



Charlemagne, 2 April 742 {alt:747/748} – 28 January 814, also known as Charles the Great (Latin: Carolus or Karolus Magnus) or Charles I, was King of the Franks. He united a large part of Europe during the early Middle Ages & laid the foundations for modern France, Germany & the Low Countries. He took the Frankish throne in 768 & became King of Italy in 774. In 800 he was crowned *Emperor of the Romans* by Pope Leo III, thus becoming the first Holy Roman Emperor - the first recognised emperor in Western Europe since the fall of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier. He has been called the "Father of Europe" as he united most of Western Europe for the first time since the fall of the Roman Empire. His reign is often referred to as the Carolingian Renaissance because of the flowering of scholarship, literature, art & architecture. Charlemagne, brought into contact with the culture & learning of other countries (especially Moorish Spain, Anglo-Saxon England & Lombard Italy) due to his vast conquests, greatly increased the provision of monastic schools & scriptoria (centres for book-copying) in Francia. Most of the presently surviving works of classical Latin were copied & preserved by Carolingian scholars. There was radical reform of writing: the Roman half uncial script & its cursive version, which had given rise to various continental minuscule scripts, were combined with features from the insular scripts being used in Irish & English monasteries to become the Carolingian minuscule.

Extracted from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [with minor editing]

Charlemagne introduced administrative reforms throughout the lands he controlled, establishing key representatives in each region & holding a general assembly each year at his court at Aachen. He standardised weights, measures & customs dues, which helped improve commerce & initiated important legal reforms. He also attempted to consolidate Christianity throughout his vast empire. He persuaded many eminent scholars to come to his court and established a new library of Christian & classical works.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/charlemagne.shtml

Charlemagne had eighteen children with eight of his ten known wives or concubines. Almost all the royal dynasties of Europe are descended from Charlemagne, most notably the Austrian & Spanish [Habsburg,] French [Capetian] & English [Plantagenet].

Children of Charlemagne Knight Gregson Genealogy

Gregson Reunion March 2017

Prepared by Dr. Ellen Stoddart

Overview

Part 1 George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey b.1700

Chart 1: Vertical Pedigree George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey [2p.]

Shows how Henry {ex Knight} Gregson [1821-1885] is descended from Gregson blood line
And links back to John Grey [1700-1755] married to Constantia Charlton [1711-1808]
Also shows Hughes ancestry through his mother Charlotte Louise Hughes.

Part 1.1 Thomas George Gregson [1796-1874]

Chart 1.1 Descendants of John Gregson b.1691 [2p.]

Shows relation of Thomas George Gregson [briefly Premier of Tasmania 1857] to Henry {ex Knight} Gregson
And relation to Anthony Gregson [1790-1833] who bequeathed the Estate of Lowlynn to Henry

Part 1.2 Susanna Elizabeth Knight b.1762

Chart 1.2 Descendants Thomas Knight b1732 [1p.]

Shows relation of Susanna [mistress & wife of Baron John Delaval b.1728] to Henry {ex Knight} Gregson
Note: her influence obtained the Parish of Ford for her nephew, the Rev. Thomas Knight, father of Henry.

Part 2 John Grey to Sir Ralph Grey b.1432

Chart 2: Descendants of Sir Ralph Grey b.1432 to John Grey b.1700 [3 p.]

Establishes the links to Sir Ralph Grey, as an intermediary for tracking further back.
Explains the earlier Delaval Connections

Part 3 Sir Ralph Grey to King Henry II Plantagenet b.1133

Chart 3: Vertical Pedigree Sir Ralph Grey to Henry II b.1133 [3 p.]

Shows link to English & French royal families established by Valerie Knight Edwards [UK] +more



Part 3.1 Robert Lambton b. 1636 to King Edward III Plantagenet b. 1312

Chart 3.1: Vertical Pedigree Chart for Robert Lambton [1 p.]

NEW link to English [& French] Royalty outside the Line through Sir Ralph Grey; includes Henry
"Hotspur" Percy. Discovered by E. Stoddart Sept 2016



Part 4 Henry II to Charlemagne, Holy Roman Emperor b.742]

Through Eliza Mary Donaldson Selby, wife of Henry {ex Knight} Gregson, the Knight Gregsons can claim descent from

1. 6 of the children of Charlemagne [& of 3 children of his son Louis 1 King of France],
2. the Capet Kings of France,
3. William the Conqueror,
4. several Kings of England [including Alfred the Great] and
5. Kings of Scotland [Malcolm & his father, Duncan who was killed by Macbeth].

And, given the frequency of inter-marriage within this "class", it is most likely there are more connections yet to be discovered.

The complexity of the Line in the centuries between Charlemagne & Henry II of England is so great that one single chart cannot show it all in a comprehensible format. Rather than attempting to show all Lines, I have chosen to show a single direct line in a simplified chart, Chart 41, for the descent from Judith Carolingian, great-granddaughter of Charlemagne, to Henry II [10 generations]. To illustrate the complexity, I include three more charts:

Chart 4.2 Children of Charlemagne [First generation]

Chart 4.3 Descent from Louis 1 King of France to Judith Carolingian

Chart 4.4 Hourglass Chart for Henry II: 3 generations of ancestors & descendants.



Main Sources1

Ancestry.com; www.geni.com; www.familysearch.org; wikipedia [among many others]

Parts 1-3 come from my ancestry tree '*AllenMerge2013*' and Part 4 from my '*De Courtney*' tree. Both trees are on ancestry.com and, if you would like to be invited to view these as a Guest [you do not need a subscription to ancestry.com], please contact me: email address stoddart@bigpond.net.au.

Part 1 George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey b.1700

Chart 1: Vertical Pedigree George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey [2p.]

Shows how Henry {ex Knight} Gregson [1821-1885] is descended from Gregson blood line

And links back to John Grey [1700-1755] married to Constantia Charlton [1711-1808]

Also shows Hughes ancestry through his mother Charlotte Louise Hughes.

My research into the Gregson genealogy effectively began in 2011 when Prue Jolley [nee Allen] lent me the book "Notes on the Gregson & Hughes Families 1537- 1952" [Original], prepared around 1952 by her grandfather, George Selby Knight Gregson [1881 -1959]. It includes the text and two 'family trees', for Gregson & Hughes, showing genealogical relationships & details, as well as a loose-leaf penciled Family Tree for his great-aunt, Maria Josephine Simpson [nee Hughes].

The first difficulty found in 2011 when recording the Gregson genealogical information in Family Tree Maker [FTM] was the absence of a bloodline link between the original John GREGSON [d.1607] and Henry KNIGHT, who took the name Gregson when he inherited the estate of Lowlynn in 1833 from Anthony GREGSON [d. 23 Nov 1833]. In the Original, the Gregson Family Tree has a line connecting Henry's mother, Sarah Knight [nee Norris], as though she were a child of John Gregson & Elizabeth Proctor [John being a cousin of the Anthony Gregson who died 1833]. However, the notes in the Original on Henry Knight's father, the Rev. Thomas Gregson, clearly refer to his wife, Sarah Norris as "*the daughter of Mary Norris by a second marriage*". In the Gregson Family Tree, Mary Pratt [*"of Berwick, Esq. 6th. 1777"*] is shown as first marrying "David", then "*James Norris Esq. of Fauns Co. Roxburgh*". From the layout in the Gregson Family Tree, it was assumed that "David" was a GREGSON and the son of Edward Gregson & Jean Trotter, and therefore a cousin of Anthony GREGSON [d.1833]. Assuming that David Gregson married Mary Pratt, there appeared no blood-line link to Henry Knight, given that Mary's daughter, Sarah, was from her second marriage, to James Norris.

This mystery was resolved in April 2012, thanks to the help of Donald R, Falkenburg, a Gregson descendant now living in San Jose, California USA. His chapter on the Knight Gregsons is available on line at <http://home.comcast.net/~drfalken/history/manuscript.html>.

It was not David GREGSON who married Mary PRATT but Mary GREGSON who married David PRATT. Mary was born 29 Oct 1760, daughter of Edward & Jane {Trotter} Gregson, & married David Pratt on 12 August 1777 [she was not yet 17]. David died on 10 Oct 1777, and Mary married James Valentine Norris on 10 Aug 1780. Their daughter, Sarah Crowther Norris, born 5 July 1793, married the Rev. Thomas Knight on 23 Jun 1820. Their first son, Henry [born 4 April 1821] inherited the Lowlynn estate from Anthony GREGSON [d. 1833], a first cousin of his grandmother, Mary Norris, nee Gregson, ex-Pratt. Therefore, the blood line of Knight-Gregsons **DOES** link back to John Gregson [d. 1607].

It is still curious as to why Anthony Gregson [d.1833] should leave an estate of such significance to the grandchild of his cousin Mary, Henry Knight, who was only 10 years old when Anthony wrote his Will on 7 Oct 1831. His uncle Edward [Mary's father] had four sons, John, Anthony, George & Edward, and several grandsons already bearing the GREGSON name. It is noted that one of sons of John & Elizabeth Gregson was Thomas George Gregson [1795-1874], who emigrated to Australia in 1820 "*as a sequel to family differences*" [see p.8]. It is possible that the childless Anthony had grown fond of Henry, the grandchild of his cousin, who lived close to Lowlynn & was probably a frequent visitor.

An indication of the size of the Lowlynn Estate can be gained from the Schedules to the Act of Parliament 1840, Gregson's Estate, empowering the Trustees to grant leases. The annual income listed therein amounted to £3,500. Based on the rental of a cottage in Bowsden, a conservative uplift factor of 1,200 was obtained to translate this to an **annual income** in 2012 of **£4.2 Million**. The Act was required to ensure the validity of leases to be granted by the Trustees to coal miners, after which the income would have been even greater. When Henry turned 21 on 7 April 1842, he took possession of the Estate.

We are still curious as to why George Selby Knight GREGSON included in his introduction to the Original the comment: "*Like most families there are cupboards which should not be opened and I have, therefore, left several family skeletons remain in the obscurity to which I feel they belong.*"

It is noted that John Donaldson, the father of Henry's wife, also had to change his surname, to Selby, in order to inherit an Estate.

Another reason to include this Chart is to show the Hughes line – and note how many Pringles there are! Possibly some of them also had to change their surnames to inherit Estates.

To facilitate this trek back through the KG genealogy, it has been divided into 4 Parts, with the main 'link-people' being John Grey [b.1700], Sir Ralph Grey [b.1462] and King Henry II [b.1133]. Before moving on to the ancestors of John Grey, two more charts from this period are given, to provide more details on some of the questions related to this period.

Chart 1: Vertical Pedigree George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey [p.1 of 2]

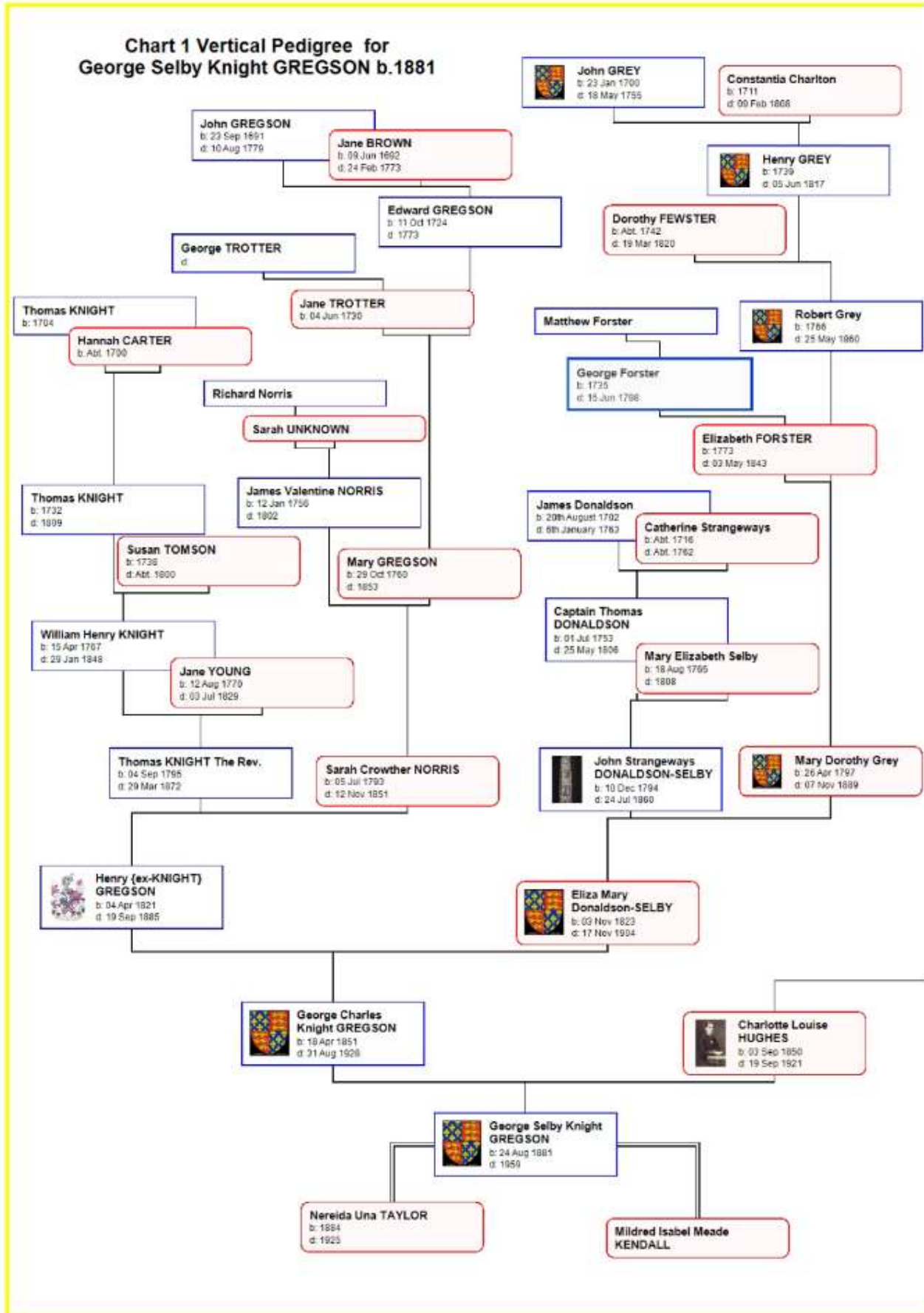


Chart 1: Vertical Pedigree George Selby Knight Gregson to John Grey [p.2 of 2]

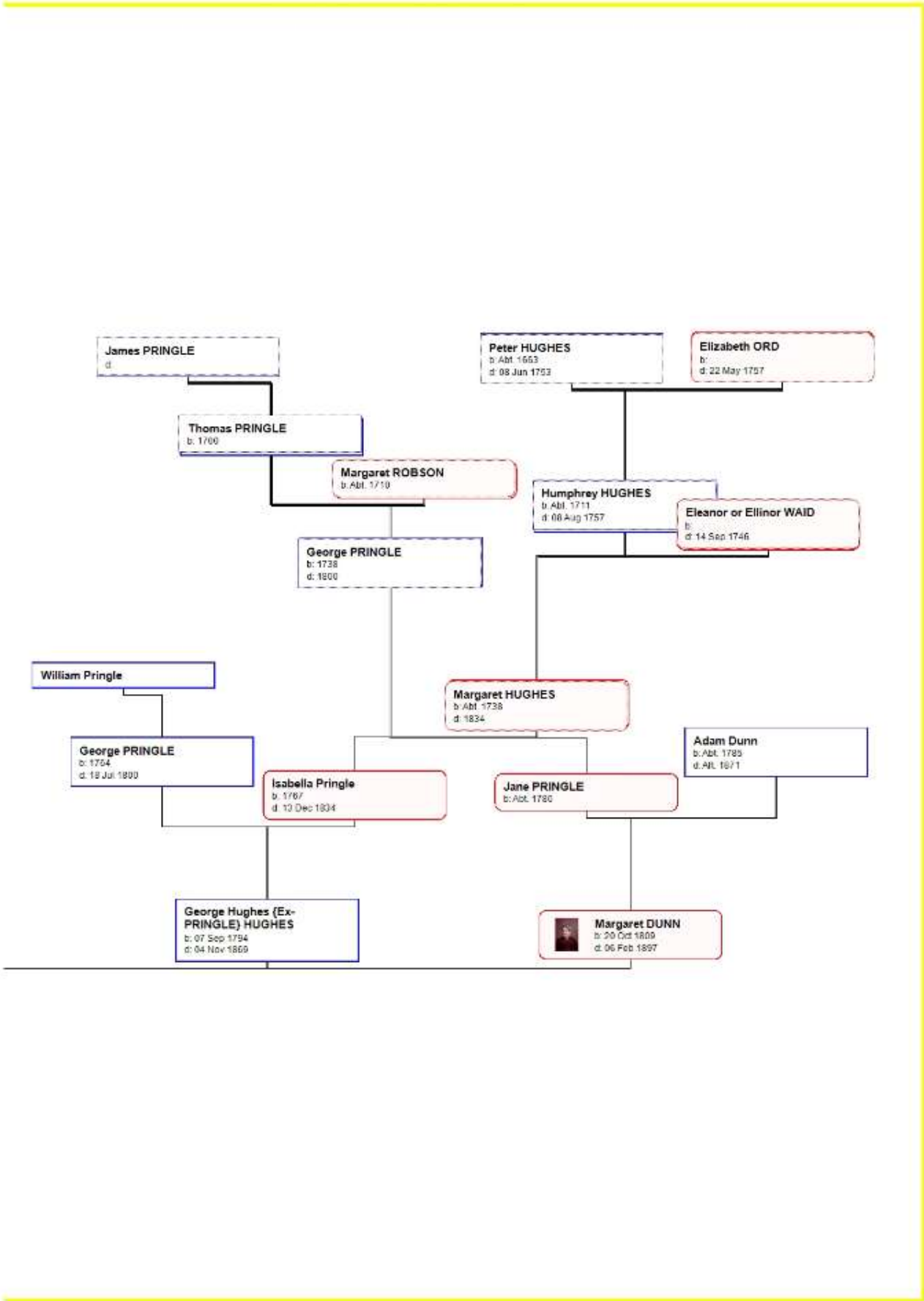


Chart 1.1 Descendants of John Gregson b.1691 [p.1 of 2]

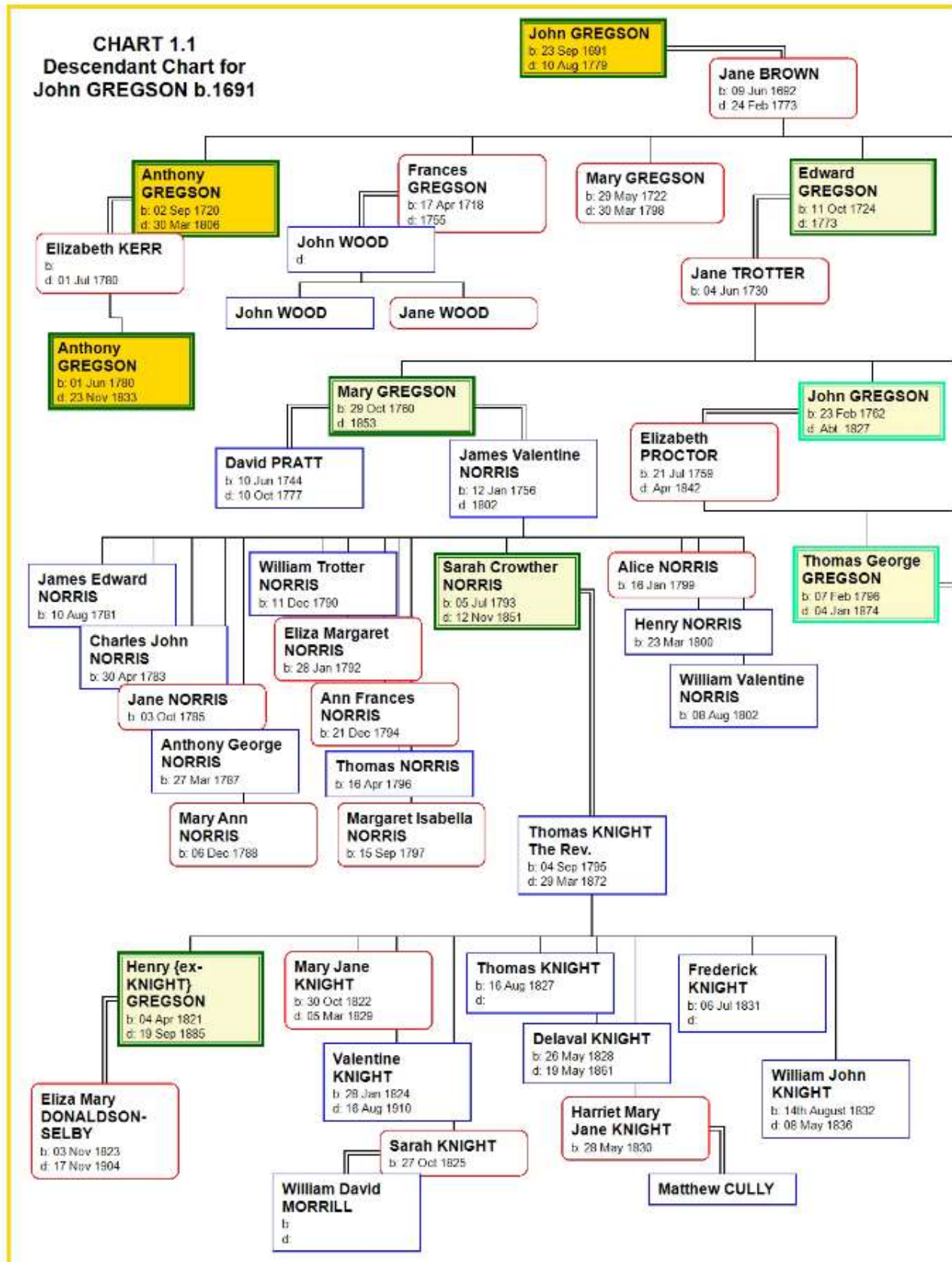
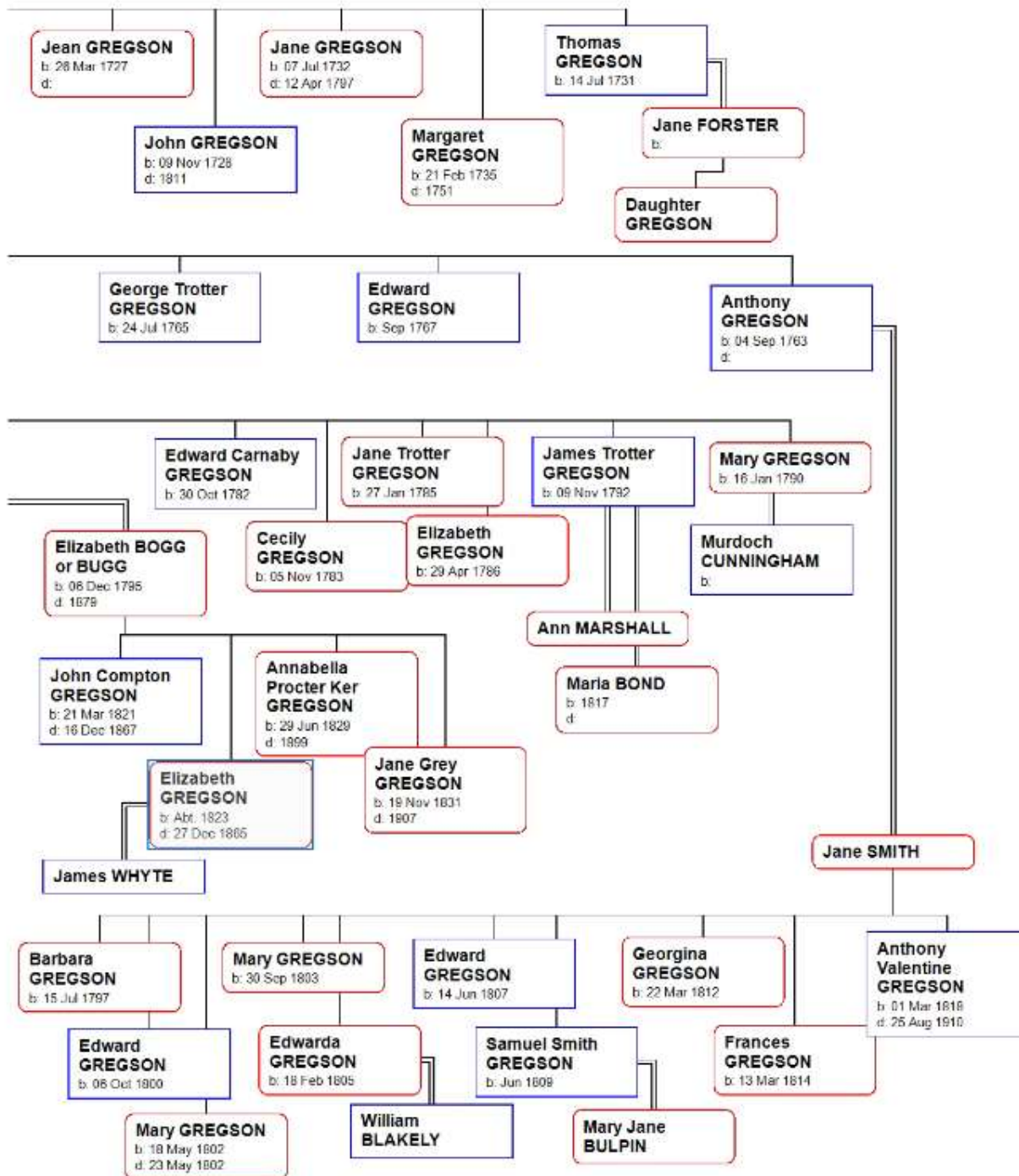


Chart 1.1 Descendants of John Gregson b.1691 [p.2 of 2]



Part 1.1 Thomas George Gregson [1796-1874]

Chart 1.1 Descendants of John Gregson b.1691 [2p.]

*Shows relation of Thomas George Gregson [briefly 1857 Premier of Tasmania] to Henry {ex Knight} Gregson
And relation to Anthony Gregson [1790-1833] who bequeathed the Estate of Lowlynn to Henry*

Birth: 1798, England
 Death: 4 January 1874
 Cultural Heritage: English
 Occupation: anti-transportationist, duellist, horse racing identity, land reformer, landowner, Member of Lower House, Member of Upper House, newspaper owner, painter, premier, separationist

GREGSON, THOMAS GEORGE (1798-1874), politician, was the son of John Gregson, squire, of Lowlynn, near Holy Island, Northumberland, England. He was educated at Edinburgh. As a sequel to family differences he migrated to Van Diemen's Land, and with his wife reached Hobart Town in the *Emerald* in 1821. As Earl Bathurst had already instructed Lieutenant-Governor William Sorell to grant Gregson land proportionate to his means of bringing it under cultivation, he was given 2500 acres (1012 ha) at Jericho; here he built a home and named it Northumbria. Later, on an additional grant of 1000 acres (405 ha) at East Risdon, he built a second home and named it Restdown. It became the town house where, with his wife and family, he entertained lavishly and became well known and popular. Gradually his public and social activities increased so much that he sold Northumbria and concentrated on the Risdon property. He was interested in horse-racing and hunting, imported a pack of hounds from England for the local hunt club and helped to organize in 1827 the first race meeting in the colony.



Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography* adb.anu.edu.au/

To show the relationships of Anthony Gregson to both Henry & Thomas, it is necessary to go back to Anthony's grandfather, John Gregson [b.1691]. That counts as two 'removes' in legal terms. Continuing to count each remove [from one generation to another] down from that John Gregson, it is another 3 to reach Thomas and 4 to reach Henry. So, Henry would be considered more distantly related to Anthony [6 removes] than Thomas [5 removes].

To put it another way, Anthony was a first cousin to Mary [grandmother of Henry] & John [father of Thomas] and their 3 siblings, with all being grandchildren of John Gregson [b.1691]. Mary was an aunt of Thomas and of his 6 siblings, so her daughter Sarah Knight [nee Norris, mother of Henry] was a cousin of Thomas. Thomas was the youngest child in his family, with two older brothers, so it would seem he would be unlikely to inherit much from his father.

Thomas & his wife arrived in New South Wales in 1821 on "*The Emerald*"¹ and then Hobart Tasmania on 13 March, 1821² [& this reference states departure from UK on 8 November 1820]. Therefore, he had left UK before Henry was born in April 1821. Before he left the UK, Thomas had married Elizabeth Bogg [or Bugg, b.6 Dec 1795] on 19 January 1820 at Bamburgh, Northumberland. Their first child, John Compton Gregson, was born in Hobart on 17 or 21 March 1821, so Elizabeth would have been pregnant when leaving UK.

Perhaps the "*family differences*" arose from their objections to his marriage [he left the UK only 10 months after marrying] and are not related to Thomas's disappointment on missing out on inheriting Lowlynn. .

¹ New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834

² HOBART (1821, March 17). Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser (Tas: 1821 - 1825), p. 2. Retrieved August 6, 2014 by Ian Pettet, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1089411>

Part 1.2 Susanna Elizabeth Knight b.1762

Chart 1.2 Descendants of Thomas Knight, b.1732

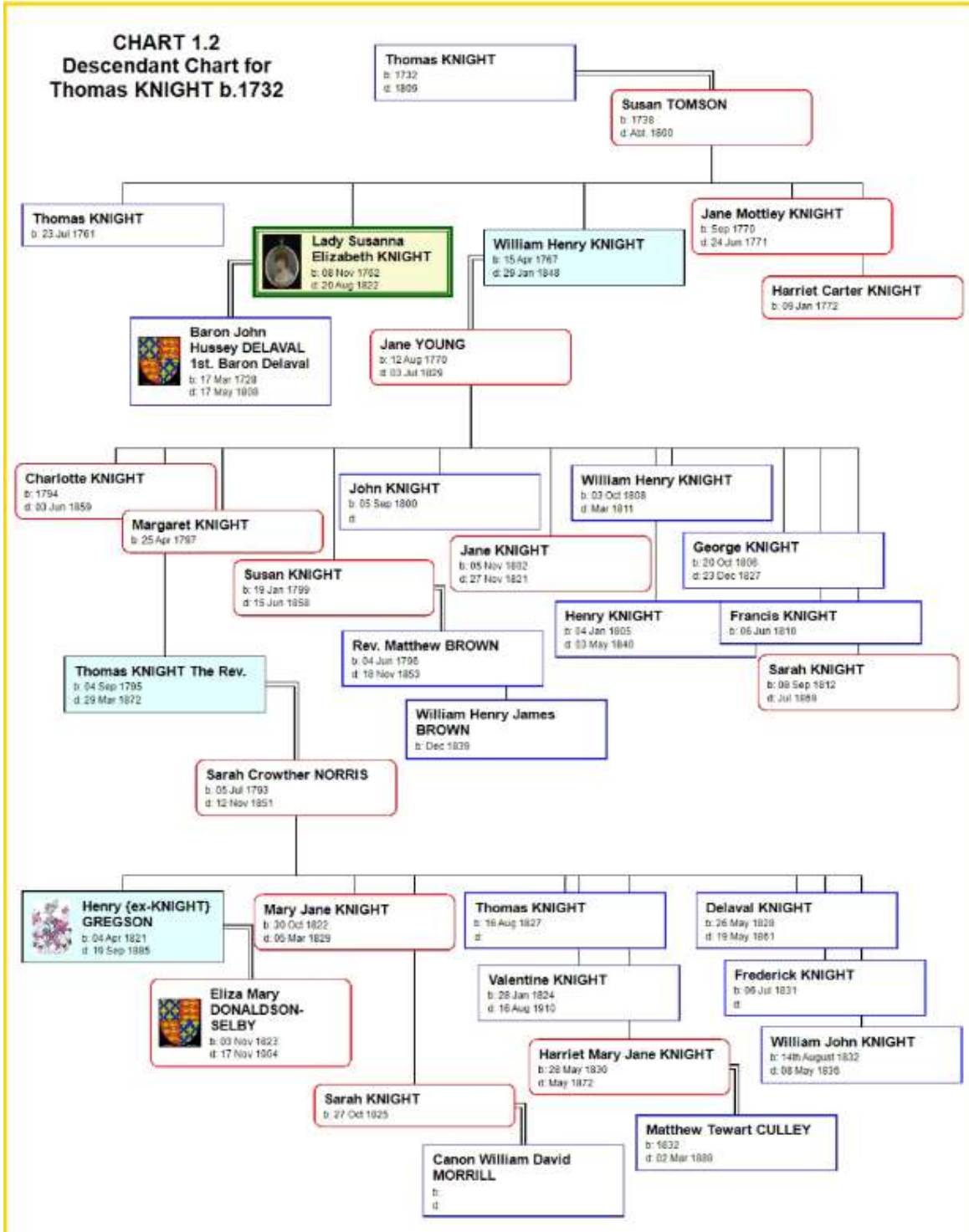


Shows relation of Susanna Delaval [nee Knight, mistress & wife of Baron John Delaval b.1728] to Henry {ex Knight} Gregson

Susanna Elizabeth was also known as "Charlotte" Knight. After being the mistress of Baron John Hussey Delaval for 20 years, she was married to him at Earsdon, Northumberland on 5 January, 1803. He was 34 years older than her & he died just 5 years later. They had no children & Susanna inherited a life interest in the Baron's Estate. She arranged for her nephew, Thomas Knight



[b.1795], to be educated at Cambridge & enter the Church and in 1819 presented him to be appointed Rector of the Parish of Ford³. The Rev. Thomas Knight held this position until his death in 1872.



³ Doc. EP 135/82, NCO 4390, Northumberland County Council, obtained by David Allen April 2012

Part 2 John Grey to Sir Ralph Grey b.1432

Chart 2: Descendants of Sir Ralph Grey b.1432 to John Grey b.1700

*Establishes the links to Sir Ralph Grey, as an intermediary for tracking further back.
Explains the earlier Delaval Connections*

Tracking icon: Anjou Plantagenet shield



The connection back from John Grey [b.1700] to Sir Ralph Grey [b.1432] [& thence back to English & French royal families] was first established by Valerie Knight Edwards [UK]. While Valerie's research, and that of Don Falkenburg, showed only the direct Line of ancestors, Chart 2 gives a wider view of the Lines of descent by showing the descendants of Sir Ralph Grey down to John Grey. To assist in following the "line", the Anjou Plantagenet shield is used as a tracking icon. This icon also denotes a descendant of Charlemagne [see page 19] but is not applied here to all siblings of the direct ancestors.

The original Line from Valerie & Don came down via the Delavals. Dorothy Grey [1554-1591], great-granddaughter of Sir Ralph Grey, married Sir Robert Delaval [1541-1607]. Their grandson, Thomas Delaval [1597-1663], married Elizabeth Bellasis [1614-1661] & their daughter, Anne Delaval [1647-1732], married Robert Lambton [1636-1684]. Their daughter, Katherine Lambton [1673-1722], married Edward Grey of Shoreston [1671-1729] and their son is John Grey [1700-1755] – which is where Chart 1 starts.

Given this excursion into the Delaval family & the later association with that family [see p. 9], I was interested to see if there was a connection between Baron John Delaval [1728-1808] & the earlier Delavals. Not only did I find a direct mutual ancestor, Sir Robert Delaval, [see p. 2 of Chart 2] but also that Baron John descends from another grandson of Sir Robert, who married back into the Grey family - George Delaval [1628-1694] married Margaret Grey [1633-1709].

I had finished setting up Chart 2 in Family Tree Maker [FTM], to show the above Line, when it occurred to me that there might be a more direct connection between Sir Ralph Grey & Edward Grey of Shoreston [1671]. And yes, through another great grandchild of Sir Ralph, Henry Westminster Grey, brother to Dorothy Grey, there is direct descent to Edward Grey of Shoreston. The addition of this Line increased the complexity of the Chart but despite this, it has been included in Chart 2. **REMOVED POST REUNION BASED ON DATA FROM VALERIE KG EDWARDS**

Because Chart 2 shows descendants of Sir Ralph Grey to John Grey [b.1700], and not the ancestors of John Grey, it does not show the parents of Robert Lambton [1638-1694]. Checking up on this revealed yet another link back to English royalty – as explained in Part 3.1 [page 18].

Death of Sir Ralph Grey [1432-1464]

Wars of the Roses

<http://www.englandsnortheast.co.uk/WarsofRoses.html>

in {{ }} = added by EKS

The Wars of the Roses were fought between the Royal dynasties called Lancaster and York and have nothing to do with rivalry between the counties of Yorkshire & Lancashire. The weak ... Henry VI was challenged & defeated by the 'Yorkist' Edward, who was victorious at Towton near York in 1461. *After this, he was crowned Edward IV at York Cathedral &}}* Henry VI & his Queen, Margaret, were exiled ... although .. *they returned with French help &}}* managed to recapture Alnwick, Dunstanburgh & Bamburgh Castles, *in 1464 they}}* lost three battles in Northumberland *& the Castles}}* the Yorkists remained in power until Richard III was killed at Bosworth Field in 1485 and Henry Tudor gained control.

Sir Ralph was initially a Yorkist & Constable of Alnwick Castle. However, in March, 1463, Sir Ralph Percy once again switched sides, back to the Lancastrians. He opened the gates of Bamburgh & Dunstanburgh Castles to the Franco-Scottish force. In May, Sir Ralph Grey also switched to the Lancastrians & handed over Alnwick Castle.

Alnwick Castle>>



However, in 1464, the Yorkist army was winning. In April, they defeated the Lancastrians at Hedgeley Moor & Sir Ralph Percy was killed. The Alnwick & Dunstanburgh Castles were re-taken & the Lancastrians' surviving leaders, Sir Ralph Grey & Sir Humphrey Neville, took refuge at Bamburgh. The Yorkist army arrived outside Bamburgh Castle on 25 June. Heralds were sent to the Lancastrian commanders, to seek their surrender. They defied the royal army to do its worst & so Edward's 'great guns' – Dijon, London & Newcastle – were brought up to batter Bamburgh. Sir Ralph was badly wounded when a cannonball smashed into his chamber & he was left for dead. The garrison surrendered to the Yorkists. Somehow Sir Humphrey managed to gain clemency, perhaps by appealing to kinship, and his life was spared. But for Sir Ralph Grey there was no mercy. He was dragged to Doncaster, where Edward IV stripped him of his knighthood & sentenced him to a shameful death by hanging on 15 Jul 1464.



Curiously, Sir Ralph's grandfather, Sir Thomas Grey (30 Nov 1384–2 Aug 1415) was also executed for treason. He was one of the three conspirators in the Southampton Plot against King Henry V in 1415. The Plot [featured by Shakespeare in his play "Henry V"] was to assassinate Henry V at Southampton before he sailed to France & to replace him with Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March. On 31 July 1415 Mortimer revealed the plot to the King. The conspirators were promptly arrested & executed. Sir Thomas Grey was beheaded at the North Gate of Southampton on 2 August 1415.

Chart 2: Descendants of Sir Ralph Grey b.1432 to John Grey b.1700 [p.1 of 3]

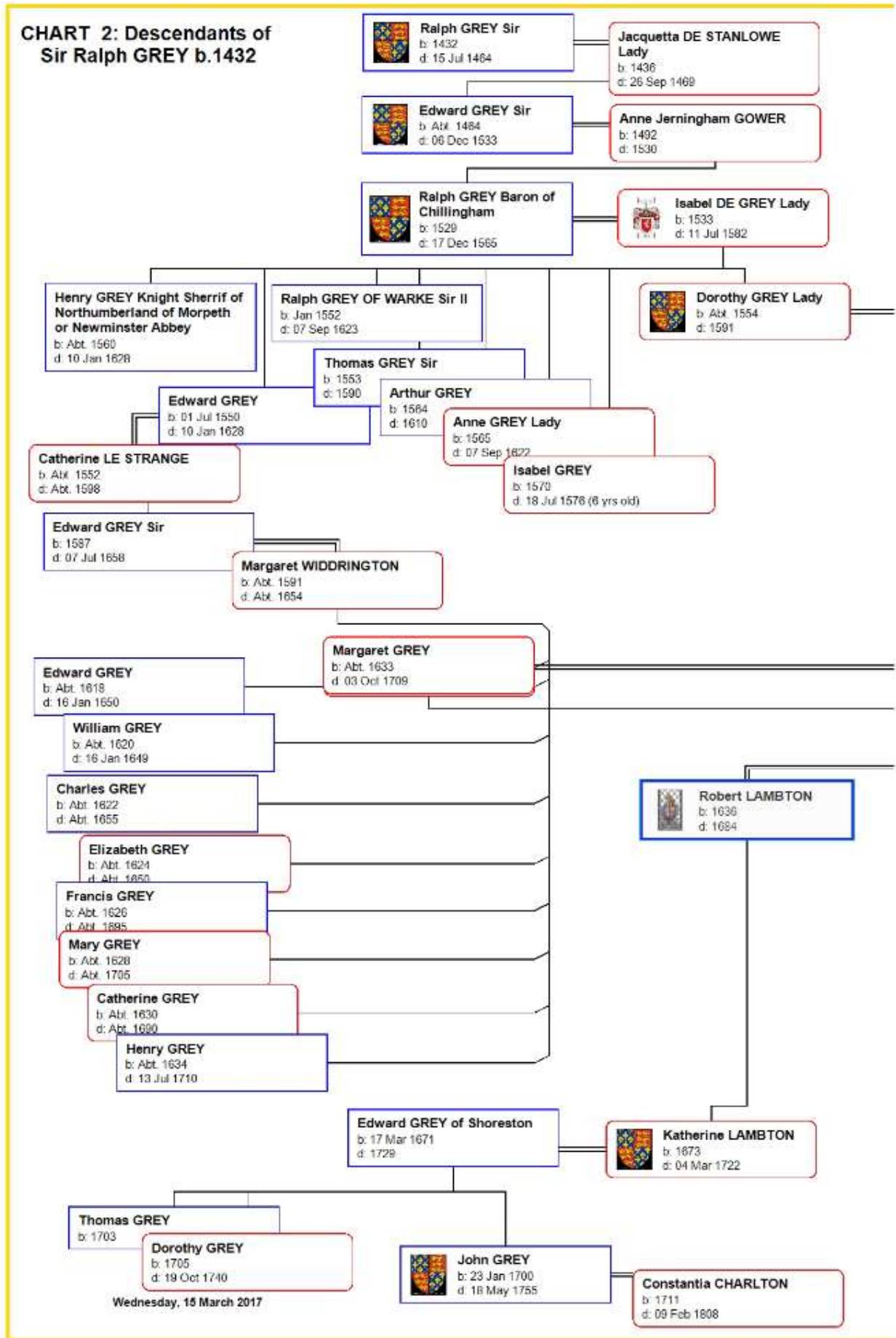


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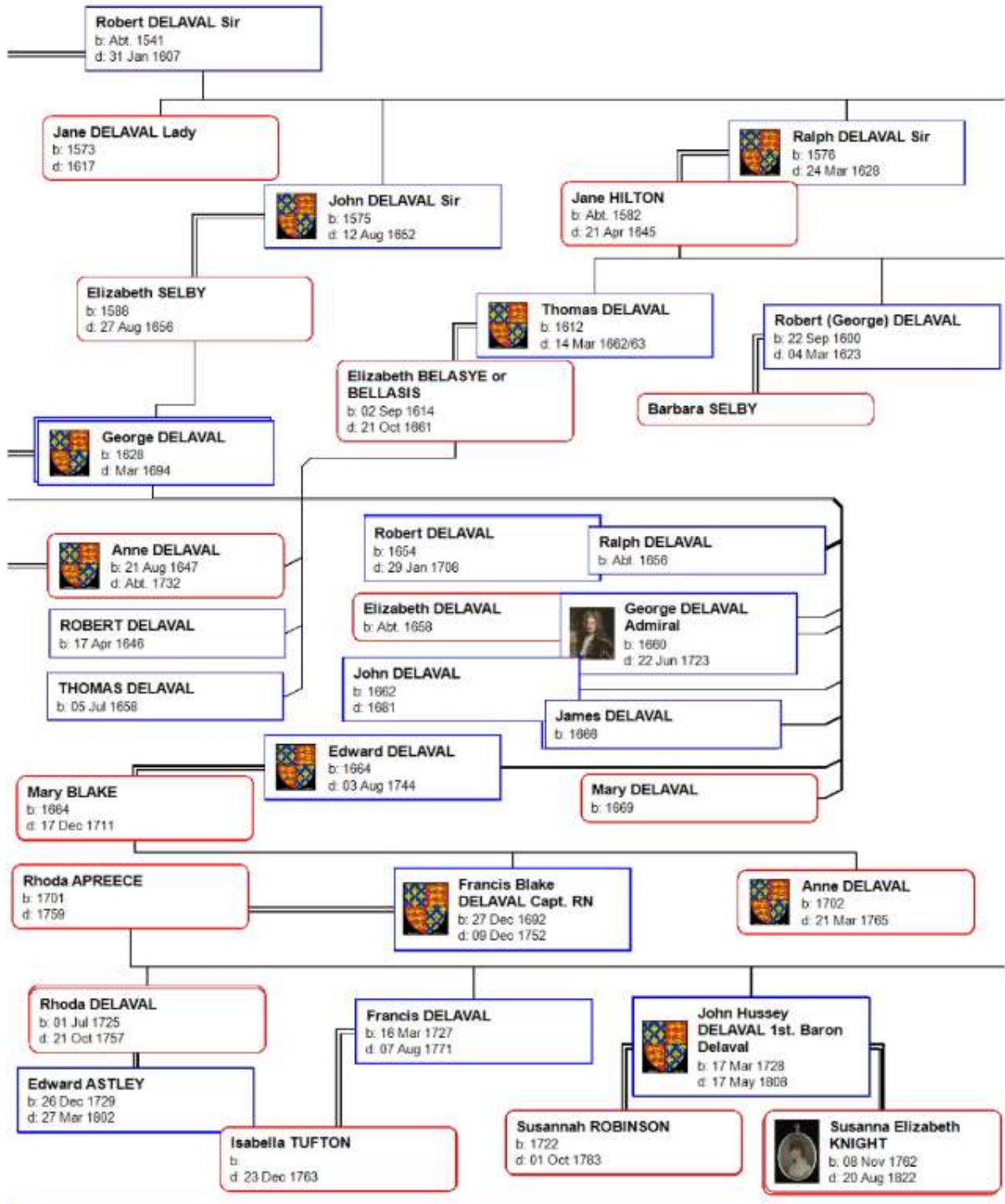
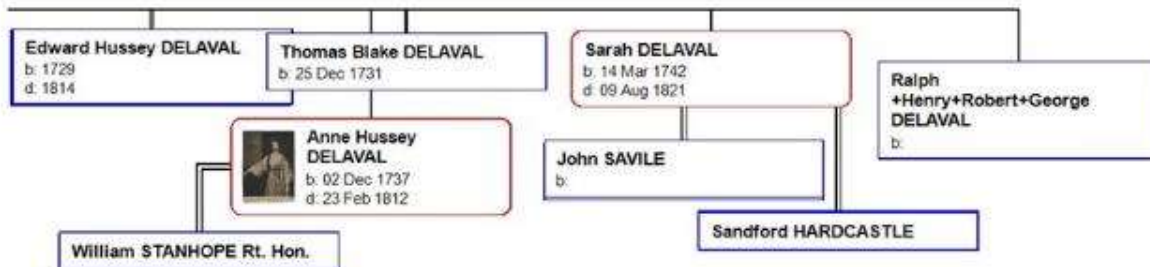
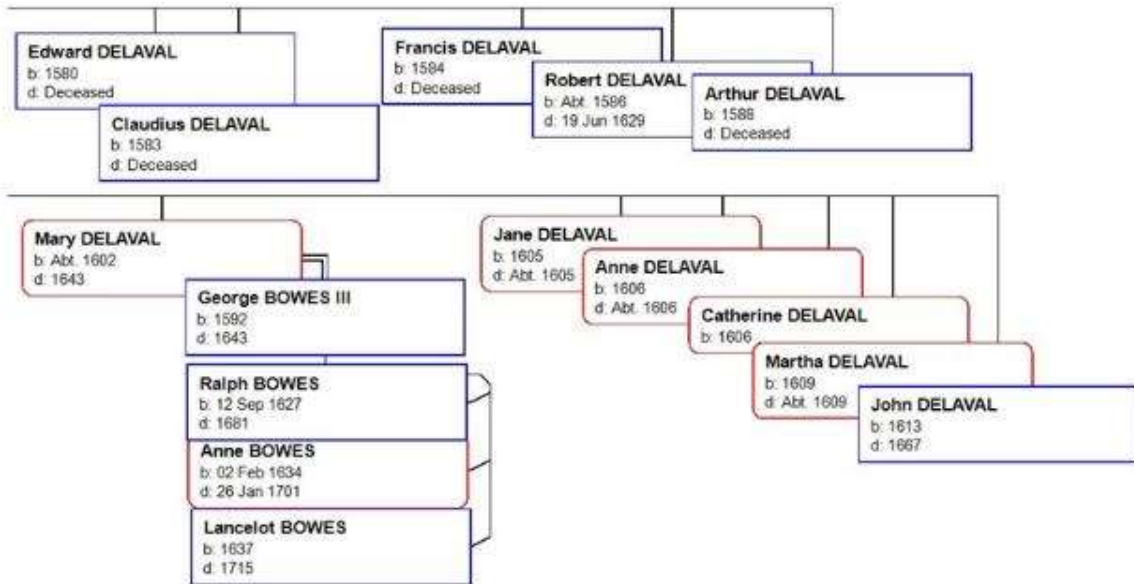


Chart 2: Descendants of Sir Ralph Grey b.1432 to John Grey b.1700 [p.3 of 3]



Part 3 Sir Ralph Grey to King Henry II Plantagenet b.1133

Chart 3: Vertical Pedigree for Sir Ralph Grey to King Henry II b.1133 [3 p.]

Shows link to English & French royal families established by Valerie Knight Edwards [UK]

Note link to the French Branch of De Courtenay family – story re Eleanor of Aquitaine & Henry II.

Tracking icon: Anjou Plantagenet shield



After I became aware of Valerie Knight Edwards' success in tracking the Knight Gregsons back to English Royalty, through Thomas of Brotherton Plantagenet, 1st. Earl of Norfolk, I wondered how far back the search could go. Thomas of Brotherton [1300-1338] was the son of Edward I Plantagenet, King of England, & Marguerite LeHardi Capet, Princess of France. Edward was a great grandson of Henry II & Eleanor of Aquitaine. From Edward I, it was fairly easy to get back to William the Conqueror. I then wondered if it were possible to link back to Charlemagne. Initially, this seemed difficult, and the first connection I discovered, through Hughes the Abbot, an illegitimate son of Charlemagne, seemed tenuous & open to different interpretations. But I kept on searching & discovered a multitude of Lines from Charlemagne, as explained in Part 4. Along the way, in 2014, a friend of mine, who was a Courtney before she married, said that her family 'mythology' included Crusaders and probably also Charlemagne. I remembered seeing the name de Courtenay⁴ in my KG research, Alice de Courtenay, the mother of Isabella de Taillefer [1180-1245] who married firstly King John 1 of England [see p1. of Chart 3] and after his death in 1216 married secondly Hugh de Lusignan [see top p.3 of chart 3]. Tracking back, I found sufficient evidence to support the conclusion that the English family of de Courtenay is descended from the Crusader Renaud 1 de Courtenay [1100-1161] and has several clear blood lines linking to Charlemagne. Along the way, I discovered many fascinating stories, one of my favourites being as follows.

Before marrying Henry II, Eleanor of Aquitaine was married to King Louis VII of France, and had 2 daughters by him but NO sons. When Louis VII set out for Palestine in 1147, on the Second Crusade, Eleanor came with him, as did Renaud de Courtenay. While staying in Antioch on their way to the Holy Land, Louis VII became annoyed by Eleanor's close friendship with her uncle, Raymond de Poitiers, Prince of Antioch, and suspected they were having an affair. There arose two parties, one for the King & another for the Queen. Renaud de Courtenay was among those who vindicated Eleanor's character, and returned to France with her before the King. Louis VII then sent letters back to France, accusing Renaud of various misdeeds. On his return to France, Louis & Eleanor were divorced on the grounds of consanguinity [they were 4th. cousins], Eleanor proceeded to marry Henry Plantagenet [actually her 3rd. cousin] and Renaud continued to support her. Louis VII took his revenge by seizing Renaud's lands in France & his eldest daughter Elizabeth [or Isabelle] de Courtenay and giving them both to his youngest brother, Pierre Capet. Pierre took the name de Courtenay & became the father of Alice de Courtenay [& of Peter, 2nd. Emperor of Constantinople & King of Jerusalem].

Faced with an angry King, no estate or land and the need to provide something for his 2 sons to inherit, Renaud de Courtenay came to England, to Henry who had married Eleanor in 1152 & was crowned King of England in 1154. Henry welcomed him & gave him his estates in Sutton [where Henry's mother had been born, now called Sutton Courtenay]. Later, around 1173, Henry gave to Renaud's son, Reginald, the wardships of 2 wealthy young heiresses. Reginald promptly married the older & married his brother to the younger, and thus the family acquired the considerable de Brionne estate in Devonshire, including the Barony of Oakhampton [the Line still existed in 2016, Lord Charles Courtenay, 19th. Earl of Devon].

Through his marriage to Eleanor, Henry II acquired Aquitaine, which, when added to Normandy & other estates he inherited in France, meant he controlled more of France than Louis VII.

As noted above, the Line traced by Valerie Knight Edwards went up from Sir Ralph to his great grandmother, Joan de Mowbray, whose maternal grandmother, Margaret Plantagenet, was a daughter of Thomas of Brotherton & he was a son of King Edward I of England. Edward's father was King Henry III, grandson of King Henry II.

However, there is another Line up through Joan de Mowbray, through her father, Lord John Mowbray. His mother was Joan Plantagenet, granddaughter of Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, brother of King Edward I. Edmund's father was King Henry III, grandson of King Henry II.

To complicate matters even more, there are further lines back to Charlemagne, through the de Neville family. Sir Ralph's grandmother was Alice de Neville [1384-1415], who was descended, via the Percy family [see p. 2 of Chart 3] from Hamelin Plantagenet, half-brother to King Henry II. An earlier Alice de Neville [1270-1315] married Sir Thomas de Grey [1266-1340], a direct ancestor of Sir Ralph [but before the Percy link]. More connections probably exist through the Clifford & Mortimer families!!

⁴ . In Edward Gibbon's magnum opus, "*The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*", he devotes 10 pages to a "*Digression on the Family of Courtenay*" [Vol 6, chapt. LXI], the only family accorded this distinction.

Chart 3: Vertical Pedigree Sir Ralph Grey to King Henry II b.1133 [p.1 of 3]

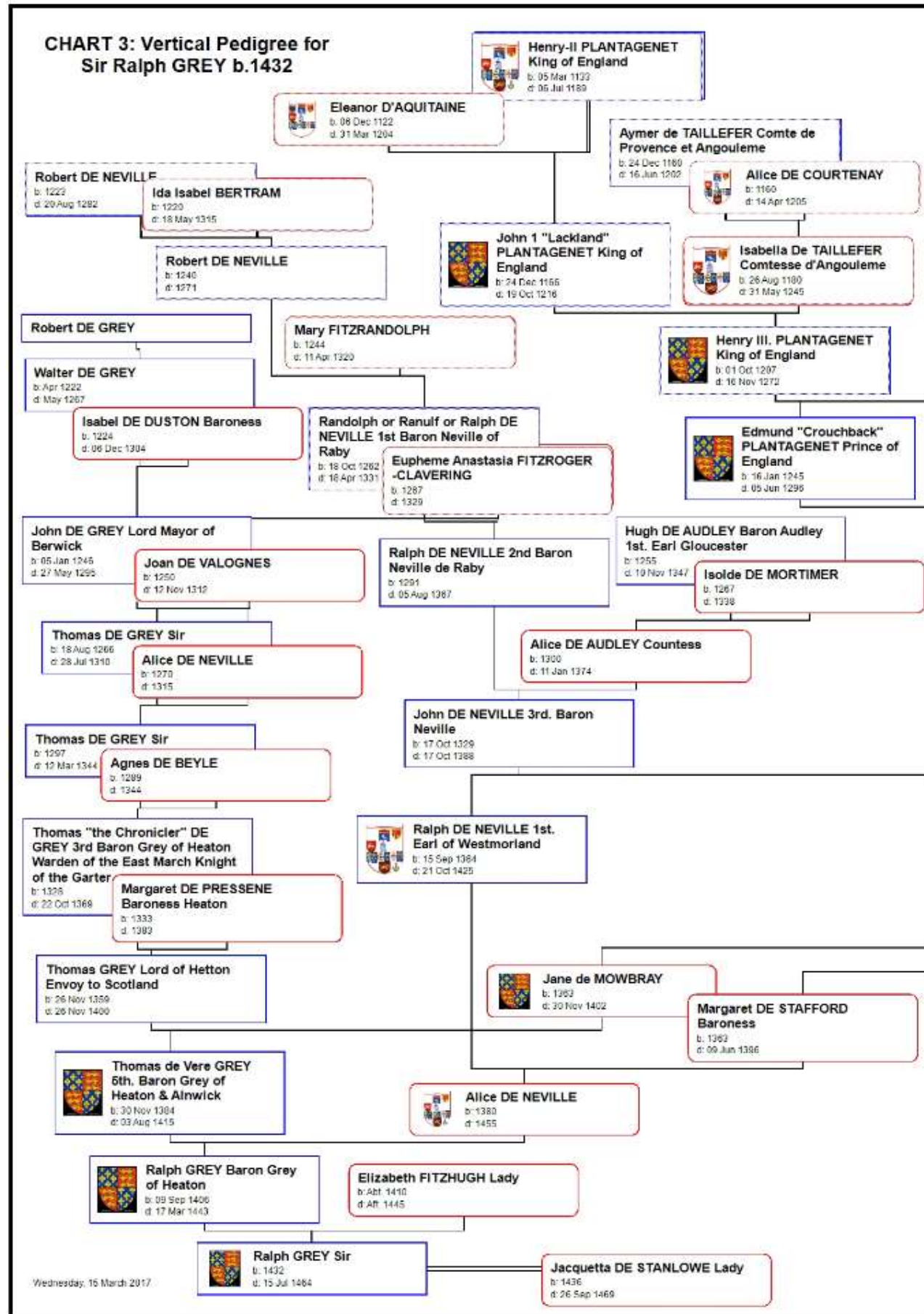


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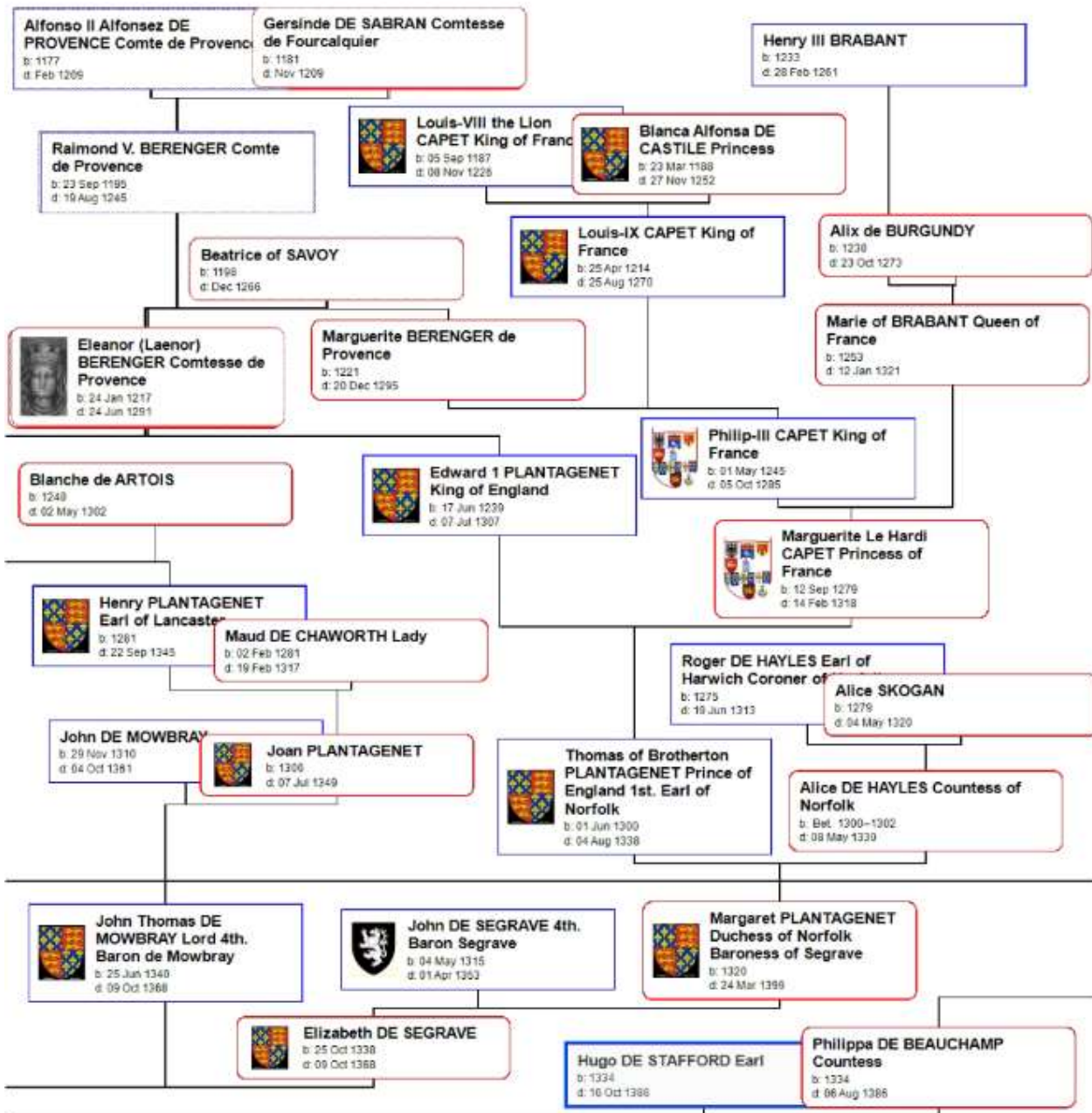
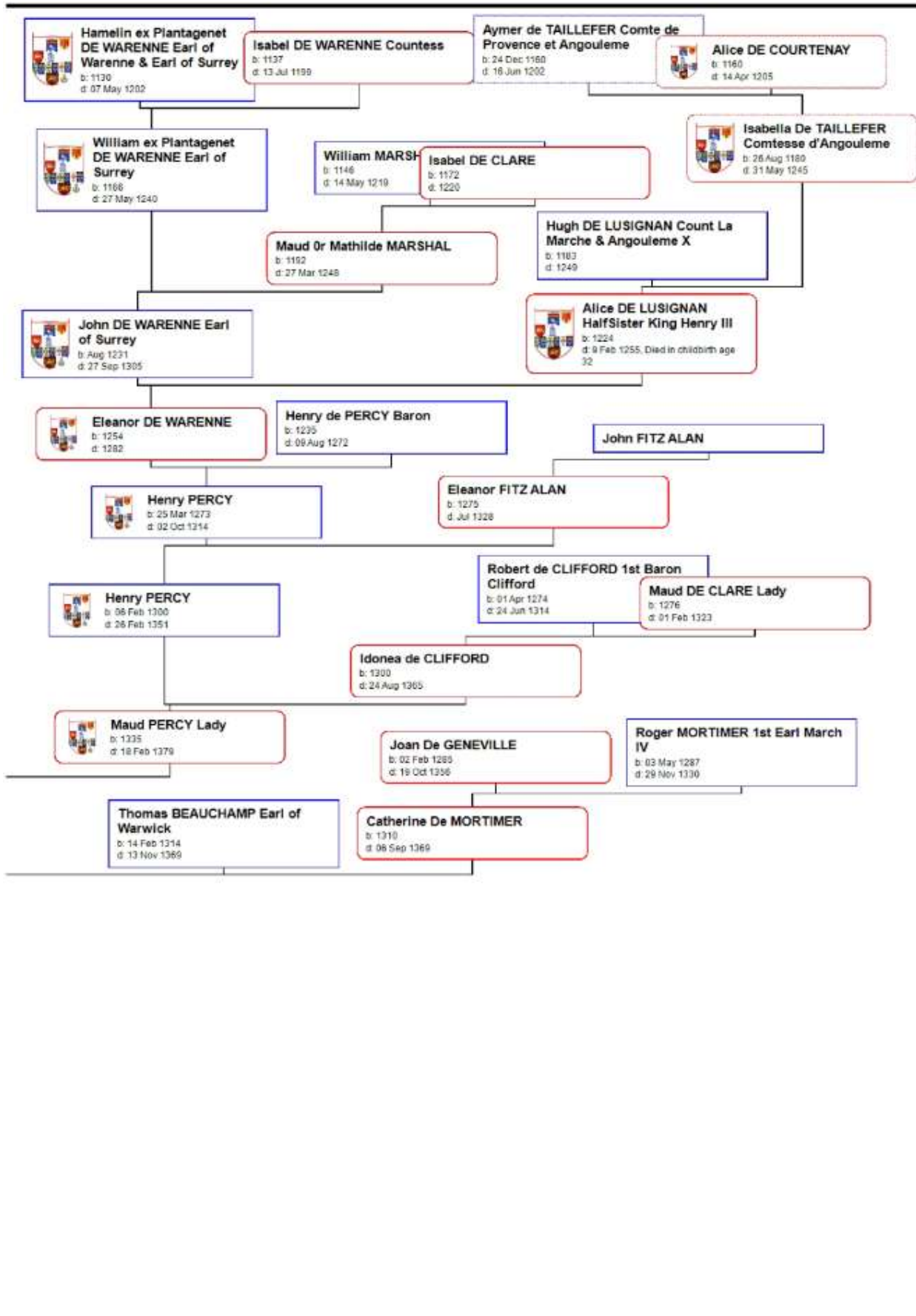


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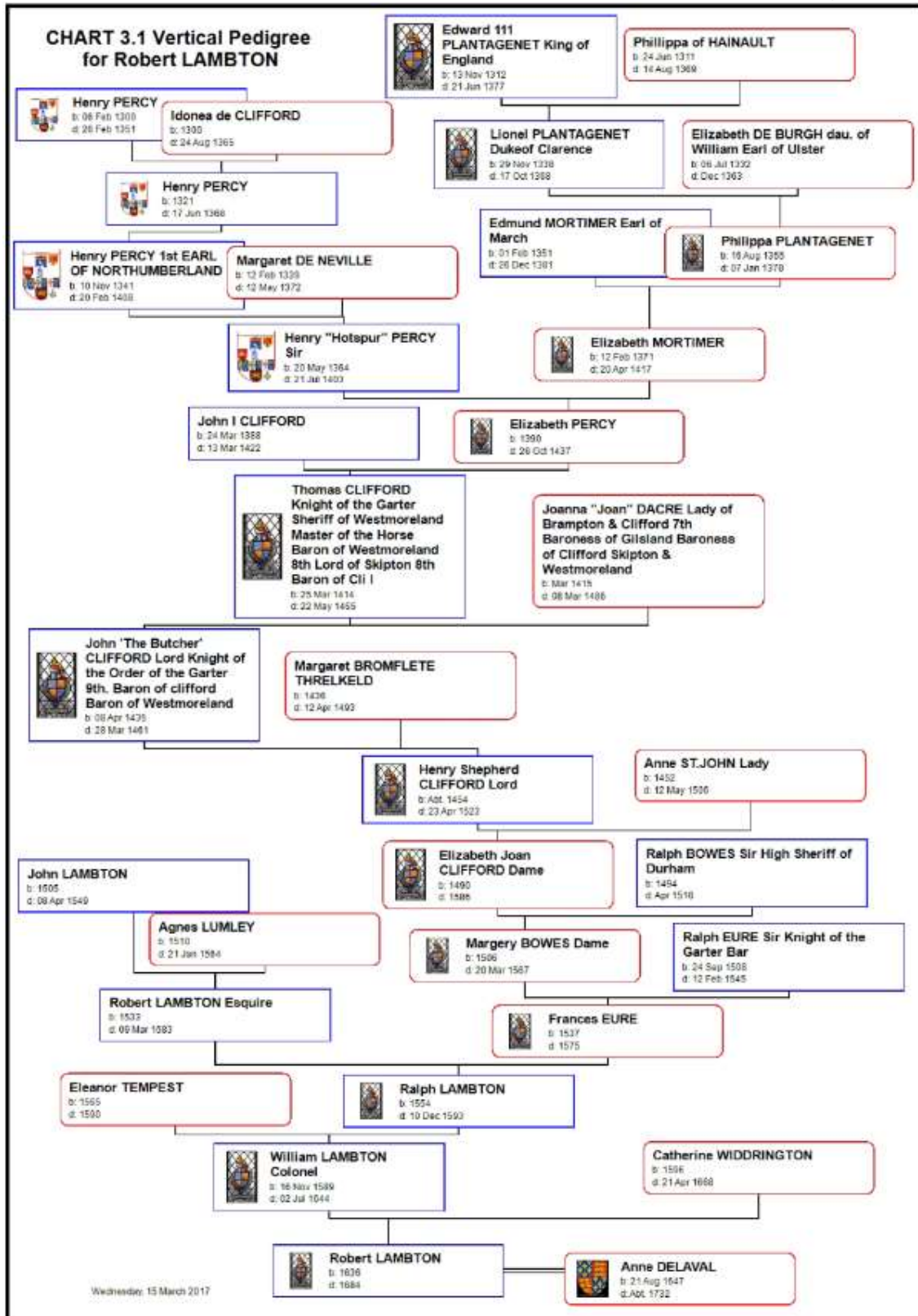
Part 3.1 Robert Lambton b.1636 to King Edward III Plantagenet b.1312

Chart 3.1: Vertical Pedigree Chart for Robert Lambton

NEW link to English [& French] Royalty **outside** the Sir Ralph Grey Line;


When I began preparing these charts back in September, 2016, I discovered yet another blood-line Link for the Knight Gregsons, that does not go through Sir Ralph Grey. Those who watched "The Hollow Crown" series on SBS last year [adaptation of the Shakespeare history plays, Henry IV & Henry V etc] will be interested to know this line includes Henry "Hotspur" Percy [1364-1403].

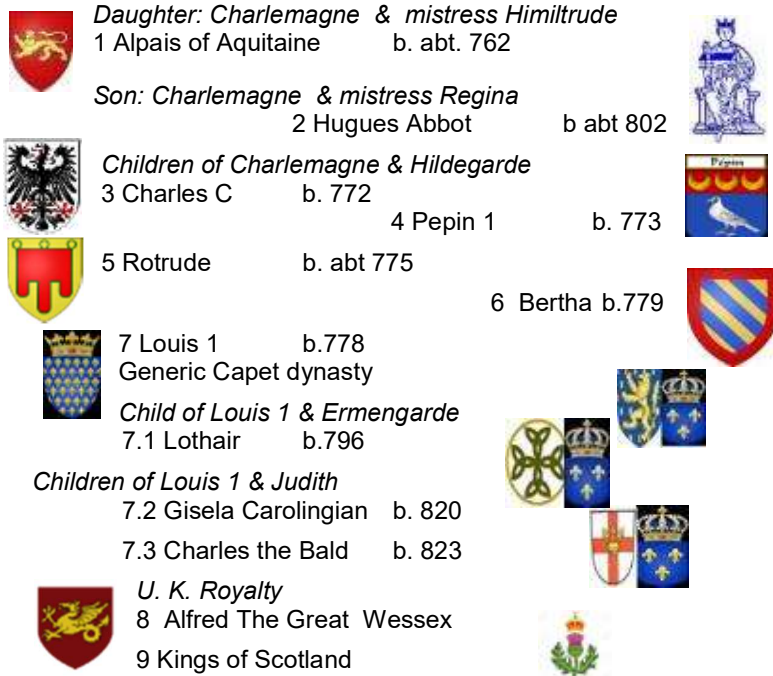
A crest of Edward III is used as the tracking icon here



Part 4 Henry II to Charlemagne, Holy Roman Emperor b.742

The Tracking Icons

To track the many lines of descent, I assigned icons for each of 7 children of Charlemagne, 3 children of Louis 1, Alfred the Great & the Scots Kings. These were collected in 'Shields' as the lines intermarried, with the final shield showing 9 icons, for the children of Henry II. For simplicity for tracking in Parts 1-3, this was represented by the 



Full shield

BUT NOTE: Line for No. 6 Bertha was tracked but did not extend far enough and thus the **final** shield for Henry II does not include Bertha [i.e. 9 icons, not max. of 10 icons]

Judith Carolingian 843-870

As noted at the beginning, I have chosen to illustrate the Knight Gregson descent from Charlemagne by a single direct line in a simplified chart for the descent to Henry II from Judith Carolingian, great-granddaughter of Charlemagne – Chart 4.1.

Judith was born in 843, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of the Franks, & Ermentrude d'Orleans. Her father gave her in marriage to Aethelwulf, King of Wessex, on 1 Oct. 856 at Verberie sur Oise, France. Soon after, Aethelwulf's son Aethelbald forced his father to abdicate. Following Aethelwulf's death on 13 Jan. 858, Aethelbald married his widowed stepmother. However, the marriage was annulled in 860 on the grounds of consanguinity. Aethelbald died in 860 and his brother, Alfred the Great, became King.

Judith was still only 18 when, in January 862, she eloped with Baldwin I, Comte de Flandres. They were likely married at the monastery of Senlis before they eloped. The couple went into hiding from Judith's father, King Charles the Bald, who strongly objected & had his bishops excommunicate them. Baldwin & Judith travelled to Rome to plead their case to Pope Nicholas I. The Pope took diplomatic action & asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding & welcome the young couple - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France to be officially married on 13 Dec. 863 at Auxerre.

Their son, Baldwin II, married Aelfthryh Elfrida Wessex, daughter of Alfred the Great.

Charts 4.2 [1p.] & 4.3 [3p.] provide more details on the Charlemagne – Judith descent.

Chart 4.4, an 'Hourglass' Chart for Henry II [3 generations of ancestors & 3 generations of descendants 4p], shows how the Charlemagne Lines come together with the addition of the Wessex & Scots Lines. This chart is rather complex because of intermarriages, mistresses & large numbers of children [Henry II had 9, his son John I had 12].

Final Note: I have done my best to ensure the accuracy of the information herein but there remain areas where I was unable to fully reconcile conflicting information. Some of these people were peripheral & so were omitted. In other cases, where the person was critical, I have taken 'best of 3' approach, combined with best fit to surrounding dates. Work on linking Charlemagne back to the first Roman Emperor, Augustus 1 [63BC -14AD], is still continuing!

Chart 4.1 Descent from Judith Carolingian to Henry II

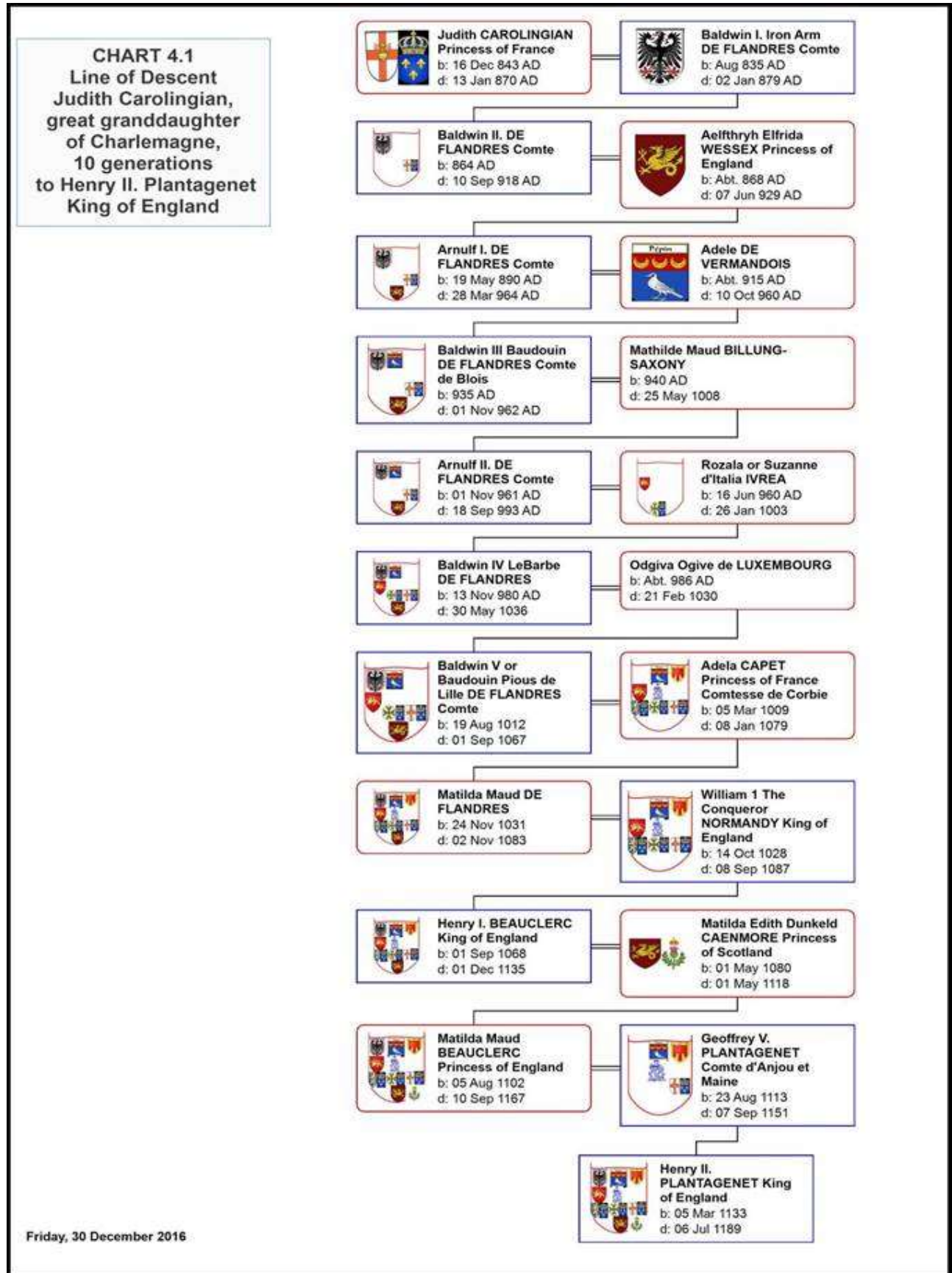


Chart 4.2 Children of Charlemagne [First generation]

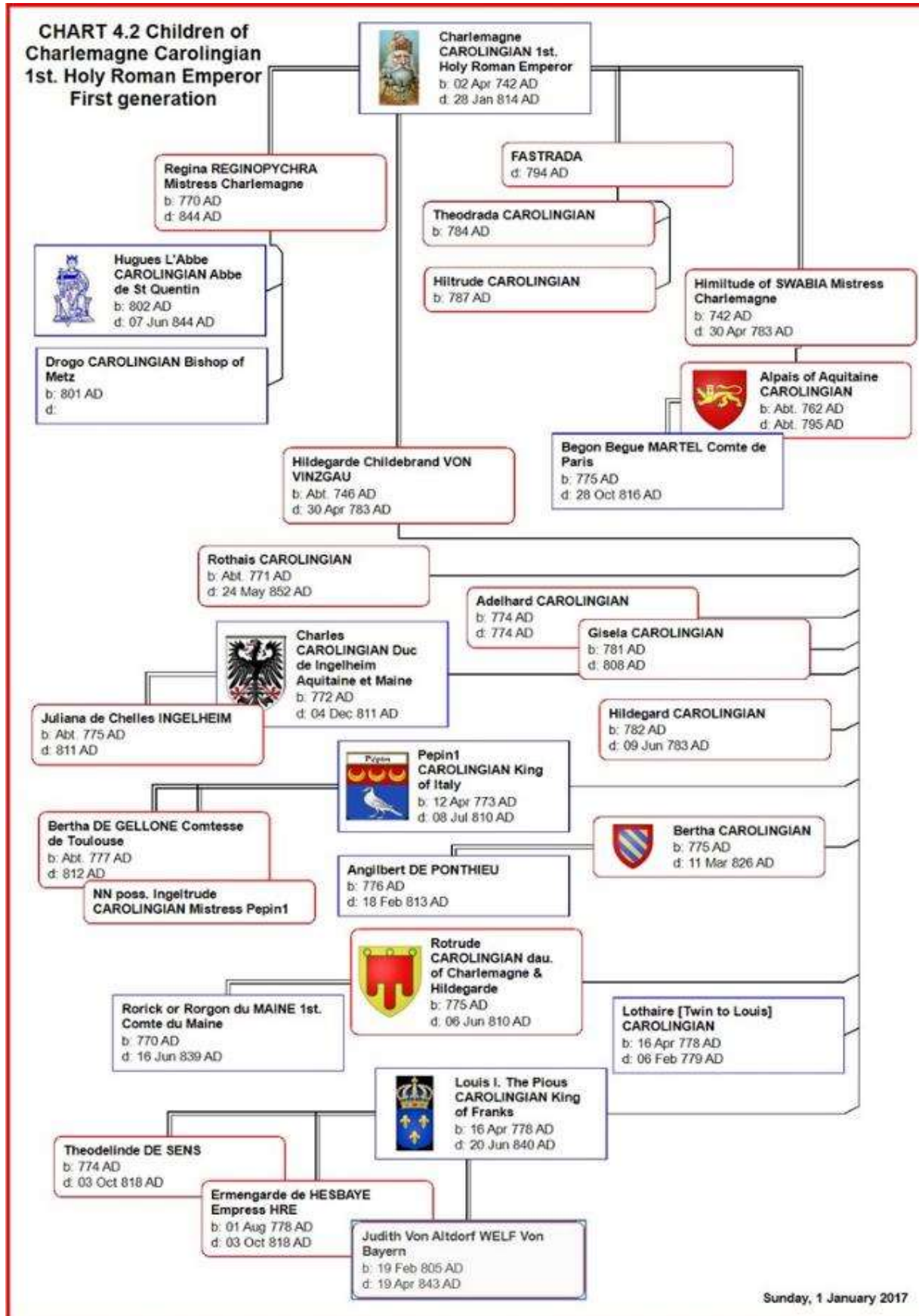


Chart 4.3 Descent from Louis 1 to Judith [p.1 of 3]

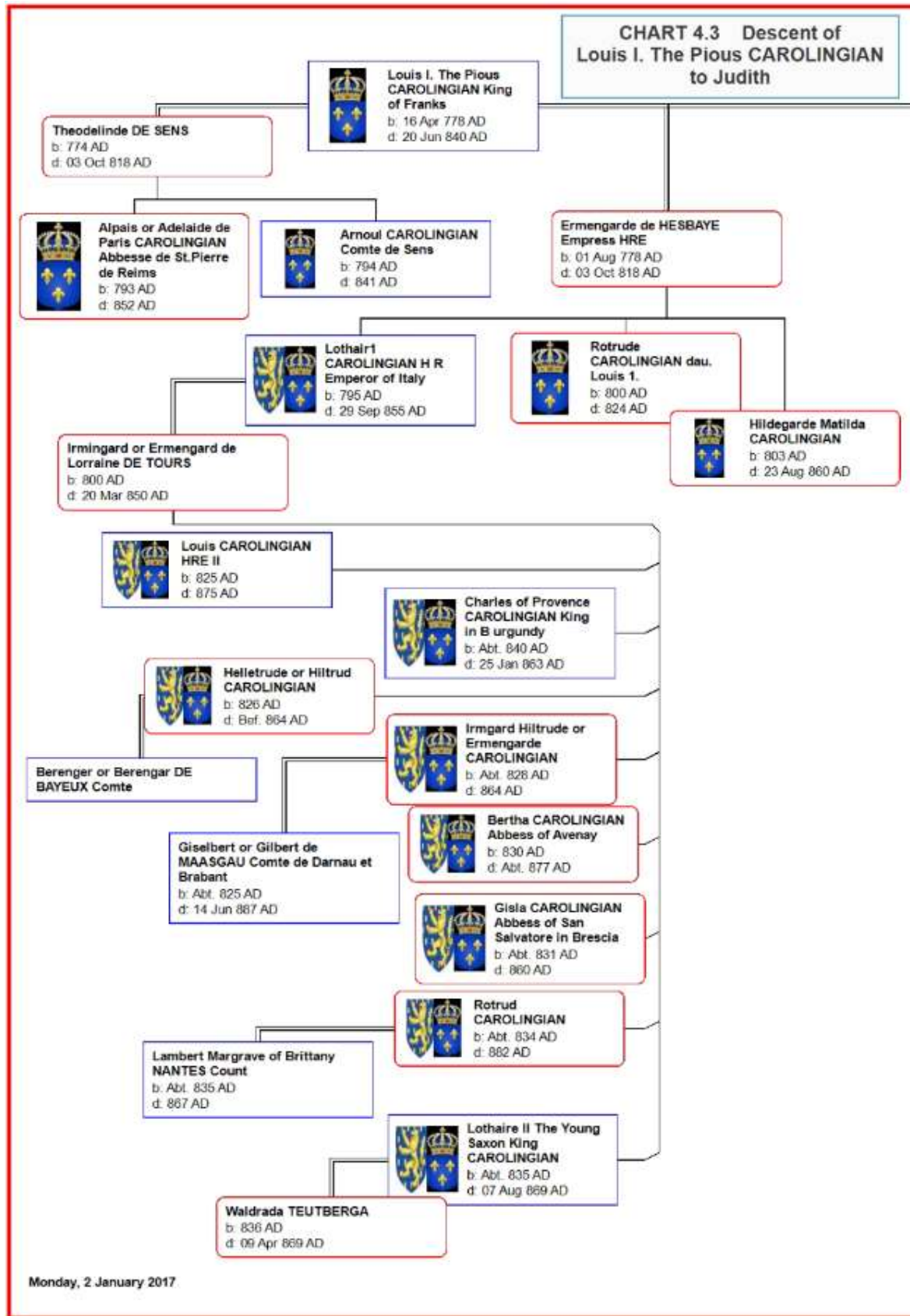


Chart 4.3 Descent from Louis 1 to Judith [p.2 of 3]

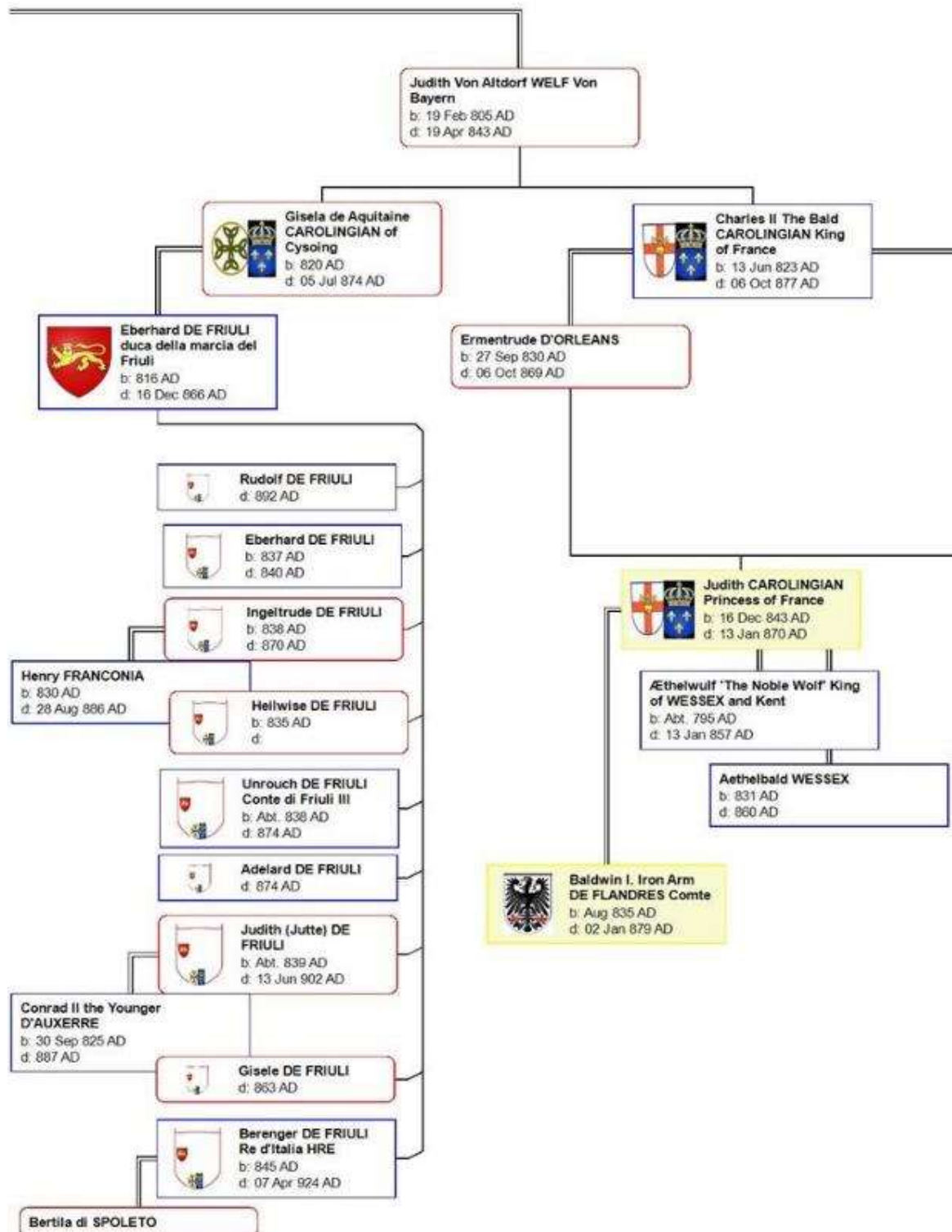


Chart 4.3 Descent from Louis 1 to Judith [p.3 of 3]

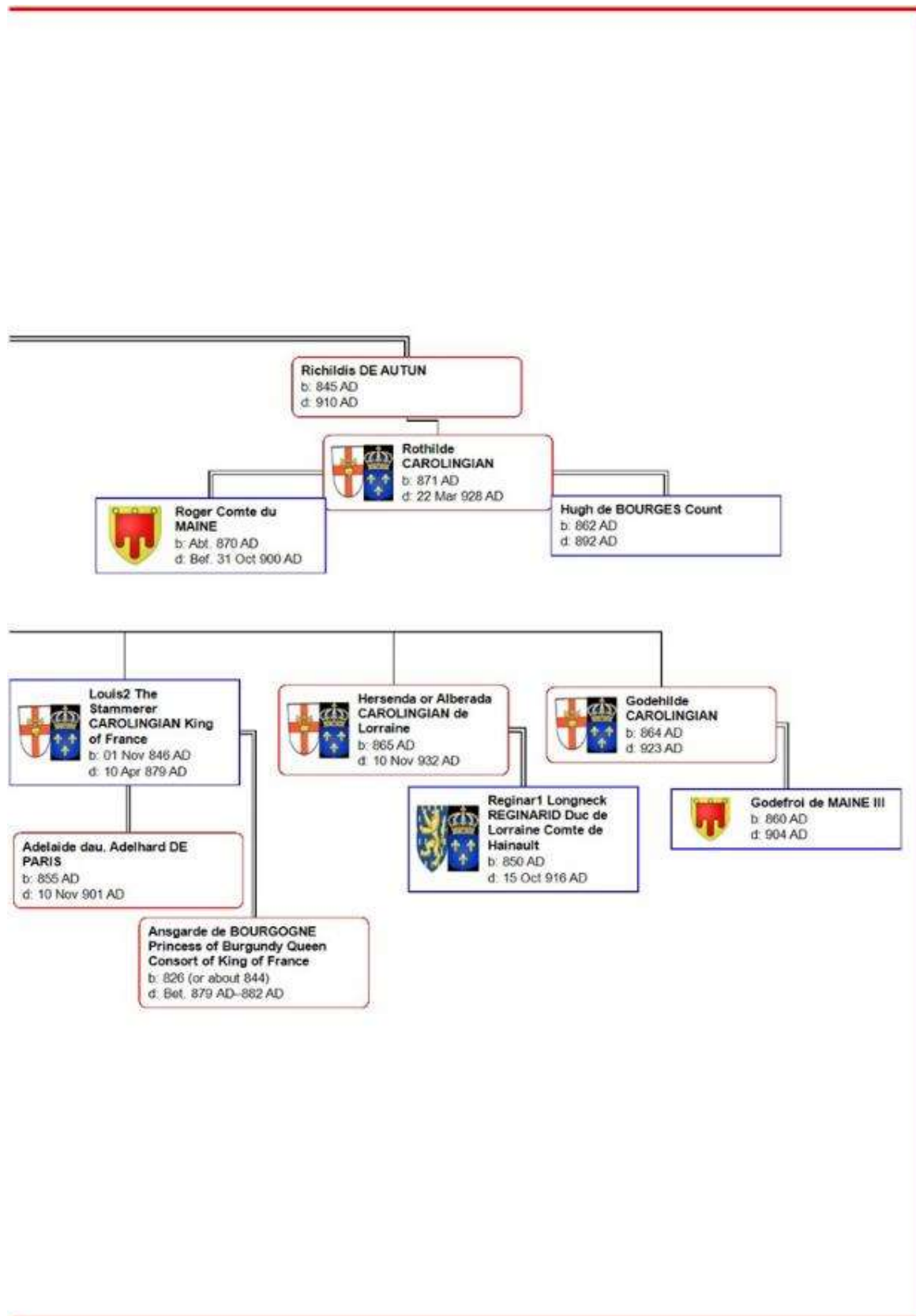


Chart 4.4 Hourglass Chart for Henry II: 3 generations [p.1 of 4] 

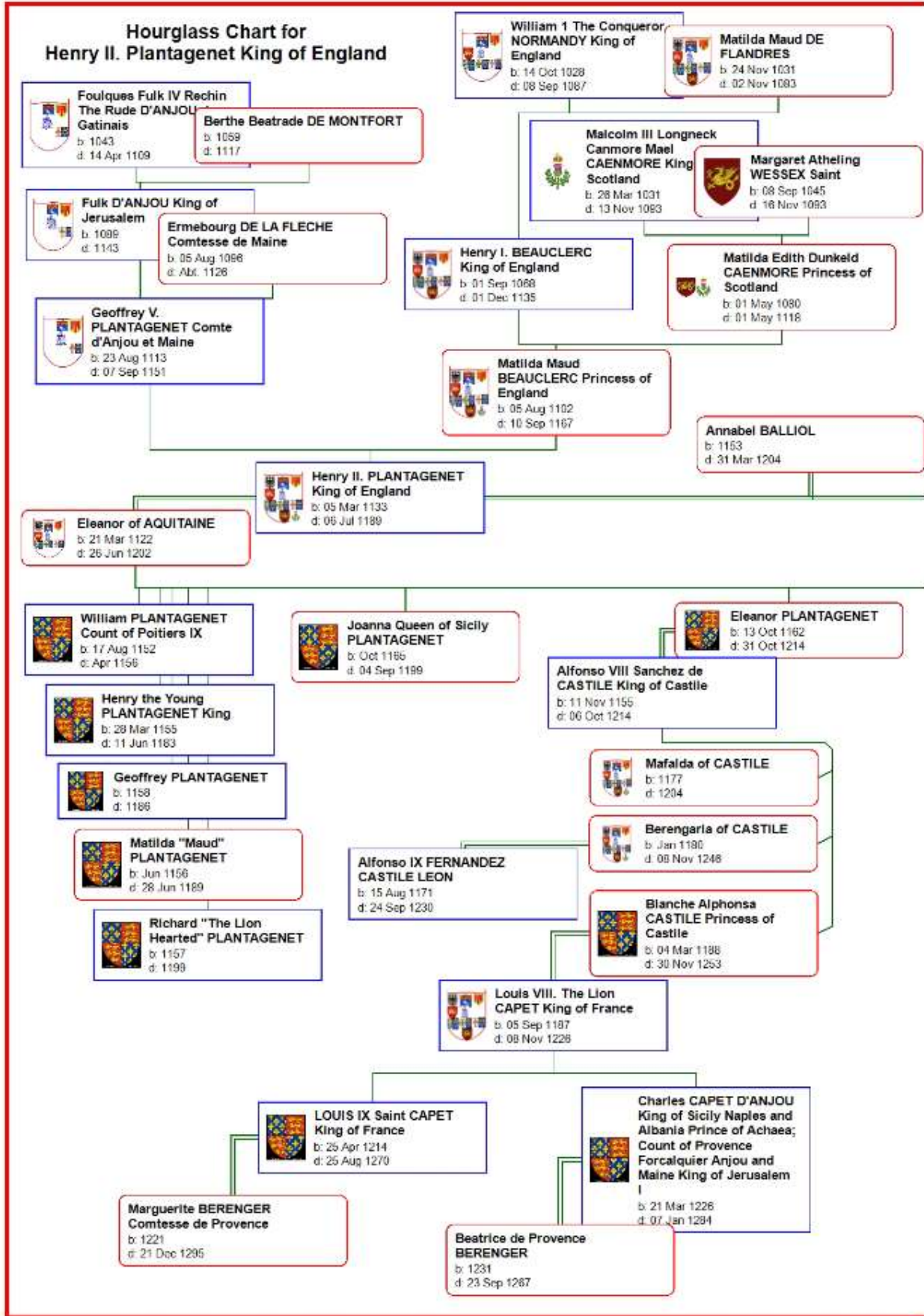


Chart 4.4 Hourglass Chart for Henry II: 3 generations [p.2 of 4]

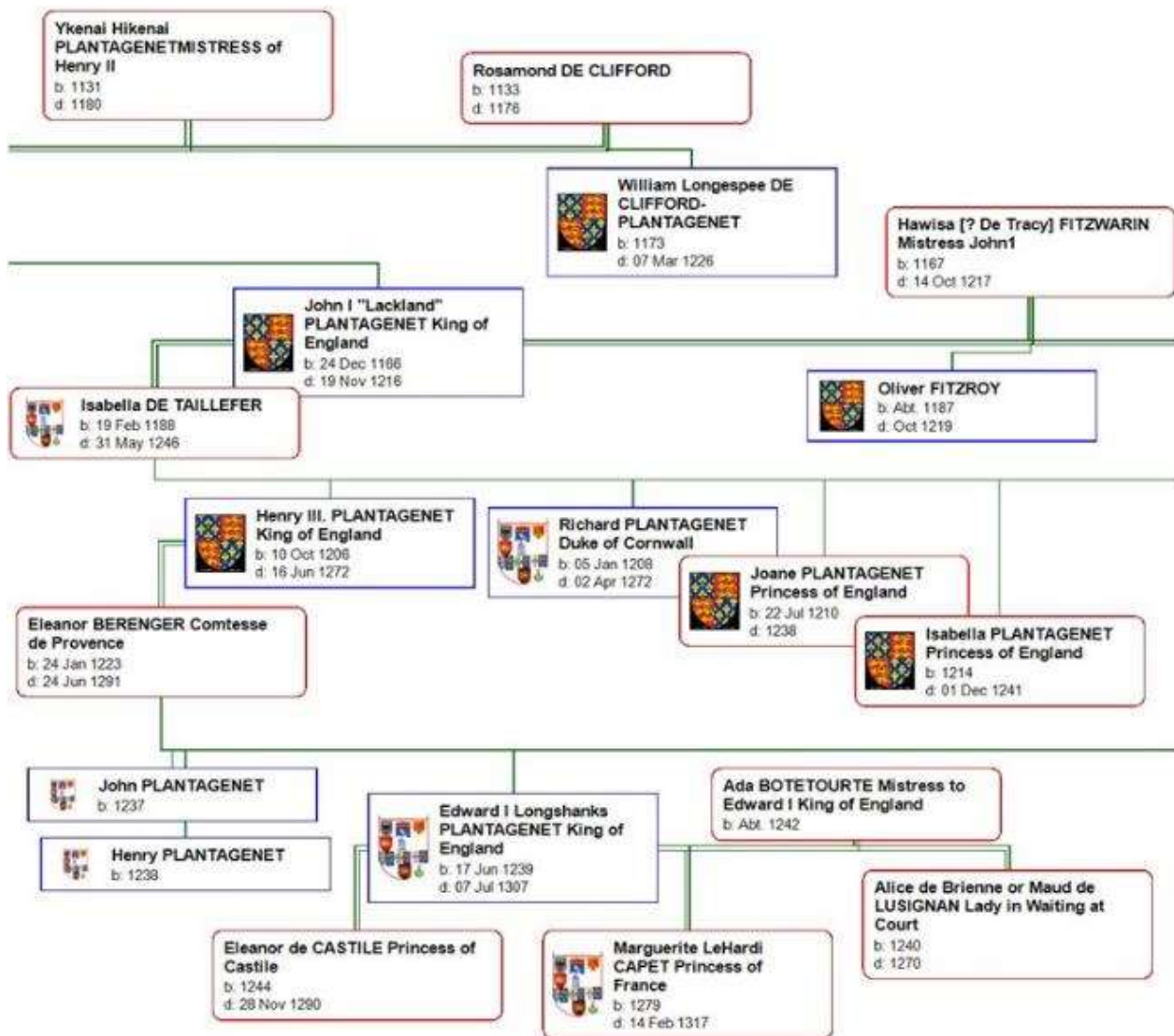


Chart 4.4 Hourglass Chart for Henry II: 3 generations [p.3 of 4]

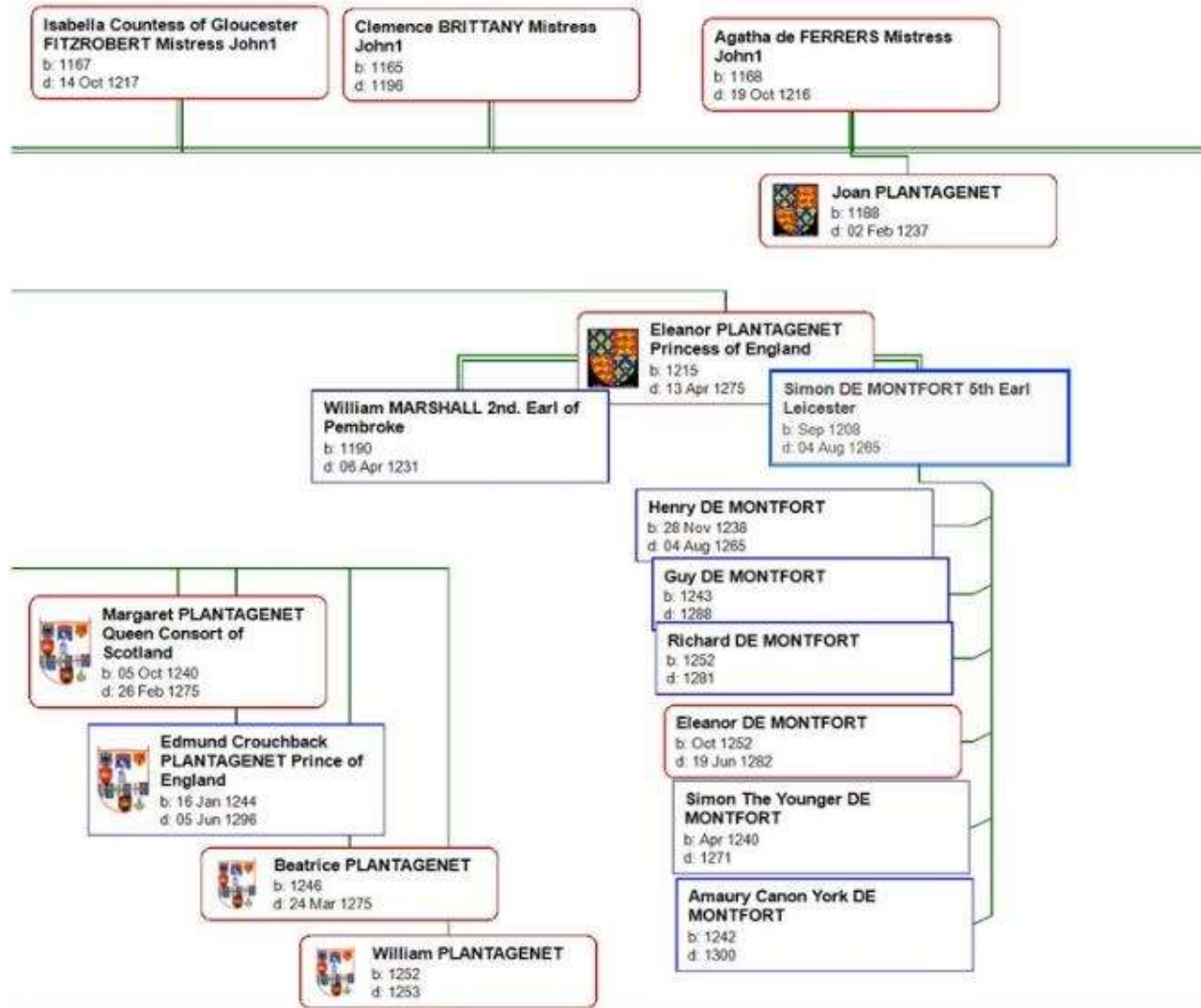


Chart 4.4 Hourglass Chart for Henry II: 3 generations [p.4 of 4]

