

England

Dark Age Britain

The gradual Roman withdrawal from Britain in the early 5th century left a vacuum in leadership that opened the way for the Germanic “invasions” of the 5th and 6th centuries. These newcomers are now grouped under the heading “Anglo-Saxons” from the tribal names of the Angles and the Saxons; but they were in fact comprised of a number of tribes whose origins lay near the North Sea coast from the Elbe to the Rhine, in the Jutland Peninsula and in southern Scandinavia. The first groups of continental warriors may have been invited to Britain by the Celtic King Vortigern to fight as mercenaries against the northern Picts and Scots. These warriors were followed by settlers who brought with them a culture related to Scandinavia.

As a result, Britain was broken up into a large number of tiny local “kingdoms”, each with its own king or sub-king, some of whom were really little more than tribal chieftains. The situation was chaotic. Eventually, seven main kingdoms evolved and smaller kingdoms were incorporated into these seven main kingdoms; e.g., Bernicia and Deira became part of Northumbria. The seven main kingdoms, referred to as “the Seven Kingdoms of the Heptarchy” were:

- o Northumbria
- o Mercia
- o East Anglia
- o Essex
- o Kent
- o Sussex
- o Wessex

The situation, however, was far from stable. There was an unbroken succession of wars in which the various rulers sought to eclipse and dominate their neighbours. Kings who achieved overall dominance are remembered as a “Bretwalda” or “Ruler of Britain”.

The first recorded Bretwalda was Aelle of Sussex circa 490. Next came Ceawlin of Wessex, followed by Ethelbert of Kent and Rædwald of East Anglia. The 7th century saw Northumbrian Bretwaldas; Mercian leaders achieved dominance in the 8th century; and in A.D. 828, Egbert of Wessex was recognised as the most powerful Bretwalda to date as the “Overlord of the Seven Kingdoms of the Heptarchy”. The only kingdom that never produced a Bretwalda was Essex.

In the late 9th century, King Alfred of Wessex (Alfred the Great) achieved a special status whereby he was the first king to be recognised as a truly national leader. He did this by demonstrating that a common enemy, the terrifying Danes, could be fought and beaten. Alfred’s great grandson Edgar the Peaceable was the first king of a truly united England; but towards the end of Edgar’s reign, circa 970, it became possible for small groups of Viking adventurers to establish themselves on remote parts of the northern coast. The Danes were eventually victorious and King Canute (ruled 1016-1035) was a welcome surprise. This reformed Viking held up Edgar the Peaceable as his model, ordered the English to obey Edgar’s laws and gave them a reign of national peace with honour excelling not only that of Edgar but of any previous English king.



Legendary Origins

The ancient Kings of Scotland claimed a legendary antiquity beginning with Gaythelos, son of a King of Greece who went to Egypt during the time of Moses where he married a daughter of the Pharaoh. Not to be outdone, the Kings of Wessex developed a legendary ancestry beginning with the Biblical Adam and Eve. This legendary genealogy is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a collection of documents commissioned by Alfred the Great in the late 9th century.

The entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year A.D. 854 relates the descent of Æthelwulf, Ælfred the Great's father:

“And Æthelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealhmund, Ealhmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild; Ingild was the brother of Ina, king of the West-Saxons, who held that kingdom thirty-seven winters, and afterwards went to St. Peter, where he died. And they were the sons of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawine, Freawine of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond, Brond of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Frithuwald, Frithuwald of Freawine, Freawine of Frithuwulf, Frithuwulf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Great, Great of Taetwa, Taetwa of Beaw, Beaw of Sceldwa, Sceldwa of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Hwala, Hwala of Bedwig, Bedwig of Scaef; that is, the son of Noah, who was born in Noah's ark: Laznech, Methusalem, Enoh, Jared, Malalabel, Cainion, Enos, Seth, Adam the first man, and our Father, that is, Christ. Amen.”

The pre-Christian Kings of Wessex claimed a descent that originated with King Priam of Troy through the Viking god Þór. This line, from Snorri Sturluson's *Icelandic Prose Edda*, compiled circa 1222, proceeds:

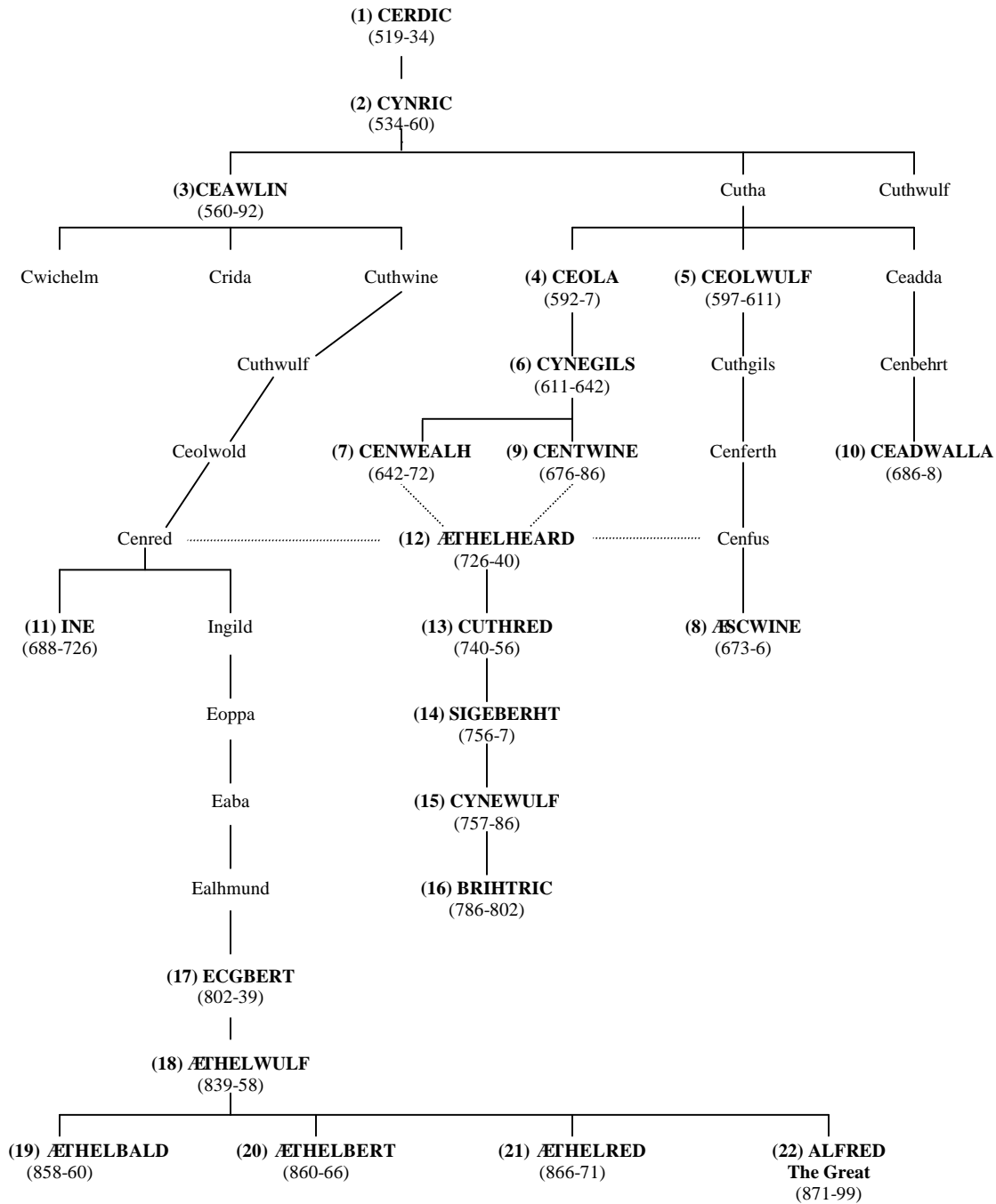
“Priam, High King of Troy; Tróán; Þór; Lóridi; Einridi, Vingethor, Vingerner, Móda; Magi; Seskef; Bedwig; . . . “ This line then proceeds as for the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle from Bedwig, son of Scaef who was born in Noah's ark. It is interesting to note that although the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle gave the kings a Christian origin, it includes the Norse god Woden or Odin who married the god Frigg or Frígídá.

However, as with the Scots, history knows nothing of this prior to about 500 AD, at which point the name of Cerdic emerges from the mists of legend as a Saxon invader who established himself as King of Wessex. The arms of the Saxon kings are described as “Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets, Or” which means “a blue shield with a gold cross terminating in three points surrounded by five gold swallows.”

The king, while very powerful, required the ongoing support of his subjects. Kings were regularly replaced by relatives of an ancient ruler. Consider the rulers of Wessex from Cerdic to Alfred the Great as shown next in a chart reconstructed from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and presented in Richard Humble: *The Saxon Kings*, London, 1980, pages 30 – 31.



The Descent of the Kings of Wessex 6th to 9th Centuries



Thus, it is with Cerdic that we will begin this genealogical record showing the direct line of descent from Cerdic through Alfred the Great to Æthelred II “the Unrede” and then to his great granddaughter St. Margaret the Exile who married in 1068 to King Malcolm III of Scotland.

Generation One

Cerdic, King of Wessex Died in 534.

Cerdic and his son Cynric landed in the area of Southampton in 495 A.D., and then moved north into what is now Hampshire and Wiltshire to found The Kingdom of the West Saxons or Wessex. Cerdic met great resistance from the last of the Romano-Britons under a shadowy leader who lays as good a claim as any to having been the “real” King Arthur. Cerdic was crowned as the 1st King of West Saxons at Winchester 532, although some say he reigned from 519 on. The times were very chaotic, and although leaders such as Cerdic are historical figures, much of the actual history is shrouded in legend. Cerdic had the following sons:

- **Cynric**, mentioned next.
- Creoda (Not all records show Creoda, and those that do suggest he was Cynric’s father. It is more likely that Cynric and Creoda are the same person.)

Generation Two

Cynric, King of Wessex Died in 560

Cynric reigned from 534 to 560. He defeated the Romano-Britons at Salisbury in 552. Cynric faced competition from Stuf and Wihtgar, who came to Wessex in 514 and were said to be “nefa” of Cerdic and Cynric. The term “nefa” means both nephew and grandson, and it has been suggested that Stuf and Wihtgar were father and son; possibly a son and grandson of Cerdic’s sister and a Jutish nobleman. In 534, Cynric gave the Isle of Wight to Stuf and Wihtgar. Cynric had the following sons:

- **Ceawlin**, mentioned next.
- Cutha, who had sons:
 - Ceola, King of Wessex (592 - 597)
 - Ceowulf, King of Wessex (597 - 611)
 - Ceadda
- Cuthwulf

Generation Three

Ceawlin, King of Wessex Died in 593

Ceawlin reigned from 560 to 592 at which time he was deposed by his nephew Ceola. He captured Gloucester and Bath from the Britons in 577. Although Ceawlin is a historical figure, the facts are far from clear. His brothers, Cutha and Cuthwulf appear to have led some or all the West Saxons between 568 and 584.

Ceawlin had the following sons:

- Cwichhelm
- Crida
- **Cuthwine**, mentioned next.

Generation Four

Cuthwine, an under ruler in Wessex, died in 584, who had the following sons:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cynebald | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuthwulf, mentioned next. |
|--|--|--|

Generation Five

Cuthwulf, an under ruler in Wessex who had a son:

- **Ceolwold**, mentioned next.

Generation Six

Ceolwold, an under ruler who had a son:

- **Cenred**, mentioned next.

Generation Seven

Cenred, an under ruler in Sommerset who acceded in 694, and who had the following children:

- **Ine**, King of Wessex (688 - 726) who became king while his father Cenred was still alive. As well, a number of the Kings of Wessex at this time were from different branches of the Royal House. These facts serve to illustrate that the Kingship of Wessex was open to any representative of any line which could claim descent from Cerdic.
- **Ingild**, mentioned next.
- **Cwenburh**, Abbess of Wimborne
- **Cuthburh** who married Aldfrid, King of Northumbria (685 - 704). Their son:
 - **Osred I**, King of Northumbria (704 – 716)

Generation Eight

Ingild (died in 718) who had a son:

- **Eoppa**, mentioned next.

Generation Nine

Eoppa who had a son:

- **Eaba**, mentioned next

Generation Ten

Eaba who had a son, perhaps by marriage to a Kentish princess:

- **Ealhmund**, mentioned next.

Generation Eleven

Ealhmund, Under-King of Kent from 784 to his death in 786.

Ealhmund married a daughter of Æthelbert II who was King of Kent from 725 to 762. Æthelbert II ruled Kent jointly with first with his brother Eadberht (725 - 748), and later with his half brother Alric and nephew Eardwulf.

Ealhmund and his wife (the daughter of Æthelbert II, King of Kent) had the following children:

- **Ecgbert**, mentioned next.
- **St. Alburga**, who first married to Wulfstan, Ealdorman of Wiltshire and became a nun after the death of her husband.

Generation Twelve

Ecgbert III, King of Wessex & England from 802 to 839

Born about 775

Died on February 4, 839 and interred at Winchester Cathedral, England

Ecgbert reigned from 802 to 839. In 800 at the decline of the power of King Brithric (786 - 802), Egbert was called by the voice of his countrymen to assume the Government of Wessex, and he subsequently succeeded in reducing all the Kingdoms of the Heptarchy under his sway. His reign, a long and glorious one, is memorable for the great victories he achieved over the Danes.

Ecgbert married to Redburga (also Rædburh) about whom little is known. She is referred to as a “sister of the Frankish King” (George Andrews Moriarty: *The Plantagenet Ancestry of King Edward III and Queen Philippa*, Salt Lake City, 1985, page 16) However, this is unlikely because at the time of their marriage, Ecgbert was an Under-King of a small part of what is now England. There would have been a huge gap in status between Ecgbert’s family and that of the rulers of Western Europe. Perhaps she was an illegitimate relative of Charlemagne.

Ecgbert and Redburga had the following children:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Æthelwulf, mentioned next. • Editha, Abbess of Polesworth | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athelstan, Sub King of Kent |
|---|--|---|

Generation Thirteen

Æthelwulf, King of England from 839 to 856

Born about 800

Died on January 13, 858 and interred at Winchester Cathedral, England

Æthelwulf reigned from 839 to 856 at which point he abdicated in favour of his son Æthelbald after returning from a lengthy pilgrimage. He was Under-king of Kent 825 - 839 and 856 - 858. Renown for his military prowess, he reputedly defeated 350 viking ships. He reduced taxation, endowed the Church, made lay lands inheritable, and provided systems of poor relief.

Æthelwulf married first circa 830 to Osburga, daughter of Oslac, Thane of Isle of Wight and “Pincerna Regis” or Grand Butler of England; called a descendant of Wihtgar, a nephew of Cerdic who ruled the Isle of Wight in the 6th century. Æthelwulf and Osburga divorced in 853, before which time they had the following children:

- Æthelbald, born about 834, King of England 856 - 860, who was married for a short period in 860 to his late father’s second wife, Princess Judith, daughter of Charles II the Bald, King of the West Franks; i.e., he married his stepmother after his father died. (See *Flanders*, Generation Three) People of the time seem to have taken a dim view of this marriage. Asser wrote in his *Life of King Alfred*: “Once Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God’s prohibition and Christian dignity . . . took over his father’s marriage bed and married Judith . . . incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it . . .”
- Æthelbert, born about 836, King of England 860 - 866.
- Æthelred I, born circa 840, King of England 866 - 871, his son:
 - o Æthelhelm, Ealdorman of Wiltshire, circa 859 - 898, his daughter:
 - Æflæda who married Edward the Elder, King of England 899 - 924. (See Generation Fifteen)

- **Ælfred the Great**, mentioned next.
- **Æhelswyth**, who married to Burghred King of Mercia and became a nun on widowhood. She died on a pilgrimage to Rome and is buried at either Pavia or Ticino in Italy.

Æhelwulf married second on October 1, 856 at Verberie sur Oise, France to Princess Judith, daughter of Charles II “the Bald”, King of the West Franks. Judith was only about 13 years old at the time, and the marriage was really nothing more than a demonstration of alliance between Æhelwulf and Charles “the Bald”. (See *Flanders*, Generation Three)

Generation Fourteen

Ælfred the Great, King of England from 871 to his death in 899

Born in 849 at Wantage, Berkshire

Died on October 28, 899 and interred at Hyde Abbey, Winchester

The arms of Alfred the Great are described as “Checquée or and purple on a chief sable a lion passant guardant of the first” which means “a shield checked gold and purple with a black band at the top with a gold lion walking and looking at the spectator.”

Ælfred prevented the Danish conquest of England, defeating them at Edington in 878 after a campaign of guerrilla warfare. After his victory he allowed the Danes to keep their conquests in Mercia and East Anglia provided that Guthrum, their king, was converted to Christianity.

Ælfred built a navy of Warships to defend the south coast against further Danish invasions (885 - 886; 892 - 896) and protected Wessex with a chain of fortifications. He took London in 886, thereby gaining control of all England except the Danish areas.

Ælfred married in 868 to Ealhswith, a Mercian noblewoman, daughter of Æhelred Mucil “the Great”, Ealdorman of the Gainas and his wife Eadburgh of the Royal House of Mercia. This marriage revived the ties between Sessex and Mercia; and provided Alfred with a powerful ally north of the Thames. Ælfred and Ealhswith had the following children:

- **Æhelflæd** (869 - 919) who married Æhelred II Ealdorman of Mercia.
- Edmund, born about 870, died young.
- **Edward the Elder**, mentioned next.
- **Æfthryth** who married **Baldwin II “the Bald”**, Count of Flanders. Their greatX4 granddaughter was Mathilda of Flanders who married William the Conqueror. (See *Flanders*, Generation Four)
- **Æhelgeofu**, Abbess of Shaftesbury
- **Æhelweard** (880 - 922)



Generation Fifteen

Edward the Elder, King of England from 899 to his death in 924

Born in 869

Died on July 17, 924 at Farndon-on-Dee and interred at Winchester Cathedral, England

Edward built upon the successes of his father Alfred and set about creating a new Kingdom of England. He defeated the Danes in 918, taking East Anglia, and also conquered Mercia in 918 and Northumbria in 920.

Edward married first to Ecgwyn (died circa 901) and they had the following children:

- Æthelstan, King of England 924 - 939; born in 894 and died on October 27, 939
- Alfred who died young.
- St. Edith who married Sihtric Caoch (Sigtryggr Gale), King of Dublin & York. On widowhood became a nun at Polesworth Abbey and transferred to Tamworth Abbey, Gloucestershire where she was elected Abbess. She was canonised and her feast day is July 15th.

Edward married second to Æflæda (died 920), a daughter of Æthelhelm, Ealdorman of Wiltshire and a granddaughter of Æthelred I, King of England 866 - 871. (See Generation Thirteen) Thus, Edward and Æflæda were first cousins once removed.

Edward the Elder and Æflæda had the following children:

- Æfweard, King of England for a brief period in 924. He died on August 1, 924.
- Edgifu (902 - 951) who married Charles III “the Simple”, King of France
- Edhilda who married Hugh “the Great” Capet, Count of Paris, Orléans, Vexin and Le Mans and Duke of France (See *Capet*, Generation Ten)
- Eadgyth (Edith), died January 26, 946, who married Otto I “the Great”, King of Germany
- Æfgifu who is said to have married “a prince near the Alps”, likely Boleslaw II “the Pious”, Duke of Bohemia or perhaps Conrad “the Pacific”, King of Burgundy

Edward and Æflæda are also said to have had the following children:

- Edfæd, a nun at Wilton
- Edwin possibly a Sub King of Kent who drowned in 933.
- Æfæla, a nun at Winchester who died circa 963.
- Æthelfæda, Abbess of Romsey
- Æthelhild, a recluse who died and was interred at Romsey Abbey, Hampshire

Edward married third to Eadgifu (Edgiva) a daughter of Sigehelm, Ealdorman of Kent and they had the following children:

- Edgifu who married Louis II, King of Provence/Arles
- St. Edburga, a nun at Nunnaminster who died on June 15, 960
- **Edmund I the Elder**, mentioned next.
- Eadred, King of England 946 - 955, born circa 924 and died on November 23, 955.
- Gregory, Abbot of Einsiedlen who may have been a natural (illegitimate) son of King Edward by another mother.

Generation Sixteen

Edmund I the Elder, King of England from 939 to his death in 946

Born in 921

Died on May 26, 946 at Pucklechurch, Dorset and interred at Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset

Edmund defeated two Norse kings in Northumbria and also defeated the Britons in Strathclyde who had been supporting the Norsemen. He then gave Strathclyde to King Malcolm I of Scotland in return for a treaty of alliance. This ensured a half century of peace between Scotland and Saxon England. Edmund was murdered by an outlaw named Leolf who stabbed him to death at a banquet to St. Augustine on May 26, 946 at Pucklechurch, Dorset.

Edmund married first to St. Æfgifu (died in 944) and they had the following children:

- Ædwig (Edwy) “the Fair”, King of England 955/6 - 959, was born circa 942 and died on October 1, 959. Ædwig “the Fair” or “good looking” was only 14 or 15 years of age when he came to the throne, and a choice scandal soon developed. Ædwig left the coronation celebration with a lady named Æthelgifu and her daughter Æfgifu for a private celebration in a bedroom. Both mother and daughter were trying to entice the teenaged king into marriage. Abbot Dunstan and Bishop Cynesige found Ædwig “with his crown thrown aside, in the company of the two ladies.” After a violent scene, Abbot Dunstan hauled Ædwig back to the official feast. Æthelgifu, who was behind the seduction, never forgave Abbot Dunstan and was largely responsible for depriving him of his property and compelling him to leave the country. Ædwig married to Æfgifu and her mother Æthelgifu appears to have stayed on as a mistress. Everyone was duly shocked and appalled.
- **Edgar the Peaceful**, mentioned next.

Edmund married second to Æthelfæl of Domesham, a daughter of Æfgar, Ealdorman of Wiltshire; but there don't seem to have been any children.

Generation Seventeen

Edgar the Peaceful, King of England from 959 to his death in 975

Born in 944

Died on July 8, 975 at Winchester, England and interred at Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset

Edgar was the first King of a united England. He allowed his Danish subjects to retain Danish laws, he promoted a monastic revival and he encouraged trade by reforming the currency. Edgar improved defence by organising coastal naval patrols and a system for manning warships.

Edgar married first circa 961 to Æthelfæda “the Fair”, a daughter of Ordmaer, an Ealdorman and they had the following son:

- St. Edward “the Martyr”, King of England 975-978 was born in 963. He was murdered on March 18, 978 at Corfe Castle in Dorset, reputedly as a result of a plot hatched by his step-mother Ælfthryth so her son Æthelred II “the Unrede” could become king. St. Edward was canonised in 1001, and his feast day is 20th November.

Edgar was associated with St. Wulfryth, Abbess of Wilton (circa 945 - 1000) and they had a daughter:

- St. Eadgyth, Abbess of Barking, 962 - 984

Edgar married second in 964 to Ælfthryth (Elfrida), daughter of Ordgar, Ealdorman of Devonshire and his wife Wilfrith. Ælfthryth was the widow of Ethelwald, Ealdorman of East Anglia. Edgar and Ælfthryth had the following sons:

- Edmund (965 - 970)
- **Æthelred II “the Unrede”**, mentioned next.

Generation Eighteen

Æthelred II the Unrede, King of England from 978 to 1016

Born about 968

Died on April 23, 1016 at London, and interred at St.Paul’s Cathedral; but his tomb was lost when the old St Paul’s was destroyed in the great fire of London.

The name Æthelred means “noble council”, but a cynical 13th century pun suggested his name should have been “evil council” or “unrede” because he said to have participated in a plot to murder his half brother St. Edward the Martyr. However, he was only about 10 years old at the time, and it is difficult to imagine how a child could have been a participant in such a heinous crime. Regardless, Æthelred’s name “the Unrede” stuck. The name “the Unready” was coined centuries later and is mistaken.

Æthelred reigned from 979 to 1013, at which time he was temporarily deposed by King Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark, who was never actually crowned King of England. When Sweyn died on February 3, 1014, the Witan recalled Æthelred who then reigned until his death on April 23, 1016.

Æthelred married first about 985 to Elfreda (Ælfifu), a daughter of either Æthelbert, an Ealdorman; or Thored, Ealdorman of York. Æthelred and Elfreda (Ælfifu) had the following children:

- Athelstan, born circa 986 died in 1015 in battle
- Ecgbert died about 1005
- **Edmund II Ironside**, mentioned next.
- Edred died about 1012
- Edwy (Eadwig) died (killed) in 1017
- Edward died before 1004
- Edgar died circa 1012
- Edith who married first circa 1008 to Eadric Streona, Ealdorman of Mercia and second to Thurkil “the Tall” Havi
- Ælfifu who married to Uchtred, Earl of Northumbria
- Wulfhilda who married first to Ulfcytel Snylling, Ealdorman of East Anglia and second to Thurchil, Earl of East Anglia
- a daughter who married Æthelstan who was killed in 1010
- a daughter who became the Abbess of Wherwell, died after 1051

Æthelred may have married to Æthelgife, a daughter of Egbert who is not shown in all genealogies.

Æthelred married on April 5, 1002 to Emma of Normandy (See *Normandy*, Generation Seven)

Æthelred and Emma had the following children:

- St. Edward the Confessor, King of England 1042 - 1066
- Alfred, slain by Earl Godwin on February 5, 1037 at Ely, Cambridgeshire
- Godgifu (Goda), born about 1009 died 1056 who married Dreux (Walter), Count of Mantes & the Vexin; their children:
 - Walter, Count of Mantes & the Vexin died circa 1064
 - Ralph de Sudeley “the Timid”, Earl of Hereford died December 21, 1057
 - Fulk, Bishop of Amiens, (1030 - 1058)

Generation Nineteen

Edmund II Ironside, King of England from April to November 1016

Born in 989

Died on November 30, 1016, and interred at Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset

Canute invaded England, and eventually negotiated with Edmund Ironside. They agreed that Edmund was to rule Wessex and Canute was to rule the rest of England. However, Edmund Ironside died on November 30, 1016; leaving Canute as sole ruler of England. Some sources claim Edmund was murdered at the instigation of his brother-in-law Eadric, possibly while using the privy!

Canute had an enormous fleet and army, and after the death of Edmund, further resistance was unthinkable. Canute, however, turned out to be a most welcome surprise for England. He upheld the ideals of Edgar the Peaceful, ordered the English to obey Edgar’s laws, and gave England a reign of national peace with honour excelling not only that of Edgar but of any previous English king.

Edmund married in 1015 to Ealdgyth, widow of Sigeferth, a Danish Thane who was killed in 1015. Ealdgyth may have been a daughter of Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and is also said to be “of Welsh royal blood”. Ealdgyth’s parentage is uncertain. Edmund Ironside and Ealdgyth had the following sons:

- **Edward the Exile**, mentioned next.
- Edmund, who appears to have either died young in England or in exile in Hungary. Some sources say he married in Hungary to a daughter of St. Stephen I, King of Hungary.

Generation Twenty

Edward the Exile

Born about 1016

Died in 1057

Edward was also known as “Edward the Atheling” which means “Edward the Royal Prince” and as “Edward the Outlaw” because he was exiled or “outlawed”. Edward married in Hungary to Agatha, who is said to have been a daughter of either:

- St. Stephen I, King of Hungary; or,
- Ludolphe, Margrave of Saxony; or,
- St. Henry II, Emperor of Germany; or,
- Gavril Radomir, Emperor of Bulgaria and his Hungarian wife.

Various sources state that either Stephen, Ludolphe, Henry or Gavril are “accepted as being correct”. The only certain thing seems to be that his wife was Agatha, a noblewoman he met in Hungary. Edward and Agatha had the following children:

- **St. Margaret the Exile**, mentioned next.
- Christina, a nun at Romsey died before 1102
- Edgar “the Atheling” or “Royal Prince”, King of England from October to December, 1066. Edgar was born circa 1053 and died in 1110. He was chosen King by the Witan on the death of King Harold II Godwineson, but was never actually crowned.

Generation Twenty-one

St. Margaret the Exile

Born in 1045 in Hungary

Died on November 16, 1093 at Edinburgh Castle. She was interred at Dunfermline Abbey, Fife, Scotland; but her remains were later removed to Escorial, Spain and her head Douai, France.

St. Margaret arrived at the English court of Edward the Confessor in 1057. Ten years later she was in exile after William the Conqueror defeated Harold Godwineson at the Battle of Hastings. She fled to Scotland where she was married against her wishes in 1068 to **King Malcolm III Cænmmor of Scotland** to whom she bore six sons and two daughters. (see *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-two) St. Margaret was canonised 1250 and her feast day is November 16th.

For the continuation of this line, see *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-two

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