

GRANHOLM GENEALOGY

PRUSSIAN/GERMAN ANCESTRY

INTRODUCTION



Jäger parade in Vasa in 1918, being welcomed by general Mannerheim.

Finland has had a highly important and much appreciated relationship with Prussia in modern history. Finland's struggle for its independence became possible in the connection of the revolution in Russia, at which time Finland was a Russian Grand Duchy. Many young students went to Prussia in 1915 to get the military education to become officers in a future Finnish army and eventually led Finland in its fight to become an independent nation. The bulk of these volunteers were from Ostrobothnia, one of them was my neighbor and high school teacher in German.

Royal Prussian 27th Jäger Battalion (Finland)

Finnish Jäger Battalion in Libau, Prussia



Finnish 27th Jäger Battalion, was an elite light infantry unit in German Army 1915–1918 which consisted mainly of the volunteers of Finnish Jäger troops.

The recruitment of the Jäger volunteers from the [Russian](#) Grand Duchy of Finland had to be secret, and was dominated university students and the upper middle class. The recruits were transported across Finland's western border via Sweden to Germany, where the volunteers were formed into the Royal Prussian 27th Jäger Battalion. It was continuation and expansion to the "Boy Scout Training" and

Lockstedt training group, which had given military training to Finnish volunteers eager to fight for independency. More than 200 university students had participated in so-called Boy Scout training – dressed in Boy Scout uniforms during the training, they subsequently became the officers of Finnish Jäger Troops.

On 1916-05-09 the battalion was baptized to Royal Prussian 27th Jäger Battalion (*Königlich Preussisches Jägerbataillon Nr. 27*) and received new, green uniforms. The Jäger Battalion participated in the ranks of the German Army from 1916 in the battles of World War I on the northern flank of the eastern front.

After the outbreak of the Independence War in Finland, Jägers who intended to engage on the "White" (non-socialist) side in the war were released. In Finland, these 2,000 volunteers were simply called The Jägers.

Additional history includes the wars in Prussia with Swedish armies. **Hakkapeliitta** is a historiographical term used for a Finnish light cavalryman in the service of King Gustav II Adolf of

Sweden during the Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648). The Hakkapeliitta were well-trained Finnish light cavalymen who excelled in sudden and savage attacks, raiding and reconnaissance. The greatest advantage of the fast and lightly-armored cavalry was its charge. They typically had a sword, a helmet, and leather armor or a breastplate of steel. They would attack at a full gallop, fire the first pistol at twenty paces and the second at five paces, and then draw the sword. The large horse itself was used like another weapon, as it was used to trample enemy infantry. The name came from their battle cry in Finnish, "Hakkaa päälle, Pohjan poika!" (Cut their heads, Bothnia's son!).

We do not descend directly from any Prussian royalty but have common ancestors (see last pages), thus we are cousins.

Descendants of: Albert I Duke of Prussia as Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

1 **Albert I Duke of Prussia** (13th cousin, 13 times removed)

m. **Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg**

2 **Albert Frederick Duke of Prussia** b. 1568 d. 1618 (14th cousin 12 times removed)

m. **Marie Eleonore of Cleves**

3 **Anna Duchess of Prussia** b. 1576 d. 1625 (15th cousin, 11 times removed)

m. **John Sigismund Elector of Brandenburg** b. 1572 d. 1619

4 **George William Duke of Prussia** b. 1595 d. 1640 (16th cousin, 10 times removed)

m. **Elizabeth Charlotte of Palatinate**

5 **Frederick William Duke of Prussia** b. 1620 d. 1688 (17th cousin, 9 times removed)

m. **Luise Henriette of Nassau**

6 **Frederick I King in Prussia** b. 1657 d. 1713 (18th cousin, 8 times removed)

m. **Sophia Charlotte of Hanover**

7 **Frederick William I King in Prussia** (19th cousin, 7 times removed)

m. **Sophia Dorothea of Hanover**

8 **Friedrich II the Great King of Prussia** b. 1712, d. 1786 (20th cousin, 6 times removed)

8 **Augustus William Prince of Prussia** b. 1722 d. 1758 (20th cousin, 6 times removed)

m. **Louise Amalie of Brunswick**

9 **Frederick William II King of Prussia** b. 1744 d. 1797 (21st cousin, 5 times removed)

m. **Frederika Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt**

10 **Frederick William III King of Prussia** (22nd cousin, 4 times removed)

m. **Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz**

11 **Frederick William IV King of Prussia** b. 1795 d. 1861 (23rd cousin, 3 times removed)

11 **Wilhelm I the Great German Emperor and King of Prussia** b. 1797 d. 1888 (23rd cousin, 3 times removed)

m. **Augusta of Saxe-Weimar**

12 **Friedrich III German Emperor and King of Prussia** b. 1831 d. 1888 (24th cousin, two times removed)

m. **Victoria Princess Royal of Great Britain**

13 **Wilhelm II German Emperor and King of Prussia** b. 1859 d. 1941 (25th cousin, one times removed)

4 **Maria Eleonora von Brandenburg Queen of Sweden** b. 1599 d. 1655 (20th cousin, 10 times removed)

m. **Gustav II Adolf King of Sweden** b. 9 December 1594 d. 6 November 1632 (5th cousin, 12 times removed)

Albert, Duke of Prussia

Albert of Prussia



Albert ([German](#): *Albrecht*; [Latin](#): *Albertus*; 16 May 1490 – 20 March 1568) was the 37th [Grand Master](#) of the [Teutonic Knights](#) and, after converting to [Lutheranism](#), the first [duke](#) of the [Duchy of Prussia](#), which was the first state to adopt the Lutheran faith and [Protestantism](#) as the official [state religion](#). Albert proved instrumental in the political spread of [Protestantism](#) in its early stage.

Early life

Albert was born in [Ansbach](#) in [Franconia](#) as the third son of [Frederick I, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach](#). His mother was Sophia, daughter of [Casimir IV Jagiellon](#), Grand Duke of [Lithuania](#) and King of [Poland](#), and his wife [Elisabeth of Austria](#). He was raised for a career in the [Church](#) and spent some time at the court of

[Hermann IV of Hesse, Elector of Cologne](#), who appointed him canon of the [Cologne Cathedral](#). Despite being quite religious, he was also interested in mathematics and science, and sometimes is claimed to have contradicted the teachings of the Church in favour of scientific theories.

Grand Master



As Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Statue by [Rudolf Siemering](#) (1835 Königsberg - 1905 Berlin)

As the Grand Master journeyed to [Wittenberg](#), where he was advised by [Martin Luther](#) to abandon the rules of his Order, to marry, and to convert Prussia into a hereditary duchy for himself. This proposal, which was understandably appealing to Albert, had already been discussed by some of his relatives; but it was necessary to proceed cautiously, and he assured [Pope Adrian VI](#) that he was anxious to reform the Order and punish the knights who had adopted [Lutheran](#) doctrines. Luther for his part did not stop at the suggestion, but in order to facilitate the change made special efforts to spread his teaching among the Prussians, while Albert's brother, Margrave [George of Brandenburg-Ansbach](#), laid the scheme before their uncle, [Sigismund I the Old](#) of Poland.

Duke of Prussia



“[The Prussian Tribute](#)”: Albert and his brothers receive the [Duchy of Prussia](#) as a [fief](#) from the Polish King, [Sigismund I the Old](#) in 1525 ([History painting](#) by [Jan Matejko](#), 1882)

After some delay Sigismund assented to the offer, with the provision that Prussia should be treated as a Polish fiefdom; and after this arrangement had been confirmed by a [treaty concluded at Kraków](#), Albert pledged a [personal oath](#) to Sigismund I and was invested with the duchy for himself and his heirs on 10 February 1525.

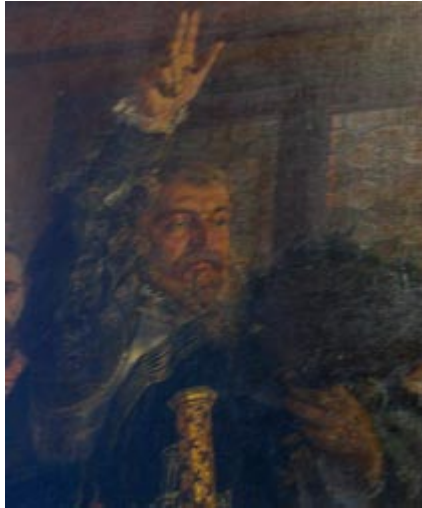
Virtually deprived of power, the duke lived for two more years, and died at [Tapiau](#) on 20 March 1568. He had married Dorothea, daughter of King [Frederick I of Denmark](#), in 1526 and, following her death in 1547, he married Anna Maria, daughter of [Eric I](#), Duke of [Brunswick-Lüneburg](#).

In 1891, a statue was erected to his memory at Königsberg.

Legacy

Although having received relatively little recognition in German history, Albert's dissolution of the Teutonic State caused him to found the Duchy of Prussia, as well as the Hohenzollern dynasty, which would eventually become arguably the most powerful European nation and unite the whole of Germany. Therefore, Albert is often seen as the father of the Prussian nation, and even in some ways indirectly responsible for the unification of Germany. He must have been a skilled political administrator and leader, as he was able to effectively reverse the decline of the Teutonic Order, until he supposedly "betrayed" them by transforming their lands into his own duchy, ousting them in the process. Among his other visible legacies include founding the University of Königsberg, and being the first German Noble to support Luther's ideas.

Albert Frederick, Duke of Prussia



Albert Frederick (*German*: *Albrecht Friedrich*; 7 May 1553 [Königsberg](#) – 28 August 1618 [Fischhausen](#)) was [duke](#) of [Prussia](#) from 1568 until his death. He was a son of [Albert of Prussia](#) and Anna Marie of [Brunswick-Lüneburg](#). He was the second and last Prussian duke of the [Ansbach](#) branch of the [Hohenzollern](#) family. He exhibited signs of mental disorder. In early 1578, the regency was taken over by his cousin, [George Frederick of Brandenburg-Kulmbach](#) (1539-1603).

Albert Frederick, Duke of Prussia

Albrecht Friedrich was married in 1573 to [Marie Eleonore of Cleves](#), a daughter of [Wilhelm, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg](#) and [Archduchess Maria of Austria](#) (1531–1581). Maria was a daughter of [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and [Anna of Bohemia and Hungary](#).

Albert Frederick and Marie were parents to seven children

- [Anna of Prussia](#) (3 July 1576 - 30 August 1625). Married [John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg](#).
- Marie of Prussia (23 January 1579 - 21 February 1649). Married [Christian, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth](#).
- Albert Frederick of Prussia (1 June - 8 October 1580).
- [Sofie of Prussia](#) (31 March 1582 - 4 December 1610). Married [Wilhelm Kettler](#) of [Courland](#).
- Eleonore of Prussia (22 August 1583 - 31 March/9 April 1607). Married [Joachim Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg](#).
- Wilhelm of Prussia (23 June 1585 - 18 January 1586).
- [Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia](#) (31 December 1586 - 22 February 1659). Married [John George I, Elector of Saxony](#).

At his death, the duchy passed to his son-in-law [John Sigismund, Margrave of Brandenburg](#), combining the two territories under a single dynasty and forming [Brandenburg-Prussia](#).

Duchess Anna of Prussia

Duchess Anna of Prussia and Jülich-Cleves-Berg (3 July 1576 - 30 August 1625) was the daughter of [Albert Frederick, Duke of Prussia](#) and [Marie Eleonore of Cleves](#) and became the wife of [John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg](#).

John Sigismund's most significant action was his conversion from [Lutheranism](#) to [Calvinism](#). He was probably won over to the faith during a visit to [Heidelberg](#) in 1606, but it was not until 1613 that he publicly took [communion](#) according to the Calvinist rite. The vast majority of his subjects in Brandenburg, including his wife [Anna of Prussia](#), remained deeply Lutheran, however, and after the Elector and his Calvinist court officials drew up plans for mass conversion of the population to the new faith in February 1614 there were serious protests, with his wife backing the Lutherans. Resistance was so strong that in 1615, John Sigismund backed down and relinquished any attempt at forcible conversion, allowing his subjects to be either Lutheran or Calvinist according to the dictates of their own consciences. Henceforward, Brandenburg-Prussia would be a bi-confessional state

Allegorical representation of the conversions of Prussia and the Rhineland. Prussia and the Rhineland are presented as sea gods on the sides of the throne (19th century lithograph)



They were parents to eight children:

- [George William](#) (13 November 1595 – 1 December 1640). His successor.
- [Anne Sophia of Brandenburg](#) (15 March 1598 – 19 December 1659). Married [Frederick Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#).
- [Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg](#) (11 November 1599 – 28 March 1655). Married [Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden](#). They were parents of [Christina of Sweden](#).

George William, Elector of Brandenburg

George William, Elector of Brandenburg



George William ([German](#): *Georg Wilhelm*) ([13 November 1595](#) – [December 1, 1640](#)) of the [Hohenzollern](#) dynasty was [margrave](#) and [elector](#) of [Brandenburg](#) and duke of [Prussia](#) (1619-1640). His reign was marked by ineffective governance during the [Thirty Years' War](#).

Early life

Born in [Cölln](#) on the [Spree](#), George William was the son of Margrave [John Sigismund](#) and [Anna of Prussia](#). His maternal grandfather was [Albert Frederick, Duke of Prussia](#).

In 1616 George William married [Elisabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate](#). Their only son [Frederick William](#) later became known as the "Great [Elector](#)". Of his two daughters, the

eldest, Louise Charlotte, married [Jacob Kettler, Duke of Courland](#) and the younger, Hedwig Sophie, married [William VI, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel](#) (or Hesse-Cassel).

Rule

In 1619 George William inherited the [Margravate of Brandenburg](#) and the [Duchy of Prussia](#). During the [Thirty Years' War](#), he tried to remain neutral between the [Roman Catholic](#) forces of the [Holy Roman Empire](#) and the [Protestant](#) principalities. As his sister [Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg](#) was queen of [Sweden](#), George William had to maneuver between requests of assistance from his Protestant brother-in-law King [Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden](#) and his own Protestant counsellors on one side and his Catholic chancellor Count [Adam von Schwarzenberg](#) on the other.

Despite his attempts at neutrality, he was forced by [Gustavus Adolphus](#) to join the Protestant forces in 1631. His rule was largely weak and ineffective however, as much of [Brandenburg-Prussia](#)'s government responsibilities were left with Schwarzenberg as the country suffered greatly during the war. Protestant and Catholic troops alike burned and plundered the region and the population was decimated there as it was throughout the [German states](#) during that conflict.

The battle was one of the most crushing defeats the Protestants sustained during the war. The Swedish army in Germany was crippled by the defeat and the battle marked the end of the Swedish attempts to dominate Germany. Meanwhile, the victory led most of the Protestant princes of Germany to seek a separate peace with the Emperor, which was achieved by the [Treaty of Prague](#) in 1635.

With his brother-in-law Gustavus dead (1632), George William stayed with the Swedish alliance until after the Swedish defeat at the [Battle of Nordlingen](#) on [September 6, 1634](#). George William withdrew Brandenburg from the war and signed the [Peace of Prague](#) with Emperor [Ferdinand II](#) on [May 30, 1635](#). Leaving Schwarzenberg in charge of the government, George William retreated in 1637 to the relatively safe region of the Duchy of Prussia where he lived in retirement until his death at [Königsberg](#) in 1640. He was succeeded by his son, Frederick William.



The *Battle of Nördlingen* by [Jacques Courtois](#).

Legacy

His great-great-grandson [Frederick II the Great](#) later wrote about him, that this was the unluckiest time, it is a shame that Georg Wilhelm did not put up an army, before the combatants of the Thirty Years War destroyed the land, where the ravages can still be witnessed so many years later.

Frederick William I, Elector of Brandenburg

Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg.



Frederick William ([German](#): *Friedrich Wilhelm*; [February 16, 1620](#) – [April 29, 1688](#)) was the [Elector](#) of [Brandenburg](#) and the [Duke](#) of [Prussia](#) from 1640 until his death. He was of the [House of Hohenzollern](#) and is popularly known as the **Great Elector** (*Der Große Kurfürst*) because of his military and political skill. The Great Elector's shrewd domestic reforms gave Prussia a strong position in the [post-Westphalia](#) political order of north-central Europe, setting Prussia up for elevation from [duchy to kingdom](#), achieved under his [successor](#).

Biography

Frederick William was born in [Berlin](#) to [George William, Elector of Brandenburg](#), and [Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate](#). His inheritance consisted of the [Margraviate of Brandenburg](#), the [Duchy of Cleves](#), the [County of Mark](#), and

the [Duchy of Prussia](#).

Foreign diplomacy

During the [Thirty Years' War](#), George William had striven to maintain with a minimal army a delicate balance between the [Protestant](#) and [Catholic](#) forces fighting throughout the [Holy Roman Empire](#). Out of these meagre beginnings Frederick William managed to rebuild his war-ravaged territories. In contrast to the religious disputes in other European states, the elector supported religious tolerance. With the help of [French subsidies](#), he built up an army to defend the country. Through the treaties of [Wehlau](#), [Labiau](#), and [Oliva](#), Frederick William succeeded in revoking [Polish](#) sovereignty over the Duchy of Prussia, leaving the [Holy Roman Emperor](#) as his only [liege](#).

In the [conflict for Pomerania inheritance](#), Frederick William had to accept two setbacks, one in the [Northern War](#) and one in the [Scanian War](#). Though militarily successful in [Swedish Pomerania](#), he had to vow France' demands and return his gains to Sweden in the [Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye \(1679\)](#).



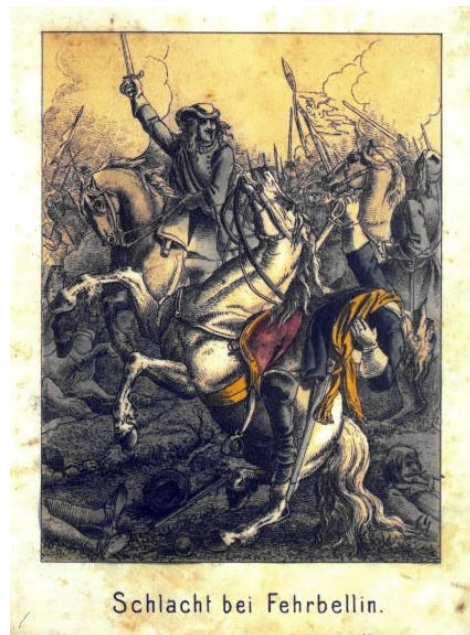
Swedish king [Charles X Gustav](#) in skirmish with Polish Tartars near Warsaw 1656

Military career

Frederick William was a military commander of wide renown; his standing army would later become the model for the [Prussian Army](#). He is notable for his joint victory with Swedish forces at the [Battle of Warsaw \(1656\)](#), but the Swedes turned on him at the behest of King [Louis XIV of France](#) and invaded Brandenburg. After marching 250 kilometers in 15 days back to Brandenburg, he caught the Swedes by surprise and managed to defeat them on the field at the [Battle of Fehrbellin](#), destroying the myth of Swedish military invincibility. He later destroyed another Swedish army that invaded the Duchy of Prussia during the [Great Sleigh Drive](#) in 1678.

The **Battle of Fehrbellin** was fought on [June 28, 1675](#) between [Sweden](#) and [Brandenburg](#). The Swedes had invaded and occupied parts of Brandenburg from their possessions in [Pomerania](#), but were repelled by the forces of [Frederick William](#), the Great Elector. The battle took place during the so-called [Long Regency](#) that finally led to [Charles XI](#) becoming absolute ruler in 1693.

Battle of Fehrbellin



The Swedes, having been soundly defeated at the Battle of Fehrbellin, were hesitant to face Frederick William again and decided to retreat to the coast in order to return to Sweden, having already accomplished their goal of looting much of the province and avenging their earlier defeat.

The Sleigh Drive

Most commanders would have simply allowed the Swedes to depart, but Frederick William was particularly aggressive and came across the ingenious idea of [commandeering](#) thousands of sleighs from the local peasantry to transport his army across the snowy terrain of the Duchy of Prussia to cut-off the Swedes' escape route: creating, in effect, some sort of precursor to [motorised infantry](#). Driving over the heavy snow and several frozen lakes, Frederick managed to drive deep into the flanks and rear of the escaping Swedish force, denying them access to

the coast and their navy, which would have allowed them to resupply or escape.

Frederick's forces managed to ride all the way to [Memel](#), completely cutting off the Swedes from the coast. Although the Brandenburg forces never actually managed to force the Swedes to commit to the field in an open battle as Frederick had wanted, many Swedish troops perished in the harsh winter from [hypothermia](#) and [starvation](#), and the Swedish army was effectively destroyed. This victory cemented Frederick William's reputation as a great military strategist.

Frederick William the Great pursues Swedish troops across the frozen [Curonian Lagoon](#); fresco by Wilhelm Simmler, ca. 1891



Frederick I of Prussia

Frederick I ([German](#): *Friedrich I.*, [July 11, 1657](#) – [February 25, 1713](#)), of the [Hohenzollern](#) dynasty, was [Elector](#) of [Brandenburg](#) (1688 – 1713) and [Duke of Prussia](#) in [personal union](#). The latter function he upgraded to royalty, becoming the first [King in Prussia](#) (1701 – 1713).

Frederick I King in Prussia.

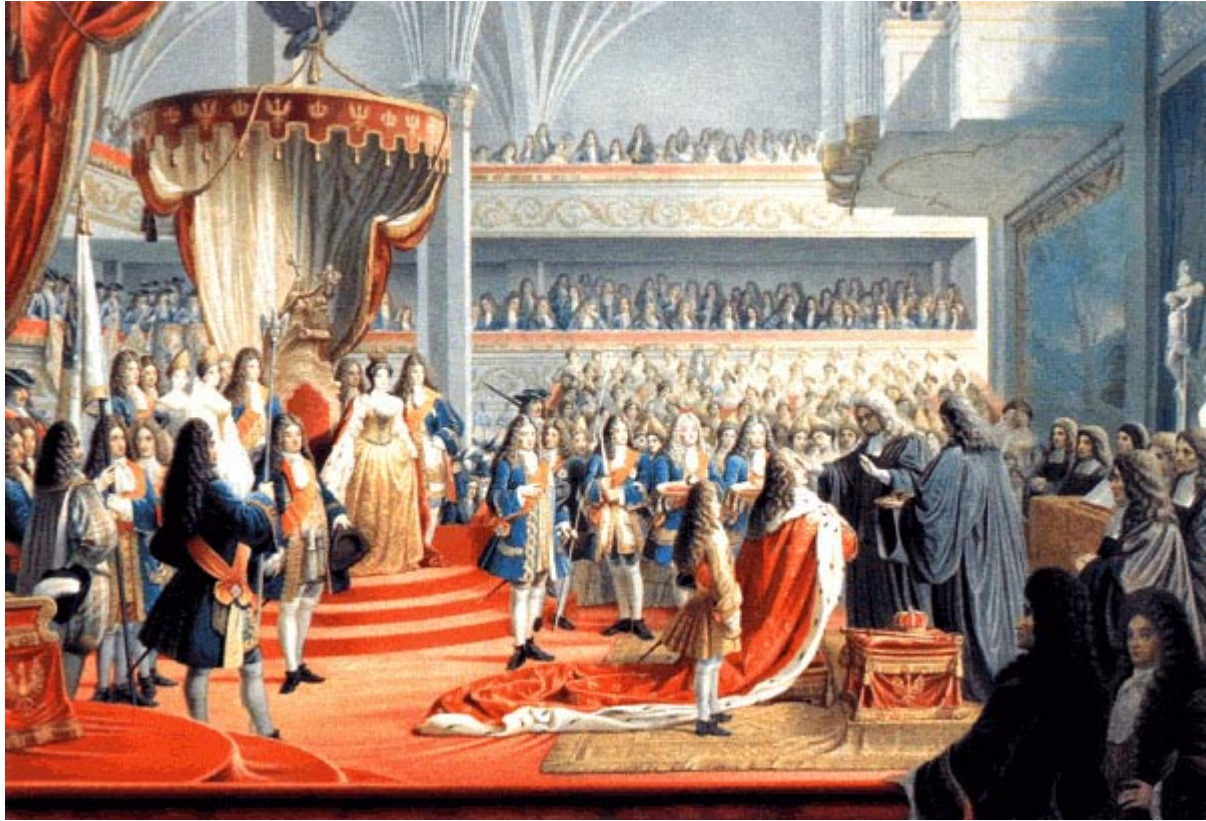


Born in [Königsberg](#), he was the third son of [Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg](#) by his father's first marriage to [Louise Henriette of Orange-Nassau](#), eldest daughter of [Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange](#) and [Amalia of Solms-Braunfels](#). His maternal cousin was King [William III of England](#). Upon the death of his father on [April 29, 1688](#), Frederick became Elector Frederick III of [Brandenburg](#).

Although he was the [Margrave](#) and [Prince-elector](#) of Brandenburg and the [Duke of Prussia](#), Frederick desired the more prestigious title of king. However, according to Germanic law at that time, no kingdoms could exist within the Holy Roman Empire, with the exception of the Kingdom of [Bohemia](#).

[Leopold I, Archduke of Austria](#) and Holy Roman Emperor, was convinced by Frederick to allow Prussia to be ruled as a kingdom. This agreement was given in exchange for an alliance against King [Louis XIV of France](#) in the [War of the Spanish Succession](#). Frederick's argument was that Prussia had never belonged to the Holy Roman Empire and therefore there was no legal or political barrier to prevent the Elector of Brandenburg from being King in Prussia.

Frederick crowned himself "King Frederick I in Prussia" on [January 18, 1701](#) in Königsberg. To indicate that Frederick's royalty was limited to Prussia and did not reduce the rights of the Emperor in Frederick's Imperial territories, he had to call himself "[King in Prussia](#)", instead of "King of Prussia"; his grandson [Frederick II of Prussia](#) was the first Prussian king to formally style himself "King of Prussia".



Coronation Ceremony Frederick I - anointed by two Protestant bishops after his coronation, Königsberg 1701

Frederick was married to [Sophia Charlotte of Hanover](#), with whom he had [Frederick William I](#), born in 1688, who succeeded him. Frederick died in [Berlin](#) in 1713.

His grandson, [Frederick the Great](#), referred to Frederick I as "the mercenary king", due to the fact that he greatly profited from the hiring of his Prussian troops to defend other territories, such as in northern [Italy](#) against the [French](#). "All in all," he wrote of his grandfather, "he was great in small matters, and small in great."

Frederick II of Prussia

Frederick II (German: *Friedrich II.*; 24 January 1712 in Berlin – 17 August 1786 in Potsdam) was a King of Prussia (1740–1786) from the Hohenzollern dynasty. In his role as a prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire, he was **Frederick IV** (*Friedrich IV.*) of Brandenburg. He became known as **Frederick the Great** (*Friedrich der Große*) and was nicknamed *der alte Fritz* ("Old Fritz").

Frederick as King of Prussia



Interested primarily in the arts during his youth, Frederick unsuccessfully attempted to flee from his authoritarian father, Frederick William I, after which he was forced to watch the execution of a childhood friend named Hans Hermann von Katte. Upon ascending to the Prussian throne, he attacked Austria and claimed Silesia during the Silesian Wars, winning military acclaim for himself and Prussia. Near the end of his life, Frederick united most of his disconnected realm through the First Partition of Poland. When Frederick ascended the throne as "King in Prussia" in 1740, Prussia consisted of scattered territories. He was titled *King in Prussia* because this was only part of historic Prussia; he was to declare himself *King of Prussia* after acquiring most of the rest in 1772.

Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War, painting by Richard Knötel.

Frederick managed to transform Prussia from a European backwater to an economically strong and politically reformed state. Canals were built, including between the Vistula and the Oder, swamps were drained for agricultural cultivation, and new crops, such as the potato and the turnip, were introduced.



The Flute Concert of Sanssouci by Adolph von Menzel, 1852, depicts Frederick playing the flute in his music room at Sanssouci.



Frederick was a gifted musician who played the transverse flute. He composed 100 sonatas for the flute as well as four symphonies.

Because he died childless, Frederick was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II of Prussia, son of his brother, Prince Augustus William of Prussia.

Prince Augustus William of Prussia

Prince Augustus William of Prussia



Augustus William (German: *August Wilhelm*; [9 August 1722](#), [Berlin](#) – [12 June 1758](#), [Oranienburg](#)), Prince of [Prussia](#), was the second son of King [Frederick William I of Prussia](#) and [Sophia Dorothea of Hanover](#).

He was a younger brother of [Wilhelmine of Bayreuth](#), [Frederick II of Prussia](#) and [Louisa Ulrika of Prussia](#).

Augustus was a [general](#) in the [Silesian Wars](#).



Prince Augustus William of Prussia

Because his older brother had no children, his oldest son inherited the throne as King [Frederick William II of Prussia](#).

Family

Augustus William married [Louise Amalie of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#), daughter of [Ferdinand Albert II, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#), in 1742. They had the following children:

- [Frederick William](#) (1744-1797)
- [Frederick Henry Charles, Prince of Prussia](#) (1747-1767)
- [Wilhelmina of Prussia](#) (1751-1820), married [William V, Prince of Orange](#)
- George Charles Emil (1758-1759)

Frederick William II of Prussia

Frederick William II ([German](#): *Friedrich Wilhelm II*; 25 September 1744 in [Berlin](#) –16 November 1797 in [Potsdam](#)) was the fourth King of [Prussia](#), reigning from 1786 until his death.

King of Prussia; Elector of Brandenburg



Biography

Frederick William was son of [Prince Augustus William of Prussia](#) (the second son of King [Frederick William I of Prussia](#)) and of [Louise Amalie of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#). His mother's elder sister, [Elisabeth](#), was the wife of Augustus William's brother King [Frederick II](#) ("Frederick the Great"). He was born in [Berlin](#) and became heir to the throne of [Prussia](#) on his uncle's death in 1786, since Frederick II had no children. The boy was of an easy-going and pleasure-loving disposition, averse to sustained effort of any kind, and sensual by nature.

He married [Frederika Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt](#), daughter of [Ludwig IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt](#). Although he had a numerous family by his second wife, he was completely under the influence of his mistress, [Wilhelmine Enke](#), afterwards created

[Countess Wilhelmine von Lichtenau](#), a woman of strong intellect and much ambition and had many children by her.

Wilhelmine von Lichtenau

Frederick William before the corpulence of his middle age was a man of singularly handsome presence, not without mental qualities of a high order; he was devoted to the arts—[Beethoven](#) and [Mozart](#) enjoyed his patronage, and his private orchestra had a Europe-wide reputation. But an artistic temperament was hardly that was required of a king of Prussia on the eve of the [French Revolution](#); and Frederick the Great, who had employed him in various services—notably in an abortive confidential mission to the court of Russia in 1780—openly expressed his misgivings as to the character of the prince and his surroundings.

Prussia had paid a heavy price for the territories acquired at the expense of Poland in 1793 and 1795, and when, on 16 November 1797, Frederick William died, he left the state in bankruptcy and confusion, the army decayed and the monarchy discredited; the king himself was known to the people as *Der dicke Lüderjahn* ("The obese ne'er-do-well"). He was succeeded by his son, [Frederick William III](#).



Frederick William III of Prussia

Frederick William III ([German](#): *Friedrich Wilhelm III.*, 3 August 1770 – 7 June 1840) was king of [Prussia](#) from 1797 to 1840.

King of Prussia; Elector of Brandenburg



The son of King [Frederick William II of Prussia](#) and [Frederica Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt](#), Frederick William was born in [Potsdam](#) and became Crown Prince in 1786, when his father ascended the throne.

As a child, Frederick William's father (under the influence of his mistress, [Wilhelmine Enke, Countess of Lichtenau](#)) had Frederick William handed over to tutors, as was quite normal for the period. He was a melancholy boy, but he grew up [pious](#) and honest. His tutors included the dramatist [Johan Engel](#).

As a [soldier](#) he received the usual training of a Prussian prince, obtained his [lieutenancy](#) in 1784, became a [colonel](#) in 1790, and took part in the campaigns against [France](#) of 1792-1794. On 24 December 1793, Frederick William married his second cousin

[Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#), a princess noted for her beauty.

Louise, Queen of Prussia by [Josef Grassi](#)

He succeeded the throne on 16 November 1797 and at once gave earnest of his good intentions by cutting down the expenses of the royal establishment, dismissing his father's ministers, and reforming the most oppressive abuses of the late reign. Too distrustful to delegate his responsibility to his ministers, he was too infirm of will to strike out and follow a consistent course for himself. At first he and his advisors attempted to pursue a policy of neutrality in the [Napoleonic Wars](#). Although they succeeded in keeping out of the [Third Coalition](#) in 1805, eventually Frederick William was swayed by the belligerent attitude of the queen, who led Prussia's pro-war party, and entered into war in October 1806. On 14 October 1806, at the [Battle of Jena-Auerstädt](#), the French defeated the Prussian army led by Frederick William, and the Prussian army collapsed. The royal family fled to [Memel](#), [East Prussia](#), where they fell on the mercy of Emperor [Alexander I of Russia](#) (who, rumour has it, had fallen in love with Queen Louise).





Napoleon on 27 October 1806, at the head of his troops in Berlin. History painting by Charles Meynier, 1810

In 1813, following Napoleon's defeat in [Russia](#), Frederick William turned against France and signed an alliance with Russia at [Kalisz](#), although he had to flee [Berlin](#), still under French occupation. Prussian troops played a key part in the victories of the allies in 1813 and 1814, and the King himself travelled with the main army of [Prince Schwarzenberg](#), along with Alexander of Russia and [Francis of Austria](#).

He died on 7 June 1840. His eldest son, [Frederick William IV](#), succeeded him.

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

Frederick William IV of Prussia

King **Frederick William IV of Prussia** ([German](#): *Friedrich Wilhelm IV von Preußen*) (15 October 1795 – 2 January 1861), the eldest son and successor of [Frederick William III of Prussia](#), reigned as King of [Prussia](#) from 1840 to 1861. He was in [personal union](#) the sovereign prince of the [Principality of Neuchâtel](#) (1840 – 1857).

King of Prussia



Life

Frederick William was educated by private tutors. He also gained military experience by serving in the army during the War of Liberation against [Napoleon I of France](#) in 1814, though he was an indifferent soldier. He was a draftsman interested in both architecture and landscape gardening and was a patron of several great German artists. He married [Elisabeth Ludovika of Bavaria](#) in 1823, but the couple had no children.

When revolution broke out in Prussia in March 1848, part of the larger [Revolutions of 1848](#), the king initially moved to repress it with the army, but later decided to recall the troops and place himself at the head of the movement on 19 March. He committed himself to German unification, formed a liberal government, convened a national assembly, and ordered that a [Constitution of the Kingdom of Prussia](#) be drawn up. Once his position was more secure again, however, he quickly had the army reoccupy Berlin and dissolved the assembly in December.

A stroke in 1857 left the king partially paralyzed and largely mentally incapacitated, and his brother William served as regent from 1858 until the king's death in 1861, at which point he acceded the throne himself as [William I](#).



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

Wilhelm I, German Emperor

Wilhelm I, also known as **Wilhelm the Great** ([German](#): *Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig*) (22 March 1797–9 March 1888) of the [House of Hohenzollern](#) was the [King](#) of [Prussia](#) (2 January 1861–9 March 1888) and the first [German Emperor](#) (18 January 1871–9 March 1888).

Under the leadership of Wilhelm and his Chancellor [Otto von Bismarck](#), [Prussia](#) achieved the [unification of Germany](#) and the establishment of the [German Empire](#).

Early life and military career

The future king and emperor was born William Frederick Louis of Prussia (*Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig von Preußen*). As the second son of King [Frederick William III](#) and [Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#), William was not expected to ascend to the throne and hence received little education.

German Emperor; King of Prussia



Wilhelm served in the army from 1814 onward, fought against [Napoleon I of France](#) during the [Napoleonic Wars](#), and was reportedly a very brave soldier. He fought under [Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher](#) at the Battles of [Waterloo](#) and [Ligny](#). He also became an excellent diplomat by engaging in diplomatic missions after 1815.

During the [Revolutions of 1848](#), William successfully crushed a revolt that was aimed at his elder brother [King Frederick William IV](#). The use of cannons made him unpopular at the time and earned him the nickname *Kartätschenprinz* (Prince of [Grapeshot](#)).

In 1857 Frederick William IV suffered a [stroke](#) and became mentally disabled for the rest of his life. In January 1858 Wilhelm became [Prince Regent](#) for his brother.

King

On 2 January 1861 Frederick William died and Wilhelm ascended the throne as Wilhelm I of Prussia. He was considered a politically neutral person as he intervened less in politics than his brother. Wilhelm nevertheless found a conservative solution for the conflict: he appointed [Otto von Bismarck](#) to the office of [Prime Minister](#). According to the Prussian constitution, the Prime Minister was responsible solely to the king, not to parliament. Bismarck liked to see his working relationship with Wilhelm as that of a vassal to his feudal superior. Nonetheless it was Bismarck who effectively

directed the politics, domestic as well as foreign; on several occasions he gained Wilhelm's assent by threatening to resign.



William I is proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, France.

Emperor

During the [Franco-Prussian War](#) Wilhelm was proclaimed [German Emperor](#) on 18 January 1871 in [Versailles](#) Palace. The title "German Emperor" was carefully chosen by Bismarck after discussion until the day of the proclamation. Wilhelm accepted this title grudgingly as he would have preferred "[Emperor of Germany](#)" which, however, was unacceptable to the federated monarchs, and would also have signalled a claim to lands outside of his reign ([Austria](#), [Switzerland](#), [Luxemburg](#) etc.).

On 11 May 1878, [Max Hödel](#) failed in an assassination attempt on Wilhelm in [Berlin](#). A second attempt was made on 2 June, 1878, by the anarchist [Karl Nobiling](#), who wounded Wilhelm before committing suicide. In his memoirs, Bismarck describes Wilhelm as an old-fashioned, courteous, infallibly polite gentleman and a genuine Prussian officer, whose good common sense was occasionally undermined by "female influences".

Frederick III, German Emperor

Frederick III (German: *Friedrich III.*, *Deutscher [Kaiser](#) und König von Preußen*; 18 October 1831 – 15 June 1888) was [German Emperor](#) and King of [Prussia](#) for 99 days in 1888 during the [Year of the Three Emperors](#). **Frederick William Nicholas Charles** (German: *Friedrich Wilhelm Nikolaus Karl*), known informally as Fritz, was the only son of Emperor [William I](#), and was raised in his family's tradition of military service. Following the [unification of Germany](#) in 1871 his father, then King of Prussia, became the German Emperor, and on William's death at the age of 90 on 9 March 1888, the throne passed to Frederick, having by then been the Crown Prince for twenty-seven years. Frederick was suffering from [cancer of the larynx](#) and died on 15 June 1888, aged 57, following unsuccessful medical treatments for his condition.

Frederick III as crown prince



Frederick married [Princess Victoria](#), daughter of [Queen Victoria of Great Britain](#). The couple were well matched; their shared [liberal](#) ideology led them to seek greater representation for commoners in the government. As the Crown Prince, he often opposed the conservative [Chancellor Otto von Bismarck](#), particularly in speaking out against Bismarck's policy to unite Germany through force, and in urging for the power of the position of Chancellor to be curbed.

However, his illness prevented him from effectively establishing policies and measures to achieve this, and such moves as he was able to make were later abandoned by his son and successor, [William II](#).

The timing of Frederick's death, and the length of his reign, are important topics among historians. The reign of Frederick III is considered a potential turning point in German history;^[6] many historians believe if Frederick succeeded to the throne sooner, he would have transformed Germany into a liberal state. They argue this would have averted the events preceding [World War I](#).

Early life and education

Frederick William was born in the [New Palace](#) at [Potsdam](#) in Prussia on 18 October 1831. He was a scion of the [House of Hohenzollern](#), rulers of Prussia, the most powerful of the German states. Frederick's father, [Prince William](#), was a younger brother of King [Frederick William IV](#), and having been raised in the military traditions of the Hohenzollerns, developed into a strict disciplinarian.

Marriage and family

[Victoria, Princess Royal](#)—eldest daughter of [Queen Victoria](#)—whom Frederick married in 1858



Royal marriages of the 19th century were arranged to secure alliances and to maintain blood ties among the European nations. As early as 1851, [Queen Victoria](#) of Great Britain and her consort [Prince Albert](#) were making plans to marry their eldest daughter [Victoria, Princess Royal](#) of Great Britain and Ireland, to Frederick. The royal dynasty in Britain was predominantly German; there was little British blood in Queen Victoria, and none in her husband. The monarchs desired to maintain their family's blood ties to Germany, and Prince Albert further hoped that the marriage would lead to the liberalization and modernization of Prussia.

The betrothal of the young couple was announced in April 1856 and their marriage took place on 25 January 1858, in the Chapel of [St. James's Palace](#), London. Victoria too had received a liberal education, and shared her husband's views. Their eldest son, William, who became emperor after Frederick's death, shared none of his parent's liberal ideas; his mother viewed him as a "complete Prussian". This difference in ideology created a rift between William and his parents, and relations between them were strained throughout their lives.

Political life

When his father succeeded to the Prussian throne as King William I on 2 January 1861, Frederick became the Crown Prince. Already twenty-nine years old, he would be Crown Prince for a further twenty-seven years. The new king was initially considered politically neutral; Frederick and Prussia's liberal elements hoped that he would usher in a new era of liberal policies. The liberals managed to greatly increase their majority in the Prussian [Diet](#), but William soon showed that he preferred the conservative ways. On the other hand, Frederick declared himself in complete agreement with the "essential liberal policy for internal and foreign affairs".

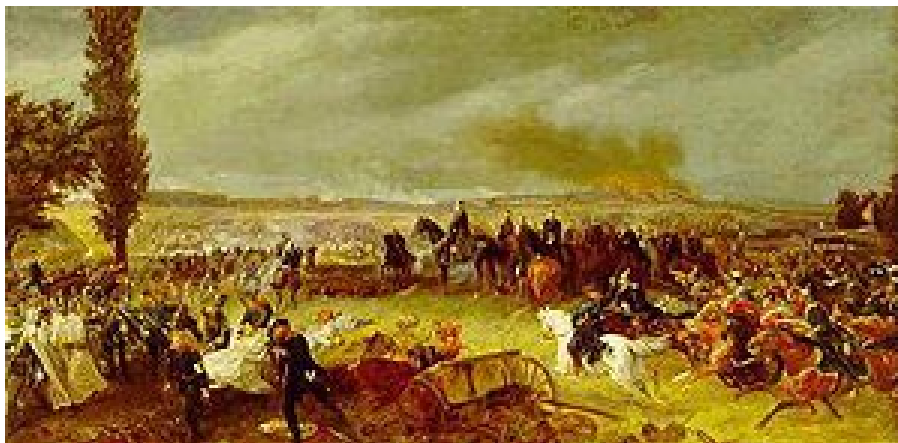
Anton von Werner's depiction of William's proclamation as Emperor; Frederick is standing behind his father, the Grand Duke of Baden leads the cheering



Frederick experienced his first combat in the [Second Schleswig War](#). Appointed to supervise the supreme [German Confederation](#) commander [Field Marshal Wrangel](#) and his staff, the Crown Prince tactfully managed disputes between Wrangel and the other officers. The Prussians and their [Austrian](#) allies defeated the [Danes](#) and conquered the southern part of [Jutland](#), but after the war they spent two years politicking to assume leadership of the German states. This culminated in the [Austro-Prussian War](#), and although Frederick had opposed a war against Austria, he accepted command of one of Prussia's three armies. The timely arrival of his II Army was crucial to the Prussian victory in 1866 at the decisive [Battle of Königgrätz](#), which won the war for Prussia.

The **Battle of Königgrätz** ([German](#): *Schlacht von Königgrätz*), also known as the **Battle of Sadowa**, was the decisive [battle](#) of the [Austro-Prussian War](#), in which the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) defeated the [Austrian Empire](#). Taking

place near in [Bohemia](#) on [July 3, 1866](#), it was an excellent example of battlefield concentration, a convergence of multiple units at the same location to trap and/or destroy an enemy force between them.



The Battle of Königgrätz by Georg

Bleibtreu. Oil on canvas, 1869

Four years later Frederick was in action again, this time during the [Franco-Prussian War](#) of 1870, in which he commanded the III Army. He was praised for his leadership after defeating the French at the battles of [Wörth](#) and [Wissembourg](#), and met with further successes at the [Battle of Sedan](#) and during the [Siege of Paris](#).

Napoleon III surrenders his sword



But the defeat at Sedan and the capture of Napoleon III sealed the doom of France. With the Second Empire overthrown, Napoleon III was permitted to leave Prussian custody for exile in England, while, within a fortnight, the Prussian Meuse Army and the Third Army went on to [besiege Paris](#).

Frederick III died on June 15, 1888, and was succeeded by his 29-year-old son William II. Frederick is buried in a mausoleum attached to the [Friedenskirche](#) in Potsdam.

Wilhelm II, German Emperor

Wilhelm II (27 January 1859 – 4 June 1941) was the last [German Emperor](#) and [King of Prussia](#) (German: *Deutscher Kaiser und König von Preußen*), ruling both the [German Empire](#) and the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) from 15 June 1888 to 9 November 1918.

Wilhelm II, German Emperor



Family background

Wilhelm II was born in Berlin to [Prince Frederick William](#) of Prussia and his wife, [Victoria, Princess of Prussia](#) (born Princess Royal of the United Kingdom), thus making him a grandson of Queen [Victoria of the United Kingdom](#). He was Queen Victoria's first grandchild.

The German Emperor [Wilhelm I](#) died in Berlin on 9 March 1888, and Prince Wilhelm's father was proclaimed Emperor as [Frederick III](#). On 15 June of that same year, his 29-year-old son succeeded him as German Emperor and King of Prussia.

Foreign affairs

[China](#) imperialism cartoon-while [Guangxu](#) helplessly looks on, China as a pie is about to be carved up by [Victoria \(British empire\)](#), Wilhelm II ([German empire](#)), [Nicolas II \(Russian empire\)](#), [Marianne \(France\)](#), and [Meiji \(Japanese empire\)](#)

German foreign policy under Wilhelm II was faced with a number of significant problems. It is now widely recognized that the various spectacular acts which Wilhelm undertook in the international sphere were often partially encouraged by the German foreign policy elite. After the murder of the German ambassador during the [Boxer Rebellion](#) in 1900, a regiment of German troops was sent to China. In a speech of 27 July 1900, the Emperor exhorted these troops:

"Should you encounter the enemy, he will be defeated! No quarter will be given! Prisoners will not be taken! Whoever falls into your hands is forfeited. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns under their King Attila made a name for themselves, one that even today makes them seem mighty in history and legend, may the name German be affirmed by you in such a way in China that no Chinese will ever again dare to look cross-eyed at a German."



World War I

The Sarajevo crisis

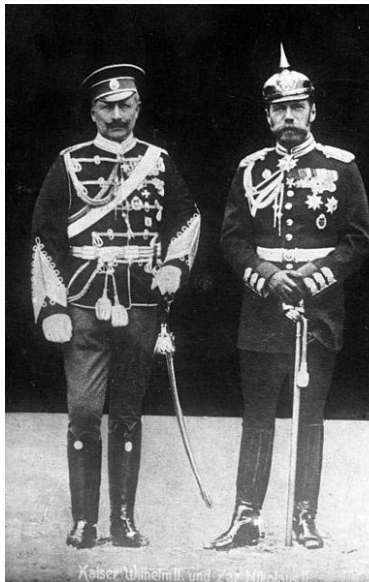
Wilhelm was a friend of [Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria-Este](#), and he was deeply shocked by his assassination on 28 June 1914. Wilhelm offered to support Austria-Hungary in crushing the [Black Hand](#), the secret organization that had plotted the killing, and even sanctioned the use of force by Austria against the perceived source of the movement—[Serbia](#) (this is often called "the blank cheque"). Wilhelm made erratic attempts to stay on top of the crisis via telegram, and when the [Austro-Hungarian ultimatum](#) was delivered to Serbia, he hurried back to Berlin. He reached Berlin on 28 July, read a copy of the Serbian reply, and wrote on it:

A brilliant solution—and in barely 48 hours! This is more than could have been expected. A great moral victory for Vienna; but with it every pretext for war falls to the ground, and [the Ambassador] Giesl had better have stayed quietly at Belgrade. On this document, I should never have given orders for mobilisation.

Unknown to the Emperor, Austro-Hungarian ministers and generals had already convinced the 84-year-old [Francis Joseph I of Austria](#) to sign a declaration of war against Serbia. As a direct consequence, Russia began a [general mobilization](#) to attack Austria in defence of Serbia.

30/31 July 1914

On the night of 30/31 July when handed a document stating that Russia would not cancel its mobilisation, Wilhelm wrote a lengthy commentary containing the startling observations:



For I no longer have any doubt that England, Russia and France have agreed among themselves—knowing that our treaty obligations compel us to support Austria—to use the Austro-Serb conflict as a pretext for waging a war of annihilation against us ... Our dilemma over keeping faith with the old and honorable Emperor has been exploited to create a situation which gives England the excuse she has been seeking to annihilate us with a spurious appearance of justice on the pretext that she is helping France and maintaining the well-known Balance of Power in Europe, i.e. playing off all European States for her own benefit against us.

When it became clear that the United Kingdom would enter the war if Germany attacked France through neutral Belgium, the panic-stricken Wilhelm attempted to redirect the main attack against Russia.

[Wilhelm II](#) with [Nicholas II](#) of Russia in 1905

Bolshevik Revolution

Following the 1917 [February Revolution](#) in Russia which saw the overthrow of Great War adversary Emperor [Nicholas II](#), Wilhelm arranged for the exiled Russian Bolshevik leader [Vladimir Lenin](#) to return home from Switzerland via Germany, Sweden and Finland. Wilhelm hoped that Lenin would create political unrest back in Russia, which would help to end the war on the Eastern front, allowing Germany to concentrate on defeating the Western allies. Wilhelm's strategy paid off when Russia signed the [Treaty of Brest-Litovsk](#) on 3 March 1918, withdrawing from the war and ceding Finland.



The Great War

Italian Propaganda Postcard from the World War I era showing a [caricature](#) of Wilhelm II biting into the world. The text reads "The glutton - too hard."

It is difficult to argue that Wilhelm actively sought to unleash the [First World War](#). Though he had ambitions for the German Empire to be a world power, it was never Wilhelm's intention to conjure a large-scale conflict to achieve such ends. As soon as his better judgment dictated that a world war was imminent, he made strenuous efforts to preserve the peace and his optimistic interpretation of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum that Austro-Hungarian troops should go no further than [Belgrade](#), thus limiting the conflict. But by then it was far too late, for the eager military officials of Germany and the German Foreign Office were successful in persuading him to sign the mobilisation order and initiate the [Schlieffen Plan](#) that envisaged the occupation of [Paris](#) within 40 days. The contemporary British reference to the First World War as "the Kaiser's War" in the same way that the Second was "Hitler's War" is not wholly accurate in its suggestion that Wilhelm was deliberately responsible for unleashing the conflict. "He may not have been 'the father of war' but he was certainly its godfather"

Abdication

Wilhelm was at the Imperial Army headquarters in [Spa, Belgium](#), when the uprisings in Berlin and other centres took him by surprise in late 1918. [Mutiny](#) among the ranks of his beloved [Kaiserliche Marine](#), the imperial navy, profoundly shocked him. After the outbreak of the [German Revolution](#), Wilhelm could not make up his mind whether or not to abdicate. Up to that point, he was confident that even if he were obliged to vacate the German throne, he would still retain the Prussian kingship. The unreality of this belief was revealed when, for the sake of preserving some form of government in the face of anarchy, Wilhelm's abdication both as German Emperor and King of Prussia was abruptly announced by the Chancellor, [Prince Max of Baden](#), on 9 November 1918.

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

Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg

Maria Eleonora of [Brandenburg](#) (11 November 1599 – 28 March 1655) was a [German princess](#) and [queen consort](#) of [Sweden](#).

Maria Eleonora Queen of Sweden



She was the daughter of [John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg](#) and [Anna, Duchess of Prussia](#), daughter of [Albert Frederick, Duke of Prussia](#).

In the year 1620 Maria Eleonora married, with her mother's consent but against her brother's will, the Swedish king [Gustavus Adolphus](#). She bore a daughter, [Christina](#), in 1626.

She was described as the most beautiful queen in Europe, and, as her daughter later said, had "all the virtues and vices" associated with her gender.

Young Gustav II Adolph

In 1616, the 22-year-old [Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden](#) started looking around for a Protestant bride. He had since 1613 tried to get his mother's permission to marry the noblewoman [Ebba Brahe](#), but this was not allowed,

and he had to give up his wishes to marry her, though he continued to be in love with her. He received reports with the most flattering descriptions of the physical and mental qualities of pretty, 17-year-old Maria Eleonore. Elector Johann Sigismund was well inclined towards the Swedish King, but he had become very infirm after an apopleptic stroke in the autumn of 1617. His determined Prussian wife showed a strong dislike for this Swedish suitor, because Prussia was a Polish fief and the Polish King still resented that he had lost Sweden to Gustav Adolph's father.

Marriage and Children

The Elector Johann Sigismund Maria Eleonore's father died on December 23, 1619 and with him the prospect of a Swedish marriage seemed gone. In the spring of 1620, however, stubborn Gustav Adolph arrived in Berlin. The Electress Dowager maintained an attitude of reserve and even refused to grant the Swedish King a personal meeting with Maria Eleonore. All those who were present, however, noticed the Princess' unconcealed interest in the young King. Afterwards, Gustav Adolph made a round of other Protestant German courts with the professed intention of inspecting a few matrimonial alternatives. On his return to Berlin, however, the Electress Dowager seems to have

become completely captivated by the charming Swedish King. After plighting his troth to Maria Eleonore, Gustav Adolph hurried back to Sweden to make arrangements for the reception of his bride.

Gustav Adolph shared Maria Eleonore's interest in architecture and her love of music, while she was sentimentally devoted to her husband. Often, she lamented that she never had her hero for herself. Foreign ambassadors found her gracious and beautiful and she had good taste, although her character showed some extravagant traits. Maria Eleonore had a definite liking for entertainment and sweetmeats and soon she succumbed to the current fashionable craze for buffoons and dwarfs. She spoke French, the court language of the age, but never bothered to learn to write German or Swedish correctly.

Within six months of their marriage, Gustav Adolph left to command the siege of Riga, leaving Maria Eleonore in the early stages of her first pregnancy. She lived exclusively in the company of her German ladies-in-waiting and had difficulty in adapting herself to the Swedish people, countryside and climate. She disliked the bad roads, sombre forests and wooded houses, roofed with turf. She also pined for her husband. A year after their wedding she had a miscarriage and became seriously ill. She was tempestuous, excessive, neurotic and jealous. Her emotional life lacked balance, and everything Maria Eleonore undertook on her own initiative needed careful watching. Soon Gustav Adolph's intimi knew that his married life was a source of grief and anxiety.

The romantic circumstances of her marriage, in which she and her husband had to elope to escape her brother's care, was said to have fostered in her a genuine love for her husband, a very unusual condition for a queen of her time. She displayed her love very openly and inappropriately according to the etiquette of the time, which made people consider her to be emotional and hysterical and very "feminine", which meant she was not considered as very intelligent. Her husband wrote specifically that, if he should die when his heir was still a minor, his widow was not to be allowed any political influence whatsoever. He continued to be in love with [Ebba Brahe](#) their entire marriage, but it does not appear that Maria Eleonora noticed this.

In the autumn of 1623 Maria Eleonore gave birth to a daughter, but the baby died the next year. At that time, the only surviving male heirs were the hated King of Poland and his sons. With Gustav Adolph risking his life in battles, an heir to the throne was anxiously awaited. In the autumn Maria Eleonore was a third time pregnant. In May 1625 she was in good spirits and insisted on accompanying her husband on the royal yacht to review the fleet. There seemed to be no danger, as the warships were moored off just opposite the castle, but a sudden storm nearly capsized the yacht. Queen was hurried back to the castle, but when she got there she was heard to exclaim: "Jesus, I cannot feel my child!" Shortly afterwards the longed-for son, the heir of the throne, was stillborn.

Birth of Christina

With the renewal of the war with Poland, again Gustav Adolph had to leave his wife. It is likely that she gave way to hysterical grief, as we know she did in 1627, and it is probably for this reason that the King let his queen join him in Livonia after the Poles had been defeated in January 1626. By April, Maria Eleonore found she was again pregnant. No risks were taken this time and the astrologers predicted the birth of a son and heir. During a lull in the warfare, Gustav Adolph hurried back to Stockholm to await the arrival of the baby. The birth was a difficult one. On December 7th, a baby

was born with a fleece, which enveloped it from its head to its knees, leaving only its face, arms and lower part of its legs free. Moreover, it had a large nose and was covered with hair. Thus, it was assumed the baby was a boy; and so the King was told. Closer inspection, however, learned that the baby was a girl. It was left to Gustav Adolph's half-sister, Katharina (1584-1638), to inform him that the child was a girl. She "carried the baby in her arms to the King in a condition for him to see and to know and realise for himself what she dared not tell him". Gustav Adolph remarked: "She is going to be clever, for she has taken us all in." Shortly after the birth, Maria Eleonore was in no condition to be told the truth about the baby's gender, and the King and court waited several days before breaking the news to her. She screamed: "Instead of a son, I am given a daughter, dark and ugly, with a great nose and black eyes. Take her from me, I will not have such a monster!"

Gustav Adolph was devoted to his daughter and tried to rear Christina as a boy. At the age of two, she clapped her hands and laughed with joy when the great cannons of Kalmar Castle boomed out the royal salute. Afterwards, Gustav Adolph often took his little daughter with him to military reviews. Maria Eleonore showed little affection for her daughter and was not allowed any influence in Christina's upbringing. The Princess was placed in the care of Gustav Adolph's half-sister, Katharina, and the Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna.

Widowhood

During the next two years Gustav Adolph marched across a devastated [Germany](#), conquering [Pomerania](#) and [Mecklenburg](#). Early November he went to [Erfurt](#) to say goodbye to Maria Eleonore, who had been in Germany since the previous winter. In the battle of Lützen 39-year-old Gustav II Adolph was shot in the back. He fell and was dragged for some distance by his horse. He managed to free himself from the stirrup, but while lying on the ground "The Lion of the North" was killed by another shot through his head. By nightfall both armies were exhausted, but Bernard of Saxe-Weimar (1604-1639) and the Swedes had captured all the Imperial artillery and were in possession of the key position. The King's body was found, lying face downwards in the mud, plundered of everything but his shirt.

In 1633 Maria Eleonore returned to Sweden with the embalmed body of her husband. In [Nyköping](#) 7-year-old [Queen Christina](#) came in solemn procession to the ship to receive her mother. Later she wrote: "I embraced the Queen my mother, she drowned me with her tears and practically smothered me in her arms." For more than a year Maria Eleonore condemned the active, spirited little Queen to an appalling mourning seclusion in rooms draped with black and lit by candles day and night, from which every ray of light was excluded. She made her daughter sleep with her in a bed over which her father's heart was hung in a golden casket. Christina, who was herself somewhat malformed with one shoulder higher than the other, also detested her mother's dwarfs and buffoons. She became seriously ill; an ulcer appeared on her left breast, causing her terrible pain and a high fever until it burst. In the summer of 1634 the funeral procession finally wound its way to [Stockholm](#). Queen Christina later wrote about her mother: "She carried out her role of mourning to perfection."

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

Gustav II Adolf, (19 December 1594 – 16 November 1632 ([O.S.](#))^[1] or **Gustav II Adolphus**, widely known in English by the [Latinized](#) name **Gustavus Adolphus** and variously in historical writings sometimes as simply just *Gustavus*, or *Gustavus the Great*, or *Gustav Adolf the Great*, ([Swedish](#): Gustav Adolf den store, from the special distinction passed by the [Swedish](#) Parliament in 1634), was founder of the [Swedish Empire](#) (or *Stormaktstiden* – "*the era of great power*") at the beginning of what is widely regarded as the Golden Age of Sweden.

Gustav II Adolf



In the era, which was characterized by nearly endless warfare, he led his armies as [King of Sweden](#)—from 1611, as a seventeen year old, until his death in battle while leading a charge during 1632 in the bloody [Thirty Years' war](#)—as Sweden rose from the status as a mere [regional power](#) and run-of-the-mill kingdom to one of the [great powers](#) of Europe and a model of [early modern era](#) government. Sweden expanded to become the third biggest nation in Europe after Russia and Spain within only a few years during his reign. Some have called him the *father of modern warfare*, or the first great modern general. It is indisputable that under his tutelage, Sweden and the [Protestant](#) cause developed a host of good generals—who continued to expand the empires' strength and influence long after his death in battle.

He was known by the epithets "The Golden King" and "The Lion of the North" by neighboring sovereigns. Gustavus Adolphus is today commemorated in three [city squares](#), one [in Stockholm](#), a second one [in Gothenburg](#) and the third in [Sundsvall](#). Gustavus Adolphus College, a Lutheran college in St. Peter, Minnesota, is also named for the Swedish king.

Biography

Gustavus Adolphus was born in [Stockholm](#) as the oldest son of King [Charles IX of Sweden](#) of the [Vasa dynasty](#) and his second wife, [Christina of Holstein-Gottorp](#). Upon his father's death in 1611, a seventeen year-old Gustav inherited the throne as well as an ongoing succession of occasionally belligerent dynastic disputes with his Polish cousin [Sigismund III of Poland](#) who, in the preliminary religious strife before the [Thirty Years' War](#), was forced to let go of the throne of Sweden to Gustav's father. Sigismund III wanted to regain the throne of Sweden and tried to force Gustav Adolph to renounce the title.

In a round of this dynastic dispute, Gustavus invaded Livonia when he was 31, beginning the [Polish-Swedish War \(1625–1629\)](#). He intervened on behalf of the Lutherans in Germany, who opened the

gates to their cities to him. His reign became famous from his actions a few years later when on June 1630 he landed in Germany, continuing Sweden's involvement in the ongoing [Thirty Years' War](#). Gustavus intervened on the anti-Imperial side, which at the time was losing to the Holy Roman Empire and its Catholic allies; the Swedish forces would quickly reverse that situation.

Gustavus was married to [Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg](#), the daughter of [John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg](#), and chose the [Prussian](#) city of [Elbing](#) as the base for his operations in [Germany](#). He died in the [Battle of Lützen](#) in 1632. His early death was a great loss to the Lutheran side and it prolonged the war for many years. This resulted in large parts of Germany and other countries, which for a large part had become Lutheran in faith, to be forced into Catholicism (via [Counter-Reformation](#)). His involvement in the Thirty Years' War gave rise to the old prophecy that he was the incarnation of "**the Lion of the North**", or as it is called in German "**Der Löwe von Mitternacht**" (*Literally: "The Lion from Midnight"*).

Legacy as a general

Gustavus Adolphus was known as an able military commander. His innovative tactical integration of infantry, cavalry, artillery and logistics earned him the title of the "Father of Modern Warfare". Future commanders who studied and admired Gustav II Adolf include [Napoleon I of France](#) and [Carl von Clausewitz](#). His advancements in military science made Sweden the dominant [Baltic](#) power for the next one hundred years. He is also the only Swedish monarch to be styled "[the Great](#)". This decision was made by the Swedish Estates of the Realm, when they convened in 1633. Thus, by their decision he is officially, to this day, to be called Gustaf Adolf the Great.

Gustavus Adolphus was the main figure responsible for the success of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War and led his nation to great prestige. As a [general](#), Gustavus Adolphus is famous for employing mobile [artillery](#) on the battlefield, as well as very aggressive [tactics](#), where attack was stressed over defense, and mobility and cavalry initiative were emphasized.

Gustav II Adolf in Polish '[delia](#)' coat, painting by Merian, 1632

His armies were very well trained for the day, so that his [musketeers](#) were widely known for their firing accuracy and reload speed: three times faster than any contemporary rivals. [Carl von Clausewitz](#) and [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) considered him one of the greatest generals of all time; a sentiment agreed with by [Patton](#) and others. Napoleon thought highly of the achievement, and copied the tactics.

Military commander

When Gustavus Adolphus began his push into northern [Germany](#) in June-July 1630, he had just 4,000 troops. But he



was soon able to consolidate the [Protestant](#) position in the north. Meanwhile, a Catholic army was laying waste to [Saxony](#). Gustavus Adolphus met and defeated it at the [First Battle of Breitenfeld](#) in September 1631, in spite of the collapse of his Saxon allies. He then made plans for the invasion of the rest of the [Holy Roman Empire](#).

In March 1632, Gustavus Adolphus invaded [Bavaria](#). He forced the withdrawal of his Catholic opponents at the [Battle of Rain](#). This would mark the high point of the campaign. In the summer of that year, he sought a political solution that would preserve the existing structure of states in Germany, while guaranteeing the security of its Protestants. But achieving these objectives depended on his continued success on the battlefield. Gustavus is reported to have entered battle without wearing any armor, proclaiming, "The Lord God, is my armor!" It is more likely that he simply wore a leather [cuirass](#) rather than going into battle wearing no battle protection whatsoever.

Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the [Battle of Lützen](#), when, at a crucial point in the battle, he became separated from his troops while leading a cavalry charge into a dense [smog](#) of mist and gunpowder smoke. After his death, his wife initially kept his body, and later his heart, in her castle for over a year. His remains (including his heart) now rest in [Riddarholmskyrkan](#) in Stockholm.



In February 1633, following the death of the king, the Swedish [Riksdag of the Estates](#) decided that his name would be styled Gustav Adolf the Great (or *Gustaf Adolf den Store* in [Swedish](#)). No such honor has been bestowed on any other Swedish monarch since.

The crown of Sweden was inherited in the Vasa family, and from Charles IX's time excluded those Vasa princes who had been traitors or descended from deposed monarchs. Gustavus Adolphus' younger brother had died years before, and therefore there were only female heirs left. Maria Eleonora and the king's ministers took over the government on behalf of Gustavus Adolphus' underage daughter [Christina](#) upon her father's death. He left one other known child, his illegitimate son [Gustav, Count of Vasaborg](#).

Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle at Breitenfeld

Timeline

- July 1626. Gustavus Adolphus and his army disembark at [Pillau](#), [Prussia](#), during the [Polish-Swedish War \(1625–1629\)](#).
- [August 18, 1627](#). The King is seriously wounded in the battle of Dirschau ([Tczew](#)).
- June 1629 his troops meet up with imperial troops under [Hans Georg von Arnim-Boitzenburg](#), who used to serve under Gustav Adolph, and is ordered by emperor [Ferdinand](#) to aid [Sigismund III](#).

- May 1630 and [July 6](#) Gustav Adolph lands in [Germany](#).
- September 1631. At the [Battle of Breitenfeld](#), Gustavus Adolphus decisively defeats the Catholic forces led by [Tilly](#), even after the allied Protestant Saxon army had been routed and fled with the baggage train.
- April 1632. At the [Battle of Lech](#), Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly once more, and in the battle Tilly sustains a fatal wound.
- May 1632. Munich yields to the Swedish army.
- September 1632. Gustavus Adolphus attacks the stronghold of [Alte Veste](#), which is under the command of [Wallenstein](#), but is repulsed, marking the first defeat in the Thirty Years' War of the previously invincible Swedes. This leads to defection of some mercenary elements in the Protestant army.
- November 1632. At the [Battle of Lützen](#), Gustavus Adolphus is killed in battle, but the Swedish win the fight, thanks to [Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar](#), who assumed command, and defeated Wallenstein. The Swedish war effort was kept up by generals [Gustav Horn](#), [Johan Banér](#), [Lennart Torstenson](#) and chancellor [Axel Oxenstierna](#) until the [Peace of Westphalia](#).

Gustavus Adolphus Day is celebrated in Sweden each year on [November 6](#). On this day only, a special pastry with a chocolate or marzipan medallion of the king, is sold. The day is also an official [flag day](#) in the Swedish calendar. In [Finland](#), the day is celebrated as *svenska dagen* or *ruotsalaisuuden päivä*, "[Swedishness Day](#)", and is a customary [flag day](#).



Battle of Lützen

Common ancestor to Lars Granholm and Albert I (25th and 12th great grand father)

Mstislav I of Kiev

Mstislav I Vladimirovich the Great (June 1, 1076, Turiv – April 14, 1132, Kiev) was the Velikiy Kniaz (Grand Prince) of Kiev (1125-1132), the eldest son of Vladimir II Monomakh by Gytha of Wessex. He figures prominently in the Norse Sagas under the name Harald, taken to allude to his grandfather, Harold II of England.

As his father's future successor, Mstislav reigned in Novgorod the Great from 1088-1117. Thereafter he was Monomakh's co-ruler in Belgorod Kievsky, and inherited the Kievan throne after his death. He built numerous churches in Novgorod, of which St. Nicholas Cathedral (1113) and the cathedral of St Anthony Cloister (1117) survive to the present day.

St Nicholas Cathedral, built by Mstislav I near his palace at Yaroslav's Court, Novgorod, contains 12th-century frescoes depicting his illustrious family



Mstislav's life was spent in constant warfare, In 1096, he defeated his uncle Oleg of Chernigov on the Koloksha River, thereby laying foundation for the centuries of enmity between his and Oleg's descendants. Mstislav was the last ruler of united Rus, and upon his death, as the chronicler put it, "the land of Rus was torn apart".

In 1095, Mstislav wed Princess Christina Ingesdotter of Sweden, daughter of King Inge I of Sweden. They had many children:

1. Ingebora of Kiev, married Canute Lavard of Jutland, and was mother to Valdemar I of Denmark
2. Malmfred, married (1) Sigurd I of Norway; (2) Eric II of Denmark
3. Eupraxia, married Alexius Comnenus, son of John II Comnenus
4. Vsevolod of Novgorod and Pskov
5. Maria, married Vsevolod II of Kiev
6. Iziaslav II of Kiev
7. Rostislav of Kiev

Christine died on January 18, 1122; later that year Mstislav married again, to Liubava Dmitrievna, the daughter of Dmitry Zavidich, a nobleman of Novgorod. Their children were:

1. Vladimir II Mstislavich (1132-1171)
2. Euphrosyne of Kiev, (c. 1130 – c. 1193) married King Géza II of Hungary in 1146

Through Euphrosyne, Mstislav is an ancestor of King Edward III of England and hence of all subsequent English and British monarchs. Through his mother Gytha, he is part of a link between Harold II of England and the modern line of English kings founded by William the Conqueror, who deposed him.

Direct Lineage from: Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev to: Albert I Duke of Prussia

- 1 **Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev** #15212 b. 1076 d. 15 Apr 1132
m. **Christina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden** #15213 b. ABT 1078 d. 18 Jan 1122
[daughter of Inge I Stenkilsson King of Sweden #15165 and Helena Torildsdatter Queen of Sweden #15166]
m. **Liubava Dmitrievna** #15638

[Child of Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev and Christina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden]
- 2 **Iziaslav II Grand Prince of Kiev** #15937 b. 1097 d. 1154
m. **Agnes (Liubava) Princess of Germany** #15938

3 **Mstislav II Grand Prince of Kiev** #15939 b. _____ d. 1172
m. **Agnes Princess of Poland** #15944 b. 1137 d. aft 1182
[daughter of Boleslaw III The Wrymouth Duke of Poland #15235 and Salome of Berg-Schelklingen #15236]
- 4 **Roman the Great Prince of Kiev** #15945 b. 1158 d. 1205
m. **Anna Queen of Kiev** #15952

5 **Maria Romavrona Princess of Kiev** #15946
m. **Saint Michael Prince of Chernigov** #15947 b. 1179 d. 1246

6 **Rostislav Mikhailovich Ban of Slavonia** #15950 b. 1225 d. 1262
m. **Anna Princess of Hungary** #15949 b. 1226 d. aft 1271
[daughter of Béla IV King of Hungary and Croatia #15910 and Maria Laskarina Queen of Hungary #15911]
- 7 **Kunigunda Queen of Bohemia** #16168 b. 1245 d. 1285
m. **Ottokar II King of Bohemia** #16169 b. 1233 d. 1278
[son of Wenceslaus I Premyslid King of Bohemia #16173 and Kunigunde of Hohenstaufen #16172]
- 8 **Wenceslaus II Premyslid King of Bohemia** #16170 b. 1271 d. 1305
m. **Judith von Habsburg** #16171 b. 1271 d. 1297

9 **Elisabeth Queen of Bohemia** #16428 b. 1292 d. 1330
m. **John the Blind King of Bohemia** #16429 b. 1296 d. 1346
[son of Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor King of Germany #16831 and Margaret of Brabant #16832]
- 10 **Charles IV Holy Roman Emperor** #16430 b. 1346 d. 1378
m. **Elizabeth Duchess of Pomerania** #16431

11 **Sigismund Holy Roman Emperor** #16432 b. 1368 d. 1437
m. **Barbara of Cilli** #16744

12 **Elisabeth of Bohemia** #16745
m. **Albert II of Germany** #16746

13 **Elisabeth Princess of Austria** #15596 b. 1437 d. 1505
m. **Casimir IV Jagiellon King of Poland** #15595 b. 30 November 1427 d. 7 June 1492
[son of Jogaila Wladyslaw II Jagiello King of Poland #15593 and Sophia of Halshany #15594]
- 14 **Sofia Jagiellonka Princess of Poland** #16748 b. 1464 d. 1512
m. **Frederick I Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach** #16749
[son of Albrecht III Elector of Brandenburg #16750 and Anna of Saxony #16751]
- 15 **Albert I Duke of Prussia** #16752
m. **Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg** #16753

Direct Lineage from: Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev** #15212 b. 1076 d. 15 Apr 1132
m. **Christina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden** #15213 b. ABT 1078 d. 18 Jan 1122
[daughter of Inge I Stenkilsson King of Sweden #15165 and Helena Torildsdatter Queen of Sweden #15166]
m. **Liubava Dmitrievna** #15638

[Child of Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev and Christina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden]
- 2 **Ingeborg Princess of Russia** #15214 b. ABT 1099 d. 1140
m. **Knud Eriksson Lavard King of Denmark** #15157 b. 12 Mar 1091 d. 7 Jan 1131 Murdered by Magnus
[son of Erik I Ejegod King of Denmark #15099 and Bothild Thorgatsdotter Queen of Denmark #15100]
- 3 **Valdemar I the Great King of Denmark** #15215 b. 14 Jan 1131 d. 12 May 1182
m. **Sofiya Vladimirovna Princess of Russia** #15216 b. 1140 Novgorod d. 5 May 1198
[daughter of Vladimir Dmitrij Prince of Russia #15228 and Richia Sventoslava Princess of Poland #15229]
- 4 **Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess of Denmark** #15217 b. ABT 1178 d. 8 May 1220
m. **Erik X Knutsson King of Sweden** #15218 b. 1180 Stockholm, Sweden d. 10 Apr 1216 Visingsö, Sweden
[son of Knut I Eriksson King of Sweden #15223 and Cecilia Johansdotter Queen of Sweden #15224]
- 5 **Märtha Eriksdotter Princess of Sweden** #15219 b. ABT 1213
m. **Nils Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** #15220 b. ABT 1188 Tofta, Uppsala, Sweden
[son of Sixten Sixtensson Sparre of Tofta #15302]
- 6 **Sixten Nilsson Sparre av Tofta** #15204 b. _____ d. 1310
m. **Ingrid Abjörnsdotter** #15205 b. Abt 1220 Adelso, Uppsala
- 7 **Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** #15201 b. ABT 1240 d. 1310
m. **Ingeborg Ulfsson Ulf** #15202 b. ABT 1258 d. AFT 1307
[daughter of Ulf Karlsson Ulv #15305 and Karlsdotter Lejonbalk #15322]
- 8 **Ulf Abjörnsson Sparre** #15199 b. 1348
m. **Kristina Sigmundsdotter Tre Klöverblad** #15200 m. 1330 b. 1295
[daughter of Sigmund Keldorsson Tre Kloverblad #16414]
- 9 **Karl Ulfsson Sparre av Tofta** #15085
m. **Helena Israelsdotter** #15086 b. 1340 d. 1410
[daughter of Israel Birgersson #16553 and Bengta Färla Karlsdotter #16554]
- 10 **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta** #15031 b. _____ d. 1429
m. **Knut Tordsson Bonde** #15030 b. ABT 1377 Vadstena, Sweden d. 1413
[son of Tord Rörriksson Bonde #15032 and Ramborg Cecilia Nilsdotter Vasa #15033]
m. **Steen Tureson Bielke** #16116 m. 1414
[son of Ture Bengtsson Bielke d.y.
#16387 and Margareta Arvidsdotter Sparre #16436]

[Child of Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta and Knut Tordsson Bonde]
- 11 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King of Sweden** #15029 b. 1409 Uppsala d. 15 May 1470 Stockholm
m. **Birgitta Turesdotter Bielke** #16394 m. 1428 d. 1436
[daughter of Ture Stensson Bielke #16392 and Birgitta Abrahamsdotter Tjurhuvud #16393]
- 12 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde** #15028
m. **Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn** #15027 d. bef 1447
[son of Björn Pedersson Djäkn #15306]
- 13 **Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn** #15026
m. **Johan Henriksson Fleming** #15025 b. 1465 Rada, Sverige d. AFT 1514
[son of Henrik Klausson Fleming #15083 and Valborg Jönsdotter Tawast #15084]
- 14 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** #15024 b. 1435 d. 1505
m. **Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille** #15022 d. 1535
- 15 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** #15021 b. 1465 d. 1535
m. **Ludolf Boose** #15020 b. 1465 Holstein d. 1535
- 16 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** #15018 b. 1526 d. 1596 Karuna
m. **Ingeborg Henriksdotter** #15019
- 17 **Kirstin Johansdotter Boose** #15017 b. 1576 d. 1646 Karuna
m. **Bertil von Nieroht** #15016 b. 1582 d. 1652

Direct Lineage from: Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 18 **Maria Bertilsdotter von Nieroht** #15013 b. 1612 d. 1682
m. **Carl Henriksson Lindelöf** #15012
[son of Henrik Hansson Lindelöf #15014 and Anna Bengtsdotter Gyllenlood #15015]
- 19 **Carl Carlsson von Lindelöf** #15010 b. 1642 d. 1712
m. **N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz** #15011
- 20 **Anna Maria Carlsdotter von Lindelöf** #14993 b. 1670 d. 1 Feb 1747 Suomensjärvi
m. **Ericus Christierni Orenius** #14815 b. ABT 1658 d. 2 Mar 1740 Suomensjärvi
[son of Krister (Christiernus) Matthiae Orenius #14813 and Ingeborg #14814]
- 21 **Margareta Eriksdotter Orenia** #15008 b. 16 Jan 1710 Suomensjärvi, Laperla
m. **Johan Urnovius** #15009
- 22 **Christina Margareta Urnovia** #15006
m. **Johan Flinck** #15007 m. 20 Dec 1781 Turku
- 23 **Johan (Flinck) Årenius** #12394 b. 12 Jan 1787 Pemar Vista d. 6 Nov 1823 Eckois Tyrvää
m. **Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevón** #12395 m. 15 Mar 1810 b. 9 Jun 1784
[daughter of Abraham Abrahamsson Sevón #12400 and Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad #12401]
- 24 **Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius** #12390 b. 5 Jun 1810 Eckois Tyrvää
m. **Johanna Carolina Röring** #581 b. 24 Jun 1802 d. ABT 1839
[daughter of N.N. Röring #14811 and Maria Jakobsdotter Tåktström #582]
m. **Anna Helena Roswall** #12391 m. 2 Nov 1839 b. 2 Jul 1799
[daughter of Martin (Mårten) Malmgren #12393 and Marie Alexandra #12392]
- [Child of Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius and Johanna Carolina Röring]
- 25 **Charlotta Constantia Renlund** #323 b. 4 Jun 1830 d. 28 Jan 1905
m. **Erik Eriksson Kåll** #322 m. 19 Mar 1854 b. 24 Jun 1829 d. 23 Jan 1905
[son of Erik Persson Lillkåll #324 and Maria Johansdotter Lillkåll #325]
- 26 **Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Kåll** #208 b. 9 Jan 1863 d. 8 Nov 1934
m. **Karl-Johan Granholm** #207 m. 24 Mar 1887 b. 14 Mar 1866 d. 22 Jun 1920
[son of Anders Gustaf Johansson Granholm #380 and Brita Andersdotter Djupsjö #381]
- 27 **Erik Anton Granholm** #7 b. 28 May 1906 d. 29 Jan 1959
m. **Karin Hildegard Kasén** #8 m. 20 Aug 1933 b. 3 Jul 1914
[daughter of Alfred Jakobsson Kasén #39 and Wera Ingeborg Björk #40]
- 28 **Lars Erik Granholm** #4 b. 28 Jul 1934
m. **Leena Elisabeth Kentala** #5 b. 23 Oct 1936
[daughter of Anders Artur Kentala #12 and Anna Heleena Reuter #13]