, was born. Married before 1067: Adéle de Carcassonne (10908), daughter of Pedro=Pierre II, Count de Carcassonne (6848) and Rangarda de Toulouse (6849) (Adèle was Guillermo's first wife). Married between 1067 and 1068 at Spain: Sancha de Barcelone (10835), daughter of Raymond-Bérenger I, Count de Barcelone (810) and Almodis de La Marche (807) (Sancha was Guillermo's second wife). Married in 1071 at Spain: Isabelle d'Urgel (10880), daughter of Armengol III, Count d'Urgel (7858) and Adélaïde de Bézalu (10840) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties_Celebres/Liste Alphabetique.htm.). Died: in 1095.

7.1.2.3.1.1 Guillermo Jordan, Count de Cerdagne (10911) (see above)

7.1.2.3.1.2 Bernardo I, Count de Cerdagne (10912) (see above)

7.1.2.3.2 Enrique de Cerdagne (10914) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). AKA: Henri, Vicomte de Cerdagne (10914) (Abbott, Page 480.). Born: before 1058 at Spain, son of Ramón Wilfredo I, Count de Cerdagne (10905) and Adélaïde N? (10906), Enrique was Guillermo Ramón I's younger brother. Married before 1088: N? N? (14580).

7.1.2.3.2.1 Almodis de Cerdagne (14581) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Married Name: de Pailhars-Jussa (14581). Born: before 1098, daughter of Enrique de Cerdagne (10914) and N? N? (14580), Almodis is presumed to have been born before her father was 40 years of age. Married before 1121: Arnaldo I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14579), son of Raimundo IV, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14582) and Valencia d'Agèr (14583) (Almodis was Arnaldo I's first wife).

7.1.2.3.2.1.1 Arnaldo Mir I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (10865) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: before 1114 at Spain, son of Arnaldo Mir I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14579) and Almodis de Cerdagne (14581), Arnaldo is presumed to have been born before his father was 50 years of age. Married before 1152 at Spain: Estefania d'Urgel (10864), daughter of Armengol VI, Count d'Urgel (10849) and Arsende de Cabrera (10850). Married before 1152: Oria de Entenza (10864), daughter of Bernardo de Entenza (18961) and N? N? (18962). Married in 1174 at Spain.

7.1.2.3.2.1.1.1 Raimundo V, Comte de Pailhars (18964) (Paul Theroff, posts, post under Subject "Ribagorza" on 16 August 1994 at 02:06 Hours.). Born: before 1153, son of Arnaldo Mir I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (10865) and Estefania d'Urgel (10864), Raimundo V is presumed to have been at least 14 years of age when he married Anglesa. Raimundo V's maternal parentage is uncertain. MaterAlter: before 1153 Oria de Entenza (18960) Raimundo V, Comte de Pailhars (18964), Married in 1167: Anglesa de Cardonne (18963), daughter of Ramón Folch III, Vicomte de Cardonne (18963) and Isabel Sibilia d'Urgel (18962). Died: after 1178 Raimundo V was alive in the year 1178.

7.1.2.4 Bernardo, Count de Berga (10920). Born: before 1030 at Spain, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904), Bernardo is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Died: in 1050.

7.1.2.5 Bérenger, Bishop de Elna (10916). Born: before 1033 at Spain, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904), Bérenger is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Died: in 1053 at Elna, Spain.

7.1.2.6 Guillermo, Archbishop d'Urgel (10917). Born: before 1036 at Spain, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904). Died: in 1075 at Urgel, Catalogne, Tarragone, Spain.

7.1.2.7 Isabelle de Cerdagne (19658) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 1036, daughter of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904).

7.1.2.8 Bérenger Wilfredo, Count de Berga (10919). AKA: Bérenger Wilfredo, Bishop de Gerona (10919). Born: before 1037 at Spain, son of Wilfredo III, Count de Cerdagne (10903) and Guisla de Pailhars (10904). Died: in 1094.

7.1.3 Bérenger, Bishop de Elna (10922). Born: before 983 at Spain, son of Oliva II, Count de Cerdagne (7907) and Ermengarde des Ampurias (7908), Bérenger is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Died: in 1003 at Elna, Spain.

Count de Cerdaña (7907) and Ermengarde des Ampurias (7908). Died: in 1046 at Vila, Nord, Flandre, France.

7.1.5 Adélaïde de Cerdaña (19659) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born: before 988, daughter of Oliva II, Count de Cerdaña (7907) and Ermengarde des Ampurias (7908). Died: in 1024 Adélaïde married Juan de Oriol, Seigneur de Sales.

7.1.6 Ingilberga de Cerdaña (19661) (Paul Theroff, posts.). Born Illeg.: before 987 -, daughter of Oliva II, Count de Cerdaña (7907) and Ingilberga de Besora (19662), -. Died: circa 1046 at Ripoll Ingilberga was the Abbess of San Juan de Ripoll.

7.2 Sunifredo II, Count de Barcelone (10889). AKA: Sunifred II, Comte de Cerdaña (10889) (Abbott, Page 480.). Born: before 925 at Spain, son of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Ava de Ribagorza (4438). Died: in 957 at Besalu Wilfredo II was murdered. (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: before 926 at Spain, son of Myr, Count de Cerdagne (10890) (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties, 7.3, son of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Ava de Ribagorza (4438). Died: in 967 (http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les_dynasties/Les_dynasties_celebres/Liste_alphabetique.htm.). Born: before 943 at Spain, son of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Ava de Ribagorza (4438). Died: in 957 at Besalu Wilfredo II was murdered.

7.4 Miron III, Count de Besalu (10923). AKA: Miron III, Bishop de Gerona (10923). Born: before 927 at Spain, son of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Ava de Ribagorza (4438). Died: in 984 at Gerona, Catalogne, Spain.

7.5 Cixilona des Ampurias (19663). Born Illeg.: before 923 -, daughter of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Vigilia des Ampurias (19662), - Cixilona was born before Gotruta.

7.6 Gotruda de Besalu (10924) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). AKA: de Barcelone (10924). Married Name: de Pailhars (10924). Born Illeg.: before 924 -, daughter of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Vigilia des Ampurias (19662), -. Married before 943 at Spain: Lope I, Count de Pailhars (10925), son of Raimundo I, Count de Ribagorza (6370) and Gineguenta Asnarez (6799). Died: between 0956 and 0963 (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.).

7.6.1 Raimundo II, Comte de Pailhars (18959) (Paul Theroff, posts, post under Subject "Ribagorza" on 16 August 1994 at 00:33 Hours.). Born: before 945, son of Lope I, Count de Pailhars (10925) and Gotruda de Besalu (10924). Died: after 994.

7.6.2 Borel I, Comte de Pallars (14598) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). AKA: Borell I, Conde de Pallars (14598). Born: before 946, son of Lope I, Count de Pailhars (10925) and Gotruda de Besalu (10924). Married before 976: Ermengarde de Rouergue (14597), daughter of Raimond II, Count de Rouergue (14443) and Berthe d'Ares (14444). Died: after 994.

7.6.3 Suniario I, Comte de Pallars (14576) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). AKA: Suniario, Count de Pailhars (14576). Born: before 947, son of Lope I, Count de Pailhars (10925) and Gotruda de Besalu (10924). Married before 993: Ermengarde de Rouergue (14597), daughter of Raimond II, Count de Rouergue (14443) and Berthe d'Ares (14444) (Ermengarde was Suniario I's first wife and his brother's widow). Married before 994: Toda, Comtesse de Ribagorza (14575), daughter of Ramón II, Count de Ribagorza (6360) and Garsinde de Fúzesac (6361). Died: in 1010.

7.6.3.1 Raimundo III, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14586) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1009, son of Suniario I, Comte de Pallars (14576) and Toda, Comtesse de Ribagorza (14575). Raimundo III's maternal parentage is uncertain. MaterAlter: before 1009 Ermengarde de Rouergue (14597)/Raimundo III, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14586). Married before 1039: Mayor de Castile (14587), daughter of Garcia I, Count de Castile (4473) and Sancha Abba de Ribagorza (4474) (Mayor was Raimundo III's first wife). Married before 1047: Ermessinda N? (14588) (Ermessinda was Raimundo III's second wife). Died: circa 1047.


7.6.3.1.1.1 Arnaldo I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14579) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1091, son of Arnaldo IV, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (14582) and Valencia d'Ager (14583). Died: after 1111. Married before 1121: Almodis de Cerdaigne (14581), daughter of Enrique de Cerdaigne (10914) and N? N? (14580) (Almodis was Arnaldo I's first wife).

7.6.3.1.1.1.1 Arnaldo Mir I, Count de Pailhars-Jussa (10865) (see above)

7.6.3.1.1.1.1 Raimundo V, Comte de Pailhars (18964) (see above)


7.6.3.2.1 Bernardo II, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14593) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1031, son of Guillermo II, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14591) and Eufemia d'Urgel (14592). Died: after 1049.

7.6.3.2.2 Artal I, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14589) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1032, son of Guillermo II, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14591) and Eufemia d'Urgel (14592). Married before 1050: Constanza N? (14590) (Constanza was Artal I's first wife). Married between 1057 and 1058: Lucia de La Marche (10844), daughter of Bernard, Count de La Marche (805) and Amélie de Montignac (806) (Lucia was Artal I's second wife). Died: circa 1081.
7.6.3.2.2.1 Artal II, Comte de Pailhars (18979) (Paul Theroff, posts, post under Subject "Ribagorza" on 16 August 1994 at 02:06 Hours.). Born: before 1069, son of Artal I, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14589) and Lucia de La Marche (10844). Artal II is presumed to have been at least 14 years of age when he married Eslonza. Artal II's maternal parentage is uncertain. MaterAlter: before 1069 Constanza N? (14590)/Artal II, Comte de Pailhars (18979). Married before 1120: Eslonza de Tordesillas (18980). Died: before 1124.

7.6.3.2.2.1.1 Artal III, Comte de Pailhars (18977) (Paul Theroff, posts, post under Subject "Ribagorza" on 16 August 1994 at 02:06 Hours.). Born: before 1124, son of Artal II, Comte de Pailhars (18979) and Eslonza de Tordesillas (18980). Died: between 1150 and 1167. Married before 1161: Iñes N? (18978).

7.6.3.2.2.1.1.1 Artal IV, Comte de Pailhars (18975) (Paul Theroff, posts, post under Subject "Ribagorza" on 16 August 1994 at 02:06 Hours.). Born: before 1162, son of Artal III, Comte de Pailhars (18977) and Iñes N? (18978). Artal IV is presumed to have been at least 20 years of age when he died. Married before 1180: Guillermina N? (18976). Died: circa 1182.

7.6.3.2.3 Raimundo de Pailhars-Subira (14594) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1033, son of Guillermo II, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14591) and Eufemia d'Urgel (14592). Died: after 1091.

7.6.3.2.4 Eldiondis de Pailhars-Subira (14595) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 20:22 Hours.). Born: before 1034, daughter of Guillermo II, Count de Pailhars-Subira (14591) and Eufemia d'Urgel (14592).

7.7 Guilinda des Ampurias (19664) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born Illeg.: before 925 -, daughter of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Vigilia des Ampurias (19662), -.

7.8 Sesenanda des Ampurias (19665) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born Illeg.: before 926 -, daughter of Myr, Count de Barcelone (4437) and Vigilia des Ampurias (19662), -.


8 Sunifred II, Count d'Urgel (19669) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: between 0881 and 0896, son of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868) and Gunilide=Winilde de Flandre (6869). Married before 945: Adélaïs de Rouergue (19670), daughter of Ermengaud, Count de Rouergue (4441) and Adélaïs=Alaïs de Toulouse (4442). Died: in 948.

8.1 Armengol d'Urgel (19671) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: before 946, son of Sunifred II, Count d'Urgel (19669) and Adélaïs de Rouergue (19670).

8.2 Borrell d'Urgel (19672) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: before 947, son of Sunifred II, Count d'Urgel (19669) and Adélaïs de Rouergue (19670).

8.3 Gisela d'Urgel (19667) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: before 948, daughter of Sunifred II, Count d'Urgel (19669) and Adélaïs de Rouergue (19670). Gisela married Bernard de Conflans.

9 Emmon d'Urgel (19673) (Paul Theroff, posts, 17 July 1994 at 19:02 Hours.). Born: between 0882 and 0897, son of Wilfred I, Count d'Urgel (6868) and Gunilide=Winilde de Flandre (6869). Died: in 942 Emmon was the Abbot of San Juan de Ripoll.

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Bibliography


André Roux: Scrolls from his personal genealogical research. The Number refers to the family branch numbers on his many scrolls, n.d.


Paul Theroff, posts on the Genealogy Electronic Bulletin Board of the Prodigy Interactive Personal Service, was a member as of 5 April 1994, at which time he held the identification MPSE79A, until July, 1996. His main source was Europaseische Stammtafeln.


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