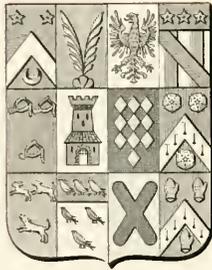




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ALLIED ANCESTRY
OF THE
VAN CULEMBORG FAMILY

OF
CULEMBORG, HOLLAND

BEING THE ANCESTRY OF
SOPHIA VAN CULEMBORG
WIFE OF
JOHAN DE CARPENTIER
PARENTS OF
MARIA DE CARPENTIER
WIFE OF
JEAN PAUL JAQUET
VICE-DIRECTOR AND CHIEF MAGISTRATE
OF THE
COLONIES ON THE SOUTH RIVER
OF
NEW NETHERLAND
1655-1657

BY
EDWIN JAQUETT SELLERS

PHILADELPHIA

1915

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ABBREVIATIONS

Anderson: *Royal Genealogies*, by James Anderson, D.D. London, 1736.

Betham: *Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World*, by Rev. William Betham. London, 1795.

Illustra Batavia, name of work published by Simon van Leeuwen. The Hague, 1685.

L'Art: *L'Art de verifier les dates*. Paris, 1818.

Oudheusden: *History of Culemborg*, by A. W. K. Voet von Oudheusden. Utrecht, 1753.

Rietstap: *Rietstap's Armorial Register*.

Slichtenhorst: *History of Gelderland*, by Arend van Slichtenhorst. Arnhem, 1654.

Sweder and Sweder's Origines: *Genealogy of the van Culemborg Family* by Sweder van Culemborg.

ALLIED ANCESTRY
OF THE
VAN CULEMBORG FAMILY

1

WALTER, Count of Teisterbant, in the Dukedom of Gelders, District of the Betuwe, died either 724 or 742 (*Oudheusden*, 2; *Anderson*, Table 347; *Betham*, Table 562). His daughter and heiress,

BEATRIX, Countess of Teisterbant, married about 711, Theodoric, Stadtholder and Lord of Cleve (*Ibid.*). Their daughter and heiress,

BEATRIX, Countess of Teisterbant, married Elias, Aelius, or Elius Grail, Gralius, Graielis, or Grajus, a great hero, Stadtholder of Nijmegen and first Count of Cleve. She died 734 or 5 (*Ibid.*). Their son and heir,

THEODORIC, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, married Ida, Countess of Hainault. Teisterbant was held of the Bishop of Utrecht. Having ruled twenty-five years, Count Theodoric died 759. Both earldoms went to their son (*Ibid.*),

REINALD, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, who married Isabella, Countess of Ardenner-Walde. Having ruled eleven years Reinald died 769 or 770, leaving his earldom to his son (*Ibid.*),

LUDOLPH, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, who married Adelheid, sister of Siegbert, Duke of Aquitain, and having ruled twenty years, died 790 (*Ibid.*) Their son and heir,

JOHN, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, married Constantia, daughter of Michael I, Emperor of the East, and Procopia, daughter of the Emperor Nichephorus.

The latter, a patrician, was proclaimed Emperor and deprived the Empress Irene of the government in 802; was slain in battle 811 by Trumus, King of Bulgaria, who made a cup of his skull; his daughter Procopia married Michael I, Curoplates, called also Rangabes from being Master of the Household, who was made Emperor of the East Roman Empire in opposition to Stauratius. Michael was a friend of Charlemagne; was overthrown by Leo Armenius and became a monk in 812, after reigning two years (*Oudheusden*, 2; *Anderson*, 142, 347; *Betham*, 562; *L'Art.* IV, 290, 292). Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, after ruling eleven years, died 801 and was succeeded by their son,

BALDWIN or BALDERICK, who succeeded his brother Robert as Count of Cleve and Teisterbant. He died after attending the funeral of Charles *the Great* at Aken 830. He married Hildegaert (or Jolenta), daughter of Lodewyk, Count of Geneva and Provence. (*Slichtenhorst*, 469; *Oudheusden*, 2, 3). They had

ROBERT, Count of Teisterbant, to whom the earldom had been given by his father, that of Cleve going to an elder brother. Count Robert married Cunigunda, Countess of Hoey or Hoya (*Oudheusden*, 3; *Anderson*, 347; *Betham*, 562), and was succeeded by their eldest son,

LODEWIJK, Count of Teisterbant and Hoey, who married Adele, daughter of Berenger, Count of Lomme and Namur (ped. 40) (*Oudheusden*, 3). Their third son,

BALDWIN II, Count of Teisterbant and Hoey, married the daughter of the Count de Vermandois (*Oudheusden*, 3) and was succeeded by their only daughter,

(Christian name unknown), Countess of Teisterbant and Hoey, who married her kinsman Walger, son of Gerolf, Count of Friesland (ped. 4), and Magteld, sister of Hugano, Count of Zanten. Walger became Count of Teisterbant by virtue of his marriage; resided at Thiel, where he was slain in battle with the Normans (*Oudheusden*, 2-4); and was succeeded by their son

THEODORIC, Count of Teisterbant* and Hoey, who married the daughter of Arnold, twelfth Count of Cleve (ped. 2); was slain in battle with the Normans in 880 with his wife; was succeeded by their son Henry in the earldom, the manors of Bosichem, Zeelen, etc., passing to their younger son Gerbrand (*Oudheusden*, 4).

GERBRAND, first Lord van Bosichem, married the daughter of Lord van Pont,† Governor of Gelders; began the restoration of the Church of Bosichem, which had been destroyed by the Normans, and laid the foundation of the Castle at Bosichem (*Slichtenhorst*); adopted the coat of arms of Bosichem, three diagonal red bars on a gold field with the arms of Teisterbant (or Cleve) placed in right canton; died 925, having ruled many years, and was buried with his wife in St. Walburg's Church (*Oudheusden*, 8). Their only son,

DIRK, or DIDERICK, succeeded as the second Lord van Bosichem; married the daughter of Lord van Spyk,‡ by whom he had three sons, Willem (his successor), Jan, Lord van der Weyde, and Claes, Lord van Caets or Caetshage; rebuilt the Church at Bosichem and com-

* *Oudheusden* gives illustrations of the arms described throughout which agree with Rietstap's descriptions, except where noted. No description of the Teisterbant arms has been found. The illustration by *Oudheusden* may be described as *d'azur à une escarboucle fleurdelissée d'or brochant sur le tout et un écusson d'argent en abîme*, which resembles the arms of Cleve.

Rietstap: *Clèves (ancien ducs de). De gueules à un écusson d'argent en abîme, et une escarboucle fleurdelissée d'or, brochant sur le tout; ou de gueules à une escarboucle d'or, et un écusson d'argent en abîme, brochant sur le tout. Cimier, une tête et col de boeuf de gueules, accornée d'argent, couronné d'or, la cercle de la couronne échiqueté d'argent et de gueules.*

† An illustration of the van Pont arms may be found in *Slichtenhorst*, 43, *three red roses on a silver shield, two in the upper part and the other in the lower.*

‡ No description of the arms is given by Rietstap but they may be described as, *on a silver shield a fesse with four silver blocks or squares thereon, the space between the second and third slightly wider than the other spaces.*

pleted the Castle or stronghold, of which his father laid the foundation, and which has disappeared for a long time; died 954, having ruled over Bosichem about twenty-nine years, and was buried with his wife in the Church of Bosichem (*Oudheusden*, 8, 9).

WILLEM, third Lord van Bosichem, married the daughter of Count of Reifferscheid* of Salm who possessed Reifferscheid in the Province of Luxembourg, by whom he had a son Jan; fell with Arnout, Count of Holland, in a battle near Winkel against the Frisians which, according to Beka, happened 993, the day after St. Lambert's Day, and was buried with his wife at Bosichem (*Ibid.*).

JAN, fourth Lord van Bosichem, married the daughter of Lord van Heusden† (ped. 81) by whom he had a son Roelof (who follows); died 1030, having ruled thirty-seven years, and was buried with his wife in the Church of Bosichem (*Oudheusden*, 9, 10).

ROELOF, called *The Great*, was fifth Lord van Bosichem; called *The Great*, on account of his stature and strength; his statue on the Castle at Culemborg was destroyed by the French in 1673; married the daughter of Count van der Lippe‡ by whom he had a son Henry. Lord Roelof was well versed in the use of arms, cautious

* Rietstap: *van Reifferscheid, Westphalie. D'argent à un écusson de gueules en abîme, accompagnée en chef d'un lambel de cinq pendants d'azur. Cimier, deux orièlles d'ane, de gueules et d'argent.* (The illustration by Oudheusden omits the lambel and cimier.)

† Rietstap: *van Heusden, Brabant. D'or à une roue de gueules. Casque courronne. Cimier, la roue.* (Oudheusden gives the color of the field as or.)

‡ Rietstap: *van der Lippe (Comtes van der Lippe), Prusse, Wurtemberg, Saxony. Écartelé: aux 1 et 4 d'argent à une rose de gueules, barbée et boutonné d'or (Lippe); aux 2 et 3 de gueules à un birondelle, au naturel soutenue d'une étoilé (5) d'or (Schwalenberg). Casque couronné. Cimier, la rose, entre un vol d'argent. Lambrequins, d'argent et de gueules. Tenants, deux anges, tenant des palmes.*

and religious, for which reasons he was highly esteemed by the Emperor Henry IV, who appointed him General-in-Chief in the war against the Saxons. At Cologne in 1071 the Emperor was present at the baptism of his (the General's) son and named him Henrik. Though very old, Lord Roelof went to Aix-la-Chappelle to attend the coronation of the Emperor's son as the Roman King Henry V, but died of fever on his way at Aken 1099, having ruled at Bosichem sixty-nine years. His body was interred with much ceremony at Aken by order of the Emperor in the Church of Our Lady (*Ibid.*).

HENRIK, son of Roelof, was sixth Lord van Bosichem; married the daughter of Simon, first Lord van Teylingen,* who was descended from the Counts of Holland (ped. 4), by whom he had a son Roelof (who follows); with many noble and illustrious men he went to the rescue of the Emperor Henry IV, his godfather, from the imprisonment by his son and fell in battle near Liege in 1105. His wife died at the Castle of Bosichem 1120 and was buried in the Church at that place (*Ibid.*, 11).

ROELOF, seventh and last Lord van Bosichem, married Aleid, daughter of Gerard, Lord van Heinsberg† (ped. 8), by whom he had a daughter Ida, who in her fifteenth year, was given in marriage to Alard, Lord van Bueren, with promise of the manor of Bosichem as dowry. Later he had a son Huibert. After Lord Roelof had ruled over Bosichem thirty-nine years he built Culemborg in 1144 for his son Huibert and gave him this town with the dependent and surrounding country as an inheritance after his death and thus Bosichem was separated from Culemborg and became the possession of the Lords van Bueren, afterwards Counts, as a separate manor. While more than one hun-

* Rietstap: *van Teylingen, Hollande. D'or au lion de gueules, armé et lampassé d'azur; au lambel d'argent, brochant sur le corps du lion.*

† Rietstap: *van Heinsberg, Limbourg. De gueules au lion d'argent. Cimier, le lion, issuant entre un vol de gueules.*

dred years before the building of Culemborg mention is made in the Register of Fiefs of Utrecht regarding Culemborg, yet some claim that the city is older and that a castle stood there before the building of Culemborg, and that Lord Roelof merely retained the name, Vossius says that Emperor Henrik, with a mighty army, going to besiege Holland in 1123, besieged Schuylenberg which, he says, is *now* called Culemborg. While Lord Roelof was Lord of Bosichem the principal Church of that place was bestowed upon the Collegiate Church of St. John at Utrecht in 1131 under rule of Andreas van Cuik and Emperor Lotharius, according to *Heda*, 158. Roelof, first Lord van Culemborg, ruled about thirty years at the Castle at Bueren and died 1174, being buried with his wife at Bosichem (*Ibid.*, 11, 12).

HUIBERT I, second Lord van Culemborg, was known as "Hubrecht van Bosichem, Lord van Culemborg, Knight." He married Johanna, daughter of Lord Zweer van Zuilen,* by whom he had two sons, Jan and Zweer, the former succeeding his father in rule of Culemborg and the latter receiving the manor of Vyanen and marrying the daughter of Lord van der Leede and becoming first Lord of that district. Lord Zweer built a castle about 1213 and his descendants gave up the surname of Culemborg and adopted that of *Vyanen*. From Zweer originated the Lords van Vyanen, who bore three black pillars on a silver field,† and possessed same until 1418, when Henrik van Vyanen died and the manors of Vyanen and Ameide passed to the noble family of Brederode, when Jenne van Vyanen, daughter and heiress of Lord Henrik van Vyanen and Marguerta van

* Rietstap: *van Zuylen d'Anholt. Pays d'Utrecht. (Chief branche de la maison de Zuylen, et vers 1310.) De gueules à trois colonnes d'argent. Cimier, un colonne d'argent, ou cette colonne couronné. Cri, Zuylen! Zuylen! (The colors differ with Oudheusden's illustration.)*

† Rietstap: *van Vianen. Pays d'Utrecht, Hollande. D'argent à trois colonnes de sable. Casque couronné. Cimier, un tête et col d'ane d'azur, les orielles d'or.*

Herlaer, Lady of Ameide, married Walraven van Brederode, who died at Gorinchem, 1417. Jenne, his wife, died in childbirth a half year later in 1418. Thus Reinout van Brederode became Lord van Vyanen and Ameide. Lord Huibert van Culemborg died 1205, having ruled at Culemborg about thirty-one years, and was buried with his wife at Bosichem with his ancestors (*Ibid.*, 12, 13).

JOHAN I, third Lord van Culemborg, married the daughter of Lord van Ghistelle* of Flanders, by whom he had two sons, the first named Huibert and who succeeded his father in rule of Culemborg, the other named Zweer, who had *van Bosichem* as a surname. About this time Lord Steven van Bosichem, who is supposed to have been a brother of the other two, and who was greatly esteemed by Bishop Otto Steven, had a dispute with the Cathedral Magistrate regarding tithes and values in the vicinity of the Yssel and Lech, which he renounced in 1225. Lord Johan established Barbara Church for the use of the citizens and inhabitants, which had the Chapel of Our Blessed Lady, used as burial place for the Lords and Ladies van Culemborg, and Lord Johan and many of his successors were buried there. This church remained subordinate to the church at Bosichem as the mother church until 1310 when, with Papal and Episcopal consent, it separated from that church. Though Lord Johan and certain of his successors retained the name *van Bosichem*, for he was called "Jan van Bosichem, Lord van Culemborg, Knight," he, nevertheless, gave up the use of his father's coat-of-arms, the three red bars diagonally on a golden field, with *Teisterbant* in right canton, because his grandfather Roelof had given the manor of Bosichem as a

* Rietstap: *de Ghistelle. Flandre. (Princes 16 août 1760, M. et.) De gueules au chevron d'hermine. Cimier, une tête et col de bouc d'argent, accornée d'or, colleté de sable, entre un vol d'herminie. Lambrequins, d'argent et de gueules. Cri: Ghistelles!*

marriage portion with his daughter to Lord van Bueren, and adopted the arms of his mother, Johanna van Zuilen, although changing the colors to three red pillars on a field of gold*, which remained the arms of the van Culemborg family, and which arms were placed in the right canton of the shield of *Bosichem*, but this arrangement was changed by his successors who omitted the Bosichem arms and retained merely the three red columns on a golden field. When Roelof, Castellan of Coevorden, besieged Groningen in 1225, Otto van der Lippe, Bishop of Uterecht, marched to that place with his retainers, the Counts of Gelders and Cleve, Walraven van Meurs, Willem van Lynden, Jan, Lord van Arkel, Jan, Lord van Bueren, and other nobles, among whom was Jan, Lord van Culemborg. The siege being raised the Castellan went to Coevorden, where the army of the Bishop, carelessly going on the morass, the majority sank, owing to their heavy armor and were killed, the Bishop being among the number. Lords van Arkel, van Lynden and many knights, about four hundred, were taken prisoners or killed, as Count of Gelders and Lord van Amstel. The Bishop was abused and killed and his body was buried in the Cathedral at Uterecht. Lord Johan was not captured. According to *Heda*, this occurred in 1226. Lord Johan died 1240, having ruled over Culemborg thirty-five years and, according to *Slichtenhorst*, he was the first of the Lords van Culemborg to be buried in the Chapel of Our Lady at Culemborg (*Oudheusden*, 13-15).

HUIBERT II, fourth Lord van Culemborg, married the daughter of Henrik, Lord van Voorne† and Burgrave of Zeeland (ped. 85), by whom he had one son, also named Huibert (who follows). *Zweer van Culemborg*.

* In *Oudheusden's* illustration of the van Zuilen arms the field is given as *argent*, but no such description has been found, or, apparently, being correct.

† *Rietstap*: *van Voorne, burgraves de Zélande, Zélande. De gueules au léopard lionné d'or, armé et lampassé d'azur. Cimier, le léopard, issuant d'une cuve.*

borg says in his *Origines* that the wife's name was *Margherita*. Lord Huibert built a castle in the western part of the city which was subsequently razed and another was built on the eastern side of the city, the white tower of which *still* remains. In 1251 a dispute occurred between four knights and barons, van Pavyen and Parys on one side and Redichem and Caets and Lanksmeere on the other side. The first two assailed the manors of the other two and burned the houses and villages of Redichem and Lanksmeere. The result may be obtained from the following extract of a document which belonged to Huibert van Culemborg, Lord van Esschestein:

In 1251 dispute arose between the aforesaid. These barons had their manors in the Earldom of Teisterband; that of Redichem adjoined the manor of Bosichem; the aforesaid Lords burned and destroyed the baronies of Redichem and Lanxmeer. Lord van Redichem, in revenge, pierced the Leck dyke and drowned Lords Parys and Paveyen and their retainers. No one received more damage from this than Lord Huibert van Culemborg, who took all four prisoners for a long time. Lord Huibert married the daughter of Lord van Voorne. By intervention of the Bishop of Utrecht, named Lord Henrick van Vyanen, and the said Lord van Voorne, it was decided that the four Lords should restore Lord Huibert van Culemborg's town to its former state, the estimate of which was so high that Lords Paveyen and Parys were obliged to convey their manors to Lord van Culemborg and went to reside in Zeeland, where Paveyen had purchased the manor of Stryen and Lord van Parys the manor of Zuydont, from which the *Zuydont* family descended. Lord Wierick van Redichem conveyed his manor to Lord van Culemborg and died at Culemborg and was buried in the church of St. Barbara, where the Lords van Esschestein *now* lie. Lord van Caets retained his manor for his descendants.

In 1520 the lordship of Caets was added to Culemborg by purchase by Lord Antonis van Lalaing. Lord

Huibert van Culemborg ruled over Culemborg thirty-two years and died 1272 and was buried with his wife at St. Barbara's Church in the Chapel of Our Lady in his paternal vault (*Ibid.*, pp. 15-18).

HUIBERT III, fifth Lord van Culemborg, was *Schenker* (Presenter or Cup Bearer) to the Bishops of Utrecht, which honor he received from Count van Cuyk and which remained in his successors a long time. His wife was Geertruid, daughter of Jan, ninth Lord van Arkel* (ped. 80), by whom he had one son Jan (who follows) and two daughters, the elder of whom married Count of Gooz and the younger married Gysbrecht van Caets, Knight. In 1281 Lord Huibert sold his castle to Reinald, Count of Gelders, for one hundred pounds, conditioned that it should be held in fee according to the laws of Zutphen, which was brought about according to Slichtenhorst, in the following manner:

Hubrecht, with the Lords van Amstel and Woerden, raised an insurrection against the Bishop Henrick van Vyanden and King Willem and his son Floris. Upon advice of his uncle, Zweer van Bosichem, and brother, Dirk Splinter, together with the Council of his City of Culemborg, to obtain protection he gave up his independence and sold his castle, up to that time a free baronial possession, for £100 to Count Reynald of Gelders and his heirs.

It is true that Lord Huibert joined his kinsmen against the Count of Holland and Bishop of Utrecht but *Slichtenhorst* is mistaken in his claim that he made insurrection against King Willem and Hendrik van Vyanden, as this does not agree with the chronology, as the Count and Bishop had died long before. In 1284 Jan, Lord van Arkel, gave a free waterway, now called *the Huibert*, to Everdingen and Zyderveld (not yet belonging to

* Rietstap: *van Arkel. Hollande. D'argent à deux fasces brêtessé et contre-brêtessé de gueules. Casque couronné. Cimier, un cygne issuant d'argent, becqué de gueules, le vol levé, chaque aile chargé des fasces de l'écusson.*

Culemborg). In 1296 Lord Hubrecht sealed a decree on behalf of the citizens of Montfoord against Henrik de Rover, together with Lord Gysbrecht van Schalkwyk, Lord Gysbrecht van Goye, Lord Hubrecht van Vyanen and others. Lord Huibert van Culemborg died 1296, having ruled twenty-four years, and was buried with his parents at Culemborg. His wife died 1312 (*Ibid.*, 18-20).

JAN II, sixth Lord van Culemborg, married first Margariet, only daughter and heiress of Gerrit, Lord van Maurik,* by whom he had a son Huibert, who succeeded his father as Lord van Culemborg. By this marriage the manors of Maurik, Ech and other estates came to Culemborg although the high jurisdiction went to Gelderland. In 1305 Jan, Lord van Arkel, granted permission to Gysbrecht uten Goye, Johan van Bosichem and Gysbrecht van Caets, for a large sum, to have a water-course pass through his manor. A document concerning the matter was sealed by Jan van Arkel, Lord Arnout van Arkel, uncle, Herbaern van Arkel, brother, Jan uten Goye and Otto van Heukelhem, nephew of Lord Jan. In 1308 Reinout, son of the Count of Gelders, promised in an open letter to assist Lord Jan against all who should wrong him. Lord Jan built the Barbara Church and it was raised to a parish church in 1310, separating it from the mother church at Bosichem, with sanction of the Bishop of Utrecht, etc. After the death of his wife, Lord Jan married Petronella, daughter of Zweer, Lord van Abkoude, by whom he had one son Henrik, according to *Slichtenhorst* (Zweer van Culemborg says *Jan*). This Henrik or Jan, because his brother Huibert hated him, was by agreement of friends, according to *Zweer van Culemborg*, induced to enter the Bishopric of Utrecht and built the houses of Schonauwen and Woudenbergh or, as others say, his father did so for

* Rietstap: *van Maurik. Pays de Gueldre. D'or à une forces de gueules, posée en bande, les bouts en haut. Cimier, deux forces de gueules, accostées les bouts en bas.*

him. This was the first Lord *van Schonauwen*, and he bore the coat-of-arms of *Bosichem*, three diagonal bars on a gold shield with the Culemborg arms placed in right canton, three red pillars on a gold field. In the genealogical register, under the description of the Bishopric of Utrecht, it says:

“Lord Johan van Culemborg, Lord van Schonauwer and Ott his son were Knights about the year 1374.”

Probably this Johan van Culemborg was a son's son of Johan, Lord van Culemborg. In 1318 Lord Johan gave the citizens of Culemborg their first city privilege (law), which is mentioned in the *Origines* by Sweder van Culemborg and the same was sealed by Hubrecht his son, Sweder van Vyanen, Gisbrecht van Caets, Johan van Lynden and Gerard van Rossem his kinsmen. Lord Johan died 1322 and was buried with his ancestors (*Ibid.*, 20-23).

HUBRECHT IV, seventh Lord van Culemborg, married Jonkvrouw Jutte or Judith, daughter of Peter, Lord van der Lekke* (ped. 86), which marriage brought the important barony of Weerd and Weerdenbroek to Culemborg, which was possessed by successive Lords for about four hundred years, until Ernst Frederick, Duke of Saxony, Hilberhauzen, Count of Culemborg, sold this barony to the Bishop of Munster with the agreement that no charge should be made in reference to the advance of the Reformed Church. Sweder van Culemborg says that Weerd went to Culemborg in the following manner:

“Lord Peter van der Lekke had a brother (a son) named Lord Henrik van der Lekke, who owned the Weerde and, as he had no children, Weerde was inherited by his sister and Lord van Culemborg.”

Henrik van der Lekke died 1341. Jutte van der Lecke, died 1352, five years after her husband, Hubrecht

* Rietstap: *van der Leck, Hollande. D'argent au lion de sable, armé at lampassé de gueules, couronné d'or. Casque couronné. Cimier, le lion, issuant, entre un vol d'argent.*

van Culemborg. By Judith van der Lecke Lord Hubrecht had three sons and six daughters; the sons were Johan, Gerrit and Peter; Johan succeeded his father in the Lordship, and Gerrit, after death of Peter, married the daughter and heiress of Lord van Boxmeer, from whom the Lords van Boxmeer descend. The eldest daughter Jolente married Lord Henrik van Vyanen; the second daughter, Maria, married Lord Gerris van Vliet; third daughter, Judith, married Lord Wolter van Mynden van Amstel, Knight; fourth daughter, Mechteld, married Zweer, Lord van Montfoort; fifth daughter, Henrika, married Lord van Weerdenburg; and the sixth daughter remained single. Lord van Huibert became Lord van Schalkwyk in the following manner:

Berend van Schalkwyk promised in 1312 that he would not sell his house and estate *Schalkwyk* to anyone but Lord Gysbert uten Goye, Burgrave, or Gysbert his son, for friendship's sake, and the agreement was sealed by Johan van Bosichem. In 1316 Berend sold the property to Gysbert uten Goye. In 1317 Jan van Amstel gave Johan van Bosichem all land that he possessed up to Schalkwyk, which Lord Arent van Schalkwyk held of him in fee. In the same year Barend van Schalkwyk sold Johan van Bosichem the right of presentation to the Church at Schalkwyk. In 1319 Berend van Schalkwyk transferred to Jan van Bosichem his property up to Schalkwyk with right of presentation to the church. In 1321 Johan van Culemborg became possessed of certain property of Arnout van Schalkwyk and four acres on which the house stood. In the same year Johan van Bosichem made known that he had purchased half of Schalkwyk from Lord Steven van Zuilen, etc. Finally, it is stated in a letter that the Bishop of Utrecht enfeoffed Lord Huibert with half of the *gericht* of Schalkwyk, which came from Johan van Zuilen.

Since then Schalkwyk remained in possession of Culemborg for three hundred years, until 1644, when it

became separated. Count Willem van Henegouwen and Holland sold to Willem van Durvenvoorde, Lord van Oosterhout, and Hubrecht *Schenk* the manors of Gaspaerden, Everdingen, Golberdingen, Tulle, Twael, Honswyk and Jaersveld, with fisheries, etc., to be held by said Lords and their heirs in fee of the Counts and Countesses of Holland. In the feudal agreement of 1333 relative thereto it was agreed that if the purchasers or their successors wished to divide these manors the feudal agreement would be withdrawn and a separate agreement given to each for such part as might be received. Later dispute arose between Lord Huibert and Otto, Lord van Asperen and Hagestein, which was settled largely by the intervention of Johan, Lord van Arkel, and each received his portion in accordance with the agreement of 1338. Culemborg retained Everdingen, Golberdingen and Honswyk and Lord Huibert was enfeoffed in his portion by the Count of Henegouwen and Holland and after his death, the latter's, it was given in fee in 1344. In 1332 Zyderveld came into possession of Culemborg by transfer by Huibert van Everdingen. In the same year Lord Hubrecht purchased the *Gericht* Antena, as appears by a deed of transfer given by Alard van de Wael in 1332. In 1334 Lord Hubrecht *Schenk* van Culemborg, Knight, purchased of Akooy a rod along the whole length of his canal, so far as it went through the manor of Akooy, which canal Hubert's father, Lord Johan van Culemborg, obtained by purchase in 1305 from Lord van Arkel, as appears by a justice's letter of 1334. Lord Huibert was a man of great authority and wealth; he advanced to Reinald (then still Count of Gelders and Zutphen) two thousand pounds on account of a letter of credit sealed by Reinald and sureties in 1336. In the same year Lord Huibert was given the house *Ter Horst* as security, which had been pledged to Reinald by the Bishop of Utrecht, and the sum pledged was paid Lord Hubrecht in 1342 by Bishop Jan van Arkel with £900 and the castle again became the property of the Bish-

opric. In 1341 the Duke of Gelders made the following request of Lord Huibert:

"We, Reinald, Duke of Gelders, beg of you Lord Hubrecht *Schenk*, Heer van Culemborg, that you will become our security on account of Wolters van Lockhorst for £1900 and £20."

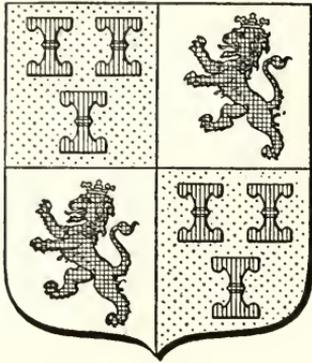
This pledge was made.

In the same year Jan van Culemborg, Knight, Lord of Woudenberg, sold to Lord Huibert van Culemborg, his half brother, all his right in Culemborg for £4760, according to an open deed sealed by him in 1341, in which Lord Jan agreed that his son by his first wife Sybelia would appear before Lord Hubrecht or his heirs when he became of age and make assignment of the aforesaid property. In 1346, on St. Cecelia's Day, Bishop Jan fought with Lord Hubrecht van Culemborg, Lord Rebrecht van Arkel and Lord Jacob van Wyevelt at Utrecht against the *Gunterlingen*, whom they conquered and drove from the city to the number of six hundred. Lord Hubrecht finally fell in battle against the Walloons, who fought against the Bishop, which did not occur in 1344 in the vicinity of Helmond, where many thousands fell, but in 1347 on St. Praxedis' Day in the vicinity of Hasselt. Rebrecht van Arkel, Bishop Jan's brother, also fell here. In this battle those of Liege met with defeat, and, according to chronicles, 32,000 men of Liege fell (*Oudheusden*, 25-30).

JOHAN III, eighth Lord van Culemborg, added to the coat-of-arms of Culemborg those of *van der Lecke*,* a lion sable on a silver shield, which was quartered with the other, and continued by his successors. He razed the castle built by Huibert II in the western side of the city about 1271 and given in fee to Gelderland in

* Rietstap: *van Culemborg*. *Pays d'Utrecht*. *Écartelé: aux 1 et 4 d'or à trois colonnes de gueules (Culemborg); aux 2 et 3 d'argent au lion de sable, armé et lampassé de gueules (van der Lecke, ou de la Leck)*. *Cimier, une tête et col d'ane d'azur, les orielles d'or*. (The description omits the words "*courroné d'or*" concerning the lion.)

1281 (or, some say, it was taken and destroyed by Aelbert van Beyeren, Count of Holland), and built a



new castle on the east side of the city, which was sold and razed under the Gelder rule, only a round tower remaining. He also laid the foundation of a suburb south of the city for the convenience and residences of the boatmen and ship carpenters which is still called the *Havendyk*. Moreover, he had the old city very well protected against his enemies by building

solid walls and strong towers, for he was continually at war with the Bishop, together with the city and county of Utrecht, partly because he had been one of the six governors of the Bishopric appointed by Bishop Jan van Arkel to assume rule during his absence, and of which rule an accounting was demanded upon return of the Bishop, which difference was settled in 1352.

Later another war occurred because Jan van Woudenberg (apparently, son of Johan II and, consequently, uncle of Jan III) sold the castle of Woudenberg in 1352 to Gysbrecht van Abkoude. The son considered it intolerable that his father should thus place the family castle in the hands of strangers, so with help and advice of Lord Johan van Culemborg, his nephew, he scaled the castle by night and wished to keep it. The Bishop Jan van Arkel, upon request of both the buyer and seller, came on St. Luke's Eve with his army, besieged and stormed the castle seventeen weeks, forced it to surrender, took all in the castle prisoners and razed the castle to the ground.

Lord Johan van Culemborg, aided by Gysbrecht van Vyanen, burned and robbed the Bishopric and waged war against the Bishop. He was an implacable enemy of the Bishop, for in 1355 they quarreled again.

Sweder van Culemborg in his *Origines*, 608, says: "Jan, Lord van Culemborg, when, with Lord van Vyanden, he warred against Jan van Arkel, the Bishop, because six of his citizens were imprisoned at Utrecht, sent word to Utrecht 'I must have my citizens back again; just twice as many of yours will have to die as are carried off.' This war lasted five years. Later his citizens were sent back to him and with the money they brought from Utrecht the square tower was built."

In 1355 the citizens of Culemborg were declared free of duty by Willem, Duke of Bavaria, Count of Holland, which was done on account of the faithful deeds of Jan, Lord van Culemborg. Lord Jan was a faithful friend and counsellor of Edward of Gelders and sided with him against Reinald, his brother, when Gelderland was divided into two parties, namely, Hekersche and Bronkhorsten, Reinald being head of the first and Edward of the second. He made a treaty with Edward in 1361. In 1364 Lord Jan was reconciled with Duke Albert of Bavaria, Regent of Holland, the latter declaring him to be his friend and threatening to hold any one responsible with his life who might do him any harm. What occasioned the difference between Duke Albert and Jan van Culemborg is not known.

Lord Jan took part in the battle at Baeswyler in 1371, between Wenceslaus, Duke of Brabant, on one side, and Willem of Gulik, aided by Edward, Duke of Gelders, on the other, where the Duke of Brabant was taken prisoner, met with a terrible defeat and fell with most of the greatest lords. The conqueror, Edward, also lost his life. In the same year Lord Johan united with other knights against a letter issued by Arent van Hoorn, Bishop of Utrecht, to the clergy and knights. About this time Bishop Arent van Hoorn gave Lord Johan the *Gerichte* of Schalkwyk with everything belonging to it as possessed by his ancestors, from which it appears that all controversy was ended concerning this land and there was peace with the Bishop. He signed and sealed a letter with Otto, Lord

van Arkel, Gysbrecht, Lord van Vyanen and van der Goye and others concerning the water-course to go through Syrik to Lech, which occurred April 8, 1377. He died 1377 and was buried in the Chapel of Our Lady. He never married (*Oudheusden*, 30-38).

GERRIT I, second son of Huibert IV, succeeded his brother Jan III as ninth Lord van Culemborg; his wife was Barta, daughter of Jan, Lord van Egmond* (ped. 21), and Guyotte van Ysselstein, by which marriage he had six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Hubert, and the second, Johan, ruled successively after their father's death; the third was Zweer, fifty-second Bishop of Utrecht; the fourth, Arent, was dean of St. John's at Utrecht; the fifth, Peter, died without legitimate issue; and the sixth Gerrit, lived at the castle at Maurik, having married Jonkvrouw van Zuilan van Nyveld. The eldest daughter, Megteld, married Lord Johan Sibbe van Overwelde; the second, Jutte or Judith, married Lord van Reifferscheid; the third, Berta, died single in her eighteenth year.

Lord Gerrit completed the suburb commenced by his brother, Lord Jan. According to Sweder he also built and added to his castle the Round Tower, built of heavy bricks and stone, with four watch towers on the parapet. It escaped destruction in 1735, and is *now* the only reminder of the beautiful castle of the Lords and Counts van Culemborg. Lord Gerrit had great disputes during his rule with the Counts of Holland in reference to having the *Diefdyke* made higher, which, however, he agreed to in 1385 for a large sum of money, to the great damage of his manor, for his subjects of the villages of Langsmeer, Pavyen and Parys were greatly annoyed by the stoppage of the water. He made a plan for the building of an adjoining city and encouraged the country

* Rietstap: *van Egmond, Hollande. Chevronné d'or et de gueules, de douze pièces. Casque couronné. Cimier, un panache en forme de pomme de pin, composé de plumes de sable. Anciennement la maison d'Egmond portait en cimier un cerf issuant de gueules, ramé d'or.*

people to build houses, which many did, which resulted in the building of the Nieuwe Stad (New City) south of the old, which is now called *Nieuwpoort*, and which city he surrounded with a wide moat and a rampart of stone. He also built the church of Lanksmeer called St. John's. During the rule of this lord, the citizens of Culemborg throughout Gelderland were declared free from taxes by Willem van Gulick, Duke of Gelders, in 1388. In 1392 Willem, Duke of Gelders and Count of Zutven, acknowledged in an open letter that Lord Gerard had loaned him one thousand Rhenish guilders, in which letter he refers to Lord Gerard as "our dear counsellor Gerard, Lord van Culemborg and van der Lecke." Having ruled seventeen years he died in 1394 (some say 1395, which is error, as Lord Huibert V gave his hereditary share to his brother Jan in 1394). He was buried in the Chapel of the Church of Our Lady at Culemborg (*Oudheusden*, 38-42).

HUBRECHT, fifth of the name, eldest son of Gerard I, was tenth Lord Van Culemborg. He was famed in peace and war. In 1394 he bought his brother Johan's share of the inheritance. In the same year Sweer and Gerrit van Voorn agreed to make no claims upon Hubrecht, Lord van Culemborg, for the "Steenweerd" laid in Culemborg on the Leck. In 1396 Lord Hubrecht had a list made of the silver of the castle which was seen and copied in the *former century* by Counsellor Bosch. The same year he enlarged his manor of Culemborg with Overzydervelt, which he had purchased of Lord Henrik van Vyanen, Ameyde and Goye. The same year he built a chapel in the parish of Everdingen, supposed to be the Golberdingen chapel (as Golberdingen belonged to the parish of Everdingen) which still stood in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and since it was torn down a memorial tablet was erected with the inscription "Here stood formerly the Chapel of Golberdingen."

In 1397, Jan. 18, at the Hague, Aelbrecht, Count of Holland, gave freedom from taxes to the citizens of

Culemborg in the district of Heusden. In 1404 Duke Reynald of Gelders renewed the freedom. In 1405 Lord Hubrecht married Jolante van Gaesbeek, daughter of Zweer van Abkoude, and sister of Jakob, Lord van Gaesbeek, Putten and Stryen, and niece of Willem, Lord van Abkoude and Duerstede. In the marriage contract, which was witnessed by Willem, Lord van Abkoude and Duerstede, Gysbrecht, eldest son, van Abkoude and Duerstede, Hubert, Lord van Culemborg and Lecke, Johan van Culemborg, Knight, and Peter van Culemborg, brothers, Lord Willem van Abkoude and Duerstede promised to give his niece 8000 crowns. Lord Hubert did not have any children by this marriage. Lord Hubrecht was in 1406 given in fee by Willem of Bavaria, Count of Holland, the manors of Tulle, Honswyk, Everdingen, and Golberdingen, also two farms in the district of Ackooy, which was done at The Hague the last day of May, 1406. Lord Hubrecht, having been injured, as he thought, especially by the inhabitants of Gelderland, took sides with the Hollanders and united in 1409 with Willem of Bavaria, Count of Holland, and became the enemy of Reinald, Duke of Gelders, Jan, Lord van Arkel, and Jan, Willem's son, as may be seen in the open letter of May 12, 1409, in which he denies the Gelderland Duke in the following manner: "Highborn Prince, Duke Reynald of Gulick and of Gelders and Count of Zutphen, Gracious Lord: I, Huybert, Lord van Culemborg and Leck, make known to you that I give to you all such fiefs and soldiers as I have received and held of you as I will no longer be under oath of allegiance to you." After this letter was dispatched they resorted to arms, and his castle at Maurik was destroyed. Half of the damage was paid by Count Willem and on account of the other half he and his descendants were to be Regents of Holland until he was fully paid. In 1410 Lord Hubrecht bought of Herbaern van Heukelom, Lord van Ackooy, an acre of land with manor situated below Ackooy, in order to have a water-course laid there. In 1411 Henrik van Vyanen

sells "his dear nephew," Lord Hubrecht, the manor of *Lang Bolgery*. In 1412 peace was declared between Prince Reinald and Willem, Count of Holland, in which reconciliation Lord Hubrecht was also included. May 25, 1413, Lord Hubrecht was enfeoffed by the Counts of Holland with the manor *Lang Bolgery* in the presence of Filips, Lord van Wassenaer, Burgrave of Leyden, and Lord Gerrit van Stryen, Lord of Zevenbergen. In the same year Lord Hubert gave the inhabitants of Everdingen and Zyderveld a charter, which he also gave to Schalkwyk, May 22, 1414, and in 1416 gave a charter to his citizens and subjects. In 1420 Lord Hubrecht denied the Bishop of Utrecht, which was also done by Lord van Gaesbeek, whereupon the Bishop of Utrecht, Frederik van Blankenheim, on his behalf and the city of Utrecht, denied Lord Hubert. Thereupon the country was no longer at peace, and parts of Culemborg were burned. Lord van Culemborg with Lord van Gaesbeek marched to the Bishopric and burned all villages up to Bilt, which occurred in 1421. In the same year Lord Hubrecht raised the church of St. Barbara to a Collegiate Church, but, on account of the relations existing, the Bishop's confirmation was not obtained until 1422. In the same year peace was established between the Duke of Gelders, Jan, Duke of Bavaria, the Bishop of Utrecht, the Cities of Utrecht and Amersfoort, and the Lords van Culemborg and of Utrecht.

About this time Lord Hubrecht died at The Hague, where he was Chancellor of Holland, and was buried in the Chapel of Our Lady with his ancestors. His widow Jolente van Gaesbeek lived until 1443 and was buried in the Convent of the Carthusians outside of Utrecht. In 1422 the old city together with St. Barbara's Church and St. Peter's Hospital and Church were burned. *Slichtenhorst* says it occurred in 1420. *Zweder* says in 1401 the old city of Culemborg was burned. As it was beyond doubt in 1422, 1401 is probably a typographical error, otherwise the city would have been twice completely destroyed by fire in twenty to twenty-one years.

It is also stated that Lord Jan's successor rebuilt the church. Lord Huibert was the last of the Lords to be buried in the Chapel of Our Lady, as his brother Jan chose as his burial place the choir of the newly-built church. In the choir a brass tablet was fastened to one of the pillars with instructions to the canons that they preserve in memory the donor of the chapel and above was engraved the arms of Culemborg and Gaesbeek (*Oudheusden*, 43-53).

JOHAN IV, second son of Gerrit I, and brother of Hubrecht V, was eleventh Lord van Culemborg. During his brother's life he was Lord of Weerd, and during such period married Barbara, daughter of Lord van Gemen, but did not have any children by her. His second wife was Aleid, daughter of Arndt van Gutterswyk* (ped. 96), Count of Bentheim, and Mechteld van Reifferscheid. Aleid was sister of Everwyn van Gutterswyk, Count of Bentheim. According to Zweder van Culemborg, Aleid was obtained in marriage in the following manner: "It happened that after his wife's death that Lord van Gemen was to marry the Count of Bentheim's daughter, and asked Jan van Culemborg, his brother-in-law, to visit him, which he did and saw the Jonkvrouw on behalf of van Gemen, who said to him, 'why do you keep talking of Jan van Gemen, speak of yourself.' One day when they were together he took her upon his horse and carried her to Weerd to his castle, kept her there and married her." By this wife he had three sons and four

* Rietstap: *van Gutterswyk. Pays d'Overyssel, Westphalie. Vairé d'or et de gueules.*

Rietstap: *Bentheim. Pays de Spire. Vairé d'argent et de gueules* (which agrees with the illustration by *Oudheusden*).

Rietstap: *Bentheim. Westphalie. De gueules à dix-huit besants d'or, 4, 4, 4, 4, et 2. Cimier, un vol de gueules, semé de besants d'or. Plus tard: de gueules à dis-neuf besants d'or, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, et 1. Casque couronné. Cimier, un buste de More, habillé de gueules au rabat d'or, coiffé d'un bonnet albanais de gueules, houppé d'or et ayant un rebord vivré de même. (Oudheusden's illustration gives red besants on a golden field.)*

daughters. The eldest son Gerrit followed his father in rule, the second, Zweer, died on the way to the Holy Land, the third, Everwyn (according to *Slichtenhorst*), surnamed Everdingen, possessed the "Steerweed" situated opposite Culemborg, which had been assigned to him by his brother Gerrit in 1453 with other property, after division of the property. The eldest daughter, Berta, married Johan van Arkel, Lord van Heukelom, the second married the Knight Wynand van Arnhem, the third married Lord van Bronkhorst Batenburg and van Anhold, the fourth, Jutte, was nun at Diepenveen. As soon as Lord Hubert van Culemborg died, Johan assumed rule the same month, and was acclaimed as the eleventh lord. Shortly after this, August 29, the dissension which had existed between the Bishop Frederik van Blankenheim, the States Utrecht and Amersfoort on the one side, and Lord Hubrecht on the other side, was laid aside in 1422. Lord Johan rebuilt the burned Collegiate Church of St. Barbara very beautifully at his own expense, together with the tower with a spire and three galleries, which was later supplied with chimes, which were melted in the fire of 1654, when that church was destroyed for the second time. In his rule the Hospital of St. Peter and the church or chapel belonging thereto were also rebuilt. As Lord Hubrecht was held in great esteem in Holland, so Lord Johan was esteemed in Gelderland, and his name appeared with those of other knights in a letter given by Duke Arnold of Gelders to the city of Nymegen in 1423. In 1424 Gerard Cesar established a permanent vicarage at St. Barbara's Church. In 1427 Lord Johan built a wall around the *Havendyk*, mainly because Utrecht had built a blockhouse on the opposite side of the river Leck, opposite the *Havendyk*, to distress the city, though the inhabitants of Culemborg did not remain passive, but shot at the workmen and killed many of them. This was caused in the following way: after the death of Frederik van Blankenheim, the fifty-first Bishop, in 1423, and another was to be elected, the votes fell upon Rudolph van Diepholt

and Sweer van Culemborg, Cathedral Provost, Rudolph, having the most votes, being elected Bishop. He was brought to the city and placed in the Bishop's seat, but he could not obtain the Papal approval on the ground that he was an illiterate and worldly man, who did not understand the Latin language. The Pope first gave the vacancy to the Bishop of Spiers, but when the Bishop did not feel inclined to go to a Bishopric which was so divided, especially as Rudolph held all the strongholds, he obtained by intervention of Pope Martinus the position of Cathedral Provost for Sweer van Culemborg. When this came to light a great division arose, some taking sides with Rudolph van Diepholt, as Overysseel did, while others obeyed the order of the Pope. Lord Zweer in 1425 entered Utrecht with his friends, which entry did not take place quietly, for as many outlaws entered with the Bishop, a great uproar occurred and several were killed. Afterwards the Bishop and the councillors settled the dispute and Sweder was accepted and enthroned by the ecclesiastical and the letter sealed. He placed Rudolph, the postulate, and Overysseel under ban, and read or had read each Sunday an everlasting curse upon him. Sweder sat as Bishop until Whitsuntide. Upon advice of some, he gave to Amersfoort *Rheenen* and *Ter Hoorst* so that things might settle down. On Whitsunday, 1426, Jan van Renesse van Rynouwen, who the year before had also been turned out of the city, entered Utrecht with several horsemen, dressed as monks, and, with those who were expecting him, drove all those who favored Bishop Sweder from the city. The next day Rudolph van Diepholt came from the castle at Wulven (where he had been in hiding waiting for a favorable opportunity) and entered Utrecht, taking possession of the Bishop's Castle. After this, Bishop Sweder never entered Utrecht. The postulate Diepholt and all pertaining to him were placed under the ban of the Pope. He and his adherents paid no attention to this, but most of the clergy and canons of the five churches left him and the city and adhered to Bishop Sweder, as

did Arend van Egmond, Duke of Gelders, and all Gelderland, and Filips, Duke of Burgundy, and all Holland, and warred against the postulate and the Bishopric; they also made an alliance with Bishop Sweder and promised not to declare peace with the Bishopric without his joining. Hereupon followed a destructive war on all sides. Finally peace was declared between Filips, Arnold and Rudolph the postulate in 1429 (according to *Heda*) to the great regret and injury of Bishop Sweder, though under the treaty of peace the Bishop's rights were reserved. The Bishop went to the Council of Basil in 1432 to enter complaint, where he died of sorrow in 1433, and was buried in accordance with his will with the Carthusians.

In this war Johan, Lord van Culemborg, could not be at rest, as Bishop Sweer was his brother and the city of Culemborg and land belonging thereto had on account of Sweer to endure great danger, and it is readily understood why the people of Utrecht by a blockhouse across the Leck annoyed the people of Culemborg and why Lord Johan strengthened the *Havendyk* on his side in 1427. In 1427 two servants of Bishop Sweer were bribed by followers of Rudolph van Diepholt to poison the Bishop. This was discovered and the servants were tried before the Bishop, Lord Johan van Culemborg, the Council of Arnhem, Zutwen, Nymegen, etc., and were condemned to die, which sentence was executed. In 1427 the Abbey of Marienweerd was plundered and burned by Diepholt, who failing in an attack on the city of Tyel wreaked his anger on the surrounding villages. The reason for the destruction of the abbey was that the abbot had banished, upon order of the Pope, the inhabitants of the Bishopric of Utrecht who had driven out Bishop Sweer. The abbey was later rebuilt, but later, during the Netherlands' troubles, went to ruins. The abbey, two hours from Culemborg, situated on the Linge was founded, according to *Heda*, in 1128. The founder was Herman, Count of Cuik, who was enjoined to do so to expiate the death of Florens I, Count of

Holland, who was slain by his father near Hemert, which founding was by the intervention of Andreas van Cuik, Bishop of Utrecht, and whereby Herman van Cuik, with Dideryk VI, Count of Holland, expiated. The abbey was founded upon land belonging to him, which was richly endowed, and the monks were required daily to pray for the slain Count. Huibert van Culemborg also gave many lands and tithes to the abbey. The first abbot was Robert, kinsman of the King of England. The abbey possessed 2157 acres of land, with tithes, etc., which lands included Culemborg. The abbey was plundered in 1493. The monks were often compelled to abandon the abbey, on account of its condition, and seek shelter at Culemborg. It was finally destroyed, and the land sold to pay its debts.

In 1427 Bishop Sweder renewed the freedom of the citizens of Culemborg from taxation. In 1428 Culemborg was saved from fire and pillage. Rudolph van Diepholt, baffled in his attempt to poison Bishop Sweder, sought to surprise the town and capture the Bishop. They were about 1500 strong; they threw a bridge over the moat and partly entered the town and, as a signal to those outside, blew a trumpet, which aroused the burghers who rushed to the gate, which the attacking party was about to open, and killed most of the forty who had scaled the wall and the balance put to rout. From a letter of Zweder, Bishop of Utrecht, it appears that Aert or Arend van Culemborg was seriously injured. Jan van Buren, Provost, was of those of the invaders who lost his life. He was the one who had set fire to the abbey of Marienweert, and who being of the clergy, was bound in duty to protect such a sanctuary. It happened that Bishop Sweder was in the castle with his brother Lord Johan that night and, hearing the cries of Utrecht! Holland! Bueren! the clanking of weapons, cries of women and children, etc., thought the city had been taken, but three hours later he learned that the enemy had been defeated. With his brother he came from the castle to the town and found the dead

lying in the streets. Johan, Lord van Culenburg, issued a proclamation expressing his gratitude at the victory. As a thank offering he made several gifts to the church and ordered that a certain amount of meal should be given from his mills every Christmas Eve to the church warden to be made into bread for distribution among the poor. This was in 1428. The magistrate of the city also founded a permanent memorial by way of special services to be held, which was decreed in 1429, Letter issued by Bishop Sweder in Latin. In 1429 peace was declared between Filips, Duke of Burgundy, Count of Holland, Arent van Egmond, Duke of Gelders, on one side, and the postulate Rudolph van Diepholt on the other, reserving Bishop Sweder's right of action. Lord Johan van Culenburg was included in the treaty. At the same time the Duke of Gelders was also reconciled with Willem, Lord van Bueren. In 1430 the letter in relation to the water-ways by way of the Zirkik was granted by Lord van Arkel, which was renewed and confirmed by Lady Jacoba, Dutchess of Bavaria, Countess of Henegouwen, of Holland, of Zealand, and Lady of Vriesland as the heirs of the county of Culemborg and of Vianen had, for a long time, been unable to use their drained land in the section of Zirkik. In the same year Willem, Lord van Bueren, sold a water-course from Redichem through Weydsteege to his nephew, Lord Johan van Culenburg, ter Lecke and of Weerde and his heirs. Though Lord van Culenburg was included in the peace of 1429 between the postulate and Duke of Gelders, nevertheless it appears that everything was not settled between him and the Bishopric, as in 1431, by intervention of Willem, Lord van Bueren, a reconciliation was effected between Rudolph van Diepholt, the cities of Utrecht and Amersfoort on one side, and Johan, Lord van Culemborg, on the other. The letter was sealed March 10th of the same year. In 1431 Willem, Lord van Bueren, acknowledged in a public letter that he owed Jan, Lord van Culenburg, 2900 Rhenish guilders and, as security, pledged part of his manor of Bosichem,

which was concurred in by his wife Ermgard van der Lippe. Since Lord Johan was enfeoffed with this section of Bosichem by Duke Arent of Gelders in 1433 it appears that Willem van Bueren did not take care to pay his debt. In 1435 Duke Arent of Gelders, with Lord van Culemborg, were outside of Bueren and captured the two (Sweder's *Origines*, 648), others say in 1434. *Slichtenhorst* says that the people of Bueren were turn-coats, but that Duke Arent raised many peoples in Nymegen, Zutven and Aernhem and brought the disloyal citizens to obedience, that the people of Hardewyk did their best and were very helpful so that the Duke gave immunity from taxation throughout Gelderland until they should be compensated to the sum of 1300 Rhenish guilders on account of the service and expenses given by them (228). *Slichtenhorst* says that Bueren was first captured by Duke Arent of Gelders in 1430 and that Willem, Lord van Bueren, died shortly thereafter. The first may be true, though it appears from many letters that Willem was still Lord of Bueren after 1430, even in 1431 he placed as security for debts to Jan van Culemborg a part of his manor of Bosichem, from which one may suppose that he was then still owner and his manor not yet declared forfeited, which must thus have happened after the second siege. Concerning the second, Willem van Bueren lived long in banishment, having been deprived of his estates. To this state came Duke Arent because Willem van Bueren, the last of his family, Baron of Bueren and Bosichem, being a very bad and restless man, like his brother Jan, had dared bring war upon his lord. He was, consequently, deprived of his patrimony and exiled and the manor was seized as forfeited and afterwards went to the family van Egmond, namely, Frederik, Floris and Maximiliaen van Egmond, with the rank of an earldom and came to the House of Orange by the marriage of William I with Anna van Egmond, Maximiliaen's daughter. In 1436 Lord Johan van Culemborg gave to the citizens of his city, with the approval of his son Gerard, Lord of Weerd,

a new charter. About this time Lord Jan had much trouble with the Bishop of Munster concerning his manor of Weerd, which belonged in fee to the Bishop. He had several times asked to be enfeoffed therewith, but the Bishop refused. He invaded Weerdenbroek and did much damage to Johan's subjects. The Munster forces took a Jan de Clompener prisoner, took him to Munster and there tortured and killed him, notwithstanding the fact that Lord Johan and his son Lord Gerard had asked for his release, for which they denied the Bishop and allied themselves on the side of the Duke Adolph of Cleve at that time at war with the Bishop. Peace afterwards being declared between Munster and Cleve, Lord Johan again requested enfeoffment, but it was refused, for which reason Lord Johan made protest August 20, 1437, before a notary and witnesses. In the following year, 1438, Lord Johan formed closer relations with Bishop Rudolph and the city of Utrecht, which was with the approval of his son Gerrit, Lord of Weerd. Upon the strength of the agreement Lord Johan was the same year enfeoffed by the Bishop with the feudal estates of the Bishopric, mentioned in the following feudal contract:

"We, Roedolph, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Utrecht, make known to all men that before us appeared Johan, Lord van Culemborg, of Lecke and of Bosichem, and requested of us such feudal estates as he and his parents hold and have held of the Bishopric of Utrecht, namely, the estates described hereafter. First, the *Gerichte* of Schalkwyk, with benefice, etc., the Steenward, with appurtenances, situated near Culemburg in the parish of Honswyk, and a country seat situated in the parish of Ryswyk with 40 acres of land belonging thereto, which we have given Lord Johan in fee to hold of this Bishopric as his parents held the same. Done at Utrecht in the year of our Lord 1438." Lord Johan had scarcely effected peace with Utrecht, when Gerrit, bastard van Culemborg, occasioned new dissention. He took four or five citizens of Utrecht prisoners at Veluwe,

which was without knowledge of the Lord van Caets-hage. The people of Utrecht, learning of this, supposed Lord van Culemborg was cognizant thereof, as Gerrit, bastard van Culemborg, went in and out of the city and the fire of dispute had not yet broken out. In revenge the Utrecht people attacked with force the village of Everdingen, captured thirty-six good men and shot Daniel van Everdingen to death. They carried off animals, sheep and a great deal of booty. Lord van Culemborg could not get back his subjects until he had succeeded in getting Gerrit the bastard to return the Utrecht citizens. To this end the Culemborg subjects were obliged to pay Gerrit 600 French shields. Lord Johan was Lord van Bosichem and Soelmond, which title he also used, holding Soelmond in fee. In 1439 Duke Arent promised in a public letter to Walraven van Hafter, his bailiff, and several others, among whom the Burgomaster of Bueren, to redeem the pledged manor of Bosichem and never to separate the same from Bueren but that the two manors should remain one charge. Though Duke Arent promised this in a public letter he, nevertheless, again in 1443 gave the manor of Bosichem in fee to Lord Johan van Culemborg. *Slichtenhorst* says that the Duke Arent in 1444 bestowed upon Gerard, eldest son of Culemborg, the governing of the castle and district of Bueren with duty of vassalage, paying the Duke therefor 6000 Rhenish guilders, and to Walraven van Haften, Stadtholder at that time, 7500 of the same guilders which he owed to the manor of Bueren (237). Duke Arent pledged this manor to Gerard van Culemborg and afterwards presented it to Frederik van Egmond, Lord of Ysselstein. Frederik van Egmond married a daughter of Lord Gerard, so this manor, with the sanction of the father-in-law, who had ever held it from Duke Arent (or who had always been on good terms with Duke Arent), may have gone to the son-in-law and his descendants by bestowal of the Duke as feudal lord. One must also add that Bueren in the Gelderland disputes was besieged and taken time and

again, and that Adolph held his father prisoner in the fortress, after whose death this manor was conferred upon Frederik van Egmond in 1472 by Duke Arent mainly because he had had to endure a great deal on Duke Arent's account at the hands of the godless Adolph. In 1445 the wife of Gerrit van Culemborg at Killestein gave the hospital on behalf of the deserving poor in Culemborg a half farm at Bolgery to provide linen, bread, meat, shoes and other necessities. In the same year Lord Johan managed the House *Amersojen* and took it over on behalf of Lord van Weerdenburg, who was son of a daughter of the Culemborg family, and to whom the house belonged. He drove out the occupants who had captured it on behalf of Jan van Bossem (*Sweder*, 649). About 1448 Lady Aleid van Gutterswyk van Culemborg, Weerd, etc., died. In 1750 a piece of a white memorial stone, on which was her coat-of-arms with that of Culemborg, was dug up in the southern *kruisland*; how it happened to be there is a mystery. Without doubt the stone had been attached to a pillar or wall of the choir, where she was buried and, possibly, got among the ruins at the time of the terrible desolation of the fire of 1654. The Utrecht people became angered at Bishop Rudolph and wished to drive him away. The Bishop, being informed of this, fled but came secretly in 1449 with his people and those of Amersfoort into the city, through an opening in the rampart or wall. This caused great excitement. The Bishop and the Lord of Montfoort were thrown from their horses. It looked as though the Bishop would be defeated, but the Amersfoort people rushed to the rescue and caused the Bishop's enemies to retreat, the Bishop coming off victorious. Many prominent citizens lost their lives. In 1450 two altars were built in St. Barbara's Church and consecrated by Jodocus, Vicar-General of Bishop David of Burgundy. Lady Aleid van Gutterswyk died 1448. According to her will she had promised a house in Culemborg to the sisters of Mariencroon, near the Convent, from which was to be distributed every feast day at mealtime four

two-pint measures of wine. This gift was confirmed by Lord Johan who added a like amount. In 1449, Gerrit, bastard of Hubert, Lord van Culemborg, for his 100 shields made a march on the people of Culemborg, which turned out badly, for sixteen of his companions were captured and beheaded at Culemborg, among whom was Wouter van Amstel of the family of Culemborg (Sweder *Origines*, 650). Wouter van Amstel must have been a descendant of Lord Wouter van Amstel van Mynden, who married Judith van Culemborg, third daughter of Hubert, the fourth of that name, but seventh Lord van Culemborg, and Judith van der Lecke. Lord Johan, after having reigned thirty years and who had seen in his time many wars, desolations, changes of reign and states, etc., had, during all these dangerous and sad times, rebuilt his old city, besides the Collegiate Church of St. Barbara, and the Hospital of St. Peter with the church and had also built a monastery, finally died April 1, 1452, and was buried in the choir of St. Barbara's Church, which he had rebuilt at his own expense (*Oudheusden*, 53-92).

GERARD II, son of Jan IV, was twelfth Lord van Culemborg. During his father's life he married in 1441 Elizabeth van Bueren, only daughter of Jan van Bueren, Lord of Ewyk, etc., and Eleanora van Borsele, sister of Vrank van Borsele, Count of Oostervant, Lord of Hoogstraten (which he purchased of one of the van Cuyk family), of St. Martensdyk, Borsele, etc., in Zieland, van Zuilen and Westbroek, etc. By this marriage with Lady Elizabeth van Bueren many manors came to the Lords of Culemborg for, as Lord Vrank van Borsele left no legitimate children, all these manors reverted to his sister Eleanora van Borsele and her descendants, which at the time of Lady Elizabeth and Anthonis van Lalaing were dispersed and separated from Culemborg. St. Martendyk in Zeeland went to Egmond during Gerard's life; Hoogstraten later went to the family Lalaing; Zuilen and Westbroek by partition went to Cornelia van Culemborg, who married

Willem van Rennenberg. In 1454 Lord Gerard was enfeoffed by the Count of Holland with Everdingen, Golberdingen, etc., Tulle, Honswyk, the stream of Leck, fisheries, etc., as these were separated from the manor of Hagestein, also with Lang Bolgery. Lord Gerard was very compassionate and established the "Poor Pool" in 1455. In December of the same year Wouter van Digteren and Jan Gysberts built a permanent vicarage at St. Barbara's Church for their souls, their wives', and their childrens', which was endowed by Lord van Culemborg. In 1458, on St. Simon's and Jude's Day, a permanent provostship was established by Lord Gerard in St. Barbara's Church for the souls of Elizabeth van Bueren and Lord Sweder van Culemborg, for which he gave a house to St. Barbara's Church, with about sixty-one acres. The lands were situated at Culemborg, Assche, Tricht, Erichen, Bueren and Bosichem. In 1460 Rutger van der Boetselaer, who was married to Elburg van Langerak and was half Lord of Asperan, was shot dead at his castle by a Willem van Bueren on account of a dispute which Rutger had with Arent Piek van Beestdam, who was joint half Lord of Asperan. Willem van Bueren entered into the dispute because he was son of a sister of Arent Piek. After having shot Rutger, Willem fled to the castle of Arent Piek, which was thereupon attacked by the Burgundians, whereupon Willem endeavored to flee to the nearby monastery, but was captured, taken to The Hague and there beheaded. The half manor with the castle was declared forfeited and given to Carel of Burgundy, Count of Charlois. In 1461 Johan, Lord van Gimmenig at Linden, sells to Gerard, Lord van Culemborg, his inheritance from his mother Lady Johanna van Linden Ter Lede, etc., which estates consisted of the manors of Linden ter Lede, the Aldenweerd and Schulenborgevweerd, the *gerigtt* at Ommeran with church benefice, chapels, altars, vassals, mills, tithes, fisheries, etc. A letter of transfer was given by him sealed by Jan van Bossem his brother-in-law and Jan van Bossem,

Lord at Zaelen, his nephew, dated March 16. About this time the canons of St. Barbara were at odds with the deacon, which dispute was settled by Lord Gerard in a letter of January 10, 1462. He framed an ordinance regarding perjury, whereby it was decreed that anyone committing perjury should forfeit the two forefingers or else appear in church at High Mass in linen garments and have his fingers released from their perjury in front of the cross, etc., etc., etc. To illustrate how scarce money was at this time, Otto van Heukelom, whose father Jan van Arkel, Lord van Heukelom, was banished from his manor May 22, 1462, acknowledged that he had asked his uncle Gerard, Lord van Culemborg, to loan him eighteen Rhenish guilders; that his uncle wished to loan him yearly, besides 12 Rhenish guilders each month, one guilder for food and drink, which his uncle promised to do. This seems almost incredible, but when one reads that a pensionary of Amsterdam received a yearly salary of eighteen guilders the foregoing seems more probable. Lord Gerard had by his wife Elizabeth van Bueren a son Jaspar and two daughters; the eldest, Aleyd, married in 1464 Frederik van Egmond in the presence of both of the fathers, Willem van Egmond, brother at Gelders, Lord van Egmond, and Gerard, Lord van Culemborg, together with Johan the eldest son of Egmond, of Jaspar, only son of Lord Gerard, Lady Aleid's brother, and other lords, respectively, brothers, uncles, nephews, etc., etc. In the family register of Egmond it is stated that Frederik van Egmond, Lord of Ysselstein, married Aleid, daughter of Gerrit van Culemborg, Lady van Bueren and St. Martensdyk. She died July 31, 1472, and was buried at Ysselstein. He had the manor of Bueren conferred upon him and in 1492 was raised by Maximiliaen to be first Count van Bueren and Leerdam. He died 1500 and was buried with his wife. The youngest daughter of Lord Gerard, whom he had by his wife Elizabeth van Bueren, also named Elizabeth, became a nun in the convent at Diepenveer near Deventer to which her

father Gerard and brother Jasper gave in 1476 certain rents of estates at Bueren. His wife Elizabeth died before Johan, Lord van Culemburg, Lord Gerrit's father, in 1451, so Lord Gerard was left a young widower and had, it appears, from recollection of the love he bore his wife, or for other reasons, no inclination to marry again. He buried his wife in the choir of St. Barbara's Church, under a blue sarcophagus, which was the only one that at the burning of the church in the terrible fire of 1654 remained in existence. On the middle of the stone is cut the arms of Culemborg on the right and those of Bueren on the left side; on the four corners of the stone are the four quarterings:

Bueren	Borsele
Bronkhorst	Bergen

The marginal inscription is as follows, so far as it is legible:

“In the year of our Lord MCCCCLI on Annunciation Day died . . . Elizabeth . . . Weerd and Ewyk. Pray for her soul.”

In 1463 the difference between the people of Utrecht and Lord Gerard was kindled on account of the jurisdiction of Honswijk. Previously negotiations were in progress between Johan van Culemborg, Gerrit's father, and Willem, Lord van Bueren, regarding taxation of each other's lands, and the matter was referred to Johan van Broekhuizen at Meerdenburg and Sweder Bolling, Commander at Tyel, in 1434, though nothing came of this as Willem was banished from his land. In 1464 this was taken up again when, upon request of the Duke of Gelders and Lord Gerard van Culemborg, decision was rendered by Jan van Haeften, Commander at Tyel, and Frank Piek, Justiciary of Bommel and Tyel-reweerd, that if the subjects of Bueren were subjected to full taxes those of Culemborg having property in the land of Bueren should pay only half. In the same year the Duke of Gelders, as Lord of Bueren and Bosichem, requested of Lord Gerard that he would discontinue the

fair which was held yearly at Culemborg to the disadvantage of the people of Bosichem on St. John's Day, to which Lord Gerard replied that he would hold the fair a day later. At this time an uncompromising quarrel arose between Duke Arnold or Arent of Gelders and his godless son Adolf van Egmond who imprisoned his old father. Lord Gerard sided with the Duke. The difference was occasioned because Adolf, attaining his majority, did not like that his father lived so long and wished to continue ruling. Later he again disputed with his father, incited thereto by his mother, but this difference was also overcome by the goodness of the father, and Catharina van Cleve, the mother, and her son returning to the city to the father. Duke Arent, because of continued cold weather, had given orders that, for the safety of those in the castle, the ice on the moats should be broken up, but Adolf, having his plot in view, persuaded his father to leave a portion of the ice unbroken, representing that he and the ladies wished to amuse themselves on it and thus paved the way for an assault. Four days later Adolf confided to his nephew Frederik van Egmond that the Nymegen people were his allies and would be on hand after dinner and the dance which was to follow. The old Duke was particularly happy at seeing his son enjoying himself and late at night excused himself on account of his age and retired. Shortly afterwards the door of the Duke's room was broken open and he was obliged to get up and in his bare feet and scanty attire follow his son out of the castle over the ice, which had been left uncut, and over the Maes (River Maas), where he was awaited by the people of Nymegen; he was put upon a horse and taken away in the bitter cold and, at his request, was not taken to Nymegen, but to Lobeth and the following, others say the same, night, was locked up in the castle of Bueren. Frederik van Egmond was also taken prisoner. This created a great excitement. Lord Gerard was very much affected, especially as his son-in-law Frederik was imprisoned, and wrote Adolf in 1465 that

as he did not release his son-in-law, and as his subjects were being damaged by those of Bueren, he would have nothing further to do with him. In the same year Lord Gerard made a treaty with Johan, Duke of Cleve, and Willem van Egmond, brother, at Gelders, against Adolf. In 1466 the Gelderland people by order of Adolf attacked Ysselstein, of which Frederik van Egmond was Lord, and burned and plundered everything, not excepting churches, old and young people, etc. Some of the marauders went to Gorichem with their booty, expecting to escape justice there, but forty-five were captured, nineteen broke way and fled for safety to the Franciscan brothers and the Church of the Holy Ghost, but no altar could protect those who had had no reverence for churches. Upon orders of Duke Filips of Burgundy they were taken by a fiscal to The Hague and in spite of great intercession, were there beheaded as murderers April 26 and May 29. Though Adolf was warned by Duke Filips of Burgundy he, nevertheless, attacked the lands of those who sympathized with his old father. Unexpectedly he entered the manor of Culemborg with his infantry and cavalry in the vicinity of Golberdingen, but the burgess fought bravely and Adolf met with defeat, and the Gelderlandes fled to Tyel, many being killed on the way and others taken prisoners and held for ransom. So Duke Adolf lost inclination to again fall into the hands of the faithful burgers. Lord Gerard, though he was Duke Arent's friend, made an agreement of peace with Adolf in 1467, possibly, for one reason, to protect his manors, many of which lay in Gelderland, and especially to save Culemborg from invasion, theft and fire, and Adolf promised over his signature and seal to pay to Lord Gerard 10420 *Ceurvoistelyke* guilders which his father had promised to pay Lord Gerard on St. Victor's Day in 1448, or else to yield to him the castle and land of Bueren, as the letter mentioned. At this period a nobleman could maintain himself a whole year on twelve guilders. The aforesaid reconciliation between Duke Adolf and Lord Gerard did not last, as

the former did not live up to the agreement, whereupon Lord Gerard denied him. This was in June 1468. In this year Hubert van Culemborg became reconciled with Lord van Culemborg, which was occasioned by a letter written by Hubert in which he acknowledged that he had done wrong in burning two of Lord van Culemborg's mills, houses, and damaging his subjects, etc., and expressed his gratitude to Everwyn and Willem van Culemborg, his dear nephew and brother, in that they, at his request, had interceded for him with Lord van Culemborg when the latter had placed him in the stocks for his depredations. He acknowledged Lord van Culemborg as the head of the House and promised to pay him for the damages he had inflicted, which was done in 1486. In 1469, in December, a marriage was concluded at Brussels between Lord Jasper van Culemborg, Lord Gerard's son, and Lady Johanna of Burgundy in the presence of Lord Gerard, the father, and Frank van Bosele, Count of Oostervant and Lord of Borsele, St. Martensdyk, Hoogstraten, Zuilen, etc., great-uncle of the bridegroom, on the one side, and Lord Antonis of Burgundy and his eldest son Filips of Burgundy, on the other side. Lord Gerrit was to give: Ewyk, a feif in Gelderland; all the lands in the Betuwe; all which he inherited from his mother, except that his grandmother Eleanora should retain the income of Borsele; the house Ter Lede, Linden, Schuilenburg, the Ouderweerd and surroundings; the fortress and manor of Maurik, with two villages, Maurik and Eck; after Lord Gerrard's death, Culemborg; Weerd, on the old Yssel with Weerderbroek; Everdingen, Golberdingen, Zyderveld, Bolgery, Honswyk and Schalkwyk. After Adolf had kept his father prisoner in the castle of Buren, refusing to listen to any intervention, Duke Carel of Burgundy, brother-in-law of Adolf, spoke to him of the matter. He invited Adolf to visit him, which he did, and took with him a large following to Hesdin, where, having been there a while, he was urged while at table, to give orders for his father's release, which he did, and the

Governor of the Castle of Bueren was ordered to release Duke Arnald at once and place him in the house of Henrik van Parwis and Filips van Wassenaer, who took the old Prince van Bueren to Tyel and afterwards to Hertogenbosch, where he was received and welcomed with much joy by the citizens. The clergy conducted him with torches to the Church of St. John, where they offered thanks for his release from prison, where he had been confined six years. From here he traveled to Hesdin and was received at the Count of Burgundy's with all appearance of esteem. At Dorlens, where Carel was stopping, the parley between father and son took place, which ran so high that the son made fun of the father, and the latter drew his sword. Philippus Cominaeus was a witness to this. Carel offered Adolf the Stadtholdership of Burgundy and entire possession of Gelderland, with exception of the city of Grame on the Maes, which he allowed the old father, together with 6000 gold guilders yearly and the title of Duke of Gelders. Cominaeus with others placed this suggestion before Adolf on behalf of Carel, to which he replied that he would rather his father drown in a well and he jump after him than accept such a proposition, that his father had reigned forty-four years and that it was now time that he should have a turn. He would have no objections to his receiving 3000 guilders, but with the condition to move from Gelderland and never return there. This, naturally, occasioned a great revulsion of feeling of the Count of Burgundy towards the godless son, so that Adolf's interests had a great setback. He fled secretly from Hesdin, was discovered at Namen and, upon orders of Carel, was secured in the castle and taken from there to Vilvoorden and finally to Cortryk, where he remained imprisoned until the death of this Duke of Burgundy. This revulsion occurred in 1470. Duke Arent thus restored, showed his gratitude to Lord Gerard who had always aided him as much as possible with money and men, for, as Lord of the City of Bueren, he confirmed the agreement made between Bueren and Culemborg

regarding a water-course which Lord Johan had purchased from Willem, Lord van Bueren. He gave a sealed letter in regard thereto, upon advice of Willem, Lord van Egmond, March 29, 1472. In the same year Duke Arent further confirmed the aforesaid privileges and transfers undertaken with Lord van Bueren because Lord Gerard with his city and land of Culemborg had served the Duke faithfully. The same day the Duke confirmed the exemption from taxation throughout Gelderland for the inhabitants of Culemborg. In 1472 Duke Arent of Gelders gave the city of Bueren with taxes and subordinate village to his brother's son Frederik van Egmond, Lord of Ysselstein, who had on his account been imprisoned by Adolf, but who had temporarily fled (*Slichtenhorst*, 207). July, 1472, a truce was effected between Gerard, Lord van Culemborg, and his brother Everwyn on one side and the cities of Nymegen, Zutven and Arnhem on the other side. The letter of truce was sealed by Gerard, Lord van Culemborg, Everwyn, brother, Burgomasters and Councillors of Culemborg with the city seal. Hubert and Sweder van Culemborg, bastard, John van Cuyk, etc., on one side, and Dirk van der Horst, Knight, High-Bailiff of Veluwe, Burgomasters, Justices and Councillors of the city of Nymegen, etc., with the seals, in 1472.

Feb. 23, 1473, Duke Arent died suddenly in the City of Grave, where he was buried, according to his request, at 's Hartogenbosch, in a silver casket, in the Gertruide Cloister. The reason was that a nun of this cloister frequently visited and comforted him while he was in prison at Bueren and had even offered him her garments that he might escape but which had been declined for fear she might come to harm. After Arent's death the followers of his son Adolf (though still in prison) became active. But the friends of the father, among whom was Lord Gerard, were on the side of Carel the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. The latter came to Gelderland with a large army, besieged certain cities, among which was Nymegen, and everything went in his

favor and he was proclaimed as Duke of Gelders and Count of Zutphen. He held his council chamber at Arnhem and appointed Willem van Egmond his governor or lieutenant. Lord Jasper, son of Lord Gerard, held a commission from Carel and captured Beuren and the castle. July 3, 1474, Lord Jasper was, with his father's consent, enfeoffed by the Count at Nymegen, according to Zutven laws, with certain estates, such as Ewyk, with appurtenances, eighty acres of land called the Geeran situated below Malden in Bueren, and other manorial properties which he inherited from his mother Elizabeth van Bueren. In 1475 there was again trouble at Honswyk with the Bishopric. The marshal had sounded the gong to call the inhabitants to assist at the hanging of a thief. The Honswyk people complained to Lord Gerard, who referred the matter to his feudal lord, the Duke of Burgundy, and finally obtained a decision in favor of the Court of Holland by which he was upheld in the undisturbed possession, etc. Done at The Hague Oct. 27, 1475, by Mr. John Halewyn, President, etc. This is mentioned because Honswyk was always a bone of contention which was not settled until the time of Floris II, Count van Culemborg. Duke Carel of Burgundy the following year had trouble with the Swiss and invaded their country; they begged for peace. He refused. He was twice defeated but would not give in, but invaded the lands of the Duke of Lotharingen because he was united with the Swiss and besieged Nancy, where he was put to flight and found dead three days later with his face frozen to the ice. He was brought to Nancy and buried. Many of his followers were taken, among whom was Lord Anthonis of Burgundy, Lord Jasper's father-in-law.

Adolf van Egmond was in the meanwhile still in prison at Cortryk but was released by those of Gent with consent of Maria of Burgundy and appointed General over those who were equipped to fight against those of Doornik. He came before that city and, in a sally, was deserted by his people and killed July 22, 1477. His

dead body was placed upon a horse by the French, taken into the city and buried there without princely honors. After Duke Carel was killed before Nancy and his daughter Maria of Burgundy married Maximiliaen, Archduke of Austria, Lord Gerard was requested by Catharina of Gelders, sister of Adolf, to assist in having Adolf's children Carel and Philippe restored their property but he remained on the side of the Austrian until the end of his life.

Elizabeth van Culemborg, Lord Gerard's youngest daughter, was, as already stated, a nun and now Princess of Diepenveen. She had been taken out by her father, but in January, 1477, resigned all her claims of succession which came to her through her mother Elizabeth van Bueren, and Gerard's mother, Elianora van Borsele, afterwards called *van Nyenrode* after her second husband, or from anyone else from whom she might inherit. In 1478, Archduke Maximiliaen being in possession of Gelderland, confirmed at 's Hertogenbosch, on account of all the faithful services which Lord Gerard had shown his ancestors, especially to Dukes Arent of Gelders and Carel of Burgundy, all the privileges and prerogatives which Duke Arent of Gelders and the other ancestors had given Lord Gerard, his citizens and subjects. At the same time in February, Duke Maximiliaen made known to Lord Gerard that to decrease the amount which Arnold and Adolf remained indebted to Lord Gerard in the sum of 22,676 guilders he would pay on account 10,000 thereof, which was to be paid from the revenues of the district of Nymegen. A sealed letter was given, but the payment did not take place, probably because the Archduke could not obtain possession of Gelderland. Shortly thereafter many of the states of Gelderland revolted and would not swear allegiance to Maximiliaen and summoned Catryn, Adolf's sister. Everything was thus in confusion and Frederik van Egmond, Lord of Ysselstein, and his brother, Willem van Egmond, were taken prisoners April 22, 1478, near Nymegen and kept there about three years. In 1479

the Gelderlandes took possession of Leerdam and established Nicolaes van Haeften as Governor. As Lord Gerard took sides with the Burgundians he had an active part in this difference and his subjects had to suffer considerably. While Maximiliaen in 1480 went to war on the Gelderlandes he sent many men at arms to Asperan as he wished to capture both castles. The Burgundians fell upon Asperan and defeated its citizens, plundered the town, stormed the castle and everything possible was destroyed.

In the meanwhile Lord Gerard died March 9, 1480, and was buried by his wife, Elizabeth van Bueren, in the low choir under a blue sarcophagus, still there and uninjured in the terrible fire of 1654. (*Oudheusden*, 92-125.)

MELCHIOR VAN CULEMBORG was the son* of Gerard II, twelfth Lord van Culemborg. He married Barta, daughter of Willem van Wijer† of Echteld (ped. 87). Melchior was Judge, Bailiff or Sheriff (*Richter* or *Schout*) of Culemborg in 1492 (*Oudheusden*, Vol. II, 599), and re-appointed thereto November 20, 1511, by Antonis van Lalaing, Lord of Montigni, and Elizabeth van Culemborg, his wife, in recognition of faithful services and with whom he was to reside when they were at Culemborg (*Outheusden*

*Natural son. *Oudheusden*, 103, in which are quoted Anth. Mattheus' *Annotations* of Sweeder van Culemborg's *Origines* 655; Mss. of Mr. Nicolaes Bosch, Counsellor Ordinary, Stadtholder of Fiefs, etc., and Keeper of the Archives; also mentioned in Mss. pedigree of the van Culemborg family by Arend van Buchell or Buchelius, of the 16th century, Mss. pedigree of the same family by A. Shoemaker, 1690, both of which are in possession of Edwin Jaguett Sellers; and Mss. pedigree in possession of the Council of the Nobility at The Hague, compiled by Willem Ann, Baron van Spaen la Lecq, who was President of the Council in 1816. His marriage is referred to in the same authorities.

† Rietstap: *Wyhe d'Echteld. Frise. (Ren. du titre de baron du St. Empire, 15 jun, 1742.) D'argent semé de billette d'azur; au lion de gueules, couronné d'or, brochant sur le tout. Casque Couronné. Cimier, le lion, issuant. Lambrequins, d'argent at de gueules.*

158). Elizabeth van Culemborg was daughter of Jasper I, thirteenth Lord van Culemborg, son of Gerard II, and succeeded Lord Jasper as fourteenth ruler; her first husband was John of Luxemburg, Lord of Vile, Knight of the Golden Fleece, nephew of Philip, King of Castile and Archduke of Austria. Antonis van Lalaing, her second husband, whom she married April 11, 1509, was Lord of Montigni, Knight of the Golden Fleece and, subsequently, Count of Hoogstraten and Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht (*Oudheusden*, 152, *et seq.*).

April 10, 1510, Melis Beerntz acknowledged a conveyance to Hugo die Goyer of ten acres of land at Rietveld, which was ratified by Dirck van Coten, Jan Jan Beerntsz, Geryt Koell and Melis Beerntz, Aldermen (Schepenen) at Culemborg, which was done before Melchior van Culemborch. (Archives of Culemborg, deposited at the office of the Royal Archives, Arnhem. No. 2127.)

Sept. 18, 1510, Melis Kuyt conveyed and transferred to the hands of "our Stadholder in our behalf" a *halfhouwe* of land situate in *Culenburgerbroeck* called the *Hontshoeve*, as "our lands join above and below those of the aforesaid gentleman," together with the rights which Margriet, wife of the aforesaid Melis, had therein. "The same having been granted to me is now pledged to Cornelis van Droemel according to the Zutphen laws in feudal gift as correctly appears from a French shield which the Lord van Culemborch had used during the time of his tenure. And the aforesaid Cornelis has made homage and taken the oath." Deed by Herman van Kuick and Gerit van Everdingen of July 20, *anno* 8. Cornelis van Dromel requested this fief from Melchior, Stadholder of my Lord of Montigni of Culemborg, etc. Witnesses Ysbrant Jacobssen and Peter Strong, Sept. 18, *anno* 10 (1510). (Protocol of the fiefs of Culemborg, Arnhem, marked GV, 1438-1531, folio 50.)

Jonkheer Melchior van Culemborg mentioned in the list of Justices or Bailiffs (Richters or Schouten) of Culemborg, 1492 (*Oudheusden*, Vol. II, 599), and also in 1514 (*Ibid.*, 600).

June 25, 1516. Testimony at the request of Melchior van Culenborch, Justice (Drost) at Lede, on account of Anna van Culenborch, widow van Pallant, taken before Aelbert van Ermelen in Lower Betuwe concerning a sand and osier field which came up in the Rhine at Wiell, to which Henrick van Maudijk, Canon of the Cathedral at Utrecht, also makes claim. Sealed by the Bailiff (Ambtman) and the Court Clerks Roeloff van Darthuijzen and Johan Wolters (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2221).

Sept. 29, 1517. Melchior van Culenborch, Justice (Drost) at Lee (Lede), in the name of Anna van Culenborch, widow van Pallant, as heir of Jasper van Culenborch, on the one side, Henricj Jansz. Coutwerker and Tut van Olmen his daughter, as heirs of Peter and Frederick van Olmen, on the other side; settle the differences concerning the property at Yngen in the jurisdiction of Ommeren. Anna will give 100 e. guilders and, in consideration thereof, the others will renounce their succession; Seals, etc. Sealed by the *dedingslieden* Herman van Boetbergen and Peter van Andelyen, also by Henrick and Tut aforesaid (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2231).

March 12, 1518. Agreement made between Jacob Pieck and the Lord of Montigni and Culemborch concerning differences about a "mangeling" of land which occurred between Herman Pieck and the father of Jasper, Lord van Culemborch. Signed by the parties and also by Gerrit Jan Melisz. and Melchior van Culenborch as "Dedingslieden" (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2239).

Nov. 27, 1518. Melchior van Culenborch as Justice (Drost) at Lede, on behalf of Anna van Culenborch, Lady van Pallant, on the one side, Goyer van Breuck and Clemens, married persons, on the other side; declare that they have concluded an "butinge of mangeling" (exchange?) of 2 acres of land in the Mydbroick, in the Maalschap Aalst, Parish of Liendenfor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of which "Corteynden" (adjoin?) there. Sealed by Mel-

chior, Goyer, Clemens and, upon request, by Bernyer van Groitfelt, Dirck van Groitfelt, Herberen van Ewyck and John van Wyck Jansz (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2249).

June 20, 1520. Anna van Culenborch, widow van Pallant, consents that Margareta at Culenborch "tuchtigt" (?) her husband Guillaume Prevost to half of two drained lakes in Maurick called Beexweerd and Borreweerd. Present were Willem van Strythagen, Justice (Drost) of Pallant, and Curick Speckhouwer. Sealed by Anna (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2270).

Aug. 12, 1520. Melchior van Culenborch, Stadtholder of the fiefs of Anna van Culenborch, etc., invests Guillaume Prevost with the aforesaid usufruct. Feoffees were Jan van Wyk Geritsz. and Reynier die Kemp. Sealed by the Stadtholder and the vassals (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2270).

April 28, 1521. Melchior van Culenborch conveys to Dirck van Cothen a property situated on the Achterstraat where one goes from the citadel to the church between the house of Jan van Kuycx and the City street (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices at Culemborg, 1520-1534, Inv. No. I 1A1, folio 8).

April 28, 1521. Dirck van Cothen conveys to Melchior van Culemborch the free property in the Gulden Hoefft. Melchior granted the said house to Jan Vreem Geritss under the same conditions that Cothen granted the same to him in perpetuity (*Ibid.*).

Sept. 12, 1532. Anthonis van Lalaing and Elizabeth van Culenborch charge Melchior van Culenborch that after them he may be Bailiff (Drost) and Castellan of the House Culenborch and after their death not to open said house for anyone but their nephew Erart van Pallant. Sealed and signed by Anthonis, signed by Elizabeth (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2422).

Melchior and his wife were members of the Brotherhood of the Holy Sacrament at Culemborg (*Oudheusden* 163). Buchelius mentions Melchior as Judge (Drost) at Leda in 1527.

July 4, 1538, appeared before the Judges (Richteren) Hubertss. Joost, Man and Zurmont, Beerte, widow of Melchior van Culemborch, with guardian and acknowledged conveyance to Geertruyt Claes, Weyman's daughter, of the house and appurtenances situate in Vorder Street between Jan Rijcken and Aernt Buth, including Jan Vreem's release. Deed dated July 3rd. (Protocol of Sheriff's notices (Schepenkenissen) of Culemborg, 1535-1557, H, No. I 1A2, folio 12, Arnhem).

July 22, 1545. Mrs. Magdalena van Buchel with tutor, widow of the late Gisbert van Doirn as *saicholt* and surety and promised Juffrouw Beerta, widow of the late Melchior van Culemborch Gerytz. and her children six Holland guilders per year at 20 stivers Holland per guilder from a piece of land of about two *mergen* more or less situate in the Cortte Aventuer (Protocol of Powers of Attorney of Culemborg, 1540-1546, Inv. No. IV, A1, folio 242).

Aug. 5, 1545. Peter Gerytz. the brewer conveys to Juffrouw Beerta, widow of the late Melchior van Culemborch, Bailiff (Drost) of Lede, and her children a mortgage of six Holland guilders per year hereditary redeemable annuity standing upon the house of Hannegen Jonge Jans and her children situate on the Vorderstraat (*Ibid.*, folio 243).

May 19, 1547. We, Sheriff, Burgomasters, Judges and Council of the City of Culemborch made known individually as actual truth that on the date hereof appeared before us the honorable Juffrouw Beerte, widow of the late Melchior van Culemborch, Bailiff (Drost) at Lede, aged about 62 years, and testified before us in the proceeding of Jan van Cuyck Henricxz, Steward of my lord van Pallant in Lower Betuwe, that it is well known to her that while her aforesaid late husband was dying there came to him at the house at Lede the priest of Kesteren, Mr. Hubert van Truest, and, immediately after the holy oil had been applied, besought him to make a perpetual and hereditary grant to the church of Kesteren all such *willigen* as the Church-wardens of the aforesaid church

had until then with his consent *gepoot* on the North side of the old Rhine; that the aforesaid her husband, raising his head, thereupon answered the said priest as follows: "Sir Priest, I cannot give that which does not belong to me, but if you can obtain it from my lord van Pallant I will be favorable thereto"; and the deponent heard her husband speak these identical words (Protocol of Sheriff's notices and Certifications of Culemborch, 1540-49, Inv. No. XXVIII, 1, folio 218).

November 10, 1547. Hubertz, Man. Make known that before us came Geryt van Culemborch Melchiorz, Sheriff (Sholtis) of the City of Culemborch and, in accordance with a request of the Honorable and pious Jaspaer van Culemborch, Bailiff (Drost) at Lede, declared and testified under the oath which he made in assuming his office, that it is well known to him that when his father Melchior van Culemborch became Bailiff at Lede and had learned that the dam laid by a Count, between the Schulenborger drained land and the Herstrate, where one rides from the Marschen to Lienden, in the vicinity of the old Rhine, near Cornelis van Brakel, had been dug up, over which dam the house van der Lede and the Aldenweert have been accustomed to have their mill-way to Lyenden, that the aforesaid Melchior, deponent's late father, had the dam laid again and kept it there and used it as long as he lived and that immediately after his death the dam was, by a certain Cornelis Pelgromsz., residing at that time at the shuijlenborch, again dug up, which, having come to the knowledge of the aforesaid Sheriff and after he was continued in his father's place in the office of Bailiff (Drost) of Lede by the late Lord van Pellant, it was intended to seize the aforesaid Cornelis Pelgromsz, and imprison him in the house at Lede, and, having imprisoned him and after finding of facts, to have him punished, but upon certain advices the deponent as Bailiff (Drost) had him summoned before judicial authorities of Lede and Ouden Weert at the house of Huyge Beynhem and there took bail for him and questioned him, at which time Cornelis

van Brakel intervened for Cornelis Pelgromzsoon and showed this deponent a certain letter from the Bailiff (Scholt) of Renen when he exercised jurisdiction in the Marsche, in which he stated that he had knowledge of this matter, that the dam in question was situated in the Mars (Marsch) and therefore pertained to his jurisdiction and not to that of the Drost at Lede; the deponent, on the contrary, said that the dam belonged to the Schuylenborch and not to the Marsche and also that Cornelis Pelgromsz. was resident in the high jurisdiction of the Jonkheer and that the crime followed the person and, therefore, belonged to his jurisdiction, so that after long discussion and delay the question was not decided and that before deponent left the office of Drost he had urged and exhorted Willem van Hoemen, Drost after him to advance the matter which, however, was not done so that this deponent after the death of Willem van Huemen, often called Joachim van Huemen, declared that he would again build the dam and use the mill-way according to old custom so that the Jonkheer, in justice, might not be defrauded.

Without malice.

On record. Deed of Nov. 10, this first reported by Jan van Cuyck, that the certification was in Betuwe (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices and Certifications of Culemborch, 1540-49, Inv. No. XXVIII, 1, folio 229).

It will be observed that Melchior died in the interim of Sept. 12, 1532, when he was appointed Bailiff (Drost) and Castellan, and July 4, 1538, when his wife *Beerte* was described as widow. He and his wife Berte van Wije had issue (according to the pedigrees referred to):

Gerard (who follows).

Willem.

Christoffel.

Huibert (who follows later).

Cornelis.

A daughter who became a nun at St. Servaes Abbey at Utrecht (Mss. ped. by A. Shoemaker).

A child who died unmarried (*Buchelius*).

GERRIT VAN CULEMBORG, son of Melchior van Culemborg and Bertha van Wije, was Justice of Culemborg in 1546 (*Oudheusden*, 100-103). In the List of Justices (*Oudheusden*, Vol. II, 599) he is mentioned as "Jonkheer Gerrit van Culenborg Melchiors, 1546." He married twice, his first wife being Anna van Dichteren, his second Wilhelma van Barvelt, as appears by the references hereafter given. He died after 1574 and before December 31, 1576, as his *widow* is mentioned in a deed of the latter date (see hereafter).

The following references are from the Archives of the Justices of Culemborg in the Archives of Arnhem. Inventory IV. A, No. 4, Powers of Attorney. 1567-1580:

Appeared the Honorable Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon and *Juffrou* Wilhelma van Barvelt his wife, she having chosen her husband in this matter as guardian and Junien Bernt van Berveltszoon, aged about 20 years, both of whom were constituted, etc. Act of June 3, 1567.

Appeared the Honorable and pious Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon as Bailiff (Scholtis) at Schalckwijk and constituted Aert Raw his solicitor in the Court of Utrecht. Act of September 27, 1567.

The Sheriff, Burgomaster, Justices and Council of the City of Culemborch certify that before them appeared the most honored, worthy, honorable and pious Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon as guardian of his children by the late Anna van Dichteren, Andries van Dichteren, for himself and as substitute for Joost van Culenborch Gerrytzoon their attorney. Act of May 22, 1574.

Appeared the esteemed Geryt van Culemborch Melchiorszoon and, by virtue of a certain power of attorney executed before the Judges at Arnhem by Henrick Benting Sept. 25, 1575, substituted Jelis Ruys in place of Jan Toosten. Act of Oct. 22, 1575.

Sept. 25, 1575, before Gheryt van Rysswick and Andries Leydecker, appeared the esteemed Henrick Bentinck, Bailiff (Drost) at Gorckum, and empowered the esteemed Gheryt van Cuylenburch to act for him in all

matters his excellency might have against the heirs of the late Jan Thymens and all others at Culemborch (Protocols of Sheriffs (Schepenen) of Arnhem, 1574 to 1579, folio 63, 111).

Appeared Juffrouw Wilhelma, widow of Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon, and Geraert van Culenborch Geraertszoon, Provost of Culenborch, eldest son of the aforesaid Gerryt van Culenborch, each with a guardian appointed to them in this matter, who have constituted Wynalt Rolofszoon, etc., to advance in their name such debts of 48 guilders as they are in arrears to the late Melchior van Culenborch Gerrytzoon their respective step-son and brother. Act of December 31, 1576.

Appeared the honored and pious Gerryt van Culenborch, Provost at Culenborch, and Hendrick van der Dorp, who have constituted the honored Hendrick Benting, their brother-in-law, their attorney for them as co-heirs of Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon, their late blessed father. Act of February 19, 1577.

A similar letter of attorney dated March 4, 1577.

Wilhelma van *Berrevelt*, widow of Gerryt van Culenborch Melchiorszoon, executed letter of attorney to Oth van Kerchoff at Tiel, July 12, 1578.

Vol. I, 1A, No. 7. Justices Notices. 1584-1593. (Culemborg Archives at Arnhem):

Appeared Jonker Hendrick Bentyneck, Bailiff at Culenborch, with Juffrouw Margarieta van Culenborch his wife, Jonker Hendrick van der Dorpe with Juffrouw Anna van Culenborch his wife, each of said ladies having chosen her husband as guardian in this matter, and Juffrouw Sophia and Juffrouw Beertha van Culenborch, each also with their chosen guardian in this matter, all of whom waive objections and agree to settle all differences concerning administration of their respective father and father-in-law's estate in reference to the orchard, meadow, etc., at Honswyck and of the house and fiefs at Culenborch where the aforesaid Bailiff Bentyneck hath lately resided. Signed by the aforesaid parties and their friends at their request May 20, 1585. Deed of May 29, 1585.

Gerrit van Culemborg, by his first wife Anna van Dichteren, had issue:

Gerard, Provost at Culemborg.

Melchior (who follows).

Margaretha, married Hendrick Bentinck, Bailiff at Culemborg.

Anna, married Hendrick van der Dorpe.

By his second marriage with Wilhelmina van Barvelt he had issue:

Sophia.

Bertha.

MELCHIOR VAN CULEMBORG, son of Gerrit van Culemborg and Anna van Dichteren, married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurens van Bronkhorst and Margaret Mol, of Dordrecht. When Philip II endeavored to introduce the Spanish Inquisition into the Netherlands and erect new bishoprics, the nobility formed an alliance to oppose the same and a petition was drafted for presentation to the Duchess of Parma, Ruler of the Netherlands. Among the foremost of the nobles were Floris, Count van Culemborg, Lord van Brederode, and Lodewyk, Count of Nassau. The nobles, about four hundred, met at the Count of Nassau's residence and afterwards marched to Court, led by Lord van Brederode, and presented the famous petition April 5, 1566. After the delivery of this petition Floris, Count of Pallandt and Culemborg, returned to Culemborg from Brussels and found the citizens in great disorder; those of the Reformed doctrine insisted that they should be permitted to preach openly in the Gasthuis Church, those of the Roman faith united against this, and the most prominent appeared at Court. Melchior van Culemborg was spokesman and addressed the Count of Culemborg as follows: "That the Godless attempt of the heretics had reached their ears; that they would never suffer that any church would be opened for the furtherance of that sacrilegious service and that, so far as they could, they would oppose and resist the same with force and arms." Those present assented with acclamation.

The Count requested this protest to be submitted in writing which was done May 6, 1566, among the signers being Melchior van Culemborg (*Oudheusden*, 215). He was included in the decree of banishment with Albert Huchtenbrouck, Josse de Bronkhorst and de Battenburch, Seignior or Lord of Hunneppel, Thiery de Haeften, Estienne de Hertvelt dwelling in Cleve, Wynot Augustyns-son and Evert van Zanthem dwelling at Elsten, in which decree he is mentioned as "Melchior de Cuelenbouch Gerrtisson." He was charged with having been a member of the League of Confederation of Nobles, having confederated and signed their pernicious and seditious petition, having been a chief of the foot-soldiers (during the revolt) under the late Seignior van Brederode at Vianen and elsewhere, having exercised hostilities and made sale, with beat of drum, before the door of the cloister near the City of Hoorn, of many pieces of furniture by his soldiers, which had been taken from the cloisters, poor people and other subjects of his Majesty, and having been before the City of Amsterdam with the intention of surprising that city by a false alarm. This decree was dated at Antwerp the last day of September, 1568 (*Sentences and Citations by the Duke of Alva, 1567-1572*, from the manuscript by Jacob Mareus, Amsterdam, Henry Vieroot, Bookseller, 1735, 128-130). Melchior van Culenborch had died prior to Jan. 22, 1589, as at that date his wife was mentioned as "Elizabeth van Bronkhorst, widow of Melchior van Culenborch" (Diary of Arend van Buchell, 192). (His marriage and the names of his daughters and their marriages are mentioned in *Batavia Illustrata* by van Leuwen, 894; see also van der Aa's *Biog. Dic.* for reference to Melchior van *Kuilenburg*; also Mss. pedigree of A. Shoemaker and that of Buchell, previously mentioned). Their children were:

Amelyn, married Dirck Vyg, Seignior of Est.

Anna, married first, Jan van Drongelen, second, Jan van Naeldwyk.

Elizabeth, married Hugh Ruysch.

Melchiora, married Captain Wigmonde, an Englishman.

HUIBERT VAN CULEMBORG was the fourth son of Melchior van Culemborg and Bertha van Wije. He married Mary, daughter of Dierick van Yseren Geritsz.* (ped. 95), and his wife Agnies. Mary van Yseren's first husband was Oth Wessels.

Oct. 28, 1553, before Coninck Henricxz' Aken Goirdtz and Baden, appeared our gracious Lady the Countess van Hoogstraten, as Lady van Culemborg, etc., and appointed Frederick die Coninck, Bailiff (Scholtus), in the matter which she had to do on behalf of the manor against Hilligen Clevers' niece and Hubert van Culenborch Melchiorsz concerning certain complaints made by Hilligen to our Lady about the said Hubert van Culemborch on October 22nd last. Act of Oct. 29, 1553 (Protocol of powers of attorney of Culemborg, Dec. 14, 1546, to May 4, 1555, IV. A 2, folio 269).

Our gracious Lady aforesaid has empowered Jan Ruysch to be her advocate and interpreter in the laws concerning Hilligen Clevers and Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorsz during said power. Act of Oct. 29, 1553 (folio 270).

In the month of November, 1553, before Reusch Henricxz appeared Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorszoon and appointed Jan Huygen and Simon Otten generally against our gracious Lady and Hillegont Clevers' niece for winning or losing. Act of Nov. 6, 1553 (folio 271.)

April 27, 1559, Hubert van Culenborch Melchiorsz. was referred to as Judge (Richter). (See van Yseren, ped. 95).

IV. A, No. 4, Letters of Attorney, 1567-1580, at Arnhem (Culemborg Archives):

Appeared the Honorable Hendrick Bentnick, Bailiff at Worcum (Woudrichem) who has constituted Huibert van Culenborch Melchiorszoon, his *uncle*, Johan Batrens-

* Rietstap: *van Iseren. Pays de Zutphen. D'azur à la croix de Lorraine d'or, touchant les bords de l'écusson. Cimier, un sautoir d'or; ou une aigle issuant d'argent, beccqué d'or; ou, entre un vol d'or.*

zoon and Jan Hoygen attorneys. Act of October 28, 1567.

Jan. 7, 1572, appeared Wouter Michielsz who married Adrientken, daughter of Jan Babbarix, and constituted Gerrit van Culemborch Melchiorisz, Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz and Johan Barten, etc. (IV, A 3, folio 69).

June 11, 1572, appeared Jan de Ralt and empowered Gerryt van Culemborch Melchiorisz, Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz and Jan Huygen (folio 76).

Jan. 20, 1575, appeared Lord Goert Jansz, Priest, with guardian and empowered Gerrit van Culemborch Melchiorisz and Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz, Willem Toosten, etc. (folio 105).

Similar letters of attorney by various persons were issued to Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz, Nov. 8, 1567, May 30, 1568, July 7, 1568, Mch. 12, 1569, Mch. 17, 1571, July 11, 1571, June 9, 1573, June 10, 1573, Oct. 25, 1573, Nov. 3, 1573, Nov. 25, 1573, Jan. 7, 1574, Mch. 29, 1574, Sept. 7, 1574, Nov. 24, 1574, Dec. 9, 1574, Jan. 12, 1575, Jan. 29, 1575, Feb. 9, 1575, Mch. 8, 1575, Mch. 13, 1575, Apl. 23, 1575 and May 14, 1575.

May 18, 1575, before Gobelss Janss appeared Mary, widow of Cornelis Dircxz, and constituted Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz contra Jan Claess as Surety for Willem Gerritsen alias den Ruyter residing at Schalckwyck (Protocol of Powers of Attorney of Culemborch, 1567-1580, IV A 3, folio 110).

June 30, 1575, before Gobelss Janss, appeared Maria Cornelis Dircz's widow with guardian and constituted Jan Huygen in place of Hubert van Culemborch, *deceased*, her late attorney, to prosecute her suit against Jan Claess as Surety for Willem Gerritsen alias den Ruyter before this honorable Court (folio 112).

Hubert van Culemborg died, therefore, between May 18, 1575, and June 30, 1575.

He and his wife Mary van Yseren (ped. 95) had issue:
Melchior (who follows).

Mary.

MELCHIOR VAN CULEMBORG, son of Hubert van Culemborg and Mary van Yseren or Iseren, was born at Culemborg about 1555. His grandfather Melchior van Culemborg was appointed Stadtholder of Fiefs 1492, consequently he seems to have been born about 1470 and to have received that appointment when about twenty-two years of age in consequence of the influence of his family. As his son Hubert was fourth son and lived to 1575, and was actively engaged until such date, it is quite probable that he was not born before 1510-1515 and, as he is referred to as married in 1555, it is likely that his son Melchior was not born before that date, although his sister Mary may have been born earlier. Melchior is the only son of Hubert that has been found. It has not been determined how long he remained at Culemborg but in 1596 he had been a resident at Weesel "for some time" as appears by the following reference:

"We, Sheriff, Burgomasters, Judges and Council of the City of Culemborch, make known and certify each and all to the absolute truth of the statement, at the instance and request of Marye van Culemborch Hubertsz that her brother has been for some time a resident in the land of Cleve at Weesel and that the said Melchior was born here at Culemborch in wedlock of his father and mother and that she has never heard that during his residence either here or elsewhere his conduct has been known to be otherwise than honest and as befits a pious man, and she requests therefore of everyone of whatever station they may be, to receive the said Melchior as such and that she holds her property in readiness to insure anyone against any loss he may sustain on account of her brother. In witness whereof we have confirmed the same with our aforesaid City Seal in the year of our Lord 1596, on the XXIV day of July, according to the old style." (Archives of Judges (Schepenen) of Culemborg, Arnhem, IV, A, No. 4, Powers of Attorney, 1567-1580).

The record of his marriage has not been found, consequently, it has not been determined whether he married at Weesel but he did *not* marry at Deventer, as a most

thorough search at the latter place failed to find his marriage recorded in that city. His wife, however, was Anna Muls or Mulss, as appears in the baptismal records of his children at Deventer. The Baptismal books of the Protestants, Vol. I, 1591-1615, Civil Archives of Deventer, contain the following references of the children* baptized in the Reformed Church:

28 March, 1602. Father, Melchoir van Culemborch, Mother, Anna Mulss, child, Sophia.

2 November, 1603. Father, Melchior van Culenborch, Mother, Anna, child, Herman.

26 February, 1605. Father, Melchior van Culenborch, Mother, Anna, child, Melchior.†

25 August, 1607. Father, Melchior van Culenborch, Mother, Anna Muls, child, Sara.

12 September, 1613. Father, Melchior van Cuilenborch, Mother, Anna, child, Abram.

SOPHIA VAN CULEMBORG, daughter of Melchior van Culemborg and his wife Anna Muls or Mulss, was born November 6, 1601 (Mss. pedigree of the de Carpentier Family in possession of Jonkheer Coenen van Graven-sloot, of Driebergen, Holland, referred to in *Genealogy of the de Carpentier Family*, by E. J. Sellers, Philadelphia, 1909, 22), and was baptized at Deventer, March 28, 1602, as previously stated. She married twice, as appears from the following references contained in Vol. II, 1624-1650, of Marriage Records, Civil Archives at Deventer:

“(Recorded) Jan. 15, 1625, in the presence of Burgomaster Donckel and van Colck on behalf of the Clergy and the Church Wardens. Married March 15, 1625, Hans Coster, widower of the late Aeltjen van der Steghe,

* The baptism of a son, Hubert, was not found, but the eldest child appears to have been of that name, as the marriage is recorded at Zwolle, October, 1620, of Hubert van Cuylenborch, born at Deventer, to Anneken van Adessa, born at Tulph.

† He appears to have lived at Zwolle, as the birth is recorded there of Cornelia, daughter of Melchior van Cuylenborch and Anna Wilms, born at Zwolle, October 20, 1628.

Sophia van Culenborch, daughter of Melchior van Culenborch, *both* residing in the Groote Overstraat.

(Signed) Hans Koester, Bridegroom.

Safya van Kuelenborch, Bride."

As the word "both" refers to the contracting parties, it is impossible to tell whether Melchior was living. He is not mentioned in the next reference from the same volume:

"(Recorded) 26 May, 1627, in the presence of Burgo-master Verwer, the Ministers and Deputies.

Johan de Carpentier, widower of Maria Hellincx, at Culenborch.

Sophia van Culenborch, widow of the late Hans Coster, in the Groote Overstraat.

Bridegroom not present.

Safya van Keulenborch, Bride.

Married at Culenborch."

The date of the marriage at Culemborg was June 27, 1627 (Mss. ped. of de Carpentier Family in possession of Jonkheer van Gravensloot previously mentioned).

Johan de Carpentier* was son of Roeland de Carpentier, of Dordrecht, and Josina van Hecke, and was born at Sandwich, England, June 8, 1577 (O. S.). Roeland de Carpentier was Pensionary of Ypres and Counselor to Prince William of Orange. Johan de Carpentier married first, at Liege, April 9, 1598 (N. S.), Maria, daughter of Servaes Hellincx and Catharina Crayers. She was born Mch. 20, 1581, and died Oct. 26, 1626. Oct. 19, 1591, Johan de Carpentier went to Liege in order to acquire a commercial training. After his marriage he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, and from there to Middleburg Sep. 28, 1599, and from there to Dordrecht May 6, 1601. Nov. 21, 1609, he purchased a property at Dordrecht from Anthonis Blonck (Legal Archives, No. 751, folio 1, Dordrecht). This property was con-

* Rietstap: *de Carpentier, Hollande. Écartelé: 1 et 4 de gueules à trois éperons d'or, la molette en bas (de Carpentier); 2 et 3 de sable à dix losanges d'or, accolées et aboutées, 3, 3, 3, et 1 (de Villers). Cimier, un lion issuant.*

veyed by Johan de Carpentier to Johannes Bocardus, Minister, Oct. 25, 1625, and the same date he (Carpentier) also conveyed to Cornelis Willemsz. Wens a garden and orchard in the Barony of Merwede (Legal Archives, No. 765, folio 131). Johan de Carpentier was an iron merchant at Dordrecht. He was educated in mathematics at Liege under the teachers of the Bishopric of Liege. By his first marriage with Maria Hellinx, Johan de Carpentier had eleven children, one of whom was the Rev. Casparus de Carpentier, of Dordrecht, and member of the Classis of Amsterdam.

The date of Johan de Carpentier's death has not been ascertained.

At the time of his marriage to Sophia van Culemborg he was living at Culemborg. By this second marriage he had

Maria (who follows), born May 6, 1628.

Hubert, born June 25, 1629.

Anna, born July 9, 1631.

Melchior, born Jan. 19, 1633.

(The foregoing information of Johan de Carpentier is from the Carpentier pedigree in possession of Jonkheer van Gravensloot.)

MARIA DE CARPENTIER, born May 6, 1628, married Jean Paul Jaquet,* son of Pierre Paul Jaquet, of Nürnberg, and Anna Maria, his wife. Jean Paul Jaquet had been in the service of the Dutch West India Company many years prior to sailing with his family to America in the ship "de grote Christoffel" in November, 1654 (*Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York*, Vol. XII, 87); April 13, 1655, he was commissioned Fire Warden of New Amsterdam (*Reg. of New Netherland*, by O'Callaghan); Nov. 29, 1655, commissioned Vice-Director and Chief Magistrate on the South River of New Netherland (*Doc. relating to Col. His. of N. Y.*, Vol. XII, 113) and served until April 20, 1657 (*Ibid.*,

* Rietstap: *Jaquet, Geneva. D'azur au chevron, accompagné en chef de deux étoiles (5), en pointe d'un croissant, le tout d'argent.*

167-175); Mch. 26, 1669, he was confirmed by Governor Francis Lovelace in possession of certain land he had received during the Dutch administration (Dover, York Records, 217); May 23, 1671, again confirmed in possession of a lot in the Town of New Castle (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber A*, Vol. I, 17); Feb. 22, 1682, received grant of land from Governor William Penn, and a warrant for a resurvey Feb. 3, 1684 (*Pa. Ar.*, 2nd Sec., Vol. VII, 181); Sep. 23, 1676, commissioned a justice of the Court of New Castle County, Delaware, and recommissioned until his death in 1685; (Records of the Court during his tenure have been printed in full by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, 1904); elected Elder of Immanuel Church at New Castle Dec. 3, 1678 (records of Church). His wife is mentioned as Maria de Carpentier in the baptismal record of their son Paul at the Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam, July 18, 1655 (Records of Church published in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. V, 154). In a letter of Joh. Megapolensis and Samuel Drisuis written at New Amsterdam Aug. 5, 1657, to the Classis of Amsterdam concerning the conditions of affairs in New Netherland "Commandant at Fort Casimir named Jan Pauluszen Jacquet" is referred to as the "brother-in-law of Domine Casparus de Carpentier" (*Doc. rel. to the Col. His. of N. Y.*, Vol. III, 69-72). "Peter, Jan & Paul Jacquet, 3 persons" were returned in the list of taxables within the jurisdiction of the Court at New Castle, November, 1677 (Court Records, *Liber A*, 197-201); they were again mentioned March 25, 1678 (*History of Delaware*, by J. Thomas Scharf, page 153); Jean Paul Jacquet, Peter Jaquet and Jan Jaquet, *Junior*, took oath of allegiance to the English Government February 22, 1683 (*Scharf*, page 612); February 18, 1684, "John Jaquet and 2 sons" were mentioned in the list of taxables of New Castle County (*Scharf*, 396); Jean Paul Jacquet died in the interim of this reference and that of July 20, 1685, when "upon ye petition of ye sons of Jean Paul Jaquet, deceased, that no other person

might keep a ferry on their land but themselves, the Court do inform the petitioners they have already disposed of the said ferry according to law" (Court Docket, *Liber B*, 379). For full account of Jean Paul Jaquet and his descendants, *Genealogy of the Jaquett Family*, Revised Edition, by Edwin Jaquet Sellers, Philadelphia, 1907.

Jean Paul Jaquet and his wife Maria de Carpentier had

Peter (who follows).

Jan (who follows).

Paul, whose baptism is recorded in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, published in the *New York Genealogical and Biological Record*, Vol. V, 154: "July 18, 1655. Ouders, Jan Pauluszen Jaket, Maria Carpentier; Kenders, Paulus, Getuygen, Jan de Jong, Maria Hendricks." Paul Jaquet settled at Penn's Neck, Salem County, New Jersey. In his will dated July 24, 1701, probated Dec. 9, 1702, he mentions his "brother John's sons, Peter and Cornelius" (Salem Wills, *Liber 3*, 148).

PETER JAQUET was born, it is assumed, near the date of his brother Paul's baptism, 1655, and married Ingeborg, daughter of Dr. Tymen Stiddem (later *Stidham*) who is mentioned in his will, dated Feb. 1, 1686, probated April 24, 1686 (Wills at Wilmington, *Liber A*, 73; *Allied Families of Delaware*, by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1901, see "Stidham Family"). Ingeborg is also mentioned in the following epitaph: "In memory of Ingeborg Stidham, daughter of Peter and Ingeborg Jaquet, born Oct. 12, 1690; married Lucas Stidham Oct. 26th, 1715; departed this life April 4, 1728 (*Original Settlements on the Delaware*, by Benjamin Ferris, 187, Holy Trinity, "Old Swedes' Church"). Aug. 18, 1697, Hendrick and Jurien Jansen, heirs and survivors of Jurien Jansen, conveyed land to Peter and Paul Jaquet, heirs and survivors of John Jaquet, late of the County of New Castle (Deeds at Wilmington, *Liber K*, Vol. I,

314). As John Jaquet, *Junior*, was not included as a grantee it is assumed he had died. July 4, 1699, Peter Jaquet was one of the subscribers for building Holy Trinity, "Old Swedes' Church," at Wilmington (Records of Church, 45). He seems to have married a second time as appears by the following baptismal reference at "Old Swedes' Church" (Records, 187):

"Zacharias Didriksson and wife Hellena's child Zacharias, baptized 24th of January, 1713; sponsors, Cornelius Cornelisson, from the other side of the river, Johan Peter Mansson, Peter Jaquet's wife Mariah and the late Johan van der Ver's daughter Judith."

Peter Jaquet was appointed Warden of Immanuel Church at New Castle, 1715, and was also a member of the vestry the same year (Church Records), which is the last reference found of him. He and his wife Ingeborg resided at Swanwick, which was near the Town of New Castle. They had

PETER JAQUET, *Junior*, the date of whose birth can only be approximated by reference to the date of his sister Ingeborg's birth, Oct. 12, 1690 (epitaph previously mentioned). Jan. 6, 1707, Nicholas Lockyer, of Swanwick, New Castle County, conveyed to Peter Jaquet, *Junior*, of Swanwick, a tract of land called "Fernhook or Fynnehook" (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber C*, Vol. I, 87). His wife's Christian name was Ann, who after Peter Jaquet's death, married a Dushane as appears by her will dated Feb. 15, 1747 $\frac{7}{8}$, probated April 6, 1748 (Wills, *Liber G*, Vol. I, 106), in which she is styled as Ann *Deushane*, of *Swanhook*, New Castle County, spinster. She bequeathed her estate equally among her sons John, Peter and *youngest son* Joseph Jaquet, and her daughters Judith, Mary, Catherine, Susanna, and her grandchild Ann Jaquet, daughter of her deceased son Nicholas Jaquet. She appointed her son Peter Jaquet sole executor. Witnesses, Nathaniel Silsbee and Peter Stidham (the former having married testatrix's daughter Judith).

The record of the death of Peter Jaquet, *Junior*, has not been found but it is assumed that it was shortly after the date of his will, Jan. 3, 1726 (which does not seem to have been recorded), referred to in a conveyance Dec. 14, 1748, by his son Joseph Jaquet, of New Castle Hundred and County, to John Jaquet, of the same place, in which it is mentioned that Peter Jaquet, late of Swanwick in said County in his will dated January 3, 1726, bequeathed to his aforesaid son Joseph Jaquet certain land purchased of Colonel John French, which land, with other land, the said Joseph Jaquet conveyed to John Jaquet aforesaid (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber Q*, Vol. I, 164).

JOSEPH JAQUET, son of Peter Jaquet, *Junior*, and Ann his wife, was born prior to 1726; married April 17, 1750, at "Old Swedes' Church," Wilmington, by Rev. Israel Acrelius, Susanna, daughter of Peter and Martha Jaquet (Records of Church, 685). Aug. 19, 1756, Joseph Jaquet, of the Town of New Castle, and Susanna his wife, conveyed to Thomas Jaquet, of the Hundred and County of New Castle, certain land (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber Y*, Vol. I, 444). Nov. 15, 1757, Joseph Jaquet, of same place, and Susanna his wife, conveyed to William Bedford, of Philadelphia, certain land (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber S*, Vol. I, 503).

John Jaquet, *Junior*, son of Governor Jean Paul Jaquet and his wife Maria de Carpentier, was born, it is assumed, near the date of his brother Paul's baptism, 1655; married the daughter of Peter Teunis de Witt* and Anneita his wife. March 14, 1684, John Jaquet, *the younger*, proved the will of Peter Teunis de Witt, of Swanwick near the Town of New Castle, dated Sep. 26, 1683, in which Anneita the wife is mentioned, but the record of the probate says, "And whereas Annieta the widow of the said Peter Teunis de Witt, in the

* Rietstap: *de Witt, Dordrecht. De Sinople à un lièvre courant, poursuivi d'un lévrier, tous deux en chef, et un chien braque courant en pointe, levant la tête vers le lièvre; le tout d'argent. Cimiér le lièvre, issuant; enteré un vol de Sinople et d'argent.*

aforementioned will expressed, is since hereof also deceased and none of ye children as yet attained to age, save one of the daughters married to the aforesaid John Jaquet, the administration is therefore unto him granted" (Wills 1683 to 1713, Wilmington, 8). March 30, 1685, Artman Haym, of Swanwick, conveyed to John Jaquet, *Junior*, a tract of land on the *Pirt Hooke* in said county (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber A*, Vol. I, 112). April 30, 1685, the bond of William Jute, of New Castle County, was given to John Jaquet, of Swanwick, Administrator of Peter de Witt (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber K*, Vol. I, 111). John Jaquett, *Junior*, appears to have died prior to Aug. 18, 1697, as he was not included as a grantee at that date in the conveyance by the Jansen heirs to the heirs of Jean Paul Jaquet (*supra*). He and his wife . . . de Witt had a son Peter who was mentioned with his brother Cornelius as sons of "my brother John Jaquet" in the will of the latter's brother Paul (*supra*). The Christian name of Peter Jaquet's wife was Martha, as appears by the following:

"Baptisms 1720. Peter Jaquett and wife Marta's child Maria, born March 12th, baptized March 19th." ("Old Swedes' Church" Records, 259.)

"Baptisms 1724. Peter Jaquett and wife Marta's child Marta, born January 16, baptized May 10" (*Ibid.*, 286).

Peter Jaquet was a member of Immanuel Church at New Castle, his pew being No. 14, June 10, 1728 (Records of Church, 108). Feb. 8, 1729, William Maslander, late of New Castle County, and Alice his wife conveyed to Peter Jaquet, of Swanwick, County aforesaid, a tract of land on the South Side of Christiana Creek (*Liber G*, Vol. I, 188). April 1, 1730, Paul Jaquet, of New Castle County, conveyed land to Peter and Anthony Jaquet, of same county (Deeds, Wilmington, *Liber I*, Vol. I, 219). Dec. 15, 1735, the same Paul conveyed land to the same Peter Jaquet (*Liber N*, Vol. I, 107). Paul and Peter were brothers. The record of Peter Jaquet's death has not been found. Aug. 19, 1756, Joseph Jaquet, of the

Town of New Castle, and Susanna his wife conveyed land to Thomas Jaquet, of the Hundred and County of New Castle, in which deed the conveyance by Paul Jaquet to Peter and Anthony Jaquet is referred to and it further recites that the said Peter bequeathed his portion to his children Peter, Thomas, Martha and Susanna who, with her husband the said Joseph Jaquet, conveys her share (*Liber Y*, Vol. I, 444).

Joseph Jaquet was commissioned as Third Lieutenant April 6, 1776, First Battalion, Captain Lewis Farmer's Company, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, Colonel Samuel Miles; promoted to Second Lieutenant May 28, 1776; killed in battle on Long Island Aug. 27, 1776 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, Vol. X, 201). Aug. 21, 1778, administration was granted on his estate to John Young and John David Willpert (Philadelphia probates, *Liber I*, 10). After his death his widow married Hance Jaquett, Oct. 28, 1783. The record of her death has not been found. Her will was dated Nov. 5, 1799, in which she mentioned her son Thomas Jaquett, her grandson Joseph Jaquett and her granddaughter Rachel Jaquett; she appointed Dr. Joseph Pfeiffer, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and his daughter Elizabeth Loughhead of the same place, widow, executors (Philadelphia probates, *Liber 17*, 182).

Lieutenant Joseph Jaquet and his wife Susanna Jaquet had

Thomas (who follows).

Rachel, who married Joseph Wilde, April 29, 1778, at the "Old Swedes' Church," Wilmington, the Rev. Lawrence Girelius performing the ceremony (Records of Church, 749).

THOMAS JAQUETT, of Philadelphia, was born 1761; married November 11, 1791, Mary, daughter of Doctor Francis Joseph Pfeiffer, of Philadelphia, and his wife Ann Margaret Becker, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia (Records of Church, also *Marriages in Pennsylvania prior to 1800*, 575; *Genealogy of Dr.*

Francis Joseph Pfeiffer and his descendants, by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1899). Thomas Jaquett was a merchant. He died July 7, 1828 (Record of 2nd Pres. Ch.). His wife was born July 22, 1764, and baptized May 14, 1794 (*Ibid.*); died March 16, 1796, and was buried in her father's private burial ground, but her remains were removed January 23, 1851, to South Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. After the death of his first wife, Thomas Jaquett married, May 15, 1799 (Records of 2nd Pres. Ch.; *Marriages in Penna.*, 575), Temperance, widow of Dr. Samuel Kennedy and daughter of Job and Phebe Smith, of Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. She was born 1767; married Dr. Samuel Kennedy, September 22, 1791 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, Vol. IX, 577). Dr. Kennedy died at Charleston, South Carolina. She died February 25, 1824 (2nd Pres. Ch. Rec.) and was buried in the Second Presbyterian Churchyard, Philadelphia.

Thomas Jaquett by his first wife Mary Pfeiffer had issue:

Joseph (who follows).

Rachel, born at Philadelphia, September 1, 1792; baptized October 25, 1792 (2nd Pres. Ch. Rec.); married February 13, 1817, Rev. William Bryant. He was born June 19, 1780; rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia; died December 12, 1841; she died November 2, 1856. Both were buried at the Church of the Epiphany, but their remains were subsequently removed to Ivy Hill Cemetery, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. (For descendants, see *Jaquett Genealogy.*)

REV. JOSEPH JAQUETT was born at Philadelphia, March 11, 1794; baptized May 14, 1794 (2nd Pres. Ch. Rec.), married at St. Peter's Prot. Epis. Ch., Philadelphia, by Bishop William White, December 3, 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of Fenwick (called Finnix) Stretcher (see *Allied Families, supra*) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Jaudon and his wife Ann McCue

(see *Jaquett Genealogy*, Philadelphia, 1890, by Edwin Jaquett Sellers). He was ordained as a deacon of the Prot. Epis. Church by Bishop William White, November 16, 1821, and as a priest December 22, 1822. He was rector of St. James the Greater at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and later of St. Matthew's at Francisville, Philadelphia. He revised the first American edition of the Hebrew Bible, published in 1849, in the preface of which his scholastic attainment is referred to. The title of the work is as follows :

BIBLIA HEBRAICA
SECUNDUM EDITIONES
JOS. ATHIAE, JOANNIS LEUSDEN,
JO. SIMONIS ALIORUMQUE,
INPRIMIS
EVERARDI VAN DER HOOGHT,
D. HENRICI OPITII, ET WOLFII HEIDENHEIM,
CUM ADDITIONIBUS
CLAIRQUE MASORETICA ET RABBINICA
AUGUSTI HAHN
NUNC DENUO RECOGNITA ET EMENDATA AB
ISAAC LEESER, V. D. M.
ET JOSEPHO JAQUETT, V. D. M.,
PRESBYTER PROT. EPIS. ECCLESIAE, U. S.
EDITIO STEREOTYPA.
PHILADELPHIAE:
SUMPTIBUS JOANNIS W. MOORE.
NOVI EBORACI: JOANNIS WILEY.
TYPIS JOHNSON ET SOC. PHILADELPHIAE.
1849.

Rev. Joseph Jaquett was distinguished for his knowledge of Oriental languages. (For a full account of him see *Jaquett Genealogy*.) He died May 24, 1869, and was buried May 26, 1869, in the Stretcher vault at St. Peter's Prot. Epis. Church, Philadelphia. His wife was born at Philadelphia, December 27, 1802; baptized at St. Peter's, May 24, 1805; died May 25, 1882, and was

buried in the same vault with her husband. They had issue:

Finnix Stretcher, M.D., born September 12, 1831; of the class of 1849, University of Pennsylvania; graduate of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1854; surgeon in the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Fifth Cavalry, being mustered into service December 22, 1861; resigned February 24, 1862 (*History of Pennsylvania Volunteers*, by Bates, Vol. II, 577); died December 11, 1870; buried in Stretcher vault, St. Peter's, Philadelphia, December 13, 1870.

Anna Frances (who follows).

Joseph Pfeiffer, born at Philadelphia, 1841; baptized at St. Peter's, July 9, 1841; died November 24, 1852; buried in Stretcher vault, November 26, 1852.

ANNA FRANCES JAQUETT was born at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1838; married at St. Peter's, July 22, 1858, David Wampole Sellers, son of Samuel Sellers and his wife Barbara Ann Wampole (see *Partial Genealogy of the Sellers and Wampole Families of Pennsylvania*, by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1903), the Rev. Dr. William H. Odenheimer, subsequently Bishop of Pennsylvania, performing the ceremony. David Wampole Sellers was born at Philadelphia, May 11, 1833; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar May 11, 1854; died Dec. 24, 1901, and was buried in the Stretcher vault at St. Peter's. In 1857 T. and J. W. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, published "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Carriers of Goods and Passengers by Land, Inland Navigation and in Ships. With an Appendix of Statutes and Forms of Pleadings. By Tomson Chitty, Esq., and Ledfric Temple, Esq., Barristers-at-Law. With notes and References to the American decisions by David W. Sellers." May 13, 1858, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia, which office he held until January 1, 1866; Aug. 3, 1861, commissioned by Governor Andrew G.

Curtin as Judge Advocate, with rank of Major, having been appointed by Brigadier-General Augustus James Pleasanton, commanding the Home Guard, to serve until the second Monday of October, 1861; in 1865 he became Counsel for the Union Passenger Railway Company, the Chestnut and Walnut Passenger Railway Company and the Continental Railway Company and continued to represent them after their consolidation as the Union Traction Company; May 8, 1876, appointed by the Board of Judges a Commissioner of Fairmount Park; and Dec. 8, 1899, was elected President of the Commission; Dec. 24, 1879, appointed Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held until his death; Dec. 15, 1881, appointed Solicitor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, which positions he also held until his death; Aug. 26, 1885, commissioned by Governor Robert E. Pattison as an aide-de-camp on his staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served throughout his administration; Feb. 16, 1887, elected Vice-Provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia; May 28, 1887, appointed General Counsel at Philadelphia of the American Surety Company; Jan. 14, 1892, elected one of the Managers of the Zoological Society; Jan. 3, 1895, elected Chairman of the Convention to revise the rules of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia; President several years of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia; Dec. 5, 1899, elected Vice-Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia (for fuller account see *Sellers Genealogy, supra*).

David Wampole Sellers and his wife Ann Frances Jaquett had issue:

Anna Frances, born at Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1859; married at the residence of her father April 21, 1892, by the Rev. Samuel Gregory Lyons, Rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, New York,

- N. Y., Edward Page Vogels. He was born at Philadelphia April 2, 1855. They had
 Eleanor Stockton, born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Sep. 19, 1896.
 David Sellers, born at Atlantic City, June 20, 1900.
- Elizabeth Louisa, born at Philadelphia Mch. 21, 1861; married at the residence of her mother Oct. 28, 1903, by the Rev. Richard H. Nelson, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Prot. Epis. Church, Philadelphia, Peter Marshall. He was born at Brunerton, New Zealand, July 8, 1869. They reside at Shanghai, China.
- Mary, born at Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1862; married at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, June 3, 1895, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D.D., George Howard Stirling, of Baltimore County, Maryland. He was born April 25, 1860. They reside at Baltimore. They had
 David Sellers, born Aug. 16, 1896.
 Philip Sellers, born June 1, 1898.
 Francis Elder, born Jan. 21, 1901.
- Florence, born at Philadelphia, April 22, 1864; married June 2, 1885, at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D., Marcellus Coxe, of Philadelphia. He was born at Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1857. They had
 Francis Travis, born at Philadelphia, Mch. 13, 1889; entered the diplomatic service of the United States as Second Secretary of the American Legation at Havana, Cuba, and later appointed Secretary of the Legation at Honduras, Central America; married, at Havana, Aug. 14, 1914, Mercedes, daughter of Thomas B. de Maderos of that place.
- Edwin Jaquett, born at Philadelphia, July 25, 1865; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania June 15, 1886, with degree of A.B.; June 5, 1889, degrees of A.M. and LL.B.; admitted to the Philadelphia

Bar June 15, 1889; assisted in the compilation of Vol. II. of the *Satutes at Large of Pennsylvania, from 1681-1801*, published in 1896, in the preface of which he is referred to; appointed Jan. 1, 1902, one of the Solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; married June 6, 1894, at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D.D., Blanche Bingham, daughter of Michael Ehret, of Philadelphia, and his wife Ellen Cathcart. She was born at Philadelphia Oct. 15, 1871. They had

Ellen Jaquett, born at Philadelphia, Mch. 6, 1895; married at St. Peter's Prot. Epis. Church, Philadelphia, April 26, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Jefferys, Richard Coxe, son of George McCall, of Philadelphia, and Mildred Carter, his wife. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1888.

Charles Jaquett, born at Philadelphia Mch. 21, 1867; died Feb. 9, 1868; buried in Stretcher vault at St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

Sydney Jaquett, born at Philadelphia Nov. 29, 1868; died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Aug. 21, 1887; buried Aug. 24, 1887, in Stretcher vault at St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

Agnes, born at Philadelphia July 21, 1873; married at the residence of her brother, Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1904, by the Rev. W. W. Groton, D.D., Assistant Rector of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Clinton Millingar Bidwell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She died at Philadelphia May 19, 1906, and was buried May 21, 1906, in the Stretcher vault at St. Peter's, Philadelphia. He was born May 24, 1858 (see Bidwell Genealogy in *American Ancestry*, by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, New York, Vol. IX, 6). They had

Clinton Millingar, born at Philadelphia, Mch. 30, 1906.

2

BALDWIN I, or *Baldericus*, Count of Cleve,* who died 822 (ped. 1); married Hildegardis, daughter of Louis, Count of Aquitaine, and had

EVERHARD, who succeeded his brother Lodewyk as Count of Cleve in 827; died 835; married Bertha, daughter of Lodewyk, Duke of Bavaria, and had

ST. LUITARDUS, Count of Cleve, who died 881; married Bertha, daughter of the Emperor Arnold (ped. 3), and had

BALDWIN II, or *Baldericus*, Count of Cleve, who died 917; married Mechteld, daughter of the Duke of Saxony, and had

ARNOLD, Count of Cleve, who died 962; married Cunigund, daughter of the Landgrave of Düringen, and had

A daughter, who married Theodoric, Count of Teisterbant and Hoey (ped. 2).

3

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West,† who died 814, married Hildegardis, daughter of Childebrant, Duke of Swabia, and had

LOUIS, *le Debonnaire*, Emperor and King of France, who died 840; married Hermengarde, daughter of Ingram, Count of Hasbania in Saxony, and had

LOUIS, *Germanicus*, King of Germany, who died 876; married Emma, of Spain, and had

CARLOMAN, King of Bavaria, who became Emperor 879; died 880; by Litvinde had

ARNOLD, Duke of Carinthia, King of Bavaria and Emperor, who died 899; married Ode, daughter of Theodon, Count of Bavaria, and had

* *Anderson*, 347; *Betham*, 562; *Slichtenhorst's His. of Gelderland*, 1654, 470.

† *L'Art*. xvi, 95; *Anderson*, 216; *Betham*, 402.

BERTHE, who married St. Luitardus, Count of Cleve (ped. 2).

4

GERULFE, or GEOLOF,* to whom in 839 the Emperor Louis *le Debonnaire* granted lands in Westergo, had

GERULFE, or GENULFE, Count of Friesland, who in 889 received lands from Emperor Arnold in Friesland; married Magteld, sister of Hugano, Count of Zanten (*Oudheusden*, 2-4). She married second, Siegebert, Duke of Guyenne. Magteld and Gerulfe had

WALTGAIRE, or WALGERE, who became Count of Teisterbant in right of his wife, the Countess of Teisterbant and Hoey (ped. 1). Magteld and Siegebert had

THEODORIC I, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland, living 922, was son of Siegebert, Duke of Guyenne, and Magteld, widow of Gerulfe, Count of Friesland; married Geva or Gerberga, daughter of Pepin, Count of Senlis and Valois, brother of Herbert I, Count de Vermandois (ped. 5). They had

THEODORIC II, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland, who died 988; married Hildegarde, daughter of Vicinan *le Vieux*, brother of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony (ped. 6). Vicinan's wife was Mathilda, daughter of Arnold, Count of Alost. They had

ARNOLD, *le Grand*, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland, who died 1003 or 4; married Luitgarde, daughter of Sigefroi, first Count of Luxemburg (ped. 7), and had

Gertrude, who married Ludolph, Margrave of Saxony, Count of Brunswick (ped. 17).

Simon (who follows).

SIMON or SIWARD, first Lord van Teylingen, who married the daughter of Jan, Lord van Althena, and had

**L'Art.* XIV, 410; *Anderson*, 351; *Betham*, 566; *Balen's History of Dordrecht*, 1677, 1251; *Slichtenhorst's His. of Gelderland*, 1654, 60.

A daughter, who married Henry, Lord van Bosichem and van Culemborg (ped. 1).

5

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor,* who died 814, married Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Swabia, and had

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor, who died 814, married Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Swabia, and had

PEPIN, King of Italy, who died 810; married Berthe, daughter of William, Count of Tholouse, and had

BERNARD, King of Italy, who died 818; by Cuneconde had

PEPIN, who was deprived of Italy by Emperor Louis *le Debonnaire* and received a part of Vermandois and the Seigneuries of St. Quentin and Peronne (the title of Count de Vermandois having been attributed to him without authority); living 834; had

PEPIN, Count of Senlis and Valois, living 893; had

GEVA or GERBERGA, who married Theodoric I, Count of Holland (ped. 4).

6

BILLUNG, Seigneur of Stubenskorn† in the land of Luneburg, had

VICINAN, *le Vieux*, brother of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony, who married Mathilda, daughter of Arnold, Count d'Alost, and had

HILDEGARDE, who married Theodoric II, Count of Holland (ped. 4).

**L'Art.* v, 439, 454; XII, 177; XIV, 410; Anderson, 216.

†*L'Art.* XVI, 147; Anderson, 241; Betham, 427, 429.

7

WILDERIC, or WIGERIC, a Count in Ardennes,* had
 SIGEFROI, first Count of Luxembourg, who died 998;
 married Hedwig and had
 LUITGARDE, who married Arnold, Count of Holland
 (ped. 4).

8

GOSWIN I, Siegneur de Henisberg and de Fauquemont,†
 descended from the Seigneurs de Wassenberg, originally
 of Flanders, died towards the beginning of the twelfth
 century; married Ode, daughter of Sigefroi, Count de
 Walbeck, and had

GERARD, Seigneur de Henisberg, who married Ermen-
 garde, daughter of Theodoric, Count de Plocek, (ped.
 9), and Mathilde, widow of Udon II, Margrave de Stade,
 who died 1106, and had

ALEID, who married Roelof, seventh Lord van Bo-
 sichem (ped. 1).

9

AZIBO, last Lord of Ascania and Ballenstadt,‡ died 787;
 married Hasale, sister of Witekind *the Great*, Duke of
 Saxony (ped. 13), and had

BERINGERUS, Count of Ascania, who died 797; mar-
 ried Hadmunda, daughter of Henry I, Count of Henne-
 berg, and had

ALBERT, Count of Ascania, who died 820; married
 Richarda, daughter of Poppo I, Count of Henneberg,
 son of Henry I aforesaid (*Betham*, 532), and had

POPPO, Count of Ascania, who died 830; married Cune-
 winde, of the Carolinian blood, and had

* *L'Art.* XIV, 132.

† *L'Art.* XIV, 329; XVI, 244, 390.

‡ *Betham*, 450, 523.

ALBERT II, Count of Ascania, who died 862; married Cunegilda, Countess of Wettin (ped. 10), and had

OTTO II, Count of Ascania, who died 882; married Irmengardis, a Countess of Holstein, and had

ALBERT III, Count of Ascania, who died 899; married Luitgarda, Countess of Rengelheim, and had

Magdalene, who married Sigfridus, Count of Ringelheim and Oldenburg, first Margrave of Brandenburg (ped. 11).

Sigfrid (who follows).

SIGFRID, Count of Ascania, who died 953; married Countess of Reveningen, daughter of Otto, Count of Reveningen (*Betham*, 435), and had

ALBERT IV, Count of Ascania, who married Dilburg, daughter of Sigfrid, Count of Oldenburg (ped. 11), and had

WALDEMAR, *Senior*, Count of Ascania, who married Catherine of Schwartzburg, and had

SIGISMUND, Count of Ascania, who married Anne, heiress of Soltwedel and Wolpe, daughter of Albert VI, Margrave of Soltwedel and Old Mark (ped. 12), and had

ERNEST, Margrave of Soltwedel and Count of Ascania, who married Hildegardis, daughter of Henry III, Margrave of Stade (ped. 16), and had

ESICUS VI, Margrave of Soltwedel, who married Mecheld, daughter of Egbert, Margrave of Saxony (ped. 17), and had

OTTO VIII, *Dives*, Margrave of Soltwedel and Brandenburg, who died 1123; married Elicke, Heiress of Saxony and daughter of Magnus, last Duke of Saxony of the race of Billung (ped. 20), and had

THEODORIC, Count of Plocek, who married Mathilde, widow of Udon II, Margrave de Stade, and had

ERMENGARDIS, who married, first, Otto II, Count of Stade and Ditmarsh; second, Gerard, Seigneur de Heinsberg (ped. 8).

10

WITEKIND, *the Great*, Duke of Saxony,* died 807 (ped. 13); married Svatana of Bohemia and had

WITEKIND II, Count of Wettin, near Halla, who died 825; married Juliana, or Yolantha, daughter of Theodoric, Count of Rochlitz, and had

DIETGREMUS, Count of Wettin and Burgrave of Zorbig, who married Bossena, Countess of Pleissen, and had

CUNICHILDA, or Cunigunda, who married Albert II, Count of Ascania, who died 862 (ped. 9.)

11

WITEKIND, *the Great*, Duke of Saxony,† died 807 (ped. 13); married Svatana of Bohemia and had

WIGBERT, Duke of Saxony, who died 825; married Scindacilla, daughter of Ratbodus, King of Friesland, and had

WALBERT, Count of Ringelheim, first Count of Oldenburg, who died 856; married Altburgis, daughter and heiress of Lesmona, and had

THEODORIC, Count of Ringelheim and Oldenburg, who died 920; married Ludomilla, Countess of Rochlitz, or Hedwig, Countess of Cleve, and had

SIGFRIDUS, Count of Ringelheim and Oldenburg, first Margrave of Brandenburg, who died 940 or 946; married Magdalene, daughter of Albert III, Count of Ascania (ped. 9), and had

DILBURG, or DIETBURGIE, who married Albert IV, Count of Ascania (ped. 9).

**Betham*, 401, 435.

†*Anderson*, 197; *Betham*, 385, 428.

12

ALBERT IV, Count of Ascania* (ped. 9), married Dilburg, or Dietburgie (ped. 11), and had

ALBERT V, Count of Ascania, who married Hilda, heiress of Wolpe, and had

ALBERT VI, Margrave of Soltwedel and Old Mark in Brandenburg, who married Tetburga, daughter of Dedo Count of Wettin (ped. 13), and had

ANNE, heiress of Soltwedel and Wolpe, who married Sigismund, Count of Ascania (ped. 9).

13

WERNICKE, King of Saxony,† died 768; married Gunilda, of the Isle of Rugen, and had

WITEKIND I, *the Great*, King of Saxony and first Duke of the Saxons; conquered by Charlemagne, who allowed him to use the title of Duke of Engern and Westphalia; died 807; married Svatana of Bohemia, and had

WITEKIND II, Count of Wettin, who died 825; married Juliana, or Yolantha, daughter of Theodoric, Count of Rochlitz, and had

DIETGREMUS, Count of Wettin and Burgrave of Zorbig, who married Bossena, Countess of Pleissen, and had

DITMARUS I, Count of Wettin and Burgrave of Zorbig, who died 933; married Willa, daughter of Otto, Count of Reveningen, and had

DIETRICUS, or THEODORIC, Count of Wettin, who married Judith, daughter of Bion, Count of Merseberg (ped. 14), and had

DEDO II, Count of Wettin, who died 1019; married Tetburga, daughter of Theodoric, Margrave of Brandenburg (ped. 15), and had

*Anderson, 257; Betham, 523.

†Anderson, 215, 239, 245; Betham, 401, 435.

TETBURGA, who married Albert VI, Margrave of Soltwedel and old Mark in Brandenburg (ped. 12).

14

DIETGREMUS, Count of Wettin and Burgrave of Zorbig* (ped. 13), married Bossena, Countess of Pleissen, and had

FREDERIC, Count of Wettin, who died 876, and had

FREDERICK I, who was created Margrave of Misnia 928; had

GUNTHER, Count of Wettin, who had

BION, Count of Merseburg, who had

JUDITH, who married Dietricus, or Theodoric, Count of Wettin (ped. 13).

15

FREDERIC, Count of Wettin, † died 876 (ped. 14); had

BRUNO, Count of Wettin, who died 925; married Oda, daughter of Philip, Count of Reveningen who was slain in battle 933, son of Otto, Count of Reveningen; they had

BRUNO, who was created Margrave of Brandenburg in 965; had

SIGHARD, Margrave of Brandenburg, who had

THEODORIC, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died 1020, and had

TETBURGA, who married Dedo II, Count of Wettin, (ped. 13).

*Anderson, 245; Betham, 435.

†Anderson, 255; Betham, 435, 448.

16

LUDERUS, or LOTHARY I, Count of Ditmarsh,* who died 931, had

HENRY I, *Calvus*, or *the Bald*, first Margrave of Stade in the year 940, who had

HENRY II, *Bonus*, or *the Liberal*, Margrave of Stade and Ditmarsh, who had

HENRY III, Margrave of Stade, who died 1016, and had

HILDEGARDIS, who married Ernest, Margrave of Soltwedel and Count of Ascania (ped. 9).

17

WITEKIND, *the Great*, last King of the Saxons and Duke of Saxony,† died 807 (ped. 13); married Geva, daughter of Gormo, or Goterie, King of Denmark, and had

WIGBERT, Duke of Saxony in Engern and Westphalia, who died 825; married Scindacilla, daughter of Ratbodus, King of Friesland, and had

BRUNO, Duke of Saxony, who died 843; married Svana, Countess of Montfort, and had

LUDOLPH, *the Grand*, Duke of Saxony, who died 864 (*L'Art.* XVI, 145); married Hatwige, daughter of Eberhard, Duke of Frioul, Count and Marquis of Treviso, and Gisela, daughter of Louis *le Debonnaire* and Judith. Eberhard was son of Henrok, or Henri I, Duke of Frioul. They had

OTTO, *the Great*, Grand Duke of Saxony, who died 912 (*Ibid.* 146); married, first, Hedwige, daughter of Emperor Lewis *Germanicus*; second, Ludolph, or Leutgarde, daughter of the Emperor Arnulph, and Ode, daughter

* *Anderson*, 256; *Betham*, 449.

† *Betham*, 403, 428.

of Theodon, Count of Bavaria (*L'Art.* xvi, 100). By his first marriage he had

Henry (who follows).

By his second marriage he had

Barbe, who married Henry, Count of Franconia (ped. 49).

HENRY *Auceps*, Emperor and Duke of Saxony, who died 936; married Mathildis, daughter of Dietricus, Count of Ringelheim, great-grandson of Witekind (*Betham*, 403; *L'Art.* vii, 299), and had

HENRY, Duke of Bavaria, who died 955 (*Betham*, 459; *L'Art.* xvi, 106); married Judith, daughter of Arnolph, *Malus*, Duke of Bavaria (ped. 18) (*L'Art.* xvi, 103), and had

BRUNO, Margrave of Saxony, who died 972 (*L'Art.* xvi, 206); married Hildeswinde of Croatia, and had

BRUNO II, Margrave of Saxony, Seigneur of Brunswick, who died 1006 (*Ibid.*); married Gisela, daughter of Herman II, Duke of Swabia (ped. 19) (*L'Art.* xiii, 470); *Betham*, 403), and had

LUDOLPH, Margrave of Saxony, Count of Brunswick, who died 1038 (*Ibid.*); married Gertrude, daughter of Arnold of Gand, Count of Holland (ped. 4), and had

EGBERT, Margrave of Saxony, Count of Brunswick and Marquis of Misnia, who died 1068 (*Ibid.*, 199, 208); married Hermengarde, widow of Otto, Duke of Schweinfurt and daughter of Maginfroi, Count of Suze, and Berthe, daughter of Ardouin, King of Italy, and had

MECHTILD, who married Esicus VI, Margrave of Soltwedel (ped. 9).

18

LEUTPOLD, Marquis and Duke of Bavaria,* died 907; married Hildegarde, daughter of Louis II, *le Germanique*, and Emma of Spain (*Betham*, 402); and had

**L'Art.* xvi, 101; *Betham*, 459.

ARNOLPH, *Malus*, Duke of Bavaria, who died 937; married Agnes, sister of Geysa I, King of Hungary and daughter of Taxus, King of Hungary, and had

JUDITH, who married Henry, Duke of Bavaria (ped. 17).

19

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor* (ped. 3), married Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrandt, Duke of Swabia, and had

LOUIS, *le Debonnaire*, King of France (ped. 3), who married Hermengarde, daughter of Ingram, Count of Hasbania in Saxony, and had

ALPAIDE, or ALPAID (*L'Art.* v, 464), who married Biggo, or Begon, Count of Paris, and had

EBERHARDUS, a Count, who had

DO, or UDO, a Count, who died 859, and had

GEBHARD, of Franconia, who died 910 and married Oda, daughter of Odo, Count of Aquitain, and had

ODO, or UTHO, Duke of Franconia, who died 949 (*L'Art.* XIII, 470), who had

HERMAN II, Duke of Alsace and Swabia, who died 1004; married Gerberga, daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy, and Mathilde, daughter of Louis IV, King of France (*Betham*, 571; *L'Art.* x, 386), and had

GISELE, who died 1043; married Bruno II, Margrave of Saxony and Count of Brunswick (ped. 17).

20

BILLUNG, Seigneur of Stubenskornt† of the land of Luneburg, had

* *Betham*, 402, 404.

† *L'Art.* XVI, 147, 148; *Anderson*, 241; *Betham*, 427, 429.

HERMANUS BILLUNG, created Duke of Saxony, who died 973; married Hildegarde of Westerburg, and had

Swanechilde, married, first, Ditmar, Marquis of Lusace; second, Eckard I, Margrave of Misnia (ped. 57);

Mechtild, or Mathilde, who married, first, Baldwin III, *Junior*, Count of Flanders and Artois (ped. 24); second, Godefroi, Count de Verdun (ped. 32).

Beno, or Bernhard (who follows).

BENO, OR BERNHARD I, Duke of Saxony, who died 1010; married Geyla, daughter of Wratisslaus, Prince of Pomerania, who had

BERNHARD II, Duke of Saxony, who died 1062; married, first, Bertrade, daughter of Harold VI, King of Norway; second, Eilike, daughter of Henri, Marquis de Schweinfurt. By his first marriage he had

Gertrudis, who married, first, Florence I, Count of Holland (ped. 54); second, Robert I, *the Frisian*, Count of Flanders and Artois (ped. 42).

By his second marriage he had

Ide, or Relinde, who married, first, Frederic, Duke of Lothier (ped. 53); second, Albert III, Count of Namure (ped. 40).

Ordulph (who follows).

ORDULPH, OR OTTO, Duke of Saxony, who died 1073; married Gisela, daughter of Olaus, King of Norway, and had

MAGNUS, last Duke of Saxony of this race, who died 1106; married Sophia, daughter of Bela I, King of Hungary, and had

EILIKE, who married Otto, *Dives*, de Ballenstadt, Count of Ascania, Margrave of Soltwedel and Brandenburg, who died 1123 (ped. 9).

The Seigneurs, later Counts, of Egmond* derived their name from the Chateau of Egmond at a town of the same name some leagues from Alcaer in North Holland, which was destroyed by the rebels during the troubles in the Low Country in the 16th century. It is certain that the ancestors of the Seigneurs of Egmond were Advocates (les avoués) of the Abbey of Egmond, founded in the 10th century by Thierry I, Count of Holland, which was only a league from the Chateau of Egmond, but which was also ruined in the revolutions in the Low Country. Jean à Leidis, in his *Chronicon Egmondanum*, Pontus Heuterus and, following them, Simon van Leeuwen, have given what follows, but which is corrected and augmented in many places. There is found in those authors some features which have been omitted because they could not be verified.

BERWOLD, son it is said, of another Berwold who died in 1093, is the first who can be recognized as Seigneur van Egmond and it is said that he died in the war of Count Floris II, of Holland, against the West Frisians in 1114. He was succeeded by his son.

ALBERT (OR ALARD) VAN EGMOND who accompanied Floris III, Count of Holland, in his expedition against the West Frisians and who was killed by them in an encounter near Schogen, 22 January, 1169 (N. S.) (Kluit *ad ann.* 1168, p. 118, seq.). He is said to have married a daughter of the Count of Henegouwen by whom he had

WALTER, OR WAUTIER II, Knight, surnamed *the Bad* because he wished to appropriate in heredity the right of advowson of the Abbey of Egmond in violation of the disposition formerly made regarding it. Walter appears

**L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, Ed. 1818, Vol. xv, 1, which is followed; *Batavia Illustrata*; by Simon van Leeuwen, 1685, 945; *Adelijk en Aanzienelijk Wapenboek*, etc. by Abraham Ferwerda, 1772, Vol. 3.

for the first time in a Charter of November 3, 1200, as surety for Thierry VII, Count of Holland, in a treaty made with Henry I, Duke of Brabant (*Kluit, Cod. dipl.*, No. 51, 253). Thierry being dead in 1203, Walter declared for William, his brother, against Ada, his daughter, and was one of those who made the greatest efforts to put him in possession of the County of Holland, 1204. He desired to avenge a defeat he had sustained near Leyden by the Count of Loon, husband of Ada, who shortly before had burned the Chateau of Egmond (*Chron. Holland anonimi monachi Egmond ad ann. 1203 et 1204*). After William had mastered Holland, Walter rebuilt the Chateau. He should have been dead in 1208. There is given as his wife Clemence, daughter of the Count of Gelders, but in an Act of 1201 she is called Mabilie without her surname being expressed. It is assumed that she was the daughter of Hugh d'Ysselmonde, because it cannot otherwise be understood why Walter and Anthony de Gelmen should have made together to the church of St. Marie de Tosen a donation for the repose of the souls of their wives and the said Hugh, *quod Walterus de Eggamunda, et Antonius de Gelmen, pro remedio animarum suarum et Hujonis de Isselmunde, et pro animatus uxorum suarum, scilicet Mabiliae et Heilewif*. This is in accord with a Charter of the Count of Holland, dated the year 1201 (*Mieris, Code diplom.*, tom. 1, 136). He is given the following children, William (who follows), Gerard and Arnold, died in Palestine 1227, Sibrand, mentioned in 1233, Halewinde, wife of William van Teylingen and a bastard named Walter who was killed in 1276 by the Frisians.

WILLIAM I, according to a charter referred to hereafter, had succeeded his father in the Seigneury of Egmond in 1213, as appears by a charter in virtue of which Lubert, Abbot of Egmond, gave him the advowson of that abbey for him and his descendants or, in default of descendants, for the eldest of his brothers and their legitimate heirs, which was confirmed to him in 1226 by Henry, successor of Lubert (*Mieris, tom. 1, 160 et 201*).

But from 1216 he entered into dispute with Lubert concerning the right of advowson. William, Count of Holland, ended their differences, 28 August of the same year (Mieris, tom. 1, 164). He is met with again as a witness to a charter of 1231 (*Ibid.*, 208). His death is referred to as 1234. His wife is given as Badeloge, daughter of Seigneur Egbert van Amstel (ped. 82), by whom he had as his successor,

GERARD, Knight, whose death is placed at 1242, and to whom is given as his wife Mabelia, by whom he had William (who follows), Thierrri and a daughter Sophie, wife of Jacques de Woude and de Warmonde.

WILLIAM II, Knight, was Seigneur van Egmond in 1276, as appears by a letter addressed to him by the Count of Holland the 28th of July of that year (Kluit, No. 279, 810), and as is more apparent from a charter of June 27, 1283, of said Count: *Fidelis nostre Willhelmus de Egmunda miles . . . quod ipse in domo sua prope Rynogom et super mansum suum, ubi domus sua situata est, Retinere libere potest exules nostros . . . sed in aliis locis in Egmunda et dominii sui non postest eos retinere; cum tamen omnes aliae jurisdictiones (baute et basse) sibi libere pertineant* (Mieris, tom. 1, 433). This passage proves that the Seigneurs of Egmond, although vassals and dependents of the Counts of Holland, were sovereigns in certain particulars. William had a brother Thierrri who was, apparently, an ecclesiastic, since he is placed before him in act of October 1282, *Theodoricus et frater suus Guillelmus de Egmunda* (Mieris, tom. 1, 427). William reappears in many charters since 1276; remained May 7, 1293, as surety for the peace made between the Bishop of Utrecht and Florent V, Count of Holland (Mieris, tom. 1, 551). In 1296, after the tragic death of that prince, the 27th or 28th of June, William and Gerard van Egmond made, August following, a treaty with Thierrri, Seigneur van Brederode, and some other nobles to support the interests of the young Count Jean, then absent in England (Mieris, tom. 1, 572). Thierrri went at once with a fleet to England

to bring back the young Count, William and Gerard van Egmond, *Chevaliers*, accompanying him, as is seen by a letter of the King of England dated January 8, 1297 (N. S.), published by Rymer (*Acta publica, etc.*, tom. 1, part 3, 170, edit. at The Hague, 1739). William's death is placed at 1304 and the name of his wife is given as Ada, daughter of the Duke of Milan, by whom he is given two daughters and a son,

GERARD who had died before his father in 1300. He is met with for the first time under the title of Seigneur van Egmond in an act (in Flemish) given Tuesday before mi-Carême, 1292 (N. S.), and for the last time under the name of Gerard van Egmond in an extract of 24 August, 1299 (Mieris, tom. 1, 534 et 606). He married Elizabeth de Stryen (daughter of Lord Willem van Stryen. *Batav. Illus.* 1240), by whom he had William and Walter, successively Seigneurs van Egmond, Nicholas, Prevot of Utrecht, Jean, stem of the Seigneurs van Egmond-Merenstein and Kenenbourg, and Adelaide, wife of Jacques de Lichtemberg, deceased 1331.

WALTER III, son of preceding Gerard, was already successor of his brother William in the Seigneurie of Egmond 28 October, 1312, as is seen by the *Chronicles of Egmond*, c. 53. He died 1321 and was buried at the Abbey of Egmond. His wife Beatrix, of the family van der Dortoge, survived him until 1351. They are given an only child,

JEAN I, Knight, who increased considerably the inheritance of his ancestors by means of a marriage contracted 1330 with Guyote, by which name she is mentioned in the acts referred to later. Jean de Leide gives her name as *Guida* but he is mistaken in making her daughter of Gilbert van Ysselstein instead of daughter of Arnoud, Seigneur d'Ysselstein (ped. 22), after whose death, (Arnoud's) which happened in 1363 (which is inferred from an act of 13 July of that year by which the Count of Holland disposes of a fief which he had had of the Seigneurs of Ysselstein, Mieris, tom. III, 154; at

least, he died between that day and 4 July, 1359, *Ibid.*, 100), the Seignury of Ysselstein came to the house of Egmond, following the promise which William III, Count of Holland, had made 20 May, 1330, to confer it upon Guyote in case her father had no male children, except reserving the apanage of other daughters, if there were any (Mieris, tom. II, 497). In 1350 the factions of Cabeliaux and of Hoeckius having commenced to divide Holland, Jean was one of the principal partisans of the former. He should have died in 1369. Jean de Leide (*au Chron. Egmond*, chap. 60) places his death as of 28 December, 1370, and says that he was buried at Ysselstein; preference is given to his statement. He left a numerous posterity, among whom was,

BERTE who married, first, Waleran van Brederode who was dead in 1369, without issue; second, Gerard van Culemborg (ped. 1).

22

GYSBRECHT, Lord van Ysselstein, Knight (ped. 82), who died 1344, married Beerta, daughter of Otto van Arkel, Lord van Heukelom (ped. 83), by whom he had

ARNOUD, Lord van Ysselstein, Knight, who died 1363; married Maria, daughter of Guido van Avesnes and van Henegouwen, Bishop of Utrecht (ped. 23), by whom he had

GUYOTTE, Lady van Ysselstein, heiress of her father, who married Jan, Lord van Egmond, who died 1369 (ped. 21).

23

BURCHARD VAN AVESNES,* Archdeacon of Laon and Canon of St. Peter's at Lille, beheaded 1221, married Margaret II, heiress and daughter of Baldwin IX, Count of Flanders (ped. 24), and had

* *L'Art.* XIII, 322; *Anderson*, 352, 354.

JOHN VAN AVESNES, Count of Hainault, who died 1255; married Alix, Adelaide or Adelheid, daughter of Florence IV, Count of Holland, by which marriage the earldoms of Holland and Hainault were brought to the Avesnes family (ped. 54), and had

GUIDO VAN AVESNES, Bishop of Utrecht, who died 1317 (*L'Art.* xv, 58), who had

MARIA, who married Arnoud, Lord van Ysselstein (ped. 22).

24

LYDERIC, Count of Harlebek,* created first hereditary Governor of Flanders and Forester of the Woods belonging thereto, who died 802, had

ENGELRAM, Count of Harlebek and hereditary Governor of Flanders and Forester of the Woods, who died 824; who had

ODACRE, Count of Harlebek, etc., living 832; who had

BALDWIN I, *Bras-le-fer*, or *the Hardy*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who died 879; married Judith, widow of Ethelwolf, King of England, and daughter of Carolus Calvus, King of France, and Richildis, sister of Richard, Duke of Burgundy, and Boso I, King of Provence, and daughter of Theodoric, Count d'Autun (ped. 28) (*L'Art.* v, 472; xi, 31), and had

BALDWIN II, *Calvus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who died 918; married Elstrude, daughter of Alfred, King of England, and Aswinte (*L'Art.* vii, 66) (Ethelbith or Elswith), daughter of Eichelred *Muchel*, *i. e.*, *the Great*, a Mercian Earl in Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. Her mother was Edburg of the Blood Royal of Mercia (*Anderson*, 489). They had

ARNOLPH I, *Senior*, *Magnus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who died 965; married Alisa or Artelia, daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois (ped. 25), and had

**L'Art.* xiii, 280; *Anderson*, 353; *Betham*, 567, 568.

BALDWIN III, *Junior*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who was made Regent, 958; died 962; married Mechtild, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20). She married second, Godfrey, Count de Verdun (ped. 32). By the first marriage they had

ARNOLPH II, *Junior*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who died 988; married Susanna, called Rosalie, daughter of Berenger II, King of Italy, and had

BALDWIN IV, *Barbatus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who was created Count of Valenciens 1007; died 1036; married Ogive, or Otgina, daughter of Frederic, Count of Luxembourg (ped. 26), and had

BALDWIN V, *Pius or Insulanus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, Regent of France, who died 1067; married Adelaide, Adele, Alix or Alisa, daughter of Robert II, *Sanctus*, King of France, and Constantia, daughter of William, Count of Arelat and Provence (*Anderson*, 375), and had

Baldwin (who follows).

Judith, who married, first, Toston, brother of Harold II, King of England; second, Welphe, Duke of Bavaria (ped. 50).

BALDWIN VI, *Montensis*, called *the Peaceable*, Count of Flanders and Artois and Count of Hainault in right of his wife, who died 1070; married Richildis, heiress of Hainault, daughter of Rainier V, Count of Hainault (ped. 27), and widow of Herman, Count of Ardennes, and had

BALDWIN I (or II), youngest son (*L'Art.* XIII, 358), Count of Hainault, who died 1098; married Ida, or Alix, daughter of Henry II, Count of Lovain (ped. 33); she died 1139; they had

BALDWIN II (or III), Count of Hainault (*L'Art.* XIII, 360), who died 1120; married Yolande, daughter of Gerard de Wassenberg, Count of Gelders (ped. 67), and had

BALDWIN III (or IV), Count of Hainault, who died 1171 (*L'Art.* XIII, 361); married Alix, Alexia, Athela or Adelaide, called Ermessinde, who inherited Namure, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Namure (ped. 40), and had

BALDWIN IV (or V), Count of Hainault and VIII Count of Flanders, Marquis of Namure, who obtained all the dominion of Flanders in right of his wife; died 1195 (*L'Art.* XIII, 364); married Margaret I, heiress of Flanders and Namure after the death of her brother Philip, and daughter of Thierry d'Alsace (*L'Art.* XIII, 315) (ped. 42). She died 1194. They had

BALDWIN IX, Count of Flanders, Hainault and Namure, Emperor of Constantinople; slain at Adrianpol 1206 (*Anderson*, 147); married Mary, daughter of Henry, Count of Champagne (ped. 44), and had

MARGARET II, heiress of Flanders and Hainault, who died 1280; married Burchard of Avesnes, Archdeacon of Laon and Canon of Saint-Pierre at Lille (ped. 23).

25

PEPIN, Seigneur of Vermandois,* St. Quentin and Peronne, who lived 834 (ped. 5), and had

HERBERT I, first Count of Vermandois and Abbé of St. Quentin; living 896; assassinated by the Count of Flanders 902; married daughter of Robert *le Fort*, Duke of France, and had

HERBERT II, Count de Vermandois and Abbé de St. Quentin; died 943; married Hildebrante, daughter of Robert, King of France (*L'Art.* XI, 345) and Beatrix, daughter of Herbert I, Count de Vermandois (*L'Art.* v, 481) (ped. 65), and had

ALIX, or ALISA, who married Arnolph I, Count of Flanders (ped. 24).

**L'Art.* XII, 177.

26

WIDERIC, or WIGERIC, Count of Ardenne,* had

SIEGFRID, first Count of Luxemburg, who died 998; married Hedwig and had

FREDERIC, Count of the Moselle, Count of Salm in Ardenner-Walde, Count of Luxemburg, who died 1019; married the granddaughter of Megingaud, Count of Gelders, and had

OTGINA, who died 1029; married Baldwin IV, *Barbatus*, Count of Flanders (ped. 24).

27

RAINIER I, *Longicollus*, Count of Hainault,† married Alberade and had

Rainier (who follows).

Symphorienne, who married Berenger, first Count of Namure (ped. 40).

RAINIER II, Count of Hainault, who died *circa* 932; married Alix, or Adelaide, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Burgundy (ped. 28), and had

RAINIER III, Count of Hainault, who died after 971; married Alix, daughter of Hugon, Count de Dagsbourg and de Egisheim, and had

RAINIER IV, Count of Hainault, who died 1013; married Hedwig, daughter of Hugh Capet and Adelaide, daughter of Emperor Otto (*L'Art.* v, 439), and had

RAINIER V, Count of Hainault, who died 1030; married Matilde, daughter of Herman, Vicomte de Verdun (ped. 32), and had

RICHILDIS, heiress of Hainault, widow of Herman, Count of Ardennes, who married Baldwin VI, Count of Flanders and Artois (ped. 24).

**L'Art.* xiv, 132; *Anderson*, 304; *Betham*, 513.

†*L'Art.* xiii, 353; *Anderson*, 353; *Betham*, 567.

28

PHARAMOND, King of the West Franks,* who died 428, married Argotta, daughter of Gunibald, Duke of the West Franks, who died 419, son of Priam, or Dagobert, first Duke of the West Franks under the Romans, who died 389, son of Clodius, King of the West Franks 378 (*Anderson*, 371; *Betham*, 249). They had

CLODIO or CLODIUS, King of the Franks, who died 450 (*L'Art.* v, 366); married Basina, daughter of Wedelphus, King of Thuringia, and had

SIGIMERUS I, mentioned by Sidonius Apollinaris, Bishop of Auvergne, who married the daughter of Ferreolus, *Tonantius*, a Roman Senator and son-in-law of the Emperor Avitus, nephew of the Consul Synogrius and cousin of Aegidius, or Gilis, who was made King of France in opposition to Childeric the son of Merovaeus. They had

FERREOLUS, Duke of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheld, who married the daughter of Clovis, King of France, and had

AUSPERT, ASOPERT, or ALBERT, Lord of the Moselle and Margrave of Scheld, who died 570; married Blithilda, or Blithildis, daughter of Clothary I, King of France (*L'Art.* v, 382), and had

Gertrudis, who married Richemeres, Duke of Franconia (ped. 43).

Arnoldus (who follows).

ARNOLDUS, Lord of the Moselle and Margrave on the Scheld, who died 601; married Oda of Swabia and had

Ita or Ida, who married Pipin, *de Landis*, first Duke of Brabant (ped. 29).

St. Arnolph (who follows).

ST. ARNOLPH, *Major Domus* under King Clothary II, Bishop of Mentz till 632 and at last a hermit; died 640 (*L'Art.* v, 492, 512); married Doda, a Saxon, and had

**Anderson*, 364, 374; *Betham*, 251, 452.

ANCHISES, Margrave of Scheld and, in right of his wife, Duke of Brabant; *Major Domus* of King Childeric II; died 678; married Begga, heiress of Brabant, died 698 (*Anderson*, 374) (ped. 29), and had

PEPIN, *le Gros*, Duke of Brabant, *Major Domus*, who died 714; married Alpaide, and had

CHILDEBRAND I, Duke of Burgundy, who died 743, and had

NIVELON, or NEBELONG I, Count de Matric, who lived as late as 805, and had

CHILDEBRAND II, Count d'Autun, living 832, who had
THEODORIC, Count d'Autun, who died 885, and had

RICHARD, Duke of Burgundy and Count d'Autun, who died 921 (*L'Art.* XI, 30); married Adelaide, sister of Rodolf I, King of Burgundy, and had

ALIX, or ADELAIDE, who married Rainier II, Count of Hainault (ped. 27).

29

CHARLES, Count of Brabant,* had

CAROLOMAN, *Major Domus*, who died 615, and had

PIPIN, *de Landis*, first Duke of Brabant, *Major Domus* of Clothary II, who died 647; married Itta, or Ida, daughter of Arnold, Margrave of the Scheld (ped. 28), and had

BEGGA, heiress of Brabant, who died 698; married Anchises, Margrave of Scheld and Duke of Brabant (ped. 28).

30

WELPHE, Count of Bavaria, † had

CONRAD I, Count d'Auxerre and Count of Burgundy, who died 866; married Adelaide, daughter of Hugues, Count de Sundgaw (ped. 31), and had

* *Anderson*, 374; *Betham*, 252.

† *L'Art.* X, 383; XI, 201; *Anderson*, 357; *Betham*, 571.

CONRAD II, Count d'Auxerre and Count of Burgundy, who died 879; married Ermentrudis and had

ADELAIDE, sister of Rodolph I, King of Burgundy, who married Richard, *le Justicier*, Duke of Burgundy (ped. 28).

31

LUTHERIC, or LEUTHAIRE (*or Lindesius*),* son of Eichebaldus (ped. 43), Duke de Alemannie, had

ADALRIC, or ATHIC or ETHIC, Duke of Alsace, who died 690; married Berchsinde, or Berswinde, and had

ADELBERT, Duke of Alsace, Count of Nordgaw, who died 722; married Gerlinde and had

LUITFRID, Duke of Alsace, who died before 769, and had

LUITFRID I, Count of Sundgaw, who married Hiltrude and had

HUGUES I, Count of Sundgaw, who died 837; married Bara and had

ADELAIDE, who married Conrad I, Count d'Auxerre (ped. 30).

32

WIGERIC, Count of the palace under the reign of Charles the Simple and founder of the House of Ardennes, † had

GOZILON, who married Voda and had

GODEFROI, Count de Verdun, who died after 1004; married Mathilde, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20). She married, first, Baldwin III, Count of Flanders (ped. 24). By her first marriage she had

HERMAN, Count de Verdun, who died 1034; married Mathilde, daughter of Louis, Count de Dagsburg, and had

* *L'Art.* XIII, 463; XIV, 1.

† *L'Art.* XIII, 444.

MATHILDE, who married Rainier V, Count of Hainault (ped. 27).

33

RAINIER III, Count of Hainault* (ped. 27), had

LAMBERT I, Count of Lovain, Duke of Brabant in right of his wife, who died 1015; married Gerberge, Duchess of Brabant, daughter of Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine (ped. 34), and had

LAMBERT II, Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovain, who died 1062; married Ode, daughter of Gothelon, *the Grand*, Duke of Lorraine (ped. 37), and had

Adelaide, who married Otto, Margrave of Misnia, Marquis of Thuringia, Count of Orlamunda (ped. 38).

Henry (who follows).

HENRY II, Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovain, who died 1075; married Adele, or Alix, daughter of Otto, Count of Orlamunda, Marquis of Thuringia (ped. 38), and had

IDA, or Alix, who married Baldwin I or II, Count of Hainault (ped. 24).

34

LOUIS, *Outremer*, King of France, † who died 954, married Gerberge, widow of Gilbert, Duke of Lorraine, daughter of the Emperor Henry *Auceps* (ped. 17), and had

CHARLES, Duke of Lower Lorraine, Duke of Brabant, who died 993; married Bonne, daughter of Ricuin, Duke of the Moselle (ped. 35), and had

Ermengarde, who married Albert I, Count of Namure (ped. 40).

Gerberge, who married Lambert I, Count of Lovain and Duke of Brabant (ped. 33).

**L'Art.* XIV, 107; *Anderson*, 355; *Betham*, 569.

†*L'Art.* v, 484; XIV, 75; *Betham*, 582.

35

ST. ARNOLPH,* *Major Domus* under King Clothary II, Bishop of Mentz till 632 and finally a hermit, died 640 (ped. 28) (*L'Art.* v, 492, 512); married Doda, a Saxon, and had

ST. CLODULPHUS, Duke on the Moselle and Bishop of Mentz; died 718; who had

MARTIN, Duke on the Moselle; died 710; married Beatrix, daughter of Hitulph, Count of Ardenne in Luxembourg, and had

LAMBERT, Duke on the Moselle and Count of Ardenne; died 778; who had

LOHERUS, Duke on the Moselle; died 809; who had

FREDERIC, Duke on the Moselle, Count of Ardenne; died 847; married Felicitas, daughter and heiress of Henry II, Count of Salm (ped. 36), and had

SADIGERUS, Duke on the Moselle, Count of Lower Salm, Ardenne and Bouillon; died 876; who had

RAGINERUS, or GISILBERTUS, Duke on the Moselle, Count of Ardenne and Duke of Lorraine; died 912; married Ermengardis, daughter of Emperor Lothary and Hermingardis, daughter of Count Hugh (*Anderson*, 216; *Betham*, 402), and had

RICUINUS, Duke on the Moselle; died 928; who had

BONNE, or BONA, who married Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Duke of Brabant (ped. 34).

36

SALMO,† lived A. M. 3934, had

MARTIALIS I, who had

MANSUETUS, who had

**Anderson*, 364; *Betham*, 582.

†*Anderson*, 320; *Betham*, 434.

JULIANUS, A. D. 30, who had

JULIANUS II, died 56, who had

SYMETRIUS, who had

SYMETRIUS II, died 132, who had

SYMETRIUS III, died 158, who had

SYMETRIUS IV, died 198, who had

SYMETRIUS V, died 220, who had

SYMETRIUS VI, died 281, who had

MARTIALIS II, died 309, who had

MARTIALIS III, died 349, who had

MARTIALIS IV, died 399, who had

MARTIALIS V, died 429, who had

MARTIALIS VI, died 457, who had

CHARLES I, died 490, who had

CHARLES II, died 510, who had

CHARLES III, died 550, who had

CHARLES IV, died 588, who had

RAMBALDUS, died 617, who had

RAMBALDUS II, died 648, who had

RAMBALDUS III, died 681, who had

HENRY I, *Magnus*, died 731, who had

HENRY II, *Senior*, who possessed Lower Salm and rebuilt Upper Salm in Lorraine; died 741; who had

FELICITAS, heiress of Lower Salm at Ardenner Walde in Luxemborg, who married Frederic, Palatin and Duke on the Moselle (ped. 35), who had

RICUINUS, Duke on the Moselle, who died 928 (ped. 35), who had

GODOFREDUS, *Barbatus*, Count of Ardenne, died 1003, who had

GOTHELO I, or GOZELO, Duke of Lower and Upper Lorrain; died 1044 (*L'Art.* XIII, 388), who had

Ragelinde, who married Albert II, Count of Namure (ped. 40).

Oda, who married Lambert II, Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovain (ped. 33).

38

POPPON, Duke of Thuringia and Marquis of the Frontier of Sorabes,* who was deposed by the Emperor Arnold in 892, had

POPPON, died 945, who had

WILLIAM, died 963, who had

WILLIAM, died 1003, who had

OTTO, Margrave of Misnia, Marquis of Thuringia, Count of Orlamunda, who died 1067; married Adelaide, daughter of Lambert II, Count of Lovain (ped. 33), and had

ADELE, who married, first, Adalbert, Count de Ballenstadt; second, Henry II, Duke of Brabant (ped. 33), after whose death she married Herman, Count of Luxembourg, and Roman Emperor (ped. 59) (*Betham*, 513, 569; *L'Art.* XIV, 108).

39

GODESCALC, Count of Zutphen† in 1059, died about 1074; married Adelaide and had

OTTO II, who succeeded his father as Count of Zutphen in 1074; created first Count of Gelders 1079; died 1107 or 1113; married Judith and had

ERMENGARDE, who married, first, Gerard de Wassenberg (died 1128), Count of Gelders in right of his wife,

**L'Art.* XVI, 198. 37 was omitted in numbering.

†*L'Art.* XIV, 277.

great-grandson of Gerard, Seigneur de Wassenberg; she married second, Conrad II, Count of Luxembourg. By her first marriage they had

YOLANDE (*L'Art.* XIII, 360), who married Baldwin II or III, Count of Hainaut (ped. 24).

40

BERENGER, first Count of Namure,* who lived 908, 932, married Symphorienne, daughter of Rainier I, Duke of Lorraine and Count of Hainault, surnamed *Long-com*, who died 916 (ped 27), and his wife Alberade, and had

Robert (who follows).

Adele, who married Lodewijk, Count of Teisterbant and Hoey (ped. 1).

ROBERT I, Count of Namure, who lived 932, had

ALBERT I, Count of Namure, who lived 973; married Ermengarde, daughter of Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine (ped. 34), and Bonne, daughter of Ricuin, Duke of the Moselle (ped. 35), and had

Hedwig, who married Gerard II, Count of Alsatia, Duke of Upper Lorraine (ped. 43).

Ratbode (who follows).

RATBODE, or ROBERT II, Count of Namure, who lived 1013, and had

ALBERT II, Count of Namure, who died 1037; married Ragelinde, daughter of Gothelo I, Duke of Upper and Lower Lorraine (ped. 37), and had

Hedwig, who married Gerhard II, Count of Alsatia, Duke of Upper Lorraine (ped. 58).

Albert III (who follows).

ALBERT III, Count of Namure, who died 1105; married Ide or Relinde, widow of Frederic, Duke of Lothier, and daughter of Bernard, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20), and

**L'Art.* XIII, 352, 378; XIV, 112.

Eilike, daughter of Henry, Marquis de Schweinfurt, and had

Ide, who married Godefroi, Duke of Brabant (ped. 68).

Godfrey (who follows).

GODFREY, *le Barbu*, Count of Namure and Lovain; died 1139; married Ermenside, or Ermerson, daughter of Conrad I, Count of Luxembourg (ped. 41), and widow of Albert, Count of Dagsbourg, and had

ADELAIDE, called also Ermengarde, who married Baldwin IV, Count of Hainault (ped. 24).

41

FREDERIC, Count of the Moselle, Count of Salm in Ardenner-Walde, Count of Luxemburg,* died 1019 (ped. 26); married the granddaughter of Megingaud, Count of Gelders, and had

GISELBERT, Count of Luxembourg, who died 1057, who had

CONRAD I, Count of Luxembourg, who died 1086; married Clemence, called Ermensindis, heiress of Longevi, daughter of Emperor Henry IV, and had

ERMENSINDIS, or ERMENSON, who married, first, Albert, Count of Dachsburg or Dagsburg; second, Godfrey, Count of Namure (ped. 40).

42

BALDWIN V, *Pius or Insulanus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, Regent of France, † died 1067 (ped. 24); married Adelaide, Adele, Alix or Alisa, daughter of Robert II, *Sanctus*, King of France, and had

ROBERT I, *the Frisian*, Count of Flanders and Artois; died 1094 (*L'Art.* XIII, 293); married Gertrudis, daughter

**L'Art.* XIV, 132; *Anderson*, 304; *Betham*, 513.

†*L'Art.* XIII, 390; *Anderson*, 353; *Betham*, 567.

of Bernard II, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20), and Bertrada, daughter of Haraldus VI, King of Norway, and had

GERTRUDIS (*L'Art.* XIII, 305), who married Theodoric, Count of Alsatia (ped. 43), and had

THEODORIC, of Alsatia, Count of Flanders and Artois; died 1166; married Svanechildis, or Swanhildis, of Clermont, and had

MARGARET I, heiress of Flanders and Namure; died 1194; married Baldwin V, Count of Hainault and VIII of Flanders, and of Namure in right of his wife (ped. 24).

43

EGAOR, or Egi, *Major Domus*,* married Gerberga, daughter of Richemeres, Duke of Franconia, and Gertrudis, daughter of Ausbertus, or Albert, Lord on the Moselle, and Margrave on the Schelde (ped. 28), and Blitildis, daughter of King Clothary I, and had

EICHEMBALDUS, or ERCKEMBALDUS, *Major Domus* under Clodovaldus II, King of France; died 661; married Leudifindus, and had

LINDESIUS, *Major Domus*, of Theodoric III, King of France; died 680; who had

ETHICUS, or ATHICUS, surnamed Adelricus, Duke of Alsatia, Allemania, Swabia and Upper Germany; died 720; married Berswinda, sister of Bilibildis, wife of Childeric II, King of France, and had

ETHICO, Duke of Alsatia, who had

ALBERIC, Count of Alsatia, who had

EBERHARD I, Count of Habsburg, who had

EBERHARD II, Count of Habsburg, who married Adalinda and had

HUGH, Count of Alsatia, who married Hildegardis and had

*Anderson, 224, 364, 365; Betham, 411.

EBERHARD III, Count of Alsatia, *alias* Gerhard, Count of Mentz, who had

ADELBERT, Count of Alsatia, who had

GERARD II, Count of Alsatia, created Duke of Upper Lorraine; died 1070 (*L'Art.* XIII, 389); married Hedwig, daughter of Albert I, Count of Namure (ped. 40), and had

THEODORIC II, *the Valiant*, Count of Alsatia and Duke of Lorraine; died 1115; married Gertrude, daughter of Robert, *Friso*, Count of Flanders (ped. 42) (*L'Art.* XIII, 390).

44

THIEDBERT, or THEODEBERT, Count de Blois,* had

ROBERT I, Count de Blois, who had

ROBERT, *le Fort*, Count de Blois; died 866; married Adelaide and had

RICHILDE, who married Gerlon, Gello, Thibault or Thiebolt, a Norman, Count of Tours, who died 928, and had

THIBAUT, *le Vieux, le Tricheur, or le Fourbe*, de Montaignu, Count de Blois, de Chartres, de Tours, de Beauvis, de Meaux and de Provins; died 978 or 990; married Leutgarde, widow of William Longue-épée, Duke of Normandy, daughter of Herbert II, Count de Vermandois (ped. 65), and had

EUDES I, Count de Blois, de Chartres de Tours, de Beauvis, de Meaux and de Provins; died 995; married Bertha, daughter of Conrad, *le Pacifique*, King of Arles, and Mathilde, or Mahaut of France, sister of King Lothaire, and had

EUDES II, *le Champenois*, Count de Blois, de Chartres, de Tours, and de Champagne; died 1037; married Ermengarde, daughter of Robert I, Count d'Auvergne (ped. 45), and had

**L'Art.* XI, 348.

THIBAUT III, Count de Blois, Tours, Chartres and Champagne; died 1089; married Alix, or Adele, daughter of Raoul, Count de Crepi, and had

STEPHEN, also called Henry, Count de Blois, Meaux, Brie, Chartres, Champagne; died 1102; married Alix, or Adele, daughter of William I, King of England, and Mathilde, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders (*L'Art.* XIII, 1), and had

THIBAUT IV, *le Grand*, Count of Blois, Chartres, Brie and Champagne; died 1152; married Mathilde, daughter of Engelbert II, Duke de Carinthie and Marquis de Frioul (ped. 48), and had

HENRY I, *le Liberal* or *le Large*, called also Richard, Count of Champagne, Blois, Chartres, Sancerre, Viscount de Chateaudun; died 1181; married Marie, daughter of King Louis VII, and Eleonora, and had

MARIE, who married Baldwin, Count of Flanders, Emperor of Constantinople (ped. 24).

45

OLIBA I, descended of the family of St. William, Duke of Toulouse, Count of Carcassone and of Rasez,* died 836; married Elmetrude and had

LOUIS-ELIGANIUS, Count of Carcassone and of Rasez, who lived 851; who had

ACFRED I, Count jointly with his brother Oliba II of Carcassone and of Rasez; died 904; married Adeline (Adelaide, called also Adalvis), who lived as late as 944, daughter of Bernard II, *Plantevelue*, Count of Auvergne and of Macon, who died 866, and his wife Hermengarde daughter of Warin, Count of Macon, of Autun and Chalons, and Duke of Toulouse or Aquitaine, who died 850 or 856, and his wife Albane (*L'Art.* x, 126; xi, 9). They had

BERNHARD, who died during his father's life, who had

**L'Art.* IX, 418; x, 132.

ASTORG, Viscount of Auvergne, who married Ingelburge, Lady of Beaumont in le Chalonais, and had

WILLIAM V, Count of Auvergne who died 1016; married Humberge and had

ROBERT I, Count and Prince of Auvergne; died 1032; married Hermengarde, daughter of William Taillefer, Count of Toulouse (ped. 46), and had

HERMENGARDE, who married Eudes II, Count of Champagne (ped. 44).

46

FULGUAD, or FULCOAD,* married Senegonde and had

RAYMOND I, Count and Duke of Toulouse, Count of Rouergue and Querci; died 864; married Bertheiz and had

ODON, or EUDES, Duke of Toulouse and Count of Rouergue and Querci; died 918 or 919; married Garsinde, daughter of Ermengaud, Count d'Albi, and had

RAYMOND II, Count of Toulouse; died 922; married Guidinilde and had

RAYMOND-PONS III, Count of Toulouse, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne; died 950; married Garsinde and had

WILLIAM TAILLEFER III, Count of Toulouse, Count of Auvergne; died 1037; married Arsinde, called Blanche, daughter of Foulques II, *le Bon*, Count d'Anjou (ped. 47), and had

ERMENGARDE, who married Robert I, Count d'Auvergne (ped. 45).

47

TORQUAT, Citizen of Rennes,† had

TERTULLE, Senechal of Gatinais, who married Petronille, daughter of Hugues l'Albé, Count d'Auxerre, son of Conrad I, Count d'Auxerre (*L'Art.* XI, 201), and had

**L'Art.* IX, 365.

†*L'Art.* XIII, 40.

INGELGER I, Count d'Anjou; died 888; married Adele, daughter and heiress of Geoffroi I, Count de Gatinais, and had

FOULQUES I, *le Roux*, Count d'Anjou; died 938; married Roscille, daughter of Garnier, Seigneur de Loches, de Villandri and de la Hail, and had

FOULQUES II, *le Bon*, Count d'Anjou; died 958; married Gerberge and had

ARSINDE, called Blanche, who married William III, called Taillefer, Count de Toulouse (ped. 46).

48

MARQUAND, Count de Meurzthal,* had

ADELBERON D'EPPENSTEIN, Count de Meurzthal, Duke of Carinthia; died 1039; married Brigette and had

MARQUARD D'EPPENSTEIN, Duke of Carinthia; died 1077; married Luipirch and had

HENRY II, Marquis d'Istrie, Duke of Carinthia; died 1127; married Sophie, daughter of Leopold, *le Beau*, Margrave of Austria (ped. 49), and had

HEDWIG, who married Engelbert, Count d'Ortenbourg and de Lavant, Marquis d'Istrie, and had

ENGELBERT, Duke of Carinthia, Count of Ortenbourg and Lavant, Marquis d'Istrie; died 1142; married Utha, daughter of Ulric, Count de Putten, and had

MATHILDE, who married Thibaut, *le Grand*, Count de Champagne (ped. 44).

49

POPPON, Count, † had

HENRY, Duke of Thuringia and Saxony; died 886; married Brunhilda and had

**L'Art.* xvii, 63.

†*L'Art.* xvii, 19.

HENRY, who died 902; married Barbe, daughter of Otto, Duke of Saxony (ped. 17), and had

OTTO, Count, who had

ADELBERT, Count de Merval; died 954; who had

LEOPOLD, *l'Illustre*, Margrave of Austria; died 994; married Kihkart, Reichart or Richilde, and had

HENRY I, Margrave of Austria; died 1018; married Swanhilde and had

ALBERT I, *le Victorieux*, Margrave of Austria; died 1056; married Adelaide, sister of Pierre, called *l'Allemana*, King of Hungary, and daughter of Otto Orseolo, Doge of Venice (*L'Art.* VII, 404), and had

ERNEST, *le Vaillant*, Margrave of Austria; died 1075; married Adelaide, daughter of Dédon, Marquis de Lusace, and had

LEOPOLD II, *le Beau*, Margrave of Austria; died 1096; married Itha, daughter of Welphe I, Duke of Bavaria (ped. 50), and had

SOPHIE, who married Henry II, Marquis d'Istrie, Duke of Carinthia (ped. 48).

50

ADELBERT III, Marquis of Italy* (of the House of Este), living 940, had

OBERT I, or Albert, Marquis of Italy, Count of the Sacred Palace, living as late as 971, who had

OBERT II, Marquis of Italy, living 1014, who had

ALBERT-AZZO I, Marquis of Italy and Count, living 1029, who had

ALBERT-AZZO II, Marquis of Italy, Count de Lunigiana, Seigneur d'Est and de Rovigo; died 1097; married Cunegonde, Princess of the House of Guelfes, sister of

**L'Art.* XVII, 390; XVI, 112.

Welphe III, Duke of Carinthia and Marquis de Verone (ped. 51), and had

WELPHE I (IV d'Est), Duke of Bavaria; died 1101; married Judith, widow of Tostin, brother of Harold II, King of England, and daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders (ped. 24), and had

ITHA, who married Leopold II, Margrave of Austria (ped. 49).

51

ADELBERT, Duke of Alsace, Count of Nordgaw,* died 722 (ped. 31); married Gerlinde and had

EBERHARD, Count of Sundgaw (*L'Art.* XIII, 464), Duke of Alsatia; died 747 (*L'Art.* XIV, 1); married Emeltrude and had

WARINUS, Lord of Altorf in Swabia, living till 771; married Ara and had

ISENBART, Lord of Altorf, living 808, Founder of the House of Guelf; married Irmentrudis, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Swabia, and had

WELPHE I, or *Guelphus* surnamed *Catulus*, Count of Altorf, Duke of Bavaria; died 820; married Hedwig, of a Saxon family, and had

ETHICO, Count of Altorf and Ravensburg; died 870; married Judith, daughter of a King of England, most likely Ethelwolph, son of Egbert, and had

HENRY I, *with the Golden Chariot*, created first Duke of Lower Bavaria, 860; married Drina, a Princess of Flanders, and had

HENRY II, Duke of Lower Bavaria and Count of Altorf, living 910; married Hatta or Beata, a Countess of Hohenwort, daughter of Rapoto, or Rapold, first Count of Andech, son of Rapold son of Emperor Arnolph (*Anderson*, 228), and had

* *Anderson*, 242; *Betham*, 430.

RUDOLPH I, Duke of Lower Bavaria and Count of Altorf and Ravensburg; died 940; married Seburgis, of Swabia, and had

GERBERGIS, who married Arnolph, Duke of Upper Bavaria (ped. 52), and had

WELPHO II (I), Count of Altorf and Ravensburg, Duke of Lower Bavaria; died 980; who had

RUDOLPH II, Duke of Lower Bavaria, Count of Altorf and Ravensburg; died 1020; married Itha, daughter of Cuno, Count of Deningen in Boden and Richildis, daughter of Emperor Otto I, and had

WELPHO III (II), Duke of Lower Bavaria and Count of Altorf; died 1047; married Judith, daughter of Frederic, Count on the Moselle, son of Siegfrid, first Lord of Luxembourg (ped. 53), and had

CUNIGUNDA, heiress of Lower Bavaria, who married Alberto-Azo II, Margrave of Este (ped. 50).

52

LEOPOLD, or LUITPOLD, Marquis and Duke of Bavaria,* died 907; married Hildegarde, daughter of Louis II, or *le Germanique*, and had

ARNOLD, *le Mauvais*, Duke of Bavaria; died 937; married Gerberga, daughter of Rodolfe, Count of Altorf (ped. 51).

53

WIDERIC, or WIGERIC, Count of Ardennes,† had

SIGEFROI, first Count of Luxembourg, who died 998; married Hedwig, and had

Luitgarda, who married Arnolph, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

Frederic (who follows).

**L'Art.* XVI, 101.

†*L'Art.* XIV, 132, 83.

FREDERIC I, Count of Luxembourg, died 1019; by his wife, the granddaughter of Meginaud, Count of Gelders, he had

Frederic (who follows).

Judith, who married Guelph, Duke of Lower Bavaria (ped. 51).

FREDERIC II, Count of Luxembourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine (*L'Art.* XIV, 83), died 1065; married, first, Gerberga, daughter of Eustache I, Count of Boulogne; second, Ide, called also Raelinde, who afterwards married Albert III, Count of Namure (ped. 40). Frederic, by his first marriage had

JUTTE, or JUDITH, who married Waleran, Count of Limbourg (ped. 69).

54

ARNOLPH, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland,* died 1003 or 4 (ped. 4); married Luitgarda, daughter of Sigefroi, first Count of Luxembourg (ped. 53), and had

THEODORIC III, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1039; married Othilde, daughter of Otto II, Duke of Franconia, Saxon Emperor, and had

FLORENCE I, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1061; married Gertrudis, daughter of Bernard II, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20). She married, second, Robert *le Frison*, Count of Flanders (ped. 42). They had by first marriage

THEODORIC V, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1091; married Othilde, daughter of Frederic Palatin, Duke of Saxony (ped. 55), and had

FLORENCE II, *Crassus*, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1122; married Petronille, called Gertrude, sister of Lothaire, Count of Supplembourg, Emperor 1125, and daughter of Theodoric II, Duke of Lorraine (ped. 58), and had

**L'Art.* XIV, 410; *Anderson*, 351; *Betham*, 566.

THEODORIC VI, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1157; married Sophia, daughter of Otto, Count of Rineck, qualified Count Palatin of the Rhine (ped. 59), and Gertrude, widow of Sigefroi, Count Palatin of the Rhine, and had

FLORENCE III, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1190; married Ada, granddaughter of David, King of Scotland, and sister of William *the Lion*, King of Scotland (ped. 62), and had

WILLIAM I, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1223; married Adelaide, daughter of Otto II or III, Count of Gelders (ped. 67) (*L'Art.* xiv, 282), and had

FLORENCE IV, Count of Holland and Zeeland and Lord of Friesland; died 1235; married Mathilde, daughter of Henry I, Duke of Brabant (ped. 68), and had

ALIX, ADELHEID or ADELAIDE, who married John van Avesnes (ped. 23).

55

DEDO II, Count of Wettin,* died 1019 (ped. 13); married Tetburga, daughter of Theodoric, Margrave of Brandenburg (ped. 15), and had

FREDERIC, Palatin of Saxony; died 1020; married Agnes, daughter of Dedo I, Margrave of Misnia (ped. 56), and had

OTHILDE, or UITHILDIS, who married Theodoric V, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

56

DEDO II, Count of Wettin,† who died 1019 (ped. 13), married Tetburga (ped. 15), and had

DIETRICUS II, Count of Wettin and Landsberg; died 1034; married Mathildis, daughter of Eckard, Margrave of Misnia (ped. 57), and had

**Anderson*, 245; *Betham*, 435.

†*Anderson*, 245; *Betham*, 435.

DEDO I, Margrave of Misnia and Lansnitz; died 1083; married Adelheid, of Brabant, and had

AGNES, who married Frederic, Palatin of Saxony (ped. 55).

57

ECKARD, or EGGIHARD,* of a noble family of Thuringia, had

GONTHIER, Margrave of Misnia; died 982; who had

ECKARD I, Margrave of Misnia; died 1002; married Swanechilde, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony (ped. 20) and widow of Ditmar, Marquis of Lusace, and had

MATHILDE, who married Dietricus, Count of Wettin, (ped. 56).

58

GERHARD II, Count of Alsatia, † created Duke of Upper Lorraine, died 1070 (ped. 43); married Hedwig, daughter of Albert II, Count of Namure (ped. 40), and had

THEODORIC II, *le Valliant*, Count of Alsatia and Duke of Lorraine; died 1115; married Hedwig, daughter of Frederic, Count de Formbach, and widow of Gebhard, Count de Supplembourg, and had

GERTRUDE, called also Petronille, who married Florence II, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

59

WIDERIC or WIGERIC, Count of Ardennes, ‡ had

SIEGFRID, first Count of Luxembourg; died 998; married Hedwig and had

**L'Art.* XVI, 195.

†*L'Art.* XIII, 389; XIV, 425.

‡*L'Art.* XIV, 132; *Anderson*, 304; *Betham*, 513.

FREDERIC I, Count of the Moselle or Count of Salm in Ardenner-Walde, Count of Luxembourg; died 1019; who had

GISELBERT, Count of Luxembourg; died 1057; who had

HERMAN, Elected Roman Emperor; died 1088; married Adelheid, daughter of Otto, Count of Orlamunda (ped. 38) and widow of Henry II, Duke of Brabant, who died 1068 (*L'Art.* XVI, 199). After Herman's death she married Henry de Lacu, Palatin of the Rhine, who died 1095. She died 1100. By Herman she had

OTTO I, Count of Rinecke, Count Palatin of the Rhine, living till 1158; married Gertrudis, widow of Sigefroi, Count Palatin of the Rhine, and daughter of Henry *the Fat*, Duke of Saxony (ped. 60) (*L'Art.* XIV, 426). By Otto she had

SOPHIA, who died 1176; married Theodoric VI, Count of Holland (ped. 54). Through her son Otto descend the Counts of Bentheim.

60

EGBERT, Margrave of Saxony and Thuringia, Count of Brunswick, Marquis of Misnia, died 1068 (ped. 17). (*L'Art.* XVI, 199, 207, 208); married Hermengarde and had

GERTRUDE, Countess of Brunswick and Margravinne of Misnia; as widow of Theodoric of Cattenbourg she married Henry *the Fat*, Duke of Saxony (ped. 61) (*L'Art.* XVI, 208), and had

GERTRUDE, who married, first, Sigfried, Palatin of the Rhine (*L'Art.* XIV, 426; XV, 342); second, Otto, Count of Reinecke (ped. 59).

61

HENRY, Duke of Bavaria,* who died 955 (ped. 17), married Judith, daughter of Arnold *the Bad* (ped. 18), and had

**Betham*, 428.

HERMAN, Count of Northeim in Hanover, who had

SIGFRIED, Count of Northeim and Gottingen, who had

OTTO, Count of Northeim, Duke of Saxony on the Weser, Duke of Bavaria; died 1083; married Cunixa of Bavaria and had

HENRY, *the Fat*, Count of Northeim, Duke of Saxony; died 1101 (*L'Art.* XVI, 208); married Gertrude, heiress of Saxony (ped. 60).

62

DAVID I, King of Scotland,* died 1153; married Mathilde, or Maud, daughter of Waldeophus, Earl of Northumberland, and Judith, granddaughter of William the Conqueror, and had

HENRY, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Cumberland and Northumberland; died 1152; married Adama, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey (ped. 63), and Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Magnus, Count de Vermandois (ped. 64), and had

ADA, or ADELAIDE, who married Florence III, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

63

WILLIAM DE GUARRENA, or WARREN,† accompanied Duke William to England and was created by him Earl of Surrey; died 1088; married Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Mathilda or Maud, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders (ped. 24) (*L'Art.* XIII, 14), and had

WILLIAM II, Earl of Warren and Surrey; died 1138; married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Magnus, Count de Vermandois (ped. 64), and had

ADA, or ADAMA, who married Henry, Prince of Scotland (ped. 62).

**L'Art.* VII, 253; *Anderson*, 375, 502, 503; *Betham*, 619.

†*Anderson*, 415, 375; *Betham*, 619; *Berry's Essex Families*, 66.

64

HENRY I, King of France,* died 1060; married Anne, daughter of George, Czar of Russia, and had

HUGH MAGNUS, Count de Vermandois, Valois, etc., who married Adelaide, daughter and heiress of Herbert, Count de Vermandois (ped. 65), and Adelheid of Crespy, Countess of Valois and Amiens (ped. 66), and had

ELIZABETH, who married, first, Robert de Beaumont, first Baron de Bellomonte, created Earl of Leicester and Earl of Meulent; second, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey (ped. 63).

65

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor, † (ped. 3), married Hildegarde of Swabia, and had

PEPIN, King of Italy and Lombardy; died 810; who had

BERNARD, King of Italy; died 818; married Cuneconde and had

PEPIN, who was deprived of Italy by Emperor Louis *Debonnaire* and received a part of Vermandois and the Seigneuries of St. Quentin and Péronne (the title of Count of Vermandois having been given him without authority); living 834; had

HERBERT I, first Count of Vermandois and Abbé de St. Quentin; living 896; assassinated by Count of Flanders 902; had

HERBERT II, Count de Vermandois, Count de Troyes (*L'Art.* XI, 345) and Abbé de St. Quentin; died 943; married Hildebrante, daughter of Robert, King of France (*L'Art.* XI, 345), and had

Leutgarde, who married, first, William Longue-épée, Duke of Normandy; second, Thibaut,

**L'Art.* v, 504, XII, 177, 194; *Anderson*, 353, 375, 502, 503; *Betham*, 254.

†*L'Art.* v, 439; XII, 177.

le Vieux, le Tricheur, or le Fourbe, de Montaigu, Count de Blois, etc. (ped. 44).

Albert (who follows).

ALBERT I, called *the Pious*, Count de Vermandois and Abbé de St. Quentin; died 987; married Gerberga, daughter of Louis *d'Outremer*, King of France, and Gerberga, daughter of the Emperor Henry *Auceps*, and had

HERBERT III, Count de Vermandois, who succeeded in 988 and took, as his predecessors, the title also of Abbé de St. Quentin; died 1000; married Hermegarde and had

OTTO, Count of Vermandois and Abbé de St. Quentin; died 1045; married Pavie and had

HERBERT IV, Count de Vermandois, Count of Valois in right of his wife; died 1080; married Hildebrante, Adele or Adelheid, daughter of Ralph or Raoul III, Count de Valois (ped. 66), and had

ADELAIDE, who inherited in 1080 the titles of Vermandois and Valois; married Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I, King of France (ped. 63).

66

PEPIN, brother of Herbert I, Count de Vermandois* (ped. 65), regarded as first Count de Valois, living 813, had

BERNARD, (son or near relative of Pepin), Count de Valois; lived in 956; succeeded by the Counts of Vexin, Woleran, or Garnier, Gauthier I and Gauthier II.

RAOUL II, fourth son of Gauthier II, Count of Valois and Amiens; married Adele, daughter of Hilduin or Haudouin, Seigneur of Rameru, of Breteuil, of Clermont and of Nanteuil, surnamed Nanteuil-Haudouin, and had

RAOUL III, *le Grand*, Count of Valois and Amiens; died 1074; married Adele, heiress of Count Nocher, and had

ADELE, or HILDEBRANTE, who married Herbert IV, Count de Vermandois (ped. 65).

**L'Art.* XII, 177.

67

OTTO II, created first Count of Guelders,* died 1107 or 1113 (ped. 39); married Judith and had

ERMENGARDE, who succeeded as Countess of Gelders in 1113; married, first, Gerard de Wassenberg, Count of Guelders (ped. 39) in right of his wife. He died 1128; was great-grandson of Gerard, Seigneur de Wassenberg. She married second, in 1134 or later, Conrad II, Count of Luxembourg. By first marriage they had

Jutte, who married Waleran, Count of Limbourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine (ped. 69).

Yolande, who married Baldwin II (or III), Count of Hainaut (ped. 24).

Gerard (who follows).

GERARD II, who succeeded as Count of Gelders in 1128; died 1141; married Clemence, Countess of Glisberg, or Gleyberg, who was a widow in 1141, and had

HENRY I, who succeeded as Count of Gelders in 1141; lived to 1177; married Seinare, said to have been of the House of Lorraine, and had

OTTO II or III, Count of Guelders; died 1204-1206; married Richarde, daughter of Gerhard III, Count of Julick, and Countess of Sayn (*Anderson*, 347), and had

ADELAIDE, who married William I, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

68

HENRY II, Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovain,† died 1075 (ped. 33); married Adele, or Alix, daughter of Otto, Count of Orlamunde and Marquis of Thuringia (ped. 38), and had

GODEFROI, *le Barbu* and *le Grand*, Duke of Brabant, Count of Lovain, Duke of Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers; died 1140 (*L'Art.* XIV, 111, 89, 90); married

**L'Art.* XIV, 277.

†*L'Art.* XIV, 111, 74; *Anderson*, 355; *Betham*, 569.

Ide, daughter of Albert III, Count of Namure (ped. 40), and had

GODEFROI II, Duke of Brabant, Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers and Count of Lovain; died 1143 (*Ibid.* 91); married Lutgarde, sister-in-law of the Emperor Conrad III, and had

GODEFROI III, *le Courageux*, Duke of Brabant, Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers and Count of Lovain; died 1190 (*Ibid.*); married Margaret, daughter of Henry II, Count de Limbourg (ped. 69), and had

HENRY I, Duke of Brabant, Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers and Count of Lovain; died 1235 (*Ibid.*, 93); married Mathilde, niece of Philip, Count of Flanders, and daughter of Mathieu d'Alsace, Count of Boulogne (ped. 71), and had

MATHILDE, who married Florence IV, Count of Holland (ped. 54).

69

WALERAN, Count d'Arlon,* married Adele, daughter of Thierris, Duke of the Moselle (ped. 70) (*L'Art.* XIII, 388), and had

WALERAN I, *le Vieux*, called also Udon, Count d'Arlon, Count de Limbourg; built the Chateau of Limbourg; died 1070 to 1081; married Jutte, or Judith, daughter of Frederic II of Luxembourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine (ped. 53), and had

HENRY I, Count of Limbourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers; died 1118; married Adelaide, daughter of Bodon, Count of Pottenstein, in Bavaria, and grand-daughter of Otto, Marquis of Schweinfurt and Duke of Swabia, and had

WALERAN II, *Payen*, Count of Limbourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Marquis d'Anvers; died 1139; married Jutte, or Judith, heiress of Wassenberg (*L'Art.*

**L'Art.* XIV, 147.

XIV, 280), daughter of Gerard, Count of Guelders (ped. 67), and had

HENRY II, Count of Limbourg, Count d'Arlon, Duke of Ardennes; died 1170; married Mathilde, daughter of Adolph, Count de Saphenberg and Seigneur de Roldue, and had

MARGUERITE, who married Godefroi III, Duke of Brabant, Lower Lorraine, Marquis d'Anvers and Count of Louvain (ped. 68).

70

WIGERIC, Count of the Palace,* under King Charles the Simple, had

FREDERIC I, Count de Bar, Duke of Upper Lorraine, called Moselle; died 984; married Beatrix, niece of Otto I, King of Germany, and sister of Hugh Capet and daughter of Hugh *the Great*, and had

THIERRI, Duke of Lorraine, Count de Bar; died 1026; married Richilde and had

ADELE, who married Waleran, *le Vieux*, Count d'Arlon (ped. 69).

71

THEODIRIC, *le Valiant*, Count of Alsatia and Duke of Lorraine, † died 1115 (ped. 58); married Gertrudis, daughter of Robert, *Friso*, Count of Flanders (ped. 42), and had

THEODORIC of Alsatia, Seigneur de Bitche, Count of Flanders; died 1168; married Sibylle, called also Mabirie, daughter of Foulques V, Count d'Anjou, King of Jerusalem (ped. 72), and had

MATHIEU of Alsace, Count de Boulogne; died 1173 (*L'Art.* XII, 356); married Marie, daughter of Stephen, Count of Mortain and Boulogne, King of England, and

**L'Art.* XIII, 428, 386.

†*L'Art.* XIII, 305.

Mathilde, daughter of Eustache III, Count of Boulogne (*L'Art.* XII, 354; VII, 90), and had

MATHILDE, who married Henry I, Duke of Brabant, etc. (ped. 68).

72

FOULQUES II, *le Bon*, Count d'Anjou,* died 958 (ped. 47); married Gerberge and had

GEOFFROI I, *Grisegonelle*, Senechal of France, Count d'Anjou; died 987; married Adelaide and had

FOULQUES III, called *Nerra*, or *le Noir*, and *le Jerosolymitain* and *le Palmier*, Count d'Anjou; died 1040; married Hildegarde, or Hermengarde, and had

HERMENGARDE, who married Geoffrey *Ferréol*, called also Alberic, Count de Chateau-Landon, or de Gatinais, son of Geoffrey *Forole*, Count, etc., and Beatrix, daughter of Alberic II, Count de Macon (ped. 73), and had

FOULQUES IV, *le Rechin*, or *le Querelleur*, Count d'Anjou; died 1109; married Bertrade, daughter of Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort l'Amauri (ped. 76), and had

FOULQUES V, *le Jeune*, Count d'Anjou, King of Jerusalem; died 1142; married Ermebruge, or Ermentrude, called also Ginberge, daughter and heiress of Helie, Count de Maine (ped. 78), and had

SIBYELLE, who married Theodoric d'Alsace, Count of Flanders (ped. 71).

73

MAYEUL, Vicomte de Narbonne, † living 911 (*L'Art.* IX, 453); married Rainoldis and had

ALBERIC I, Vicomte de Narbonne, Count of Macon; died 942; married Tolosane, or Etolane, daughter and heiress of Raculfe, Vicomte de Macon (ped. 74), and had

**L'Art.* XIII, 43; *Anderson*, 491; *Betham*, 605.

†*L'Art.* XI, 12.

LETALDE I, Count de Macon, Count of Burgundy; died 971; married Ermengarde, daughter of Manasies de Vergi and Ermengarde, and had

ALBERIC II, Count of Macon and Burgundy; died 975; married Ermentrude, daughter of Renaud, Count de Rouci (ped. 75), and had

BEATRIX, who married Geoffrey I, called *Forole*, Count de Gatinais (ped. 72).

74

BERNARD, *Plantevelue*, Count d'Auvergne,* died 886; (*L'Art.* x, 126); married Hermengarde and had

RACULFE, Vicomte de Macon, living 920, who had

ETOLANE, or TOLOSANE, who married Alberic I, Vicomte de Narbonne and Count de Macon (ped. 73).

75

RENAUD, or RAGENOLDE,† Count of Reims, Count de Rouci, died 973; married Alberade, daughter of King Louis *d'Outre-mer* and Gerberga, widow of Gilbert, Duke of Lorraine, sister of Otto and daughter of Henry *Auceps* the Emperor, and had

ERMENTRUDE, who married Alberic II, Count de Macon (ped. 73).

76

AMAURI I, Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amauri‡ (said to be descended from Baldwin, *Bras-de-fer*, Count of Flanders, and his wife Judith, daughter of Charles *the Bald*), had

WILLIAM, Count in Hainault, who married the heiress of Montfort and d'Épernou, who died 1003, and had

AMAURI II, Baron Montfort and Epernon; living 1053; married Bertrade, or Berteis, and had

* *L'Art.* XI, 11, 12.

† *L'Art.* XII, 280.

‡ *L'Art.* XI, 471.

SIMON I, Baron de Montfort-l'Amauri; died 1087; married Agnes, daughter of Richard, Count d'Evreux (ped. 77), and had

BERTRADE, who married Geoffrey, *le Rechin*, Count d'Anjou (ped. 72).

77

REGNOLD, *le Riche*,* a Danish Count, married Hilder, daughter of Harolft *Nesio*, and had

ROLLO, called Bygot also Raoul, Rou and Ro, afterwards called Robert, first Duke of Normandy, when he was baptized; died 917; married Poppa, daughter of Berenger, Count of Bayeux, and had

WILLIAM I, *Longue-épeé*, Duke of Aquitain and Normandy; died 942; married Sphortha, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis, and had

RICHARD, *Sans-peur*, Duke of Normandy; died 996; married Gunnonis, or Gunilda, a Dane, and had

ROBERT I, Count d'Evreux, and Archbishop of Rouen; died 1037 (*L'Art.* XII, 466); married Harleve and had

RICHARD, Count d'Evreux; died 1067; married Adele, widow of Roger, Seigneur de Toeni and de Conches, and had

AGNES, who married Simon I, Seigneur de Montfort l'Amauri (ped. 76).

78

LANDRI SORE,† allied to the Royal House of France, living 1000, had

LANCELIN I, called also Landri I, first hereditary Seigneur de Baugenci; died 1060; married Paule, daughter of Herbert *Eveille-Chien*, Count of Maine (ped. 79), and had

**L'Art.* XIII, 1; *Anderson*, 490; *Betham*, 603.

†*L'Art.* XII, 527.

JEAN DE BAUGENCI, Seigneur de la Fleche, who had

HELIE, Count of Maine; died 1110 (*L'Art.* XIII, 97); married Mathilde, daughter and heiress of Gervais, Seigneur de Chateau-du-Loir, du Mayet, Lucé and d'Oisé, and had

EREMBURGE, or ERMENTRUDE, called also Guiburge, who married Foulques V, Count d'Anjou (ped. 72).

79

DAVID, Seigneur de Maine,* had

HUGUES I, Count de Maine; died 1015; who had

HERBERT I, called *Eveille-Chien*, Count de Maine; died 1036; who had

PAULE, who married Lancelin, Sire de Baugenci (ped. 78).

80

JAN, the first owner of the land of Arkel,† came into the Netherlands under the leadership of Puppyn van Herstal, Duke of Brabant, in the service of Dagobert, King of the French, son of Lotharis, in 641 and 642, and conquered the Frisians and Saxons and helped capture the strong Fortress of Wiltenburg, now Utrecht, and which King Dagobert gave van Arkel the use of and also gave him free ownership of a large tract of land situated between the rivers Lek and Waal. on the river de Linge, with everything belonging thereto (on which account Hoveus, Abbot of Egmont, in his chronicles, says that the Lords van Arkel, a whole century before the first Count Diderik's arrival, possessed a large part of Holland), where Jan van Arkel built a church upon the site

**L'Art.* XIII, 86.

†Van der Aa's *Biog. Dict.* and genealogy of the family in *Adelyk en Aanzienelyk Wapen-Boek van de Zeven Provinciën*, by Abraham Ferwerda, Leeuwarden, 1777; *Illustrata Batavia*. See arms in van Culemborg pedigree (ped 1).

where the Romans formerly had their camp and built a temple in honor of Hercules, from which it is supposed that this district received the name of Erkel or Arkel, the *H* being omitted or being aspirate. But some years later the Frisians, Danes and Normans, having attacked these lands again, burned the church, destroyed van Arkel's property and dispersed his subjects so that he fled to France and remained at Pierrepont where he died, leaving a son

HEYMAN VAN ARKEL, who also died at Pierrepont and who had by his wife a son

JAN VAN ARKEL, who built there a strong fortress which was destroyed by Brancion, brother of Lord van Baar, and on which account he was killed by van Arkel. As Brancion was related to Diderik III, King of France, van Arkel fled with his wife Elsebeen to the land of Arkel and, in 694, had the church rebuilt, which in 697 was consecrated by Bishop Sigibert. He and his wife died at Arkel and were buried there, leaving a son

HEYMAN VAN ARKEL, who married Tekla, daughter of Wollebrand, son of the first Lord of Egmont. Heyman van Arkel first served under Pepin, King of France, and later Emperor Charles *the Great*, his son, and was killed in 783, in his old age, in a conflict with the heathen Saxons on the river Elve, having had by his wife, a son

JAN VAN ARKEL, who held high service under the Emperor Charles *the Great* in the war against the Westphalians in 798, and later served under Emperor Louis *the Good*. He died in 856 and was buried at Ingelheim near Mentz on the Rhine. He had one son

HEYMAN VAN ARKEL, Knight, first courtier of Emperor Louis and afterwards chamberlain of the Duke of Loterik. He married Helena, a lord's daughter from France, and died at an advanced age in 915 at Manderscheyt near Trier where he was buried. His elder son

FOP VAN ARKEL, was killed in the battle which Louis IV, King of France, waged against Hendrik *den Vogeler*,

Catholic King, for the possession of Lotherig in 935, and was buried in St. Nafarius Church in Lorraine. His son

HEYMAN, first Lord van Arkel, whom the Emperor Otto *the Great* sent with a large body of men to Nedsaxen, now East Friesland, from which place he carried away Silla, daughter of Tielman, the Governor there, without her father's knowledge, and fled with her to Holland and married her. He was well received by Count Diderik II who made him his Steward or, according to others, his Stadhouder of Friesland and confirmed to him the lands of Arkel which King Dagobert had given his father, and where he continued to reside, as did also his descendants, and where he died in 980, or, according to others in 990, and according to A. Kemp, in 996. His elder son

FOPPO, Lord van Arkel, died in 1008. He married Maria, daughter of Lord van Oyen (or Ooy), of the Betuwe, by whom he had a son

JAN I, Lord van Arkel, who lived during the early part of the eleventh century. During the reign of Dirk III, Count of Holland, he took part with the Count against Adelbold, Bishop of Utrecht, who was defeated June 9, 1010, between Bodegraven and Zwammerdam and July 29, of the same year, near Bodegraven. He also accompanied the Count to the Holy Land where he died in a battle against the Saracens in 1034 or 1035. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Willem, Count van Cuijk, on the Maas, he left a son

JAN II, Lord van Arkel, who, after having built the little city of Huelkelum, together with the villages Spijk and Dalem, followed Robert de Vries, who at that time governed in Holland, to the Holy Land, where he fought valiantly against the infidels for eight years; returning he joined Robert de Vries and his son-in-law Dirk V, Count of Holland, in 1076, in a war against Coenraad, twenty-second Bishop of Utrecht, and helped besiege the fortress at Ysselmonde, where he was fatally injured and

died January 7, 1077. He married Margaretha, daughter of Jan, Lord van Altena, and had by her Jan (who follows), Johanna, who married Robert, Lord van Heusden, and another daughter, whose name is not found recorded but who married Gerrit, Lord van Teilingen.

JAN III, Lord van Arkel, went to the Holy Land in 1096, and on this expedition, being obliged to stop at Venice to wait for favorable winds, hung his arms outside the inn where he was stopping, according to the custom. A nobleman from Hungary, who bore the same arms, seeing this, took the arms down, whereupon van Arkel quarreled with him and they fought a duel in which van Arkel held the upper hand but spared the other's life so that they parted as good friends. Resuming his journey he assisted in the occupancy of Nicea, Tarsus and Antioch and finally, in 1099, Jerusalem. After having been made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, he turned back to his native land, old and broken down, and died in Straatsburg in 1117. By his wife Aleida, a daughter of Jan, Lord van Heusden (ped. 81), he left three sons, the eldest of whom was

JAN IV, Lord van Arkel, who went to the Holy Land in 1124, and while there was made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. Upon his return home he, with his brother Hugo, Lord of Battersloot, went to the assistance of Count Dirk VI. (of Holland) against the West Frieslanders, whom he twice helped to defeat. When later, in 1138, Otto, Count of Benthem, after having plundered the provinces of Twenthe, was taken captive in battle by Herbert, the twenty-sixth Bishop of Utrecht, and Dirk VI, Count of Holland, who was Otto's brother-in-law, advanced to deliver him, Jan van Arkel helped him besiege Utrecht, which siege, however, was lifted when the Bishop threatened the besiegers with excommunication. After making another expedition to the Holy Land he joined, in 1143, in the war between Lords of Grimbergen and the guardians of Godefried III, Duke of Brabant, in which he took sides with the former, but

fell in a battle in 1144, which took place near the Three Fountains (Drie Fonteinen), not far from Brussels. He married Petronella, daughter of Lord van der Are, by whom he had as eldest son

JOHAN V, Lord van Arkel, Knighted in the Holy Land where he died in 1176; married Geertruyt, daughter of Lord van Loon and Steenvorden, and had one son

JOHAN VI, Lord van Arkel, who, in 1180, accompanied Floris III, Count of Holland, to the Holy Land where, like his ancestors, he was made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre by Filips, Count of Flanders. He returned home, but went to the Holy Land again in 1188 and was present at the siege and capture of Damietta. Having marched against Rudolf, Burgrave of Koeverden, with Otto II van der Lippe, thirty-fourth Bishop of Utrecht, he fell together with the Bishop, in the battle near Ane, not far from Grimsbergen August 1, 1227. He married Margaretha, daughter of Lord Baldwin van Nyenoven (or Nivelles?), younger brother of (Philips?) Count of Flanders, by whom he had a son

JOHAN VII, Lord van Arkel and Lord of Asperen and Heukelom, who laid the first foundations of the city of Gorinchem. He also selected the village of Schelluynen and died in 1243, having married Maria, daughter of Count van Vernenburg, whose wife was a daughter of Otto, Count of Benthem (ped. 94), son of Diderik, Count of Holland, by whom he had a son

JAN VIII, Lord van Arkel, called *the Strong* on account of his strength, and of whom it is said that while sitting upon a horse and placing his arms around a beam overhead he could lift the horse from the ground. He was founder of Gorinchem and died in 1234 in battle against the Stadingers. He married Bertha, daughter of Lord van Oethem, by whom he had as elder son

JAN IX, Lord van Arkel, who, in 1282, assisted Floris V, Count of Holland, in fighting against the West Frieslanders to avenge the death of the Count's father. He

attended, Jan I, Duke of Brabant, at the battle of Woeringen on June 6, 1288, against Reinald I, Duke of Gelders. In recognition of his services to both princes the citizens of Gorinchem were declared free from all taxation, both on water and on land, throughout all Brabant, Holland and Zeeland. Later he assisted Jan I, Count of Holland, to make war against the West Frieslanders, but died in a battle which took place April 2, 1297, near the village of Voorne. By his wife Bertha, daughter of Gerrit, Lord van Sterkenburg, he had

GEERTRUIDA VAN ARKEL, who married Huibert, Lord van Culemborg (ped. 1).

81

ROBERT, Count of Teisterbant* and Count of Hoey by virtue of his marriage with the Countess of Hoey, had by her

Lodewyk, Count of Teisterbant.

Robert, first Lord van Heusden (who follows).

Dirk, first Lord van Altena.

ROBERT, first Lord van Heusden, died in 857 in Brabant where he had fled with his family on account of the Northmen or Norsemen having destroyed his fortress at Heusden; married Ada, daughter of Henrick, Count van Kuyk, by whom he had

BOUDEWYN II, Lord van Heusden, who married Sophia, daughter of Edmond, King of England (*Slichtenhorst*, 39, and *L'Art.* vii, 69). To Boudewyn is attributed the building of the towns of Pouderoyen, Brakel and Aelst. He died, it is said by *Slichtenhorst*, in 870, and his wife in 890, and both were buried at Oud-Heusden. (As Edmond became King in 940 and died 946 the dates given by *Slichtenhorst* are incorrect, or else Sophia was not King Edmond's daughter. *Slichtenhorst*, 39, says

**Slichtenhorst's History of Gelderland*, 61.

she is also said by some to have been daughter of Elderick.)
They had

Edmond, who died in England.

Robert (who follows).

ROBERT II, Lord van Heusden, was Knighted in the Holy Land and died in 914, although other authorities say 907, 908 and 909; married Adelheid, daughter of Herman, Count of Zutphen (*Slichtenhorst*, 58), by whom he had

EDMOND, fourth Lord van Heusden, who married Hildegond, daughter of the Count of Sein in Germany, and died in 929; their only son

JAN, Lord van Heusden, married Margriet, daughter of Count van Loon in the country of Luyk; died 956; their son

ROBERT III, Lord van Heusden, was founder of the towns of Harpt, Vlymen and Hedichuysen; married Geertruyt, Countess of Spanheim in Upper Germany; died in 972; their son

BOUDEWYN III, Lord van Heusden, who married Alyt, daughter of Lord van Gennep; died in 1028; their son

JAN II, Lord van Heusden, was founder of the town of Hemert; married Mechteld or Margriet, daughter of Lord van Steinvoort, and died in 1079 (some say 1073); their daughter

ALYT married Jan III, Lord van Arkel (ped. 80).

82

WOLFGERUS,* *Schultetus* or *Schout* (Sheriff) of Amstel, mentioned 1105 to 1126, was father of

EGBERT, first Lord van Amstel, mentioned 1131 to 1172; father of

* *Histoire der Heeren van Amstel, van Ysselstein en van Mynden*, by W. A. van Spaen, The Hague, 1807.

GYSBRECHT I, Lord van Amstel, mentioned 1170 to 1178; father of

Gysbrecht (who follows).

Egbert, who was father of Badeloge who married Willem I, Lord van Egmond (ped. 21).

GYSBRECHT II, Lord van Amstel, Knight, mentioned 1200 to 1228; father of

GYSBRECHT III, Lord van Amstel, Knight, mentioned 1230 to 1251; father of

ARNOUD VAN AMSTEL, Lord van Ysselstein, Knight, who died 1291,* who, by his wife Johanna had

GYSBRECHT, Lord van Ysselstein, Knight, who died 1344; married Beerta, daughter of Otto van Arkel, Lord van Heukelom (ped. 83), by whom he had

ARNOUD, Lord van Ysselstein, Knight, who died 1363; married Maria, daughter of Guido van Avesnes and van Henegouwen, Bishop of Utrecht (ped. 23), by whom he had

GUYOTTE, Lady van Ysselstein, heiress of her father, who married Jan, Lord van Egmond, who died 1369 (ped. 21).

83

JAN VIII, Lord van Arkel† (ped. 80), and his wife Bertha van Oethem had

Jan IX, Lord van Arkel (ped. 80).

Otto (who follows).

* Rietstap: *van Amstel d'Ysselstein. Pays d'Utrecht. D'or à la fasce de sable, au sautoir échiqueté d'argent et de gueules, brochant sur le tout. Casque couronné. Cimier, le sautoir de l'écusson, entre un vol à l'antique de sable et d'or; ou une cuve d'argent chargé de deux pals de gueules; ou de gueules chargé de deux pals d'argent, remplie de plumes de coq de sable; ou une cuve échiqueté de gueules et d'argent, remplie de cinq plumes d'autruche de sable.*

† Same authority as ped. 80.

OTTO VAN ARKEL, second son, had as his patrimony the manors of Heukelom, Asperen, Lyenburg and Accoy; mentioned in Dordrecht in 1311; married the daughter of Lord Jan van Heusden (ped. 84) and his wife Catharina, daughter of Count van Loon, by whom he had

A daughter surnamed VAN HEUKELOM who married Gysbrecht van Ysselstein (ped. 82).

84

JAN II, Lord van Heusden* (ped. 81), and his wife Mechteld or Margriet, daughter of Lord van Steinvooort, had

Alyt, who married Jan III, Lord van Arkel (ped. 80).
Robert (who follows).

ROBERT IV, Lord van Heusden, died 1092; married Johanna, daughter of Jan, Lord van Altena, by whom he had

BOUDEWYN IV, Lord van Heusden, died 1110; married Bertrand, daughter of Count van der Lippe, by whom he had

JAN III, Lord van Heusden, who died 1135; married Lady Christina, daughter of Lord van Arentsberg, by whom he had

ARENT, Lord van Heusden, died in 1168; married Maria van Salm (in Lorraine) by whom he had

JAN IV, Lord van Heusden, accompanied Duke Henrick of Brabant to the Holy Land where he was knighted; died 1192; married Lucia, daughter of Lord van Hoern, by whom he had

ROBERT V, fifteenth Lord van Heusden, died 1202; married Philippoot, daughter of Lord van Diest in Brabant, by whom he had

*Same authority as ped. 81.

JAN V, Lord van Heusden, died 1235 and was buried at Aix-la-Capelle; married Countess van Vernenburg by whom he had

JAN VI, Lord van Heusden, was knighted in the Holy Land and died 1279; married Catharina, Countess van Loon, by whom he had

Aert, Lord van der Sluys, Knight (ped. 90).

Daughter, married Otto van Arkel (ped. 83).

85

PELGRIM VAN HOLLAND, Burgrave of Zeeland, * younger brother of Floris III, Count of Holland (ped. 54), was the first Lord van Voorne about the year 1140, and had, as appears from several old manuscripts, as wife, the daughter of Count van der Lippe, of Germany, by whom he had

FLORIS VAN VOORNE, as appears from aforesaid manuscripts (although mentioned by Gouthoven with his brother Diderik as sons of the aforesaid Count Diderik van Sein), was Lord van Voorne and Burgrave of Zeeland, from the year 1162 until 1203, when he died leaving

HUGO VAN VOORNE, Burgrave of Zeeland for 45 years until the year 1248 when he died; gave great assistance to Count Lodewijk van Loon in the war against Count Willem of Holland, but fruitlessly; married the daughter of Count van Kuyk op de Maze (on the Maas), and had

HENDRIK VAN VOORNE, Burgrave of Zeeland for 32 years mentioned in a charter of King William, Count of Holland, in 1252; died in 1280; married the daughter of Nicholaas van Borssele in Zeeland, who later married Wolphart van Borssele, Lord van der Veere; by first marriage they had

A daughter who married Huibert van Culemborg (ped. 1).

* *Batavia Illustrata*, by S. van Leeuwen, 1685, 1140.

86

Gouthoven* in his *Chronicle*, page 125, says that the first Lord van der Lecke must have been a younger brother of the second Lord van Brederode which, if true, then Siphrid must have had three sons, for it is certain that the van Teilingen family descends from Simon, a younger brother of Diderik, Lord van Brederode.

Of this branch was mentioned HENDRICUS DE LECKE, Knight, a diplomat in the year 1097.

...VAN DER LECKE mentioned with other prominent nobles in the Lower German Year Book of 1141.

HENDRIK VAN DER LECKE, mentioned in 1277, married Judith, daughter of Peter van Borssele, by whom he had a daughter Marie who married Dirk *de Goedertierene* (*the Merciful*), Lora van Brederode, son of Willem van Brederode and the daughter of Lord van Voorne, who brought him the manor of *Lecke*, which later went to Jan van Duvenvoorde, Lord van Polanen, about 1360, in consequence of his marriage to Catherine van Brederode; in 1404 Jenne van Polanen, heiress van der Lecke, den Berg, Breda, Oosterhout, Rosendaal and Steenbergren brought the manor to the House of Nassau by her marriage to Engelbregt, Count of Nassau, Stadtholder of Brabant.

PIETER VAN DER LECKE, Lord of the manors of Brantwijk and Gijbland, which he sold in 1325 to Pieter van den Damme, Vincent's son at Dordrecht, was still living in 1345; by his wife, of the House of Wassenaar, he had

JUDITH, who married Huibert IV, seventh Lord van Culemborg, Knight, who, in 1347, in the battle against the Leigoeis was killed; leaving nine children, since which time the Lords van Culemborg have quartered their coat of arms with that of *van der Lecke* (ped. 1).

**Batavia Illustrata*, 1000.

WILLEM VAN WIJE, Esquire (*Armiger*), with consent of his wife *Goetsuwe* sells property at Echtelt to the Chapter 1312; *Tinsgenoot* at Echtelt 1320; has property to collect at Lier of St. Catharyn's at Utrecht 1326; *Tinsrichter* 1329.* Their son

WILLEM VAN WIJE, Esquire, called *the Young*, was Justiciary (*gerichtsman*) in Lower Betuwe 1329; received property in ground rent from the Chapter 1351; dead in 1384 (Rhemen says his wife was surnamed Heuckelum). They had

Lord Johan van Wije Willemszoon, Knight (who follows).

Otto van Wije, who was dead in 1384.

Wilhelmina van Wije, who ceded the inheritance from her brother Otto to Claes van Wije 1384.

Heinerich van Wije Willemszoon, who became reconciled with the City of Utrecht 1361.

Geertruit van Wije (mentioned by Rhemen, who says that she married Joachim van Haemen, Bailiff (*Drost*) at Lede, whose mother was Freys van Cuyne).

LORD JOHAN VAN WIJE WILLEMSZOOM, Knight, sealed with others the marriage conditions of Duke Eduard of Gelders 1368; with Claes van der Weghen he rented the tithes at Echtelt for ten years in 1348. Rhemen says that with his wife Hille van der Rivyre he founded

* Mss. pedigree of the van Wije or Wijhe family of Echtelt, in possession of the Council of the Nobility of The Hague, which is followed except when reference is made to the Mss. pedigree of the same family by Stephen à Rhemen, of the 16th century, in possession of the Municipal Archives at Arahem.

In the pedigrees referred to the arms described similarly to the description given by Rietstap: *Wijhe d'Eshtelt, Fride*. (*Ren. du titre de baron du St. Empire, 15 jun. 1742*). *D'argent semé de billette d'azur; au lion de gueules, couronné d'or, brochant sur le tout. Casque couronné. Cimier, le lion, issuant. Lambrequins, d'argent et de gueules.*

ERRATA.

Ped. 5. Charlemagne is repeated by mistake.

Ped. 28. Insert *le Justicier* after *Richard*, Duke of Burgundy, who died 921.

Ped. 32. Mathilde Billung by her *second* marriage with Godefroi, Count de Verdun, had Herman, Count de Verdun, who died 1034.

Ped. 35. Ricuinus, Duke on the Moselle, died 945, not 928.

Ped. 37. After Felicitas insert *Sadigerus* and *Raginerus*, mentioned in ped. 35.

Ped. 43. Ethicus, Duke of Alsatia, died 690, not 720.

Ped. 76. Bertrade married *Foulques IV*, not *Geoffrey*.

Ped. 87. Issue of Jorden van Wijje and Johanna van Groesbeeck should be:

Johan, eldest son, Canon at Elst.

Otto (who follows).

Claes, who received an inheritance at Ysendoorn 1408.

Johan, mentioned 1407; married and (according to Rhemen) had

Jorden, who had

Johan, who married Sophie van Varick, Jan's sister, and had

Johan, on the Keyserstraat in a garrisoned place at Arnhold.

Sophie, who married a van Dalen, of Haemet.

WILLEM VAN WIJE, Esquire (*Armiger*), with consent of his wife *Goetsuwe* sells property at Echtelt to the Chapter 1312; *Tinsgenoot* at Echtelt 1320; has property to collect at Lier of St. Catharyn's at Utrecht 1326; *Tinsrichter* 1329.* Their son

WILLEM VAN WIJE, Esquire, called *the Young*, was Justiciary (*gerichtsman*) in Lower Betuwe 1329; received property in ground rent from the Chapter 1351; dead in 1384 (Rhemen says his wife was surnamed Heuckelum). They had

Lord Johan van Wije Willemszoon, Knight (who

a vicarage at Echtelt with sacramental altar. They had

OTTO VAN WIJE who married Ida, daughter of . . . van *Rinderen* (?) and . . . *Dornick*. (This generation and marriage are omitted in the pedigree at The Hague and Lord Johan is given as father of Jorden who follows.) They had

Herman van Wye, Knight.

Jorden van Wye, Knight (who follows).

LORD JORDEN VAN WIJE, Knight, was already married in 1372; made his peace with Jan van Chastillon and wife Mechteld of Gelders and is placed after Mr. (Lawyer) Walrave van Wijhe 1376; in the Knighthood of Gelders 1377; ratified with others the Peace of Gelders 1379; witnessed the reconciliation of Floran, Bishop of Utrecht, and Evart van Essen 1380; Councillor of Duke Willem of Gelders 1392; also in 1394 and 1395; but is not mentioned as the Chief Councillor of Duke Reynold 1402; enfeoffed with the titles of Heusden 1405; dead in 1411; married 1372, Johanna, daughter of Zeger van Groesbeek (ped. 88) and his wife, surnamed van der Straeten. She is mentioned in a postponement of mortgage 1411. After her father's death she was enfeoffed with the titles of Werkendam 1413. She was present at the marriage of her granddaughter Arnolda and was called Lady van Wijje 1423. She received the usufruct of 25 shields from her brother Johan van Groesbeek 1424. She and her husband Lord Jorden van Wijje had

JOHAN VAN WIJE, eldest son, Canon at Elst; mentioned 1437. *Rhemen* adds the following of him and his descendants: he had a son

Jorden, who had a son

Johan, married Sophie van Varick, Jan's sister, by whom he had

Johan, on the Keyserstraat in a garrisoned place at Arnhold.

Sophie, married a van Dalen, of Haemet.

Otto van Wijje (who follows).

Claes van Wy Jordenszoon, who received an inheritance at Ysendoorn 1408.

Johan van Wijje Jordenszoon, mentioned 1407; married

OTTO VAN WIJHE mortgaged property in Upper Betuwe of the Duke of Gelders 1397; enfeoffed with the *Haafakerskamp* 1406; received the *Hove Akerskamp* at Echtelt in lease 1401; had a difference with Willem van Isendoorn 1408; marriage friend of Elsabi van Echtelt 1416; made a *magescheid* with his mother, the Lady van Wijhe, 1420; first marriage friend of Johan van Brienens 1420; attended the marriage of his daughter Arnolda 1423; *Thinsgenoot* at Echtelt 1425; married in 1407 Ida, daughter of Johan van Brienens, *de Olde* (ped. 89), by whom he had

Johan van Wijje Ottoszoon.

Willem van Wijje, Canon of St. Peter's at Utrecht 1423.

Jorden van Wijje (who follows).

Arnolda van Wijje, who married in 1423 Otto van Echteld, her marriage friends being Johan van Wijje, Lord of Hernen, and Dirk van Wijje, brothers, Dirk van Wijje Hermanszoon, Arent van Dinter Claesz, and Arent van Zandwijk.

Hermannna van Wijje, nun at Arnhem.

Jorden van Wijje.

JORDEN VAN WIJJE, Knight, ratified with others the treaty of the province with the knighthood of Nymegen 1436; conveyed with his wife the *oldweitschen tiend* at Gameron to her brother Wolter van Ysendoorn under condition of return 1459; mentioned as of Echtelt in a list of knights of 1460; married Johanna, daughter of Willem van Ysendoorn (ped. 90) and his wife Adriana van Brakel, 1459. They had

Otto van Wijje, of Echtelt, Bailiff (*Ambtman*) of Lower Betuwe 1485; mentioned as such also 1487; complaint made in 1488 that he perpetrated

oppression; had a difference concerning jurisdiction of his office with Willem of Gent 1488; refused to appear before the Court or to leave his house *Echtelt* 1489; wrote to the Chapter at Utrecht that if he was excommunicated they would receive nothing from their properties and rents there 1488; the five ecclesiastics threatened him, the Knights and Esquires of Lower Betuwe with excommunication 1490; became Escort of the Bishopric 1490; he and his wife Geertruid Tengnagel received remission from Duke Carel, but were forced to make their house *Echtelt* in feudal tenure an open house of the Duke 1495; which was opposed later by his son, 1539, 1544; vindicated by the capitol cities in a victory 1500; obtained remission from Duke Carel 1518; appointed from the Lower Betuwe to receive the Duchess 1519. His wife Geertruid was daughter of Sander (or Zander) Tengnagel and Raba van Lennep.

Elisabeth van Wijje, Abbess of Marienhorst at ter Hunnep 1484.

Yda, married Arnt van Hessen, Lord van Hulhuisen.
Agnes van Wijje, nun at Nuys.

Johanna van Wijje, nun at Cologne.

Willem van Wijje (who follows).

WILLEM VAN WIJJE* remained faithful to Duke Arnold of Gelders 1472; Joria van Weze, wife of Wolff van de Lauwiek, complained to the Provinces concerning an

*(His wife's name is not mentioned, but the marriage of his daughter Berta to Melchior van Culemborg is given in the Mss. pedigree of the van Culemborg family by A. Shoemaker, 1690, in possession of Edwin Jaquett Sellers, of Philadelphia, the Mss. pedigree of the van Culemborg family in possession of the Council of the Nobility at The Hague, and also in the Mss. pedigree of the same family by Arend van Buchell or Buchellius, 1565-1644, in possession of E. J. Sellers, in which the arms of *van Wijje of Echtelt* are inserted in colors in a lozenge shaped shield.)

injury which she alleged Willem van Wijje had done her, in 1500. Willem van Wijje had

BERTA VAN WIJJE, who married Melchior van Culemborg (ped. 1).

88

JOHAN VAN GROESBEEK, * Knight, surety for the Count of Gelders at the treaty with Utrecht in 1258; mentioned until 1268; father of

JOHAN VAN GROESBEEK who fought, possibly as Squire, in the battle near Woeringen in 1288; surety for Gerhard van Oye in 1291; father of

JOHAN VAN GROESBEEK, Knight; not yet knighted, however, in 1318, when he appeared as witness of the Count van Kleef; mentioned as Knight in 1325 and repeatedly until his death in 1359; purchased the manor *Malden* in 1348 and later the manor *Beek* with which he was enfeoffed in 1350; as lord of Heumen in 1358 was enfeoffed by Emperor Charles with his ancestral court as Groesbeek and with the *waldgrafschap* of the Kolwald, already occupied by him in 1329; father of

ZEGER VAN GROESBEEK, Knight, Lord of Groesbeek, Heumen, Malden and Beek; not knighted in 1359 when he was enfeoffed by the Count of Cleve with Malden and Beek, nor in 1366, but was Knighted in 1372 when he renewed his feudal oath; transferred Malden and Beek in 1403 to his son Johan van Groesbeek, Knight, and died shortly thereafter; married . . . van der Straten, by whom he had

* Mss. pedigree by W. A. van Spaen, Vol. iv, 63-70, at the Council of the Nobility at The Hague.

Rietstap: *van Groesbeeck. Pays de Gueldre. (Comtes, 11 août 1610 et 20 avril 1674.) D'argent à la fasce entée de gueules. Casque couronné. Cimier, un chien issuant d'argent, colleté de la fasce de l'écu; ou une tête et col de bouc aux armes de l'écu, accornée d'or.*

JOHANNA VAN GROESBEEK, married to Jorden van Wijhe (ped. 87), Knight; she made an agreement with Otto van Wijhe, in 1420, concerning the property acquired by him from his sister Agnes van Wijhe; in 1424, being a widow, received a yearly allowance from her brother Johan van Groesbeek, Knight.

89

IDA VAN BRIENEN,* wife of Otto van Wijhe of Echteld (ped. 87), was probably a sister of Arnt van Brienen, son of Johan *the old*, who, in 1402, was enfeoffed with Potshove at Wageningen, which property belonged, in 1326, to Johan van Brienen, *gerichtman* of Betuwe in 1324, mentioned also in 1336, Counsel of Count Reinald of Gelders in 1328.

90

RUDOLF DE COCK, † Knight, obtained by exchange with Count of Gelders, in 1265, Neer and Opijnen together

Pedigree at the Council of the Nobility at The Hague.

* Rietstap: *van Briennen, Limbourg. D'argent à la licorne saillante de gueules. Casque couronné. Cimier, la licorne. Supports, deux licornes de gueules, tenant chacun une bannière aux armes de l'écu, fûtée de gueules.*

† *Oordeelkundige Inleiding tot de Historie van Gelderland*, by W. A. van Spaen, Vol. III, 430-434, at The Hague with the Council of the Nobility; Essay by Jhr. Baeleerts van Blokland, entitled *De Afstamming van het Geslacht van Isendoorn in Maandblad van het Genealogischheraldiek Genootschap, De Nederlandsche Leeuw*, 1909, col. 14-16.

Rietstap: *van Waerdenburg (anciennement de Cocq van Waerdenburg). Gueldre. De gueules à trois pals de vair; au chef d'or, chargé d'une fleur-de-lis d'azur (souvent sans fleur-de-lis). Cimier, une tête et col de paon au naturel.*

Rietstap: *Isendoorn à Blois. Gueldre. (Rec. du titre de Baron 22 août 1822, M. et v. 9 dec. 1865.) De gueules à trois pals de vair; au chef d'or. Casque couronné. Cimier, un lion rampant de gueules, accostée de deux flambeaux de sable, virolés d'or, allumés du même. Lambrequins, d'or, de gueules et d'azur. Supports, deux lions au naturel.*

with Hiern, where he later built the castle Waerdenburg. His son

RUDOLF DE COCK WAERDENBURG, Knight, mentioned in 1265, when his father sold the castle Renooi; purchased Isendoorn in 1281; died 1315; married as second wife Margaretha van Batenburg by whom he had,

WILLEM DE COCK VAN ISENDOORN, Knight, who was dead in 1318, as his widow Mabelia van Arkel agreed with her brother-in-law Gerard van Waerdenburg, Lord of Puffelik, regarding the guardianship of her son Willem van Isendoorn, about four years of age; she was still living in 1335. They had

WILLEM VAN ISENDOORN, Knight, minor in 1318; not knighted in 1332, but in 1335; married Arnolda, daughter of Wolter van Keppel, Knight (ped. 91), and of Judith van der Sluyse (ped. 92), who appears as his wife in 1330; last mentioned in 1359 as witness to the peace between Gelders and Cleve. Their son,

ALARD VAN ISENDOORN ratified the *landerede* of 1377 and is mentioned until 1396; married Folcwife van Druten who is mentioned, as widow, with her children in 1414. Their son,

WILLEM VAN ISENDOORN is mentioned in the diet at Mynegen 1436; lived at the court at Isendoorn and in 1427 took a *waard* (drained lake) at Isendoorn in ground rent from his nephew (or cousin) Willem, Lord van Isendoorn, Knight; mentioned from 1412 to 1441 and married in 1418 Adriana, daughter of Johan van Brakel (ped. 93) and Johanna van Vianen van Bloenstein (ped. 94), who died between the years 1424 and 1429, after which he remarried in 1431 Adriana, daughter of Gijsbert de Cock van Neerynen and . . . van Haeften. By the first marriage he had,

JOHANNA VAN ISENDOORN, mentioned in 1437, who married Jorden van Wijhe of Echteld, 1459 (ped. 87).

91

WALTER, LORD VAN KEPPEL,* mentioned in 1200, married . . . van Meurs, and had

DIRK, LORD VAN KEPPEL, who married Beatrix (van Aeswyn?), and had

WALTER, LORD VAN KEPPEL, Knight, who was Councillor of Count Reinald I and of his son Reinald II; appeared as a witness in various transactions of theirs and, at their request, attached his seal to certain of their alliances and engagements; in 1307 he renewed the oath of vassalage to the Count of Cleve and, in 1323, was enfeoffed with the tithes under Hummen and Dremth while the manor Keppel received distinct privileges; died 1330; established several altars and vicarages; married Judith van der Sluys (ped. 92) (Van der Aa's *Biog. Dict.*) and had

ARNOLDA VAN KEPPEL, who married William van Isendoorn (ped. 90).

92

JAN IV, Lord van Heusden (ped. 85), married Catharina, Countess van Loon, and had

AERT (ARNOLD), Lord van der Sluys, Knight, who married Agnes, and had

JUDITH VAN DER SLUYS, who married Walter van Keppel (ped. 91).

93

EUSTACHIUS VAN BRAKEL† had

* Rietstap: *van Keppel, Gueldre. (Rec. du titre de baron, 3 fev. 1875.) De gueules à trois coquilles d'argent. Casque couronné du même. Cimier, un cygne d'argent, becqué de gueules. Supports, deux léopards lionnes d'or.*

† Rietstap: *van Brakell, Gueldre. (Admis. au corps équestre de Gueldre, 28 août, 7 oct. et 9 Dec. 1814; rec. titre de baron, 22 Feb., 1832.) De gueules à deux saumons adossés d'argent, accompagnée de neuf croix recroisette au pied fiché d'or. Casque d'or. Cimier, un aigle issuant d'or, languée et de gueules. Lambrequins, d'or et de gueules. Supports, deux lions d'or, lampassé de gueules. (Dans l'origine cette famille portait lesdites armes sans croisettes, et une branche, qui s'était établie en Hollande, portait au lieu des croisettes, neuf trèfles de sinople.)*

STEEKSKINUS VAN BRAKEL, who married . . . Utengoye, and had

JOHAN VAN BRAKEL, who married . . . van Waerdenburg, who had

JOHAN VAN BRAKEL, who married Agnes, and had

JOHAN VAN BRAKEL, who married Johanna van Vyanen van Bloemenstein, dau. of Jan van Vyanen van Bloemenstein (ped. 91), and had

ADRIANA VAN BRAKEL,* who married William van Isendoorn (ped. 90).

94

HUBERT VAN CULEMBORG,† known as "Hubert van Bosichem, Lord van Culemborg, Knight," (ped. 1), married Johanna, daughter of Zweer, Lord van Zuilen. Their younger son

ZWEER VAN CULEMBORG received the manor of Vyanen and thereupon assumed the name of *Vyanen* and became the first lord of that name; married the daughter of Lord van der Leede; built a castle about 1213; fell in 1234 in the war in the vicinity of Bremen and Staden; they had

Gijsbert van Vyanen (who follows).

Hendrik van Vyanen who was Bishop of Utrecht for 15 years and died 1267; previously was Provost of the Cathedral of Cologne; had the castle of Vredeland built and founded a college of twelve canons, about 1262, at Steenwijk.

GIJSBERT VAN VYANEN died about 1265; married the daughter of Jan, fifth Lord van Heusden (ped. 84), and his wife who was daughter of Count van Vernenburg, and had

*The Keppel and Brakel lines are from the Mss. pedigrees in possession of the Council of the Nobility at The Hague.

† *Batavia Illustrata*, 1142.

HUGH VAN VYANEN who was killed in 1302 by the French in the bloody battle of Cortrijk together with the Count van Oostervant, brother of the Count of Holland, having been hit by a poisoned arrow; was buried at Axel in Flanders; married Mabelia, daughter of Sweer van Abcoude, who lived to be very old and died in 1342, by whom he had

Hubert van Vyanen (who follows).

... van Vyanen, who married Jacob van Ligtenberg, Knight, at Utrecht, and had an heiress who was Lady van Rienouwen and who married Johan, son of Jan van Renesse and the daughter of Lord van Maalstede, by whom she had,

Johan van Renesse, Lord van Reinouwen, Hellenburg, Baarland, Stuvellant, Bakendorp and Lichtenberg, whose wife was daughter of Otto van Arkel, Lord ven Heukelom.

...van Renesse, married...van Praat, Knight.

...van Renesse, married Gerard de Herlaar, Lord van Pouderojen.

HUBERT VAN VYANEN, Lord van Vyanen and Lexmonde, was mentioned in 1307; died in 1361; married, first, the daughter of Lord van Langerak in Holland; married, second, a sister of Jacob van Ligtenberg, aforesaid. By his first wife he had

Sweer (who follows).

Class, mentioned with his brother Steven and his sister Catharine van Vyanen in 1326.

Steven.

Catharine.

SWEER VAN VYANEN, Knight, had the parochial church at Vyanen built which formerly was only a chapel belonging under Hagestein. *Gouthoven* mentions that his three brothers were Wouter van Bloemenstein, *anno* 1339, Sweer van Bloemenstein, *anno* 1323, who had Jan van Bloemenstein, *anno* 1359, who was father of Sweer van Bloemenstein, Knight, *anno* 1485; also Wouter van

Bloemendaal, Knight, *anno* 1320. Sweer van Vyanen had as wife the heiress of Lord van der Goye and van Beverwaarde in Gelderland, Burgrave of Utrecht; died *anno* 1346.

SWEER VAN BLOEMENSTEIN* (previously mentioned), *anno* 1323, had

JAN VAN BLOEMENSTEIN, *anno* 1359. *Illustrata Batavia*, 1193: "Jan van Bloemenstein, in 1350, was on the side of Willem of Bavaria, Count of Holland, against Margaretha his mother; it is, therefore, assumed that he is the same who in 1353, with Willem of Bavaria, declared war against the Bishop of Utrecht." Jan van Bloemenstein had

JOHANNA VAN BLOEMENSTEIN who married Johan van Brakel (ped. 93).

The foregoing pedigree does not agree with that in custody of the Council of the Nobility at The Hague, which gives the descent as follows:

HUBERT VAN CULEMBORG, married Johanna van Zuilen, and had

ZWEDER VAN VYANEN, who married Mabelia van Abcoude, and had

HUBERT VAN VYANEN, who had

ZWEDER VAN VYANEN, who married Heyburg and had

ZWEDER VAN VYANEN VAN BLOEMENSTEIN who had

JAN VAN BLOEMENSTEIN, who married van Heukelom and had

JOHANNA VAN BLOEMENSTEIN who married Johan van Brakel (ped. 93).

* Rietstap: *van Bloemestein. Pays d'Utrecht. D'or à la fasce de gueules, chargé de trois colonnes d'argent.*

95

GERRIT VAN ISEREN (or Yseren)* was father of

DIRCK VAN ISEREN, whose wife's Christian name was Agnies.

January 22, 1526. Before Kuijck, Justice in the matter, Man, Zurmont Jan Joost.

Peterss, with consent of Jan Busmeister, conveys to Dirck van Yseren Geritss, a free property at the Havendijck back of Jan Sculd between aforesaid Jan Peterss. and Meuss Jacobss. (Protocol of Sheriffs' Notices of Culemborch, 1520-34, Inv. No. 1 1A1, folio 34).

Same date. Dirck van Yseren Geritss. conveys to Jan de Busmeister said house in permanent rental for one Holland guilder per year, etc. (*Ibid.*).

Dec. 6, 1528. Kuyck, Justice, etc.

Mathijs Gysbtss., bootmaker, conveys to Dirck van Yseren Geritss. a free property situated at Havendijck between Jan Lambertss and Jan Gijsbertss (*Ibid.*, fol. 52).

Same date. Dirck van Yseren gives Mathijs Gysbtss., bootmaker aforesaid, the aforesaid house in permanent rental for two Rhenish guilders current per year, etc. (*Ibid.*).

Nov. 27, 1532. Appeared Bart Gillis van Aken's widow with tutor and conveys to Dirck van Yseren Gerritss. a free property, being an orchard situated on the Leckedijck near the hospital for lepers, bounded above by Cornelis van Bon and below by Dirck van Yseren aforesaid, their properties adjoining, extending from the dike to the City moat opposite the fortress at Culemborch, certifying upon her oath that there is a yearly redeemable rent upon it of four Holland guilders which Pelgrim Geritss. receives from it, and the hospital at Culemborch thirty doits ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pence) yearly perpetual rent, and the Chapter at Culemborch a half shield perpetual rent, and Coenrait Zurmont's heirs an old shield

* Archives at Arnhen.

perpetual rent which is used for coal for the church, and the church three Rhenish guilders current which is used for oil to burn in the church, and also twenty guilders principal may be discharged to Grietken Otten, and further the public tax and nothing more (Protocol of Sheriffs' Notices of Culemborch, 1520-1534, Inv. I 1A1, folio 80).

Nov. 23, 1533. Bart, widow of Gillis van Aken, conveys to Dirck van Yseren Geritz. an orchard situated on the Lekdyk near the Leper House opposite the moat from which various revenues issue. Done before Gerrit van Culemborch, Justice (Richter), Henrick van Kuyck, Joost Cornelisz., Henry Buth and Aernt die Man, Aldermen (Schepenen) at Culemborch who seal (Charters of Culemborch, Arnhem, No. 2433).

Feb. 15, 1542. Appeared Philips Isbrantz who showed it was unnecessary to deliver to Jan Dierick Jan Geritjss the oiler all such land and equity belonging to him situated at Golberdingen, according to the conditions thereof and the authority of his own outbidding, as he sent him notice thereof yesterday, February 14th, by Aert Diericxz' sworn messenger, and has this day served legal notice thereof upon him, protesting that if the aforesaid Jan does not and will not accept the aforesaid notice under the conditions contained in the terms, the said land will again be put up so that the damages, with interest, which may have been sustained may in due course be recovered from him (Protocol of certifications of Culemborch, 1540-49, Inv. No. XXVIII, 1, folio 63).

Aug. 12, 1542. Jan de Busmeyster testified at the request of Cornelia Geryt van Iserens' wife that he had fetched a quantity of laths which Meth, Isbrants Philips' widow, had loaned to the Convent of St. Mariencroon but does not know how many laths there were (*Ibid.*, folio 78, 79).

January 24, 1543. Appeared Agnies, Dierick van Yseren's widow, party in interest and surety, who desired of Willem van Oirdt a redeemable ground rent of six Holland guilders per year, 20 Holland stivers to the

guilder free money from her orchard at Redichem, situated between Henrick Buth and Henrick Berntz' orchard, etc. (Protocol of Powers of Attorney of Culemborch, 1540-46, Inv. No. IV, A1, folio 124).

January 2, 1544. Appeared Dierick Gosensz., Anna, Everwijn's wife, and Cornelia, Geryt van Yseren's wife, parties interested and sureties, who desired to release and discharge Dierick Jan Gerytz. and Symon Hubertz. from all such security they gave for them in a mortgage to Joost Cornelisz (*Ibid.*, folio 168).

January 30, 1544. Appeared Philips Isbrantz. with Cornelis Coel Melinsz. his surety, Dierick Gosensz. with Willem Vinck his surety, Geryt van Iseren with Agnies his mother, as his surety, and desire to release Everwijn Hubertz., each in their fourth share of any debts owing to the estate of Meth Isbrantz, with which the land at Golberdingen is encumbered, which Everwijn has purchased from these aforesaid heirs, giving as a pledge therefor for their aforesaid sureties all such monies as are owing them from the sale of Meth Isberantz' house which Adrian Wamel bought of her (*Ibid.*, folio 173).

May 16, 1546. Justice (Richter) Hubertz., Goirditz., Thonisz., Goyer.

Appeared Geryt van Yseren who conveys to Agnies van Yseren, his mother, a free property of a house and grounds situated on the Zant Street, between Leen Thonis Gobelsz'. widow and Willem Aelbertz. (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices, 1535-57, Inv. No. I, 1A2, folio 60).

July 31, 1546. Appeared Agnies, Dirck van Yseren's widow, party interested and surety Cornelis Joost Wellantsz., bottler, for the payment of six Carolus guilders per year from her orchard situated at Redinchem adjoining on the upper side Henrick Buth, below Anthonia, Lamnert Alartz'. widow, or whoever may legally be next adjoining, hereditary redeemable rent free money (Protocol of Powers of Attorney of Culemborch, 1540-1546, Inv. No. IV, A1, folio 281).

October 22, 1547. Appeared Geryt, Matheus, Cornelis, Henrick van Cuyck as guardian and tutor of Anna

his wife, Oth Wesselsz. on behalf of his wife Mary, and Neelken with guardianship also taking the place of her brother Symon who is abroad. And testify on behalf of Agnies her mother concerning all inheritances and bequests as have and may come to them in consequence of the death of Dirck van Yseren her father under the terms of all such *Maechesceyt* (testaments or agreements for distribution) (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices of Culemborch, 1535-1557, Inv. No. 1, 1A2, folio 66).

Jan. 9, 1548. Jacob Voet testified at the request of Everwijn Hubertz., under the oath which he has made to our gracious Lady in assuming his office, that a short time ago he stood in the town hall with Geryt van Yseren and Neel his wife with the aforesaid Everwijn; that they promised among themselves, before deponent, that they would appoint two good men each to settle their difference (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices of Culemborch, 1540-49, Inv. No. XXVIII, 1, folio 129).

Steven Zurmont testified that Philips Isbrantz. came to his house and begged him that he would get Everwijn Hubertz., his brother-in-law to come to an agreement, and the aforesaid Philips told him that he would arrange that his sister Neel and Everwijn would agree with each other regarding the mill concerning which they are having legal differences, or he would advise the man himself to join in, so that everything would be favorable, and thereupon Everwijn aforesaid came to the house of deponent and they held good cheer for two days (*Ibid.*).

Further also testified Steven Zurmont that Neel, Geryt van Yseren's wife, came personally to his house, that he should get Everwijn to agree regarding the estate, that each might know what each should pay, and when that was settled they would act, concerning the difference regarding the mill, as was right, and upon the aforesaid words Everwijn aforesaid came to the house of deponent and they also entered the house of Meth Isbrants (*Ibid.*).

October 18, 1549. Before Judge Hardenbrouck, Thonis Smit and Goyer, Agnies, Dirck van Yseren's widow, with tutor conveys to Cornelis can Yseren Diericxz., her son,

a free property of house, appurtenances, garden timber and all rights belonging thereto situated in the New City on the Santstreet between Willem Aelbertzoon on the one side and Helena Thonis Gobelsz'. widow, with an outlet, also the barn which is built there and between the *Costerie* of St. John in the New City on the other side, with right to the wagon road reaching from the Kerck Street to the Main City aforesaid, and she confers upon Cornelis van Yseren aforesaid all rights as indicated by decrees of our Sheriffs to be right (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices of Culemborch, 1535-1557, Inv. No. I, 1A2, folio 77).

October 13, 1554. Before Stadholder Hubertz Coninck appeared Melchior van Culemborch Hubertz., (cousin of Melchior van Culemborch who married Beerta van Wije), Stadholder of the Fiefs, in the name of our gracious Lady, Lady Elizabeth van Culemborch, Countess van Hoogstraten, Lady van Culemborch aforesaid, and Geryt van Culemborch Hubertz and Frederick die Coninck, Sheriffs (Schepenen) at Culemborch, who made known that on said date appeared before them Agnies, widow of Dierick van Yseren, with a guardian appointed for her, who acknowledged a conveyance to Anthonis Wellants, Chamberlain of our gracious Lady the Countess aforesaid, of all rights which she had in an orchard ground rent by virtue of the ground rent deed for a half acre of land and 36 rods, said orchard being situated at Redinchem (Protocol of Powers of Attorney of Culemborch, Dec. 14, 1546 to May 4, 1555, IV A2, folio 311).

May 26, 1555. Appeared Agnies, Dirck van Yseren, the brewer's widow, with tutor and conveys to Geryt van Culemborch Melchiorsz., Bailiff (Scholt) of Culemborch, the free property of a house and appurtenance situated on the Vorder Street between Cornelis Melisz. and Catharina, Rijck die Man's widow, as is legal. As soon as this had taken place Geryt van Culemborch aforesaid rented the aforesaid property in a firm, perpetual lease to Cornelis Zijbrantzoon his heirs and successors for three guilders 14½ shields and 8 mijten (3

cents) Holland per year, etc. (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices of Culemborch, 1535-57, Inv. No. I A2, folio 55).

July 19, 1555. Before Frederick die Coninck and Joost Cornelisz, Sheriffs (Schepenen) at Culemborg, appeared Agnies, widow of Dierick van Yseren, and Nel her daughter, each with a guardian appointed according to law, Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz for himself and also as guardian of Mary his wife, daughter of Dierick van Yseren aforesaid, who bind themselves and their heirs to release Alart Jansz the brewer and his heirs from all such *thyns* that might be due the said van Culemborch for a brewery with a tannery, grounds and appurtenances situated Eastward from the aforesaid Agnies and stretching Northward on the Meent, Southward by Jacob Thysen and Westward by Alart Jansz. aforesaid and which property the said Alart received in tenure from the appearers and which is situated in Tollen Street (Protocol of Sheriff's Notices of Culemborch, 1535-57, H, No. I A2, folio 9, 10).

March 22, 1559. Conditions under which Jan van Cuyck, Steward of the Earldom of Culemborg, has bought of Agnies van Yseren an orchard opposite the "lazarie" of the Lekdyk extending to the moat of Culemborg House for 450 guilders. Signed by the parties and *dedingslieden* Anthonis Zebrecht and Hubert van Baden. Underneath is an order of Count Floris van Culemborg to the Steward to pay the price of sale after transfer; signed by the Count and dated April 8th, 1559 (Charters of Culemborg, Arnhem, No. 2685a).

April 27, 1559. The aforesaid orchard was transferred for Hubert van Culemborch Melchiorisz, Judge (Richter), Peter Cooll, Louff van Culemborch Gerytisz, Jan Joost Gerytisz and Bart Thonisz, Justices (Schepenen) at Culemborg who ratify. On parchment with the first four seals in green wax (Archives at Arnhem, No. 2685b).

May 27, 1559. Receipt of Agnies van Yseren for 150 Kar. guilders. Idem for 300 Kar. guilders Aug. 8, 1560 (attached to 2433).

The pedigree deduced from the foregoing references is as follows:

DIRRICK VAN YSEREN GERRITSZ married Agnies; referred to in conveyances 1526-1533; Agnies mentioned as widow Jan. 24, 1543; she was living May 27, 1559. They had issue:

Gerrit, married Cornelia Isbrants, sister of Philips Isbrants, both of whom were children of Isbrant Philips and Meth. . . .

Matheus.

Cornelis.

Anna, married Henrick van Cuyck.

Mary, married first, Oth Wessels who is mentioned as her husband October 22, 1547; married second, Hubert van Culenborch Melchiorz, whom she married after 1547 and before July 19, 1555, at which latter date she and her husband Hubert van Culenborch are mentioned (ped. 1).

Neelken.

Symon.

96

EVERWYN, Lord van Gutterswyk;* father of

EVERWYN, Lord van Gutterswyk, who married Hedwig, Countess of Bentheim, daughter of Henricus, Count of Bentheim (ped. 97), by whom he had,

ARNDT (ARNOLD), Lord van Gutterswyk, Count of Bentheim, who married Mechthild van Reifferscheid, by whom he had,

ALEID VAN GUTTERSWEYK who married Johan IV, Lord van Culemborg (ped. 1); was sister of Everwyn, Count of Bentheim; died June 3, 1448, and bequeathed to the Sisters of Mariencroon a house at Culemborg "to there disburse every feast day and mealtime four two pint measures of wine." A portion of her tomb-

*Pedigree of the Gutterswyk family in possession of the Council of the Nobility at The Hague.

stone existed in 1570, upon which were her arms and those of van Culemborg (Van der Aa's *Biog. Dict.*).

97

LUTHARDUS, Count of Cleve* (ped. 2), married Bertha, daughter of Emperor Arnolph, by whom he had

RICFRIDUS, Count of Twenderland, *Comes Tubantiae*, founder of the Counts of Bentheim, who lived in the 10th Century.

*

WOLFGANG, of the time of the Emperor Henry I.

*

OTTO, of the time of Emperor Henry III.

*

JOHANNES, died 1119; father of,

GERTRAUT, Countess of Twenderlande or *Tubnantia*, married Otto von Rineck (ped. 59) and Bentheim, Palatin of the Rhine, a son of Herman, Count of Luzelburg, who lived 1158. They had,

SOPHIA, Countess of Twenderlande, who died 1176; married Theodoricus VII (VI), Count of Holland (ped. 54) and had

OTTO, first Count of Bentheim; 1195 appointed Castellan of Koevorden and Judge of Drenthen by his brother Baldwin II, twenty-ninth Bishop of Utrecht, at which the people were displeased and, under Volker, son of the former Castellan, marched against him, expelled him, surprised Koevorden and took Otto's wife prisoner; later, however, she was exchanged as the result of a treaty by which Otto had to renounce the office of Castellan of Koevorden and the Regency of Drenthen. Otto secretly intrigued until he finally succeeded in involving the Bishop in a new war against

* Johan Hubner's *Genealogische Tabellen*, Leipzig, 1744, Tab. 420.

Rudolf of Koevorden, which, however, again resulted to his detriment (*Van der Aa's Biog. Dict.*). He was father of

SIMON, Count of Bentheim; father of,

HENRICUS, Count of Bentheim; lived 1326; father of,

JOHANNES, Count of Bentheim; father of,

HENRICUS, Count of Bentheim; father of,

HEDWIG, Countess of Bentheim; married Erwinus (Everwyn), Lord van Gutterswyk (ped. 96).

INDEX

A

AQUITAINE, 108, 109, 126
ALSACE, 86, 99, 112.
ALSATIA, 106, 107, 116, 123.
ALTORF, 112, 113.
AMIENS, 120.
AMSTEL, 133, 134.
ANJOU, 109, 110, 124.
ANVERS, 121, 122.
ANVERGNE, 108, 109.
ARDENNE, 96, 101, 102.
ARDENNES, 113, 116, 123.
ARDENNER WALDE, 102.
ARKEL, 127-132, 134.
ARLON, 122, 123.
ARTOIS, 93, 94, 105, 106.
ASCANIA, 79, 80, 82.
AUSTRIA, 111.
AUTUN, 98.
AUVERGNE, 125.
AUXERRE, 98.
AVESNES, 92, 93.

B

BALLENSTADT, 103.
BAR, 123.
BAUGENCI, 126, 127.
BAVARIA, 76, 85, 86, 98, 112, 113
117.
BEAUVIS, 107.
BENTHEIM, 155-157.
BITCHE, 123.
BLOEMENSTEIN, 148.
BLOIS, 107, 108.
BOSICHEM, 7-10.
BOUILLON, 101.
BOULOGNE, 123, 124.
BRABANT, 98, 100, 121, 122.
BRAKEL, 145, 146.
BRANDENBURG, 80, 183.

BRIE, 108.

BRIENEN, 143.

BRUNSWICK, 85, 117.

BURGUNDY, 98, 125.

C

CARCASSONE, 108.
CARINTHIA, 76, 110, 112.
CARPENTIER, 61.
CARTER, 75.
CHALONS, 108.
CHAMPAGNE, 107, 108.
CHARTRES, 107, 108.
CHATEAUDUN, 108.
CHATEAU-LANDON, 124.
CLEVE, 5, 76, 156.
COCK, 143.
CULEMBORG, 9-61.
CUMBERLAND, 118.

D

DITMARSH, 84.

E

EGMOND, 88-92.
EPERON, 125.
EST, 111.
EVREUX, 125, 126.

F

FLANDERS, 93-95, 105, 106, 123.
FRANCONIA, 86.
FRIESLAND, 77, 114, 115.

G

GATINAIS, 124.
GELDERS, 103, 121.
GOTTINGEN, 118.
GROSBEEK, 142, 143.
GUTTERSWEYK, 155.

H

HABSBURG, 106.
 HAINAULT, 94-96, 100.
 HEINSBURG, 79.
 HENISBURG, 79.
 HEUKELOM, 135.
 HEUSDEN, 132, 133, 135, 136, 145.
 HOEY, 6, 132.
 HOLLAND, 77, 114, 115, 136.
 HUNTINGDON, 119.

I

ISENDOORN, 143, 144.
 ISEREN, 149-155.
 ISSELSTEYN, 92.
 ITALY, 78, 111, 119.

J

JAQUET, 63-72.
 JAQUETT. 63-72.

K

KEPPEL, 145.

L

LANDSBERG, 115.
 LANSNITZ, 116.
 LECKE, 137.
 LIMBOURG, 122, 123.
 LOMBARDY, 119.
 LORRAINE, 100, 103, 107, 114,
 116, 121-123.
 LOVAIN, 100, 105, 121, 122.
 LUNIGIANA, 111.
 LUXEMBOURG, 79, 96, 105, 113, 114,
 116, 117.

Mc

MCCALL, 75.

M

MACON, 108, 124, 125.
 MAINE, 127.
 MATREÉ, 98.
 MERSEBURG, 83.

MEAUX, 107.
 MERTAL, 111.
 MEURZTHAL, 110.
 MISNIA, 83, 103, 116, 117.
 MONTFORT-L'AMAURI, 125, 126.
 MOSELLE, 96, 97, 101, 102, 105,
 117, 123.

N

NAMURE, 104-106.
 NARBONNE, 124.
 NORDGAW, 99, 112.
 NORMANDY, 126.
 NORTHEIM, 118.

O

OLDENBURG, 81.
 ORTENBOURG, 110.

P

PERONNE, 95.
 PLOCEK, 80.
 PROVINS, 107.

Q

QUERCI, 109.

R

RASEZ, 108.
 RAVENSBURG, 112, 113.
 REIMS, 125.
 RHINE, 117.
 RINECKE, 117.
 RINGELHEIM, 81.
 ROUCI, 125.
 ROUERQUE, 109.
 ROVIGO, 111.

S

ST. QUENTIN, 95, 119, 120.
 SANCERRE, 108.
 SALM, 96, 101, 117.
 SAXONY, 78, 81, 82, 84-86, 110, 115,
 117, 118.
 SCHELD, 97, 98.

SELLERS, 72-75.
 SENLIS, 78.
 SCOTLAND, 119.
 SOLTWELDEL, 80-83.
 STADE, 84.
 SUNDGAW, 99.
 SURREY, 118.
 SWABIA, 86.

T

TEISTERBANT, 5, 132.
 TEYLINGEN, 77.
 THURINGIA, 103, 110.
 TOULOUSE, 103, 109.
 TOURS, 107, 108.
 TROYES, 119.
 TWENDERLAND, 156.

V

VALENCIENS, 94.
 VALOIS, 78, 120.
 VERDUN, 99.

VERMANDOIS, 95, 119, 120.
 VERONE, 112.
 VIANEN, 146-148.
 VOORNE, 136.
 VYANEN, 146-148.

W

WARREN, 118.
 WASSENBERG, 103, 104, 121.
 WETTIN, 81-83, 115.
 WIJE, 138-142.
 WOLPE, 82.

Y

YSEREN, 149-155.
 YSSELSTEIN, 92.

Z

ZEELAND, 114, 115.
 ZORBIG, 81-83.
 ZUTPHEN, 103.



