
Ancestors of Steven Odis Westmoreland

Generation 1

1. **Steven Odis Westmoreland** (son of Herbert Otis Westmoreland and Betty Katherine Covington) was born on 06 Jan 1962 in Durant, Oklahoma. He married **Tiffany Lenn Sharpe** (daughter of Dwight Albert Sharpe and Suzanne Margaret Boggess) on 21 Mar 1998 in University Park, Dallas County, Texas. She was born on 04 Aug 1966 in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. She was born on 04 Aug 1966 in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Notes for Steven Odis Westmoreland:

Steve was raised in Platte City, Missouri. He had an early engineering type interest and particularly was drawn to flight. He acquired a pilot's license as a teenager. He graduated from the University of Missouri with a degree in mechanical engineering and served as a jet fighter pilot for the Navy Air Force.

He shared a birthday with the long-tenured Speaker of the House of the United States Congress, Mr. Sam Rayburn, born in 1882. Sam, a revered leader in the Democratic Part of his day, died in November, 1963, the year after Steve was born. Actually, I was a student at Austin College in Sherman, Texas when the school dedicated its new Chapel in the fall of 1957, and Mr. Sam (as he was called) was the keynote speaker for the occasion. The school was located in his Congressional District.

Source:<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/20050106.html?th>)

Steve's young life had his focus on wanting to fly early on. After graduating from the University of Missouri, he became a Navy Jet Fighter Pilot. Though he did not do it regularly, he did need to learn to land on an aircraft carrier, which he says is quite a challenge as a pilot! We came to realize that he was stationed in Meridian, Mississippi for a while when our family would visit relatives in Macon, Mississippi regularly, just some 60 miles away. Tiffany were so close, yet still so far apart just yet.

His post-military pilot experience began at American Airlines. There was a furlough time from there that he spent at Kitty Hawk Air Lines, a freight carrier based in North Carolina. Later he returned to American Airlines. He did a lot of domestic flights as well as some international flights. Later, he qualified for the large aircraft and did much more world scope travel.

I was so excited when Steve's Mother showed me that their genealogical line went through English King Edward I, who also is in my family line. The result is that Tiffany and Steve are a married couple who also are 34th cousins, four times removed! Steve turns out to be the 24th great grandson of King Edward I, whereas Tiffany is the King's 12th cousin, 24 times removed. So, we are pleased that Tiffany enhanced the reputation of our Sharpe family by marrying into a direct lineage royal family!

Actually, the ancestor in common to Steve and Tiffany is a Norwiegn Viking named Eystein Glumra Ivarsson, who was Earl or Jarl of the Uplands about the year 810 AD. Eystein is the ancestor the Abney's have in common with the line of William the Conqueror. Earl of Hendemarken; 'the Noisy,' aka Eyestein of ORKNEY. Eystein Glumra Ivarsson is the 25th great grandfather of the first President of the United States, General George Washington. Ivarsson is my 32nd great grandfather.

In addition, Steve is the 42nd great grandson of King Charlemagne the Great. The connection with English King Edward I makes him a 33rd cousin, five times removed in relation to me. He is the 30th great grandson to King William I, known better as William the Conqueror.

Steve and Tiffany joined the Church at the Cross, a Baptist Church in the Fort Worth suburb, Southlake, and became very active participants and leaders. Steve was on a team

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of church members who went to the New Orleans, Louisiana area to feed displaced people who were victims of Hurricane Katrina in September 2005.

Steve is very talented with his hands and is an excellent carpenter and handy man around the house. He has constructed several pieces of their furniture. On top of that, he has a great sense of what it is to be a husband and father. Sometimes I watch him with his children and think that he is a much better dad than I was. I am truly blessed to have him as a son-in-law.

Notes for Tiffany Lenn Sharpe:

My daughter, Tiffany Lenn Sharpe, born on a Thursday night, August 4, 1966, was less than one year old when our family located in the crime-ridden inner city part of New Orleans, where, as her parents, we were involved in the starting of a ministry began by Canal Street Presbyterian Church where we were members.

It was May of 1967 that we moved, and that month was when the 100 millionth telephone was installed in the United States. It was when the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (the Northern Presbyterian Church) adopted "The Confession of 1967," the first confessional document adopted by Presbyterians since the Westminster Confession of Faith was adopted in England in 1647. It also was the first major document in that denomination that signaled the trends toward theological liberalism that began to disrupt that church from the 1970's on into the 21st Century.

Tiffany was born on the 65th birthday of jazz musician Louis Armstrong. It also was the 66th birthday of Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, "The Queen Mother" of current day Monarch, Queen Elizabeth. The Queen Mother is Tiffany's 33rd cousin, once removed, and Queen Elizabeth is Tiffany's 34th cousin.

Tiffany's early years were spent on glass-strewn sidewalks and in a rough neighborhood where there were five bars within a block of our house, and they never had closing hours. Her cute appearance drew the attentions of men who worked on the wharfs, painters and general drifters, some of which were graduates of the criminal justice system, or who were destined to it. Her last year in that neighborhood was her kindergarten year in the public school. The students were almost all African American children. She was one of two Anglo students in her class.

The public swimming pools in New Orleans were closed in those days, a plan to avoid racial conflicts and tensions. We joined the Jewish Community Center, so swimming lessons would be available to our children. This was an excellent organization located on Saint Charles Avenue in Uptown New Orleans and we received wonderful treatment. This was our first experience relating to people of the Jewish community, and it was very positive.

The family's St. Louis experience, beginning in March, 1972, provided a wonderful environment for her. Flynn Park Elementary School was a model school, and Tiffany excelled there in many ways. Actually, the family lived in a St. Louis suburb, named University City. Her spirit of competitiveness began to show when she became a member of the coed soccer team. I believe these were the years of the 4th through the 6th grades. Flynn Park School was virtually all Anglo students. However, the student body was 50% Jewish families. This was the family's second exposure to Jewish ways and people to any great extent, which was a very positive experience.

Junior high experience was not as appreciated as the Flynn Park times. There were many students from culturally and economically deprived families and 80% of the students were African American, many from welfare families. The academic standards were greatly reduced. For example, all the accelerated advanced courses were discontinued, because they were populated almost exclusively by Anglo students. This situation was a key reason that Tiffany and her brother, Taylor, were withdrawn from that junior high school and put into

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private schools.

Tiffany attended Visitation High School in Saint Louis County, Missouri, a Roman Catholic school, before the family moved to Dallas. In Dallas, at Highland Park High School, she accomplished excellent grades and was a member of the Lads & Lassies Chorale group (quite an elite group at the school). Tiffany learned to play some musical instruments, and took small rolls in community Broadway musicals, such as "Fiddler on the Roof." In fact, that musical was an occasion where all five members of our family had roles.

Tiffany began college at the University of Texas at Austin. She transferred a number of times during her college career, and attended various community colleges in the summers, a total of five in number. She graduated as an Accounting Major at the University of Texas at Dallas, with a cum laude designation. Tiffany's whole educational career was accentuated with consistently high grades.

After college, she earned her Certified Public Accounting status passing all three sections in a first-time setting. This was somewhat unusual. Often applicants take the three sections separately.

She was married in 1987 to Stephen Howard Dunham, whose family was from the church where I was on its staff. They had no children and divorced in 1990.

Tiffany worked in Dallas initially at Coopers and Lybrand, one of the major national accounting firms. Later that firm moved her to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she became a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

She returned to Dallas, having been recruited by Ryan and Collins, a new CPA firm whose principals she had know earlier at Coopers and Lybrand. That firm worked exclusively in sales tax problem resolvment and represented its clients before state boards. These presentations were in order to document why no fine or a much lesser fine should be levied their client in that case. The firm was remunerated usually as a percent of whatever it saved the client. Both the firm and Tiffany did very well, and I called them accounting bounty hunters!

On October 20, 1997, providence had Tiffany meet Steve Odis (Steve) Westmoreland. It was the right combination for the two of them. Actually, 12 days after meeting (November 1), they decided to become married, and they married March 21(151 days later) the following year. We did not know at the time, but subsequent research has allowed us to realize that Steve and Tiffany are 34th cousins, four times removed to each other before they married! The ancestor in common for them was Eystein Glumralvarsson, a man of Norway (a Viking) who lived in the 800s AD.

Most children move out of the family house when they marry. Not so with Tiffany. She and Steve purchased the house from us, and we moved out while they were on their honeymoon! Now, you have to say that an unusual exchange took place!

After Katherine (Katie) Michelle Westmoreland, her first child, was born, and just before John (Jack) David Westmoreland arrived, she "retired" from being a high profile professional woman, and took up the higher requirements of being a domestic engineer ... a stay at home mother, raising the finest of children. Her forte in life really excelled in her role as a mother. She brought new meaning to excellence in domestic engineering as she raised her family. Of course, her husband, Steve, certainly enabled much accomplishment in their partnership in the home.

In 2001, the family moved to Southlake, Texas, a suburban community particularly convenient to the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport from where Steve flew as an American Airlines pilot. They joined the Church at the Cross, a Baptist Church nearby in Grapevine, Texas where they became quite active in participating and in giving leadership.

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When Katie reached the age to be in kindergarten, Tiffany began to Home School her, which continued as Jack came along, etc. The family became connected with a large network of other Home School families which did many activities together. Ultimately all five children were students in the Westmoreland Country Day School!

In 2006, the family sold their Southlake home and leased a home in nearby Grapevine for a year, with plans to find acreage in Wise County, near where we live, and to build or buy a new home there. That was accomplished when they purchased a 29 acre place with an unfinished home, which was less than 3 miles from our home!

Subsequently, their little farm grew in activity and improvements, updating the home and becoming a working farm with as many as a couple dozen goats (some milkers), about 100 chickens, around 10 cats and I believe three dogs!

They were members of the Aurora Baptist Church for a while, then joined a large church in Southlake, Gateway Church, a church with four locations and about 25,000 members!

The Home Schooling by that time had become quite sophisticated. They attended classes one day a week under a curriculum named "Classical Conversations." It is an education in the classics of world history, with a rich integration of Christian presence in civilization. They learn foreign languages and do such radical things as to diagram sentences! The other days of the week are spent on pursuing what was introduced in the weekly class. Parents are used as instructors, and a really talented set is in this configuration. Lots of memory work is used, and the children are really quite impressive as accomplished students.

Generation 2

2. **Herbert Otis Westmoreland** (son of Herbert Westmoreland and Martha Mineola Goolsby) was born on 27 Dec 1938 in Idabel, Oklahoma. He married **Betty Katherine Covington** (daughter of George Wilbur Covington and Mary Catherine Page) on 19 Aug 1960 in Scottsville, KY.
3. **Betty Katherine Covington** (daughter of George Wilbur Covington and Mary Catherine Page) was born on 11 Sep 1936 in Russellville, Kentucky.

Notes for Herbert Otis Westmoreland:

Herb grew up in Oklahoma in small towns. His parents generally operated family owned grocery stores, usually living above the store on the second floor.

Red, the nickname he was called often to match his red hair, spent most of his career working for the Federal Government in computer areas. He spent a lot of time around Leavenworth, Kansas, He now is retired, but spend the last 20 or 25 years living in Platte City, Missouri, a suburb of Kansas City.

Notes for Betty Katherine Covington:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) by pressing a key in Washington to signal the startup of the dam's first hydroelectric generator in Nevada on September 11, 1936, the very same day that Betty was born! President Roosevelt is the 18th cousin, three times removed from Betty Covington.

Source: <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/20050911.html?th&emc=th>

Betty was born the same year that the novel "Gone with the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell was published.

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Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gone_with_the_Wind

Betty was born at home, as she tells me. She spent her life careerworking in the public schools, mostly as a Librarian. As a result,she is very good with children and does well with our fourWestmoreland grandchildren.

She and her husband, Herb, live in Platte City, Missouri, a suburb ofKansas City. They have been there over 20 years and are members of aBaptist Church where both have had leadership roles.

Generation 3

4. **Herbert Westmoreland** (son of Charles Robert Westmoreland and Minnie L. Cheneworth) was born on 04 Jul 1911 in Idabel, Oklahoma. He died in Mar 1983 in Brawley, California. He married **Martha Mineola Goolsby** on 22 Aug 1936 in Cooper, Bowie County, Texas.
5. **Martha Mineola Goolsby** was born on 05 Jan 1910 in Haworth, Oklahoma. She died in 1988 in Turlock, California.

Notes for Herbert Westmoreland:

Herbert was born on an anniversary date that not only is of patriotic significance in the birth of our nation, it was the date that our second, third, and fifth presidents died: July 4th. Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 50th anniversary of the nation,July 4, 1826. President James Monroe died five years later, July 4,1831.

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/>

Herbert was born the same year as Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, was born in Tampico, Ill.

Source:<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/rr40.html>

Herbert served many roles in the First Baptist Church of Idabel, Oklahoma, including being a deacon, teacher, etc. He made his commitment to Jesus Christ in 1948, according to what he son told meFebruary 4, 2005.

Herbert moved to California about 1962 looking better economic opportunities. A drawing for the family to move was the need for teachers, which Lady Goolsby was. This was in Fireball, California.

Herbert finished his working career out there working in theCalifornia Welfare Department. They lived in Merced, California until they retire

For retirement, they remained in Merced, but purchased a pop-up tent trailer to travel. Finally, they acquired a good sized trailer camper. The final years were spent enjoying grand children as they travelled. They ended up in the Fountain of Youth Spa, at the southern tip of the Salton Sea, California. The closest town was Niland. This was a town near where General Patton trained his troops. They resided here when the both graduated to heaven within five years of each other. It was a fine and comforted last days they shared together and were blessed for their lives.

His son, Herbert (Red) tells me that his dad served in the NationalGuard, but I do not know the date span of that service, nor the locations.

Notes for Martha Mineola Goolsby:

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Martha's son, Herbert Odis Westmoreland (who is the father to my son-in-law) told me that no one he could remember ever knew his mother by any other name than Lady Goolsby. It seems that she was named Martha, due to the influence of some unidentified relative.

However, shortly after that naming, there was some sort of alienation in the family, and the side liking Martha as a name was out of the picture. The family called her Lady from her earliest days as a little girl, and it was only in recent years that her son told me that they learned of her real name.

6. **George Wilbur Covington** (son of George Milburn Covington and Lucy Covington) was born on 31 Mar 1898 in Logan County, Kentucky. He died on 09 May 1967 in Scottsville, Kentucky. He married **Mary Catherine Page** on 25 Dec 1930 in Russellville, Kentucky.
7. **Mary Catherine Page** was born on 22 Aug 1907 in Logan County, Kentucky. She died in 2004 in Scottsville, Kentucky.

Notes for George Wilbur Covington:

About two months after George was born, clergyman-author Norman Vincent Peale was born on May 31, 1898.

Notes for Mary Catherine Page:

Her birthday was the 166th anniversary of the date on which, in 1741, Handel began composing "The Messiah," that marvelous piece of Christian music, which was completed in a breath-taking pace by September 14.

Source: <http://www.psg.com/~patf/bach/messiah.html>

Generation 4

8. **Charles Robert Westmoreland** (son of William Westmoreland and Luvina) was born on 27 Mar 1873 in Missouri. He died on 08 Aug 1926 in Idabel, Oklahoma. He married **Minnie L. Cheneworth** (daughter of Issac Cheneworth and Martha) about 1903 in DeQueen, Arkansas.
9. **Minnie L. Cheneworth** (daughter of Issac Cheneworth and Martha) was born on 04 Sep 1887 in Arkansas. She died on 11 Apr 1970 in Idabel, Oklahoma.

Notes for Charles Robert Westmoreland:

Bob, as he was called, was born the year Enrico Caruso (2/25/1873 -8/2/1921), the Italian operatic tenor, was born.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enrico_Caruso

Bob operated a restaurant for cat fish and country food in Idabel, Oklahoma.

He lived in a house with Isaac Cheneworth and his wife, Martha. It was sort of a community of folks. This is where he met and married their daughter, Minnie. Many the folks living there were railroad workers.

He ultimately died of a heart attack.

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Notes for Minnie L. Cheneworth:

It is of interest that the 1920 US Census taken in Idabel, Oklahoma, the ages both of Minnie and Charles are three years younger than our family records reflect. You wonder whether they just told the enumerator what they thought were more attractive ages?

12. **George Milburn Covington** (son of Francis Marion Covington and Adelia Clark) was born on 16 Mar 1869 in Logan County, Kentucky. He died on 19 Feb 1921 in Russellville, Kentucky. He married **Lucy Covington** on 20 Oct 1893.
13. **Lucy Covington** was born on 31 Jan 1869 in Warren County, Kentucky (near Bowling Green). She died on 06 Jun 1947 in Louisville, Kentucky.

Generation 5

16. **William Westmoreland** was born in 1829. He died in 1900. He married **Luvina**.
17. **Luvina** was born in 1848. She died in 1883.

Notes for William Westmoreland:

William Westmoreland was born in 1829, the year that William Booth(4/10/1829 - 8/20/1912) was born, the English minister and founder of the Salvation Army. He was born the month before London's reorganized police force, which became known as Scotland Yard, went on duty on September 29, 1829. The year of his birth, William Austin Burt of Mount Vernon, Michigan, received a patent for his typographer, a forerunner of the typewriter.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Booth
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotland_Yard
<http://www.michmarkers.com/startup.asp?startpage=S0570.htm>

William and Luvina are our most distant Westmoreland ancestors for whom we have names. They are the great, great grandparents of our son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland. We believe William and Luvina lived in Arkansas. We really have very little information about them.

"Westmoreland is Northern English. It is a regional name for someone from the former country of this name, originally named in Old English as 'Westmoringaland,' the territory of the people living west of the moors (i.e. the Pennines)."

Source: Patrick Hanks, Editor, Dictionary of American Family Names, Oxford University Press, New York, New York, 2003, Card #929.40973D554 2003 V. III, Dallas Public Library, Genealogical Section, page 601.

18. **Issac Cheneworth** was born about 1849 in Missouri. He married **Martha**.
19. **Martha** She died before 14 Jan 1920 in Before 1920.

Notes for Issac Cheneworth:

Isaac and Martha operated a boarding house in Idabel, Oklahoma. Its patrons typically were railroad workers. Their daughter, Minnie, married one of the roomers, who was a

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restaurant operator.

Notes for Martha:

Martha died before January 14, 1920, for the US Census in Idabel, Oklahoma indicated that her husband, Isaac, lived as a widower in the home of their daughter and her husband, Charles Robert Westmoreland.

24. **Francis Marion Covington** (son of Daniel Coleman Covington and Mary Jane Robinson) was born on 24 Apr 1841. He died in Jul 1927. He married **Adelia Clark** on 22 Jun 1863.
25. **Adelia Clark** was born on 03 Aug 1843. She died in Feb 1886.

Generation 6

48. **Daniel Coleman Covington** (son of Francis Covington and Lucy Hughes) was born in 1818. He died in 1895. He married **Mary Jane Robinson** in 1840.
49. **Mary Jane Robinson** She died in 1890.

Generation 7

96. **Francis Covington** (son of Francis Covington and Lucy Strother) was born in 1793. He married **Lucy Hughes** on 21 Oct 1817.
97. **Lucy Hughes** was born about 1795.

Notes for Francis Covington:

Francis Covington, Jr. was born in 1793, the year that United States President George Washington laid the cornerstone of the U. S. Capitol on September 18, the construction start date. The cost was \$412,000.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Capitol
<http://www.tourofdc.org/tours/USCapitol/>

Generation 8

192. **Francis Covington** (son of Robert Covington and Margaret Strother) was born on 04 Feb 1754. He died in 1823. He married **Lucy Strother** on 17 Nov 1774 in Orange County, Virginia.
193. **Lucy Strother** was born in 1752 in Culpepper County, Virginia. She died on 14 Jan 1836 in Culpepper County, Virginia.

Generation 9

384. **Robert Covington** (son of William Covington and Ann Coleman) was born about 1724. He married **Margaret Strother**.
385. **Margaret Strother** (daughter of Francis Strother and Susanna Dabney) was born in 1722 in Hanover County, Virginia.

Generation 10

768. **William Covington** He married **Ann Coleman**.
-

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769. **Ann Coleman**

Notes for William Covington:

William Covington is the earliest ancestor in the Covington familyline that we have recorded. We have scant informatoin aboutg him andhis wife, Ann Coleman.

Covington is a name of Scottish origin, a habitational name fromCovington in Lanarkshire, first being recorded in the twelfth century.It also has an English origin as a habitational name from a place inHuntingdonshire (now Cambridgeshire) named Covington from an OldEnglish personal name of "Cofa" plus "ing," denoting association, plus"tun," meaning settlement.

Source: Patrick Hanks, Editor, Dictinary of American Family Names,Oxford University Press, New York, New York, 2003, Card #929.40973D554 2003 V.1, Dallas Public Library, Genealogical Section, page 378

770. **Francis Strother** (son of William Strother and Margaret Thornton) was born in Richmond County, Virginia. He died after 17 Apr 1751 in Culpepper County. He married **Susanna Dabney**.

771. **Susanna Dabney** She died about 1752.

Generation 11

154 **William Strother** (son of William Strother) was born between 1665-1675 in Rappahannock County, Virginia. He died after 26 Jul 1726 in King George County, Virginia. He married **Margaret Thornton**.

154 **Margaret Thornton** (daughter of Frances Thornton and Alice Savage) was born on 02 Apr 1678 in Richmond County, Virginia (?). She died about 1727.

Generation 12

308 **William Strother**
0.

308 **Frances Thornton** (son of William Thornton and Frances Robinson) was born in 1651. He died about 1726. He married **Alice Savage**.

308 **Alice Savage** (daughter of Anthony Savage) was born about 1650. She died in 1701.
3.

Generation 13

616 **William Thornton** He married **Frances Robinson**.
4.

616 **Frances Robinson**
5.

616 **Anthony Savage** He died on 05 Jun 1695.
6.

Generation 14

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123 **William Thornton** He married **Wertby**.
28.

123 **Wertby**
29.

123 **Anthony Savage** He married **Elizabeth Hall**.
32.

123 **Elizabeth Hall**
33.

Generation 15

246 **Francis Thornton** He married **Joan**.
56.

246 **Joan**
57.

246 **Francis Savage** He died about 1558. He married **Anne Sheldon**.
64.

246 **Anne Sheldon**
65.

Generation 16

493 **Robert Thornton** He married **Jane Laton**.
12.

493 **Jane Laton**
13.

493 **Christopher Savage** He married **Anne Lygon**.
28.

493 **Anne Lygon**
29.

Generation 17

986 **William Thornton** He married **Agnes Aldborough**.
24.

986 **Agnes Aldborough**
25.

986 **Christopher Savage** He married **Anne Stanley**.
56.

986 **Anne Stanley**
57.

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Generation 18

197 **Filius Aldborough** He married **Agnes Plumpton**.
250.

197 **Agnes Plumpton**
251.

197 **John Savage** He married **Catherine Stanley**.
312.

197 **Catherine Stanley**
313.

Generation 19

394 **Philina Plumpton** He married **Elizabeth Stapleton**.
502.

394 **Elizabeth Stapleton**
503.

394 **John Savage** He married **Elioner Brereton**.
624.

394 **Elioner Brereton**
625.

Generation 20

789 **Bryon Stapleton** He married **Agnes Goddard**.
006.

789 **Agnes Goddard**
007.

789 **John Savage** He married **Maud Swinnerton**.
248.

789 **Maud Swinnerton**
249.

Notes for John Savage:

Refer to Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America before 1700, Seventh Edition, by Frederick Lewis Weis (Baltimore, 1992), Line 32, Generation 33 for continuation of line to William I of England, father of Henry I of England, and ancestor of both Griffith BOWEN and Margaret FLEMING.

Generation 21

157 **Filius Goddard** He married **Matilta de Neville**.
801
4.

157 **Matilta de Neville**
801

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5.

Generation 22

315 **Ralph de Neville** He married **Margaret Stafford**.
603
0.

315 **Margaret Stafford**
603
1.

Generation 23

631 **Hugh Stafford** He married **Philliappi Beauchamp**.
206
2.

631 **Philliappi Beauchamp**
206
3.

Generation 24

126 **Ralph de Stafford** (son of Edmund de Stafford and Margaret Basseet) was born on 24 Sep
241 1301 in Tunbridge, Stafford, England. He died on 31 Aug 1372 in Tunbridge Castle. He
24. married **Margaret de Audley** (daughter of Hugh de Audley and Margaret de Clare) before
06 Jul 1336 in Drayton, Staffordshire, England.

126 **Margaret de Audley** (daughter of Hugh de Audley and Margaret de Clare) was born in
241 1318 in Stafford, England. She died on 07 Sep 1349 in England.
25.

Notes for Margaret de Audley:

Margaret is related to the second United States President, John Adams, as his wife was her second cousin, fourteen times removed. That means that their son, the sixth President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, is Margaret's second cousin, fifteen times removed. Margaret is my 15th cousin, 18 times removed.

Margaret is a great granddaughter to English King Edward I and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile.

Generation 25

252 **Edmund de Stafford** He married **Margaret Basseet**.
482
48.

252 **Margaret Basseet**
482
49.

252 **Hugh de Audley** (son of Hugh de Audley and Isolde Mortimer) was born in 1289 in Stratton
482 Audley, Oxfordshire County, England. He died on 10 Nov 1347. He married **Margaret de**
50. **Clare** (daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Joan Plantagenet) on 28 Apr 1317 in Windsor
Castle, Berkshire, England.

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252 **Margaret de Clare** (daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Joan Plantagenet) was born in 1298
482 in Gloucestershire, England. She died on 13 Apr 1342 in France.
51.

Notes for Margaret de Clare:

Margaret de Clare is the 15th cousin, 18 times removed to me.

Generation 26

504 **Hugh de Audley** was born in 1250 in Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire County, England. He
965 married **Isolde Mortimer**.
00.

504 **Isolde Mortimer** (daughter of Edmund de Mortimer) was born in 1270 in Wigmore,
965 Herefordshire County, England. She died in 1338.
01.

504 **Gilbert de Clare** (son of Richard de Clare and Margaret de Lacy) was born on 02 Sep 1243
965 in Christchurch Castle, Hampshire. He died on 07 Dec 1295 in Monmouth Castle,
02. Monmouthshire. He married **Joan Plantagenet** (daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of
Castile) about 30 Apr 1290 in Westminster Abbey.

504 **Joan Plantagenet** (daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile) was born in May 1271 in
965 Akko (Acre), Hazofan, Palestine. She died on 23 Apr 1307 in Suffolk, England.
03.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Gilbert bore two titles, the Earl of Gloucester and the Earl of Hertford. His second wife is Joan Plantagenet, my 19th cousin, 14 times removed.

"Gilbert was nicknamed the 'Red Earl' after the colour of his hair. He was the eldest son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford and Margaret de Lacy, the Countess of Lincoln. After his father's death in 1262, Gilbert, still a minor, inherited vast estates in the West Country, the Welsh Marches and Ireland. He took possession the following year.

"During Simon de Montfort's Rebellion of 1263-4, Gilbert was, initially, a keen supporter and he and his brother were knighted by the Earl shortly before the Battle of Lewes. However, being the two most powerful men in the country, a clash was inevitable. Gilbert was greedy for the spoils of victory, including additional authority in the government and a degree of independence for his vast estates. He therefore stood up as a defender of the 'Provisions of Oxford' - his father's initiative to establish a proto-parliament - and inferred that De Montfort's despotism was betraying its principles. In May 1265, Gilbert split from the De Montfort party and allied himself with the newly escaped Prince Edward, for whom he won the Battle of Evesham. However, while the surviving followers of De Montfort thought him a traitor, Gilbert's relationship with the Royalist party was hardly less strained.

"He became a champion for disinherited rebel sympathizers and protested at the lack of implementation of the 'Provisions of Oxford', even though the Royal victory rendered these redundant. With constitutional restraint and decency as his watch words, Gilbert seemed to have hoped to exercise a detached role in English political life. When he found this impossible, he raised an army in 1267 and took over the city of London. His grievances were then placed before the arbitration of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. To all the World, Gilbert thence appeared reconciled with the establishment, but discontent was still festering.

"Gilbert took up the cause of the Cross in 1268 and promised to go on Crusade with Prince Edward two years later, although this never came to fruition. The following year, he succeeded in securing the restoration of lands to those who had been disinherited.

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Thereafter, however, his political autonomy was rendered impotent by firm Royal control and he remained loyal to King Edward I. Having been divorced from Henry II's hypochondriac half-niece, Alice De Lusignan, in 1271, Gilbert remarried, in 1290, to Edward I's daughter, Joan of Acre. The marriage contract stipulated his vast estates could only be inherited by their descendents, thus greatly increasing the chances of them reverting to the Crown (which, indeed, occurred in 1314). Gilbert was thus bound still more closely to the Royal Court; although, as late as 1292, he was being tried over disputed rights in the Welsh Marches. He only gained his freedom and the restoration of his lands, after paying a fine of 10,000 marks (£6,666.13s.4d).

"Gilbert De Clare spent his life attempting to establish himself in an independent political role from which he might negotiate his loyalty to the Crown. Whatever his actual view of the 'Provisions of Oxford', he played off one faction against another in the Civil War, exploiting the situation as an easy means of pursuing his own personal agenda. In this, he ultimately failed and was subsequently humiliated, largely because of his own political incompetence, but also due to the increase of Royal power after the Baronial Wars. In the end, although he remained at Court, he had become a relic of a bygone age. Earl Gilbert died in December 1295, at the age of fifty-two, and was buried in Tewkesbury Abbey (Gloucestershire); although his widow may have buried his heart in the church at their favoured Berkshire manor of Long Wittenham, where the two often stayed when attended the King at Oxford and Woodstock."

Source for this article: <http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/gdeclare.html>

Notes for Joan Plantagenet:

Joan Plantagenet is the 14th cousin, 19 times removed to me. The ancestor in common is Gor Thorrason, the Red King, a seventh century Norwegian Viking. He is Joan's 19th great grandfather and he is my 38th great grandfather.

"Joan of Acre was a daughter of King Edward I of England and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile. She is not to be confused with Joan of Arc.

"Joan got her name from her birthplace, Akko (Acre), Hazofan, Palestine. It differentiates her from an earlier Joan born to the couple, who died in infancy. Joan of Acre was born while her parents were traveling to the Middle East on the Ninth Crusade. At least part of her childhood she spent in France with her maternal grandmother, Jeanne de Dammartin, Countess of Ponthieu. She was betrothed as a child to Hartman, son of King Rudolph I of Germany, but he died in 1282 after drowning in the Rhine.

"In 1290, at Westminster Abbey, Joan married Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford. He was nearly thirty years her senior. They had four children.

"Following her husband's death in 1295, Joan clandestinely married Ralph de Monthermer, 1st Baron Monthermer, a knight in her household, in 1297. Her father, King Edward I, was enraged by this lowly second marriage, especially since he was arranging a marriage for her to an Italian nobleman. He had Monthermer thrown in prison, and Joan had to plead for the release of her husband. According to the St. Albans chronicler, she told her father, "No one sees anything wrong if a great earl marries a poor and lowly woman. Why should there be anything wrong if a countess marries a young and promising man?" At last her father relented, released Monthermer from prison in August 1297, and allowed him to hold the title of Earl of Gloucester and Hereford during Joan's lifetime. Monthermer and Joan had four children.

"Joan died in childbirth in 1307 at the manor of Clare in Suffolk, England, a family possession, and was buried at the Augustinian priory there. Her child was stillborn. Miracles were said to occur at her grave, especially the healing of toothache, back pain, and fever."

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Generation 27

100 **Edmund de Mortimer**
993
002.

100 **Richard de Clare** He married **Margaret de Lacy**.
993
004.

100 **Margaret de Lacy**
993
005.

100 **Edward I** (son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence) was born on 17 Jun 1239 in
993 Westminster. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in Burch-on-Sands, Cumberland, near Carlisle. He
006. married **Eleanor of Castile** (daughter of Ferdinand) on 18 Oct 1254 in Las Huelgas, Castile.

100 **Eleanor of Castile** (daughter of Ferdinand) was born in 1244. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in
993 Grantham, England.
007.

Notes for Edward I:

Edward I became king of England in 1272. As king, he conquered Wales and tried to gain control of Scotland. Edward belonged to the Plantagenet family of English rulers. He's my 13th cousin, 20 times removed through my Mother's family line. He also is, in my father's family line, the 11th great grandfather of the 1st husband of Alice Carpenter, my seven times great grandmother.

In addition, King Edward I is the 24th great grandfather of our son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland, meaning that our daughter married well into Royalty! Steve and Tiffany are thirty-fourth cousins, four times remove

Edward I was born in Westminster (now part of London). He succeeded his father, Henry III, as king. Edward fought two wars against the Welsh, one in 1277 and another in 1282 and 1283. He conquered Wales in the second war. In 1301, Edward gave the title Prince of Wales to his son, who later became Edward II. Since then, it has become customary for English monarchs to give the title to their oldest son.

Edward was called "Longshanks" due to his great height. He was perhaps the most successful of the medieval monarchs. The first twenty years of his reign marked a high point of cooperation between crown and community. In these years, Edward made great strides in reforming government, consolidating territory, and defining foreign policy. He possessed the strength his father lacked and reasserted royal prerogative.

Edward fathered many children as well: sixteen by Eleanor of Castille before her death in 1290, and three more by Margaret. In addition, there supposedly is an illegitimate child as well.

Edward held to the concept of community, and although at time was scrupulously aggressive, ruled with the general welfare of his subjects in mind. He perceived the crown as judge of the proper course of action for the realm and its chief legislator; royal authority was granted by law and should be fully utilized for the public good, but that same law also

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granted protection to the king's subjects. A king should rule with the advice and consent of those whose rights were in question. The level of interaction between king and subject allowed Edward considerable leeway in achieving his goals.

Edward I added to the bureaucracy initiated by Henry II to increase his effectiveness as sovereign. He expanded the administration into four principal parts: the Chancery, the Exchequer, the Household, and the Council. The Chancery researched and created legal documents while the Exchequer received and issued money, scrutinized the accounts of local officials, and kept financial records. These two departments operated within the king's authority, but independently from his personal rule, prompting Edward to follow the practice of earlier kings in developing the Household, a mobile court of clerks and advisers that traveled with the king. The King's Council was the most vital segment of the four. It consisted of his principal ministers, trusted judges and clerks, a select group of magnates, who also followed the king. The Council dealt with matters of great importance to the realm and acted as a court for cases of national importance.

Edward's forays into the refinement of law and justice had important consequences in decreasing feudal practice. The Statute of Gloucester(1278) curbed expansion of large private holdings and established the principle that all private franchises were delegated by, and subordinate to, the crown. Royal jurisdiction became supreme: the Exchequer developed a court to hear financial disputes, the Court of Common Pleas arose to hear property disputes, and the Court of the King's Bench addressed criminal cases in which the king had a vested interest. Other statutes prohibited vassals from giving their lands to the church, encouraged primogeniture, and established the king as the sole person who could make a man his feudal vassal. In essence, Edward set the stage for land to become an article of commerce.

Edward concentrated on an aggressive foreign policy. A major campaign to control Llywelyn Gruff of Wales began in 1277 and lasted until Llywelyn's death in 1282. Wales was divided into shires, English civil law was introduced, and the region was administered by appointed justices. In the manner of earlier monarchs, Edward constructed many new castles to ensure his conquest.

In 1301, the king's eldest son was named Prince of Wales, a title still granted to all first-born male heirs to the crown. Edward found limited success in extending English influence into Ireland: he introduced a Parliament in Dublin and increased commerce in a few coastal towns, but most of the country was controlled by independent barons or Celtic tribal chieftains. He retained English holdings in France through diplomacy, but was drawn into war by the incursions of Philip IV in Gascony. He negotiated a peace with France in 1303 and retained those areas England held before the war.

In 1292, Edward chose John de Balliol as ruler of Scotland from among several men who claimed the Scottish throne. Edward demanded that Balliol pay homage to him. But this demand humiliated the Scottish people, causing them to revolt. In 1296, Balliol joined the rebel forces, but Edward forced him to surrender. Edward then took to England the Stone of Scone, the stone upon which Scottish kings had been given royal power for hundreds of years. He placed the stone in Westminster Abbey, where English monarchs were crowned.

But the Scots continued to fight England. They were led first by William Wallace and then by Robert Bruce. Bruce was crowned king of Scotland in 1306. Edward died while on his way to subdue the new king. This story was made known in the public's mind with the 1995 Mel Gibson theater movie, "Braveheart." This movie decidedly put Edward in a bad light, as it's intent was to glorify the cause of the Scots and their hero, William Wallace.

Edward's Scottish policy resulted in hostile relations between the English and the Scots for the next 250 years. It also led to an alliance between Scotland and France. As a result, England had to fight both countries at the same time. Edward's need for money to supply his army and government led him to call Parliaments more often than had any previous king. These Parliaments consisted of representatives of the nobility, the church, and common

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people. In return for grants of money from Parliament, Edward agreed that taxes could be levied only with Parliament's consent. He also sponsored laws on more topics than any previous king.

Magna Carta of 1215 issued by Edward's grandfather, King John, did not end the struggle between British Kings and the barons. Neither side intended to abide by the charter completely. Pope Innocent III canceled the charter after King John requested it, and war broke out immediately. After John's death in 1216, however, his son Henry III and later English kings promised to abide by the charter. The most famous of these promises was that of Edward I in 1297. Through these promises, the charter came to be recognized as part of the fundamental law of England. King Edward's edition was 37 sections or paragraphs, all of which became what is called codified law. Amazingly, ten of those paragraphs remain today in English legislation.

Edward I was not the first English king named Edward. People in England give numbers to their kings and queens with the same name only if the monarchs ruled after the Norman Conquest of 1066. There were three Anglo-Saxon kings named Edward who ruled England before 1066: Edward the Elder (870?-924), Edward the Martyr (963?-978?), and Edward the Confessor (1002?-1066).

Source Contributor: John Gillingham, Senior Lecturer, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, as published in the World Book Encyclopedia, 1996. Additional source: Encyclopedia Britannica, web site <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon30.html>

The only copy of the Magna Carta issued by Edward that was allowed out of England belonged to H. Ross Perot, Sr., a Dallas, Texas resident and friend of this writer. Actually, it belonged to the Perot Foundation, which he created. Ross generously made a reproduction for my own records. Today, I have handed it down to my son, Taylor Marcus Sharpe.

There are 17 copies of the various issues of the Magna Carta which survive today. Four from the rein of King John I, eight from that of Henry III, and five from Edward I. Fifteen remain securely in England, one is in Australia and one is the in America. Mr. Perot purchased the 1297 edition of King Edward in 1984 for a reported \$1.5 million. It was loaned virtually all the time of his Foundation's ownership to the United States Archives. It was displayed occasionally in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The rest of the time mostly was on display in the National Archives Building in Washington DC, along side of the Declaration of Independence.

However, in 2008, the Perot Foundation auctioned the Magna Carta for \$21.5 million to an anonymous buyer. The Perot Foundation is the extensive source of philanthropy directed by Mr. Perot, benefiting scores of causes. This sale funded support for more good causes. Later, it was reported that the purchase was by Mr. David Rubenstein, the managing director of the Carlyle Group. The document has been kept on display at the National Archives.

Generation 28

201 **Henry III** (son of John and Isabella of Angouleme) was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester
986 Castle. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Palace of Westminster. He married **Eleanor of**
012. **Provence** (daughter of Raymond Berenger) on 14 Jan 1236 in Canterbury Cathedral, Kent,
England.

201 **Eleanor of Provence** (daughter of Raymond Berenger) was born in 1217. She died on 24
986 Jun 1291 in Amesbury (or possibly June 25).
013.

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Notes for Henry III:

English King Henry III (reigned 1216-1272), King John's son, was only nine when he became King. By 1227, when he assumed power from his regent, order had been restored, based on his acceptance of Magna Carta. However, the King's failed campaigns in France (1230 and 1242), his choice of friends and advisers, together with the cost of his scheme to make one of his younger sons King of Sicily and help the Pope against the Holy Roman Emperor, led to further disputes with the barons and united opposition in Church and State. Although Henry was extravagant and his tax demands were resented, the King's accounts show a list of many charitable donations and payments for building works (including the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey which began in 1245).

Henry is my 11th cousin, 22 times removed on my Mother's side of the family. In addition, he is the 12th great grandfather of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, my seven times great grandmother, who became the wife of Gov. William Bradford, each for a second marriage, after each had been widowed.

The Provisions of Oxford (1258) and the Provisions of Westminster (1259) were attempts by the nobles to define common law in the spirit of Magna Carta, control appointments and set up an aristocratic council. Henry tried to defeat them by obtaining papal absolution from his oaths, and enlisting King Louis XI's help. Henry renounced the Provisions in 1262, and war broke out. The barons, under their leader, Simon de Montfort, were initially successful and even captured Henry. However, Henry escaped, joined forces with the lords of the Marches (on the Welsh border), and Henry finally defeated and killed de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham in 1265. Royal authority was restored by the Statute of Marlborough (1267), in which the King also promised to uphold Magna Carta and some of the Provisions of Westminster.

(Source: <http://www.royal.gov.uk/history/index.htm>)

Henry III, the first monarch to be crowned in his minority, inherited the throne at age nine. His reign began immersed in the rebellion created by his father, King John. London and most of the southeast were in the hands of the French Dauphin Louis and the northern regions were under the control of rebellious barons - only the midlands and southwest were loyal to the boy king. The barons, however, rallied under Henry's first regent, William the Marshall, and expelled the French Dauphin in 1217. William the Marshall governed until his death in 1219; Hugh de Burgh, the last of the justiciars to rule with the power of a king, governed until Henry came to the throne in earnest at age twenty-five.

A variety of factors coalesced in Henry's reign to plant the first seeds of English nationalism. Throughout his minority, the barons held firm to the ideal of written restrictions on royal authority and reissued Magna Carta several times. The nobility wished to bind the king to same feudal laws under which they were held. The emerging class of free men also demanded the same protection from the king's excessive control. Barons, nobility, and free men began viewing England as a community rather than a mere aggregation of independent manors, villages, and outlying principalities. In addition to these restrictions outlined in Magna Carta, the barons asked to be consulted in matters of state and called together as a Great Council. Viewing themselves as the natural counselors of the king, they sought control over the machinery of government, particularly in the appointment of chief government positions. The Exchequer and the Chancery were separated from the rest of the government, to decrease the king's chances of ruling irresponsibly.

Nationalism, such as it was at this early stage, manifested in the form of opposition to Henry's actions. He infuriated the barons by granting favors and appointments to foreigners rather than the English nobility. Peter des Roches, the Bishop of Winchester and Henry's prime educator, introduced a number of Frenchmen from Poitou into the government; many Italians entered into English society through Henry's close ties to the papacy. His reign coincided with an expansion of papal power. Then the Church became, in effect, a massive European monarchy and the Church became as creative as it was excessive in extorting

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money from England. England was expected to assume a large portion of financing the myriad officials employed throughout Christendom as well as providing employment and parishes for Italians living abroad. Henry's acquiescence to the demands of Rome initiated a backlash of protest from his subjects: laymen were denied opportunity to be nominated for vacant ecclesiastical offices and clergymen lost any chance of advancement.

Matters came to a head in 1258. Henry levied extortionate taxes to pay for debts incurred through war with Wales, failed campaigns in France, and an extensive program of ecclesiastical building. Inept diplomacy and military defeat led Henry to sell his hereditary claims to all the Angevin possessions in France, except Gascony. When he assumed the considerable debts of the papacy in its fruitless war with Sicily, his barons demanded sweeping reforms and the king was in no position to offer resistance. Henry was forced to agree to the Provisions of Oxford, a document placing the barons in virtual control of the realm. A council of fifteen men, comprised of both the king's supporters and detractors, effected a situation whereby Henry could do nothing, without the council's knowledge and consent. The magnates handled every level of government with great unity initially but gradually succumbed to petty bickering; the Provisions of Oxford remained in force for only a few years. Henry reasserted his authority and denied the Provisions, resulting in the outbreak of civil war in 1264. Edward, Henry's eldest son, led the king's forces with the opposition commanded by Simon de Montfort, Henry's brother-in-law. At the Battle of Lewes, in Sussex, de Montfort defeated Edward and captured both king and son - and found himself in control of the government.

Simon de Montfort held absolute power after subduing Henry, but was a champion of reform. The nobility supported him, because of his royalties and belief in the Provisions of Oxford. De Montfort, with two close associates, selected a council of nine (whose function was similar to the earlier council of fifteen), and ruled in the king's name. De Montfort recognized the need to gain the backing of smaller landowners and prosperous townsmen: in 1264, he summoned knights from each shire in addition to the normal high churchmen and nobility to a nearly pre-Parliament, and in 1265 invited burgesses from selected towns. Although Parliament as an institution was yet to be formalized, the latter session was a precursor to both the elements of Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Later in 1265, de Montfort lost the support of one of the most powerful barons, the Earl of Gloucester, and Edward also managed to escape. The two gathered an army and defeated de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham. Worcester de Montfort was slain and Henry was released; Henry resumed control of the throne but, for the remainder of his reign, Edward exercised the real power of the throne in his father's stead. The old king, after a long reign of fifty-six years, died in 1272. Although a failure as a politician and soldier, his reign was significant for defining the English monarchical position until the end of the fifteenth century: kingship limited by law.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon29.html>

Notes for Eleanor of Provence:

The daughter of Raymond Berengar, count of Provence, Eleanor was married to Henry in 1236. She was a vigorous and incisive woman and had much influence on her husband, as did her unpopular relatives and other foreign courtiers who followed her to England. During the ascendancy of Simon de Montfort in 1264-65, Eleanor raised mercenaries in France for her husband's cause. She was dispatched to a convent in 1286 but was sometimes consulted by her son, Edward I.

Source: <http://www.bartleby.com/65/e/EleanorP.html>

201 **Ferdinand**
986
014.

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Generation 29

403 **John** (son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine) was born on 24 Dec 1167 in Beaumont
972 Palace, Oxford, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire. He
024. married **Isabella of Angouleme** (daughter of Aymer Taillefer) on 24 Aug 1200 in Bordeaux
Cathedral.

403 **Isabella of Angouleme** (daughter of Aymer Taillefer) was born in 1188. She died on 04 Jun
972 1246.
025.

Notes for John:

John, known as John Lackland, is remembered as one of England's worst kings. Perhaps the most historically significant event occurring out of King John's rein was his issuance of the Magna Carta. It occurred in spite of him ... not because of him trying to advance some good. John is my 10th cousin, 23 times removed. He is also the 13th great grandfather of Edward Southworth, the first husband of my seven times great grandmother, Alice Carpenter. He is my 21st step great grandfather.

It is of Christian interest to me that King John of Lackland appointed Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury on May 15, 1213. Stephen Langton (born about 1150 ? died July 9, 1228) is believed to be the first person to divide the Bible into defined chapters. While Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro is also known to come up with a systematic division of the Bible (between 1244 and 1248), it is Langton's arrangement of books and chapters that remains in use today. So, though our family actually did not give chapter divisions for today's Bible, it was one of our family who appointed the man who did so, and it is a pleasure to claim that connection to an act of spiritual significance.

John was born on Christmas Eve 1167. His parents drifted apart after his birth; his youth was divided between his eldest brother Henry's house, where he learned the art of knighthood, and the house of his father's justiciar, Ranulf Glanvil, where he learned the business of government. As the fourth child, inherited lands were not available to him, giving rise to his nickname, Lackland. His first marriage lasted but ten years and was fruitless, but his second wife, Isabella of Angouleme, bore him two sons and three daughters. He also had an illegitimate daughter, Joan, who married Llywelyn the Great, Ruler of All Wales, from which the Tudor line of monarchs was descended. The survival of the English government during John's reign is a testament to the reforms of his father, as John taxed the system socially, economically, and judicially.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon28.html>

John was unpredictable and often cruel, but he showed administrative ability. He improved methods of tax collection and financial record keeping, and strengthened the courts of law, which his father had greatly enhanced. He was the youngest son of King Henry II. In 1177, Henry made John Lord of Ireland. In 1199, John succeeded his brother Richard the Lion-Hearted as king of England, and, in France, as Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou. John's nephew Arthur claimed the right to succeed Richard. John quarreled over his French territories with Arthur and King Philip II of France. Philip declared a war against England that began in 1202. The war was fought off and on throughout the rest of John's reign. John's mismanagement--and rumors he murdered Arthur--angered French barons who had been loyal to John and led to the loss of most English holdings in France.

John disagreed with Pope Innocent III over who should become archbishop of Canterbury. In 1208, the pope placed England under an interdict, which banned church services throughout the country. John was excommunicated the next year. His dictatorial behavior stirred discontent among the English barons. John feared his barons would revolt. To

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avoid this, he settled his argument with the pope in 1213. The pope then supported John, in return for liberties granted the church. But many English barons and some clergy revolted anyway when the king's plans to reconquer the lost territories in France failed. On June, 15, 1215, John grudgingly approved the settlement that became known as Magna Carta. It placed the king under English law and checked his power.

The Magna Carta (pronounced MAG nuh KAHHR tuh) is a document that marked a decisive step forward in the development of constitutional government and legal ideas in England. In later centuries, much of the rest of the world also benefited from it because many countries followed English models in creating their own governments. The countries include the United States and Canada. The Latin words Magna Carta mean Great Charter.

English barons forced King John to approve the charter in June 1215 at Runnymede, southwest of London. In the charter, the king granted many rights to the English aristocracy. The ordinary English people gained little. But many years later, Magna Carta became a model for those who demanded democratic government and individual rights for all. In its own time, the greatest value of Magna Carta was that it limited royal power and made it clear that even the king had to obey the law. Of course, this dramatic change in English governance benefited only the landed aristocracy (the Barons) and not really the common man. The common man would have to wait till later developments in governing history to see more of the freedoms that we expect to experience in everyday life today.

Reasons for the charter. From the Norman invasion of England in 1066 through the 1100's, most of the kings who ruled England were able and strong. They usually tried to govern justly and respected feudal law. Under feudal law, nobles called barons received land in return for military and other services to the king. Law and custom established the barons' duties and what was expected of the king. But there was no actual control over the king's power. When John became king in 1199, he exercised his power even more forcefully than earlier kings. He demanded more military service than they did. He sold royal positions to the highest bidders. He demanded larger amounts of money without consulting the barons, which was contrary to feudal custom. He decided cases according to his wishes, and people who lost cases in his court had to pay crushing penalties.

English barons and church leaders began to express dissatisfaction with John's rule early in his reign. Their unhappiness grew when he lost most of the English possessions in France in warfare lasting from 1202 to 1206. In 1213, a group met at St. Albans, near London, and drew up a list of demands based in part on the coronation charter of Henry I, who had been king from 1100 to 1135. After John lost an important battle against France at Bouvines (in what is now western Belgium) in 1214, civil war broke out in England. John saw that he could not defeat his opponents' army, and so he agreed to a set of articles on June 15, 1215. Four days later, the articles were engrossed (written out in legal form) as a royal charter. Copies of the charter were distributed throughout the kingdom.

Promises in the charter. Magna Carta contained 63 articles, most of which pledged the king to uphold feudal customs. These articles chiefly benefited the barons and other landholders. One article granted the church freedom from royal interference. A few articles guaranteed rights to residents of towns. Ordinary free people and peasants were hardly mentioned in the charter, even though they made up by far the largest part of England's population.

Some articles that in 1215 applied only to feudal landholders later became important to all the people. For example, the charter stated that the king could make no special demands for money without the consent of the barons. Later, this provision was used to support the argument that no tax should be raised without the consent of Parliament.

Still other articles became foundations for modern justice. One article says that the king will not sell, deny, or delay justice. Another says that no freeman shall be imprisoned, deprived of property, exiled, or destroyed, except by the lawful judgment of his peers (equals) or by the law of the land. The idea of due process of law, including trial by jury, developed from

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these articles. In John's time, however, there was no such thing as trial by jury in criminal cases.

The charter tried to make the king keep his promises by establishing a council of barons. If the king violated the charter and ignored warnings of the council, it could raise an army to force the king to live by the charter's provisions. But these measures were unsuccessful.

The charter issuance in 1215 of the Magna Carta did not end the struggle between King John and the barons. Neither side intended to abide by the charter completely. Pope Innocent III canceled the charter at the king's request, and war broke out immediately. After King John's death in 1216, however, his son Henry III and later English kings promised to abide by the charter, actually issuing several copies over the years. The most famous of these promises was that of Edward I in 1297. Through these promises, the charter came to be recognized as part of the fundamental law of England. This was chiefly the version issued by King John's grandson, Edward I

Much later, in the 1600's, members of parliament used Magna Carta to rally support in their struggle against the strong rule of the Stuart kings. These lawmakers came to view the charter as a constitutional check on royal power. They cited it as a legal support for the argument that there could be no laws or taxation without the consent of Parliament. These members of Parliament used the charter to demand guarantees of trial by jury, safeguards against unfair imprisonment, and other rights.

In the 1700's, Sir William Blackstone, a famous lawyer, set down these ideals as legal rights of the people in his famous Commentaries on the Laws of England. Also in the 1700's, colonists carried these English ideals on legal and political rights to America. The ideals eventually became part of the framework of the Constitution of the United States.

Four originals of King John's 1215 charter remain. Two are in the British Library in London, one in Salisbury Cathedral, and one in Lincoln Cathedral. For many years, the document was commonly known as Magna Charter. But in 1946, the British government officially adopted the Latin spelling, Magna Carta.

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Swindler, William F. Magna Carta: Legend and Legacy. Bobbs, 1965.

Contributor: Emily Zack Tabuteau, Ph.D., Associate Professor. of History, Michigan State University.

As history turned out, King John's son and grandson, both English Kings, issued other versions of the Magna Carta with essentially the same effect. In total, the three generations of Kings issued 17 Magna Carta's, all of which are still preserved. Fifteen are in various British institutions, one is in Australia and one is in America, previously owned by the Perot Foundation of Mr. H. Ross Perot, Sr., an acquaintance of mine and a member of the church where I was an administrator for 22 years prior to retirement. The Perot Foundation sold it's copy for \$23.5 million, having originally purchased it a decade earlier for \$1.5 million.

The Angevin family feuds profoundly marked John. He and Richard clashed in 1184 following Richard's refusal to honor his father's wishes surrender Aquitaine to John. The following year Henry II sent John to rule Ireland, but John alienated both the native Irish and the transplanted Anglo-Normans who emigrated to carve out new lordships for themselves; the experiment was a total failure and John returned home within six months.

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After Richard gained the throne in 1189, he gave John vast estates in an unsuccessful attempt to appease his younger brother. John failed to overthrow Richard's administrators during the German captivity and conspired with Philip II in another failed coup attempt. Upon Richard's release from captivity in 1194, John was forced to sue for pardon and he spent the next five years in his brother's shadow.

John's reign was troubled in many respects. A quarrel with the Church resulted in England being placed under an interdict in 1207, with John actually excommunicated two years later. The dispute centered on John's stubborn refusal to install the papal candidate, Stephen Langdon, as Archbishop of Canterbury; the issue was not resolved until John surrendered to the wishes of Pope Innocent III and paid tribute for England as the Pope's vassal.

John proved extremely unpopular with his subjects. In addition to the Irish debacle, he inflamed his French vassals by orchestrating the murder of his popular nephew, Arthur of Brittany. By spring 1205, he lost the last of his French possessions and returned to England. The final ten years of his reign were occupied with failed attempts to regain these territories. After levying a number of new taxes upon the barons to pay for his dismal campaigns, the discontented barons revolted, capturing London in May 1215. At Runnymede in the following June, John succumbed to pressure from the barons, the Church, and the English people at-large, and signed the Magna Carta. The document, a declaration of feudal rights, stressed three points. First, the Church was free to make ecclesiastic appointments. Second, larger-than-normal amounts of money could only be collected with the consent of the king's feudal tenants. Third, no freeman was to be punished except within the context of common law. Magna Carta, although a testament to John's complete failure as monarch, was the forerunner of modern constitutions. John only signed the document as a means of buying time and his hesitance to implement its principles compelled the nobility to seek French assistance. The barons offered the throne to Philip II's son, Louis. John died in the midst of invasion from the French in the South and rebellion from his barons in the North.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon28.html>

As reader will see later in this paper, John's son and grandson both issued various versions of the Magna Carta several times during their reigns of each to reaffirm its initiatives. We know of a total of 17 of them that survive today, 15 of which remain in English hands, one in Australia and one was owned by the Perot Foundation of Dallas, Texas, but has been sold. Mr. Ross Perot, the originator of the Perot Foundation, gave me a personal copy of this Magna Carta, and it is framed for my enjoyment and display. It has now been passed only to my eldest son, Taylor Marcus Sharpe.

403 **Raymond Berenger**
972
026.

Generation 30

807 **Henry II** (son of Geoffrey and Edith Matilda) was born on 05 Mar 1133 in La Mans, France.
944 He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Chinon Castol, Anjou. He married **Eleanor of Aquitaine**
048. (daughter of William) on 18 May 1152 in Bordeaux Cathedral, Gascony.

807 **Eleanor of Aquitaine** (daughter of William) was born in 1123. She died in 1204.
944
049. Notes for Henry II:

King Henry II, though born in France, became King of England. He came from the Plantagenet, which was the family name of a line of kings that ruled England from 1154 to 1399. These kings descended from the marriage of Matilda, daughter of King Henry I, to

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Geoffrey, count of Anjou, France. Geoffrey was nicknamed "Plantagenet," because he wore a sprig of the broom (genet) plant in his cap.

Numerous historians also call these kings "Angevins," meaning from Anjou. The Plantagenet dynasty began with Henry II, son of Matilda and Geoffrey. Henry is my 9th cousin, 24 times removed, as well as the 14th great grandfather of Englishman Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, my seven times great grandmother. My descending from her is through her second husband, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford, a Mayflower passenger which came to America in 1620.

Henry II is a pivotal point in tying together two ancient ancestries related to our families. He is the 10th great grandson of Halfdan Vanha Sveidasson, Earle of the Uplands of Norway (an eighth century Viking) and Henry is the 35th great grandson of Godwulf. Godwulf is the 65th great grandfather of my Westmoreland grandchildren, though he is not directly related to me, but through their father, Steve O. Westmoreland. Godwulf is the earliest ancestor to whom any of our modern-day relatives can claim relationship.

Godwulf's descendants travel down through the family line of my son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland. Godwulf's birth occurred just months following the event of Mount Vesuvius erupting on August 24, 79 AD, burying the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in volcanic ash. An estimated 20,000 people died.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Vesuvius

Henry II was the first King of England to come from the Plantagenet family. He reigned from 1154 until his death in 1189. He became known as the founder of the English system of common law, including introducing the use of juries and other legal procedures we consider common today.

Henry II, first of the Angevin kings, was one of the most effective of all England's monarchs. He came to the throne amid the anarchy of Stephen's reign and promptly collared his errant barons. He refined Norman government and created a capable, self-standing bureaucracy. His energy was equaled only by his ambition and intelligence. Henry survived wars, rebellion, and controversy to successfully rule one of the Middle Ages' most powerful kingdoms.

Now for a little discourse on law:

"Common law is a body of rulings made by judges on the basis of community customs and previous court decisions. It forms an essential part of the legal system of many English-speaking countries, including the United States and Canada. Common law covers such matters as contracts, ownership of property, and the payment of claims for personal injury.

"Early in England's history, judges decided cases according to the way they interpreted the beliefs and unwritten laws of the community. If another judge had ruled in an earlier, similar case, that judge's decision was often used as a precedent (guide). After many judges decided the same question in a similar way, the ruling became law.

"Common law is often contrasted with civil law, a body of rules passed by a legislature. Under civil law, a judge decides a case by following written rules, rather than previous court decisions. Common law also differs from equity, a set of standards developed to allow greater flexibility in court decisions. During the late Middle Ages, England created courts of equity to decide cases that courts of common law might treat too strictly. These courts decided cases by broad principles of justice and fairness, rather than by the rigid standards of common law. The monarch's chancellor presided over a court of equity called the court of chancery.

"The legal system of the United States has developed from English common law and equity. Only one U.S. state, Louisiana, modeled its legal system on civil law. Louisiana used the

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civil law of France, called the Code Napoleon. During the late 1800's, many state scombined their courts of common law and courts of equity. One group of judges administers the combined courts. In Canada, similarly, only the province of Quebec based its legal system on French law. "

Contributor: David M. O'Brien, Ph.D., Professor. of Government, University. of Virginia, World Book Encyclopedia, 1998.

The marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine made him Duke of Aquitaine at the time. He became King when King Stephen died. He not only ruled over most of France, but claimed Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. It was later that his two sons rebelled against him, and each in his own time became King of England.

Henry II came into conflict with Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, over Henry's attempts to curb the independence of the church. In 1170, four of Henry's knights, believing they were acting on the King's orders, murdered Becket in his cathedral.

From Sir Winston Churchill Kt, 1675: "Henry II Plantagenet, the very first of that name and race, and the very greatest King that England ever knew, but withal the most unfortunate . . . his death being imputed to those only to whom himself had given life, his ungracioussons. . ."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon26.html>

Though close in time, Henry I, son of William the Conqueror, is not the father of Henry II. Rather Henry I is the grandfather of Henry II.

"The history of Windsor Castle begins in the year 1070, when William the Conqueror built the original wooden structure located in what is now the inner most point of the castle. William chose the site for its superior military advantages; namely, that attackers would have to battle uphill in order to reach and overtake the castle. Although none of original wooden structure built by William remains in the WindsorCastle of today, the modern Windsor Castle still occupies the same ground. However, King Henry II was the first monarch to transform the wooden fortress to a stronghold of stone, adding a stonewall which stood tall around Windsor Castle England. Parts of this wall can still be seen today."

Source:<http://www.destination360.com/europe/uk/windsor-castle.php>

Notes for Eleanor of Aquitaine:

Eleanor of Aquitaine, pronounced AK wih tayn (1122-1204), was the wifeof King Louis VII of France and later of King Henry II of England.She was also the mother of two English kings, Richard the Lion-Heartedand John. Her control of Aquitaine, then a vast independent statenext to France, made her a central figure in the struggle for powerbetween France and England.

Eleanor was the daughter of William X, Duke of Aquitaine. In 1137,when Eleanor was 15 years old, she inherited Aquitaine. Her land cameunder French control when she married Louis VII later that year.Eleanor and Louis had two daughters. But the lack of a male heircontributed to unhappiness in their marriage, and they agreed to adivorce in 1152.

Within months, Eleanor married Henry Plantagenet, who became KingHenry II of England in 1154. Later, Eleanor and Henry lost affectionfor each other, and she supported a revolt against him in 1173. Therevolt failed and Henry imprisoned Eleanor. Eleanor was freed in1189, after Henry died and Richard became king. Eleanor greatlyinfluenced both Richard and John during their reigns.

Contributor: Marion Meade, M.S., Author, Eleanor of Aquitaine. 1986 CDVersion of the World Book Encyclopedia

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807 **Aymer Taillefer**
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Generation 31

161 **Geoffrey** was born on 24 Aug 1113 in The Royal Palace in Sutton Courtenay (Berkshire).
588 He died on 07 Sep 1151. He married **Edith Matilda** (daughter of Henry and Matilda of
809 Scotland) on 03 Apr 1127.
6.

161 **Edith Matilda** (daughter of Henry and Matilda of Scotland) was born in 1101. She died on
588 07 Sep 1167.

809
7. Notes for Geoffrey:

Geoffrey V was born August 24, 1111. He would later marry Edith Matilda, Empress Matilda, the daughter and heiress of King Henry I of England. Matilda is my ninth cousin, 24 times removed.

On August 24, 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius erupted, burying the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in volcanic ash. An estimated 20,000 people died. This was 1,034 years to the day of Geoffrey's birthday.

Source: <http://www.harcourtschool.com/activity/pompeii/>

"Geoffrey V., called the Handsome (French: le Bel) and Plantagenet, was the Count of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine by inheritance from 1129 and then Duke of Normandy by conquest from 1144. By his marriage to the Empress Matilda, daughter and heiress of Henry I of England, Geoffrey had a son, Henry Curtmantle, who succeeded to the English throne and founded the Plantagenet dynasty to which Geoffrey gave his nickname.

"Geoffrey was the elder son of Fulk V of Anjou and Eremburga of La Flèche, heiress of Elias I of Maine. Geoffrey received his nickname for the yellow sprig of broom blossom (genêt is the French name for the genista, or broom shrub) he wore in his hat as a badge. King Henry I of England, having heard good reports on Geoffrey's talents and prowess, sent his royal legates to Anjou to negotiate a marriage between Geoffrey and his own daughter, Matilda. Consent was obtained from both parties, and on June 10, 1128 the fifteen-year-old Geoffrey was knighted in Rouen by King Henry in preparation for the wedding. Interestingly, there was no opposition to the marriage from the Church, despite the fact that Geoffrey's sister was the widow of Matilda's brother (only son of King Henry) which fact had been used to annul the marriage of another of Geoffrey's sisters to the Norman pretender William Clito."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_of_Anjou

Notes for Edith Matilda:

Edith Matilda is my ninth cousin, 24 times removed.

Matilda is the Latin form of Maud, and the name of the only surviving legitimate child of King Henry I. She was born in 1101, generally it is said at Winchester, but recent research indicates that she was actually born at the Royal Palace in Sutton Courtenay (Berkshire).

In something of a political coup for her father, Matilda was betrothed to the German Emperor, Henry V, when she was only eight. They were married on 7th January 1114. She was twelve and he was thirty-two. Unfortunately there were no children and on the Emperor's death in 1125, Matilda was recalled to her father's court.

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Matilda's only legitimate brother had been killed in the disastrous Wreck of the White Ship in late 1120 and she was now her father's only hope for the continuation of his dynasty. The barons swore allegiance to the young Princess and promised to make her queen after her father's death. She herself needed heirs though and in April 1127, Matilda found herself obliged to marry Prince Geoffrey of Anjou and Maine (the future Geoffrey V, Count of those Regions). He was thirteen, she twenty-three. It is thought that the two never got on. However, despite this unhappy situation they had had three sons in four years.

Being absent in Anjou at the time of her father's death on 1st December 1135, possibly due to pregnancy, Matilda was not in much of a position to take up the throne which had been promised her and she quickly lost out to her fast-moving cousin, Stephen. With her husband, she attempted to take Normandy. With encouragement from supporters in England though, it was not long before Matilda invaded her rightful English domain and so began a long-standing Civil War from the powerbase of her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester, in the West Country.

After three years of armed struggle, she at last gained the upper hand at the Battle of Lincoln, in February 1141, where King Stephen was captured. However, despite being declared Queen or "Lady of the English" at Winchester and winning over Stephen's brother, Henry of Blois, the powerful Bishop of Winchester, Matilda alienated the citizens of London with her arrogant manner. She failed to secure her coronation and the Londoners joined a renewed push from Stephen's Queen and laid siege to the Empress in Winchester. She managed to escape to the West, but while commanding her rearguard, her brother was captured by the enemy.

Matilda was obliged to swap Stephen for Robert on 1st November 1141. Thus the King soon reimposed his Royal authority. In 1148, after the death of her half-brother, Matilda finally returned to Normandy, leaving her son, who, in 1154, would become Henry II, to fight on in England. She died at Rouen on 10th September 1169 and was buried in Fontevrault Abbey, though some of her entrails may possibly have been later interred in her father's foundation at Reading Abbey.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon25a.html>

161 **William**
588
809
8.

Generation 32

Henry (son of William and Matilda) was born in 1068. He died on 01 Dec 1135. He married **Matilda of Scotland** (daughter of Malcolm III Canmore and Margaret) on 11 Nov 1100.

Matilda of Scotland (daughter of Malcolm III Canmore and Margaret) was born in 1079. She died on 01 May 1118.

Notes for Henry:

Henry I (1068-1135), a king of England, is the youngest son of William the Conqueror. King Henry is my seventh cousin, 26 times removed. He succeeded his brother King William II in 1100. Henry married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and his wife, Margaret, a member of the Saxon royal house of England. This was Henry's fourth marriage. Thus, Henry gained the support of his Saxon subjects and strengthened his descendants' claim to the throne.

"Henry promoted centralized rule and gave the royal courts greater authority. He seized

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Normandy from his eldest brother, Robert, in 1106 and later prevented Robert's son, William, from taking control of what had been his father's lands. After his own son's tragic death by shipwreck, Henry arranged for his daughter, Matilda, to succeed him. But when Henry died, his nephew Stephen became King.

"Henry I, the most resilient of the Norman kings (his reign lasted thirty-five years), was nicknamed "Beauclerc" (fine scholar) for his above average education. During his reign, the differences between English and Norman society began slowly to evaporate. Reforms in the royal treasury system became the foundation upon which later kings built. The stability Henry afforded the throne was offset by problems in succession: his only surviving son, William, was lost in the wreck of the White Ship in November 1120.

"The first years of Henry's reign were concerned with subduing Normandy. William the Conqueror divided his kingdoms between Henry's older brothers, leaving England to William Rufus and Normandy to Robert. Henry inherited no land, but received £5000 in silver. He played each brother off of the other during their quarrels; both distrusted Henry and subsequently signed a mutual accession treaty barring Henry from the crown. Henry's hope arose when Robert departed for the Holy Land on the First Crusade; should William die, Henry was the obvious heir. Henry was in the woods hunting on the morning of August 2, 1100 when William Rufus was killed by an arrow. His quick movement in securing the crown on August 5 led many to believe he was responsible for his brother's death. In his coronation charter, Henry denounced William's oppressive policies and promising good government in an effort to appease his barons. Robert returned to Normandy a few weeks later, but escaped final defeat until the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106; Robert was captured and lived the remaining twenty-eight years of his life as Henry's prisoner.

"Henry was drawn into controversy with a rapidly expanding Church. Lay investiture, the king's selling of clergy appointments, was heavily opposed by Gregorian reformers in the Church, but was a cornerstone of Norman government. Henry recalled Anselm of Bec to the archbishopric of Canterbury to gain Baronial support, but the stubborn Anselm refused to do homage to Henry for his lands. The situation remained unresolved until Pope Paschal II threatened Henry with excommunication in 1105. He reached a compromise with the papacy: Henry rescinded the king's divine authority in conferring sacred offices, but appointees continued to do homage for their fiefs. In practice, it changed little. The king maintained the deciding voice in appointing ecclesiastical offices, but it marked a point where kingship became purely secular and subservient in the eyes of the Church.

"By 1106, both the quarrels with the church and the conquest of Normandy were settled and Henry concentrated on expanding royal power. He mixed generosity with violence in motivating allegiance to the crown and appointing loyal and gifted men to administrative positions. By raising men out of obscurity for such appointments, Henry began to rely less on landed Barons as ministers and created a loyal bureaucracy.

"He was deeply involved in continental affairs, and therefore spent almost half of his time in Normandy, prompting him to create the position of justiciar - the most trusted of all the king's officials. The justiciar literally ruled in the king's stead.

"Roger of Salisbury, the first justiciar, was instrumental in organizing an efficient department for collection of royal revenues, the Exchequer. The Exchequer held sessions twice a year for sheriffs and other revenue-collecting officials; these officials appeared before the justiciar, the chancellor, and several clerks to render an account of their finances. The Exchequer was an ingenious device for balancing amounts owed versus amounts paid. Henry gained notoriety for sending out court officials to judge local financial disputes (weakening the feudal courts controlled by local lords) and curbing errant sheriffs (weakening the power bestowed upon the sheriffs by his father).

"The final years of Henry's reign were consumed in war with France and difficulties ensuring the succession. The French King Louis VI began consolidating his kingdom and attacked Normandy unsuccessfully on three separate occasions. The succession became a concern

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upon the 1120 death of his son, William: Henry's marriage to Adelaide was fruitless, leaving his daughter Matilda as the only surviving legitimate heir. She was recalled to Henry's court in 1125 after the death of her husband, Emperor Henry V of Germany. Henry forced his Barons to swear an oath of allegiance to Matilda in 1127, after he arranged her marriage to the sixteen-year-old Geoffrey of Anjou to cement an Angevin alliance on the continent. The marriage, unpopular with the Norman Barons, produced a male heir in 1133, which prompted yet another reluctant oath of loyalty from the aggravated Barons.

"In the summer of 1135, Geoffrey demanded custody of certain key Norman castles as a show of good will from Henry; Henry refused and the pair entered into war. Henry's life ended in this sorry state of affairs -war with his son-in-law and rebellion on the horizon - in December 1135."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon24.html>

Notes for Matilda of Scotland:

"Matilda of Scotland was the daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and his Anglo-Saxon queen Margaret. Her marriage to Henry I of England in 1100 thus brought to Henry, descendant of the conquering Normans, a direct and politically desirable link to Matilda's ancestor Alfred the Great. Her life makes clear that Matilda had outstanding talents. She was educated in the exclusive convents of Romsey and Wilton, a grounding which enabled her to further the literate court culture of the twelfth century, and under her control was a substantial demesne that allowed her to exercise both lay and ecclesiastical patronage. In the matter of ruling, she was an active partner in administering Henry's cross-channel realm, served as a member of his curia regis, and on occasion acted with what amounted to vice-regal authority in England while Henry was in Normandy. Chroniclers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries often refer to her as Mathilda bona regina, or Matildis beatae memoriae, and for a time she was popularly regarded as a saint. She herself was skilled at manipulating those structures

Source: <http://www.boydell.co.uk/5115994X.HTM>

Generation 33

William (son of Robert and Herleva) was born in 1027 in Falaise, France. He died on 09 Sep 1087 in Rouen, England. He married **Matilda** between 1051-1053 in France.

Matilda was born in 1032. She died on 03 Nov 1083.

Notes for William:

William the Conqueror is my seventh cousin, 26 times removed. The ancestor in common with William and me is the ninth century Norwegian Viking, Eystein Glumra Ivarsson. Glumra Ivarsson is William's sixth great grandfather and Glumra Ivarsson is my 32nd great grandfather on my Mother's Abney side of the family. William is the 17th great grandfather of affluent Englishman Edward Southworth, first husband of Alice Carpenter, on my Father's side of the family. Alice, through her second marriage, is my seventh great grandmother. William is the 31st great grandfather to my Westmoreland grandchildren: Katie, Jack, Lily, Sarah and Sam.

Early in his adult life, he was known as William II, Duke of Normandy. It was later that he became better known as William I, or William the Conqueror, King of England. He subdued rebellious vassals, defeated King Henry I of France at Val des Dunes (Henry is William's first cousin, twice removed). William defeated Harold, Saxon King of England at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. He was crowned King of England on December 22, 1066, according to some reports. Others place the coronation on Christmas day. The coronation was in Westminster Abbey. So, it can be said that this part of our family did not immigrate to England. They conquered it!

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"William I, a Frenchman, was the first of many, many English Kings to be crowned in Westminster Abbey. Westminster Abbey marked the scene of many great events in English history. All the English rulers from the time of William the Conqueror, except Edward V and Edward VIII, were crowned there. Technically, William was not the actual first coronation in Westminster. Harold, the counselor to King Edward the Confessor, sought to usurp the crown upon Edward's death, in spite of William's coming to claim it. Harold had a rush job done to crown himself in Westminster Abbey. However, Harold's coronation, in a sense, does not count, as he was not of Royal blood. William was of Royal blood. In fact, William was a first cousin, once removed to King Edward the Confessor.

"What was the background about why William got involved in England?

"King Edward the Confessor (1002?-1066), an Anglo-Saxon king descended from Alfred the Great, was crowned in 1042. As king, Edward lacked influence among England's Anglo-Saxon nobles, because he had lived in the Normandy region of northwestern France before becoming king. Edward's Anglo-Saxon father-in-law, Godwin, Earl of Wessex, tried to dominate Edward's reign. Edward resisted Godwin's efforts by relying on Norman advisers and administrators. Godwin died in 1053.

"King Edward was a pious man. He founded Westminster Abbey in 1042, which was completed in 1065. In 1161, Pope Alexander III canonized Edward (declared him a saint) and gave him the title of Confessor.

"King Richard I is the ancestor common to William I and King Edward. Richard is the great grandfather of William, and the grandfather of Edward

"Edward was childless, and a dispute arose over who should succeed him. His first cousin, once removed, William, Duke of Normandy, claimed Edward had promised him the throne. But when Edward died in 1066, the English nobles chose Harold, Godwin's son, as king. William then invaded England, defeated Harold, and was crowned king. So, William rallied the troops and stormed across the English Channel to make claim on Edward's alleged promise to him.

William invaded England on September 28, 1066 and prepared for victory.

"The Battle of Hastings Plans:

"Harold learned that William had landed at Pevensey in the south of England when he was in the north of the country recovering Stamford Bridge and York. He marched his troops south as fast as possible, stopping in London for reinforcements. He took up position at Caldbec Hill, along the Senteclache Ridge, a few miles north of Hastings. As the ridge had deep ravines, streams and marshy ground on either side, Harold blocked William's only road out of the Hastings peninsula so forcing him into a frontal attack. By positioning his army at the top of the hill, he had clear visibility all around him and forced William's army into continually running up the hill to attack. Harold built a shield wall that stretched in rows along the ridge and which was made up of his housecarls, thegns (nobles) and fyrdmen. Being skilled fighters, the housecarls and thegns were positioned in between the fyrdmen who were unskilled, poorly armed and inexperienced peasant soldiers. Harold expected the wall to hold firm against assault and for William's men to tire and weaken from having to attack uphill. This would eventually allow Harold's army to launch a counter-attack with relatively fresh troops strong enough to defeat the opponent.

"William was unprepared for Harold's speedy arrival at Caldbec Hill, but quickly gathered his troops and went to meet him at Senlache. His army was divided into three sections, each with a commander. The left section comprised mainly of Bretons, the central section were Norman under William's command, and the right section was made up of the French and Flemish. Each section was divided into three rows - the archers, the infantry and the cavalry. William's plan was to use the archers first to send their arrows into the English

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ranks, followed by the infantry in hand-to-hand combat and to finally advance with the cavalry who had the height and power of being on horseback. The effect would be a three pronged attack and a gradual build up in power that would demoralize the English.

"THE BATTLE:

"The battle took all day beginning early in the morning of 14th October 1066 with William's archers firing the first arrows into English ranks. William followed up his plan with an attack by the infantry and then by the cavalry, but Harold's army was stronger than expected and William's army sustained many casualties. The Bretons on the left flank panicked due to their lack of experience, the unexpected strength of Harold's army and the noise and confusion. They failed to keep in line and got ahead of the other two sections on their right. In their panic they began to retreat. Harold's less experienced fighters broke rank when they saw the Bretons retreating, and William's army slaughtered them.

"William retreated and regrouped. The second and following assaults went according to William's plan and he supported his troops by joining in the charge on horseback. Both sides became more tired as the day wore on and suffered heavy casualties. As the supply of arrows was running low, William ordered the archers to fire them high into the air for the final assault so that they fell into the rear ranks of the English army. This caused high casualties and the collapse of the English shield wall. The Norman's penetrated the ranks and killed Harold. With the morale of the English troops shattered by the death of their leader, the battle ended in defeat for the English, although the housecarls (the *Pingalio*) and thegns continued to fight to their deaths. However, more recently, historian Nicholas Hooper criticised Larson and stated that "it is time to debunk the housecarl"; according to Hooper, housecarls were not in effect distinguishable from Saxon [thegns](#), and were mainly retainers who received lands or pay (or both), but without being really a standing army. Hooper asserts that while the Housecarles might well have had superior *esprit de corps* and more uniform training and equipment than the average Thegn, they would not necessarily have been a clearly defined military elite. Over the following months, William captured Canterbury, Winchester and London. He was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066.

"WHY DID HAROLD LOSE?

"Harold was badly prepared to face William's troops. William had spent months preparing for invasion in a secure position and environment in Normandy. Harold's tenure as king was weak from the time of his accession and, although aware of the threat from Normandy, he was occupied by other events at home.

"William built up his army and support in feudal tradition promising lands in England to those who joined his army and eternal paradise to anyone who died during the battle. He'd also obtained the approval of the Pope in his plans so gaining greater support and turning the invasion into a crusade. The knights were recruited with their own horses, men and equipment. Over the months, William's army was rigorously disciplined and trained before being ready to sail for England, but they had to wait until September before having a favorable wind. William's plans suffered a set back when the fleet got caught in a storm and he had to take refuge and regroup in the Somme estuary. However, as a result, the distance he had to cover in his crossing was considerably shorter and the next opportunity he had to sail was at the time when Harold was in the north of England.

"William's decision to land at Pevensey was important. Pevensey was on a lagoon to the west of Hastings and was a scarcely populated area. The lagoon was a shelter from the weather as the ships could be beached high up on the land at high tide. The Hastings peninsula was bordered by Pevensey Lagoon to the west and the River Brede to the east so providing it with natural protection from attack and only one way in and out of the peninsula to the main land in the north.

"William quickly established his presence on the peninsula including building up the Roman Fort at Pevensey and taking Hastings.

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"Harold was not so lucky in his plans. Some weeks before the invasion, he had mobilized troops along the coast and sent his navy to the Isle of Wight to intercept William's fleet, but he was unable to keep them there, as they became demoralized waiting for William's army to set sail and concerned about gathering in the harvest in their home towns. Harold disbanded them at the beginning of September and lost many of his ships in the same storm from which William had been forced to take refuge. When he received news that William had landed at Pevensey, Harold was fighting the invasion of Harald Hardrada of Norway in the north.

"Despite his battle plan and his choice of a strategic location, Harold's army was exhausted from having to travel north and fight at Stamford Bridge, and then hastily return south without time to rest. Harold's support from the north was limited, and, although the Earls of Mercia and Northumberland had begun riding south, they turned back when they heard of Harold's death. Except for the housecarls and thegns, Harold's men were not trained and did not have the distant attack advantage of the archers or the power of the cavalry. In accordance with English tradition, those of Harold's army who were on horseback rode to the battle location and then fought on foot while William's cavalry walked to the location and then mounted for battle.

"THE RESULTS

"William was crowned king of England on Christmas Day 1066 (some say December 22 instead). There followed 88 years of Norman rule. The French and English cultures merged and the feudal system was introduced. This led to a tough discipline and training and it took away much of the Anglo-Saxon's freedom and rights. England's strength grew and she became a powerful force in European politics because of her tie with Normandy. Her army and navy were built up as well.

In 1085 William ordered a survey of English assets and this became known as the "Doomsday Book." William's reign was not easy, and there were rebellions which were quickly suppressed, but the Norman Conquest changed the face of England forever."

Source: World Book Encyclopedia, CD version, 1998

AND HERE ARE THE LATEST WORDS!

There is another claim of world significance made for King William I, as learned from the lectures of University of North Carolina English literature professor, Dr. Elliott Engel. Dr. Engel highlighted the historical fact that conquerors of the world traditionally required the conquered peoples to use for language in commerce and in government the language of the conqueror. William the Conqueror chose not to do that. He allowed the conquered English people to continue their language in commerce and in government transactions, while the French of the conquerors became commingled, often using French and English words in the same sentences so that people from both backgrounds would understand the meanings. These French words, in reality, became embedded into the English language, thus being a major reason that English has evolved into being the language of the world having the largest number of words.

So, it can be said that William the Conqueror is responsible to a large degree for the English language having the largest vocabulary in the world. In Dr. Elliott's 1994 lecture at the Richardson, Texas Civic Center, he said that the Oxford Dictionary then contained about 450,000 words. He said that a complete French dictionary would have about 150,000 words and that a complete Russian dictionary would have about 130,000 words.

"The history of Windsor Castle begins in the year 1070, when William the Conqueror built the original wooden structure located in what is now the inner most point of the castle. William chose the site for its superior military advantages; namely, that attackers would have to battle uphill in order to reach and overtake the castle. Although none of original wooden

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structure built by William remains in the Windsor Castle of today, the modern Windsor Castle still occupies the same ground. Henry II was the first monarch to transform the wooden fortress to a stronghold of stone, adding a stonewall which stood tall around Windsor Castle England. Parts of this wall can still be seen today."

Source:<http://www.destination360.com/europe/uk/windsor-castle.php>

William died September 9, 1087 from wounds received in a battle at Mantes, England. After being wounded he died at Rouen, England.

The New Law of the Land as set down by William the Conqueror and his advisors:

"First that above all things he wishes one God to be revered throughout his whole realm, one faith in Christ to be kept ever inviolate, and peace and security to be preserved between English and Normans.

"We decree also that every freeman shall affirm by oath and compact that he will be loyal to king William both within and without England, that he will preserve with him his lands and honor with all fidelity and defend him against his enemies.

"I will, moreover, that all the men I have brought with me, or who have come after me, shall be protected by my peace and shall dwell in quiet. And if any one of them shall be slain, let the lord of his murderer seize him within five days, if he can; but if he cannot, let him pay me 46 marks of silver so long as his substance avails. And when his substance is exhausted, let the whole hundred in which the murder took place pay what remains in common.

"And let every Frenchman who, in the time of king Edward, my kinsman, was a sharer in the customs of the English, pay what they call "Scotand lot", according to the laws of the English. This decree was ordained in the city of Gloucester.

"We forbid also that any live cattle shall be bought or sold for money except within cities, and this shall be done before three faithful witnesses; nor even anything old without surety and warrant. But if anyone shall do otherwise, let him pay once, and afterwards a second time for a fine.

"It was decreed there that if a Frenchman shall charge an Englishman with perjury or murder or theft or homicide or "ran," as the English call open rapine, which cannot be denied, the Englishman may defend himself, as he shall prefer, either by the ordeal of hot iron or by wager of battle. But if the Englishman be infirm, let him find another who will take his place. If one of them shall be vanquished, he shall pay a fine of 40 shillings to the king. If an Englishman shall charge a Frenchman and be unwilling to prove his accusation, either by ordeal or by wager of battle, I will, nevertheless, that the Frenchman shall acquit himself by a valid oath.

"This also I command and will, that all shall have and hold the law of the king Edward in respect of their lands and all their possessions, with the addition of those decrees I have ordained for the welfare of the English people.

"Every man who wishes to be considered a freeman shall be in pledge so that his surety shall hold him and hand him over to justice, if he shall offend in any way. And if any such shall escape, let his sureties see to it that they pay forthwith what is charge against him, and let them clear themselves of any complicity in his escape. Let recourse be had to the hundred and shire courts as our predecessors decreed. And those who ought of right to come and are unwilling to appear, shall be summoned once; and, if for the second time they refuse to come, one ox shall be taken from them, and they shall be summoned a third time. And if they do not come the third time, a second ox shall be taken from them. But if they do not come the fourth summons, the man who is unwilling to come shall forfeit from his goods the amount of the charge against him, "ceapgeld" as it is called, and in addition

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to this a fine to the king.

"I prohibit the sale of any man by another outside the country on pain of a fine to be paid in full to me.

"I also forbid that anyone shall be slain or hanged for any fault, but let his eyes be put out and let him be castrated. And this command shall not be violated under pain of a fine in full to me."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/laws.html>

In 1066, Halley's Comet was seen in England May 16 and thought to be a bad omen. Later that year Harold II of England died at the Battle of Hastings on October 14. Illustration of Halley's Comet is shown on the Bayeux Tapestry, and the accounts which have been preserved represent it as having then appeared to be four times the size of Venus, and to have shone with a light equal to a quarter of that of the Moon.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comet_Halley

It is a positive note for me to discover that the number one priority in William's list of law principles cited above centers upon the worship of God through Christ. The fierceness of William's conquering activities had led me to believe he was pagan, which was the Norman's Norwegians' roots. However, the Roman Catholic Church, the main Church of Europe in those years, apparently had its influence on William in his French Norman rearing.

"Windsor Castle was originally built by William the Conqueror, who reigned from 1066 until his death in 1087. His original wooden castle stood on the site of the present Round Tower ("A"). The castle formed part of his defensive ring of castles surrounding London, the site chosen in part because of its easily defensible position.

"Early in William's reign he had taken possession of a manor in what today is Old Windsor, probably a Saxon royal residence. A short time later between 1070 and 1086, he leased the site of the present castle from the Manor of Clewer and built the first motte-and-bailey castle. The motte is 50-feet high and consists of chalk excavated from a surrounding ditch, which then became a moat.

"At this time the castle was defended by a wooden palisade rather than the thick stone walls seen today. The original plan of William the Conqueror's castle is unknown, but it was purely a military base and nothing structural survives from this early period. From that time onwards the castle has remained in continuous use and has undergone numerous additions and improvements. His successor William II is thought to have improved and enlarged the structure, but the Conqueror's youngest son King Henry I was the first sovereign to live within the castle.

"Windsor Castle (51°29'02"N, 0°36'16"W) is the largest inhabited castle in the world and the oldest in continuous occupation. Together with Buckingham Palace in London and Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh it is one of the principal official residences of the British monarch. The castle is located in the Berkshire town of Windsor, in the Thames Valley to the west of London.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windsor_Castle

Yet, both in Normandy and in England, William was faithful to tradition, and in England, especially, it became a cardinal feature of his administration to respect, and to utilize, the customs of the kingdom he had conquered. This is especially documented in David C. Douglas's book, "William the Conqueror," Chapter 12 (pp. 289-316).

Source: David C. Douglas, "William the Conqueror," University of California Press, C 1964

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ISBN 0-520-00350-0 (this book is in my personal library)

Another famous landmark of London, nestled on the River Thames, is the Tower of London.

"According to Shakespeare, in his play Richard III, the Tower of London was first built by Julius Caesar. This supposed Roman origin is, however, just a myth. Its true foundation was in 1078 when William the Conqueror ordered the White Tower to be built. This was as much to protect the Normans from the people of the City of London as to protect London from outside invaders. William ordered the Tower to be built of stone which he had specially imported from France. He chose this location because he considered it to be a strategic point being opposite the site where Earl Godwin had landed in Southwark in 1051 during his Saxon rebellion against the Norman influence of Edward the Confessor. It was King Richard the Lion Heart who had the moat dug around the surrounding wall and filled with water from the Thames. The moat was not very successful until Henry III employed a Dutch moat building technique. The moat was drained in 1830, and human bones were in the refuse found at its bottom."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_London

Notes for Matilda:

Known as Mathilda of Flanders

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon24.html>

Malcolm III Canmore was born in 1031. He died on 13 Nov 1093. He married **Margaret** (daughter of Edward and Agatha) in 1069 in Dunfermline.

Margaret (daughter of Edward and Agatha) was born in 1045. She died on 16 Nov 1093.

Notes for Malcolm III Canmore:

King of Scotland, or known as King of Scots. He was slain while besieging Alnwick Castle.

Notes for Margaret:

Margaret was a member of the Saxon royal house of England. Thus her husband, Henry I, gained support of his Saxon subjects and strengthened his descendants' claim to the throne.

Generation 34

422 **Robert** He died in Jul 1035. He married **Herleva**.
028
88.

422 **Herleva** (daughter of Fulbert) was born in Falasia, France.
028
89. Notes for Robert:

Robert was known as "the Magnificent" and "the Devil." He succeeded his brother, Richard III, as Duke of Normandy. He died while returning on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Notes for Herleva:

She was of Danish origin.

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422 **Edward** (son of Edmund and Ealgyth) was born in 1016. He died in 1057. He married
028 **Agatha**.
94.

422 **Agatha**
028
95.

Generation 35

844 **Richard** He died on 28 Aug 1026. He married **Judith** (daughter of Conan and Ermangarde)
057 about 1000 AD.
76.

844 **Judith** (daughter of Conan and Ermangarde) was born about 982 AD. She died in 1017.
057
77. Notes for Richard:

Duke of Normandy.

Richard had many children by his first wife, Judith, and his thirdwife, Poppa. However, the only issue for whom we have a name isJudith's son, Robert I.

Notes for Judith:

Judith of Brittany.

844 **Fulbert**
057
78.

844 **Edmund** (son of Aethelred and Alfflaed Gunnarson) was born in 989 AD. He died on 30
057 Nov 1016. He married **Ealgyth**.
88.

844 **Ealgyth**
057
89. Notes for Edmund:

Edmund was King of England for only a few months. After the death of his father, Aethelred II, in April 1016, Edmund led the defense of the city of London against the invading Knut Sveinsson (Canute), and was proclaimed king by the Londoners. Meanwhile, the Witan (Council), meeting at Southampton, chose Canute as King. After a series of inconclusive military engagements, in which Edmund performed brilliantly and earned the nickname "Ironside," he defeated the Danish forces at Oxford, Kent, but was routed by Canute's forces at Ashingdon, Essex. A subsequent peace agreement was made, with Edmund controlling Wessex and Canute controlling Mercia and Northumbria. It was also agreed that whoever survived the other would take control of the whole realm. Unfortunately for Edmund, he died in November, 1016,transferring the Kingship of All England completely to Canute.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon15.html>

Though contemporary accounts of Edmund's death do not record that his death was a homicide, later speculation is that Edric, the son of the ealdorman Edrick, did slay the King privately, hoping King Canute would reward him. The King did reward Ecrick by ordering

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him to be decapitated, and his head placed upon the highest battlement of the Tower of London.

Source: "The Oxford Book of Royal Anticdotes," The Oxford University Press, 1991, page 34.

Generation 36

168 **Richard** was born about 933 AD in Fecamp. He died on 20 Nov 966 AD. He married
811 **Agnes**.
552.

168 **Agnes**
811
553. Notes for Richard:

He was named his father's heir May 29, 942. He also was known as Richard, the Fearless. (Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists, P. 110, Line 121E-20)

Richard I, called Richard the Good, is my third cousin, 30 times removed.

Richard I is the ancestor common to William the Conqueror and Edward III. William is to be the Norman King who conquered England to take the English crown after Edward III, his first cousin, once removed, had died. Richard is my third cousin, 30 times removed.

Notes for Agnes:

She was Richard's second wife. His first and third marriages were to the same woman, Gunnor.

168 **Conan** He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermangarde** (daughter of Geoffrey and Adelaide de
811 Vermandois) in 980 AD.
554.

168 **Ermangarde**
811
555.

168 **Aethelred** (son of Edgar and Elfrida) was born in 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016 in
811 London, England. He married **Alflaed Gunnarson** (daughter of Thored) in 985 AD.
576.

168 **Alflaed Gunnarson** (daughter of Thored) was born in 968 AD. She died in 1002.
811
577. Notes for Aethelred:

He succeeded to the throne after the murder of his half-brother, Edward II, the Martyr, at the age of ten. His reign was plagued by poor advice from his personal favorites and suspicions of his complicity in Edward's murder.

His was a rather long and ineffective reign, which was notable for little other than the payment of the Danegeld, an attempt to buy off the Viking invaders with money. The relentless invasions by the Danish Vikings, coupled with their ever-escalating demands for more money, forced him to abandon his throne in 1013. He fled to Normandy for safety, but was later recalled to his old throne at the death of Svein Forkbeard in 1014. He died in London in 1016.

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Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon14.html>

Generation 37

337 **Hugh Capet** (son of Hugh Magnus and Hedwig) was born in 941 AD. He died on 24 Oct
623 996 AD in Les Juifs, Charres France. He married **Adelaide of Poitou** (daughter of William I
106. of Poitou and Gerloc) in 968 AD.

337 **Adelaide of Poitou** (daughter of William I of Poitou and Gerloc) was born in 945 AD.

623

107. Notes for Hugh Capet:

Hugh Capet was the first of the Capetian Kings of France.(Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists, , Walter LeeShepard, Jr., 1992, p. 56, line 53-20)

337 **Geoffrey** He married **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

623

110.

337 **Adelaide de Vermandois**

623

111.

337 **Edgar** (son of Edmund and St. Alfgifu) was born in 943 AD in Wessex, England. He died on
623 08 Jul 975 AD in Winchester, Wessex, England. He married **Elfrida** (daughter of Earl
152. Ordgar) in 965 AD.

337 **Elfrida** (daughter of Earl Ordgar) was born in 945 AD. She died in 1000 AD.

623

153. Notes for Edgar:

Edgar was made King of Mercia and Northumbria in 957 and succeed to the throne of Wessex at his brother, Eadwig's, death in 959. With this, Edgar was King of Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex (the three most powerful kingdoms in England at that time), simultaneously and could be considered the first ruler of a United England. Some of his predecessors were Kings of All England by virtue of being King of Wessex and, at the same time, enjoying a temporary military ascendancy over the other kingdoms.

He was formally crowned in 973 and received the ceremonial submission of all the other kings in Britain. He wisely recalled (St.) Dunstan from exile and made him Archbishop of Canterbury and his closest personal advisor. His reign was prosperous and peaceful and he is generally credited with the revival of the English church.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon12.html>

337 **Thored**

623

154.

Generation 38

675 **Hugh Magnus** (son of Robert) was born about 895 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD in
246 Deurdan, France. He married **Hedwig** (daughter of Henry and Mechtilde) in 938 AD in Maniz
212. oder Ingelheim.

675 **Hedwig** (daughter of Henry and Mechtilde) was born before 923 AD. She died after 965

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246 AD.
213.

Notes for Hedwig:

She was his third wife. We do not have the names of the first two wives.

675 **William I of Poitou** was born about 925 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Gerloc**
246 (daughter of Ganger Rolf and Poppa) in 935 AD.
214.

675 **Gerloc** She died on 14 Oct 962 AD.
246
215.

675 **Edmund** (son of Edward and Edgiva) was born in 920 AD. He died in 946 AD in
246 Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire. He married **St. Alfgifu**.
304.

675 **St. Alfgifu**

246

305. Notes for Edmund:

Son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his half-brother, Aethelstan, with whom he had fought at Brunanburh. He combated the Norse Vikings in Northumbria and subdued them in Cumbria and Strathclyde. He entrusted these lands to an ally, Malcolm I of Scotland. Edmund met his death when he was killed at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, by a robber.

675 **Earl Ordgar**

246

306.

Generation 39

135 **Robert** was born in 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons.
049
242
4.

135 **Henry** (son of Otto and Hedwig) was born in 876 AD. He died on 02 Jul 936 AD in
049 Memleben. He married **Mechtilde**.
242
6.

135 **Mechtilde** She died after 965 AD.

049

242 Notes for Henry:

7.

He was also known as "The Flower" and was King of the Saxons.

Source: http://gedcom.surnames.com/linkswiler_jane/i0003077.htm#i3077

Notes for Mechtilde:

Mechtilde was Henry's second wife.

135 **Ganger Rolf** He died in 927 AD. He married **Poppa**.

049

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243
0.

135 **Poppa**

049

243 Notes for Ganger Rolf:

1.

He was known as Rollo. Also, he was known as "Rollo the Viking." Rollo was outlawed by King Harald, his Uncle. He was banished to Herbrides about 876. He participated in a Viking attack on Bayeux, where Count Berenger of Bayeux was killed, and the County's daughter, Poppa, was captured and later taken to become Rollo's wife. Rollo obtained the title of the Count of Rouen.

He conquered Normandy and was given title of Duke of Normandy by Charles III, "the Simple," King of France under the Treaty of St. Claire in 911.

135 **Edward** (son of Alfred and Ealhswith) was born in 875 AD. He died in 924 AD. He married
049 **Edgiva** (daughter of Sigehelm) in 918 AD.

260

8.

135 **Edgiva** (daughter of Sigehelm) was born in 896 AD. She died on 25 Aug 968 AD.

049

260

9.

Notes for Edward:

Son of Alfred the Great, Edward immediately succeeded his father to the throne. His main achievement was to use the military platform created by his father to bring back, under English control, the whole of the Danelaw, south of the Humber River.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon7.html>

Edward the Elder is the 37th great grandfather of my Westmoreland grandchildren, in a line through their father's side of the family.

Edward's sister, Aethelflaed, after she was widowed, became a great ally for Edward, giving vigorous and respected leadership in managing the Kingdom. In some respects, it almost seemed that she had more dominance than did Edward. Some said that Edward, in effect, was king of all England, but that is subject to debate. However, it can be said that those giving him allegiance were the people of Mercia, the kings of Wales, Hywel, Clydog and Idwal and all the people of Wales. Also submitting to him was the King of the Scots and the whole Scottish nation, which accepted him as "father and lord." His subjects included the inhabitants of Northumbria (both English and Danish, Norwegians and others); together with the king of the Strathclyde Welsh.

Source: "The Oxford Book of Royal Anecdotes", Elizabeth Longford, Oxford University Press, 1991, p. 20

Generation 40

Otto (son of Ludolph and Oda) was born about 836 AD. He died on 30 Nov 912 AD. He married **Hedwig**.

Hedwig She died on 24 Dec 903 AD.

Count Dietrick of Ringelheim

Ragnvald I Eysteinnsson (son of Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter) was

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born about 830 AD in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway. He died in 890 AD in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland. He married **Ragnhild Hrolfsdotter** (daughter of Hrolf Nefia) about 844 AD.

Ragnhild Hrolfsdotter (daughter of Hrolf Nefia) was born in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway.

Notes for Ragnvald I Eysteinnsson:

Ragnvald I Eysteinnsson was also known as Ragnvald the Might or Ragnvald the Wise. He was Jarl of the Uplands. He became one of King Harald's men in 866. Ragnvald gave the king the name of Harfager (Fair Hair). Ragnvald defeated Solve Kold of More and King Novke of Romsdal at the Battle of Solskel in 867. He was given those districts by King Harald "Fair Hair." So, he is the earliest of the Kings of Finland that we list at this time.

He represents the descendants of Eystein Glumra Ivarsson who found their way into Royalty, chiefly English Royalty, and later into American history leadership.

Berenger He died in 890 AD.

Alfred (son of Aethelwulf and Osburga) was born in 849 AD in Wantage, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire), England. He died on 26 Oct 899 AD. He married **Ealhswith** (daughter of Earl Aethelred) in 868 AD.

Ealhswith She died about 905 AD.

Notes for Alfred:

Alfred the Great lived from 849 AD till 26 Oct 899 AD. He has no direct relationship to my immediate family. However is the 37th great grandfather to my son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland. Various descendants of Alfred's were related to my ancestors. For example, King Edward the Confessor, the third great grandson of Alfred's was a first cousin, once removed to King William the Conqueror, my seventh cousin, 26 times removed.

Alfred was one of the greatest men in history. He founded the British Navy, organized the militia, compiled a code of laws, built schools and monasteries, and invited scholars to live at his court. He was a good scholar and translated many books himself. Alfred is the 24th great grandfather of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, my seventh great grandmother by her second husband, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford. Southworth also is my 25th cousin, eight times removed. Alfred is the 38th great grandfather of our Westmoreland grandchildren, Katie, Jack, Lily, Sarah and Sam.

Alfred the Great was king of the West Saxons in southwestern England. He saved his kingdom, Wessex, from the Danish Vikings and laid the basis for the unification of England under the West Saxon monarchy. He also led a revival of learning and literature. He was such an outstanding leader in war and peace that he is the only English King known as "the Great."

Alfred was born in Wantage (now in Oxfordshire), England. He was the youngest son of King Ethelwulf of Wessex. According to the Welsh writer, Asser, who wrote a biography of Alfred shortly after his death, Alfred was always eager to learn. Asser says that Alfred's mother offered a book of Anglo-Saxon poems as a prize to the first of her sons who could read it. Alfred won. As a boy, Alfred twice went to Rome, where the pope acknowledged the status of the royal house of Wessex. The journeys also showed Alfred the contrast between England and the more advanced parts of Europe.

Alfred became king in 871 at the death of his brother Ethelred. The West Saxons had been at war with the Danes for many years. After several losing battles, Alfred made peace with the invaders. But the Danes renewed their attacks and defeated Alfred at the Battle of

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Chippenham in 877. Alfred then defeated the Danes at the Battle of Edington in 878. The Danish leader, Guthrum, agreed to be baptized a Christian. He also agreed to stay north and east of the River Thames, in an area called the Danelaw. However, the Danes broke the peace, and Alfred renewed the war. He won London in 886. All the English people not subject to the Danes recognized Alfred as their ruler and paid him homage. The old, independent Anglo-Saxon kingdoms began to merge under the rule of Wessex.

Alfred built forts and boroughs (fortified towns) at strategic points. He stationed his fleet along the coast as protection against further invasions. He also issued a code of laws to restore peaceful government.

Before Alfred, education had declined in England, because the Danes had looted monasteries and churches, the centers of learning. Alfred revived learning by bringing teachers and writers from Wales and continental Europe. He encouraged the translation of famous Christian books from Latin into Old English. Under his influence, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle began to be compiled. It is now the main source for Anglo-Saxon history up to 1154.

Contributor: Joel T. Rosenthal, Ph.D., Professor. of History, State University. of New York, Stony Brook, World Book Encyclopedia 1998

The reign of Alfred was known for more than military success. He was a codifier of law, a promoter of education and a supporter of the arts. He, himself, was a scholar and translated Latin books into the Anglo-Saxon tongue. The definitive contemporary work on Alfred's life is an unfinished account in Latin by Bishop Asser, a Welshman, bishop of Sherbourne and Alfred's counsellor. After his death, he was buried in his capital city of Winchester."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon6.html>

Although similar to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in its analytic approach, Bishop Asser personalized his "Life of King Alfred" so that the man, and not just the Christian king who vanquished the paganistic heathen, was presented. Asser's "Life" differs also in its use of Latin, not the vernacular in which most sources from Alfred's reign are written.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/docs/asser.html>

Notes for Ealhswith:

She was known as Æhlswith of the Gainas.

Sigehelm

Generation 41

110 **Ludolph** was born about 816 AD. He died on 06 Sep 864 AD. He married **Oda**.
700
240
8.

110 **Oda**
700
240
9.

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110 **Arnulf** He married **Oda**.
700
241
0.

110 **Oda**
700
241
1.

110 **Eystein Glumra Ivarsson** (son of Ivar Halfdansson and Eysteinsdatter) was born in 788 AD
700 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway. He died about 872 AD in Norway. He married **Aseda**
242 **Rognvaldsdatter**.
4.

110 **Aseda Rognvaldsdatter** (daughter of Rangwald) was born about 804 AD in Maer, Nord
700 Trondelag, Norway.

242
5. Notes for Eystein Glumra Ivarsson:

Eystein Glumra Ivarsson was Earl or Jarl of the Uplands about the year 810 AD. Eystein is the ancestor the Abney's have in common with the line of William the Conqueror. He is Williams's sixth great grandfather and my 32nd great grandfather. Eystein's title is Earl of Hordaland. He was known as 'the Noisy,' possibly an aka for Eysteino of ORKNEY

Source: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jamesdow/s052/f280253.htm>

Eystein Glumra Ivarsson is the 25th great grandfather of the first President of the United States, General George Washington. He is the 29th great grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln. Glumra Ivarsson is my 32nd great grandfather.

Eystein Glumra Ivarsson is the ancestor in common between my daughter, Tiffany Lenn Sharpe Westmoreland and her husband, Steven O. Westmoreland. They are related to each other as 34th cousins, four times removed, as well as by husband and wife status.

110 **Hrolf Nefia**
700
242
6.

110 **Aethelwulf** (son of Egbert and Redburg) was born in 806 AD in Wessex, England. He died
700 on 13 Jan 858 AD in England. He married **Osburga**.
313
6.

110 **Osburga**
700
313 Notes for Aethelwulf:
7.

Aethelwulf is the 25th great grandfather of Edward Southworth, my 25th cousin, eight times removed, and the first husband of Alice Carpenter. She is my eighth great grandmother through her second husband, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford. Aethelwulf (as it also is spelled) is the 39th great grandfather of our Westmoreland grandchildren, Katherine (Katie), John David (Jack), and twins Lily and Sarah. Aethelwulf is the 32nd great grandfather of English Christian of great stature, Smith Wigglesworth.

Aethelwulf was the son of Egbert and a sub-king of Kent. He assumed the throne of Wessex upon his father's death in 839. His reign is characterized by the usual Viking invasions and

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repulsions common to all English rulers of the time, but the making of war was not his chief claim to fame.

Aethelwulf is remembered, however dimly, as a highly religious man who cared about the establishment and preservation of the church. He was also a wealthy man and controlled vast resources. Out of these resources, he gave generously, to Rome and to religious houses that were in need.

He was an only child, but fathered five sons, by his first wife, Osburga. He recognized that there could be difficulties with contention over the succession. He devised a scheme which would guarantee (insofar as it was possible to do so) that each child would have his turn on the throne without having to worry about rival claims from his siblings. Aethelwulf provided that the oldest living child would succeed to the throne and would control all the resources of the crown, without having them divided among the others, so that he would have adequate resources to rule. That he was able to provide for the continuation of his dynasty is a matter of record, but he was not able to guarantee familial harmony with his plan. This is proved by what we know of the foul plotting of his son, Aethelbald, while Aethelwulf was on pilgrimage to Rome in 855.

Aethelwulf was a wise and capable ruler, whose vision made possible the beneficial reign of his youngest son, Alfred the Great.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon2.html>

Aethelwulf became king of the West Saxons in England when his father, Egbert, died in 839. In 851, he became the first ruler in all western Europe to defeat a Viking army in a major battle.

Source: David L. Beckwith, <http://www.smokykin.com/ged/f002/f67/a0026721.htm>

110 **Earl Aethelred**
700
313
8.

Generation 42

Carloman He married **Litwinde**.

Litwinde

Ivar Halfdansson (son of Halfdan Vanha Sveidasson) was born in Oppland, Norway. He married **Eysteinsdatter** in Oppland, Norway.

Eysteinsdatter was born about 785 AD in Trondheim, Norway.

Notes for Ivar Halfdansson:

Ivar "the Great" was Jarl of the Uplands. He was living around 800, but we do not have birth and death dates on him. He is my thirty-third great grandfather.

Rangwald

Egbert (son of Eahlmund and UNNAMED) was born in 775 AD in Wessex, England. He died on 19 Nov 838 AD in Wessex, England. He married **Redburg**.

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Redburg was born in 788 AD.

Notes for Egbert:

Egbert was King of Wessex in England from 802 to his death in 839. Offa, the King of Mercia drove him into exile in 789. Egbert lived in Gaul (France) for three years, where he saw the expansion of Charlemagne's empire. After gaining the West Saxon throne, Egbert destroyed the supremacy of Mercia in England. By conquering Cornwall, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, he enlarged Wessex and made his kingdom supreme. The Mercians, East Anglians, and Northumbrians recognized his rule. His reign foreshadowed the later growth of a united England.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon1.html>

Oslac

Generation 43

133 **Louis** He married **Emma**.
042
344.

133 **Emma**
042
345.

133 **Halfdan Vanha Sveidasson** (son of Sveidi Svidrasson) was born about 750 AD in Norway.
042
400.

133 **Eahmund** (son of Eafa and UNNAMED) was born in 758 AD in Wessex, England. He died
045 in 788 AD. He married **UNNAMED**.
248.

133 **UNNAMED** was born in 762 AD.
045
249.

Generation 44

266 **Louis**
084
688.

266 **Sveidi Svidrasson** (son of Svidri Heytsson) was born in Raumsdal, Telemark, Norway.
084
800.

266 **Eafa** (son of Eoppa and UNNAMED) was born in 732 AD in Wessex, England. He married
090 **UNNAMED**.
496.

266 **UNNAMED** was born in 736 AD.
090
497.

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Generation 45

532 **Charlemagne** (son of Pipin and Bertha Bertrada De Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in
169 Ingelheim, Rheinhessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Prussia. He died in 814 AD in Aachen,
376. Rhineland, Prussia. He married **Hildegarde**.

532 **Hildegarde**

169

377. Notes for Charlemagne:

Charlemagne (called Charles the Great due to his great height) was King of the Franks and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Charlemagne is the 38th great grandfather of U. S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, my half eighth cousin. Roosevelt is the 18th cousin, four times removed to my son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland.

Charlemagne is the 29th great grandfather of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, my seven times great grandmother through her second marriage, which was to Governor William Bradford. Edward Southworth also is my 25th cousin, eight times removed.

Charlemagne is the 34th great grandfather of President John Quincy Adams, my 31st cousin, twice removed. Our ancestors in common are Ragnvald I (died in 890 AD) and his wife, Hild, who were the 28th great grandparents to John Quincy Adams.

In addition, King Charlemagne is the 41st great grandfather of Steven Otis Westmoreland, the dashing young man who married our daughter, Tiffany Lenn Sharpe! This co-mingling of families made our daughter a thirty-fourth cousin, four times removed from her husband prior to their marriage. Another family tie is that Charlemagne shares the same birthday as my wife, Suzanne Margaret Boggess Sharpe.

We can learn about Charlemagne easily from public domain information on the Internet. Here is a sample:

"He was six feet four inches tall, and built to scale. He had beautiful white hair, animated eyes, a powerful nose... a presence' always stately and dignified.' He was temperate in eating and drinking, abominated drunkenness, and kept in good health despite every exposure and hardship." This quote is from Eginhardt (the King's secretary) describing Charlemagne

Charlemagne (Charles the Great) was born on April 2, 742 in Northern Europe. "By the sword and the cross," he became master of Western Europe. Through his enlightened leadership the roots of learning and order were restored to Medieval Europe.

In 768, when Charlemagne was 26, he and his brother Carloman inherited the kingdom of the Franks. In 771 Carloman died, and Charlemagne became sole ruler of the kingdom. At that time the Franks were falling back into barbarian ways, neglecting their education and religion. The Saxons of northern Europe were still pagans. In the south, the Roman Catholic church was asserting its power to recover land confiscated by the Lombard kingdom of Italy. Europe was in turmoil.

Charlemagne was determined to strengthen his realm and to bring order to Europe. In 772 he launched a 30-year military campaign to accomplish this objective. By 800 Charlemagne was the undisputed ruler of Western Europe. His vast realm encompassed what are now France, Switzerland, Belgium, and The Netherlands. It included half of present-day Italy and Germany, and parts of Austria and Spain. By establishing a central government over Western Europe, Charlemagne restored much of the unity of the old Roman Empire and paved the way for the development of modern Europe.

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On Christmas Day in 800, while Charlemagne knelt in prayer in SaintPeter's in Rome, Pope Leo III placed a golden crown on the bowed head of the king. Charlemagne is said to have been surprised by the coronation, declaring that he would not have come into the church had he known the pope's plan. However, some historians say the pope would not have dared to act without Charlemagne's knowledge.

Charlemagne learned to read Latin and some Greek, but apparently did not master writing. At meals, instead of having jesters perform, he listened to visiting scholars read from learned works. Charlemagne believed that government should be for the benefit of the governed. He was a tireless reformer who tried to improve his people's lives. He set up money standards to encourage commerce, urged better farming methods and worked to spread education and Christianity.

I give thanks for the description above provided through the web site at www.lucidcafe.com/library/96apr/charlemagne.html.

Another more detailed telling of the life and effects of KingCharlemagne:

Durant, Will. "King Charlemagne", History of Civilization Vol III, TheAge of Faith. Electronic version in the Knighthood, Tournaments &Chivalry Resource Library, Ed. Brian R. Price.

<http://www.chronique.com/Library/MedHistory/charlemagne.htm>

532 **Svidri Heytsson** (son of Heiti Gorsson) was born in Raumsdal, Telemark, Norway.
169
600.

532 **Eoppa** (son of Ingild and UNNAMED) was born in 706 AD in Wessex, England. He married
180 **UNNAMED**.
992.

532 **UNNAMED** was born in 710 AD.
180
993.

Generation 46

106 **Pipin** (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude) was born in 714 AD in Ingelheim, Rheinhessen,
433 Hessen-Darmstadt, Prussia. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD in Sst. Denis, Paris, Seine, France.
875 He married **Bertha Bertrada De Laon** about 740 AD in Laon, Aisne, France.
2.

106 **Bertha Bertrada De Laon** was born in 720 AD in Laon, France. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD
433 in Aachen, Austrasia.
875
3.

106 **Heiti Gorsson** (son of Gor Thorrasson) was born in Raumsdal, Telemark, Norway.
433
920
0.

106 **Ingild** (son of Cenred and UNNAMED) was born in 680 AD in Wessex, England. He died in
436 718 AD. He married **UNNAMED**.
198
4.

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106 **UNNAMED** was born in 684 AD.

436

198 Notes for Ingild:

5.

Ingild did not rule.

Generation 47

212 **Charles Martel** (son of Pipin and Alpaide Chalpaide) was born on 23 Aug 686 AD in
867 Austrasia, France. He died on 22 Oct 741 AD in Quierzy, Austrasia. He married **Rotrude**.

750

4.

212 **Rotrude** was born in 690 AD in 724.

867

750 Notes for Charles Martel:

5.

Charles 'the Hammer' Martel (August 23, 686 ? October 22, 741) is the 45th great grandfather of my Westmoreland grandchildren, children of my daughter, Tiffany Lenn Sharpe, and her husband, Steven O. Westmoreland, through whom the Martel line comes.

"He was proclaimed Mayor of the Palace and ruled the Franks in the name of a titular King. Late in his reign he proclaimed himself Duke of the Franks (the last four years of his reign he did not even bother with the façade of a King) and by any name was de facto ruler of the Frankish Realms. In 739 he was offered an office of Roman consul by the Pope, which he rejected [1] possibly not to conflict with Theodatus Ursus who already occupied the office by appointment of the Byzantine emperor Leo III the Isaurian. He expanded his rule over all three of the Frankish kingdoms: Austrasia, Neustria and Burgundy. Martel was born in Herstal, in present-day Belgium, the illegitimate son of Pipin the Middle and his concubine Alpaide (or Chalpaide). [2] He was described by Louis Gustave and Charles Strauss in their book "Moslem and Frank; or, Charles Martel and the rescue of Europe" as a tall, powerfully built man, who was more agile than his size would lead one to believe.

"He is best remembered for winning the Battle of Tours in 732, which has traditionally been characterized as an event that halted the Islamic expansionism in Europe that had conquered Iberia. [3] Charles's victory has often been regarded as decisive for world history, since it preserved western Europe from Muslim conquest and Islamization." [4]

"In addition to being the leader of the army that prevailed at Tours, Charles Martel was a truly giant figure of the Middle Ages. A brilliant general, he is considered the forefather of western heavy cavalry, chivalry, founder of the Carolingian Empire (which was named after him), and a catalyst for the feudal system, which would see Europe through the Middle Ages. Although some recent scholars have suggested he was more of a beneficiary of the feudal system than an knowing agent for social change, others continue to see him as the primary catalyst for the feudal system. [5]

"The following tale is told of Charles, and the origins of his name: in 686, Pipin II and his wife Plectrude were talking together in a room when they were intruded upon by a messenger, bringing news that the Mayor's mistress, Alpaide, had given birth to a son at Herstal. The messenger, fearful of arousing the wrath of Plectrude, decided not to announce the news directly. Instead, he said: "Long live the king, it is a carl" ('man'). Pipin, equally cautious of his wife, dismissed the messenger as follows: "A carl, is it? Then let him be called that." This was done, and, so legend claims, the child was named "Carl". Alpaide also bore Pipin another son, Childebrand.

"In December 714, Pipin the Middle (Pippin II) died. Prior to his death, he had, at his wife Plectrude's urging, designated Theudoald, his grandson by their son Grimoald, his heir in

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the entire realm. This was immediately opposed by the nobles because Theudoald was a child of only eight years of age. To prevent Charles using this unrest to his own advantage, Plectrude had him gaoled (jailed) in Cologne, the city which was destined to be her capital. This prevented an uprising on his behalf in Austrasia, but not in Neustria

"In 715, the Neustrian nobles proclaimed Ragenfrid mayor of their palace on behalf of, and apparently with the support of, Dagobert III, the young king, who in theory had the legal authority to select a mayor, though by this time the Merovingian dynasty had lost most such powers.

"The Austrasians were not to be left supporting a woman and her young son for long. Before the end of the year, Charles Martel had escaped from prison and been acclaimed mayor by the nobles of that kingdom. The Neustrians had been attacking Austrasia and the nobles were waiting for a strong man to lead them against their invading countrymen. That year, Dagobert died and the Neustrians proclaimed Chilperic II king without the support of the rest of the Frankish people.

"In 716, Chilperic and Ragenfrid together led an army into Austrasia. The Neustrians allied with another invading force under Radbod, King of the Frisians and met Charles in battle near Cologne, which was still held by Plectrude. Charles had little time to gather men, or prepare, and the result was his only defeat. According to Strauss and Gustave, Martel fought a brilliant battle, but realized he could not prevail because he was outnumbered so badly, and retreated. In fact, he fled the field as soon as he realized he did not have the time or the men to prevail, retreating to the mountains of the Eifel to gather men, and train them. The king and his mayor then turned to besiege their other rival in the city and took it and the treasury, and received the recognition of both Chilperic as king and Ragenfrid as mayor. Plectrude surrendered on Theudoald's behalf.

Magnanimous in victory

"At this juncture, however, events turned in favour of Charles. Having made the proper preparations, he fell upon the triumphant army near Malmedy as it was returning to its own province, and, in the ensuing Battle of Ambliève, routed it and it fled. Several things were notable about this battle, in which Charles set the pattern for the remainder of his military career: First, he appeared where his enemies least expected him, while they were marching triumphantly home and far outnumbered him. He also attacked when least expected, at midday, when armies of that era traditionally were resting. Finally, he attacked them how they least expected it, by feigning a retreat to draw his opponents into a trap. The feigned retreat, next to unknown in Western Europe at that time? it was a traditionally eastern tactic? required both extraordinary discipline on the part of the troops and exact timing on the part of their commander. Charles, in this battle, had begun demonstrating the military genius that would mark his rule, in that he never attacked his enemies where, when, or how they expected, and the result was an unbroken victory streak that lasted until his death.

"In Spring 717, Charles returned to Neustria with an army and confirmed his supremacy with a victory at the Battle of Vincy, near Cambrai. He chased the fleeing king and mayor to Paris, before turning back to deal with Plectrude and Cologne. He took her city and dispersed her adherents. However, he allowed both Plectrude and the young Theudoald to live and treated them with kindness? unusual for those Dark Ages, when mercy to a former jailer, or a potential rival, was rare. On this success, he proclaimed Clotaire IV king of Austrasia in opposition to Chilperic and deposed the archbishop of Rheims, Rigobert, replacing him with Milo, a lifelong supporter.

Consolidation of power

"After subjugating all Austrasia, he marched against Radbod and pushed him back into his territory, even forcing the concession of West Frisia (later Holland). He also sent the Saxons back over the Weser and thus secured his borders? in the name of the new king Clotaire, of course. In 718, Chilperic responded to Charles' new ascendancy by making an alliance

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with Odo the Great (or Eudes, as he is sometimes known), the duke of Aquitaine, who had made himself independent during the civil war in 715, but was again defeated, at the Battle of Soissons, by Charles. The king fled with his ducal ally to the lands south of the Loire and Ragenfrid fled to Angers. Soon Clotaire IV died and Odo gave up on Chilperic and, in exchange for recognising his dukedom, surrendered the king to Charles, who recognised his kingship over all the Franks in return for legitimate royal affirmation of his mayoralty, likewise over all the kingdoms (718).

Foreign wars from 718-732

"The ensuing years were full of strife. Between 718 and 723, Charles secured his power through a series of victories: he won the loyalty of several important bishops and abbots (by donating lands and money for the foundation of abbeys such as Echternach), he subjugated Bavaria and Alemannia, and he defeated the pagan Saxons.

"Having unified the Franks under his banner, Charles was determined to punish the Saxons who had invaded Austrasia. Therefore, late in 718, he laid waste their country to the banks of the Weser, the Lippe, and the Ruhr. He defeated them in the Teutoburg Forest. In 719, Charles seized West Frisia without any great resistance on the part of the Frisians, who had been subjects of the Franks but had seized control upon the death of Pippin. Although Charles did not trust the pagans, their ruler, Aldegisel, accepted Christianity, and Charles sent Willibrord, bishop of Utrecht, the famous 'Apostle to the Frisians' to convert the people. Charles also did much to support Winfrid, later Saint Boniface, the 'Apostle of the Germans.'

"When Chilperic II died the following year (720), Charles appointed as his successor the son of Dagobert III, Theuderic IV, who was still a minor, and who occupied the throne from 720 to 737. Charles was now appointing the kings whom he supposedly served, *rois fainçants* who were mere puppets in his hands; by the end of his reign they were so useless that he didn't even bother appointing one. At this time, Charles again marched against the Saxons. Then the Neustrians rebelled under Ragenfrid, who had been left the county of Anjou. They were easily defeated (724), but Ragenfrid gave up his sons as hostages in return for keeping his county. This ended the civil wars of Charles's reign.

"The next six years were devoted in their entirety to assuring Frankish authority over the dependent Germanic tribes. Between 720 and 723, Charles was fighting in Bavaria, where the Agilolfing dukes had gradually evolved into independent rulers, recently in alliance with Liutprand the Lombard. He forced the Alemanni to accompany him, and Duke Hugbert submitted to Frankish suzerainty. In 725 and 728, he again entered Bavaria and the ties of lordship seemed strong. From his first campaign, he brought back the Agilolfing princess Swanachild, who apparently became his concubine. In 730, he marched against Lantfrid, duke of Alemannia, who had also become independent, and killed him in battle. He forced the Alemanni capitulation to Frankish suzerainty and did not appoint a successor to Lantfrid. Thus, southern Germany once more became part of the Frankish kingdom, as had northern Germany during the first years of the reign.

"By 730, his own realm secure, Charles began to prepare exclusively for the coming storm from the south and west.

"In 721, the emir of Córdoba had built up a strong army from Morocco, Yemen, and Syria to conquer Aquitaine, the large duchy in the southwest of Gaul, nominally under Frankish sovereignty, but in practice almost independent in the hands of the Odo the Great, the Duke of Aquitaine, since the Merovingian kings had lost power. The invading Muslims besieged the city of Toulouse, then Aquitaine's most important city, and Odo (also called Eudes, or Eudo) immediately left to find help. He returned three months later just before the city was about to surrender and defeated the Muslim invaders on June 9, 721, at what is now known as the Battle of Toulouse. This critical defeat was essentially the result of a classic enveloping movement by Odo's forces. (After Odo originally fled, the Muslims became overconfident and, instead of maintaining strong outer defenses around their siege camp and continuous scouting, they did neither.) Thus, when Odo returned, he was able to launch

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a near complete surprise attack on the besieging force, scattering it at the first attack, and slaughtering units caught resting or that fled without weapons or armour.

"Due to the situation in Iberia, Martel believed he needed a virtually full-time army --one he could train intensely-- as a core of veteran Franks who would be augmented with the usual conscripts called up in time of war. (During the Early Middle Ages, troops were only available after the crops had been planted and before harvesting time.) To train the kind of infantry that could withstand the Muslim heavy cavalry, Charles needed them year-round, and he needed to pay them so their families could buy the food they would have otherwise grown. To obtain money he seized church lands and property, and used the funds to pay his soldiers. The same Charles who had secured the support of the ecclesia by donating land, seized some of it back between 724 and 732. Of course, Church officials were enraged, and, for a time, it looked as though Charles might even be excommunicated for his actions. But then came a significant invasion.

Eve of Tours

"Historian Paul K. Davis said in *100 Decisive Battles* Having defeated Eudes, he turned to the Rhine to strengthen his northeastern borders -but in 725 was diverted south with the activity of the Muslims in Aquitaine.' Martel then concentrated his attention to the Umayyads, virtually for the remainder of his life.[6] Indeed, 12 years later, when he had thrice rescued Gaul from Umayyad invasions, Antonio Santosuosso noted when he destroyed an Umayyad army sent to reinforce the invasion forces of the 735 campaigns, "Charles Martel again came to the rescue".[7] It has been noted that Charles Martel could have pursued the wars against the Saxons?but he was determined to prepare for what he thought was a greater danger.

"It is also vital to note that the Muslims were not aware, at that time, of the true strength of the Franks, or the fact that they were building a real army instead of the typical barbarian hordes that had infested Europe after Rome's fall. They considered the Germanic tribes, including the Franks, simply barbarians and were not particularly concerned about them. The Arab Chronicles, the history of that age, show that Arab awareness of the Franks as a growing military power came only after the Battle of Tours when the Caliph expressed shock at his army's catastrophic defeat.

Battle of Tours

Main article Battle of Tours.

Leadup and importance

"It was under one of their ablest and most renowned commanders, with a veteran army, and with every apparent advantage of time, place, and circumstance, that the Arabs made their great effort at the conquest of Europe north of the Pyrenees."[8]

Edward Shepherd Creasy, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*

"The Cordoban emirate had previously invaded Gaul and had been stopped in its northward sweep at the Battle of Toulouse, in 721. The hero of that less celebrated event had been Odo the Great, Duke of Aquitaine, who was not the progenitor of a race of kings and patron of chroniclers. It has previously been explained how Odo defeated the invading Muslims, but when they returned, things were far different. The arrival in the interim of a new emir of Cordoba, Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi, who brought with him a huge force of Arabs and Berber horsemen, triggered a far greater invasion. Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi had been at Toulouse, and the Arab Chronicles make clear he had strongly opposed the Emir's decision not to secure outer defenses against a relief force, which allowed Odo and his relief force to attack with impunity before the Islamic cavalry could assemble in amount. Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi had no intention of permitting such a disaster again. This time the Umayyad horsemen were ready for battle, and the results were horrific for the Aquitanians. Odo, hero

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of Toulouse, was badly defeated in the Muslim invasion of 732 at the battle prior to the Muslim sacking of Bordeaux, and when he gathered a second army, at the Battle of the River Garonne where the western chroniclers state, "God alone knows the number of the slain"? and the city of Bordeaux was sacked and looted. Odo fled to Charles, seeking help. Charles agreed to come to Odo's rescue, provided Odo acknowledged Charles and his house as his Overlords, which Odo did formally at once. Thus, Odo faded into history while Charles marched into it. It is interesting to note that Charles was pragmatic; while most commanders would never use their enemies in battle, Odo and his remaining Aquitanian nobles formed the right flank of Charles' force at Tours.

"The Battle of Tours earned Charles the cognomen "Martel" ('Hammer'), for the merciless way he hammered his enemies. Many historians, including the great military historian Sir Edward Creasy, believe that had he failed at Tours, Islam would probably have overrun Gaul, and perhaps the remainder of western Christian Europe. Gibbon made clear his belief that the Umayyad armies would have conquered from Rome to the Rhine, and even England, having the English Channel for protection, with ease, had Martel not prevailed. Creasy said "the great victory won by Charles Martel ... gave a decisive check to the career of Arab conquest in Western Europe, rescued Christendom from Islam, [and] preserved the relics of ancient and the germs of modern civilization." Gibbon's belief that the fate of Christianity hinged on this battle is echoed by other historians including John B. Bury, and was very popular for most of modern historiography. It fell somewhat out of style in the twentieth century, when historians such as Bernard Lewis contended that Arabs had little intention of occupying northern France. More recently, however, many historians have tended once again to view the Battle of Tours as a very significant event in the history of Europe and Christianity. Equally, many, such as William Watson, still believe this battle was one of macrohistorical world-changing importance, if they do not go so far as Gibbon does rhetorically.

"In the modern era, Matthew Bennett and his co-authors of "Fighting Techniques of the Medieval World", published in 2005, argue that "few battles are remembered 1,000 years after they are fought...but the Battle of Poitiers, (Tours) is an exception...Charles Martel turned back a Muslim raid that had it been allowed to continue, might have conquered Gaul." Michael Grant, author of "History of Rome", grants the Battle of Tours such importance that he lists it in the macrohistorical dates of the Roman era.

"It is important to note however that modern western historians, military historians, and writers, essentially fall into three camps. The first, those who believe Gibbon was right in his assessment that Martel saved Christianity and western civilization by this Battle are typified by Bennett, Paul Davis, Robert Martin, and educationalist Dexter B. Wakefield who writes in An Islamic Europe:

A Muslim France? Historically, it nearly happened. But as a result of Martel's fierce opposition, which ended Muslim advances and set the stage for centuries of war thereafter, Islam moved no farther into Europe. European school children learn about the Battle of Tours in much the same way that American students learn about Valley Forge and Gettysburg." [9] ?

"The second camp of contemporary historians believe that a failure by Martel at Tours could have been a disaster, destroying what would become western civilization after the Renaissance. Certainly all historians agree that no power would have remained in Europe able to halt Islamic expansion had the Franks failed. William E. Watson, one of the most respected historians of this era, strongly supports Tours as a macrohistorical event, but distances himself from the rhetoric of Gibbon and Drubeck, writing, for example, of the battle's importance in Frankish, and world, history in 1993:

? There is clearly some justification for ranking Tours-Poitiers among the most significant events in Frankish history when one considers the result of the battle in light of the remarkable record of the successful establishment by Muslims of Islamic political and cultural dominance along the entire eastern and southern rim of the former Christian, Roman

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world. The rapid Muslim conquest of Palestine, Syria, Egypt and the North African coast all the way to Morocco in theseventh century resulted in the permanent imposition by force ofIslamic culture onto a previously Christian and largely non-Arab base. The Visigothic kingdom fell to Muslim conquerors in a single battle onthe Rio Barbate in 711, and the Hispanic Christian population tookseven long centuries to regain control of the Iberian Peninsula. TheReconquista, of course, was completed in 1492, only months beforeColumbus received official backing for his fateful voyage across theAtlantic Ocean. Had Charles Martel suffered at Tours-Poitiers the fateof King Roderick at the Rio Barbate, it is doubtful that a "do-nothing" sovereign of the Merovingian realm could have later succeeded where his talented major domus had failed. Indeed, asCharles was the progenitor of the Carolingian line of Frankish rulersand grandfather of Charlemagne, one can even say with a degree ofcertainty that the subsequent history of the West would have proceededalong vastly different currents had ?Abd ar-Rahman been victorious atTours-Poitiers in 732.[10] ?

"The final camp of western historians believe that Tours was vastly overrated. This view is typified by Alessandro Barbero, who writes, "Today, historians tend to play down the significance of the battle ofPoitiers, pointing out that the purpose of the Arab force defeated byCharles Martel was not to conquer the Frankish kingdom, but simply to pillage the wealthy monastery of St-Martin of Tours".[11] Similarly, Toma? Mastnak writes:

?Modern historians have constructed a myth presenting this victory as having saved Christian Europe from the Muslims. Edward Gibbon, forexample, called Charles Martel the savior of Christendom and the battle near Poitiers an encounter that changed the history of the world... This myth has survived well into our own times... Contemporaries of the battle, however, did not overstate its significance. The continuators of Fredegar's chronicle, who probably wrote in the mid-eighth century, pictured the battle as just one of many military encounters between Christians and Saracens - moreover, as only one in a series of wars fought by Frankish princes for booty and territory... One of Fredegar's continuators presented the battle of Poitiers as what it really was: an episode in the struggle between Christian princes as the Carolingians strove to bring Aquitaine under their rule.[12] ?

"However, it is vital to note, when assessing Charles Martel's life, that even those historians who dispute the significance of this one battle as the event that saved Christianity, do not dispute that Martel himself had a huge effect on western history. Modern military historian Victor Davis Hanson acknowledges the debate on this battle, citing historians both for and against its macrohistorical placement:

?Recent scholars have suggested Poitiers, so poorly recorded in contemporary sources, was a mere raid and thus a construct of western mythmaking or that a Muslim victory might have been preferable to continued Frankish dominance. What is clear is that Poitiers marked a general continuance of the successful defense of Europe, (from the Muslims). Flush from the victory at Tours, Charles Martel went on to clear southern France from Islamic attackers for decades, unify the warring kingdoms into the foundations of the Carolingian Empire, and ensure ready and reliable troops from local estates.".[13] ?

Battle

"The Battle of Tours probably took place somewhere between Tours and Poitiers (hence its other name: Battle of Poitiers). The Frankish army, under Charles Martel, consisted mostly of veteran infantry, somewhere between 15,000 and 75,000 men. While Charles had some cavalry, they did not have stirrups, so he had them dismount and reinforce his phalanx. Odo and his Aquitanian nobility were also normally cavalry, but they also dismounted at the Battle's onset, to buttress the phalanx. Responding to the Umayyad invasion, the Frankish had avoided the old Roman roads, hoping to take the invaders by surprise. Martel believed it was absolutely essential that he not only take the Umayyads by surprise, but that he be allowed to select the ground on which the battle would be fought, ideally a high, wooded plain where the Islamic horsemen, already tired from carrying armour, would be further exhausted

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charging uphill. Further, the woods would aid the Franks in their defensive square by partially impeding the ability of the Umayyad horsemen to make a clear charge.

"From the Muslim accounts of the battle, they were indeed taken by surprise to find a large force opposing their expected sack of Tours, and they waited for six days, scouting the enemy and summoning all their raiding parties so their full strength was present for the battle. Emir Abdul Rahman was an able general who did not like the unknown at all, and he did not like charging uphill against an unknown number of foes who seemed well-disciplined and well-disposed for battle. But the weather was also a factor. The Germanic Franks, in their wolf and bear pelts, were more used to the cold, better dressed for it, and despite not having tents, which the Muslims did, were prepared to wait as long as needed, the autumn only growing colder.

"On the seventh day, the Umayyad army, mostly Berber and Arab horsemen and led by Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi, attacked. During the battle, the Franks defeated the Islamic army and the emir was killed. While Western accounts are sketchy, Arab accounts are fairly detailed in describing how the Franks formed a large square and fought a brilliant defensive battle. Rahman had doubts before the battle that his men were ready for such a struggle, and should have had them abandon the loot which hindered them, but instead decided to trust his horsemen, who had never failed him. Indeed, it was thought impossible for infantry of that age to withstand armoured cavalry.

"Martel managed to inspire his men to stand firm against a force which must have seemed invincible to them, huge mailed horsemen, who, in addition, probably vastly outnumbered the Franks. In one of the rare instances where medieval infantry stood up against cavalry charges, the disciplined Frankish soldiers withstood the assaults even though, according to Arab sources, the Umayyad cavalry several times broke into the interior of the Frankish square. The scene is described in Bishop Isidore of Beja's Chronicle (translated passage from Fordham University's Internet Medieval Source Book):

"And in the shock of the battle the men of the North seemed like a sea that cannot be moved. Firmly they stood, one close to another, forming as it were a bulwark of ice; and with great blows of their swords they hewed down the Arabs. Drawn up in a band around their chief, the people of the Austrasians carried all before them. Their tireless hands drove their swords down to the breasts of the foe."

"Both accounts agree that the Umayyad forces had broken into the square and were trying to kill Martel, whose liege men had surrounded him and would not be broken, when a trick Charles had planned before the battle bore fruit beyond his wildest dreams. Both Western and Muslim accounts of the battle agree that sometime during the height of the fighting, with the battle still in grave doubt, scouts sent by Martel to the Muslim camp began freeing prisoners. Fearing loss of their plunder, a large portion of the Muslim army abandoned the battle and returned to camp to protect their spoils. In attempting to stop what appeared to be a retreat, Abdul Rahman was surrounded and killed by the Franks, and what started as a ruse ended up a real retreat, as the Umayyad army fled the field that day. The Franks resumed their phalanx, and rested in place through the night, believing the battle would resume at dawn of the following morning.

"The next day, when the Umayyad army did not renew the battle, the Franks feared an ambush. Charles at first believed the Muslims were attempting to lure him down the hill and into the open, a tactic he would resist at all costs. Only after extensive reconnaissance by Frankish soldiers of the Umayyad camp—which by both accounts had been so hastily abandoned that even the tents remained, as the Umayyad forces headed back to Iberia with what spoils remained that they could carry—was it discovered that the Muslims had retreated during the night. As the Arab Chronicles would later reveal, the generals from the different parts of the Caliphate, Berbers, Arabs, Persians and many more, had been unable to agree on a leader to take Abd er Rahman's place as Emir, or even to agree on a commander to lead them the following day. Only the Emir, Abd er Rahman, had a Fatwa from the Caliph, and thus absolute authority over the faithful under arms. With his death, and

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with the varied nationalities and ethnicities present in an army drawn from all over the Caliphate, politics, racial and ethnic bias, and personalities reared their head. The inability of the bickering generals to select anyone to lead resulted in the wholesale withdrawal of an army that might have been able to resume the battle and defeat the Franks.

"Martel's ability to have Abd er Rahman killed through a clever ruse he had carefully planned to cause confusion, at the battle's apex, and his years spent rigorously training his men, combined to do what was thought impossible: Martel's Franks, virtually all heavy infantry, withstood both mailed heavy cavalry with 20 foot lances, and bow-wielding light cavalry, without the aid of bows or firearms.[4] This was a feat of war almost unheard of in medieval history, a feat which even the heavily armored Roman legions proved themselves incapable of against the Parthians,[14] and left Martel a unique place in history as the savior of Europe[15] and a brilliant general in an age not known for its generalship.

After Tours

"In the subsequent decade, Charles led the Frankish army against the eastern duchies, Bavaria and Alemannia, and the southern duchies, Aquitaine and Provence. He dealt with the ongoing conflict with the Frisians and Saxons to his northeast with some success, but full conquest of the Saxons and their incorporation into the Frankish empire would wait for his grandson Charlemagne, primarily because Martel concentrated the bulk of his efforts against Muslim expansion.

"So instead of concentrating on conquest to his east, he continued expanding Frankish authority in the west, and denying the Emirate of Córdoba a foothold in Europe beyond Al-Andalus. After his victory at Tours, Martel continued on in campaigns in 736 and 737 to drive other Muslim armies from bases in Gaul after they again attempted to get a foothold in Europe beyond Al-Andalus.

Wars from 732-737

"Between his victory of 732 and 735, Charles reorganized the kingdom of Burgundy, replacing the counts and dukes with his loyal supporters, thus strengthening his hold on power. He was forced, by the ventures of Radbod, duke of the Frisians (719-734), son of the Duke Aldegisel who had accepted the missionaries Willibrord and Boniface, to invade independence-minded Frisia again in 734. In that year, he slew the duke, who had expelled the Christian missionaries, in the battle of the Boarn and so wholly subjugated the populace (he destroyed every pagan shrine) that the people were peaceful for twenty years after.

"The dynamic changed in 735 because of the death of Odo the Great, who had been forced to acknowledge, albeit reservedly, the suzerainty of Charles in 719. Though Charles wished to unite the duchy directly to himself and went there to elicit the proper homage of the Aquitainians, the nobility proclaimed Odo's son, Hunold, whose dukedom Charles recognized when the Umayyads invaded Provence the next year, and who equally was forced to acknowledge Charles as overlord as he had no hope of holding off the Muslims alone.

"This naval Arab invasion was headed by Abdul Rahman's son. It landed in Narbonne in 736 and moved at once to reinforce Arles and move inland. Charles temporarily put the conflict with Hunold on hold, and descended on the Provençal strongholds of the Umayyads. In 736, he took Montfrin and Avignon, and Arles and Aix-en-Provence with the help of Liutprand, King of the Lombards. Nîmes, Agde, and Béziers, held by Islam since 725, fell to him and their fortresses were destroyed. He crushed one Umayyad army at Arles, as that force sallied out of the city, and then took the city itself by a direct and brutal frontal attack, and burned it to the ground to prevent its use again as a stronghold for Umayyad expansion. He then moved swiftly and defeated a mighty host outside of Narbonne at the River Berre, but failed to take the city. Military historians believe he could have taken it, had he chosen to tie up all his resources to do so? but he believed his life was coming to a close,

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and he had much work to do to prepare for his sons to take control of the Frankish realm. A direct frontal assault, such as took Arles, using rope ladders and rams, plus a few catapults, simply was not sufficient to take Narbonne without horrific loss of life for the Franks, troops Martel felt he could not lose. Nor could he spare years to starve the city into submission, years he needed to set up the administration of an empire his heirs would reign over. He left Narbonne therefore, isolated and surrounded, and his son would return to liberate it for Christianity. Provence, however, he successfully rid of its foreign occupiers, and crushed all foreign armies able to advance Islam further.

"Notable about these campaigns was Charles' incorporation, for the first time, of heavy cavalry with stirrups to augment his phalanx. His ability to coordinate infantry and cavalry veterans was unequalled in that era and enabled him to face superior numbers of invaders, and to decisively defeat them again and again. Some historians believe the Battle against the main Muslim force at the River Berre, near Narbonne, in particular was as important a victory for Christian Europe as Tours. In *Barbarians, Marauders, and Infidels*, Antonio Santosuosso, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Western Ontario, and considered an expert historian in the era indisputably, puts forth an interesting modern opinion on Martel, Tours, and the subsequent campaigns against Rahman's son in 736-737. Santosuosso presents a compelling case that these later defeats of invading Muslim armies were at least as important as Tours in their defence of Western Christendom and the preservation of Western monasticism, the monasteries of which were the centers of learning which ultimately led Europe out of her Middle Ages. He also makes a compelling argument, after studying the Arab histories of the period, that these were clearly armies of invasion, sent by the Caliph not just to avenge Tours, but to begin the conquest of Christian Europe and bring it into the Caliphate.

"Further, unlike his father at Tours, Rahman's son in 736-737 knew that the Franks were a real power, and that Martel personally was a force to be reckoned with. He had no intention of allowing Martel to catch him unawares and dictate the time and place of battle, as his father had, and concentrated instead on seizing a substantial portion of the coastal plains around Narbonne in 736 and heavily reinforced Arles as he advanced inland. They planned from there to move from city to city, fortifying as they went, and if Martel wished to stop them from making a permanent enclave for expansion of the Caliphate, he would have to come to them, in the open, where, he, unlike his father, would dictate the place of battle. All worked as he had planned, until Martel arrived, albeit more swiftly than the Moors believed he could call up his entire army. Unfortunately for Rahman's son, however, he had overestimated the time it would take Martel to develop heavy cavalry equal to that of the Muslims. The Caliphate believed it would take a generation, but Martel managed it in five short years. Prepared to face the Frankish phalanx, the Muslims were totally unprepared to face a mixed force of heavy cavalry and infantry in a phalanx. Thus, Charles again championed Christianity and halted Muslim expansion into Europe, as the window was closing on Islamic ability to do so. These defeats, plus those at the hands of Leo in Anatolia were the last great attempt at expansion by the Umayyad Caliphate before the destruction of the dynasty at the Battle of the Zab, and the ending of the Caliphate forever, especially the utter destruction of the Umayyad army at River Berre near Narbonne in 737.

Interregnum

"In 737, at the tail end of his campaigning in Provence and Septimania, the king, Theuderic IV, died. Martel, titling himself *maior domus* and *princeps et dux Francorum*, did not appoint a new king and nobody acclaimed one. The throne lay vacant until Martel's death. As the historian Charles Oman says (*The Dark Ages*, pg 297), "he cared not for name or style so long as the real power was in his hands."

"Gibbon has said Martel was "content with the titles of Mayor or Duke of the Franks, but he deserved to become the father of a line of kings," which he did. Gibbon also says of him, "in the public danger, he was summoned by the voice of his country."

"The interregnum, the final four years of Charles' life, was more peaceful than most of it had

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been and much of his time was now spent on administrative and organisational plans to create a more efficient state. Though, in 738, he compelled the Saxons of Westphalia to do him homage and pay tribute, and in 739 checked an uprising in Provence, the rebels being under the leadership of Maurontus. Charles set about integrating the outlying realms of his empire into the Frankish church. He erected four dioceses in Bavaria (Salzburg, Regensburg, Freising, and Passau) and gave them Boniface as archbishop and metropolitan over all Germany east of the Rhine, with his seat at Mainz. Boniface had been under his protection from 723 on; indeed the saint himself explained to his old friend, Daniel of Winchester, that without it he could neither administer his church, defend his clergy, nor prevent idolatry. It was Boniface who had defended Charles most stoutly for his deeds in seizing ecclesiastical lands to pay his army in the days leading to Tours, as one doing what he must to defend Christianity. In 739, Pope Gregory III begged Charles for his aid against Liutprand, but Charles was loathe to fight his one-time ally and ignored the Papal plea. Nonetheless, the Papal applications for Frankish protection showed how far Martel had come from the days he was tottering on excommunication, and set the stage for his son and grandson literally to rearrange Italy to suit the Papacy, and protect it.

Death

Tomb of Charles Martel, Basilique Saint-Denis.

"Charles Martel died on October 22, 741, at Quierzy-sur-Oise in what is today the Aisne d'Épartement in the Picardy region of France. He was buried at Saint Denis Basilica in Paris. His territories were divided among his adult sons a year earlier: to Carloman he gave Austrasia and Alemannia (with Bavaria as a vassal), to Pippin the Younger Neustria and Burgundy (with Aquitaine as a vassal), and to Grifo nothing, though some sources indicate he intended to give him a strip of land between Neustria and Austrasia.

"Gibbon called him "the hero of the age" and declared "Christendom ... delivered ... by the genius and good fortune of one man, Charles Martel." A strong argument can be made that Gibbon was correct on both counts.

Legacy

"At the beginning of Charles Martel's career, he had many internal opponents and felt the need to appoint his own kingly claimant, Clotaire IV. By his end, however, the dynamics of rulership in Francia had changed, no hallowed Meroving was needed, neither for defence nor legitimacy: Charles divided his realm between his sons without opposition (though he ignored his young son Bernard). In between, he strengthened the Frankish state by consistently defeating, through superior generalship, the host of hostile foreign nations which beset it on all sides, including the heathen Saxons, which his grandson Charlemagne would fully subdue, and Moors, which he halted on a path of continental domination.

"Though he never cared about titles, his son Pippin did, and finally asked the Pope "who should be King, he who has the title, or he who has the power?" The Pope, highly dependent on Frankish armies for his independence from Lombard and Byzantine power (the Byzantine emperor still considered himself to be the only legitimate "Roman Emperor", and thus, ruler of all of the provinces of the ancient empire, whether recognised or not), declared for "he who had the power" and immediately crowned Pippin.

"Decades later, in 800, Pippin's son Charlemagne was crowned emperor by the Pope, further extending the principle by delegitimising the nominal authority of the Byzantine emperor in the Italian peninsula (which had, by then, shrunk to encompass little more than Apulia and Calabria at best) and ancient Roman Gaul, including the Iberian outposts Charlemagne had established in the Marca Hispanica across the Pyrenees, what today forms Catalonia. In short, though the Byzantine Emperor claimed authority over all the old Roman Empire, as the legitimate "Roman" Emperor, it was simply not reality. The bulk of the Western Roman Empire had come under Carolingian rule, the Byzantine Emperor having had almost no authority in the West since the sixth century, though Charlemagne, a

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consummate politician, preferred to avoid an open breach with Constantinople. An institution unique in history was being born: the Holy Roman Empire. Though the sardonic Voltaire ridiculed its nomenclature, saying that the Holy Roman Empire was "neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire," it constituted an enormous political power for a time, especially under the Saxon and Salian dynasties and, to a lesser extent, the Hohenstaufen. It lasted until 1806, by then it was a nonentity. Though his grandson became its first emperor, the "empire" such as it was, was largely born during the reign of Charles Martel.

"Charles was that rarest of commodities in the Middle Ages: a brilliant strategic general, who also was a tactical commander of excellence, able in the heat of battle to adapt his plans to his foe's forces and movement? and amazingly, to defeat them repeatedly, especially when, as at Tours, they were far superior in men and weaponry, and at Berre and Narbonne, when they were superior in numbers of fighting men. Charles had the last quality which defines genuine greatness in a military commander: he foresaw the dangers of his foes, and prepared for them with care; he used ground, time, place, and fierce loyalty of his troops to offset his foe's superior weaponry and tactics; third, he adapted, again and again, to the enemy on the battlefield, shifting to compensate for the unforeseen and unforeseeable.

"Gibbon, whose tribute to Martel has been noted, was not alone among the great mid era historians in fervently praising Martel; Thomas Arnold ranks the victory of Charles Martel even higher than the victory of Arminius in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest in its impact on all of modern history:

"Charles Martel's victory at Tours was among those signal deliverances which have affected for centuries the happiness of mankind." [History of the later Roman Commonwealth, vol ii. p. 317.]

"German historians are especially ardent in their praise of Martel and in their belief that he saved Europe and Christianity from the all-conquering Islam, praising him also for driving back the ferocious Saxon barbarians on his borders. Schlegel speaks of this "mighty victory" in terms of fervent gratitude, and tells how "the arm of Charles Martel saved and delivered the Christian nations of the West from the deadly grasp of all-destroying Islam", and Ranke points out,

"as one of the most important epochs in the history of the world, the commencement of the eighth century, when on the one side Mohammedanism threatened to overspread Italy and Gaul, and on the other the ancient idolatry of Saxony and Friesland once more forced its way across the Rhine. In this peril of Christian institutions, a youthful prince of Germanic race, Karl Martell, arose as their champion, maintained them with all the energy which the necessity for self-defence calls forth, and finally extended them into new regions."

"In 1922 and 1923, Belgian historian Henri Pirenne published a series of papers, known collectively as the "Pirenne Thesis", which remain influential to this day. Pirenne held that the Roman Empire continued, in the Frankish realms, up until the time of the Arab conquests in the 7th century. These conquests disrupted Mediterranean trade routes leading to a decline in the European economy. Such continued disruption would have meant complete disaster except for Charles Martel's halting of Islamic expansion into Europe from 732 on. What he managed to preserve led to the Carolingian Renaissance, named after him.

"Professor Santosuosso[7] perhaps sums up Martel best when he talks about his coming to the rescue of his Christian allies in Provence, and driving the Muslims back into the Iberian Peninsula forever in the mid and late 730's::

"After assembling forces at Saragossa the Muslims entered French territory in 735, crossed the River Rhone and captured and looted Arles. From there they struck into the heart of Provence, ending with the capture of Avignon, despite strong resistance. Islamic forces remained in French territory for about four years, carrying raids to Lyon, Burgundy, and Piedmont. Again Charles Martel came to the rescue, reconquering most of the lost territories

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in two campaigns in 736 and 739, except for the city of Narbonne, which finally fell in 759. The second (Muslim) expedition was probably more dangerous than the first to the Poitiers. Yet its failure (at Martel's hands) put an end to any serious Muslim expedition across the Pyrenees (forever)."

"In the Netherlands, a vital part of the Carolingian Empire, and in the low countries, he is considered a hero. In France and Germany, he is revered as a hero of epic proportions.

"Skilled as an administrator and ruler, Martel organized what would become the medieval European government: a system of fiefdoms, loyal to barons, counts, dukes and ultimately the King, or in his case, simply maior domus and princeps et dux Francorum. ('First or Dominant Mayor and Prince of the Franks') His close coordination of church with state began the medieval pattern for such government. He created what would become the first western standing army since the fall of Rome by his maintaining a core of loyal veterans around which he organized the normal feudal levies. In essence, he changed Europe from a horde of barbarians fighting with one another, to an organized state.

Beginning of the Reconquista

"Although it took another two generations for the Franks to drive all the Arab garrisons out of Septimania and across the Pyrenees, Charles Martel's halt of the invasion of French soil turned the tide of Islamic advances, and the unification of the Frankish kingdoms under Martel, his son Pippin the Younger, and his grandson Charlemagne created a western power which prevented the Emirate of Córdoba from expanding over the Pyrenees. Martel, who in 732 was on the verge of excommunication, instead was recognised by the Church as its paramount defender. Pope Gregory II wrote him more than once, asking his protection and aid,[16] and he remained, till his death, fixated on stopping the Muslims. Martel's son Pippin the Younger kept his father's promise and returned and took Narbonne by siege in 759, and his grandson, Charlemagne, actually established the Marca Hispanica across the Pyrenees in part of what today is Catalonia, reconquering Girona in 785 and Barcelona in 801. This sector of what is now Spain was then called "The Moorish Marches" by the Carolingians, who saw it as not just a check on the Muslims in Hispania, but the beginning of taking the entire country back. This formed a permanent buffer zone against Islam, which became the basis, along with the King of Asturias, named Pelayo (718-737, who started his fight against the Moors in the mountains of Covadonga, 722) and his descendants, for the Reconquista until all of the Muslims were eradicated from the Iberian Peninsula.

Military legacy

Heavy infantry and permanent army

"Victor Davis Hanson argues that Charles Martel launched 'the thousand year struggle' between European heavy infantry, and Muslim cavalry.[17] Of course, Martel is also the father of heavy cavalry in Europe, as he integrated heavy armoured cavalry into his forces. This creation of a real army would continue all through his reign, and that of his son, Pepin the Short, until his Grandson, Charlemagne, would possess the world's largest and finest army since the peak of Rome.[18] Equally, the Muslims used infantry - indeed, at the Battle of Toulouse most of their forces were light infantry. It was not till Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi brought a huge force of Arab and Berber cavalry with him when he assumed the emirate of Al-Andalus that the Muslim forces became primarily cavalry.

"Martel's army was known primarily for being the first standing permanent army since Rome's fall in 476, and for the core of tough, seasoned heavy infantry who stood so stoutly at Tours. The Frankish infantry wore as much as 70 pounds of armour, including their heavy wooden shields with an iron boss. Standing close together, and well disciplined, they were unbreakable at Tours.[19] Martel had taken the money and property he had seized from the church and paid local nobles to supply trained ready infantry year round. This was the core of veterans who served with him on a permanent basis, and as Hanson says, "provided a steady supply of dependable troops year around." This was the first

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permanent army since Rome. "[18] While other Germanic cultures, such as the Visigoths or Vandals, had a proud martial tradition, and the Franks themselves had an annual muster of military aged men, such tribes were only able to field armies around planting and harvest. It was Martel's creation of a system whereby he could call on troops year round that gave the Carolingians the first standing and permanent army since Rome's fall in the west.

"And, first and foremost, Charles Martel will always be remembered for his victory at Tours. Creasy argues that the Martel victory 'preserved the relics of ancient and the germs of modern civilizations.' Gibbon called those eight days in 732, the week leading up to Tours, and the battle itself, 'the events that rescued our ancestors of Britain, and our neighbors of Gaul [France], from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran.' Paul Akers, in his editorial on Charles Martel, says for those who value Christianity 'you might spare a minute sometime today, and every October, to say a silent thank you to a gang of half-savage Germans and especially to their leader, Charles The Hammer Martel.' [20]

"In his vision of what would be necessary for him to withstand a larger force and superior technology (the Muslim horsemen had adopted the armour and accoutrements of heavy cavalry from the Sassanid Warrior Class, which made the first knights possible), he, daring not to send his few horsemen against the Islamic cavalry, used his army to fight in a formation used by the ancient Greeks to withstand superior numbers and weapons by discipline, courage, and a willingness to die for their cause: a phalanx. He had trained a core of his men year round, using mostly Church funds, and some had literally been with him since his earliest days after his father's death. It was this hardcore of disciplined veterans that won the day for him at Tours. Hanson emphasizes that Martel's greatest accomplishment as a General may have been his ability to keep his troops under control. This absolute iron discipline saved his infantry from the fate of so many infantrymen - such as the Saxons at Hastings - who broke formation and were slaughtered piecemeal. After using this infantry force by itself at Tours, he studied the foe's forces and further adapted to them, initially using stirrups and saddles recovered from the foe's dead horses, and armour from the dead horsemen.

Development of heavy cavalry

"After 732, he began the integration into his army of heavy cavalry, using the armour and accoutrements of heavy armoured horsemen, training his infantry to fight in conjunction with cavalry, a tactic which stood him in good stead during his campaigns of 736-737, especially at the Battle of Narbonne. His incorporation of heavy armoured cavalry into the western forces created the first "knights" in the west.

Brilliant generalship

"Martel earned his reputation for brilliant generalship, in an age generally bereft of same, by his ability to use what he had and by integrating new ideas and technology. As a consequence, he was undefeated from 716 to his death against a wide range of opponents, including the Muslim cavalry (at that time, the world's best) and the fierce barbarian Saxons on his own borders -- and all this in spite of virtually always being outnumbered. He was the only general in the Middle Ages in Europe to use the eastern battle technique of feigned retreat. His ability to attack where he was least expected and when he was least expected was legendary. The process of the development of the famous chivalry of France continued in the Edict of Pistres of his great-great-grandson and namesake Charles the Bald.

"The defeats Martel inflicted on the Muslims were vital in that they split in the Islamic world left the Caliphate unable to mount an all-out attack on Europe via its Iberian stronghold after 750. His ability to meet this challenge, until the Muslims self-destructed, is considered by most historians to be of macrohistorical importance, and is why Dante writes of him in Heaven as one of the "Defenders of the Faith." After 750, the door to western Europe, the Iberian emirate, was in the hands of the Umayyads, while most of the remainder of the Muslim world came under the control of the Abbasids, making an invasion of Europe a logistical

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impossibility while the two Muslim empires battled. This put off Islamic invasion of Europe until the Turkish conquest of the Balkans half a millennium later.

"H. G. Wells says of Charles Martel's decisive defeat of the Muslims in his "Short History of the World:

"The Muslim when they crossed the Pyrenees in 720 found this Frankish kingdom under the practical rule of Charles Martel, the Mayor of the Palace of a degenerate descendant of Clovis, and experienced the decisive defeat of Poitiers (732) at his hands. This Charles Martel was practically overlord of Europe north of the Alps from the Pyrenees to Hungary." [21]

John H. Haaren says in "Famous Men of the Middle Ages?"

"The battle of Tours, or Poitiers, as it should be called, is regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world. It decided that Christians, and not Moslems, should be the ruling power in Europe. Charles Martel is especially celebrated as the hero of this battle."

"Just as his grandson, Charlemagne, would become famous for his swift and unexpected movements in his campaigns, Charles was legendary for never doing what his enemies forecast he would do. It was this ability to do the unforeseen, and move far faster than his opponents believed he could, that characterized the military career of Charles Martel.

"It is notable that the Northmen did not begin their European raids until after the death of Martel's grandson, Charlemagne. They had the naval capacity to begin those raids at least three generations earlier, but chose not to challenge Martel, his son Pippin, or his grandson, Charlemagne. This was probably fortunate for Martel, who despite his enormous gifts, would probably not have been able to repel the Vikings in addition to the Muslims, Saxons, and everyone else he defeated. However, it is notable that again, despite the ability to do so, (the Danes had constructed defenses to defend from counterattacks by land, and had the ability to launch their wholesale sea raids as early as Martel's reign), they chose not to challenge Charles Martel.

Conclusion

"J.M. Roberts says of Charles Martel in his note on the Carolingians on page 315 of his 1993 History of the World:

'It (the Carolingian line) produced Charles Martel, the soldier who turned the Arabs back at Tours, and the supporter of Saint Boniface, the Evangelizer of Germany. This is a considerable double mark to have left on the history of Europe.'

"Gibbon perhaps summarized Charles Martel's legacy most eloquently: 'In a laborious administration of 24 years he had restored and supported the dignity of the throne. by the activity of a warrior who in the same campaign could display his banner on the Elbe, the Rhone, and shores of the ocean.'

Family and children

"Charles Martel married twice:

"His first wife was Rotrude of Treves, (690-724) (daughter of St. Leutwinus, Bishop of Treves). They had the following children:

- * Hiltrud (d. 754), married Odilo I, Duke of Bavaria
- * Carloman
- * Landrade (Landres), married Sigand, Count of Hesbania
- * Auda, Aldana, or Alane, married Thierry IV, Count of Autun and Toulouse
- * Pippin the Short

Ancestors of Steven Odis Westmoreland

"His second wife was Swanhild. They had the following child:

* Grifo

"Charles Martel also had a mistress, Ruodhaid. They had the following children:

- * Bernard (b. before 732-787)
- * Hieronymus
- * Remigius, archbishop of Rouen (d. 771)
- * Ian (d. 783)

Sources:

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

1. ^ e. the Fat so. 2001. The Encyclopedia of World History
2. ^ "Charles Martel". Catholic Encyclopedia. (1913). New York:Robert Appleton Company.
3. ^ More information can be found in Louis deMartelly's book,"Charles Martel and the Lance of Destiny." [1]
4. ^ a b Battle of Tours - Britannica Online Encyclopedia
5. ^ Fouracre, John. ?The Age of Charles Martel
6. ^ Davis1999, p. 104.
7. ^ a b Santosuosso, Anthony . Barbarians, Marauders, and Infidels2004
8. ^ Poke's Fifteen Decisive Battles
9. ^ An Islamic Europe?, Tomorrow's World, Volume 8, No 3. ; AnIslamic Europe?
10. ^ Watson, William, E. (1993). The Battle of Tours-PoitiersRevisited. Providence: Studies in Western Civilization v.2 n.1.
11. ^ Barbero, 2004, p. 10.
12. ^ Mastnak, 2002, pp. 99-100.
13. ^ Hanson, Victor Davis, 2001, p. 167.
14. ^ Cassius Dio ? Book 40
15. ^ Home Page
16. ^ Medieval Sourcebook: Pope Gregory II - Appeal to Charles Martel
17. ^ Hanson, 2001, p. 141-166.
18. ^ a b Bennett, Michael. Fighting Techniques of the Medieval World
19. ^ Hanson, 2001, p. 154.
20. ^ Fredericksburg.com - Why Islam didn't conquer the world I vs.From the plains of medieval France to the modern Mideast, militantMuslims test Christians and Jews
21. ^ 45. The Development of Latin Christendom. Wells, H.G. 1922. A Short History of the World

212 **Gor Thorrasson** was born about 600 AD.
867
840
0.

212 **Cenred** (son of Ceolwald and UNNAMED) was born in 644 AD in Wessex, England. He
872 married **UNNAMED**.
396
8.

212 **UNNAMED** was born in 648 AD.

872
396 Notes for Cenred:
9.

Cenred did not rule, though he was the father of King Ina (or Ine) and Ingild, Prince of Wessex.

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Source: 'Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America before 1700,' seventh edition, by Frederick Lewis Weis, additions and Corrections by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, Library of Congress Card #92-73801, ISBN 0-8063-1367-6, Page 1.

Generation 48

Pipin (son of Ansegisel and St. De Landen-Brabant) was born in 643 AD in Austrasia, France. He died on 16 Dec 714 AD in Austrasia, France. He married **Alpaide Chalpaide**.

Alpaide Chalpaide was born in 657 AD in Paris, France. She died in 692 AD in Austrasia, France.

Notes for Pipin:

Pipin was the 14th great grandfather of the husband of 14th great grandmother of Edward Southworth, the husband of my seventh great grandmother, Alice Carpenter.

"Pepin (also Pippin, Pipin, or Peppin) of Herstal (c. 635 ? 16 December 714) was the Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia from 680 to his death and of Neustria and Burgundy from 687 to 695. He was also the first mayor of the palace to "reign" as Duke and Prince of the Franks and he by far overshadowed the Merovingian rois fain Éants.

"Pepin, sometimes called Pepin II and Pepin the Middle was the grandson and namesake of Pepin I the Elder by the marriage of Pepin's daughter, Begga, and Ansegisel, son of Arnulf of Metz. That marriage, united the two houses of the Pippinids and the Arnulfings which, created what would be called the Carolingian dynasty. ,Pepin II was, probably born in Herstal (HÉristal), modern Belgium (where his centre, of power lay), whence his by, name (sometimes "of Heristal").

"As mayor of Austrasia, Pepin and Martin, the duke of Laon, fought the Neustrian mayor Ebroin, who had designs on all Frankland. Ebroin defeated the Austrasians at Lucofao (Bois-du-Fay, near Laon) and came close to uniting all the Franks under his rule; however, he was assassinated in 681, the victim of a combined attack by his numerous enemies. Pepin immediately made peace with his successor, Waratton.

"However, Waratton's successor, Berthar, and the Neustrian king Theuderic III, who, since 679, was nominal king of all the Franks, made war on Austrasia. The king and his mayor were decisively defeated at the Battle of Tertry (Textrice) in the Vermandois in 687. Berthar and Theuderic withdrew themselves to Paris, where Pepin followed and eventually forced on them a peace treaty with the condition that Berthar leave his office. Pepin was created mayor in all three Frankish kingdoms (Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy) and began calling himself Duke and Prince of the Franks (dux et princeps Francorum). In the ensuing quarrels, Berthar killed his mother-in-law Ans fled and fled. His wife Anstrude married Pepin's eldest son Drogo, Duke of Champagne, and Pepin's place in Neustria was secured.

"Over the next several years, Pepin subdued the Alemanni, Frisians, and Franconians, bringing them within the Frankish sphere of influence. He also began the evangelisation of Germany. In 695, he placed Drogo in the Burgundian mayorship and his other son, Grimoald, in the Neustrian one.

"Around 670, Pepin had married Plectrude, who had inherited substantial estates in the Moselle region. She was the mother of Drogo of Champagne and Grimoald, both of whom died before their father. However, Pepin also had a mistress named Alpaide (or Chalpaide) who bore him two more sons: Charles and Childebrand. Just before Pepin's death, Plectrude convinced him to disinherit his bastards in favour of his grandson, Theudoald, the son of Grimoald, who was still young (and amenable to Plectrude's control). Pepin died suddenly at

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an old age on 16 December 714, at Jupille (in modern Belgium). His legitimate grandchildren claimed themselves to be Pepin's true successors and, with the help of Plectrude, tried to maintain the position of mayor of the palace after Pepin's death. However, Charles had gained favor among the Austrasians, primarily for his military prowess and ability to keep them well supplied with booty from his conquests. Despite the efforts of Plectrude to silence her rival's child by imprisoning him, he became the sole mayor of the palace --and de facto ruler of Francia-- after a civil war which lasted for more than three years after Pepin's death."

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pepin_of_Herstal

* Oman, Charles. *The Dark Ages 476-918*. London: Rivingtons, 1914.

* Wallace-Hadrill, J. M., translator. *The Fourth Book of the Chronicle of Fredegar with its Continuations*. Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1960.

* Bachrach, Bernard S., translator. *Liber Historiae Francorum*. 1973.

Ceolwald (son of Cutha and UNNAMED) was born in 622 AD. He married **UNNAMED**.

UNNAMED was born in 626 AD.

Notes for Ceolwald:

St Deusdedit I began his reign as Catholic Pope on October 19, 625 AD.

Source: <http://www.scopesys.com/cgi-bin/today2.cgi>

Generation 49

Ansegisel (son of Arnulf De Heristal and Ode De Heristal) was born in 618 AD in Austrasia, France. He died in 691 AD in Austrasia, France. He married **St. De Landen-Brabant**.

St. De Landen-Brabant (daughter of Pepin and Itta Idoberg) was born in 624 AD in Landen, Brabant, Belgium. She died on 17 Dec 693 AD in Austrasia, France.

Notes for Ansegisel:

Ansegisel (also Ansgise) (also Ansegus) (also Anchises) (ca 602 or 610 ?murdered before 679 or 662) was the son of Saint Arnulf, bishop of Metz and his wife Saint Doda. He served King Sigbert III of Austrasia (634-656) as a duke (Latin dux, a military leader) and domesticus. He was killed sometime before 679, slain in a feud by his enemy Gundewin.

Marriage and issue

He married sometime after 639 to Saint Begga, the daughter of Pepin of Landen.

They had the following children:

* Pippin II (635 or 640-December 16, 714), mayor of the palace of Austrasia

* Martin, count of Laon

* Clotilda of Heristal (650-699), married King Theodoric III of Neustria

Sources: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ansegisel>

* *Les ancêtres de Charlemagne*, 1989, Christian Settipani

This biography of a European noble is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

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Notes for St. De Landen-Brabant:

Saint Begga (also Begue) (615 ? December 17, 693) was the daughter of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, and his wife Itta. On the death of her husband, she took the veil, founded several churches, and built a convent at Andenne on the Meuse River (Andennesur Meuse) where she spent the rest of her days as abbess.

Some hold that the Beguine movement which came to light in the 12th century was actually founded by St. Begga; and the church in the beguinage of Lier, Belgium, has a statue of St. Begga standing above the inscription: St. Begga, our foundress. The Lier beguinage dates from the 13th century. More than likely, however, the Beguines derived their name from that of the priest Lambert le Begue, under whose protection the witness and ministry of the Beguines flourished.

[edit] Marriage and issue

She married Ansegisel, son of Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, and had three children:

- * Pepin of Heristal
- * Martin of Laon
- * Clotilda of Heristal, who was married to Theuderic III of the Franks

Veneration

She is commemorated as a saint on her feast days, September 6 and December 17.

References: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begga>

- * Attwater, Donald and Catherine Rachel John. The Penguin Dictionary of Saints. 3rd edition. New York: Penguin Books, 1993. ISBN 0140513124.
- * Les ancêtres de Charlemagne, 1989, Christian Settipani

Cutha (son of Cuthwine and UNNAMED) was born in 600 AD in Wessex, England. He married **UNNAMED**.

UNNAMED was born in 604 AD.

Notes for Cutha:

This Cutha did not rule.

Source: ?Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America before 1700, ? seventh edition, by Frederick Lewis Weis, additions and Corrections by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, Library of Congress Card #92-73801, ISBN 0-8063-1367-6, Page 1

Generation 50

Arnulf De Heristal (son of Arnoldus and Oda) was born in 582 AD in Metz, Austrasia, France. He died on 16 Aug 640 AD in Metz, Austrasia, France. He married **Ode De Heristal** about 596 AD.

Ode De Heristal was born in 586 AD in Saxony, France. She died in 645 AD in Austrasia, France.

Notes for Arnulf De Heristal:

Saint Arnulf of Metz was born of an important Frankish family at an uncertain date around

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582. In his younger years he was called to the Merovingian court to serve king Theudebert II (595-612) of Austrasia and as dux at the Scheldt. Later he became bishop of Metz. During his life he was attracted to religious life and he retired as a monk. After his death he was canonized as a saint. In the French language he is also known as Arnoul or Arnulf.

Arnulf gave distinguished service at the Austrasian court under Theudebert II. After the death of Theudebert in 612 he was made bishop of Metz. The rule of Austrasia came into the hands of Brunhilda, the grandmother of Theudebert, who ruled also in Burgundy in the name of her great-grandchildren. In 613 Arnulf joined his politics with Pippin of Landen and led the opposition of Frankish nobles against Queen Brunhilda. The revolt led to her overthrow, torture, and eventual execution, and the subsequent reunification of Frankish lands under Chlothachar II.

Chlothachar later made his son Dagobert I king of Austrasia and he ruled with the help of his advisor Arnulf. Not satisfied with his position, as a bishop he was involved in the murder of Chrodoald in 624, an important leader of the Frankish Agilolfings-family and a protégé of Dagobert.

From 623 (with Pippin of Landen, then the Mayor of the Palace), Arnulf was an adviser to Dagobert I. He retired around 628 to a hermitage at a mountain site in the Vosges, to realize his lifelong resolution to become a monk and a hermit. His friend Romaric, whose parents were killed by Brunhilda, had preceded him to the mountains and together with Amatus had already established Remiremont Abbey there. Arnulf settled there, and remained there until his death twelve years later.

Arnulf was canonized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. In iconography, he is portrayed with a rake in his hand and is often confused in legend with Arnold of Soissons, who is a patron saint of brewing.

Shortly after 800, most likely in Metz, a brief genealogy of the Carolingians was compiled, modelled in style after the genealogy of Jesus in the New Testament. According to this source, Arnulf's father was a certain Arnoald, who in turn was the son of a nobilissimus Ansbert and Blithilt (or Blithilde), an alleged and otherwise unattested daughter of Chlothar I. This late attribution of royal Merovingian descent at a time when the Carolingian dynasty was at the peak of its power contrasts clearly with the contemporary *Vita Sancti Arnulfi's* failure to mention any such a connection: The *Vita*, written shortly after the saint's death, merely states that he was of Frankish ancestry, from "sufficiently elevated and noble parentage, and very rich in worldly goods"[1], without making any claims to royal blood. While modern historians generally dismiss the later Carolingian genealogy as spurious[2], it constitutes an important link in Christian Settapani's suggested line of descent from antiquity via Flavius Afranius Syagrius.

Arnulf was married ca 596 to a woman who later sources give the name of Dode or Doda, born ca 584 and daughter of Arnoald and wife Oda (?), and had children. Chlodulf of Metz was his oldest son, but more important is his second son Ansegisel, who married Begga daughter of Pepin I, Pippin of Landen.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnulf_of_Metz

1. ^ *Vita Arnulfi* c. 1, MG. SS. rer. Merov. 2, p. 432.

2. ^ Cf. R. Schieffer, *Die Karolinger*, Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart/ Berlin / Köln, 2nd ed., 1997.

* Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, edited, revised and supplemented by Thurston and Attwater. Christian Classics, Westminster, Maryland.

* Christian Settapani - *La PrÉhistoire des CapÉtiens*, PremiÈre Partie.

Pepin was born in 585 AD in Austrasia, France. He died in 647 AD in Austrasia, France. He married **Itta Idoberg**.

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Itta Idoberg was born in 598 AD. She died in 642 AD.

Cuthwine (son of Ceawlin) was born in 564 AD in Wessex, England. He married **UNNAMED**.

UNNAMED was born in 568 AD.

Notes for Cuthwine:

King Cuthwine and his father, Ceawlin, joined forces in fighting the Britons in 577. They slew three kings and took the three cities of Glouchester, Cirencester and Bath. King Cuthwine was killed in battle in 584.

Source: ?Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America before 1700, ? seventh edition, by Frederick Lewis Weis, additions and Corrections by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, Library of Congress Card #92-73801, ISBN 0-8063-1367-6, Page 1

That death date is subject to question, as the record we have of his three children all were born after 584. We suspect the death date is premature.

Generation 51

Arnoldus (son of Ausbert and Bertha) was born in 562 AD in Saxony, Germany. He died in 609 AD in Metz, Germany. He married **Oda** before 584 AD.

Oda was born about 564 AD.

Notes for Arnoldus:

Arnoldus or Annual (ca 560 ? ca 611), was a Bishop of Metz between 601 and 609 or 611, the successor of Agilulf, and a Margrave of Schelde. He was the son of Ansbertus, a Senator, and wife Blithilde.

Married before 584 to Oda (?), born ca 564, they were the parents of:

* Saint Itta, married to Pippin of Landen

* Dode or Doda, also called Dode of Metz, Dode of Old Saxony or Doda the Saxon, who became a nun in 612 at Treves becoming called also Clothilde of Treves, born ca 584, married ca 596 to Arnulf of Metz

Father of St. Arnulf of Metz

It is a subject of much debate among genealogists whether or not Arnoald is the father of Arnulf bishop of Metz, who, according to Christian Settapani's early publications, is a perfect candidate. Settapani contradicts himself in newer publications, stating that Arnulf of Metz couldn't have been Arnoald's son given to no mention of the former having any royal blood. Further speculation indicate Arnulf's father could be a Bodegisel, based on documents from old Frankish legends. This statement is also uncertain. He states instead that Arnoald was Arnulf's father in law.

Ceawlin (son of Cynric) was born in 547 AD. He died in 593 AD.

Generation 52

Ausbert (son of Charibert and Ingoberge) was born in 536 AD in Old Saxony, Germany. He

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died in 585 AD in Metz, Germany. He married **Bertha**.

Bertha was born in 541 AD in Paris, Seine, France. She died in 580 AD in Paris, Seine, France.

Cynric (son of Cerdic and UNNAMED) was born in 495 AD. He died in 560 AD.

Generation 53

Charibert (son of Clotarie and Ingund) was born in 520 AD in Paris, Seine, France. He died on 07 May 567 AD in France. He married **Ingoberge**.

Ingoberge was born in 520 AD. She died in 589 AD.

Cerdic (son of Elesa and UNNAMED) was born in 467 AD in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany. He died in 534 AD in Wessex, England. He married **UNNAMED**.

UNNAMED was born in 471 AD.

Notes for Cerdic:

King Cerdic is the 50th great grandfather of my son-in-law, StevenOdis Westmoreland. King Cerdic is the 37th great grandfather ofEdward Southworth, who is the first husband of Alice Carpenter, myseven times great grandmother. Southworth is my 25th cousin, eighttimes removed. My daughter and son-in-law were related prior to theirmarriage. Tiffany Lenn Sharpe and Steven O. Westmoreland are 34thcousins, four times removed.

It was said that Cerdic and his son, Cynric, came into Britain on fiveships about 495 AD. They were one of those many nomadic Germanictribes of people whose barbarian savagery and rough manner of lifestruck terror in the hearts of many peoples wherever they wereattacked across Europe. He was a Saxon earldorman who founded a settlement on the coast of what became known as Hampshire, England.

By the time Cerdic was born, according to tradition, St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, may have already died in Saul, Ireland onMarch 17, 461 or maybe as late as 493.

Source:<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11554a.htm>

Cerdic was recognized as King of the West Saxons in 519, and reineduntil 534. In 534, Cerdic's forces conquered the Isle of Wight.Later in this year was when Cerdic died.

We all have heard of the illusive King Author of England. It isimpossible to pinpoint who he was or exactly when he, if he was oneperson and not an embodiment of several hero Kings, ruled English landsides. However, the time of Cerdic's arrival is right in the timespan when many believe King Author was roving the land.

(Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/arthur1.html>)

"Cerdic, a patriarch of royalty in Saxony, landed in Hampshire in 495and in 519 gained a victory at Charford. He was first crowned King ofthe West Saxons, when, as it is reported, the legendary King Arthur,who had his castle on the steep coast of Cornwall, yielded to him thesection of land now known as Hampshire and Somerset. In 520, beingunable to extend his rule west of the Avon and defeated at Badbury.County Dorset, Cedric withdrew. Ten years later he conquered the Isleof Wight. He died in 534. Cerdic is said to be the founding figure ofthe West Saxon dynasty. However, much of this is obscure and notdocumented, subject to dispute by history scholars. There was nosecond chronicle in the 6th century. (Wurts)"

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Source:<http://www.mathematical.com/cerdic.html>

Generation 54

188 **Clotarie** (son of Clovis and St. Clotilde) was born in 495 AD in Rheims, Marne, Lorraine,
778 France. He died on 23 Nov 561 AD in Braines, Lorraine, France. He married **Ingund**.
086
4.

188 **Ingund** was born in 494 AD. She died in 563 AD.
778
086
5.

189 **Elesa** (son of Esla) was born in 439 AD in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany. He married
372 **UNNAMED**.
825
6.

189 **UNNAMED** was born in 443 AD.
372
825
7.

Generation 55

Clovis (son of Childeric and Basina) was born in 466 AD in France. He died on 27 Nov 511 AD in Paris, France. He married **St. Clotilde**.

St. Clotilde was born in 475 AD in Burgandy, France. She died in 550 AD in Burgandy, France.

Esla (son of Cewis) was born in 411 AD.

Generation 56

Childeric (son of Meroveus and Verica) was born in 436 AD in Germanky. He died on 26 Nov 481 AD in Austrasia, France. He married **Basina**.

Basina was born in 440 AD in Thuringia, Germany. She died in 487 AD in Austrasia, France.

Cewis (son of Wig) was born in 383 AD.

Generation 57

Meroveus (son of Chlodio and Basina) was born in 415 AD in Germany. He died in 458 AD in Upper Rhine River Valley, Germany. He married **Verica**.

Verica was born in 419 AD in Westphalia, Germany. She died in 460 AD in Thuringia, Germany.

Wig (son of Freawine) was born in 355 AD.

Ancestors of Steven Odis Westmoreland

Generation 58

139 **Chlodio** (son of Paramund and Argotta) was born about 395 AD in Rhine River Valley,
722 Germany. He died in 447 AD in Moselle, France. He married **Basina**.
752.

139 **Basina** was born in 398 AD in Thuringia, Germany. She died in 452 AD in Thuringia,
722 Germany.
753.

234 **Freawine** (son of Frithogar) was born in 327 AD.
881
024.

Generation 59

279 **Paramund** was born in 370 AD in Westphalia, Germany. He died in 430 AD in Rhine River
445 Valley, Germany. He married **Argotta**.
504.

279 **Argotta** (daughter of Genobaud) was born in 376 AD in France. She died in 432 AD in
445 Rhine River Valley, Germany.
505.

469 **Frithogar** (son of Brand) was born in 299 AD.
762
048.

Generation 60

558 **Genobaud** was born in 349 AD in Rhine River Valley, Germany. He died in 419 AD in Rhine
891 River Valley, Germany.
010.

939 **Brand** (son of Beldeg) was born in 271 AD.
524
096.

Generation 61

187 **Beldeg** (son of Odin) was born in 243 AD in Scandinavia.
904
819
2.

Generation 62

Odin (son of Frithuwald) was born in 215 AD.

Generation 63

Frithuwald (son of Freothalaf and Beltsa) was born in 190 AD in Asgard, Asia Or, East Europe.

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Generation 64

Freothalaf (son of Fin) was born in 160 AD in Asgard, Asia Or, East Europe. He married **Beltsa**.

Beltsa was born in 194 AD.

Generation 65

Fin (son of Florwald) was born in 130 AD in Asgard, Asia Or East Europe.

Generation 66

Florwald (son of Godwulf) was born in 100 AD in Asgard, Asia Or, East Europe.

Generation 67

Godwulf was born about 80 AD. He died about 125 AD.

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