

GRANHOLM GENEALOGY

HUNGARIAN ROYAL ANCESTRY

Introduction to our Hungarian Ancestry.

The Hungarian ancestry and mythology ties into the Scandinavian mythology. See excerpts from the link below.

<http://www.fabpedigree.com/s034/f005193.htm>

The PEDIGREE of

Uldin (Uldin Alyp-bi-Arbat) of HUNS

External page: [David Faux shows a variety of evidence that some Goths, accompanied by Scythians, Huns, etc., returned to Scandinavia in the 5th century. In this view, Odin, who led this group in Norse legend, may even be a corruption of Uldin.](#)

Wife/Partner: [Frigg \(Frigida\) of ASALAND](#)

Possible Children ; [Sigi of VOLSUNGA SAGA](#) ; [Aske, first man \(in Norse myth\)](#) ; [Embla, first woman \(in Norse myth\)](#) ; [Winta \(King\) of LINDSEY](#) ; [Wecta \(Waegdaeg\) the JUTE](#) ; [Yngvi \(King\) of the SWEDES](#) ; [Sigrlami \(King\) of GARDARIKE](#) ; [Gauti \(King\) in GOTLAND](#) ; [Casere ODINSSON of the ANGLES](#) ; [Asathor ODINSSON](#) ; [Baeldaeg of the AESIR](#) ; [Skjoldr of the AESIR \(1st King\) of the DANES](#) ; [Saemingr \(King\) of NORWAY](#)

Some of the Possible Children above or their descendants are the starting person for my Scandinavian ancestry presentations. These bridge the gray area between the mythology and history.

Attila the Hun is the main historical person in case of the Hungarian ancestry. There are several lineages on the Internet from Attila, some of them conflicting. I have attached one from Attila to me, which appears to be commonly used. I found no link between Attila and the early Hungarian royalty.

This presentation includes information about Attila and our Hungarian royal ancestors in the medieval times. It has one section with the direct ancestors and another with our uncles and cousins. Some were cruel, some became Saints; there is one, who is of special significance to me, Saint Emeric (or Americus) who is my second cousin, 31 times removed. [Amerigo Vespucci](#) was presumably named after Saint Emeric, and therefore so were the [Americas](#), indirectly.

Appended are two lineage listings; Attila the Hun to me and Hungarian royalty as related to me.

Lars Granholm, March 2009

HUNGARIAN ANCESTRY

<http://www.hunmagyar.org/mondak/turul.html>

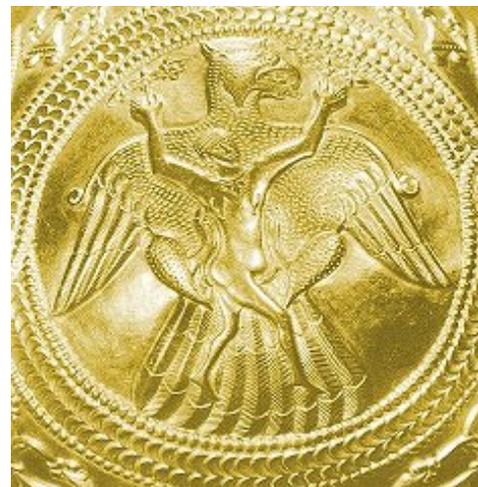
HUNGARIAN MYTHOLOGY - THE TURUL



A Hungarian legend tells the story of Emese, wife of Úgyek the descendant of Atilla, who once had a dream in which a Turul appeared to her. In this dream, a crystal-clear stream started to flow from her, and as it moved Westward, it grew into a mighty river. This dream represented her symbolic impregnation by the Turul, and meant that she would give birth to a line of great rulers. Emese later gave birth to Álmos, who was the father of Árpád, the great leader of the Magyars and founder of Hungary. This story reaffirms the Hun-Magyar kinship, and the knowledge that the Magyars reconquered Hungary as their rightful inheritance from Atilla's great Hun Empire.



The great mythical Turul bird of prey is one of the most important symbols of the Hungarians. It represents their god's power and will. The Turul was seen as the ancestor of Atilla, and it was also the symbol of the Huns. The Hungarian Turul is often represented carrying the flaming Sword of God.



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

Attila the Hun (48th great grand father to LG)

Attila (406 – 453), also known as **Attila the Hun**, was leader (Khagan) of the Huns from 434 until his death in 453. He was leader of the Hunnic Empire which stretched from Germany to the Ural River and from the River Danube to the Baltic Sea (see map below). During his rule, he was one of the most fearsome of the Western and Eastern Roman Empires' enemies: he invaded the Balkans twice and marched through Gaul (modern France) as far as Orleans before being defeated at the Battle of Chalons. He refrained from attacking either Constantinople or Rome. In much of Western

[Europe](#), he is remembered as the epitome of cruelty and rapacity. In contrast, some histories and chronicles lionize him as a great and noble king, and he plays major roles in three [Norse sagas](#).



[Mór Than](#)'s painting *The Feast of Attila*, based on a fragment of [Priscus](#) (depicted at right, dressed in white and holding his history): "When evening began to draw in, torches were lighted, and two barbarians came forward in front of Attila and sang songs which they had composed, hymning his victories and his great deeds in war. And the banqueters gazed at them, and some were rejoiced at the songs, others became excited at heart when they remembered the wars, but others

broke into tears—those whose bodies were weakened by time and whose spirit was compelled to be at rest.

Invasion of Italy and death



Raphael's *The Meeting between Leo the Great and Attila* shows Leo I, with Saint Peter and Saint Paul above him, going to meet Attila

Attila returned in 452 to claim his marriage to Honoria anew, invading and ravaging [Italy](#) along the way. The city of [Venice](#) was founded as a result of these attacks when the residents fled to small islands in the

[Venetian Lagoon](#). His army sacked numerous cities and razed [Aquileia](#) completely, leaving no trace of it behind. Legend has it he built a castle on top of a hill north of [Aquileia](#) to watch the city burn, thus founding the town of [Udine](#), where the castle can still be found. Aëtius, who lacked the strength to offer battle, managed to harass and slow Attila's advance with only a shadow force. Attila finally halted at the [River Po](#). By this point disease may have broken out in Attila's camp, thus helping to stop his invasion.



Attila's Death (painting by Paczka)
In the year after the retreat from Italy Attila died an appropriately barbarian death. He took a new, young, beautiful bride, a damsel named Ildico, though he already had

a coterie of wives. The wedding day was spent in heavy drinking and partying, and the King of the Huns took his new bride to bed that night in drunken lust. The next morning it was discovered that he had died-drowned in his drunkenness in his own nosebleed. The new bride was found quivering in fear in the great man's bed quarters. The empire of the Huns dissipated nearly as quickly as its most famous leader. In 454 the Ostrogoths and other Germanic tribes revolted against the Huns, and the sons of Attila, who had quarreled among themselves, could not deal with the crisis. In the words of Bury, the Huns were "scattered to the winds."

Background

The origin of the [Huns](#) has been the subject of debate for centuries. It can be said with general agreement that they may have been a confederation of [Central Asian](#) and [European](#) tribes, many of them nomadic horsemen. Many experts think they may have been [Turkic people](#), descended from the [Xiongnu](#) tribes that menaced [China](#) as early as the 5th century BC. The first emperor of China, [Qin Shi Huangdi](#), built part of the [Great Wall](#) to keep the Xiongnu out.

Their united power appeared or began to form in Europe in the 400s. They achieved military superiority over their neighbours by their readiness for battle, unusual mobility, and weapons, including the [composite bow](#)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turul>

Turul

A Turul monument at [Tatabánya](#)



Turul is the most important [mythological](#) bird of the origin myth of the [Magyars](#) (Hungarian people). It is a messenger of god in Hungarian mythology, who sits on top of the tree of life along with the other spirits of unborn children in the form birds.

The Turul is probably a large [falcon](#), and the origin of the word is most likely [Turkish](#) (*togrul* or *turgul* means [peregrine falcon](#)).

Emese's dream

In the legends Turul is mentioned at least twice to shape the fate of the Hungarians: the first time *Emese*, mother of [Álmos](#), wife of Ügyek (whose ancestor is [Attila the Hun](#)) had a dream where a Turul appeared, impregnated her symbolically and a crystal-clear water stream started to flow from her, and as it moved Westward, it grew into a great river, which meant that her child was going to be the father of a line of great rulers. The second time, the leader of the Hungarian tribes had a dream where eagles attacked their horses and a Turul came and saved them, to symbolise that they have to move, and when they did, the Turul helped them to show the way and led them finally to the land that became [Hungary](#).

This legend is about [Hun](#)-Magyar kinship, and the base of the theory that Magyars reconquered [Hungary](#) as their rightful inheritance from Atilla's great Hun Empire.

Based upon ancient Hungarian tradition, the royal house of Hun(garian)s (the kings of Huns and the later Hungarians) bears the name of Turul clan (original latin: genere Turul, later called by the name [Arpad house](#) also), what descents from *the wise and just king* [Nimrod](#), the first king on Earth.

Representation

The Turul represents the god's power and will. The Turul was seen as the ancestor of Atilla, and it was also the symbol of the Huns. The Hungarian Turul is often represented carrying the flaming Sword of God (sword of Attila).

Turul statues

There were three Turul statues in [Greater Hungary](#) (before the country had its borders reconfigured by the [Treaty of Trianon](#)): one still visible on the mountain next to [Tatabánya](#), Hungary. It is the largest bird statue in the world, and the largest bronze statue in Central Europe^[1]; the wingspan of the Turul is almost 15 meters.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emese>

Emese (36th great grand mother to LG)

Emese is a feminine [Hungarian](#) name that is possibly derived from the [Finno-Ugric](#) name *eme* which means "[mother](#)". According to the legend, she was the mother of [High Prince Álmos](#). The legends say that Emese had seen a divine dream of a [Turul](#) bird that flew over her and got her with child; she saw her womb as the source of many great kings, but they would multiply in foreign lands". This is given as the explanation for the name Álmos (ie, "The Dreamt One").

According to [Gesta Hungarorum](#), Emese is the daughter of Leader Önedbelia of Dentümoger, and her husband Ügyek is from the family of Magog.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%9Cgyek>

Ugyek

Ügyek or Előd (second half of the 8th century – first half of the 9th century), was the legendary father of [Álmos](#), the first [High Prince of the Magyars](#). His wife was [Emese](#), who had seen a divine dream of a [Turul](#) bird that flew over her and got her with child before [Álmos](#)'s birth, pursuant to the legends.

Marriage and Child

[Emese](#) (second half of the 8th century – first half of the 9th century)

- [Álmos, High Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. 820 – c. 895)

High Prince Álmos

Álmos (pronounced [a:lmoʃ]) (c. [820](#) – c. [895](#)), the first [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (after 854 – c. 895). The *Gesta Hungarorum* ("The Deeds of the Hungarians") records that his father was [Ügyek](#), while the *Chronicon Pictum* (the "Vienna Illuminated Chronicle") mentions his father as [Előd](#) (the son of Ügyek); his mother was [Emese](#).^[1]

The [medieval chronicle](#) recounts the story of his birth thusly: *"his pregnant mother had seen a divine vision in her dream of a [Turul](#) bird, as it were flying over her and getting her with child; and a spring seemed to rise from her womb and many great kings originated from her loins, although they would multiply not in their own lands".*^[2] The legend is often given as an explanation for the name *Álmos*, which is derived from the Hungarian word for "dream."

The Seven Chieftains of the Magyar tribes (*Chronicon Pictum*)

According to the medieval chronicles, Álmos was proclaimed [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) by the leaders of the *Hétmagyar*, the confederation of the seven Magyar tribes,^[2] but the *De Administrando Imperio* states that the office was created by the [Khagan](#) of the [Khazars](#), and that it was not Álmos, but his son [Árpád](#), who became the first Grand Prince.^[2] Modern historians usually follow the tradition that Álmos was the first Grand Prince in the second half of the 850s.^{[1][2]} It is unclear whether Álmos became the *kende* (spiritual leader) of the confederation or its *gyula* (military leader).^[1]



Álmos' death was probably caused by either assassination or human sacrifice because of the catastrophic defeats during the wars with the Bulgarian Empire and the Pechenegs.

Child

- [Árpád](#), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. 845 – c. 907)

Árpád

.The Magyars lead by Árpád are crossing the Carpathians - a detail of [Árpád Feszty](#) and assistants' canvas (Ópusztaszer National Memorial Site, Hungary)

Árpád (c. 845 – c. 907), the second [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. 895 – c. 907). Under his rule the [Magyar](#) people settled in the [Carpathian basin](#). The [dynasty descending from him](#) ruled the Magyar tribes and later the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) until 1301.

His life

Árpád was the son of Grand Prince [Álmos](#), leader of the [Hungarian tribal federation](#); his mother's name and descent is unknown.

In 894, Árpád and [Kurszán](#) negotiated together with the representatives of the [Byzantine emperor](#), [Leo VI the Wise](#) the terms under which the confederation of the Magyar tribes was willing to assist the [Byzantine Empire](#) against Emperor [Simeon I of Bulgaria](#).



In the spring of next year, the Magyar tribes attacked the [Bulgarian Empire](#) and defeated Emperor Simeon I, obliging him to conclude peace with the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Simeon, however, entered into an alliance with the [Pechenegs](#), who were the eastern neighbours of the Hungarian tribal federation, and he made an attack against the Magyar troops. In the [Battle of Southern Buh](#), Emperor Simeon I defeated their army; shortly afterwards, the Pechenegs attacked and pillaged their territories.

Árpád

The circumstances of Álmos' death are unclear. The leaders of the seven Hungarian tribes proclaimed Árpád to [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#)^[1]; therefore Árpád is considered traditionally to lead the *Honfoglalás* ("the occupation of the country").

In 896 the Hungarian tribes occupied the Upper [Tisza](#) river, from there they undertook numerous looting raids in central and western Europe, and in 900/901 they moved to [Pannonia](#)^[2]. The Magyars entering the Pannonian fields in 896 may have represented about 200,000–250,000 people.

Based on Arabic sources, Árpád's title seems to have been [kende](#)^[3] or [gyula](#). In that time *kende* was the spiritual leader of the Magyar tribes, while the *gyula* led their military campaigns. According to legends, Árpád hold the first "parliamentary" session with 40 other "nobles" on horseback before 900 AD.

Children

- Levente
- Tarhos (Tarkacsu) (? – ?)
- Üllő (Jeleg or Jeleg) (? – ?)
- Jutocsa (Jutas) (? – ?)
- [Zoltan of Hungary](#) (947 – ?)

Legacy

Although he is not considered the founder of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) – that was his descendant [Stephen I](#) –, he is generally thought of as the forefather of [Hungarians](#) and is often affectionally mentioned as *our father Árpád*. Árpád was the founder of the [dynasty](#) named after him, which would rule over the [kingdom of Hungary](#) till 1301.

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

Zoltán of Hungary

Zoltán (? – [947](#)), also known as **Zaltas**, according to the [mediaeval chronicles](#), was the third [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#).

He was the youngest (fifth) son of [Árpád](#)^[1]. The [Gesta Hungarorum](#) names *Zolta* as the successor of his father, and also mentions that he married a daughter of Menmarót, the local military leader in the region of [Bihar](#) ([Romanian](#): *Biharea*) at the time of the [Hungarian](#).

Child

- [Taksony](#), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (? – before 973)

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

Taksony of Hungary

Taksony (? – before [972](#)), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. [955](#) - before [972](#)).

Taksony was the son of [Zoltán](#) (Zaltas), the fourth son of [Árpád](#), the second Grand Prince of the Magyars. The [Gesta Hungarorum](#) mentions that his mother was a daughter of Menmarót, the local military leader in the region of [Bihar](#) ([Romanian](#): *Biharea*) at the time of the [Hungarian](#) settlement occupation (*Honfoglalás*). Taksony married a [Pecheneg](#) or [Bulgar](#) woman^[1].

In 947, Taksony lead a raid to Italy till [Apulia](#), and King [Berengar II of Italy](#) had to buy the peace by paying a large amount of money to him and his followers. He might have taken part in the [Battle of](#)

[Lechfeld](#) where King [Otto I](#) of [Germany](#) won a decisive victory over the [Magyars](#). After the defeat the [Magyars](#) stopped their raids in [Western Europe](#), but they began to pillage the [Byzantine Empire](#).

Taksony became the Grand Prince of the Magyars just or shortly after the Battle of Lechfeld, but his authority must have been only nominal over some regions of the [Carpathian Basin](#) inhabited by the Magyars. In 963, [Pope John XII](#) ordained the first [Roman Catholic](#) missionary bishop, Zacheus for the Magyars^[2], but he probably never visited them.

Taksony arranged the marriage of his son [Géza of Hungary](#) to [Sarolt](#), the daughter of [Gyula](#) of [Transylvania](#).

Marriage and children

c. 945: *Unnamed* "of the territories of the [Cumans](#)"

- Michael (Mihály), Duke between [Morava](#) and [Esztergom](#) (– ca 978 or bef. 997). Married Adelajda of Poland (– aft. 997), daughter or sister of [Mieszko I of Poland](#) (15154)
Son: Vazul
- [Géza of Hungary](#), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. 945 – 997)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vazul>

Vazul

Vazul (Basil) (11th century – died 1037) was a [Hungarian](#) noble of the [Árpád](#) family, Duke between [Morava](#) (March) and [Esztergom](#) (Hron or Gran). He was the grandson of [Taksony](#). His father Michael (Mihály), Duke between [Morava](#) (March) and [Esztergom](#) (Hron or Gran) (– ca 978 or bef. 997) and his mother was Michael's wife Adelajda of Poland (– aft. 997), daughter or sister of [Mieszko I of Poland](#). His brother was [Ladislaus the Bald](#). He was a cousin of [Stephen I of Hungary](#). He took part in a conspiracy aimed at the murder of king [Stephen](#), since he was excluded from the royal succession in favour of [Pietro Orseolo](#). The assassination attempt failed. Vazul had his eyes gouged out and molten lead poured in his ears; his sons were exiled.

Of Vazul's three sons (with his wife from Tátony family or a woman who may (or may not) have been daughter of Tsar Samuel of the Bulgarians, [Katun Anastazya](#)) [András](#) (Andrew I), [Béla](#) and [Levente](#), two would ascend the throne after the dynastic struggle following the death of Stephen I. The line of Árpád kings following Stephen is therefore referred to as the Vazul line.

Wives

- [Katun Anastazya](#)
- [Katalin](#)

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

Andrew I of Hungary

Andrew I the White or the Catholic (**Hungarian**: *I. (Fehér/Katolikus) András/Endre*) (c. 1015 – before [6 December 1060](#), [Zirc](#)), [King of Hungary](#) (1046/1047-1060). He descended from a younger branch of the [Árpád dynasty](#). After spending fifteen years in exile, he ascended the throne during an



extensive revolt of the [pagan Hungarians](#). However, he could strengthen the position of [Christianity](#) in his kingdom and he also managed to save the independence of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) against the [Holy Roman Empire](#). He tried to ensure the succession of his son which resulted in the open revolt of his brother who dethroned him with force.

Coronation of Andrew I



Andrew was the second son of Duke [Vazul](#), a cousin of [Stephen I of Hungary](#), the first [King of Hungary](#). His mother was probably the concubine (a daughter of a member of the Hungarian *gens* Tátyony) of his father, who still followed pagan customs^[1].

On [September 2, 1031](#), King Stephen's only surviving son, [Emeric](#) was killed by a boar while hunting. The king wanted to secure the position of [Christianity](#) in his semi-converted kingdom; therefore he was planning to name his sister's son, [Peter Urseolo](#) as his successor. However, Duke Vazul, who was suspected to be following pagan-costums, took part in a conspiracy aimed at the murder of the king. But the assassination attempt failed and Duke Vazul had his eyes gouged out and molten lead poured in his ears and his three sons were exiled.

Statue of Andrew I in the Nationalhistorical
Memorypark (Hungary)

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

Anastasia of Kiev

Anastasia of Kiev (c. [1023](#) – [1074/1096](#)) was [Queen of Hungary](#) as the wife of [King Andrew the White](#). She was the eldest daughter of Grand Prince [Yaroslav I the Wise](#) of [Kiev](#) and [Ingigerd of Sweden](#), and the older sister of [Anne of Kiev](#), Queen consort of [Henry I of France](#).

Around [1039](#), Anastasia was married to Duke [Andrew of Hungary](#), who had settled down in [Kiev](#) after his father [Vazul](#) took part in a failed assassination attempt aimed at King Stephen I.

11th-century fresco of the [St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev](#) representing the daughters of Yaroslav I, with Anna probably being the youngest. Other daughters were Anastasia wife of [Andrew I of Hungary](#), Elizabeth wife of [Harald III of Norway](#), and Agatha wife of [Edward the Exile](#).



Marriage and children

c. 1039: King [Andrew I of Hungary](#) (c. [1015](#) – before [6 December 1060](#))

- [Adelaide](#) (c. 1040 – 27 January 1062), wife of king [Vratislaus II of Bohemia](#)
- King [Solomon of Hungary](#) (1053 – 1087 or after)
- [David of Hungary](#) (after 1053 – after 1094)

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

Adelaide of Hungary

Adelaide of Hungary (c. 1040 – [27 January 1062](#)) was the only daughter of [Andrew I of Hungary](#), and of the [Arpad dynasty](#). It is disputed that her mother was [Anastasia Yaroslavna](#), daughter of [Yaroslav the Great](#), Prince of Kiev, or other, unknown first wife of Andrew I.

She was the second wife of [Vratislav II](#) of [Bohemia](#), whom she married in 1057. She was a good catch for Vratislaus, because he profited from the alliance with her father. They had four children, including [Bretislaus II of Bohemia](#) and [Judith Premyslid](#). Her husband became duke in 1061, after death of his brother, but Adelaide was not duchess for a long time.

She preceded her husband in death; he remarried shortly afterward to [Świętosława of Poland](#), finally being crowned as the first King of Bohemia in [1085](#).

***Note by LG:** Queen Adelaide of Hungary, my 28th great grand mother, is the last of our direct Hungarian ancestors. The lineage to me continues via ancestors from Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Denmark and Sweden. She is shown in the attached Direct Lineage chart from Attila the Hun to me.*

Solomon of Hungary

Solomon of Hungary

Solomon ([Hungarian](#): *I. Salamon*) (1053–1087), [King of Hungary](#) (1057–1081). He was crowned as a child during his father's lifetime in order to ensure his succession, but his uncle, Béla managed to dethrone his father and ascend to the throne. Some years later, Solomon enforced his cousins, Géza, Ladislaus and Lampert to accept his reign with the military assistance his brother-in-law, King Henry IV of Germany provided him. During the following years, Solomon and his cousins cooperated efficiently in order to strengthen the position of the Kingdom of Hungary,



but finally they broke with each other. Finally, he had to accept his cousin, Ladislaus' reign. He spent his last years in exile fighting against Hungary with the assistance of the Pechenegs.

Childhood

Solomon was the first son of King [Andrew I of Hungary](#) and [Anastasia](#), a daughter of Grand Duke [Yaroslav I the Wise](#) of Kiev. Before his birth, his uncle, [Béla](#) was the designated heir to the crown, who was governing the *Tercia pars regni* (*i.e.* one third of the kingdom). However, Solomon's birth changed the situation radically, because King Andrew decided to ensure his son's inheritance and he had Solomon crowned in 1057.

In 1087, Solomon took part in the Pechenegs' campaign against the Byzantine Empire and he was killed in a battle near [Hadrianopolis](#). Later chronicles claimed that Solomon escaped from the battlefield and he went to [Pula](#) where he lived as a monk.

Marriages

- 1063: [Judith of Swabia](#) (c. 1054 – c. 1092/1096), daughter of [Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and his second wife, [Agnes de Poitou](#)
- 1084/1085: (bigamously) *Unnamed* daughter of Kuteshk, leader of a [Pecheneg](#) tribe

Salomon did not father any children.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%A9la_I_of_Hungary

Béla I of Hungary

Bust of Béla at the National Historical Memorial Park in Ópusztaszer



Béla I the Champion or the Bison (Hungarian: *I. (Bajnok/Bölény) Béla*) (c. 1016 – 11 September 1063), King of Hungary (1060–1063).

Béla was the second^[1] son of Duke Vazul, a cousin of Stephan I, the first King of Hungary.

In exile

After their father's tragic death, the three brothers were obliged to leave the country. Fleeing first to Bohemia, they continued to Poland where Béla settled down, while his brothers, Levente and Andre continued on, settling in Kiev. In Poland, Béla served King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland and took part in the king's campaigns against the pagan Pomeran tribes. He became a successful military leader, and the king gave his daughter^[3] in marriage to him.

King of Hungary

In 1060, Béla returned to Hungary and defeated King Andrew I to become the new king. After his brother's death and Béla's victory at the Theben Pass, Béla was crowned king on December 6, 1060.

Marriage and children

1039-1043: unknown^[6] (b. unknown, d. after 1052), daughter of King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland and his wife, Richeza of Lotharingia

- King Géza I of Hungary (c. 1044^[7] – 25 April 1077)
- King Ladislaus I of Hungary (c. 1048 – 29 July 1095)
- Duke Lampert of Hungary (after 1050 – c. 1095)
- Sophia (after 1050 – 18 June 1095), wife firstly of Markgraf Ulrich I of Carniola, and secondly of Duke Magnus I of Saxony
- Euphemia (after 1050 – 2 April 1111), wife of Prince Otto I of Moravia
- Ilona (after 1050 – c. 1091), wife of King Dmitar Zvonimir of Croatia
- *Unnamed girl* (after 1050 – before 1132), wife of Comes (count) Lampert *de genere* Hont-Pázmány

Géza I of Hungary

Géza I (Hungarian: *I. Géza*) (c. 1040 – 25 April 1077), King of Hungary (1074-1077). During King Solomon's rule he governed, as Duke, one third of the Kingdom of Hungary. Afterwards, Géza rebelled against his cousin's reign and his followers proclaimed him king. However, he never achieved to strengthen his position, because King Solomon could maintain his rule over the Western part of the kingdom.

Early years

Géza was the eldest son of the future King Béla I of Hungary and his wife Adelaide/Rixa of Poland. When Géza was born, his parents were living in the court of his mother's brother, King Casimir I of Poland, because Béla had been obliged to leave Hungary after his father made an unsuccessful attempt against his cousin, King Stephen, the first King of Hungary.

Marriages and children

#1. c. 1062: Sophia (? – before 1075)

- King Coloman of Hungary (c. 1070 – 3 February 1116)
- Duke Álmos (c. 1070 – 1 September 1127)

Coloman of Hungary



A miniature of the king from the Chronicon Pictum, 1360.

Coloman I the Book-lover^[1] (Hungarian: *I. (Könyves) Kálmán*), also spelled **Koloman** (c. 1070 – 3 February 1116), King of Hungary (1095-1116)^{[2] [3]} and King of Croatia^{[4] [5] [6]} (1102-1116). Although Coloman was their father's elder son, during his reign, Coloman had to fight against his brother, Duke Álmos who permanently disputed his right to the crown because Coloman probably had a physical deformity. Finally, Coloman ordered to make his brother and his infant son blind which caused that later chroniclers, who was to live in the court of his brother's descendants, accused him of viciousness.

Early years

Coloman was the elder son of the future King Géza I and his first wife, Sophia. When his father died on 25 April 1077, in accordance with the Hungarian tradition which gave precedence to the eldest

member of the royal family over the king's son, King Géza's brother, [Ladislaus](#) was proclaimed king. Coloman and his younger brother, [Álmos](#) were educated in the court of their uncle.

King Ladislaus wanted Álmos to succeed him as king of Hungary^[8], and wished to make Coloman a bishop. Therefore, Coloman was educated pursuant to the clerical traditions and acquired his subsequently famous learning, which earned him the appellation "*the Book-lover*".

Last years

In 1112, Coloman married [Eufemia of Kiev](#), daughter of Grand Prince [Vladimir II of Kiev](#). However, a few months later, she was caught in adultery and immediately divorced and sent back to her father. Eufemia bore a son in Kiev, named [Boris](#) in 1112, but Coloman refused to acknowledge him as his son.

Shortly afterwards, Coloman had a meeting with Bolesław III who was going on a pilgrimage to [Székesfehérvár](#) and [Somogyvár](#) because of having made his brother blind. In 1115, Coloman, who had become more and more ill, also ordered to make Álmos and his infant son, [Béla](#) blind in order to secure his own son's inheritance.

Coloman died on [February 3, 1116](#). He was buried in [Székesfehérvár](#), next to St. Stephen.

Marriages and children

#1. c. 1097: [Felicia of Sicily](#) (c. 1078 – c. 1102), daughter of count [Roger I of Sicily](#) and his second wife, Eremburga of Mortain

- Sophia, wife of Saul, a Hungarian noble. Their son Saul was chosen heir of the Hungarian throne by his uncle Stephen II, but either died shortly before him or was bypassed by Bela II.
- King [Stephen II of Hungary](#) (1101 – 1 March 1131)
- Ladislaus (1101 – 1112), twin brother of Stephen.
- A daughter, wife of [Prince Vladimyrko of Halicz](#).^[11]

#2. 1112: [Eufemia of Kiev](#) (? – 4 April 1139), daughter of Grand Prince [Vladimir II of Kiev](#) and his second wife

- [Boris](#) (1113 – 1155/1156)^l

Stephen II of Hungary

Stephen II in [Chronicon Pictum](#)

Stephen II ([Hungarian](#): *II. István*, [Croatian](#): *Stjepan III*, [Slovak](#): *Štefan II*) (1101 – March 1131), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1105-1131).

Early years

Stephen was the elder son of King [Coloman](#) and his first wife, [Felicia of Sicily](#). He had a twin brother, Ladislaus who died in childhood.

King Coloman wanted to ensure his son's succession; therefore he had Stephen crowned in 1105. The child's coronation resulted in the rebellion of the king's brother, Duke [Álmos](#), who had been governing *Tercia pars Regni* (i.e., one third of the kingdom). Following a decade of internal warfare with his brother, King Coloman ordered to make Duke Álmos and his infant son, [Béla](#) blind in order to secure his son's inheritance. The king's cruelty achieved its purpose, and some days after his death on [3 February 1116](#), the fifteen-year-old Stephen was crowned again, in [Székesfehérvár](#), without any resistance.



Prince Álmos



Álmos (died 1129) was a [Hungarian](#) prince, the son of King [Géza I of Hungary](#), brother of King Coloman. He held several governmental posts in the [Kingdom of Hungary](#).

Between 1084 and 1091 he was the duke of [Slavonia](#); between 1091 and 1095 he was named King of Slavonia. In 1095 [Kálmán](#) dethroned Álmos, making him the duke of the [apanage Nitrian duchy](#) instead.

Coloman at Álmos death.

Álmos, supported by [Germany](#) and [Bohemia](#), came in conflict with Kálmán in 1098, after Coloman had declared himself the king of the whole of [Croatia](#) in 1097 (crowned in 1102). On [August 21, 1104](#) Álmos married Predslava, the daughter of [Svyatopolk II of Kiev](#).

Kálmán made peace with Álmos in 1108, but only to have Álmos and his son [Béla](#) imprisoned in 1108 or 1109 and then blinded to prevent them from becoming the future king. After this he went on to live in seclusion at the monastery of Dömös founded by himself until his death, but his son would succeed as king of Hungary.

Family

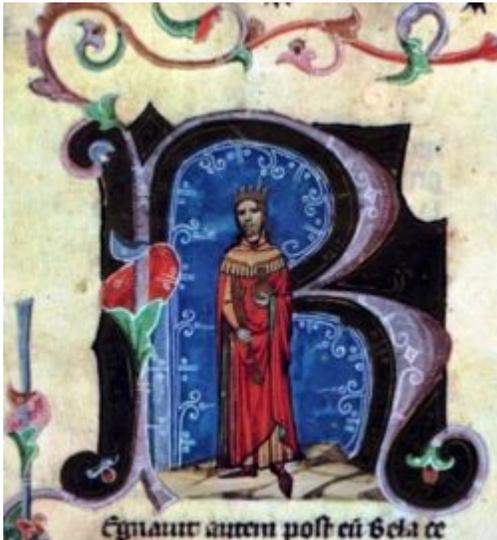
On [August 21, 1104](#) Álmos married Predslava, the daughter of [Svyatopolk II of Kiev](#) and has children:

1. Adelaide, (b. c. 1105/07–[15 September 1140](#)); married 1123 with Duke [Sobeslav I of Bohemia](#)
2. [Béla II of Hungary](#)
3. Hedwig, married 1132 with Duke [Adalbert of Austria](#) (1107–1137/38)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%A9la_II_of_Hungary

Béla II of Hungary

Béla II the Blind (c. 1110 – [13 February 1141](#)), [King of Hungary](#). Still as a child, Béla was blinded by his uncle, King Coloman who wanted to ensure the succession of his own son, the future King Stephen II. During his childhood, Béla lived in different monasteries till King Stephen II invited him to his court. Following King Stephen's death, Béla ascended the throne.



Béla II

Béla was the only son of Duke [Álmos](#). His mother was [Predslava of Kiev](#). Duke Álmos led several rebellions against his brother, but finally, he and Béla were blinded in 1115. Father and son were living together in the [Premonstratensian](#) Monastery of [Dömös](#) till 1126, when Duke Álmos tried to organise a conspiracy against King [Stephen II](#) but he failed and had to escape. Following his father's escape, Béla was taken secretly to the Monastery of [Pécsvárad](#).

Revenge for blinding King Bela
. *Miniature* by Kepes Kronikabol

As Béla was blind, his wife played a decisive role in governing his kingdom. Shortly after ascending the throne, Queen Helena ordered the massacre of the people she considered responsible for her husband's blinding.

Béla died from the effects of an overindulgence of alcohol.



Marriage and children

c. 1129: [Helena of Raška](#) (after 1109 – after 1146), daughter of duke [Uroš I of Raška](#) and his wife, Anna

- Elisabeth (c. 1129 – before 1155), wife of duke [Mieszko III of Poland](#)
- King [Géza II of Hungary](#) (c. 1130 – 3 May 1162)
- King [Ladislaus II of Hungary](#) (1131 – 14 January 1163)
- King [Stephen IV of Hungary](#) (c. 1133 – 11 April 1165)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%A9za_II_of_Hungary

Géza II of Hungary

Géza II ([Hungarian](#): *II. Géza*, [Croatian](#): *Gejza I*, [Slovak](#): *Gejza II*), (1130, [Tolna](#) – [31 May 1162](#)), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1141–1162). He ascended the throne as a child and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother. He was one of the most powerful monarchs of Hungary, who could intervene successfully in the internal affairs of the neighbouring countries.

Early years

Géza was the eldest son of King [Béla II of Hungary](#) and his wife, [Helena of Raška](#). He was only a baby when his mother introduced him and his brother [Ladislaus](#) to the barons assembled in [Arad](#) in order to persuade them to massacre her husband's opponents.

In 1146, Géza married [Euphrosyne](#), sister of Grand Prince [Iziaslav II of Kiev](#).

Marriage and children

1146: [Euphrosyne of Kiev](#) (c. 1130 – c. 1193), daughter of Grand Prince [Mstislav I of Kiev](#) and his second wife, Liubava Dmitrievna

- King [Stephen III of Hungary](#) (1147 – [4 March 1172](#)).
- King [Béla III of Hungary](#) (1148 – [23 April 1196](#)).
- Elisabeth (c. 1149 – after 1189), wife of Duke [Frederick of Bohemia](#).
- Duke [Géza](#) (c. 1150 – before 1210).
- Arpad, died young.
- Odola (1156 – 1199), wife of Duke [Sviatopluk of Bohemia](#).
- Helena (c. 1158 – [25 May 1199](#)), wife of Duke [Leopold V of Austria](#).
- Margaret (Margit) (1162 – ?), born posthumously; wife firstly of Isaac Macrodukas and secondly of András, Obergespan of Somogy.
- 1158 – [25 May 1199](#)), wife of duke [Leopold V of Austria](#)



Béla III of Hungary

Béla III

Béla III (c. 1148 – [23 April 1196](#)), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1172–1196), [Duke of Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#) (1161–1163).

Early years

Béla was the second son of King [Géza II](#) by his wife [Euphrosyne of Kiev](#). In 1161, his father granted him the Duchies of [Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#) as appanage, which was later confirmed by his brother, King [Stephen III](#) who ascended the throne after their father's death on [31 May 1162](#).

Despotes Alexius

In 1164, the [Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos](#) concluded a treaty with King [Stephen III](#), and according to the treaty, Béla was sent to [Constantinople](#) to be educated at the imperial court. The emperor, who had no legitimate sons, intended that Béla should marry his daughter, [Maria Comnena](#), and eventually succeed him as Emperor. Béla received a Greek name, Alexius, and the newly created courtly title of *despotes* which enjoyed the highest position of honor below the emperor.

When [Alexius](#) was born as a son of Manuel and his second wife [Maria of Antioch](#) in 1166, Béla's engagement to Maria was cancelled. Béla was deprived also of his title, and he was granted the lower title of *kaisar*. But Manuel helped negotiate another marriage for him, this time to [Agnes of Antioch](#), who was the half-sister of [Maria of Antioch](#); therefore by this marriage Manuel I and Béla became brothers-in-law.

Marriages and children

#1. c. 1170: [Agnes of Antioch](#) (1154 – c. 1184), daughter of [Raynald of Châtillon](#), Prince of Antioch and his wife, [Constance of Antioch](#)

- King [Emeric of Hungary](#) (1174 – 30 September/November 1204)
- [Margaret](#) (1175 – after 1223), wife firstly of Emperor [Isaac II Angelos](#), secondly of King [Boniface I of Thessalonica](#) and thirdly of [Nicolas of Saint-Omer](#)
- King [Andrew II of Hungary](#) (c. 1177 – 21 September 1235)
- [Constance](#) (c. 1180 – 6 December 1240), wife of King [Ottokar I of Bohemia](#)



Andrew II of Hungary

Andrew II of Hungary with Queen Gertrude von Andechs-Meranien



Andrew II the Jerosolimitan (c. 1177 – 21 September, 1235), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1205-1235), [Prince of Halych](#) (1188-1189, 1208-1209), [Duke of Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#) (1197-1199, 1200-1203). He was the younger son of King [Béla III of Hungary](#), who invested him with the government of the [Principality of Halych](#). However, the boyars of Halych rebelled against his rule and expelled the Hungarian troops. Following their father's death, Andrew continuously conspired against his brother, King [Emeric of Hungary](#) who had to grant him the government of [Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#). When his brother and his infant son died, Andrew ascended the throne and started to grant royal domains to his partisans.

The turbulent duke

Andrew was the second son of King [Béla III](#) and his first wife, [Agnes of Antioch](#). As younger son, Andrew had no hope to inherit the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) from his father who wanted to ensure the inheritance of his elder son, [Emeric](#) and had him crowned already in 1182.

On 23 April 1196, King Béla III died and he left the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) unportioned to his eldest son, Emeric, while Andrew inherited a large amount of money in order to fulfill his father's [Crusader](#) oath. However, Andrew used the money to recruit followers among the barons and also sought the assistance of [Leopold V, Duke of Austria](#). In December 1197, Andrew's troops defeated King Emeric's armies in a battle near to [Macsek](#) in December 1197. Following Andrew's victory, the king was obliged to transfer the government of the Duchies of [Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#) to Andrew.

Around 1200, Andrew married [Gertrude](#), a daughter of [Berthold IV, Duke of Merania](#). It was probably his wife who persuaded him to conspire against his brother again, but when King Emeric, who had realised that Andrew's troops outnumbered his armies, went unarmed, wearing only the crown and the [sceptre](#), to Andrew's camp near [Varasd](#), Andrew surrendered voluntarily on the spur of the scene. The king had his brother arrested, but Andrew managed to escape shortly afterwards.

His last years

Andrew II



On 14 May 1234, Andrew, who had lost his second wife in the previous year, married [Beatrice D'Este](#) who was thirty years younger than himself. Because of the new marriage, his relationship enworsened with his sons.

He was still alive when one of his daughters, [Elisabeth](#), who had died some years before, was canonized on 28 May 1235. Before his death, he was absolved from the excommunication; moreover, the Pope also promised that the King of Hungary and his relatives would not be excommunicated without the special permission of the Pope.

Marriages and children

#1. around 1200: [Gertrude](#) (? – 8 September 1213), a daughter of [Berthold IV, Duke of Merania](#) and his wife, Agnes of Wettin

- [Maria](#) (c. 1204 – 1237), wife of Tzar [Ivan Asen II of](#)

[Bulgaria](#)

- King [Béla IV of Hungary](#) (1206 – 3 May 1270)
- [Saint Elisabeth](#) (1207 – 10 November 1231), wife of Landgraf [Louis IV of Thuringia](#)
- King [Coloman of Halych](#) (1208 – after 11 April 1241)
- Prince [Andrew II of Halych](#) (c. 1210 – 1234)

#2. February 1215: [Yolanda de Courtenay](#) (c. 1200 – 1233), daughter of [Peter I](#), Emperor of the [Latin Empire](#) and his second wife, [Yolanda I](#), Empress of the Latin Empire

- [Yolanda](#) (c. 1215 – 12 October 1251), wife of King [James I of Aragon](#)

#3. 14 May 1234: [Beatrice D'Este](#) (c. 1215 – before 8 May 1245), daughter of [Aldobrandino I D'Este](#) and his wife

- [Stephen](#) (1236 – 10 April 1271)

Violant of Hungary

Tomb at [Vallbona de les Monges](#).



Violant of Hungary ([Esztergom](#), [Kingdom of Hungary](#), c. 1216 – 1253) was [Queen consort](#) of [James I of Aragon](#). She is also called **Jolánta** in [Hungarian](#), **Iolanda** or **Violant d'Hongria** in [Catalan](#) and **Yolanda** in [Spanish](#).

Violant was a daughter of [Andrew II of Hungary](#) and [Violant of Courtenay](#).

She married James I in 1235, being his second wife, and had several children:

1. [Violant of Aragon](#) (1236-1301), queen of Castile by her marriage to [Alphonse X](#).
2. Constance of Aragon (1239-1269), infanta of Castile by her marriage to [Juan Manuel of Castile](#), son of [Ferdinand III of Castile](#).
3. [Peter III of Aragon](#) (1240-1285).
4. [James II of Majorca](#) (1243-1311).
5. [Ferdinand of Aragon](#) (1245-1250).
6. Sancha of Aragon (1246-1251).
7. [Isabella of Aragon](#) (1247-1271), married [Philip III of France](#)
8. [Maria of Aragon](#) (1248-1267), nun.
9. Sancho, [Archbishop of Toledo](#) (1250-1275)
10. Elionor of Aragon (1251-?, young)

Violant and her daughter Sancha's remains are at the monastery of [Santa Maria de Vallbona](#) in [Lleida](#), [Catalonia](#).

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

Isabella of Aragon

Isabella of Aragon (1247 – [28 January 1271](#)), [infanta](#) of [Aragon](#), was, by marriage, [Queen consort](#) of [France in the Middle Ages](#) from 1270 to 1271.

She was the daughter of King [James I of Aragon](#) and his second wife [Violant of Hungary](#), daughter of [Andrew II of Hungary](#).

In [Clermont](#) on [28 May 1262](#), she married the future [Philip III of France](#), son of king [Louis IX](#) and [Marguerite of Provence](#). They had four sons:

1. Louis (b. 1265 - d. 1276).
2. [Philip IV "the Fair"](#) (b. 1268 - d. 1314), King of France.

3. Robert (b. 1269 - d. 1271).
4. [Charles of Valois](#) (b. 1270 - d. 1325).

Descendents

Isabella of Aragon



Through her sons [Philip](#) and [Charles](#) she has many grandchildren and her granddaughters were married off to Kings, Dukes and Emperors. Her granddaughter [Isabelle](#) married [Edward II of England](#) and was the mother of [Edward III of England](#), another granddaughter, [Blanche](#) married [Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and was the mother of [Katharine of Bohemia](#). Another granddaughter [Isabella](#) married [Peter I, Duke of Bourbon](#) and was the mother of Louis II, Duke of Bourbon and [Joanna, Queen of France](#). Isabella had a granddaughter called [Catherine II of Valois, Princess of Achaea](#) who became Latin Emperess after her mother's death. Four of her grandsons became [King of France](#) they were [Louis X of France](#), [Philip V of France](#), [Charles IV of France](#) and [Philip IV of France](#), the first three were sons of Isabella's eldest son Philip and because non produced surviving heirs the throne passed to Charles's son Philip, who began the [House of Valois](#).

Through her grandson [Philip IV of France](#) Isabella is an ancestor of French Kings and she would be an ancestor of leaders of many countries through granddaughters, great granddaughters, right up to the end of the French monarchy. Her great, great granddaughter was [Catherine of Valois](#), Catherine's great grandson was [Henry VII of England](#), Henry's son was [Henry VIII of England](#) and his three children were [Edward VI](#), [Mary I](#) and [Elizabeth I](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%A9la_IV_of_Hungary



Béla IV of Hungary

Béla IV c.1270

Béla IV ([Hungarian](#): *IV. Béla*, (1206 – 3 May 1270), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1214-1270), [Duke of Styria](#) (1254-1258). Béla was present, at the age of seven, when a group of conspirators killed his mother, and he could never forgive his father's generosity towards the conspirators' accomplices. Shortly afterwards, he was crowned junior king (*rex iunior*) and he governed several provinces of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) during his father's reign. However, he soon had to face the threat of the [Mongol invasion of Europe](#); therefore he granted asylum to the [Cumans](#) in order to strengthen his military force. After the Tatar invasion he became one of the most famous [Hungarian kings](#).

Early life

Béla was the eldest son of King [Andrew II of Hungary](#) and his first wife, [Gertrude of Merania](#). Upon [Pope Innocent III](#)'s request, the ecclesiastic and temporal dignitaries of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) took an oath before his birth that they would accept him as his father's successor.

The Mongol invasion of Hungary

Béla IV flees from [Mohi](#), detail from [Chronicon Pictum](#)



After the Cumans' departure, Béla could lead only a small army against the Mongols who defeated him in the [Battle of Mohi](#) on [11 April 1241](#). After his disastrous defeat, Béla fled to [Pozsony](#) and then to [Hainburg](#) where Duke [Frederick II of Austria](#) seized his treasury and enforced him to cede three western counties of his kingdom to [Austria](#).

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

Maria Laskarina

Maria Laskarina (c. [1206](#) - [16 July](#) or [24 June 1270](#)) was a daughter of [Theodore I Laskaris](#) and his first wife [Anna Angelina](#).

Life

She was a younger sister of [Irene Lascarina](#), first Empress consort of [John III Doukas Vatatzes](#). Theodore married his eldest daughter to his designated heir in 1212. Theodore was widowed in the same year and proceeded to marriages with [Philippa of Armenia](#) and [Marie de Courtenay](#). However John was never displaced in succession.

In 1218, Maria was married to prince [Béla of Hungary](#). Bride and groom were about twelve-years-old. Her husband was the eldest son of [Andrew II of Hungary](#) and [Gertrude of Merania](#).

Andrew II died on [26 October 1235](#). The crown prince succeeded him as Béla IV and Maria became his Queen consort. Béla reigned for thirty-five years and died on [3 May 1270](#). Maria survived him by about two months.

Children

Maria and [Béla IV of Hungary](#) had ten children:

- Margaret of Hungary (c. 1220 - [20 April 1242](#)). Married Guillaume de Saint-Omer. Her husband is often listed in genealogies as "Lord of Thebes". However he might be confused with Bela de Saint-Omer, an older brother who held the the title [jure uxoris](#).

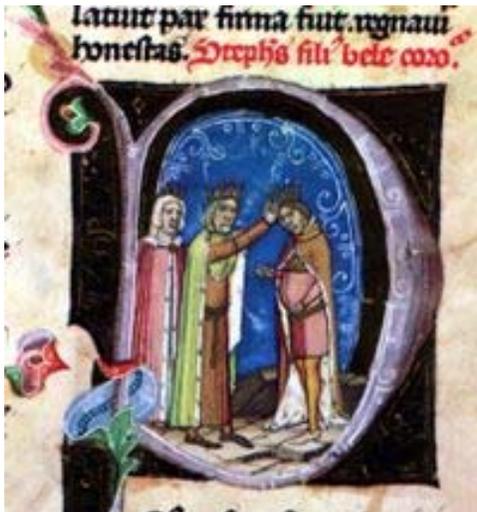
- [Kunegunda](#) of Hungary ([5 March 1224](#) - [24 July 1292](#)), also known as Kinga. She was married to King [Boleslaus V of Poland](#), after his death becoming a nun and abbess; she was [canonized](#) by [Pope John Paul II](#) in 1999.
- Anna of Hungary (c. 1226 - after 1270). Married [Rostislav of Slavonia](#).
- Catherine of Hungary. (c. 1229 - 1242). She died while fleeing with her family following the [Battle of Mohi](#).
- Elizabeth of Hungary (c. 1236 - [24 October 1271](#)). Married [Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria](#).
- Constance of Hungary (c. 1237 - after 1252). Married [Leo I of Halych](#).
- [Yolanda of Hungary](#) (c. 1238 - 1298). Married [Boleslaus of Greater Poland](#). Later became a nun and abbess, who has been declared as a candidate for [sainthood](#).
- [Stephen V of Hungary](#) (December, 1239 - [6 August 1272](#)).
- [Saint Margaret of Hungary](#) ([27 January 1242](#) - [18 January 1271](#)). Named after an older sister. Canonized by the Roman Catholic Church in 1943, for whom [Margaret Island](#) in [Budapest](#) is named, having been the place where a royal monastery was established by her parents for her.
- Béla, Duke of Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia (c. 1243 - 1269). Married Kunigunde of Brandenburg, a daughter of [Otto III, Margrave of Brandenburg](#). His widow married [Waleran IV of Limburg](#).

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

Stephen V of Hungary

Stephen V ([Hungarian](#): *V. István*, [Croatian](#): *Stjepan VI.*, [Slovak](#): *Štefan V*) (before 18 October 1239, [Buda](#), [Hungary](#) – 6 August 1272, [Csepel Island](#), [Hungary](#)), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1246-1272), and [Duke of Styria](#) (1258-1260).

Coronation of King Stephen V



Early years

He was the elder son of King [Béla IV of Hungary](#) and his queen, [Maria Laskarina](#), a daughter of the Emperor [Theodore I Lascaris](#) of [Nicaea](#).

In the second year following his birth, on [11 April 1241](#), the Mongolian troops defeated his father's army in the [Battle of Mohi](#). After the disastrous battle, the royal family had to escape to [Trau](#), a well-fortified city in [Dalmatia](#). They could only return to Hungary after the unexpected withdrawal of the Mongol forces from Europe..

In 1257, Stephen demanded his father to divide the kingdom between themselves and recruited an army against the senior king. Finally, in 1258, King [Béla IV](#) was obliged to cede him the government of [Transylvania](#).

In the summer of 1272, Stephen left for [Dalmatia](#), where he wanted to meet King [Charles I of Sicily](#), when he was informed that [Joachim Gut-Keled](#) kidnapped his infant son, [Ladislaus](#). Stephen was planning to raise an army to rescue his infant son, when he died suddenly.

Marriage and children

around 1253: [Elisabeth](#) (1240 – after 1290), daughter of a chieftain of the [Cuman tribes](#) settled down in [Hungary](#)

- [Elisabeth](#) (1255 – 1313/1326), wife firstly of Závíš of Falkenštejn and secondly of King [Stefan Uroš II Milutin of Serbia](#)
- [Katarina](#) (1255/1257 – after 1314), wife of King [Stefan Dragutin of Serbia](#)
- [Mary](#) (c. 1257 – 25 March 1325), wife of King [Charles II of Naples](#)
- [Anna](#) (c. 1260 – c. 1281), wife of the Emperor [Andronikos II Palaiologos](#)
- King [Ladislav IV](#) (August 1262 – 10 July 1290)
- Duke [Andrew of Slavonia](#) (1268 – 1278)

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

Ladislav IV of Hungary

Ladislav IV the Cuman ([Hungarian](#): *IV. (Kun) László*, [Croatian](#): *Ladislav III.*, [Slovak](#): *Ladislav IV*) (August 1262 – July 10, 1290, [Kőrösszeg](#), [Hungary](#)), also known as **László IV**, [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1272–1290).

Ladislav IV the Cuman



Early years

He was the elder son of [Stephen V of Hungary](#) and his wife, [Elizabeth the Cuman](#). Elizabeth was daughter of a chieftain of the [Cumans](#), which had settled to Hungary after Mongol pressure drove them westwards. She was born as a pagan and she was baptised just before her wedding with the future Stephen V in 1253.

Just after his birth, a civil war had broken out in Hungary between his father, who had been crowned as junior king of Hungary, and his grandfather [Béla IV of Hungary](#). During the struggles, the senior king's troops occupied the castle of [Sárospatak](#), where the child Ladislav and his mother were staying, and he was taken to his grandfather's court. The two kings concluded a peace only in 1265 when Ladislav returned to his father's court. In 1269 Béla IV betrothed him to Elisabeth of Anjou, the daughter of King [Charles I of Naples](#).

Child king of Hungary

After the death of [Béla IV of Hungary](#) (May 3, 1270) Ladislav's father became the sole ruler of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#). Shortly afterwards, Ladislav married his fiancée who had just arrived to the country. Ladislav was kidnapped at age ten from his father's court by [Joachim de genere](#) Gut-Keled, [Ban of Slavonia](#). The rebellious ban took the child king to the castle of Kapronca. Stephen V of Hungary vainly tried to occupy the castle with his troops, and shortly he fell ill and died unexpectedly on August 6, 1272

In September, 1286 Ladislaus IV arrested his wife and began to live together with his Cuman mistress, Édua. One year later he broke into the Convent of the Blessed Virgin on the *Nyulak szigete* ('Rabbits' Island'), where his sister Elisabeth had been living as a nun, and married her to a [Czech magnate](#), Zaviš z Rozenberka. He died heirless. His successor, [Andrew III of Hungary](#), issued from another branch of the [Árpád dynasty](#).

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_of_Hungary_\(1257-1323\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_of_Hungary_(1257-1323))

Maria of Hungary

Maria of Hungary (c. 1257 – [25 March 1323](#)) of the [Árpád dynasty](#) was [Queen consort](#) of [Kingdom of Naples](#).

She was a daughter of [Stephen V of Hungary](#) (d. 1272) and his wife, [Elizabeth the Cuman](#), who was daughter of [Zayhan of Kuni](#), a chief of the [Cuman tribe](#) and had been a [pagan](#) before her marriage. Her brother [Ladislaus IV of Hungary](#) ruled as king from 1272 to 1290.

Family

In 1270 when twelve, she married the future [Charles II of Naples](#) (1254 – 1309), the eldest son and heir of [Charles I of Sicily](#) and [Beatrice of Provence](#).

They had fourteen children:

1. [Charles Martel of Anjou](#),(1271-1295) titular [King of Hungary](#)

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

Charles Martel of Anjou

Charles Martel ([8 September 1271](#) – [12 August 1295](#)) of the [Angevin](#) dynasty, also known as **Charles I Martel**, was the eldest son of king [Charles II of Naples](#) and [Maria of Hungary](#), the daughter of King [Stephen V of Hungary](#).

Charles was apparently known personally to [Dante](#): in the [Divine Comedy](#) the poet speaks warmly of and to Charles's spirit when they meet in the Heaven of Venus.

He married [Klementia of Habsburg](#) (d.1295), daughter of [Rudolph I, Holy Roman Emperor](#).

They had three children:

- [Charles I of Hungary](#) (1288–1342), [King of Hungary](#)
- Beatrix (1290–1354, [Grenoble](#)), married on [25 May 1296](#) [Jean II de La Tour du Pin, Dauphin du Viennois](#)
- [Clémence d'Anjou](#) (February 1293 – [12 October 1328](#), [Paris](#)), married in Paris on [13 August 1315](#) [Louis X of France](#)

Charles I of Hungary

Charles I of Hungary (**Hungarian**: *Károly Róbert*, **Croatian**: *Karlo Robert*, **Slovak**: *Karol Róbert*), (1288, [Naples, Italy](#) – 16 July 1342, [Visegrád, Hungary](#)^[1]), is also known as *Charles Robert*, *Charles Robert of Anjou*, and *Charles Robert of Anjou-Hungary*, [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1308-1342). He belonged to the royal house of [Anjou-Hungary](#), was a [patrilineal](#) descendant of the [Capetian dynasty](#) of [Anjou](#) (Anjou-[Sicily](#)) and a [matrilineal](#) descendant of the [Árpád dynasty](#).

Charles I of Hungary



Childhood

Charles was the only son of [Charles Martel, Prince of Salerno](#) and his wife [Clementia](#), a daughter of King [Rudolph I of Germany](#).

Foreign policy

Charles's foreign policy largely stemmed from dynastic alliances and he also endeavoured to strengthen his rule over the neighbouring territories that had accepted the supremacy of the Kings of Hungary in the course of the 13th century.

Charles lead, already in 1324, his armies against Voivode [Basarab I of Wallachia](#) who had occupied the [Banat of Severin](#) from the Kingdom of Hungary and defeated him. Wallachian sepherds rolled down cliffs from hills in a canyon. Charles rebuilt quickly his armies. Bassarab paid tributes to Charles.

His most successful achievement was the mutual defense union with [Poland](#) and [Bohemia](#) against the [Habsburgs](#), accomplished by the convention of [Trenčín](#) in 1335, confirmed the same year at the brilliant two-month congress of [Visegrád](#). Not only did all the princes of Central Europe compose their differences and enjoy splendid entertainment during the months of October and November: the immediate result of the congress was a combined attack by the Hungarians and Poles upon [Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and his ally the Habsburg Duke [Albert II of Austria](#), which resulted in favor of Charles in 1337.

Deterioration of the southern frontier

Romantic painting Charles' army wear hussar clothes



Posada Battle

Prior to 1320, Western Wallachia was regarded by the Hungarians as part of the banate of Szörény (Severin). When the Wallachian ruler, [Basarab I](#) showed signs of disobedience, Charles lead his army into Wallachia, though poor supplies caused him to return after occupying several towns. On his return [9 November 1330](#), the Hungarian army got lost between the mountains. The Wallachians and Hungarians signed a [peace treaty](#) and Basarab vowed to show them out of the mountain pass, but in fact the Wallachians trapped the Hungarians in an ambush at Posada. In the [Battle of Posada](#), King Charles barely escaped, by exchanging clothes with one of his knights.

Death

Charles died on [16 July 1342](#), and was laid beside the high altar in [Székesfehérvár](#), the ancient burial place of the [Árpáds](#).

On [6 July 1320](#), Charles married his third wife [Elizabeth of Poland](#). She was a daughter of [Władysław I the Elbow-high](#) and [Jadwiga of Greater Poland](#).^[7] Her maternal grandparents were [Boleslaus of Greater Poland](#) and [Jolenta of Hungary](#). They had five sons:

- Charles (1321).
- Ladislaus ([Belgrade, 1 November 1324 – 24 February 1329](#)).
- [Louis I of Hungary](#) (1326–1382).
- [Andrew, Duke of Calabria](#) (1327–1345).
- [Stephen, Duke of Slavonia](#) (1332–1354).

Louis I of Hungary

Louis I the Great (5 March 1326, [Visegrád](#) – 10 September 1382, [Nagyszombat/Trnava](#)) was [King of Hungary](#), [Croatia](#), [Dalmatia](#), [Jerusalem](#) and [Sicily](#) from 1342 and of [Poland](#) from 1370. He was one of [Hungary's](#) most active and accomplished monarchs of the [Late Middle Ages](#).

Louis I the Great



Louis, named for his uncle, [Saint Louis of Toulouse](#), was the eldest son of [Charles I of Hungary](#) and [Elisabeth of Poland](#), daughter of [Ladislaus the Short](#) and sister of [Casimir III of Poland](#). Besides his best known campaigns, he fought in Bulgaria, Bosnia, [Wallachia](#), and against the [Golden Horde](#). He led assaults personally and climbed city walls together with his soldiers. He shared the privations and hardships of camp life with his soldiers. Although few legends were woven around his name, one incident casts light on his courage. When one of his soldiers who had been ordered to explore a ford was carried away by the current, the King plunged into the torrent without hesitation and saved the man from drowning. As an excellent commander and a gallant fighter Lajos resembled his exemplar, [King Saint Ladislaus](#).

Under his reign lived the most famous epic hero of Hungarian literature and warfare, the king's Champion: Nicolas [Toldi](#). John de Cardailhac, patriarch of Alexandria and envoy of the Vatican wrote: "I call God as my witness that I have never seen a monarch more majestic and more powerful... or one who desires peace and calm as much as he."

In 1342, Louis (married his first wife, Margaret (1335 – 1349), underage daughter of [Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor](#), who died while still a minor. He then married his second wife, [Elisabeth](#), daughter of [Stephen II of Bosnia](#), who became Louis's vassal, and Elisabeth of Kuyavia, in 1353 . Her maternal grandfather was Polish [Casimir of Kuyavia](#), son of [Ziemomysl of Kuyavia](#) and Salome of [Eastern Pomerania](#).

Louis had four daughters, all born of his second wife:

- Mary (1365 – 1366)
- Catherine (1368 – 1378)
- [Mary](#), his successor in Hungary, who married [Sigismund](#), at that time [Margrave of Brandenburg](#) (1371 – 1395)
- Jadwiga

Succession

Mary might have designated her uncle Stephen [Tvrtko I](#), also a descendant of the [Árpád dynasty](#) through Catherine (a daughter of [Stephen V of Hungary](#)), as her heir in Hungary as early as 1386. However, Trvtko died, being probably murdered in 1391.

From 1387, Mary and Sigismund were officially joint rulers of Hungary but in fact the estranged husband Sigismund ruled alone. Mary died on [17 May 1395](#), the same day as the [Battle of Rovine](#), under suspicious circumstances, while heavily pregnant, but leaving no surviving children.

Legacy

Mary's closest heir was her youngest sister, [Jadwiga of Poland](#) who, however, also died in 1399 of childbirth complications leaving no surviving children. Mary's widower Sigismund kept her kingdom, and was eventually succeeded by his daughter from his second marriage with Mary's cousin [Barbara of Celje](#), whose grandmother Katarina [Kotromanic](#) was Mary's maternal aunt.

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



Saint Hedwig (Jadwiga) of Poland

Jadwiga of Anjou (1373/4 – July 17, 1399) was crowned King of Poland in 1384. She was also [Queen of Poland](#) from 1386 to her death. She was a member of the [Capetian House of Anjou](#) and the daughter of King [Louis I of Hungary](#) and [Elisabeth of Bosnia](#).

She is venerated by the [Roman Catholic Church](#) as Saint Hedwig. Jadwiga is the [patron saint](#) of queens, and of [United Europe](#).

Jadwiga, Queen of Poland
Drawing by [Jan Matejko](#)

Jadwiga was the youngest daughter of [Louis I of Hungary](#) and of [Elizabeth of Bosnia](#). Jadwiga could claim descent from the [House of Piast](#), the ancient native Polish dynasty on both her mother's and her father's side. Her paternal grandmother [Elisabeth of Cuyavia](#) was the daughter of King [Władysław I the Elbow-high](#), who had reunited Poland in 1320.

Jadwiga was well-educated and a [polyglot](#), speaking Latin, Bosnian, Hungarian, Serbian, Polish, German, ^{[citation needed](#)} interested in the arts, music, science, and court life.

Legends and veneration

From the time of her death, Jadwiga was in Poland widely venerated like a [saint](#), even though she was only beatified in the 1980s, and canonized in 1997, by the Polish [Pope John Paul II](#). Numerous legends about miracles were recounted to justify a desired sainthood. The two best-known are those of "Jadwiga's cross" and "Jadwiga's foot."

Jadwiga often prayed before a large black [crucifix](#) hanging in the north aisle of Wawel Cathedral. During one of these prayers, the [Christ](#) on the cross is said to have spoken to her. The crucifix, "Saint Jadwiga's cross", is still there, with her relics beneath it.

Jadwiga, King of Poland

According to another legend, Jadwiga took a piece of jewelry from her foot and gave it to a poor stonemason who had begged for her help. When the King left, he noticed her footprint in the plaster floor of his workplace, even though the plaster had already hardened before her visit. The supposed footprint, known as "Jadwiga's foot", can still be seen in one of Kraków's churches.

On June 8, 1979 [Pope John Paul II](#) prayed at her sarcophagus and [canonized](#) Jadwiga in Kraków on June 8, 1997.

Jadwiga's sarcophagus, [Wawel Cathedral, Kraków](#).



Jadwiga's body has been [exhumed](#) at least three times. The first time was in the 17th century, in connection with the construction of a [bishop's sarcophagus](#) next to Jadwiga's grave. The next exhumation took place in 1887. Jadwiga's complete skeleton was found, together with a mantle and hat. [Jan Matejko](#) made a sketch of Jadwiga's skull, which later helped him paint her portrait (see above).



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

Saint Kinga of Poland

Saint Kinga of Poland (also known as **Cunegunda**, **Kunigunda**) ([March 5, 1224](#) – [July 24, 1292](#)) is a [saint](#) in the [Roman Catholic Church](#) and patroness of [Poland](#) and [Lithuania](#).

Saint Kinga of Poland

She was the daughter of [King Béla IV of Hungary](#) and [Maria Laskarina](#). She was a niece of [St. Elizabeth of Hungary](#) and great-niece of [Saint Hedwig](#). Kinga's sisters were [Saint Margaret of Hungary](#) and [Jolenta of Poland](#) (Yolanda, Helen).

She reluctantly married [Bolesław V the Chaste](#). Kinga later became princess when her husband ascended the throne as [Prince of Cracov](#). Despite the marriage, the devout couple took up a vow of [chastity](#). The marriage was largely arranged by and the vow of chastity pattered after that of Boleslaw's sister [Salome of Cracow](#).^[1]



During her reign Kinga got involved in charitable works such as visiting the poor and helping the lepers. When her husband died in 1279, she sold all her material possessions and gave the money to the poor. She would spend the rest of her life in contemplative prayer and did not allow anyone to refer to her past role as Grand Duchess of Poland. She died on July 24, 1292.

Veneration

[Pope Alexander VIII](#) [beatified](#) Kinga in 1690. In 1695 she was made chief [patroness](#) of [Poland](#) and [Lithuania](#). On [June 16, 1999](#) she was [canonized](#) by [Pope John Paul II](#).



Monument to St. Kinga at the monastery of [Stary Sącz](#)



Statue of Saint Kinga near [Trzy Korony](#)



Statue of St. Kinga (1820) in [Nowy Korczyn](#)

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

Blessed Helen of Hungary

Jolenta (Jolanta) of Poland (also known as **Blessed Helen of Hungary (or of Poland)** (1235-1298) was the daughter of [Béla IV of Hungary](#) and [Maria Laskarina](#). She was the sister of [Saint Margaret of Hungary](#) and [Saint Kinga](#) (Cunegunda) and was married to [Boleslaus of Greater Poland](#) in 1257. She was widowed in 1279.

Blessed Helen of Hungary



Religious work

Jolenta and Kinga, with one of Jolenta's daughters, retired to the Poor Clare convent Kinga had founded in [Sandez](#). Jolenta founded a [Poor Clare convent](#) in [Gniezno](#). Before her death, Helen became superior of the convent she had founded in Gniezno.

Children

Jolenta and [Boleslaus of Greater Poland](#) had three daughters:

- [Elisabeth of Greater Poland](#) (1263 - [28 September 1304](#)). Married [Henry V, Duke of Legnica](#).
- [Jadwiga of Greater Poland](#) (1266 - [10 December 1339](#)). Married [Władysław I the Elbow-high, King of Poland](#).
- Anna of Greater Poland (born 1278). A nun in [Gniezno](#).

Veneration

She has been declared as a candidate for [sainthood](#). Her sisters, Kinga and Margaret, have already been canonized.

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

Saint Margaret of Hungary

Saint Margaret ([January 27, 1242](#) – [January 18, 1271](#)) was a nun and the daughter of [King Béla IV](#) and [Maria Laskarina](#). She was the niece of [Saint Elizabeth of Hungary](#) and the younger sister of [Saint Kinga](#) and [Blessed Yolanda](#).

Wax figure of Margaret in [Keszthely](#)



She was born as the eighth and last daughter of the royal couple, when they lived in exile in [Croatia](#) during the Mongol invasion of Hungary (1241–42). Her parents vowed that if [Hungary](#) was liberated from the [Mongols](#), they would dedicate the child to religion. Four-year-old Margaret entered the [Dominican](#) convent of [Veszprém](#) in 1245. Six years later she was transferred to the Convent of the Blessed Virgin founded by her parents on the *Nyulak szigete* ("Rabbits' Island") near Buda (today [Margaret Island](#), named after her, and a part of [Budapest](#). The ruins of the convent can still be seen.) She spent all her life here, dedicating herself to

religion and opposing all attempts of her father to arrange a political marriage for her with King [Ottokar II of Bohemia](#). She appears to have taken solemn vows when she was eighteen years old.

The details of her life are known from the [Legend of Saint Margaret](#), written in the 14th century. According to the legend, Margaret chastised herself from early childhood, wore an iron girdle, hair garments and shoes spiked with nails. She also performed the dirtiest works in the convent.

Veneration

She was venerated as a saint already in her lifetime, e.g., a stone church was dedicated to her in [Bocfolde](#), [Zala](#) county, and steps were taken for her canonization shortly after her death, at the request of her brother [King Stephen V](#). The necessary investigations were taken up between 1271 and 1276, but the canonization process was not completed, even though seventy-four [miracles](#) were ascribed to her, most of them referring to her curing illnesses and awakening someone from death. She was finally canonized in 1943.

When the Dominican monastery was suppressed in 1782, her remains were given to the [Poor Clares](#). They were kept in Pozsony (today [Bratislava](#)) and [Buda](#).

Andrew III of Hungary

Andrew III the Venetian ([Hungarian](#): *III. (Velencei) András/Endre*, [Croatian](#): *Andrija III.*, [Slovak](#): *Ondrej III.*) (c. 1265 – 14 January 1301, [Buda, Hungary](#)), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1290-1301).

Andrew III the Venetian



Early years

He was born in [Venice](#), the grandson of [Andrew II of Hungary](#) (reigned 1205-35), being the only son of Andrew II's youngest and posthumous son (possibly illegitimate), [Stephen, Duke of Slavonia](#) who was born of the old king's third marriage with [Beatrice d'Este](#). His mother was [Tomasina Morosini](#), descendant of a Venetian patrician family. After the death of his father (1272), he was educated with his Venetian relatives.

King of Hungary

On July 10, 1290 king [Ladislaus IV of Hungary](#) was assassinated by his own [Cuman](#) followers; thus the main branch of the [Árpád dynasty](#) became extinct. Andrew, having been informed on the king's death, escaped from [Vienna](#) and went to [Esztergom](#), where Archbishop Lodomer crowned him with the [Holy Crown](#) on July 23, 1290. After his coronation an assembly of the 'prelates, barons and nobles' of the kingdom of Hungary in [Óbuda](#) authorized the new king to re-examine his predecessor's donations. Andrew was hastily married to a Polish princess, [Fenenna of Kujavia](#).

After the death of his first wife, on February 6, 1296 Andrew III married [Agnes of Austria](#), the daughter of Duke [Albert I of Austria](#). Afterwards, with his father-in-law's support, he managed to defeat the revolt of [Miklós Kőszegi](#) and [Maté Csák](#), and occupy the castles of [Kőszeg](#) and [Pozsony](#). In 1298 Andrew supported with troops his father-in-law's revolt against King [Adolf of Germany](#).

In August 1300, [Charles Robert](#) landed in [Split](#) and managed to take Zagreb with the support of his [Croatian](#) followers. Andrew was prevented from counter-attacking by the sudden death of his mother and later by his own mortal disease. He was buried in the Greyfriars Church in [Buda](#).

The death of Andrew III on [January 14, 1301](#), at Buda, ended the male line of the Árpáds. One of his contemporaries called him "the last golden twig of the Árpáds".

Emeric of Hungary

There was also a Hungarian prince and saint named [Emeric of Hungary](#) (died 1031).

Emeric I. ([Hungarian](#): *I. Imre*, [Croatian](#): *Mirko/Emerik*, [Slovak](#): *Imrich I.*), (1174 – [30 September/30 November 1204](#)), [King of Hungary](#)^[2] (1182-1204). He was crowned during his father's lifetime, but after his father's death he had to fight against his brother, [Andrew](#), who forced Emeric to assign the government of Croatia and Dalmatia to him. Emeric intervened in the internal struggles of the neighbouring countries and assisted the missionary work of the papal legates among the [Bogumils](#) of [Bosnia](#). During his reign, the [Doge of Venice](#), [Enrico Dandolo](#), managed to persuade the leaders of the [Fourth Crusade](#) to occupy and take [Zára](#) from Hungary.

Crown prince

Emeric was the eldest son of King [Béla III of Hungary](#) and his first wife, [Agnes of Antioch](#). His father had Emeric crowned on [16 May 1182](#) in order to ensure his succession. Emeric was betrothed to Agnes, the daughter of [Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor](#), but her premature death in 1184 prevented their marriage.

Emeric was crowned again in 1194, and his father appointed him as [Duke of Croatia](#) and [Dalmatia](#). In his last will, King Béla III left his kingdom undivided to Emeric, while his younger son, [Andrew](#), inherited a large amount of money in order to fulfill his father's [Crusader](#) oath.

Struggles with his brother

On [23 April 1196](#), King Béla III died and Emeric ascended the throne. Shortly afterwards, Emeric and his brother [Andrew](#) began to quarrel, because the latter used the money he had inherited from his father to recruit followers among the barons. Duke Andrew also sought the assistance of [Leopold V, Duke of Austria](#), and they defeated Emeric in the Battle of [Mecsek](#) in December 1197. Following the battle, Emeric had to transfer the government of the Duchies of Croatia and Dalmatia to his brother. Emeric married Infanta [Constance of Aragon](#) probably in 1198.

Emeric has his brother Duke Andrew arrested



Last years

In 1203, Duke Andrew began to conspire against Emeric again; therefore the king led his armies to his brother's duchies. Emeric, when he realised that the duke's troops outnumbered his armies, went unarmed, wearing only the [crown](#) and the [sceptre](#), to his brother's camp near [Varasd](#) and the duke surrendered voluntarily on the spur of the scene. Emeric had his brother arrested, but Duke Andrew managed to escape shortly afterwards.

Emeric, who had become more and more ill, had his young son, [Ladislaus](#) crowned on [26 August 1204](#). Then, he reconciled with his brother whom he appointed to govern the kingdom during his son's minority.

Emeric was buried in the Cathedral of [Eger](#).

Marriage and child

c. 1198: Infanta [Constance of Aragon](#) (c. 1179 – 23 June 1222), daughter of King [Alfonso II of Aragon](#) and his wife, Infanta [Sancha of Castile](#)

- King [Ladislaus III of Hungary](#) (c. 1200 – 7 May 1205)

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

Ladislaus III of Hungary



Ladislaus III. (c. 1200 – [7 May 1205](#), [Vienna](#)), [King of Hungary](#) and [Croatia](#) (1204-1205). He was the only son of King [Emeric of Hungary](#) and his queen, Infanta [Constance of Aragon](#).

Ladislaus was crowned on [26 August 1204](#) while his father was still alive. With the coronation, King Emeric wanted to ensure his son's succession to the throne.

However, just after his brother's death, Duke Andrew grabbed all power to him and made the life of the little child and his mother hard. Consequently, the Dowager Queen Constance escaped to [Vienna](#) to [Leopold VI, Duke of Austria](#) with Ladislaus. Ladislaus died in Vienna but was buried in [Székesfehérvár](#).

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

Ladislaus I of Hungary

Saint Ladislaus I or **Saint Ladislas I** (c. 1040 – [29 July 1095](#)), [King of Hungary](#) (1077-1095) and of [Croatia](#) (1091-1095). Ladislaus is one of the most respected kings of [Hungary](#). Before his ascension to the throne, he was the main advisor of his brother, [Géza I of Hungary](#), who was fighting against their cousin, King [Solomon of Hungary](#). When his brother died, his followers proclaimed Ladislaus king according to the Hungarian tradition that gave precedence to the eldest member of the royal family to the deceased king's sons. After his canonisation, Ladislaus became the model of the chivalrous king in Hungary.



Early years

Ladislaus was the second son of the future King [Béla I of Hungary](#) and his wife princess [Richenza](#). He was born in [Poland](#), where his father had sought refuge after his father (Ladislaus' grandfather) made an unsuccessful attempt against his cousin, [Saint Stephen I](#), the first king of Hungary. He was named according to the Slavic traditions of his mother's kins (thus he brought the name [László](#) to yet increasing Hungarian use).

In 1048, the family moved to Hungary, where his father received as appanage one third of Hungary ("*Tercia pars Regni*") from his brother, King [Andrew I of Hungary](#) who had acquired the throne from King [Peter](#) after a pagan revolt. Following his accession, King Andrew I had to face the attacks of [Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor](#) whose supremacy

had been acknowledged by King Peter. King Andrew I and Duke Béla cooperated closely against the German attacks and they could preserve Hungary's independence. However, their cooperation began to loosen from 1053 when the king fathered a son, [Salamon](#), because from that time King Andrew wanted to ensure his son's inheritance against his brother, who pursuant to the old Hungarian customs, as the oldest member of the royal family, could lay claim to the throne in case of the king's death.

In 1057, King Andrew I had Salamon crowned to ensure his accession, and Ladislaus had to participate in the coronation together with his father and his brothers, [Géza](#) and [Lampert](#). However, Duke Béla and his sons left the country in 1059 and they returned with Polish troops in the next year. King Andrew I lost two battles against his brother and died, and after his death

Expansion of his rule

Mural in Székelyderzs Unitarian Church: The Saint Ladislaus legend, detail with the cavalier-king saint



The collapse of the German emperor in his struggle with the pope left Ladislaus free to extend his dominions towards the south, and east toward the Eastern Carpathians. In 1087, he sent his envoys to the court of [Herman of Salm](#), who had been proclaimed King of Germany by the opponents of [Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor](#) following the death of Ladislaus' father-in-law, but after he received information of Salamon's death, he did not intervene in the internal struggles in Germany.

However, this action provoked a counter move by the [Byzantine Emperor Alexios I](#). He enlisted the aid of the [Cumans](#) and persuaded them to invade the Eastern parts of Hungary. Upon hearing of the Cuman invasion, Ladislaus led his armies against them and won a decisive victory over them near the river [Temes](#). Ladislaus followed up his victory by his occupation of [Szerém](#) and [Beograd](#), areas under [Byzantine](#) control. Emperor Alexios I, however, sent fresh nomad troops against Hungary

which forced Ladislaus to exit Byzantine territory. It was probably King Ladislaus I who planted in Transylvania the [Székely](#) in order to defend the Eastern parts of the Kingdom of Hungary against foreign invasions.

Mural in Székelyderzs Unitarian Church: The Saint Ladislaus legend, detail

Ladislaus was preparing a campaign against Duke [Břetislav II of Bohemia](#) in order to help his sister's sons, Dukes [Svatopluk](#) and Otto II of Moravia, when he was informed that Coloman came back to Hungary in the company of Polish troops. The elderly king, upon hearing the news, died suddenly.



He was buried in the [Abbey of Somogyvár](#) which he had founded in 1091.

Marriages and children

1077: Adelaide, daughter of duke [Rudolf I](#) of Swabia and his second wife, Adelaida of Savoy

- [Prisca](#) (c. 1080 – 13 August 1134), wife of [John II](#), emperor of the Byzantine Empire
- Unknown daughter (? – ?), wife of prince Yaroslav of Volhynia.

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

Piroska of Hungary

Mosaic portrait of Empress Irene on the Comnenos mosaic in the [Hagia Sophia](#), Istanbul



Piroska of Hungary (1088 – [13 August 1134](#)) was a daughter of [Ladislaus I of Hungary](#) and [Adelaide of Swabia](#). Her maternal grandparents were [Rudolf of Rheinfeld](#) and his second wife [Adelheid of Savoy](#). Adelheid was a daughter of [Otto of Savoy](#) and [Adelaide of Turin](#).

She was born in [Esztergom](#) of the modern [Komárom-Esztergom](#) administrative county. Her mother died in 1090 when Piroska was about two years old. Her father died on [29 July 1095](#). Ladislaus was succeeded by his nephew [Coloman of Hungary](#) who apparently was the new guardian of orphaned Piroska.

In an effort to improve relations with [Alexios I Komnenos](#) of the [Byzantine Empire](#), Coloman negotiated the marriage of Piroska to [John II Komnenos](#). John II was the eldest son of Alexios I and [Irene Doukaina](#). The negotiations were successful and Piroska married John in 1104. Following her conversion to the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#) and settlement in [Constantinople](#), Piroska was renamed Irene. She and John

had eight children.

1. Andronikos Komnenos (died 1142).
2. Anna Komnene, married Stephanos Kontostephanos.
3. [Isaac Komnenos](#) (died 1154).
4. Theodora Komnene (d. [12 May 1157](#)). , who married Manuel Anemas.
5. Eudokia Komnene, who married Theodoros Vatatzes.
6. [Manuel I Komnenos](#) (died 1180).

Irene played little part in government, devoting herself to piety and their many children. Irene died on [August 13, 1134](#) and was later venerated as Saint Irene.

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

Samuel Aba King of Hungary

Samuel Aba (**Hungarian:** *Aba Sámuel*)^[1] (died after 5 July 1044), [King of Hungary](#) (1041-1044), [Palatine](#) of [Hungary](#) (c. 1009-c. 1038).

King of Hungary

Samuel was from Northern Hungary, Castle Gonce / Castle Abaújvár, County of Aba, born circa 1010. He married his older cousin Gisel, the youngest daughter of Prince Géza of the Hungarian Árpád dynasty, and his second wife^[*citation needed*] Adelaide of Poland, born circa 950, d. after 997. Adelaide was the daughter of Prince Mieszko I of Poland (ca. 935-992).



Some historians claim that Samuel Aba was the leader of the Kabar tribe in the early 11th century. It is also presumed by the same group that he was a member of the Khazar Jewry but (formally) converted to Christianity with his entire tribe when he married Gisel. Even though he acted as a Christian and even founded a monastery in Abasár, converting to Christianity was mainly a political move for him, and he was not really a religious man.

During the reign of Stephen I of Hungary, who was the first Christian King of Hungary, Samuel Aba became Palatine of the Kingdom of Hungary. After the death of Stephen I of Hungary the new ruler, Peter Urseolo of Hungary (Stephen's nephew) continued to strengthen the feudal Christian state and removed Samuel from the royal court for not supporting him enough. Many of the people were opposed to Christianity and feared that Peter would make the Hungarian kingdom subservient to the Holy Roman Empire; so they supported Samuel who might have had an active role in deposing Peter.

Samuel Aba King of Hungary

Peter fled Hungary, and Samuel became king in 1041. He had many of Peter's supporters killed or tortured, and he abolished several laws made by Peter. This sheds some light on who his supporters might have been: since he abolished the laws that mainly affected the poor people and commoners,

and in chronicles he was criticised for socializing with the peasants instead of the nobles, it is likely that he was supported by the lower classes who still held their Pagan beliefs.

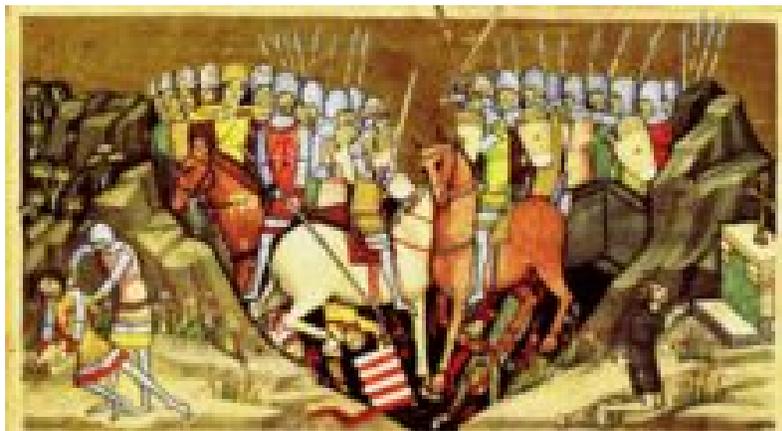
Samuel knew that he could remain on the throne only if he could make peace with Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor, who was Peter's main ally. He succeeded in this in 1043, but had to pay a heavy price: Hungary lost some of its territories to Henry and had to pay tribute.

Because of the tribute paid to Henry and the abolishing of taxes, Samuel had to look for sources of money. He claimed back the donations the preceding kings gave to the Church, and made the bishops pay taxes. This was in keeping with his intentions of diminishing the role and power of the Church. (According to some sources he and his followers were excommunicated by the pope).

In several ways Samuel's rule meant a relapse from Feudalism to a tribal society. He was less and less popular, and was opposed by the Church, by the nobles, who resented him favouring the commoners, and by Henry III, who was furious that Samuel did not keep all the points of their peace treaty. Peter, with the help of Henry, attacked Samuel, and defeated him in the [Battle of Ménfő](#), near [Győr](#). Samuel fled to the East. Contemporary sources offer different opinions about his fate; some say he was captured and killed by Peter and Henry, others say he reached the Tisza river and was killed there by Hungarians who opposed him. He was buried in the monastery he founded at Abasár.

Battle of Ménfő.

The **Battle of Ménfő** was an important battle in the early history of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#). Fought in [1044](#) at [Ménfő](#), near [Győr](#), between an army of mostly [Germans](#) and another of mostly pagan [Magyars](#), it was a great victory for the Germans and thus for Westernising influences in Hungary.



The [Emperor Henry III](#) invaded Hungary for the second time on [6 July 1044](#). His force was small and the Hungarian army of [Samuel Aba](#) large. However, there was disaffection in the Hungarian ranks and the army quickly fell apart in the face of the German cavalry. Samuel fled the field, but was captured by his rival for the throne, [Peter Orseolo](#), and beheaded.

Marriage and children

1. *Gizella* (? – ?), a daughter of [Géza](#), [High Prince of the Magyars](#) and his wife [Sarolt](#), daughter of [Gyula](#) of [Transylvania](#)

Géza of Hungary

This article is about the ruling prince. For the king (1074-1077), see [Géza I of Hungary](#).

Miniature of Géza from the [Chronicon Pictum](#), 1360.

Géza (c. [945](#) – [997](#)), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) (before [972](#) - [997](#))^[1].

Géza was the son of [Taksony of Hungary](#), [Grand Prince of the Magyars](#) and his [Pecheneg](#) or [Bulgar](#) wife^[2]. Géza's marriage with [Sarolt](#), the daughter of [Gyula](#) of [Transylvania](#), was arranged by his father.

After his father's death (before [972](#)), Géza followed him as Grand Prince of the Magyars. Shortly afterwards, a [Benedictine](#) monk of the [Abbey of Sankt Gallen](#), Bruno, who had been ordained [Bishop of the Magyars](#), arrived to his court where he baptised Géza. His [Christian](#) name was Stephen ([Hungarian](#): *István*).



Géza arranged the marriage of his son [Stephen I of Hungary](#) to [Giselle of Bavaria](#), the daughter of Henry II. He started the construction of the Abbey of [Pannonhalma](#).

Marriage and children

Judith, daughter of Sarolt - wife of Boleslaw I of Poland

before 972: [Géza](#), [High Prince of the Magyars](#) (c. [945](#) – [997](#))

- Judith (? – after 988), wife of the future King [Boleslaw I of Poland](#)
- Margareth (? – after 988), wife of the future Tsar [Gavril Radomir of Bulgaria](#)
- King [Stephen I of Hungary](#) ([967/969/975](#) – 15 August 1038)
- Unnamed daughter (? – after 1026), wife of [Otto Orseolo](#), [Doge of Venice](#)
- Gizella (? – ?), wife of the future King [Samuel Aba of Hungary](#)



Saint Stephen I of Hungary

Saint Stephen I ([Esztergom](#), 967/969/975 – August 15, 1038, [Székesfehérvár](#), [Hungary](#)) was [Grand Prince of the Hungarians](#) (997–1001) and the first [King of Hungary](#) (1001–1038). He greatly expanded Hungarian control over the [Carpathian Basin](#) during his lifetime, broadly established [Christianity](#) in the region, and he is generally considered to be the founder of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#). Stephen I was [canonized](#) together with his son, [Saint Emeric of Hungary](#) and Bishop [Gerard of Csanád](#), on August 20, 1083, becoming one of the most popular saints in Hungary.



King Stephen's statue in his hometown, [Esztergom](#)

First king of Hungary

According to the much argued [Chronicon Pictum](#), the first king of the Hungarians is [Attila the Hun](#), however, the codex repeats itself as Stephen I is also cited as the first king of Hungarians. It is argued by historians also, what exactly means in the Remonstrances to Emerick from St Stephen: "*Regale ornamentum scito esse maximum: sequi antecessores reges et honestos imitari parentos*", which translates to: "The greatest deed for the kingdom is to follow the old kings and imitate parents"; this means Stephen is referring to the "old kings" which could only be Attila.

His legacy

Shortly after Stephen's death, healing miracles were said to have occurred at his tomb. Stephen was [canonized](#) by [Pope Gregory VII](#) as Saint Stephen of Hungary in 1083, along with his son, [Saint Emeric](#) and [Bishop Gerhard](#) (*Hungarian: Szent Gellért*). Thus Saint Stephen became the first of the canonized [Confessor Kings](#), a new prototype of saints.

[Roman Catholics](#) venerate him as the patron saint of Hungary, kings, the death of children, masons, stonecutters, and bricklayers.



The Holy Right, the king's right hand

The king's right hand, known as "*The Holy Right*," is kept as a relic. His body was mummified after his death, but the tomb was opened and his hand was separated some years later. Except for this, only some bone fragments remained (which are kept in churches throughout Hungary). Hungarian Catholics honor the first king of their country on annual processions, where the "*Holy Right*" is exhibited.

The canonization of Saint Stephen was recognized by [Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I of Constantinople](#) in the year 2000.^[10]

The [Holy Crown](#), popularly attributed to St. Stephen, was removed from the country in 1945 for safekeeping, and entrusted to the [United States](#) government. It was kept in a [vault at Fort Knox](#) until 1978, when it was returned to the nation by order of U.S. President [Jimmy Carter](#). It has been enshrined in the Hungarian Parliament building in Budapest since 2000.



The Crown, Sword and [Globus cruciger](#) of Hungary

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

Saint Emeric of Hungary

Prince St. Imre, also *Henricus*, *Emeric* or *Americus*, about 1000 to 1007 – [September 2, 1031](#)) was the son of King [St. Stephen I of Hungary](#) and [Giselle of Bavaria](#). He is assumed^[1] to be the second son of Stephen, and was the only of Stephen's sons who reached adulthood.

Emeric was educated in a strict and ascetic spirit by the bishop of [Csanád](#), [St. Gerhard](#) (St. Gellért) from the age of 15 to 23. He was intended to be the next monarch of Hungary, and his father wrote admonitions to prepare him for this task. His father tried to make Emeric co-heir still in his lifetime

Last years

In 1203, Duke Andrew began to conspire against Emeric again; therefore the king lead his armies to his brother's duchies. Emeric, when he realised that the duke's troops outnumbered his armies, went unarmed, wearing only the [crown](#) and the [sceptre](#), to his brother's camp near [Varasd](#) and the duke surrendered voluntarily on the spur of the scene. Emeric had his brother arrested, but Duke Andrew managed to escape shortly afterwards.

Emeric, who had become more and more ill, had his young son, [Ladislaus](#) crowned on [26 August 1204](#). Then, he reconciled with his brother whom he appointed to govern the kingdom during his son's minority.

But his father's plans could never be fulfilled: on [2nd September](#) 1031 Emeric was killed about 24 years old by a boar while hunting. It is assumed^[1] that this happened in Hegyközszentimre (presently Sintimreu). He was buried in the [Cistercian](#) church in Székesfehérvár. Several wondrous

Saint Emeric of Hungary by Johan Ignaz Cimbald



[healings](#) and [conversions](#) happened at his grave, so on [5th November](#) 1083 [King Ladislaus I](#) unearthed Emeric's bones in a big ceremony, and Emeric was [canonised](#) for his pious life and purity along with his father and Bishop Gerhard by [Pope Gregory VII](#).

[Amerigo Vespucci](#) was presumably named after Saint Emeric, and therefore so were the [Americas](#), indirectly. St. Emeric is most often pictured in [knight's armour](#) with [crown](#) and [lily](#).

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

Giselle of Bavaria

Giselle of Bavaria (also **Gisela** or **Gizella**) (c. 985–1033 or 1065) was the daughter of [Henry II, Duke of Bavaria](#) and [Gisela of Burgundy](#).

Bone of Queen Giselle. Kept in a church in Veszprem (Hungary)

She married King [Stephen I of Hungary](#) in 995 (some sources say 1008) as a part of [Hungary's](#) policy of opening up to the West. The couple had at least three children, including [Saint Emeric](#) (*Szent Imre*), but all of their children died young without having left descendants.

She lived a respectable life and helped Christianize the Hungarian people. After the death of her husband Stephen, she was forced to leave Hungary. She lived in the nunnery of Niedernburg in [Passau](#), where she died. Her grave is a well-known holy place. Her [canonisation](#) was attempted in the 18th century but failed. She was declared [Blessed](#) in 1975.



Direct Lineage from: Attila King of the Huns to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Attila King of the Huns** d. 453
- 2 **Ellak King of the Huns** d. 451
- 3 **Ascama Princess of Huns**
m. **Ardaric King of the Gepidae** d. 460
- 4 **Elemund King of the Gepidae** b. 491
- 5 **Ostragotha (Austrigusa) of the Gepidae** b. 504 m.
Wacho King of the Lombards b. 490 d. 539
- 6 **Waldrada Princess of the Lombards** b. 528 Lombardy, Italy d. 571 France
- 7 **Blithilde Princess of the Franks** b. 541 d. 603
m. **Ansbertus Senator of Gallo Rome** m. 580
[son of Ferreolus, Senator of Narbonne and Saint Dode]
- 8 **Arnoald Bishop of Metz** b. 560 d. 611 m.
Oda
- 9 **Itta of Metz** b. 592 d. 652
m. **Pepin I the Elder Mayor of Austrasia** b. 580 d. 640
- 10 **Saint Begga** b. 615 d. 693
m. **Ansegisel Arnulfing** b. abt 602 d. bef 662
[son of Saint Arnulf Bishop of Metz and Doda (Clothilde) of Old Saxony]
- 11 **Martin of Laon**
m. **Bertrada of Prüm** b. 670 d. 721
[daughter of Theuderic III King of Neustria and Clotilda of Heristal]
- 12 **Bertrada of Laon Queen of the Franks** b. 710/27 d. 783
m. **Pepin the Short King of the Franks** b. 714 d. 768
[son of Charles Martel Duke of the Franks and Rotrude Duchess of Trier]
- 13 **Charlemagne Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 742 d. 814 Aachen
m. **Hildegard Empress of Holy Roman Empire** b. ABT 757 Aachen d. 30 Apr 783 Moselle
[daughter of Gerold I Duke of Vinzgau and Emma of Allemania]
- 14 **Louis I the Pious Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. AUG 778 Casseneuil d. 20 Jun 840 Ingelheim m.
Judith Princess of Bavaria b. ABT 800 Altdorf, Bavaria d. 19 Apr 843 ToursFrance [daughter of Welf I
Duke of Bavaria and Heilwig of Saxony]
m. **Theodelinde of Sens**
m. **Ermengarde of Hesbaye**

[Child of Louis I the Pious Emperor of Holy Roman Empire and Judith Princess of Bavaria]
- 15 **Charles the Bald Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 13 Jun 828 Frankfurt-am-Main d. 6 Oct 877 Mt. Cenis in the Alps
m. **Ermentrude Empress of Holy Roman Empire** m. DEC 842 b. 12 Oct 830 d. 6 Oct 869
[daughter of Eudes (Odo) Count of Orleans]
m. **Richilde of Provence Empress of the Franks** b. 845 d. 910

[Child of Charles the Bald Emperor of Holy Roman Empire and Ermentrude Empress of Holy Roman Empire]
- 16 **Louis the Stammerer Emperor of Holy Roman Empire** b. 1 Sep 846 d. 10 Apr 879 Compiègne m. **Ansgard of Burgundy Queen of France**
- 17 **Charles III "the Simple" King of France** b. 19 Sep 879 France d. 7 Oct 929 Peronne, Austrasia
m. **Frederuna of France** b. ABT 887 France d. 10 Feb 917 Abbaye De St Remy, Reims, Champagne
[daughter of Dietrich Count of Hamaland]
m. **Rothilde Maitresse of France**
m. **Eadgifu Princess of England** b. 902 d. 955
[daughter of Edward I "The Elder" King of England and Aelflaed Queen of England]

[Child of Charles III "the Simple" King of France and Frederuna of France]
- 18 **Ermentrud Princess of France** b. ABT 908 m. **Gottfried of Lorraine**
[son of Gerhard Count of Metzgau and Oda of Saxony]

Direct Lineage from: Attila King (59th) of the Huns to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 19 **Gerberga of Lorraine** b. ABT 925 d. 995
m. **Meginoz Count of Geldern and Zütphen** b. ABT 920 d. 998
- 20 **Ermentrud of Geldern** b. ABT 940
m. **Herbert I Count of Gleiberg** b. ABT 925 Hohenstaufen, Swabia d. 992 [son of Eudes (Odo) Count of Wetterau and Dght. of Herbert I of Vermandois]
- 21 **Gerberga Countess of Kitzinggau** b. 972 Kitzinggau, Swabia, Bavaria
m. **Henry I Margrave Count of Schweinfurt** b. 975 Schweinfurt, Unterfranken, Bavaria d. 18 Sep 1017 [son of Berthold I Margrave Count of Bavaria and Eilswintha (Eila) of Walbeck]
- 22 **Judith of Schweinfurt** b. ABT 1007 d. 2 Aug 1058
m. **Bretislaus I Duke of Bohemia** b. 1005 d. 10 Jan 1055
[son of Oldrich Duke of Bohemia and Bozena (concubine) of Bohemia]
- 23 **Vratislav II King of Bohemia** b. ABT 1035 d. 14 Jan 1092
m. **Adelaida Princess of Hungary** b. ABT 1038 Esztergom, Hungary d. 27 Jan 1062 [daughter of Andreas I King of Hungary and Anastasiya Agmunda Queen of Hungary]
- 24 **Judith (Premyslid) I Princess of Bohemia** b. 1057 Praha, Bohemia d. 25 Dec 1085
m. **Wladislaw I Herman Duke of Poland** m. 1080 Plitzk, Poland b. ABT 1042 d. 4 Jun 1102 [son of Casimir I Karol King of Poland and Dobronegra Mariya Princess of Kiev]
- 25 **Boleslaw III The Wrymouth Duke of Poland** b. 20 Aug 1085 Krakow d. 1138
m. **Salome of Berg-Schelklingen** m. 1133 b. 1097 Schelklingen, Donaukreis, Wurttemberg d. 27 Jul 1144
[daughter of Heinrich III Count of Berg and Adeleide of Monchenthal] m.
Zbyslava Princess of Kiev m. 16 November 1102 b. 1085/90 d. 1112
[daughter of Sviatopolk II Prince of Kiev]
- [Child of Boleslaw III The Wrymouth Duke of Poland and Salome of Berg-Schelklingen]
- 26 **Richia Sventoslava Princess of Poland** b. 12 Apr 1116 Krakow d. aft 1156
m. **Vladimir Dmitrij Prince of Russia** m. 1135 b. ABT 1123 Novgorod d. AFT 1139
[son of Vsevolod Gavriil Prince of Russia and Svyatoslavna Princess of Chernigov]
m. **Magnus Nielssen King of Sweden** b. abt 1106 d. 1134
[son of Niels Svendsson King of Denmark and Margrete Fredkulla Princess of Sweden]
- [Child of Richia Sventoslava Princess of Poland and Vladimir Dmitrij Prince of Russia]
- 27 **Sofiya Vladimirovna Princess of Russia** b. 1140 Novgorod d. 5 May 1198
m. **Valdemar I the Great King of Denmark** b. 14 Jan 1131 d. 12 May 1182
[son of Knud Eriksson Lavard King of Denmark and Ingeborg Princess of Russia]
- 28 **Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess of Denmark** b. ABT 1178 d. 8 May 1220
m. **Erik X Knutsson King of Sweden** b. 1180 Stockholm, Sweden d. 10 Apr 1216 Visingsö, Sweden [son of Knut I Eriksson King of Sweden and Cecilia Johansdotter Queen of Sweden]
- 29 **Martha Eriksdotter Princess of Sweden** b. ABT 1213
m. **Nils Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1188 Tofta, Uppsala, Sweden [son of Sixten Sixtensson Sparre of Tofta]
- 30 **Sixten Nilsson Sparre av Tofta** b. _____ d. 1310
m. **Ingrid Abjörnsdotter** b. Abt 1220 Adelso, Uppsala
- 31 **Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1240 d. 1310 m.
Ingeborg Ulfsdotter Ulf b. ABT 1258 d. AFT 1307 [daughter of Ulf Karlsson Ulv and Karlsdotter Lejonbalk]
- 32 **Margarete Abjörnsdotter Sparre of Tofta** b. 1293 Tofta, Adelsö, Uppsala
m. **Gissle Elinasson Sparre of Vik** b. 1276 Wik, Balingsta, Uppsala d. AFT 1343
- 33 **Marta Gislesdotter Sparre of Vik**
m. **Rorik Tordsson Bonde**
[son of Tord Petersson till Örbäck Bonde and Margareta Röricksdotter Balk]
- 34 **Tord Röriksson Bonde** b. ABT 1350 Vadstena, Sweden d. 21 Mar 1417 Viborg, Finland m.
Ramborg Cecilia Nilsdotter Vasa m. 3 Oct 1376 b. ABT 1352 d. 1439 [daughter of Nils Kettilsson Vasa and Kristina Jonsdotter Rickery]
- 35 **Knut Tordsson Bonde** b. ABT 1377 Vadstena, Sweden d. 1413

Direct Lineage from: Attila King (59th) of the Huns to: Lars Erik Granholm

m. **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta** d. 1429
[daughter of Karl Ulfsson Sparre av Tofta and Cecilia]

36 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King of Sweden** b. 29 Sep 1409 Ekholmen, Uppsala d. 15 May 1470 Stockholm Slott

37 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**
m. **Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn** d. bef 1447
[son of Björn Pedersson Djäkn]

38 **Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**
m. **Johan Henriksson Fleming** b. 1465 Rada, Sverige d. AFT 1514 [son
of Henrik Klausson Fleming and Valborg Jönsdotter Tawast]

39 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** b. 1435 d. 1505 m.
Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille d. 1535

40 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** b. 1465 d. 1535 m. **Ludolf Boose** b. 1465 Holstein d. 1535

41 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** b. 1526 d. 1596 Karuna m.
Ingeborg Henriksdotter

42 **Kirstin Johansdotter Boose** b. 1576 d. 1646 Karuna m.
Bertil von Nieroht b. 1582 d. 1652

43 **Maria Bertilsdotter von Nieroht** b. 1612 d. 1682
m. **Carl Henriksson Lindelöf**
[son of Henrik Hansson Lindelöf and Anna Bengtsdotter Gyllenlood]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Child of Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius and Johanna Carolina Röring]

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

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

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

53 **Lars Erik Granholm** b. 28 Jul 1934
m. **Leena Elisabeth Kentala** b. 23 Oct 1936

Descendants of: Önedbelia of Dentümoger As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Önedbelia of Dentümoger** #16107 b. 775 (37th great grand father)
- 2 **Emese** #15828 (36th great grand mother) m. **Ugyek of Magog** #15829
- 3 **Almos Grand Prince of the Magyars** #15301 b. 820 d. 895 (35th great grand father)
- 4 **Arpad Grand Prince of the Magyars** #15300 b. 845 d. 907 (34th great grand father)
- 5 **Zoltan Grand Prince of the Magyars** #15299 d. 947 (33rd great grand father)
- 6 **Taksony Grand Prince of the Magyars** #15297 b. 931 d. bef 972 (32nd great grand father) m. **Bissiena Princess of Cumans** #15298 b. abt 945
- 7 **Michael (Mihaly) Duke of Morava** #15295 (31st great grand father)
m. **Adelajda Princess of Poland** #15294 d. aft 997
[daughter of Mieszko I Duke of Poland #15154 and Dobrawka Princess of Bohemia #15155]
- 8 **Vazul Duke of Morava** #15292 d. 1037 (30th great grand father) m. **Katun Anastazyia Princess of Bulgaria** #15293 b. 978 d. 6 Oct 1015 [daughter of Samuel Tzar of Bulgaria #15565 and Agatha #15566]
- 9 **Andreas I King of Hungary** #15290 b. 1001 Esztergom, Hungary d. 6 Jul 1060 Zircz, Hungary (29th great grand father) m. **Anastasiya Agmunda Queen of Hungary** #15253 b. 1023 d. AFT 1074 [daughter of Yaroslav I the Wise Grand Duke of Kiev #15063 and Ingegerd Olofsdotter Princess of Sweden #15064]

[Children of Andreas I King of Hungary and Anastasiya Agmunda Queen of Hungary]
- 10 **Adelaida Princess of Hungary** #15252 b. ABT 1038 Esztergom, Hungary d. 27 Jan 1062 (28th great grand mother)
m. **Vratislav II King of Bohemia** #15251 b. ABT 1035 d. 14 Jan 1092
[son of Bretislaus I Duke of Bohemia #15248 and Judith of Schweinfurt #15249]

Note by LG: See the Direct Lineage from Attila the Hun for the continued lineage from Adelaida (gen. 23) to me.

The persons above are my direct ancestors – the following pages list my uncles and cousins.

Descendants of: Önedbelia of Dentümoger As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

10 Solomon King of Hungary #15729 b. 1053 d. 1087 (29th great uncle)
m. **Judlith Sophia Queen of Hungary #15733** m. 1063 b. 1047 d. 1095

9 Béla I the Champion King of Hungary #15870 b. 1016 d. 11 September 1063 (30th great uncle)
m. **Adelaide/Richeza Princess of Poland #15871** d. aft. 1052
[daughter of Mieszko II Lambert King of Poland #15736 and Richeza of Lotharingia Queen of Poland #15737]

10 Géza I King of Hungary #15872 b. 1040 d. 25 April 1077 (first cousin, 30 times removed)
m. **Sophia of Hungary #15873** b. 1044 d. 1095

11 Coloman I the Book-lover King of Hungary #15874 b. 1070 d. 3 February 1116 (second cousin, 29 times removed) m. **Felicia Princess of Sicily #15875**

12 Stephen II of Hungary and Croatia #15876 b. 1101 d. March 1131 (third cousin, 28 times removed)

11 Almos Prince of Hungary #15897 d. 1129 (second cousin, 29 times removed)
m. **Predslava Princess of Kiev #15896**
[daughter of Sviatopolk II Prince of Kiev #15867]

12 Béla II the Blind King of Hungary #15898 b. 1110 d. 13 February 1141 (third cousin, 28 times removed) m. **Helena of Raska Queen of Hungary #15899** b. aft. 1109 d. aft. 1146

13 Géza II King of Hungary #15640 b. 1130 d. 31 May 1162 (4th cousin, 27 times removed)
m. **Euphrosyne of Kiev Queen of Hungary #15639** b. 1130 d. 1193
[daughter of Mstislav I(Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev #15212 and Liubava Dmitrievna #15638]

14 Béla III King of Hungary #15641 b. 1148 d. 23 April 1196 (5th cousin, 26 times removed)
m. **Agnes of Antloch Queen of Hungary #15642** b. 1154 d. 1184

15 Andrew II the Jerosolimitan King of Hungary #15643 b. 1177 d. 1235 (6th cousin, 25 times removed) m. **Yolanda Princess of the Latln Empire #15644** b. 1200 d. 1233 m. Gertrude of Merania #15909

[Children of Andrew II the Jerosolimitan King of Hungary and Yolanda Princess of the Latin Empire]

16 Violant Queen of Hungary #15645 (7th cousin, 24 times removed)
m. **James I the Conqueror King of Aragon #15646** b. 2 February 1208 d. 27 July 1276
[son of Peter II of Aragon #15885 and Marie of Montpellier #15886]

17 Isabella of Aragon Queen of France #16143 b. 1247 d. 1271 (8th cousin, 23 times removed) m. **Philip III the Bold King of France #15648** b. 30 April 1245 d. 5 October 1285 [son of Louis IX King of France #15894 and Marguerite Princess of Provence #15895]

Descendants of: Önedbelia of Dentümoger As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

[Children of Andrew II the Jerosolimitan King of Hungary and Gertrude of Merania]

16 **Béla IV King of Hungary and Croatia** #15910 b. 1206 d. 3 May 1270 (7th cousin, 24 times removed) m.

Maria Laskarina Queen of Hungary #15911 b. 1206 d. 24 June 1270

17 **Stephen V King of Hungary** #15912 b. 18 October 1239 Buda d. 6 August 1272 (8th cousin, 23 times removed) m.

Elizabeth the Cuman Queen of Hungary #15913 b. 1239

18 **Ladislav IV the Cuman King of Hungary and Croatia** #15914 b. 1262 d. 1290 (9th cousin, 22 times removed)

18 **Maria Queen of Hungary** #16096 (9th cousin, 22 times removed) m. **Charles II the Lame King of Naples** #16097

19 **Charles I Martel King of Hungary** #16098 b. 1271 d. 1295 (10th cousin, 21 times removed) m.

Klementia Queen of Hungary #16099 b. 1262 d. 1293

20 **Charles I King of Hungary** #16100 b. 1288 d. 1342 (11th cousin, 20 times removed) m.

Elizabeth of Poland #16101

21 **Louis I the Great King of Hungary** #16102 b. 1326 d. 1382 (12th cousin, 19 times removed) m.

Elizabeth of Bosnia Queen of Hungary #16103

22 **Mary Queen of Hungary** #16104 b. 1371 d. 1395 (13th cousin, 18 times removed)

22 **Saint Hedwig (Jadwiga) Queen of Poland** #16108 b. 1373 d. 1399 (13th cousin, 18 times removed)

17 **Saint Kinga of Poland** #16092 b. 1224 d. 1292 (8th cousin, 23 times removed) m.

Boleslaw V the Chaste Prince of Poland #16093 b. 1226 d. 1279

17 **Blessed Helen of Hungary** #16094 b. 1235 d. 1298 (8th cousin, 23 times removed) m.

Boleslaw the Pious Duke of Poland #16095 b. aft 1221 d. 1279

17 **Saint Margaret of Hungary** #16142 b. 1242 d. 1271 (8th cousin, 23 times removed)

[Children of Andrew II the Jerosolimitan King of Hungary and Beatrice d'Este Queen of Hungary]

16 **Stephen Prince of Hungary** #16139 b. 1236 d. 1271 (7th cousin, 24 times removed)

17 **Andrew III the Venetian, King of Hungary** #16140 b. 1265 d. 1301 (8th cousin, 23 times removed)

15 **Emeric King of Hungary** #15906 b. 1174 d. 1204 (6th cousin, 25 times removed)

m. **Constance of Aragon Queen of Hungary** #15907 b. 1179 d. 23 June 1222

[daughter of Alfonso II King of Aragon #15975 and Sancha Princess of Castile #15974]

16 **Ladislav III King of Hungary** #15908 b. 1200 d. 7 May 1205 Vienna (7th cousin, 24 times removed)

10 **Saint Ladislaus I King of Hungary** #15877 b. 1040 d. 29 July 1095 (first cousin, 30 times removed) m.

Adelaide, dtr of duke Rudolf I of Swabia and Adelaïda of Savoy #15878

11 **Saint Irene (Piroska) Empress of Hungary** #15879 b. 1088 d. 13 August 1134 (second cousin, 29 times removed) m.

Descendants of: Önedbelia of Dentümoger As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm m.

John II Komnenos Emperor of Byzantine #15880 b. September 13, 1087 d. April 8, 1143

8 **Samuel Aba King of Hungary** #15905 b. 1010 d. aft 5 July 1044 (31st great uncle)

m. **Gizella, Queen of Hungary** #15904

[daughter of Geza of Hungary Grand Prince of the Magyars #15564 and Sarolt Grand Princess of the Magyars #15900]

7 **Geza of Hungary Grand Prince of the Magyars** #15564 (32nd great uncle)

m. **Sarolt Grand Princess of the Magyars** #15900 b. 950 d. aft 997

8 **Judith Arpad Princess of Hungary** #15731 d. aft 988 (first cousin, 32 times removed)

m. **Boleslaw I the Brave King of Poland** #15730 [son of Mieszko I Duke of Poland #15154 and
Dobrawka Princess of Bohemia #15155]

8 **Saint Stephen I Grand Prince of the Hungarians** #15902 b. abt 967 d. August 15, 1038 (first cousin, 32 times removed) m.

Giselle of Bavaria Queen of Hungary #15903 m. 1033 or 1065 b. 985

9 **Saint Emeric Crown Prince of Hungary** #16105 b. aft 1000 d. 1031 (second cousin, 31 times removed)

8 **Gizella, Queen of Hungary** #15904 (first cousin, 32 times removed)

m. **Samuel Aba King of Hungary** #15905 b. 1010 d. aft 5 July 1044

[son of Michael (Mihaly) Duke of Morava #15295 and Adelajda Princess of Poland #15294]