

***GRANHOLM
GENEALOGY***

***EUROPEAN RECENT ROYAL
ANCESTRY FROM CHARLEMAGNE***

INTRODUCTION

Charlemagne is considered to be the founder of the present Europe and most European royalty descends from him. It would take a volume to list all of them by starting from him. One of his descendants, 30 generations after him, is John William Friso, Prince of Orange and he is the ancestor of most of the more recent European royalty. This book has two lists, first the descendants from Charlemagne to him and our relationships to that lineage. The 11th generation, Vratislav II, King of Bohemia, had two wives, one leading to John William Friso and the other wife, Adelaida, Princess of Hungary, my 27th great grand mother, leads directly to us. That second list, with this lineage from Charlemagne to us, is at the end of this book. Some persons are **highlighted** indicating that biographical information is included in the text.

John William Friso is the 18th cousin, 10 times removed. In the specific country listings, where he is listed as #1, the next person, #2 is the 19th cousin, 9 times removed, #3 is 20th cousin, 8 times removed, etc.

In addition to the royal connections in this book, we are related, as described in other books, to the rulers of Hungary, Portugal and Prussia/Germany.

Descendants of: Charlemagne Emperor of Holy Roman Empire As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Charlemagne Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 742 d. 814 Aachen (37th great grand father)
m. **Hildegard Empress of Holy Roman Empire** b. ABT 757 Aachen d. 30 Apr 783 Moselle
[daughter of Gerold I Duke of Vinzgau and Emma of Allemania]
- 2 **Louis I the Pious Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. AUG 778 Casseneuil d. 20 Jun 840 Ingelheim (36th great grand father)
m. **Judith Princess of Bavaria** b. ABT 800 Altdorf, Bavaria d. 19 Apr 843 ToursFrance
[daughter of Welf I Duke of Bavaria and Heilwig of Saxony]
- 3 **Charles the Bald Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 828 Frankfurt-am-Main d. 877 (35th great grand father)
m. **Ermentrude Empress of Holy Roman Empire** b. 12 Oct 830 d. 6 Oct 869
[daughter of Eudes (Odo) Count of Orleans]
- 4 **Louis the Stammerer Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 1 Sep 846 d. 10 Apr 879 Compiegne (34th great grand father)
m. **Ansgard of Burgundy Queen of France**
- 5 **Charles III "the Simple" King of France** b. 19 Sep 879 France d. 7 Oct 929 Peronne, Austrasia (33rd great grand father)
m. **Frederuna of France** b. ABT 887 France d. 10 Feb 917 Abbaye De St Remy, Reims, Champagne
[daughter of Dietrich Count of Hamaland]
- 6 **Ermentrud Princess of France** b. ABT 908 (32nd great grand mother)
m. **Gottfried of Lorraine**
[son of Gerhard Count of Metzgau and Oda of Saxony]
- 7 **Gerberga of Lorraine** b. ABT 925 d. 995 (31st great grand mother)
m. **Meginoz Count of Geldern and Zütphen** b. ABT 920 d. 998
- 8 **Ermentrud of Geldern** b. ABT 940 (30th great grand mother)
m. **Herbert I Count of Gleiberg** b. ABT 925 Hohenstaufen, Swabia d. 992
[son of Eudes (Odo) Count of Wetterau and Dght. of Herbert I of Vermandois]
- 9 **Gerberga Countess of Kitzinggau** b. 972 Kitzingau, Swabia, Bavaria (29th great grand mother)
m. **Henry I Margrave Count of Schweinfurt** b. 975 Schweinfurt, Unterfranken, Bavaria d. 18 Sep 1017
[son of Berthold I Margrave Count of Bavaria and Eilswintha (Eila) of Walbeck]
- 10 **Judith of Schweinfurt** b. ABT 1007 d. 2 Aug 1058 (28th great grand mother)
m. **Bretislaus I Duke of Bohemia** b. 1005 d. 10 Jan 1055
[son of Oldrich Duke of Bohemia and Bozena (concubine) of Bohemia]
- 11 **Vratislav II King of Bohemia** b. ABT 1035 d. 14 Jan 1092 (27th great grand father)
m. **Swietoslawa I Queen of Bohemia** b. 1047 d. 1126
[daughter of Casimir I Karol King of Poland and Dobronegra Mariya Princess of Kiev]
m. **Adelaida Princess of Hungary** b. ABT 1038 Esztergom, Hungary d. 27 Jan 1062 (27th great grand mother)
[daughter of Andreas I King of Hungary and Anastasiya Agmunda Queen of Hungary]
- [Children of Vratislav II King of Bohemia and Swietoslawa I Queen of Bohemia]
- 12 **Vladislaus I Duke of Bohemia** b. 1065 d. 1125 (27th great uncle)
m. **Richeza of Berg** d. 1125
- 13 **Vladislaus II King of Bohemia** b. 1110 d. 1174 (first cousin, 27 times removed)
m. **Gertrude of Babenberg** d. 1150
- 14 **Frederick Duke of Bohemia** (second cousin, 26 times removed)
m. **Elizabeth Princess of Hungary** b. 1149 d. 1189
[daughter of Géza II King of Hungary and Euphrosyne of Kiev Queen of Hungary]
- 15 **Ludmilla of Bohemia Duchess of Bavaria** (third cousin, 25 times removed)
m. **Louis I Duke of Bavaria** b. 1173 d. 1231
- 16 **Otto II Wittelsbach Duke of Bavaria** b. 1206 d. 1253 (4th cousin, 24 times removed)
m. **Agnes of Palatinate** b. 1201 d. 1267

- 17 **Louis II Duke of Bavaria** (5th cousin, 23 times removed)
m. **Matilda of Habsburg**
- 18 **Louis IV Holy Roman Emperor, Duke of Bavaria** b. 1282 d. 1347 (6th cousin, 22 times removed)
m. **Beatrix of Swidnica**
- 19 **Matilde of Bavaria** b. 1313 d. 1346 (7th cousin, 21 times removed)
m. **Frederick II the Serious Margrave of Meissen** b. 1310 d. 1349
- 20 **Elisabeth of Meissen** b. 1329 d. 1375 (8th cousin, 20 times removed)
m. **Frederick V Burgrave of Nuremberg** b. 1333 d. 1398
- 21 **Margarete Countess of Hohenzollern** (9th cousin, 19 times removed)
m. **Hermann II Landgrave of Hesse**
- 22 **Louis I the Peaceful Landgrave of Hesse** b. 1402 d. 1458 (10th cousin, 18 times removed)
m. **Anna Princess of Saxony**
- 23 **Henry III Landgrave of Upper Hesse** b. 1440 d. 1483 (11th cousin, 17 times removed)
m. **Anna Countess of Katzenelnbogen**
- 24 **Elisabeth of Hesse** (12th cousin, 16 times removed)
m. **John V Count of Nassau-Dillenburg**
- 25 **William I Count of Nassau-Dillenburg** (13th cousin, 15 times removed)
m. **Juliana of Stolberg**
- 26 **William I the Silent Prince of Orange** b. 1533 d. 1584 (14th cousin, 14 times removed)
m. **Louise de Coligny**
- 27 **Frederick Henry Prince of Orange** b. 1584 d. 1647 (15th cousin, 13 times removed)
m. **Amalia Countess of Solms-Braunfels** b. 1602 d. 1675
- 28 **Albertine Agnes Countess of Nassau** b. 1534 d. 1696 (16th cousin, 12 times removed)
m. **William Frederick Prince of Nassau-Dietz** b. 1613 d. 1664
- 29 **Henry Casimir II Prince of Nassau-Dietz** b. 1657 d. 1696 (17th cousin, 11 times removed)
m. **Henriette Amalia van Anhalt**
- 30 **John William Friso Prince of Orange** d. 1711 (18th cousin, 10 times removed)
m. **Maria Louise of Hesse-Cassel**

Charlemagne

Charlemagne (Latin: *Carolus Magnus* or *Karolus Magnus*, German: *Karl der Große*, meaning **Charles the Great**) (2 April 742 – 28 January 814) was King of the Franks from 768 to his death. He expanded the Frankish kingdoms into a Frankish Empire that incorporated much of Western and Central Europe. During his reign, he conquered Italy and was crowned *Imperator Augustus* by Pope Leo III on 25 December 800 which temporarily made him a rival of the Byzantine Emperor in Constantinople.

A coin of Charlemagne's with the inscription KAROLVS IMP AVG ("Carolus Imperator Augustus")



The son of King Pippin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, he succeeded his father and co-ruled with his brother Carloman I. The latter got on badly with Charlemagne, but war was prevented by the sudden death of Carloman in 771. Charlemagne continued the policy of his father towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in Italy, and waging war on the Saracens, who menaced his realm from Spain. It was during one of these campaigns that Charlemagne experienced the worst defeat of his life, at the Battle of Roncevalles (778) memorialised in the *Song of Roland*. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, especially the Saxons, and after a protracted war

subjected them to his rule. By forcibly converting them to Christianity, he integrated them into his realm and thus paved the way for the later Ottonian dynasty.

The death of Roland at the Battle of Roncevaux, from an illustrated manuscript, 1455–1460



Today he is regarded not only as the founding father of both French and German monarchies, but also as *the father of Europe*: his empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Romans, and the Carolingian renaissance encouraged the formation of a common European identity

Background

By the 6th century, the Franks were Christianised, and Francia ruled by the Merovingians had become the most powerful of the kingdoms which succeeded the Western Roman Empire. But following the Battle of Tertry, the Merovingians declined into a state of powerlessness, for which they have been dubbed do-nothing kings. Almost all government powers of any consequence were exercised by their chief officer, the mayor of the palace or *major domus*. Under the new dynasty, the Frankish kingdom spread to encompass an area including most of Western Europe. The division of that kingdom formed France and

Germany; and the religious, political, and artistic evolutions originating from a centrally-positioned Francia made a defining imprint on the whole of Western Europe.

In 687, Pippin of Herstal, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, ended the strife between various kings and their mayors with his victory at Tertry and became the sole governor of the entire Frankish kingdom.

Italian campaigns

Conquest of Lombardy



The Frankish king Charlemagne was a devout Catholic who maintained a close relationship with the papacy throughout his life. In 772, when Pope Hadrian I was threatened by invaders, the king rushed to Rome to provide assistance. Shown here, the pope asks Charlemagne for help at a meeting near Rome

At the succession of Pope Hadrian I in 772, he demanded the return of certain cities in the former exarchate of Ravenna as in accordance with a promise of Desiderius' succession. Desiderius instead took over certain papal cities and invaded the Pentapolis, heading for Rome. Hadrian sent embassies to Charlemagne in autumn requesting he enforce the policies of his father, Pippin. Desiderius sent his own embassies denying the pope's charges. The embassies both met at Thionville and Charlemagne upheld the pope's side. Charlemagne promptly demanded what the pope had demanded and Desiderius promptly swore never to comply. Charlemagne and his uncle Bernard crossed the Alps in 773 and chased the Lombards back to Pavia, which they then besieged. Charlemagne temporarily left the siege to deal with Adelchis, son of Desiderius, who was raising an army at Verona. The young prince was chased to the Adriatic littoral and he fled to Constantinople to plead for assistance from Constantine V, who was waging war with Bulgaria.

The siege lasted until the spring of 774, when Charlemagne visited the pope in Rome. There he confirmed his father's grants of land, with some later chronicles claiming—falsely—that he also expanded them, granting Tuscany, Emilia, Venice, and Corsica. The pope granted him the title *patrician*. He then returned to Pavia, where the Lombards were on the verge of surrendering.

In return for their lives, the Lombards surrendered and opened the gates in early summer. Desiderius was sent to the abbey of Corbie and his son Adelchis died in Constantinople a patrician. Charles, unusually, had himself crowned with the Iron Crown and made the magnates of Lombardy do homage to him at Pavia. Only Duke Arechis II of Benevento refused to submit and proclaimed independence. Charlemagne was now master of Italy as king of the Lombards. He left Italy with a garrison in Pavia and few Frankish counts in place that very year.

Charles and his children

During the first peace of any substantial length (780–782), Charles began to appoint his sons to positions of authority within the realm, in the tradition of the kings and mayors of the past. In

781 he made his two younger sons kings, having them crowned by the Pope. The elder of these two, Carloman, was made king of Italy, taking the Iron Crown which his father had first worn in 774, and in the same ceremony was renamed "Pippin." The younger of the two, Louis, became king of Aquitaine. Charlemagne ordered Pippin and Louis to be raised in the customs of their kingdoms, and he gave their regents some control of their subkingdoms, but real power was always in his hands, though he intended each to inherit their realm some day.

Roncesvalles campaign



Roland pledges his fealty to Charlemagne in an illustration taken from a manuscript of a chanson de geste

According to the Muslim historian Ibn al-Athir, the Diet of Paderborn had received the representatives of the Muslim rulers of Zaragoza, Gerona, Barcelona, and Huesca. Their masters had been cornered in the Iberian peninsula by Abd ar-Rahman I, the Umayyad emir of Córdoba. These Moorish or "Saracen" rulers offered their homage to the great king of the Franks in return for military support. Seeing an opportunity to extend Christendom and his own power and believing the Saxons to be a fully conquered nation, he agreed to go to Spain.

In 778, he led the Neustrian army across the Western Pyrenees, while the Austrasians, Lombards, and Burgundians passed over the Eastern Pyrenees. The armies met at Zaragoza and Charlemagne received the homage of the Muslim rulers, Sulayman al-Arabi and Kasmin ibn Yusuf, but the city did not fall for him. Indeed, Charlemagne was facing the toughest battle of his career where the Muslims had the upper hand and forced him to retreat. He decided to go home, since he could not trust the Basques, whom he had subdued by conquering Pamplona. He turned to leave Iberia, but as he was passing through the Pass of Roncesvalles one of the most famous events of his long reign occurred. The Basques fell on his rearguard and baggage train, utterly destroying it. The Battle of Roncevaux Pass, less a battle than a mere skirmish, left many famous dead: among which were the seneschal Eggihard, the count of the palace Anselm, and the warden of the Breton March, Roland, inspiring the subsequent creation of the Song of Roland.

Saxon Wars

Map showing Charlemagne's additions (in blue) to the Frankish Kingdom.



Charlemagne was engaged in almost constant battle throughout his reign, often at the head of his elite *scara* bodyguard squadrons, with his legendary sword Joyeuse in hand. After thirty years of war and eighteen battles—the Saxon Wars—he conquered Saxonia and proceeded to convert the conquered to Roman Catholicism, using force where necessary.

Danish attacks

After the conquest of Nordalbingia, the Frankish frontier was brought into contact with Scandinavia. The pagan Danes, "a race almost unknown to his ancestors, but destined to be only too well known to his sons" as Charles Oman described them, inhabiting the Jutland peninsula had heard many stories from Widukind and his allies who had taken refuge with them about the dangers of the Franks and the fury which their Christian king could direct against pagan neighbours.

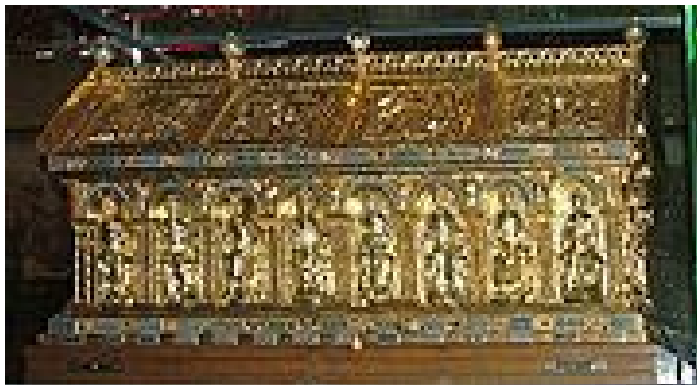
In 808, the king of the Danes, Godfred, built the vast Danevirke across the isthmus of Schleswig. This defence, last employed in the Danish-Prussian War of 1864, was at its beginning a 30 km long earthenwork rampart. The Danevirke protected Danish land and gave Godfred the opportunity to harass Frisia and Flanders with pirate raids. He also subdued the Frank-allied Wiltzes and fought the Abotrites.

Death

In 813, Charlemagne called Louis the Pious, king of Aquitaine, his only surviving legitimate son, to his court. There Charlemagne crowned his son with his own hands as co-emperor and sent him back to Aquitaine. He then spent the autumn hunting before returning to Aachen on 1 November. In January, he fell ill with pleurisy. He took to his bed on 21 January and as Einhard tells it:

He died January twenty-eighth, the seventh day from the time that he took to his bed, at nine o'clock in the morning, after partaking of the Holy Communion, in the seventy-second year of his age and the forty-seventh of his reign.

Frederick II's gold and silver casket for Charlemagne



He was buried on the day of his death, in Aachen Cathedral, although the cold weather and the nature of his illness made such a hurried burial unnecessary.

Louis the Pious

Louis the Pious (778 – 20 June 840), also called **the Fair**, and **the Debonaire**, was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as **Louis I**) with his father, Charlemagne, from 813. As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833–34, during which he was deposed.

Louis the Pious, contemporary depiction from 826 as a miles Christi (soldier of Christ)



During his reign in Aquitaine Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He reconquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and re-asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 813. As emperor he included his adult sons—Lothair, Pepin, and Louis—in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm between them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement. In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three

years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Birth and rule in Aquitaine

Louis was born while his father Charlemagne was on campaign in Spain, at the Carolingian villa of Cassinogilum, according to Einhard and the anonymous chronicler called Astronomus; the place is usually identified with Chasseneuil, near Poitiers.^[2] He was the third son of Charlemagne by his wife Hildegard.

Charlemagne crowns Louis the Pious

Louis was crowned king of Aquitaine as a child in 781 and sent there with regents and a court. Charlemagne constituted the sub-kingdom in order to secure the border of his kingdom after his devastating defeat at the hands of Basques in Roncesvalles in (778).



In 794, Charlemagne settled four former Gallo-Roman villas on Louis, in the thought that he would take in each in turn as winter

residence: Doué-la-Fontaine in today's Anjou, Ebreuil in Allier, Angeac-Charente, and the disputed Cassinogilum. Charlemagne's intention was to see all his sons brought up as natives of their given territories, wearing the national costume of the region and ruling by the local customs. Thus were the children sent to their respective realms at so young an age. Each kingdom had its importance in keeping some frontier, Louis's was the Spanish March. In 797, Barcelona, the greatest city of the *Marca*, fell to the Franks when Zeid, its governor, rebelled against Córdoba and, failing, handed it to them. The Umayyad authority recaptured it in 799. However, Louis marched the entire army of his kingdom, including Gascons with their duke Sancho I of Gascony, Provençals under Leibulf, and Goths under Bera, over the Pyrenees and besieged it for two years, wintering there from 800 to 801, when it capitulated.

Louis was one of Charlemagne's three legitimate sons to survive infancy, and, according to Frankish custom, Louis had expected to share his inheritance with his brothers. But in the event, Charlemagne's other legitimate sons died — Pepin in 810 and Charles in 811 — and Louis alone remained to be crowned co-emperor with Charlemagne in 813. On his father's death in 814, he inherited the entire Frankish kingdom and all its possessions.

Louis the Pious doing penance at Attigny in 822

Bernard's rebellion and Louis's penance

The *ordinatio imperii* of Aachen left Bernard of Italy in an uncertain and subordinate position as king of Italy, and he began plotting to declare independence upon hearing of it. Louis immediately directed his army towards Italy, and betook himself to Chalon-sur-Saône. Intimidated by the emperor's swift action, Bernard met his uncle at Chalon, under invitation, and surrendered. He was taken to Aix-la-Chapelle by Louis, who there had him tried and condemned to death for treason. Louis had the sentence commuted to blinding, which was duly carried out;



Bernard did not survive the ordeal, however, dying after two days of agony. In 822, as a deeply religious man, Louis performed penance for causing Bernard's death, at his palace of Attigny near Vouziers in the Ardennes, before Pope Paschal I, and a council of ecclesiastics and nobles of the realm that had been convened for the reconciliation of Louis with his three younger half-brothers, Hugo whom he soon made abbot of St-Quentin, Drogo whom he soon made Bishop of Metz, and Theodoric. This act of contrition, partly in emulation of Theodosius I, had the effect of greatly reducing his prestige as a Frankish ruler, for he also recited a list of minor offences about which no secular ruler of the time would have taken any notice.

Death

Louis fell ill soon after his final victorious campaigns and went to his summer hunting lodge on an island in the Rhine, by his palace at Ingelheim. On 20 June 840, he died, in the presence of many bishops and clerics and in the arms of his half-brother Drogo. Soon dispute plunged the surviving brothers into a civil war that was only settled in 843 by the Treaty of Verdun, which split the Frankish realm into three parts, to become the kernels of France and Germany, with Burgundy and the Low Countries between them. The dispute over the kingship of Aquitaine was not fully settled until 860.

Charles the Bald

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 – 6 October 877), Holy Roman Emperor (875–877), was the youngest son of the Emperor Louis the Pious by his second wife Judith.

Struggle against his brothers

He was born on 13 June 823 in Frankfurt, when his elder brothers were already adults and had been assigned their own *regna*, or subkingdoms, by their father. The attempts made by Louis the Pious to assign Charles a subkingdom, first Alemannia and then the country between the Meuse and the Pyrenees (in 832, after the rising of Pepin I of Aquitaine) were unsuccessful. The numerous reconciliations with the rebellious Lothair and Pepin, as well as their brother Louis the German, King of Bavaria, made Charles's share in Aquitaine and Italy only temporary, but his father did not give up and made Charles the heir of the entire land which was once Gaul and would eventually be France. The death of the emperor in 840 led to the outbreak of war between his sons. Charles allied himself with his brother Louis the German to resist the pretensions of the new emperor Lothair I, and the two allies defeated Lothair at the Battle of Fontenay-en-Puisaye on June 25, 841. In the following year, the two brothers confirmed their alliance by the celebrated Oaths of Strasbourg. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Verdun in August 843. The settlement gave Charles the Bald the kingdom of the West Franks, which he had been up till then governing and which practically corresponded with what is now France.



Charles II sits between two knights and female personifications of countries Francia and Gotia, miniature in Reims abt 870

Reign in the West

In 858, Louis the German, invited by disaffected nobles eager to oust Charles, invaded the West Frankish kingdom. Charles was so unpopular that he was unable to summon an army, and he fled to Burgundy. He was saved only by the support of the bishops, who refused to crown Louis king, and by the fidelity of the Welfs, who were related to his mother, Judith. In 860, he in his turn tried to seize the kingdom of his nephew, Charles of Provence, but was repulsed. On the death of his nephew Lothair II in 869, Charles tried to seize Lothair's dominions, but by the Treaty of Mersen (870) was compelled to share them with Louis the German.

Besides these family disputes, Charles had to struggle against repeated rebellions in Aquitaine

and against the Bretons. Led by their chiefs Nomenoë and Erispoë, who defeated the king at Ballon (845) and Juvardeil (851), the Bretons were successful in obtaining a *de facto* independence. Charles also fought against the Vikings, who devastated the country of the north, the valleys of the Seine and Loire, and even up to the borders of Aquitaine. Several times Charles was forced to purchase their retreat at a heavy price. Charles led various expeditions against the invaders and, by the Edict of Pistres of 864, made the army more mobile by providing for a cavalry element, the predecessor of the French chivalry so famous during the next 600 years. By the same edict, he ordered fortified bridges to be put up at all rivers to block the Viking incursions. Two of these bridges at Paris saved the city during its siege of 885–886.

Reign as emperor

Charles the Bald in old age; picture from his Psalter



In 875, after the death of the Emperor Louis II (son of his half-brother Lothair), Charles the Bald, supported by Pope John VIII, traveled to Italy, receiving the royal crown at Pavia and the imperial insignia in Rome on December 29. Louis the German, also a candidate for the succession of Louis II, revenged himself by invading and devastating Charles' dominions, and Charles had to return hastily to Francia. After the death of Louis the German (28 August 876), Charles in his turn attempted to seize Louis's kingdom, but was decisively beaten at Andernach on October 8, 876. In the meantime, John VIII, menaced by the Saracens, was urging Charles to come to his defence in Italy. Charles again crossed the Alps, but this expedition was received with little enthusiasm by the nobles, and even by his regent in Lombardy, Boso, and they refused to join his army. At the same time Carloman, son of Louis the German, entered northern Italy. Charles, ill and in great

distress, started on his way back to Gaul, but died while crossing the pass of Mont Cenis at Brides-les-Bains, on 6 October 877.

Marriages and children

Charles married Ermentrude, daughter of Odo I, Count of Orléans, in 842. She died in 869. In 870, Charles married Richilde of Provence, who was descended from a noble family of Lorraine.

With Ermentrude:

- Judith (844–870), married firstly with Ethelwulf of Wessex, secondly with Ethelbald of Wessex (her stepson) and thirdly with Baldwin I of Flanders
- Louis the Stammerer (846–879)
- Charles the Child (847–866)

Louis the Stammerer

Louis the Stammerer (1 November 846 – 10 April 879; French: *Louis le Bègue*), was the King of Aquitaine and later King of West Francia. He was the eldest son of Charles the Bald and Ermentrude of Orléans. He succeeded his younger brother in Aquitaine in 866 and his father in West Francia in 877, though he was never crowned Emperor.

King of Western Francia



Twice married, he and his first wife, Ansgarde of Burgundy, had two sons: Louis (born in 863) and Carloman (born in 866), both of whom became kings of France, and two daughters: Hildegarde (born in 864) and Gisela (865–884).

With his second wife, Adelaide of Paris, he had one daughter, Ermentrude (875–914) — who was the mother of Cunigunde, wife of the Count Palatine Wigerich of Bidgau; they were the ancestors of the House of Luxemburg —, and a posthumous son, Charles the Simple, who would become, long after his elder brothers' deaths, king of France.

He was crowned on 8 December 877 by Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, and was crowned a second time in September 878 by Pope John VIII at Troyes while the pope was attending a council there. The pope may even have offered the imperial crown, but it was declined. Louis the Stammerer was said to be

physically weak and outlived his father by only two years. He had relatively little impact on politics. He was described "a simple and sweet man, a lover of peace, justice, and religion". In 878, he gave the counties of Barcelona, Gerona, and Besalú to Wilfred the Hairy. His final act was to march against the Vikings who were then the scourge of Europe. He fell ill and died on 10 April or 9 April 879 not long after beginning his final campaign. On his death, his realms were divided between his two sons, Carloman and Louis.

Charles the Simple

A 921 meeting between Charles and Henry I of Germany resulted in a treaty. In 923 Henry supported Robert against Charles and promptly attempted to annex Lotharingia.



Charles III (17 September 879 – 7 October 929), called **the Simple** or **the Straightforward**, was the undisputed King of France from 898 until 922. He was a member of the Carolingian dynasty, the third and posthumous son of Louis the Stammerer by his second wife, Adelaide of Paris.

Biography

As a child, Charles was prevented from succeeding to the throne at the time of the death in 884 of his half-brother Carloman. The nobles of the realm instead asked his uncle, Charles the Fat, to rule them. He was also prevented from succeeding the unpopular Charles, who was deposed in November 887 and died in January 888, although it is unknown if his deposition was accepted or even made known in West Francia before his death. Finally, in 893 Charles was crowned by a faction opposed to Odo at Reims Cathedral. He

only became the effectual monarch with the death of Odo in 898.

In 911 Charles signed the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte with the Viking leader Rollo, thus enfeoffing him with the lower Seine basin, the heart of what would become Normandy, in hopes that Rollo would fend off future Viking raids in the Seine area. He also gave the Viking his daughter Gisela in marriage. In the same year as the treaty with the Vikings, Louis the Child, the King of Germany, died and the nobles of Lotharingia, who had been loyal to him, under the leadership of Regina Longneck, declared Charles their new king, breaking from Germans who had elected Conrad of Franconia king. On 7 October 919 Charles re-married to Eadgifu, the daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England.

He returned the next year (923) with a Norman army but was defeated on 15 June near Soissons by Robert, who died in the battle. Charles was captured and imprisoned in a castle at Péronne under the guard of Herbert II of Vermandois. Rudolph was elected to succeed him. In 925 the Lotharingians accepted Rudolph as their king. Charles died in prison on 7 October 929 and was buried at the nearby abbey of Saint-Fursy.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judith_of_Schweinfurt

Judith of Schweinfurt

Judith of Schweinfurt (before 1003 – 2 August 1058) was the wife of Bretislaus I of Bohemia and the Duchess of Bohemia. She was the daughter of Henry, margrave of Nordgau (Bavaria) from the House of Babenberg and his wife Gerberga.

Břetislav and Jitka

Good relationships between the House of Přemysl and Babenbergs should be confirmed by the marriage about 1020. Judith was definitely good catch, but Oldřich of Bohemia has only one son, Bretislaus, which was illegal. This fact complicated the chance for marriage to high-born Judith.

Bretislaus solved this problem alone, when he kidnaped Judith from a monastery. Her family and even Judith knew about this action, Bretislaus was never punished for this heinous crime. He married Judith some time after. Their first son Spytihněv was born after almost ten years, which led to the hypothesis that the kidnapping happened in 1029, but it is possible that some daughters were born before. Eventually Spytihněv was their first surviving son.



Exile in Hungary

It is said that after the death of Bretislaus (1055) Judith was relegated by Spytihněv from Bohemia, like other Germans, and moved to Hungary. Apparently it was not true. Maybe Judith had to leave, but only because she had defended Spytihněv's brothers. Another legend tells that in Hungary she married king Peter Urseolo of Hungary, but the year of his death was maybe 1046.

Judith died in 1058 and was buried in St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague.

Bretislaus I of Bohemia

Bretislaus I of Bohemia is kidnapping his future wife Judith of Schweinfurt from a monastery.



From the *Chronicle of Dalimil*.

Bretislaus I (born between 1002 and 1005, died 10 January 1055), known as **The Bohemian Achilles**, of the house of the Premyslids, was the duke of Bohemia from 1035 till death.

Bretislaus was a son of duke Oldrich and his would-be wife Bozena. In 1019, at Schweinfurt, he kidnapped his future wife Judith of Schweinfurt, a daughter of a Bavarian magnate, margrave Henry of Schweinfurt of Nordgau.

During his father's reign, in 1029, he took back Moravia from Poland. About 1031 Bretislaus invaded Hungary in order to prevent its

expansion under king Stephen. The partition of Bohemia between Oldrich and his brother Jaromir in 1034 was probably the reason why Bretislaus fled beyond Bohemian border only to come back to take the throne after Jaromir's abdication.

In 1035 Bretislaus helped Emperor Conrad II in his war against the Lusatians. In 1039 he invaded Little and Great Poland, captured Poznan and sacked Gniezno, bringing the relics of St Adalbert back with him. On the way back he conquered part of Silesia including Wrocław. His main goal was to set up an archbishopric in Prague and create a large state subject only to the Holy Roman Empire. In 1040 the German King Henry III invaded Bohemia but was forced to retreat after he lost the battle at Brudek. However, the following year Henry III. invaded again, skirted the border defences and laid siege to Bretislaus in Prague. Forced by a mutiny among his nobles and betrayed by his bishop, Bretislaus had to renounce all of his conquests save for Moravia.

Bretislaus died at Chrudim in 1055 during his preparation for another invasion of Hungary and was succeeded by his son Spytihnev II.

It was in 1030 that he married the aforementioned Judith. Before his death, Bretislaus organised the succession. His eldest son, Spytihnev, was to succeed him as duke of Bohemia with control over that territory.

Vratislaus II of Bohemia

Vratislaus II of Bohemia



Vratislaus II or **Wratislaus II** (died 14 January 1092), the son of Bretislaus I and Judith of Schweinfurt, daughter of Henry of Schweinfurt, was the first King of Bohemia from 15 June 1085. The royal title was a grant, however, from the Holy Roman Emperor and was not hereditary. Before being raised to kingship, he had ruled Bohemia as duke since 1061. He was one of the greatest of medieval Bohemian rulers.

Campaigns of Henry IV

Vratislaus was an ally of the Emperor Henry IV. He supported Henry in both the Investiture Controversy and the rebellions in Saxony which dominated his long reign. Pope Gregory VII, having already gained the support of Boleslaus II of Poland, was keen on roping in the duke of Bohemia to surround the emperor with adversaries fighting for the church. Vratislaus also took part in the wars against the anti-kings who opposed Henry's rule and were elected by a part of the nobility to replace him. At the Battle of Flarchheim, only through the aid of Vratislaus' contingent was the imperial army capable of overcoming the rebels of the papally-approved claimant Rudolf of Rheinfelden, Duke of Swabia. Vratislaus even succeeded in seizing Rudolf's gold sword. The gold sword was carried in front of Vratislaus on state occasions.

Vratislaus died of a hunting wound on January 14, 1092, after a reign of thirty years.

He married the second time in 1057 to Adelaide, daughter of Andrew I of Hungary. Children:

- Vratislaus (-1061)
- Judith (1056/58-1086), married to Ladislaus I Herman, son of Casimir I of Poland
- Bretislaus II of Bohemia (c. 1060–December 22, 1100), Duke of Bohemia

In 1062, Vratislaus married a third time to Swietosława I of Bohemia. Children:

- Borivoj II of Bohemia (c. 1064-February 2, 1124), Duke of Bohemia
- Vladislaus I of Bohemia (-April 12, 1125), Duke of Bohemia
- Sobeslav I of Bohemia (-February 14, 1140), Duke of Bohemia

Swietosława I of Bohemia

Swietosława I of Bohemia or **Swietosława of Poland** (Czech: *Svatava Polska* (c. 1046-1048 - 1 September 1126)) was the third wife of Duke and later King Vratislaus II of Bohemia and since 1085 the first Queen of Bohemia.

Swietosława was the daughter of Casimir I of Poland and his wife Maria Dobroniega of Kiev. Thanks to her great-grandmother Dobrawa she was related to the House of Premysl, family of her future husband. Her brothers were rulers of Poland Boleslaus II the Bold and Vladislaus I Herman.

Swietosława Queen of Bohemia



Vratislaus married Swietosława in 1062, one year after the death of previous Duchess, Vratislaus second wife Adelaide Arpad^[1]. His first wife Maria died during stillbirth of their child. According to German historians, Swietosława was 15 years old bride, according to Oswald Balzer from 19 to 22.

By this marriage, neutrality of Bohemia was ensured in Polish-German conflict. In addition, Vratislaus demonstrated friendly relationships with Duke and later King of Poland Boleslaus II the Bold, but some time after he had dispute with Boleslaus about Czech-Polish borders.

Duchess gave birth to four children, while Vratislaus had four another ones already. The youngest son, Sobeslav, was born probably in 1075. Swietosława was relatively old mother of a baby. That is why she has a little different feelings for Sobeslav than for her other offspring. Her sons Vladislaus and

Sobeslav became dukes in the unquiet years after the death of their father, daughter Judith was married to ally and friend of her father, Wiprecht.

In 1092 Swietosława was left a widow and saw a struggle for the throne of Bohemia among Premyslids. In 1111 she helped by negotiation between Vladislaus I and Bolesław III Wrymouth.

Children

- Borivoj II of Bohemia (c. 1064-2 February 1124), Duke of Bohemia
- Vladislaus I of Bohemia (-12 April 1125), Duke of Bohemia
- Sobeslav I of Bohemia (-14 February 1140), Duke of Bohemia

Vladislaus I, Duke of Bohemia

Vladislaus I (1065–1125), duke of Bohemia from 1109 to 1117 and from 1120–April 12, 1125.

Vladislav I was a son of Duke, later King, Vratislav II of Bohemia by his second wife Swatawa, a daughter of Casimir I of Poland. Together with his cousin Svatopluk, Vladislav expelled his brother Borivoj II from Bohemia in 1107. In 1109 Svatopluk died, and Vladislav I succeeded as duke of Bohemia. Borivoj II returned from exile with the support of Prince Bolesław III Wrymouth of Poland, but was defeated and imprisoned by Vladislav in 1110, who exiled him into the custody of his ally, Emperor Henry V.

In spite of his victory, Vladislav I remained under Polish pressure, and was forced to recognize a younger brother, Sobeslav, as subordinate ruler of Moravia in Znojmo (Znaim) from 1111. In 1117 Vladislav I formally abdicated in favor of Borivoj II but retained much of the actual power. In 1120 Borivoj was deposed again and endowed with Znojmo, while Vladislav resumed the throne, which he held until his death in 1125.

Vladislav I medallion

Vladislav I ruled in a difficult time with considerable success. Although he continued to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Holy Roman Empire, he weathered the interventions of Poland into Bohemian affairs, conflicts with his kinsmen in Moravia, and undertook offensive campaigns against both Poland and Austria. In 1110–1111 Vladislav accompanied Emperor Henry V on his Italian expedition, and he encouraged continued German settlement into Bohemia's border regions.

By his wife Richeza of Berg (- September 27, 1125), daughter of Count Henry I of Berg, Vladislav I had four children:

- Svatava
- Vladislav II of Bohemia (c.1110 - January 18, 1174), King of Bohemia



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladislav_II_of_Bohemia

Vladislaus II King of Bohemia

Vladislaus II (c.1110–1174) was the second king of Bohemia from 1158. Before that he had been duke of Bohemia from 1140. Vladislav was the son of Vladislav I and Richeza of Berg. In 1147, he accompanied the king on the Second Crusade, but halted his march at Constantinople.

By his first wife, Gertrude of Babenberg (died 4 August 1150), he had the following issue:

- Frederick, successor
- Sviatopluk, married a daughter of Geza II of Hungary

By his second wife, Judith of Thuringia (married 1155), daughter of Louis I, Landgrave of Thuringia, he had the following issue:

- Ottokar, later king of Bohemia, first of a hereditary line
- Ladislaus, later duke of Bohemia as Ladislaus III
- Richeza (died 19 April 1182), married Henry II, Duke of Austria

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick,_Duke_of_Bohemia

Frederick, Duke of Bohemia

Frederick (died 25 March 1189) was the duke of Olomouc from 1164 and then duke of Bohemia from 1172 to 1173 and again from 1178 to his death. He was the son of King Ladislaus II, who abdicated in 1172 in his favour. However, he could not hold on to his principality, because he was approved of by neither the national diet nor the emperor, and was deposed in September the year following by the emperor at the Diet of Hermsdorf.

Frederick allied with the emperor and defeated Sobeslav at the battles of Lodenice and Prague. The emperor recognised Frederick as an imperial prince, but he also raised the bishop of Prague, Henry Bretislaus, to princely status, making him a direct vassal of the emperor. He also appointed Conrad Otto margrave over Moravia and thus divided the duchy into three parts dependent on him. When Frederick, who was practically a puppet of the emperor, died, he was succeeded by Conrad Otto.

By his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Geza II of Hungary, he had the following issue:

- Helena (b.1158), affianced to Peter, son of Manuel I Comnenus, in 1164
- Sophia (died 25 May 1185), married Albert, Margrave of Meissen
- Ludmilla (died 14 August 1240), married Adalbert VI, count of Bogen, and then Louis I, Duke of Bavaria

Ludmilla of Bohemia

Ludmilla of Bohemia (died 14 August 1240) was a daughter of Frederick, Duke of Bohemia and his wife, Elisabeth of Hungary. Ludmilla was a member of the Přemyslid dynasty. She was Duchess consort of Bavaria by her marriage to Louis I, Duke of Bavaria.

Duchess of Bavaria



Ludmilla was the third of six children born to her parents. Ludmilla's paternal grandparents were Vladislaus II of Bohemia and his first wife Gerturde of Babenberg. Her maternal grandparents were Géza II of Hungary and his wife Euphrosyne of Kiev.

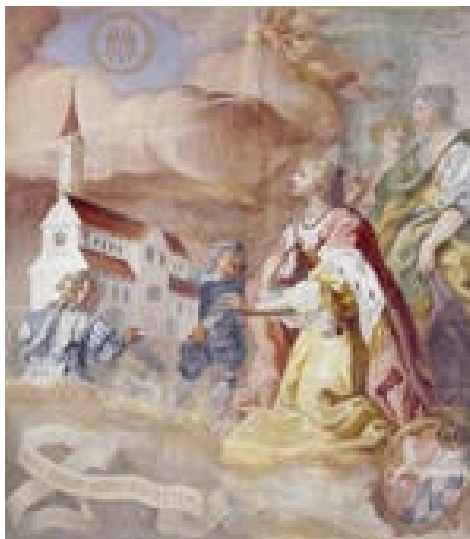
Geza was son of Béla II of Hungary and his wife Helena of Raška.

Bela was son of Prince Álmos and his wife Predslava of Kiev, whom was daughter of Sviatopolk II of Kiev and an unknown Bohemian princess.

Ludmilla married Louis I, Duke of Bavaria, a former enemy of her first husband. The marriage was good for Louis because it created an alliance with Ludmilla's uncle, Ottokar I of Bohemia. The couple had one son:

- Otto II Wittelsbach, Duke of Bavaria (7 April 1206 – 29 November 1253), next Duke of Bavaria.

Louis was murdered in 1231 on a bridge in Kelheim. The crime was never cleared up since the murderer was immediately lynched. Due to the following aversion of the Wittelsbach family the city of Kelheim lost its status as one of the ducal residences. Louis was buried in the crypt of Scheyern Abbey.



Ludmilla lived to see the birth of four or five grandchildren from Otto and Agnes: Louis II, Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria, Elisabeth of Bavaria, Queen of Germany, Sophie and Agnes.

Ludmilla founded the Seligenthal convent, near Landshut, in 1232. She remained here for the rest of her days. Ludmilla died there 14 August 1240 and her body was buried there.

Part of a Rococo-Fresco in the Abteichurch, Seligenthal

Otto II Wittelsbach, Duke of Bavaria

Otto II with his wife Agnes



Otto II of Bavaria (German: *Otto II der Erlauchte* , *Herzog von Bayern, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein*) (7 April 1206 – 29 November 1253) was the Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine (see Palatinate). He was a son of Louis I and Ludmilla of Bohemia and a member of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Biography

At the age of sixteen, he was married to Agnes of Palatinate, a granddaughter of Duke Henry the Lion and Conrad of Hohenstaufen. With this marriage, the Wittelsbach inherited Palatinate and kept it as a Wittelsbach possession until 1918. Since that time also the lion has become a heraldic symbol in the coat of arms for Bavaria and the Palatinate.

Otto acquired the rich regions of Bogen in 1240, and Andechs and Ortenburg in 1248 as possessions for the Wittelsbach and extended his power base in Bavaria this way. With the county of Bogen the Wittelsbach acquired also the white and blue coloured lozenge flag, since that time it has been the flag of Bavaria (and of the Palatinate).

He died in Landshut in 1253. Like his forefathers, Otto was buried in the crypt of Scheyern Abbey.

Family and children

Otto married Agnes, daughter of Henry V, Count Palatine of the Rhine (a son of Henry the Lion) and Agnes von Staufeu, in Worms in 1222. Their children were:

1. Louis II, Duke of Bavaria (13 April 1229, Heidelberg–2 February 1294, Heidelberg).
2. Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria (19 November 1235, Landshut–3 February 1290, Burghausen).
3. Elisabeth of Bavaria, Queen of Germany (c. 1227, Landshut–9 October 1273), married to:
 1. 1246 in Vohburg to Conrad IV of Germany;
 2. 1259 in Munich to Count Meinhard II of Gorizia-Tyrol, Duke of Carinthia.
4. Sophie (1236, Landshut–9 August 1289, Castle Hirschberg), married 1258 to Count Gerhard IV of Sulzbach and Hirschberg.

Louis II, Duke of Bavaria

Duke Louis II, as depicted in a sculpture inside Fürstenfeld Abbey



Duke Louis II of Bavaria (German: *Ludwig II der Strenge, Herzog von Bayern, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein*); 13 April 1229 – 2 February 1294, was Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine from 1253. Born in Heidelberg, he was a son of duke Otto II and Agnes of Palatinate. She was a daughter of the Welf Henry V, Count Palatine of the Rhine, her grandfathers were Henry XII the Lion and Conrad of Hohenstaufen.

Louis died at Heidelberg. His eldest surviving son Rudolf succeeded him, with Adolf of Nassau becoming his father-in-law a few months later.

He had his first wife Marie of Brabant —a daughter of Henry II, Duke of Brabant and Marie of Hohenstaufen— executed in Donauwörth in 1256 due to mistaken suspicion of adultery; back in those days the punishment for an adulterous wife was beheading.

Louis' third wife, Matilda of Habsburg



Over time a great many tales of folklore sprang up around Louis' bloody deed, most of them written long after his death: Ballad-mongers embellished the tale into a murderous frenzy, during which Louis allegedly not only killed his wife after having ridden home for five days and nights, but also stabbed the messenger who brought him the wrong letter, then upon entering his castle stabbed his own castellan and a court lady and threw his wife's maid from the battlements, before he massacred his wife either by stabbing her or cutting off her head.

He married his third wife Matilda of Habsburg, one of king Rudolph's daughters, on 27 October 1273. Their children were:

1. Agnes (ca. 1267/77–1345), married to:
 1. 1290 in Donauwörth Landgrave Henry II of Hesse;
 2. 1298/1303 Heinrich I "Ohneland" ("Lackland"), Margrave of Brandenburg.
2. Rudolf I (4 October 1274, Basle–12 August 1319).
3. Ludwig IV (1 April 1282, Munich–11 October 1347, Puch bei Fürstenfeldbruck).

Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor

Louis IV (1 April 1282 in Munich – 11 October 1347 in Fürstenfeldbruck), called **the Bavarian**, of the house of Wittelsbach, was the King of Germany (King of the Romans) from 1314, the King of Italy from 1327 and the Holy Roman Emperor from 1328.

Portrait of Louis IV, tomb in Frauenkirche



Habsburg.

After several years of bloody war, victory finally seemed within the grasp of Frederick, who was strongly supported by his brother Leopold. However, Frederick's army was in the end decisively beaten in the Battle of Mühldorf on 28 September 1322 on the Ampfing Heath, where Frederick and 1300 nobles from Austria and Salzburg were captured.

Louis was a son of Louis II, Duke of Upper Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Matilda, a daughter of King Rudolph I. Louis died from a stroke suffered during a bear-hunt in Puch near Fürstenfeldbruck. He is buried in the Frauenkirche in Munich.

After the death of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII, the Luxemburg party among the prince electors set aside Henry's son, the Bohemian king John of Luxemburg, because of his youth and chose Louis as rival king to Frederick the Fair, a cousin of Louis.

Louis then was quickly crowned in Aachen by Peter of Aspelt, while Frederick was crowned in Bonn by Prince Henry II of Cologne. In the following conflict between both kings Louis recognized in 1316 the independence of Switzerland from



Battle of Mühldorf (1322), contemporary illustration

William I, Count of Nassau-Dillenburg

William of Nassau (Dutch: *Willem de Rijke*) (10 April 1487 – 6 October 1559), was a count of Nassau-Dillenburg from the House of Nassau. He was called **William the Rich**.

William was born in Dillenburg as the younger son of Count John V of Nassau-Dillenburg and landgravine Elisabeth of Hesse, daughter of Landgrave Henry III of Hesse-Marburg and Anna of Katzenelnbogen. He was the brother of count Henry III of Nassau-Breda and the father of William I of Orange.

His eldest son William inherited the principality of Orange. The early House of Orange-Nassau descends from him, while the later House of Orange-Nassau (and the Dutch royal family) descends from his second son John.

Portrait of the four brothers; van Willem van Oranje: the margrave van Nassau Jan VI (1536-1606), sitting, Hendrik (1550-74), Adolf (1540-68) and Lodewijk (1538-74), ca. 1630, Wybrand de Geest.



Family and children

William of Nassau was married twice. Firstly, he married on 29 October 1506 Countess Walburga van Egmond (29 October 1490 – March 1529).

After her death, he married on 20 September 1531 Countess Juliane of Stolberg-Wernigerode (15 February 1506 – 18 June 1580). They had these children:

1. William I of Orange (24 April 1533 – 10 July 1584)
2. Hermanna (b. 9 August 1534), died young
3. John VI "The Elder" (22 November 1536 – 28 October 1606)
4. Louis of Nassau (10 January 1538 – 14 April 1574)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_the_Silent

William the Silent

William I, Prince of Orange (April 24, 1533—July 10, 1584), was the main leader of the Dutch revolt against the Spanish that set off the Eighty Years' War and resulted in the formal independence of the United Provinces in 1648. He was born into the House of Nassau as a count of Nassau-Dillenburg.

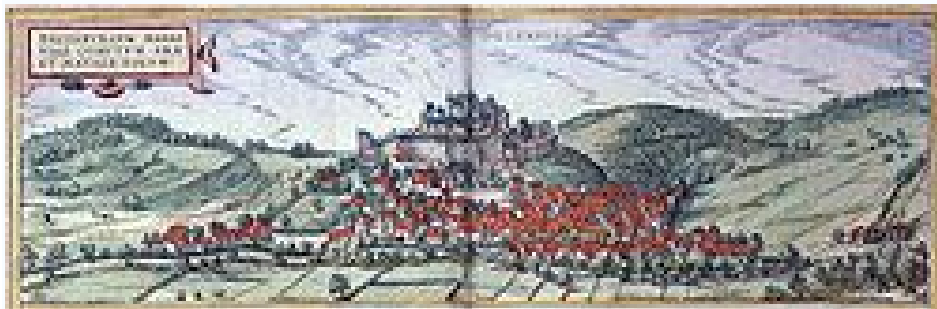
William the Silent, portrayed by Adriaen Thomas Key (ca. 1570–1584)



A wealthy nobleman, William originally served the Habsburgs as a member of the court of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Spanish Netherlands. Unhappy with the centralisation of political power away from the local estates and the Spanish persecution of Dutch Protestants, William joined the Dutch uprising and turned against his former masters. The most influential and politically capable of the rebels, he led the Dutch to several successes in the fight against the Spanish. Declared an outlaw by the Spanish king in 1580, he was assassinated by Balthasar Gérard in Delft four years later.

William explained his conflict with king Philip II to the Council of State in the following way: "I can not approve that monarchs desire to rule over the conscience of their subjects and take away from them their freedom of belief and religion."

Early life



Castle of Dillenburg in the duchy Nassau, the birth place of William the Silent

William was born on 24 April 1533 in the castle of Dillenburg in Nassau, present-day Germany. He was the eldest son of William, Count of Nassau and Juliana of Stolberg-Werningerode, and was raised a Lutheran.

Assassination

William the Silent was killed at his home by Balthasar Gérard on July 10, 1584.



The Catholic Frenchman Balthasar Gérard (born 1557) was a supporter of Philip II, and in his opinion, William of Orange had betrayed the Spanish king and the Catholic religion. After Philip II declared William an outlaw and promised a reward of 25,000 crowns for his assassination, which Gérard found out in 1581, he decided to travel to the Netherlands to kill William. He served in the army of the governor of Luxembourg, Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort for two years, hoping to get close to William when the armies met. This never happened, and Gérard left the army in 1584. He

went to the Duke of Parma to present his plans, but the Duke was unimpressed. In May 1584, he presented himself to William as a French nobleman, and gave him the seal of the Count of Mansfelt. This seal would allow for forgeries of messages of Mansfelt. William sent Gérard back to France to pass the seal to his French allies.

Gérard returned in July, having bought pistols on his return voyage. On 10 July, he made an appointment with William of Orange in his home in Delft, nowadays known as the *Prinsenhof*. That day, William was having dinner with his guest Rombertus van Uylenburgh. After William left the dining room and climbed down the stairs, Van Uylenburgh heard how Gérard shot William in the chest from close range. Gérard fled to collect his reward.

Gérard was caught before he could flee Delft, and imprisoned. He was tortured before his trial on 13 July, where he was sentenced to be brutally — even by the standards of that time — killed. The magistrates sentenced that the right hand of Gérard should be burned off with a red-hot iron, that his flesh should be torn from his bones with pincers in six different places, that he should be quartered and disemboweled alive, that his heart should be torn from his bosom and flung in his face, and that, finally, his head should be cut off.

Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange

Frederick Henry, (29 January 1584 – 14 March 1647), was the sovereign Prince of Orange and stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, and Overijssel from 1625 to 1647.

Prince Frederick Henry by Michiel Jansz van Mierevelt



Early life

Frederick Henry was born on 29 January 1584 in Delft, Holland, Dutch Republic. He was the youngest child of William the Silent and Louise de Coligny. His father William was stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, and Friesland. His mother Louise was daughter of the Huguenot leader Gaspard de Coligny, and was the fourth wife of his father.

Frederick Henry was born six months before his father's assassination on 10 July 1584. The boy was trained to arms by his elder brother Maurice, one of the finest generals of his age. Frederick Henry was married in 1625 to Amalia of Solms-Braunfels.

Stadtholder

On the death of Maurice in 1625, Frederick Henry succeeded him in his paternal dignities and estates, and also in the stadtholderates of the five provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel and Guelders, and in the important posts of captain and admiral-general of the Union.

Frederick Henry proved himself almost as good a general as his brother, and a far more capable statesman and politician. For twenty-two years he remained at the head of government in the United Provinces, and in his time the power of the stadtholderate reached its highest point. The "Period of Frederick Henry," as it is usually styled by Dutch writers, is generally accounted the golden age of the republic. It was marked by great military and naval triumphs, by world-wide maritime and commercial expansion, and by a wonderful outburst of activity in the domains of art and literature.

The chief military exploits of Frederick Henry were the sieges and captures of Grol in 1627, 's-Hertogenbosch in 1629, of Maastricht in 1632, of Breda in 1637, of Sas van Gent in 1644, and of Hulst in 1645. During the greater part of his administration the alliance with France against Spain had been the pivot of Frederick Henry's foreign policy, but in his last years he sacrificed the French alliance for the sake of concluding a separate peace with Spain, by which the United Provinces obtained from that power all the advantages they had been seeking for eighty years.

Death

Frederick Henry died on 14 March 1647 in The Hague, Holland, Dutch Republic. He left a wife, a son William II, Prince of Orange, and four daughters.

On Frederick Henry's death, he was buried with great pomp beside his father and brother at Delft. The treaty of Munster, ending the long struggle between the Dutch and the Spaniards, was not actually signed until January 30, 1648, the illness and death of the stadtholder having caused a delay in the negotiations.

Children

Prince Frederick Henry and his wife Amalia of Solms-Braunfels and his three youngest daughters, portrayed by Gerard van Honthorst



Frederick and Amalia's surviving daughters



Frederick Henry and his wife Amalia van Solms had nine children:

- William II, Prince of Orange (1626—50)
- Luise Henriette of Nassau (1627—67)
- Henriëtte Amalia of Nassau (1628)
- Elisabeth of Nassau (1630)
- Isabella Charlotte of Nassau (1632—42)
- Albertine Agnes of Nassau (1634—96)
- Henriette Catherine of Nassau (1637—1708)
- Hendrik Lodewijk of Nassau (1639)
- Maria of Nassau (1642—88)

Albertine Agnes of Nassau

Albertine Agnes



Albertine Agnes (The Hague, April 9, 1634 — Oranjewoud, May 26, 1696), was the fifth daughter of stadtholder Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange and Amalia of Solms-Braunfels.

Frederick Henry, Amalia and their youngest three daughters, Albertine Agnes is second on the right, holding hands with her younger sister Henriette Catherine

Albertine Agnes was born in The Hague and was the sixth of nine children.



Albertine's paternal grandparents were William the Silent and his fourth wife Louise de Coligny. Her grandfather, William was murdered on the orders of Philip II of Spain who believed that William had betrayed the Spanish king and the Catholic religion.

In 1652 she married her second-cousin, Willem Frederik of Nassau-Dietz. They had three children:

- Amalia of Nassau-Dietz, married to John William of Saxe-Eisenach
- Henry Casimir II, Count of Nassau-Dietz, married to Henriëtte Amalia of Anhalt-Dessau
- Wilhelmina Sophia Hedwig (1664–1667)

After the death of her husband in 1664, she became regent for her son in Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe. When both England and the bishop of Münster declared war on the Netherlands. Because most of the money for defence had been used for the fleet, the army had been neglected. When Groningen was under siege, Albertine Agnes hastened to the city to give moral support. The forces of their enemies retreated, but six years later the Netherlands were attacked from the south, by the French under Louis XIV and from the north by the bishop of Münster and archbishop of Cologne. She organised defence and kept moral high.

It is through her that the Dutch queen Beatrix is descended from William the Silent.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Casimir_II,_Count_of_Nassau-Dietz

Henry Casimir II, Prince of Nassau-Dietz

Hendrik Casimir II, Prince of Nassau-Dietz (The Hague, 18 January 1657 - Leeuwarden, 25 March 1696) was Stadtholder of Friesland and Groningen from 1664 till 1696. He was the eldest son of Willem Frederik of Nassau-Dietz and Albertine Agnes of Nassau and followed, under protection of his mother, his father as Stadtholder of Friesland and Groningen. In 1675 the State of Friesland voted to make the Stadtholdership hereditary in the house of Nassau-Dietz. Hendrik Casimir II was therefore the first Friesian Stadtholder. He was married in 1683 to his cousin Henriëtte Amalia van Anhalt-Dessau. Hendrik Casimir was succeeded as Stadtholder by his son Johan Willem Friso of Orange-Nassau.



Hendrik Casimir II.

John William Friso, Prince of Orange

John William Friso, Prince of Orange, Prince of Nassau-Dietz became the titular Prince of Orange in 1702. He was stadtholder of Friesland until his untimely death by drowning in the Hollands Diep in 1711. He was the son of Prince Henry Casimir II of Nassau-Dietz and Henriëtte Amalia van Anhalt-Dessau.



With the death of William III, Prince of Orange, the legitimate direct male line of William the Silent (the 2nd House of Orange) became extinct. John William Friso, the senior descendant in the male line from William the Silent's brother and a descendant in the female line from Frederick Henry, grandfather of William III, claimed the succession as stadtholder in all provinces held by William III. This was denied to him by the republican faction in the Netherlands.

On coming of age, John William Friso became a general of the Dutch troops during the War of Spanish Succession, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough, and turned out to be a competent officer. His prestige could have favoured his eventual election as a stadtholder in the 5 other provinces. However, in 1711, when traveling from the Belgian front to The Hague in connection with the law suit about the Principality of Orange, in his haste he insisted in crossing the Hollands Diep during a heavy storm. The ferry boat sank and John William Friso drowned. His son was born six weeks after his death.

On April 26, 1709, he married Marie Luise (1688-1765), daughter of Charles I, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel) and granddaughter of Jacob Kettler, Duke of Courland. They had two children.

- Anna Charlotte *Amalia* (1710-1777), married in 1727 to Prince Friedrich of Baden-Durlach (1703-1732) and had issue.
- *Willem IV* Karel Hendrik Friso (1711-1751), married in 1734 to Anne, Princess Royal of Great Britain (1709-1759) and had issue.

John William Friso holds the position of being the most recent common ancestor to all currently reigning European royal families

Royal descendants of John William Friso, Prince of Orange

John William Friso is an ancestor of all the currently reigning royal houses in Europe.



The descendants of John William Friso, Prince of Orange currently occupy all the hereditary thrones of Europe, as well as some former ones. Unlike Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom (the Grandmother of Europe, with nine children) or King Christian IX of Denmark (a Father-in-law of Europe, with six children), John William Friso had only one daughter and one posthumously-born son, died at the age of twenty-four, and had no kings or queens descended from him for a century after his death. However, since then, every monarchy in Europe has seen his blood passed on into their royal house (or been abolished).

Royal descendants

John William Friso is the most recent common ancestor of today's European monarchs. The first king to be descended from him was William I of the Netherlands, who as King of the United Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg from 1815 ruled all of present-day Benelux until Belgium's independence in 1830. All descent from him is partly through the female line, as the male-line House of Orange-Nassau died out with Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in 1962.

By the end of the Second World War most of Europe's remaining crowned heads were John William Friso's descendants. With the abolition of the monarchy in Hungary and Albania, all remaining ruling monarchs in Europe were descended from this Prince of Orange, a state that has remained constant since then.

In the following lists John William Friso is the 18th cousin, 10 times removed. In the specific country listings, where he is listed as #1, the next person, #2 is the 19th cousin, 9 times removed, #3 is 20th cousin, 8 times removed, etc

Current monarchs

Belgium

The Kingdom of Belgium, which established its own monarch separate from the House of Orange-Nassau in 1830, has been ruled by its later descendants since 1909.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Charles, Grand Duke of Baden (17176)
6. Josephine of Baden (17178)
7. Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (17180)
8. **Albert I of Belgium** (17182)
9. **Leopold III of Belgium** (16200)
10. **Albert II of Belgium** (younger brother of **Baudouin (16201) of Belgium**) (16203)

Albert is also descended from the House of Orange-Nassau through his mother Astrid of Sweden, a great-granddaughter of Louise of the Netherlands.

Denmark

The Kingdom of Denmark saw King Frederick VIII marry Princess Lovisa of Sweden; their children and further descendants have ruled the country since 1912.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. William V, Prince of Orange (17186)
4. William I of the Netherlands (17188)
5. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands (17190)
6. Louise of the Netherlands (16633)
7. Louise of Sweden (15452)
8. **Christian X of Denmark** (15453)
9. **Frederick IX of Denmark** (15455)
10. **Margrethe II of Denmark** (15461)

Liechtenstein

The Principality of Liechtenstein descends from John William Friso through relatives of the rulers of the Austrian Empire, which was abolished in 1918 following World War I.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Karoline of Baden (17214)
6. Sophie of Bavaria (17216)
7. Archduke Charles Louis of Austria (17218)
8. Elisabeth Amalia of Austria (17220)
9. **Franz Joseph II, Prince of Liechtenstein** (17222)
10. **Hans-Adam II, Prince of Liechtenstein** (17224)

Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was in personal union with the Kingdom of the Netherlands from its creation at the Congress of Vienna until the accession of Wilhelmina as Queen of the Netherlands; she was unable to take the throne of Luxembourg because of its adherence to Salic Law. The throne passed to a cadet branch of the house, but Luxembourg remains one of two monarchies to be ruled by John William Friso's descendants since 1815.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. Princess Carolina of Orange-Nassau
4. Frederick William, Duke of Nassau (17914)
5. William, Duke of Nassau (17196)
6. **Adolphe, Grand Duke of Luxembourg** (17229)
7. **William IV, Grand Duke of Luxembourg** (17228)
8. **Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg** (17226)(younger sister of **Marie-Adélaïde, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg**)
9. **Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg** (16207)
10. **Henri, Grand Duke of Luxembourg** (16208)

Henri is also descended from the House of Orange-Nassau through his mother Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, a sister of Albert II (see Belgium).

Monaco

The Principality of Monaco descends from John William Friso through a Scottish Princess of Monaco, who traces her ancestry to the House of Baden. Her descendants have ruled Monaco since 1922.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Charles, Grand Duke of Baden (17176)
6. Marie of Baden (17231)
7. Mary Victoria Hamilton (17233)
8. **Louis II of Monaco** (17235)
9. Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (17237)
10. **Rainier III, Prince of Monaco** (17239)
11. **Albert II, Prince of Monaco** (17241)

Albert is the only current hereditary monarch without legitimate issue to inherit the throne on his death or abdication; however, next in line are his sisters and their children, who will continue the descent from Prince Rainier.

Netherlands

The Kingdom of the Netherlands was created after the deposition of Napoléon Bonaparte by William VI, Prince of Orange (John William Friso's great-grandson), who became the first king in 1815. His senior living heir, Queen Beatrix, is the heir of John William Friso following male-preference primogeniture.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. William V, Prince of Orange (17186)
4. **William I of the Netherlands** (17188)
5. **William II of the Netherlands** (17309)
6. **William III of the Netherlands** (17311)
7. **Wilhelmina of the Netherlands** (17313)
8. **Juliana of the Netherlands** (17315)
9. **Beatrix of the Netherlands** (17317)

Norway

The Kingdom of Norway has been ruled separately from any other Scandinavian nation since 1905; its first king was the grandson of the king of Denmark; thus his father and later his brother ruled Denmark. Haakon VII was the first Scandinavian ruler to be descended from John William Friso.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. William V, Prince of Orange (17186)
4. William I of the Netherlands (17188)
5. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands (17190)
6. Louise of the Netherlands (16633)
7. Louise of Sweden (15452)
8. **Haakon VII of Norway** (15571)
9. **Olav V of Norway** (15573)
10. **Harald V of Norway** (15575)

Spain

The Kingdom of Spain was ruled a descendant of the House of Orange-Nassau (through the House of Habsburg-Lorraine) from 1886 until 1931, when the monarchy was abolished. After the death of Francisco Franco in 1975, however, a grandson of the last king was restored to the throne.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau
4. Frederick William, Duke of Nassau (17914)
5. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17208)
6. Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria (17210)
7. Maria Christina of Austria (17212)
8. **Alfonso XIII of Spain** (17207)
9. Juan de Borbón, Count of Barcelona (17205)
10. **Juan Carlos I of Spain** (16197)

Sweden

The Kingdom of Sweden's first royal consort of the House of Orange-Nassau, Louise of the Netherlands, had no sons to inherit her husband's throne; however, the throne passed to another branch, descended from Sofia of Nassau, of the cadet branch of Nassau-Weilburg, who have ruled Sweden since 1907.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Frederick William, Duke of Nassau (17914)
5. William, Duke of Nassau (17196)
6. Sophia of Nassau (16597)
7. **Gustaf V of Sweden** (15488)
8. **Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden** (15459)
9. Prince Gustav Adolf, Duke of Västerbotten (15489)
10. **Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden** (15491)

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been ruled by John William Friso's descendants since 1936, being descended from Queen Mary through the Dukes of Teck in the Kingdom of Württemberg.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17198)
5. Duke Alexander of Württemberg (17200)
6. Francis, Duke of Teck (17202)
7. Mary of Teck (15444)
8. **George VI of the United Kingdom** (15445)(younger brother of **Edward VIII of the United Kingdom**)
9. **Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom** (15447, 23rd cousin from Folkunga (Svend II) via George I)

Former monarchies

Austria

The last two emperors of Austria, reigning from 1848 until 1918, were descended from John William Friso.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. Amalia of Nassau-Dietz (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Caroline of Baden (17214)
6. Sophie of Bavaria (16896)
7. Archduke Charles Louis of Austria (16899)(younger brother of **Emperor Franz Joseph I**)
8. Archduke Otto Francis of Austria (17318)
9. **Charles I of Austria** (17320)

Baden

The last grand duke of Baden, reigning until 1918, was descended from John William Friso.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. **Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden** (15484) (uncle of **Grand Duke Charles** and younger brother of **Grand Duke Louis I**)
5. **Frederick I, Grand Duke of Baden** (15485) (younger brother of **Grand Duke Louis II**)
6. **Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden** (17354)

Bulgaria

Simeon II of Bulgaria was head of state as the Tsar of Bulgaria from 1943 to 1946 when the monarchy was abolished. He served as Prime Minister of Bulgaria from 2001 until August 2005.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange (17184)
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Frederick William, Duke of Nassau (17194)
5. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17208)
6. Maria Theresa of Austria (17321)
7. Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies (17323)
8. Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma (17325)
9. **Boris III of Bulgaria** (17327)
10. **Simeon II of Bulgaria** (17329)

Greece

The Kingdom of Greece was abolished in 1974, but its members retain the title Prince(ss) of Denmark as male-line descendants of Christian IX of Denmark. It is their lineage through the royals of Württemberg, however, that links them to Orange-Nassau.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange (17120)
2. William IV, Prince of Orange
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau
4. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg
5. Amelia of Württemberg
6. Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg (17274)
7. Olga Konstantinovna of Russia (16178)
8. **Constantine I of Greece** (16979 son Alexander I 17279)
9. **Paul I of Greece** (16182)(younger brother of **George II of Greece** and **Alexander of Greece**)
10. **Constantine II of Greece** (16184)

Hesse

The last grand duke of Hesse and by Rhine, reigning until 1918, was descended from John William Friso.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Wilhelmina of Baden (17242)
6. Prince Karl of Hesse and by Rhine (17351) (brother of **Louis III, Grand Duke of Hesse**)
7. **Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse** (16481)
8. **Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse** (17353)

Italy

The Kingdom of Italy was superseded by the Italian Republic after a referendum was held in 1946. It is their lineage through the royals of Saxony that links them to Orange-Nassau.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Nassau-Dietz (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Karoline of Baden (17214)
6. Amalie Auguste of Bavaria (17252)
7. Elizabeth of Saxony (17254)
8. Margherita of Savoy (17256)
9. **Victor Emmanuel III of Italy** (17258)
10. **Umberto II of Italy** (17260)

Mexico

The Second Mexican Empire was the name of Mexico under the regime established from 1864 to 1867.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Nassau-Dietz (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Karoline of Baden (17214)
6. Sophie of Bavaria (17216)
7. **Maximilian I of Mexico** (17215)

Romania

Michael I ruled Romania from 1940 until forced to abdicate by the Romanian Communist Party on December 30, 1947.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Charles, Grand Duke of Baden (17176)
6. Josephine of Baden (17178)
7. Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern (17244)(brother of **Carol I of Romania**)
8. **Ferdinand I of Romania** (17246)
9. **Carol II of Romania** (17248)
10. **Michael I of Romania** (17250)

Russia

The Russian Empire was abolished during the Russian Revolution of 1917.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Wilhelmina of Baden (17242)
6. Marie of Hesse (16713)
7. **Alexander III of Russia** (15435)
8. **Nicholas II of Russia** (15436)

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach

The last grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, reigning until 1918, was descended from John William Friso; through him the royal house of Wettin traces the same ancestry.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. William IV, Prince of Orange
3. William V, Prince of Orange
4. William I of the Netherlands (17188)
5. William II of the Netherlands (17309)
6. Sophie of the Netherlands (17345) Dtr Elisabet m Schwerin
7. Charles Augustus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (17347)
8. **William Ernest, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach** (17349)

Saxony

The last king of Saxony, reigning until 1918, was descended from John William Friso; through him the royal house of Wettin traces the same ancestry.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Karoline of Baden (17214)
6. Amalie Auguste of Bavaria (17252)
7. **George I of Saxony** (17261) (younger brother of **Albert of Saxony**)
8. **Frederick Augustus III of Saxony** (17263)

Württemberg

The Kingdom of Württemberg was abolished during the German Revolution following the end of World War I.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. William IV, Prince of Orange
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17198)
5. Pauline of Württemberg (17340)
6. Catherine of Württemberg (17342)
7. **William II of Württemberg** (17344)

Yugoslavia

The last king of Yugoslavia, reigning until 1945, was descended from John William Friso and through the royal house of Russia which traces the same ancestry.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. Amalia of Orange-Nassau (17122)
3. Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (17124)
4. Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden (17174)
5. Wilhelmina of Baden (17242)
6. Marie of Hesse (16713)
7. Maria Alexandrovna of Russia (17264)
8. Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (17247 m 17246)
9. Maria of Romania (17266)
10. **Peter II of Yugoslavia** (17269)

Royal consorts

Spain

Queen Sofía of Spain, wife of Juan Carlos I of Spain, as a sister of the last King of Greece.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. William IV, Prince of Orange
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17198)
5. Amelia of Württemberg (17332)
6. Marie of Saxe-Altenburg (17334)
7. Ernest Augustus, Crown Prince of Hanover (17366)
8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick (15338)
9. Frederica of Hanover (16183)
10. Queen Sofía of Spain (16196)

United Kingdom

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is the husband of Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.

1. John William Friso, Prince of Orange
2. William IV, Prince of Orange
3. Carolina of Orange-Nassau (17192)
4. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (17198)
5. Amelia of Württemberg (17332)
6. Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg (17274)
7. Olga Konstantinovna of Russia (16178)
8. Prince Andrew of Greece (17330)
9. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (15448)

Direct Lineage from: Charlemagne Emperor of Holy Roman Empire to: Lars Erik Granholm

1 **Charlemagne Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 742 d. 814 Aachen

m. **Hildegard Empress of Holy Roman Empire** b. ABT 757 Aachen d. 30 Apr 783 Moselle

[daughter of Gerold I Duke of Vinzgau and Emma of Allemania]

2 **Louis I the Pious Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. AUG 778 Casseneuil d. 20 Jun 840 Ingelheim

m. **Judith Princess of Bavaria** b. ABT 800 Altdorf, Bavaria d. 19 Apr 843 ToursFrance

[daughter of Welf I Duke of Bavaria and Heilwig of Saxony]

3 **Charles the Bald Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 828 Frankfurt-am-Main d. 877

m. **Ermentrude Empress of Holy Roman Empire** b. 12 Oct 830 d. 6 Oct 869

[daughter of Eudes (Odo) Count of Orleans]

4 **Louis the Stammerer Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 1 Sep 846 d. 10 Apr 879 Compiegne

m. **Ansgard of Burgundy Queen of France**

5 **Charles III "the Simple" King of France** b. 19 Sep 879 France d. 7 Oct 929 Peronne, Austrasia

m. **Frederuna of France** b. ABT 887 France d. 10 Feb 917 Abbaye De St Remy, Champagne

[daughter of Dietrich Count of Hamaland]

6 **Ermentrud Princess of France** b. ABT 908

m. **Gottfried of Lorraine**

[son of Gerhard Count of Metzgau and Oda of Saxony]

7 **Gerberga of Lorraine** b. ABT 925 d. 995

m. **Meginoz Count of Geldern and Zütphen** b. ABT 920 d. 998

8 **Ermentrud of Geldern** b. ABT 940

m. **Herbert I Count of Gleiberg** b. ABT 925 Hohenstaufen, Swabia d. 992

[son of Eudes (Odo) Count of Wetterau and Dght. of Herbert I of Vermandois]

9 **Gerberga Countess of Kitzingau** b. 972 Kitzingau, Swabia, Bavaria

m. **Henry I Margrave Count of Schweinfurt** b. 975 Schweinfurt, Bavaria d. 18 Sep 1017

[son of Berthold I Margrave Count of Bavaria and Eilswintha (Eila) of Walbeck]

10 **Judith of Schweinfurt** b. ABT 1007 d. 2 Aug 1058

m. **Bretislaus I Duke of Bohemia** b. 1005 d. 10 Jan 1055

[son of Oldrich Duke of Bohemia and Bozena (concubine) of Bohemia]

11 **Vratislav II King of Bohemia** b. ABT 1035 d. 14 Jan 1092

m. **Swietoslawa I Queen of Bohemia** b. 1047 d. 1126

[daughter of Casimir I Karol King of Poland and Dobronegra Mariya Princess of Kiev]

m. **Adelaida Princess of Hungary** b. ABT 1038 Esztergom, Hungary d. 27 Jan 1062

[daughter of Andreas I King of Hungary and Anastasiya Agmunda Queen of Hungary]

[Child of Vratislav II King of Bohemia and Adelaida Princess of Hungary]

12 **Judith (Premyslid) I Princess of Bohemia** b. 1057 Praha, Bohemia d. 25 Dec 1085

m. **Wladislaw I Herman Duke of Poland** m. 1080 Piltzk, Poland b. ABT 1042 d. 4 Jun 1102

[son of Casimir I Karol King of Poland and Dobronegra Mariya Princess of Kiev]

13 **Boleslaw III The Wrymouth Duke of Poland** b. 20 Aug 1085 Krakow d. 1138

m. **Salome of Berg-Schelklingen** m. 1133 b. 1097 Schelklingen, Donaukreis, Wurttemberg d. 27 Jul 1144

[daughter of Heinrich III Count of Berg and Adeleide of Monchenthal]

14 **Richia Sventoslava Princess of Poland** b. 12 Apr 1116 Krakow d. aft 1156

m. **Vladimir Dmitrij Prince of Russia** m. 1135 b. ABT 1123 Novgorod d. AFT 1139

[son of Vsevolod Gavriil Prince of Russia and Svyatoslavna Princess of Chernigov]

[Child of Richia Sventoslava Princess of Poland and Vladimir Dmitrij Prince of Russia]

15 **Sofiya Vladimirovna Princess of Russia** b. 1140 Novgorod d. 5 May 1198

m. **Valdemar I the Great King of Denmark** b. 14 Jan 1131 d. 12 May 1182

[son of Knud Eriksson Lavard King of Denmark and Ingeborg Princess of Russia]

16 **Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess of Denmark** b. ABT 1178 d. 8 May 1220

m. **Erik X Knutsson King of Sweden** b. 1180 Stockholm, Sweden d. 10 Apr 1216 Visingsö, Sweden

[son of Knut I Eriksson King of Sweden and Cecilia Johansdotter Queen of Sweden]

17 **Märtha Eriksdotter Princess of Sweden** b. ABT 1213

m. **Nils Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1188 Tofta, Uppsala, Sweden

[son of Sixten Sixtensson Sparre of Tofta]

18 **Sixten Nilsson Sparre av Tofta** d. 1310

m. **Ingrid Abjörnsdotter** b. Abt 1220 Adelso, Uppsala

19 **Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1240 d. 1310

m. **Ingeborg Ulfsson Ulf** b. ABT 1258 d. AFT 1307

[daughter of Ulf Karlsson Ulv and Karlsdotter Lejonbalk]

20 **Ulf Abjörnsson Sparre** b. 1348

m. **Kristina Sigmundsdotter Tre Klöverblad** m. 1330 b. 1295

[daughter of Sigmund Keldorsson Tre Kloverblad]

21 **Karl Ulfsson Sparre av Tofta**

m. **Helena Israelsdotter** b. 1340 d. 1410

[daughter of Israel Birgersson and Bengta Färla Karlsdotter]

22 **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta** d. 1429

m. **Knut Tordsson Bonde** b. ABT 1377 Vadstena, Sweden d. 1413

[son of Tord Rörriksson Bonde and Ramborg Cecilia Nilsdotter Vasa]

[Child of Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta and Knut Tordsson Bonde]

23 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King of Sweden** b. 1409 Uppsala d. 15 May 1470 Stockholm

m. **Birgitta Turesdotter Bielke** m. 1428 d. 1436

[daughter of Ture Stensson Bielke and Birgitta Abrahamsdotter Tjurhuvud]

24 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**

m. **Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn** d. bef 1447

[son of Björn Pedersson Djäkn]

25 **Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**

m. **Johan Henriksson Fleming** b. 1465 Rada, Sverige d. AFT 1514

[son of Henrik Klausson Fleming and Valborg Jönsdotter Tawast]

26 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** b. 1435 d. 1505

m. **Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille** d. 1535

27 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** b. 1465 d. 1535

m. **Ludolf Boose** b. 1465 Holstein d. 1535

28 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** b. 1526 d. 1596 Karuna

m. **Ingeborg Henriksdotter**

29 **Kirstin Johansdotter Boose** b. 1576 d. 1646 Karuna

m. **Bertil von Nieroht** b. 1582 d. 1652

30 **Maria Bertilsdotter von Nieroht** b. 1612 d. 1682

m. **Carl Henriksson Lindelöf**

[son of Henrik Hansson Lindelöf and Anna Bengtsdotter Gyllenlood]

31 **Carl Carlsson von Lindelöf** b. 1642 d. 1712
m. **N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz**

32 **Anna Maria Carlsdotter von Lindelöf** b. 1670 d. 1 Feb 1747 Suomusjärvi
m. **Ericus Christierni Orenius** b. ABT 1658 d. 2 Mar 1740 Suomusjärvi
[son of Krister (Christiernus) Matthiae Orenius and Ingeborg]

33 **Margareta Eriksdotter Orenia** b. 16 Jan 1710 Suomusjarvi, Laperla
m. **Johan Urnovius**

34 **Christina Margareta Urnovia**
m. **Johan Flinck** m. 20 Dec 1781 Turku

35 **Johan (Flinck) Årenius** b. 12 Jan 1787 Pemar Vista d. 6 Nov 1823 Eckois Tyrvää
m. **Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon** m. 15 Mar 1810 b. 9 Jun 1784
[daughter of Abraham Abrahamsson Sevon and Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad]

36 **Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius** b. 5 Jun 1810 Eckois Tyrvaa
m. **Johanna Carolina Röring** b. 24 Jun 1802 d. ABT 1839
[daughter of N.N. Röring and Maria Jakobsdotter Täktström]

37 **Charlotta Constantia Renlund** b. 4 Jun 1830 d. 28 Jan 1905
m. **Erik Eriksson Kåll** m. 19 Mar 1854 b. 24 Jun 1829 d. 23 Jan 1905
[son of Erik Persson Lillkåll and Maria Johansdotter Lillkåll]

38 **Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Kåll** b. 9 Jan 1863 d. 8 Nov 1934
m. **Karl-Johan Granholm** m. 24 Mar 1887 b. 14 Mar 1866 d. 22 Jun 1920
[son of Anders Gustaf Johansson Granholm and Brita Andersdotter Djupsjö]

39 **Erik Anton Granholm** b. 28 May 1906 d. 29 Jan 1959
m. **Karin Hildegard Kasén** m. 20 Aug 1933 b. 3 Jul 1914
[daughter of Alfred Jakobsson Kasén and Wera Ingeborg Björk]

40 **Lars Erik Granholm** b. 28 Jul 1934
m. **Leena Elisabeth Kentala** b. 23 Oct 1936
[daughter of Anders Artur Kentala and Anna Heleena Reuter]

