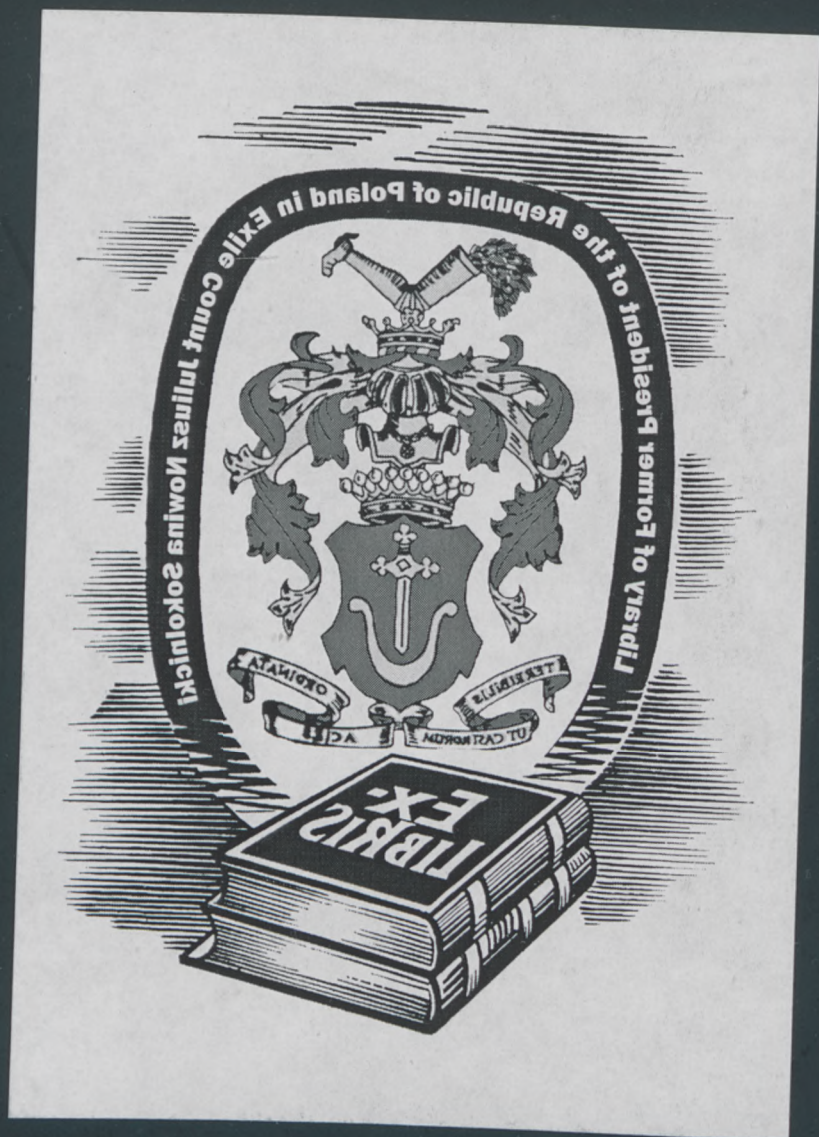


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GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ILLUSTRATIVE

OF MODERN HISTORY

BY

HEREFORD B. GEORGE, M.A., F.R.G.S.

FELLOW OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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P R E F A C E.

NAMES, dates, and genealogies have sometimes been opprobriously called the dry bones of history. One may perhaps venture to employ the phrase in a different sense, as implying that they are the necessary framework without which history has no coherence, though they are to a great extent clothed with more attractive matter when history is treated as a whole. It is a long and laborious process for every student to work out such genealogies for himself, even if he accepts without further enquiry the information contained in ordinary books of reference: historical writers, too, very often omit the clue which might lead the reader to observe the personal relations of historical personages, and thus points of some importance are liable to pass unnoticed. Moreover, genealogies are proverbially hard to retain in the memory, even after they have been fully investigated. Not a few of these tables were originally drawn up for my own use in teaching, in order to save frequent visits to books of reference in public libraries; and I hope by publishing them to spare others a large amount of similar trouble.

These tables, being intended as aids to historical study, omit many names which will be found in complete genealogies, such as those of children who died young, and occasionally of wives taken from obscure families. I have attempted to include every reigning house the personal relations of which have been of any importance in European history, and every name of any historical note connected with those families; and I have appended lists of the Popes, and of the chief Oriental sovereigns. In the difficult task of deciding what to include and what to omit I have been very greatly assisted by the judgment of Professor Stubbs, to whom I am indebted also for many valuable suggestions. If this book is found fairly adequate to its purpose, the credit will be largely due to him.

A few words of explanation are required as to the method which I have adopted.

(1) In order to make intermarriages between branches of the same family more conspicuous, and for other like reasons, I have departed, whenever any advantage would be gained by so doing, from the usual practice in genealogical tables, of placing the children in their order of birth. In these cases a small figure, not enclosed in brackets,

is prefixed to each name, to indicate the order of seniority; where no such figures appear, the order of printing, from left to right, is also the order of seniority. In two or three cases, the names of sons and daughters are numbered separately, where evidence was not forthcoming to shew the order of the family as a whole.

(2) For similar reasons, if any person married more than once, the successive wives or husbands are given, sometimes one below the other, sometimes on opposite sides of the name. In all cases a figure in brackets, between a name and the sign of marriage, =, shows that it is the first, or other, marriage of the person to whose name it is immediately attached. Thus, in table 28,

John of France (2) = (2) Jeanne of Auvergne (1) = Philip,

indicates that John's second wife was Jeanne of Auvergne, who had previously been married to Philip. Similar figures in brackets above the names of the children indicate the marriage of which they were the issue.

(3) In respect of spelling I have followed in general the common English usage, believing that to be the course most likely to render the tables useful to students. But for English names before the Norman Conquest I have adopted, without alteration, the orthography of Lappenberg: while in the French tables it seemed pedantic to write LEWIS and JANE, since English usage is not decisive against LOUIS, and historians in general use the form JEANNE.

The following signs and abbreviations are employed:—

K. = King.	ob. s. p. = died without issue.
Q. = Queen.	ob. s. p. m. = " " male issue.
El. = Elector.	ob. s. p. l. = " " legitimate issue.
D. = Duke.	= indicates marriage.
M. = Markgraf.	~ " illegitimate birth.
L. = Landgraf.	† " that there were descendants of whom no account is here given.
E. = Earl.	The signification of figures, enclosed or not enclosed in brackets, is explained above.
C. = Count.	
Ld. = Lord.	
dau. = daughter.	
dep. = deposed.	
res. = resigned.	

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,
November, 1873.

CONTENTS.

ENGLAND.

TABLE

1. The Kings before the Conquest. Saxon Line.
2. The Anglo-Danish Kings, with the House of Godwine.
3. The Descendants of William the Conqueror, down to Edward I, containing also the Descendants of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the Earls of Gloucester, and the Houses of Albini and Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel.
4. The Descendants of Edward I to the end of the Plantagenets, including Houses of Stafford, Bohun, and Courtenay.
- 4*. The Descendants of the younger sons of

TABLE

- Edward I—Houses of Mowbray, Howard, and Holland.
5. The White Rose, including Houses of Percy, Bourchier, and Devereux.
6. The Red Rose, including the Wydviles.
7. The Nevills and Families connected with them, viz. Montacute, Mortimer, Beauchamp, and Stanley.
8. The Tudors and Stuarts, containing also the Seymours.
9. The House of Hanover, containing also House of Saxe Coburg.

SCOTLAND.

10. The Descendants of Duncan I, down to the Contest for the Crown, together with the House of Douglas.
11. The Descendants of Robert Bruce, down to the Union of the English and Scottish Crowns, including Houses of Angus and Hamilton.

GERMANY.

12. The Carolingians in Germany, France, and Italy, containing also Kings of Burgundy.
- 12*. Rival Kings of France not of the Carolingian House.
13. The Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen Imperial Houses, with the Norman Kings of Sicily, and the last Babenberg Dukes of Austria.
14. The Hapsburgs, from Rudolf I to Maximilian I.
- 14*. The last Counts of Tyrol, before it passed to the Hapsburgs.
15. The Hapsburgs since Maximilian I, including Hapsburg Princes in Modena and Tuscany.
- 16a. The Welfs and their Connections, including the early Dukes of Saxony and the Ascanian Houses in Saxony and Brandenburg.
- 16b. The Houses of Brunswick.
17. The House of Wittelsbach in Bavaria.
18. " " in the Palatinate, with the Kings of Bavaria of the same House.
19. The House of Wettin in Thuringia and Saxony, with the Dukes of Saxe Weimar, &c.
- 20a. The Hohenzollern down to the Great Elector, including the Lines of Anspach and Baireuth.
- 20b. The Hohenzollern since the Great Elector.
21. The Cleves, Jülich, &c., Succession, with the Counts of Nevers.

FRANCE.

TABLE

22. The Descendants of Hugh Capet, down to the Accession of the House of Valois, with the Dukes of Alençon, and Counts of Toulouse.
 23. The House of Valois.
 24. The Bourbon Kings, including House of Orleans.

TABLE

- 24*. The Bonapartes.
 25. Vermandois, Champagne, and Blois.
 26. Bretagne, with the Counts of Dreux.
 27. The House of Bourbon down to Henry IV, with the Houses of Condé and Montpensier.

THE BORDER COUNTRIES.

28. Burgundy: the Duchy and County.
 29. Flanders, Holland, Brabant, Artois, Hainault, Luxemburg, and Namur.
 30. Lorraine, with the House of Guise.
 31. The House of Orange-Nassau.
 32. The House of Savoy.

ITALY.

33. The House of Anjou in Naples and Provence.
 34. Milan. The Visconti and Sforza.
 35. Florence. The Medici.

THE SPANISH PENINSULA.

36. Castile, down to Charles V.
 37. Aragon, including Kings of Sicily and Majorca, and Counts of Barcelona and Provence.
 38. Spain. The Hapsburgs and Bourbons, including the Bourbon Princes in Parma and Two Sicilies.
 39. Portugal and Brasil.
 40. Navarre, down to Henry IV.

THE KINGDOMS OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EUROPE.

41. Hungary, from Andrew II to Uladislas, and Poland, down to the end of the Jagellon Dynasty.
 42. Bohemia, including the Emperors of the House of Luxemburg.
 43. The Three Northern Kingdoms before the Union of Calmar.
 44. Sweden. The Houses of Vasa and Bernadotte.
 45. Denmark.
 46. Russia.

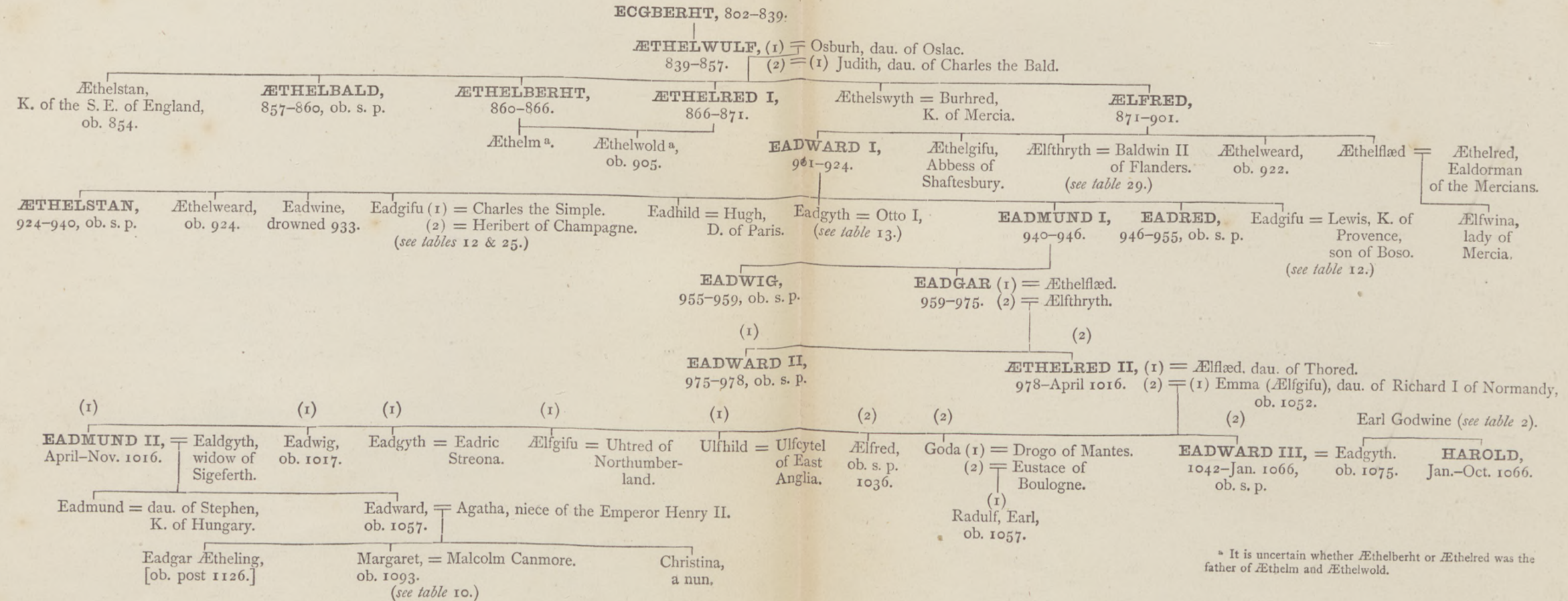
CHRISTIAN DYNASTIES IN THE EAST.

47. The Isaurian and Macedonian Dynasties.
 48. The Comneni and Palaeologi.
 49. The Latin Emperors at Constantinople.
 49*. The Princes of Antioch.
 50. The Kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus, with the early Dukes of Lorraine, and the Counts of Tripoli.

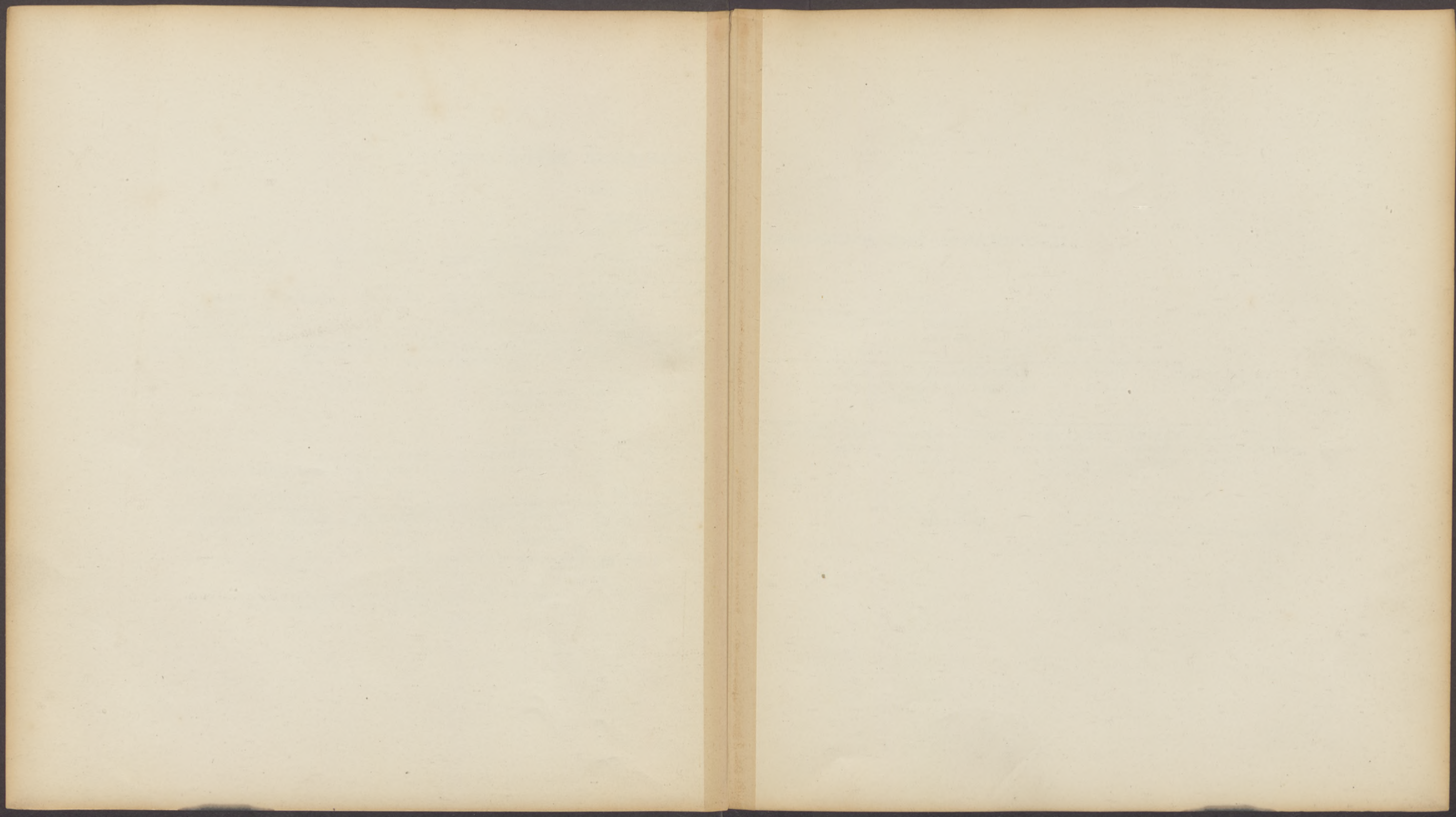
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS.

51. The Popes down to 1272.
 52. The Popes since 1272.
 53. The Turkish Sultans, Ottoman and Seljouk.
 54. The Caliphs, Mogul Emperors, and Shahs of Persia.

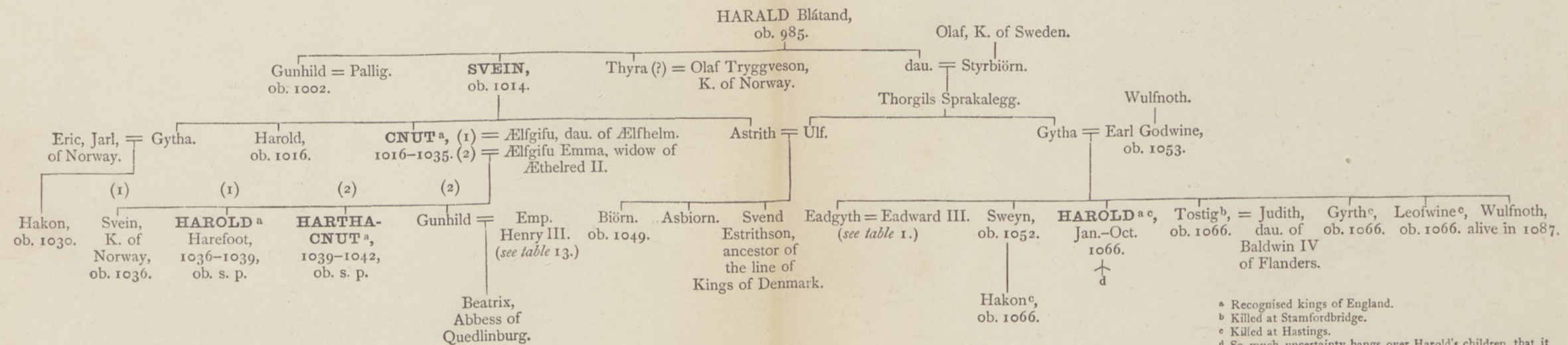
I.—ENGLAND. THE KINGS BEFORE THE CONQUEST. SAXON LINE.



^a It is uncertain whether Æthelberht or Æthelred was the father of Æthelm and Æthelwold.



II.—ENGLAND. THE ANGLO-DANISH KINGS, AND HOUSE OF GODWINE.

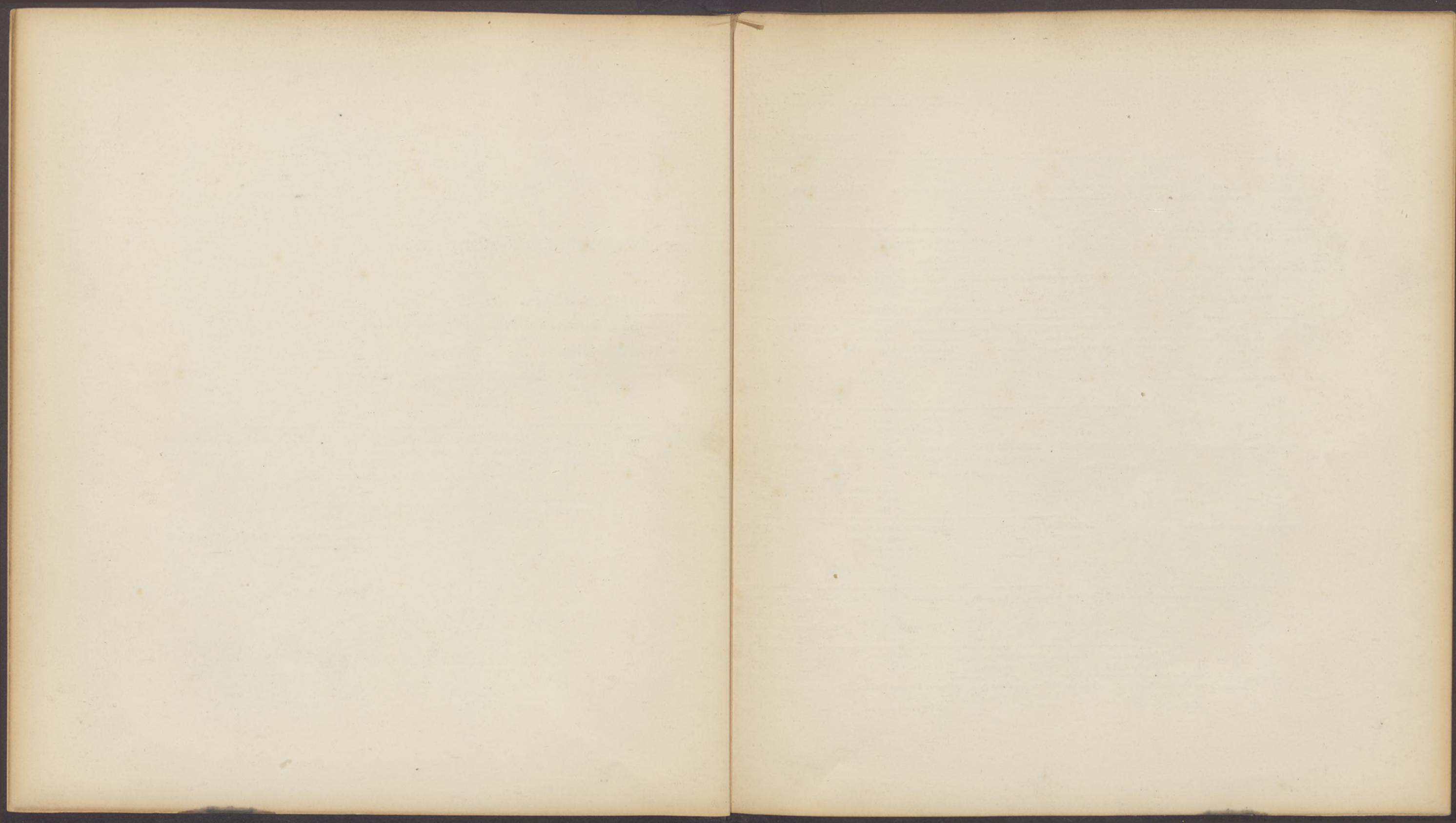


^a Recognised kings of England.

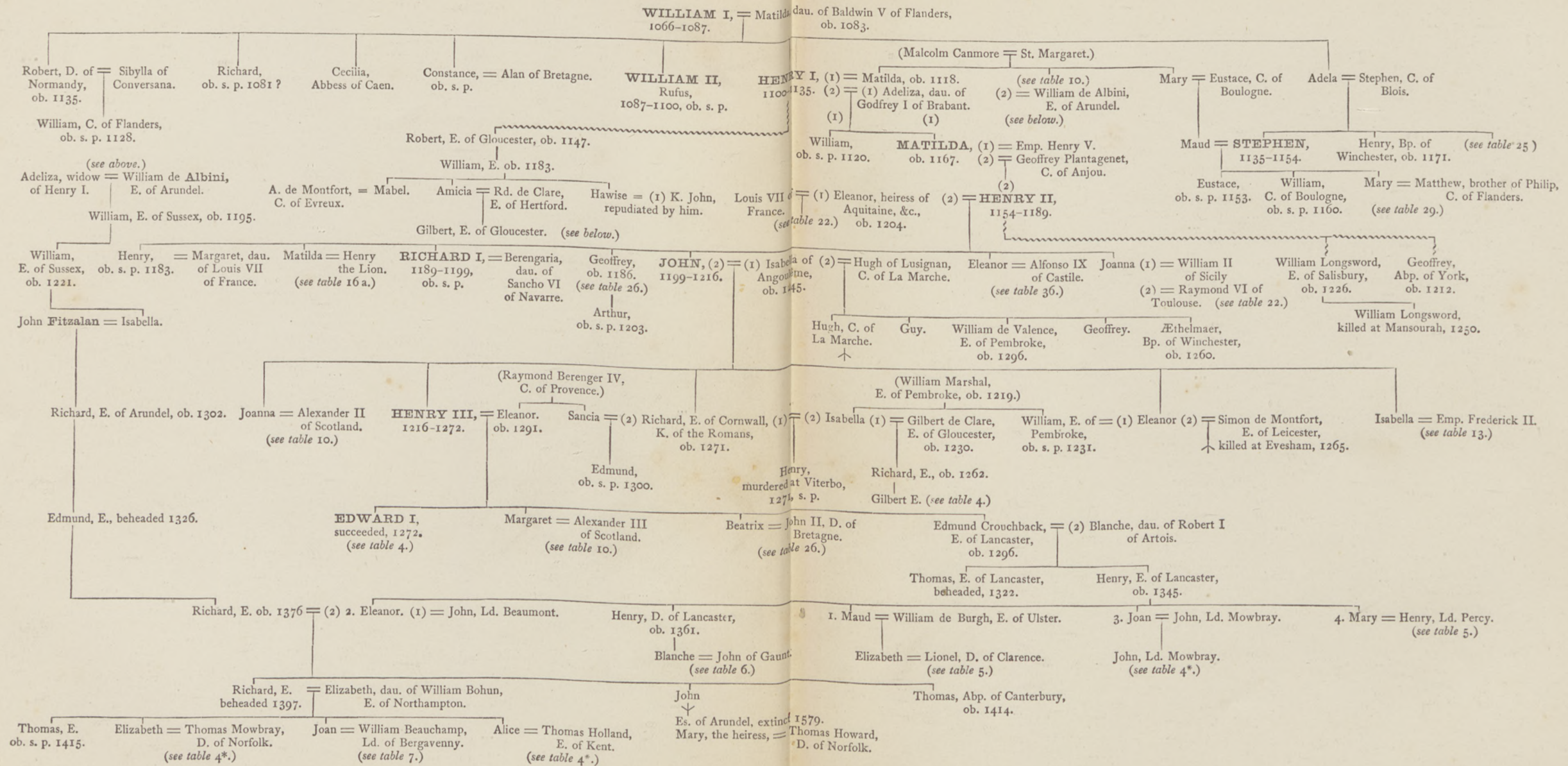
^b Killed at Stamfordbridge.

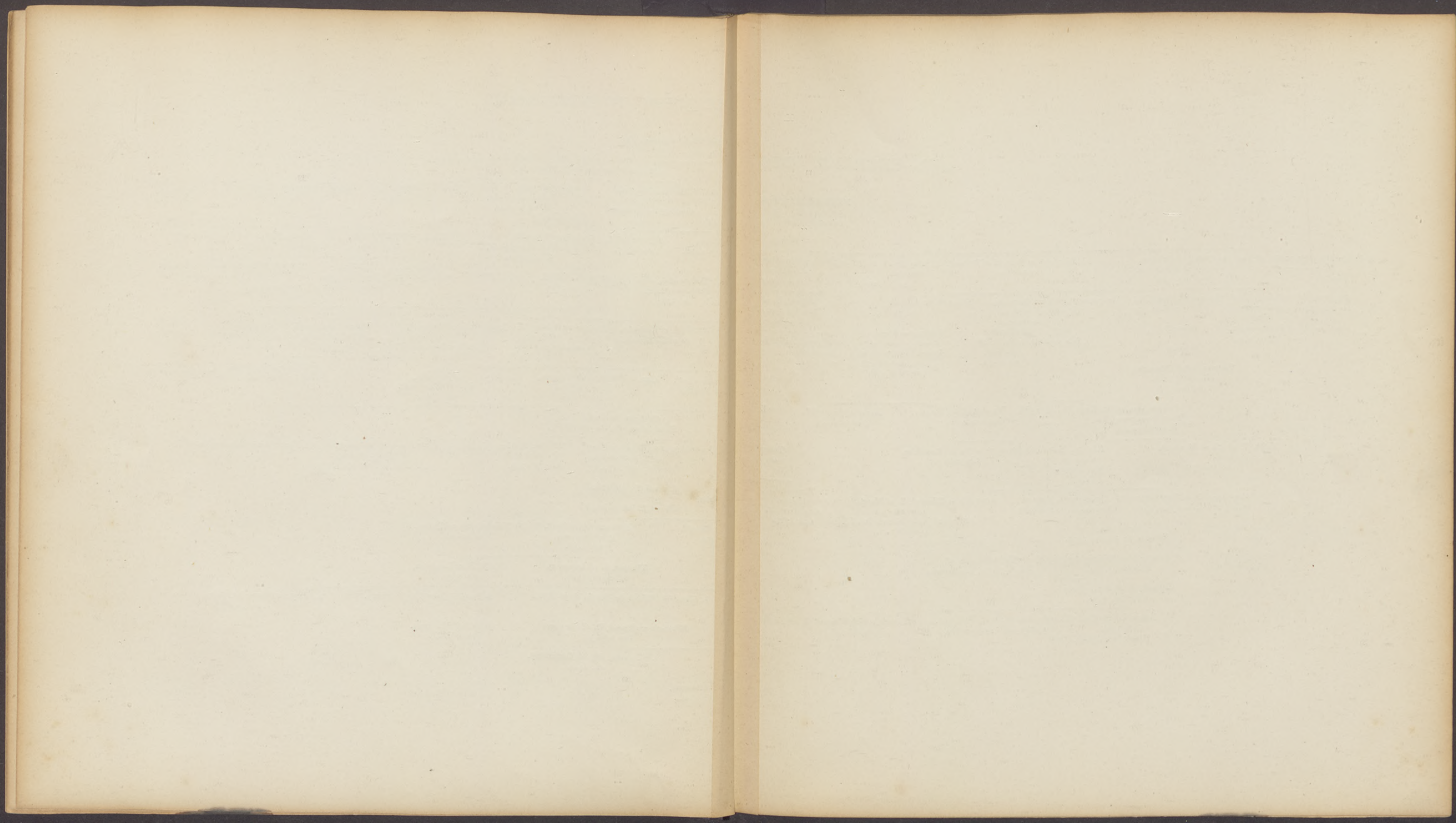
^c Killed at Hastings.

^d So much uncertainty hangs over Harold's children, that it has been thought best to omit them.

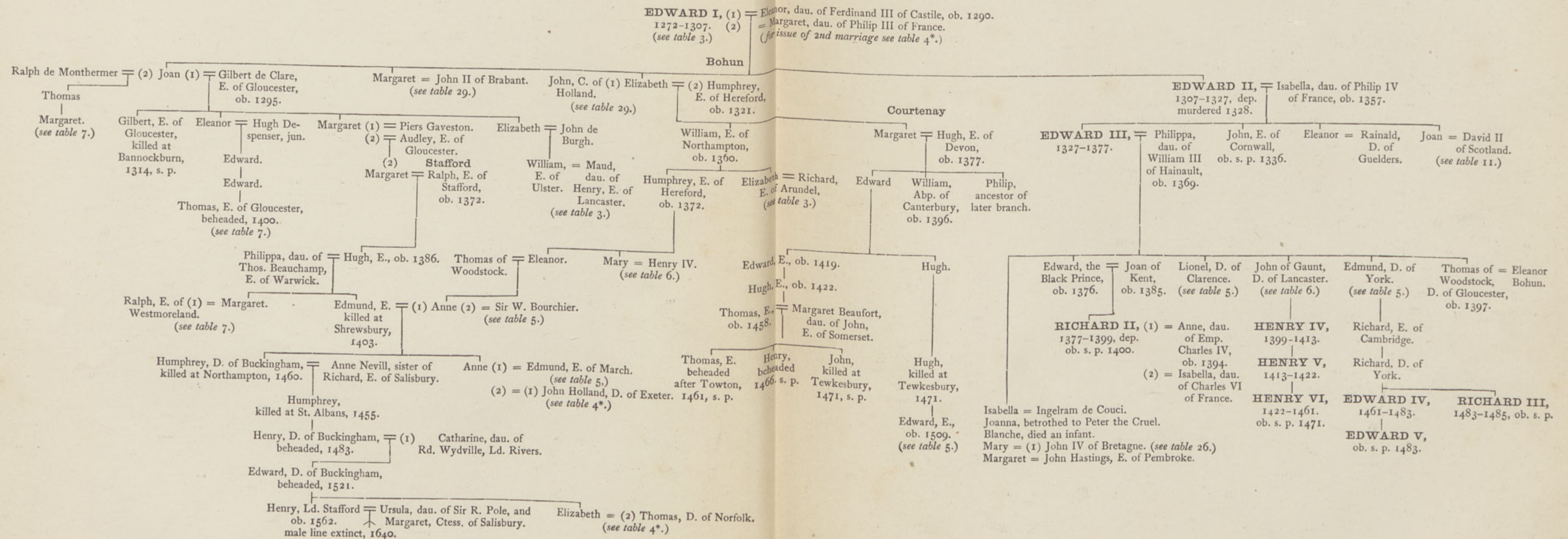


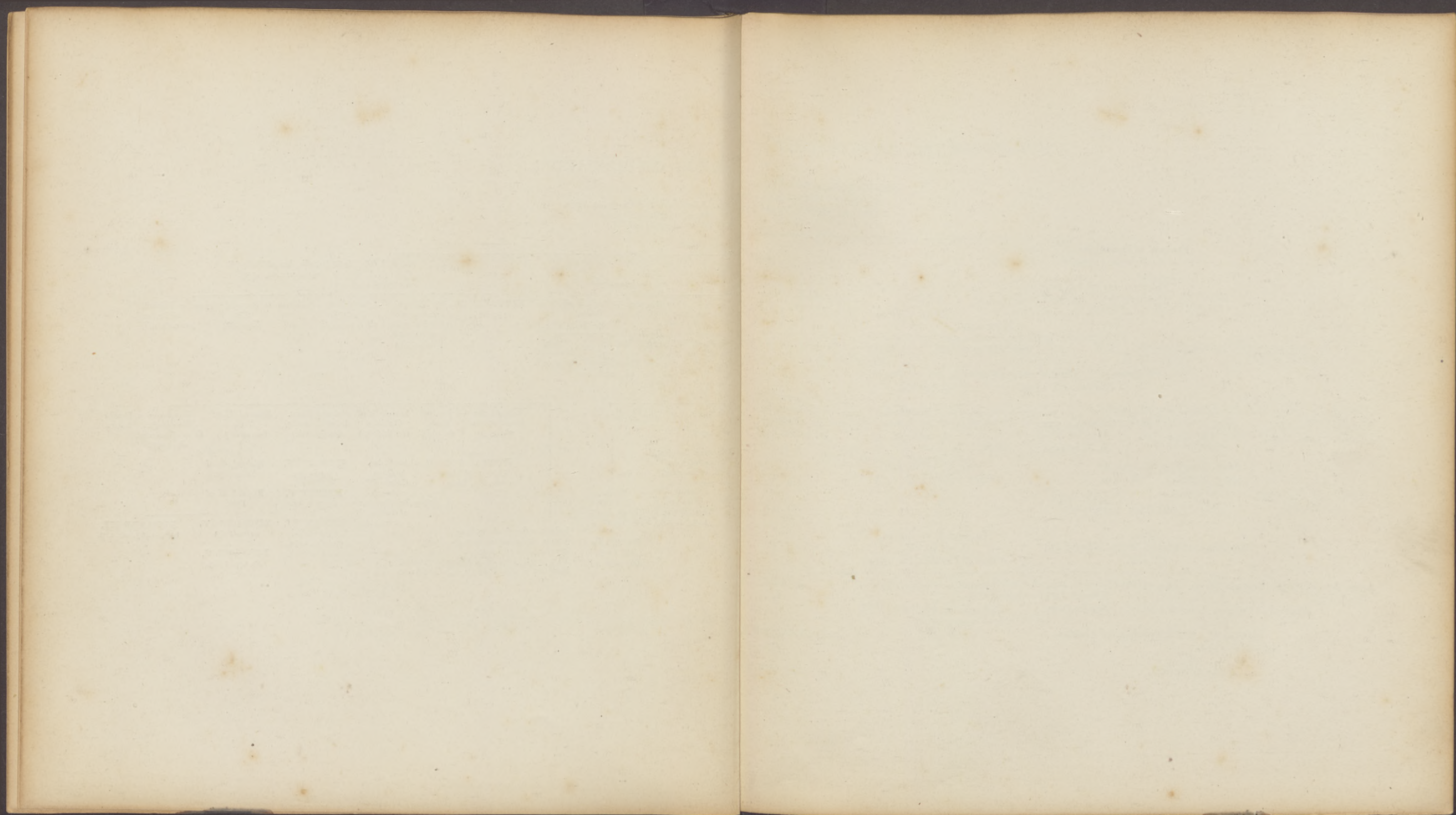
III.—ENGLAND. FROM THE CONQUEST TO EDWARD I.





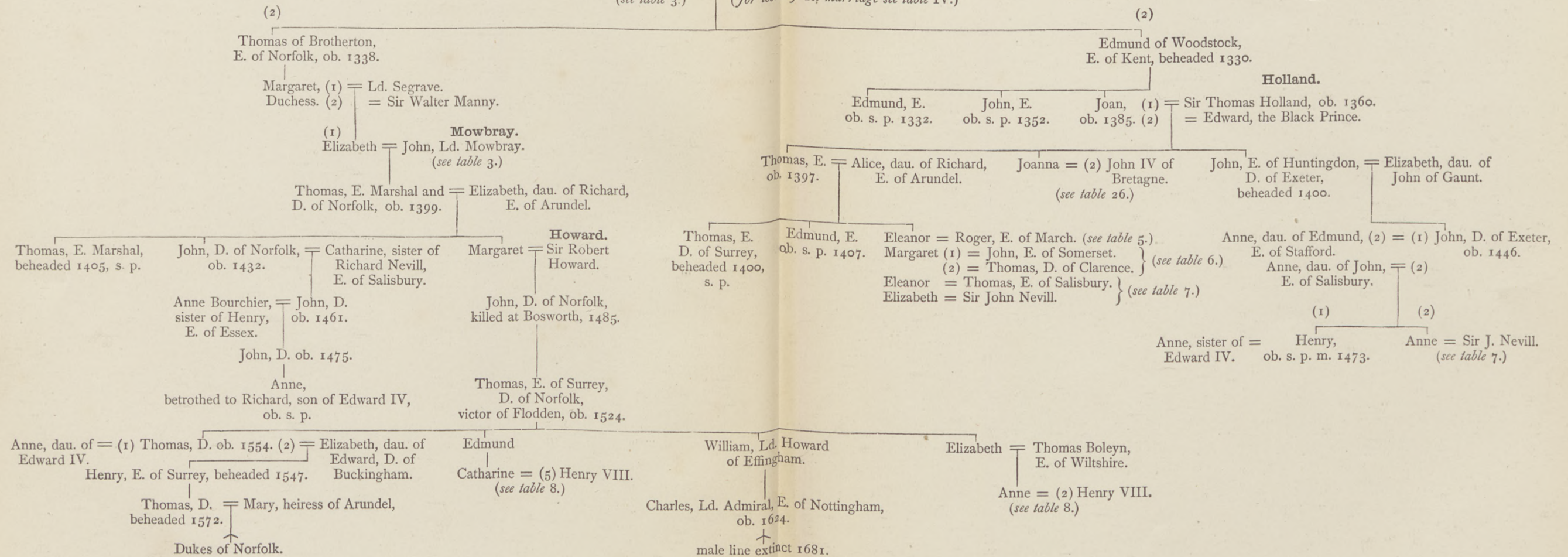
IV.—ENGLAND. DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD I.

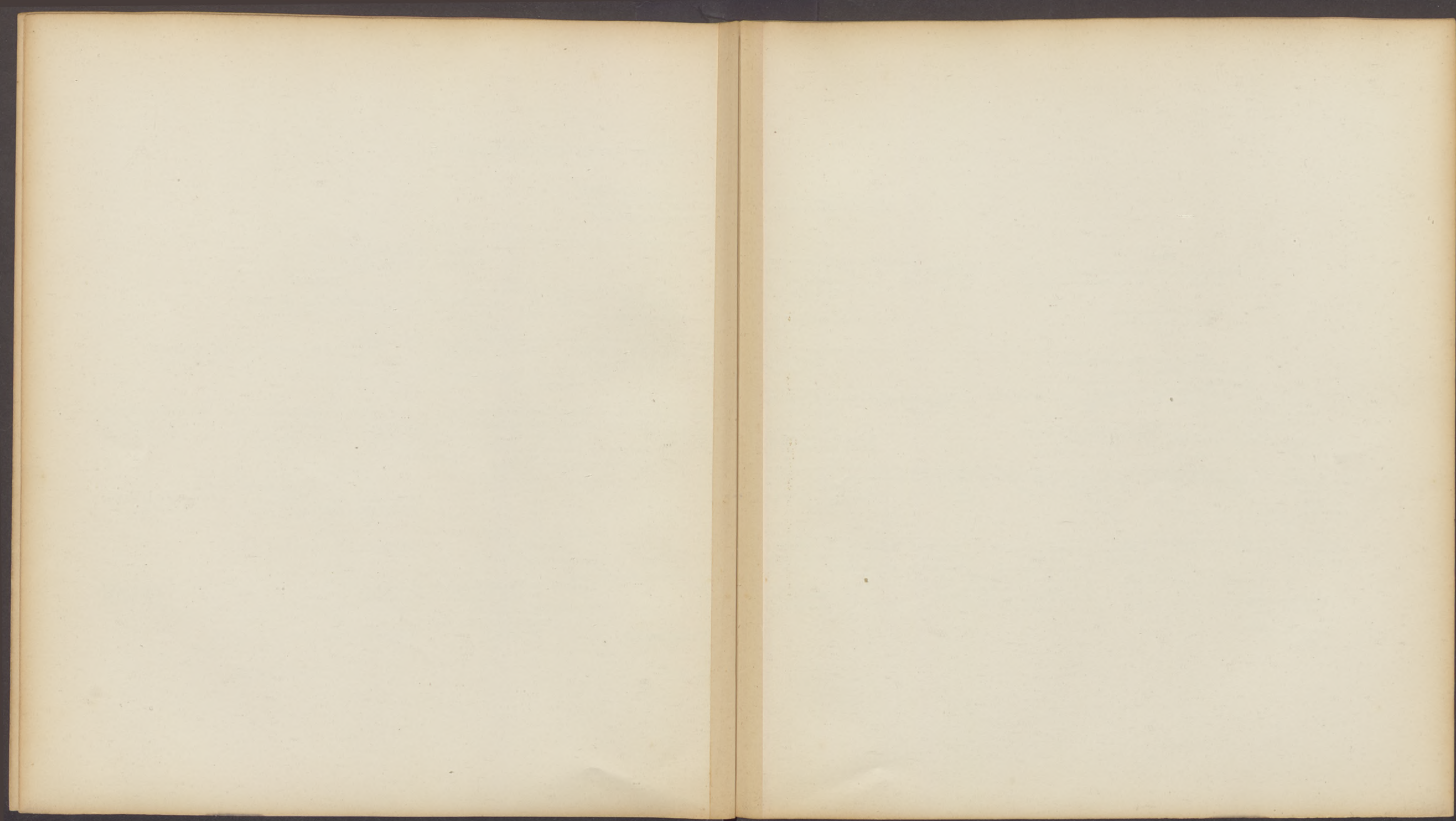




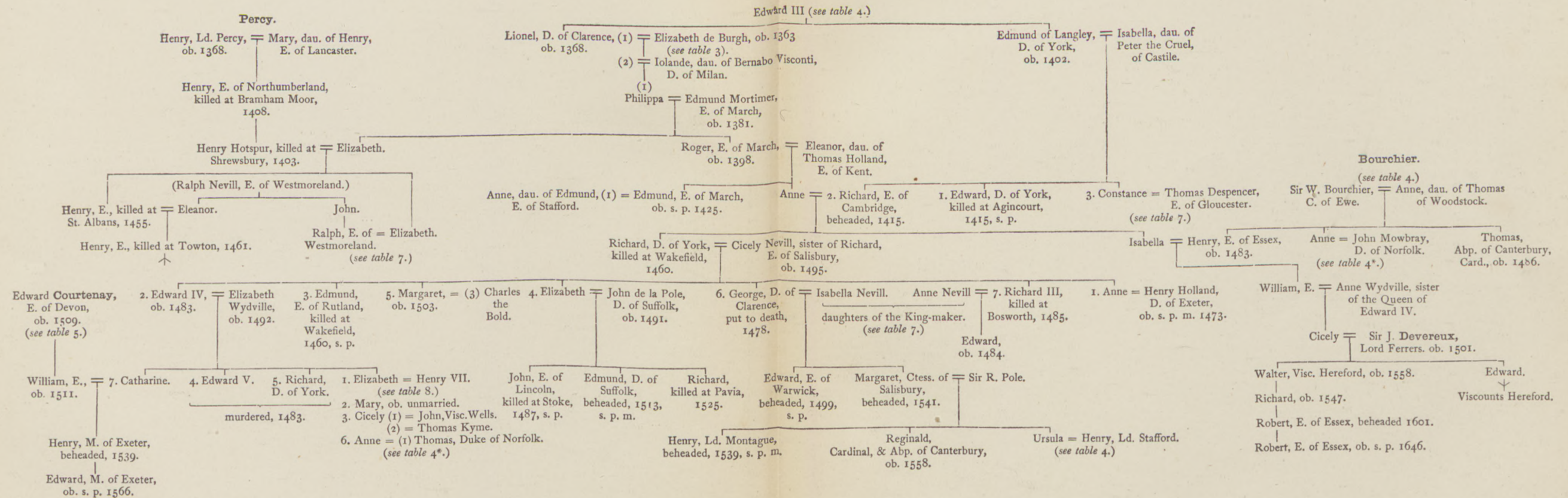
IV*.—ENGLAND. DESCENDANTS OF YOUNGER SONS OF EDWARD I.

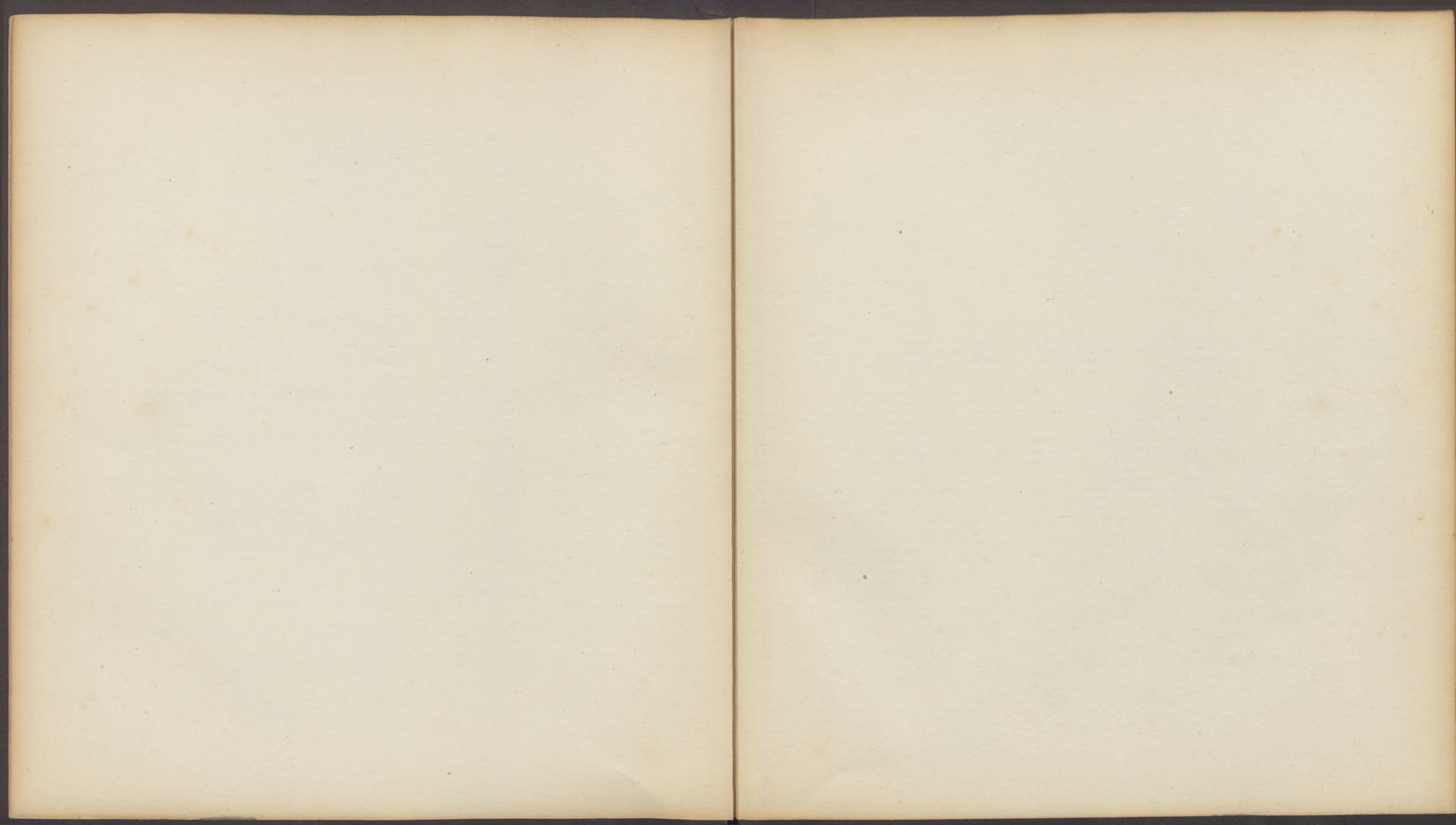
EDWARD I. (1) = Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III of Castile.
1272-1307. (2) = Margaret, dau. of Philip III of France.
(see table 3.) (for issue of 1st marriage see table IV.)





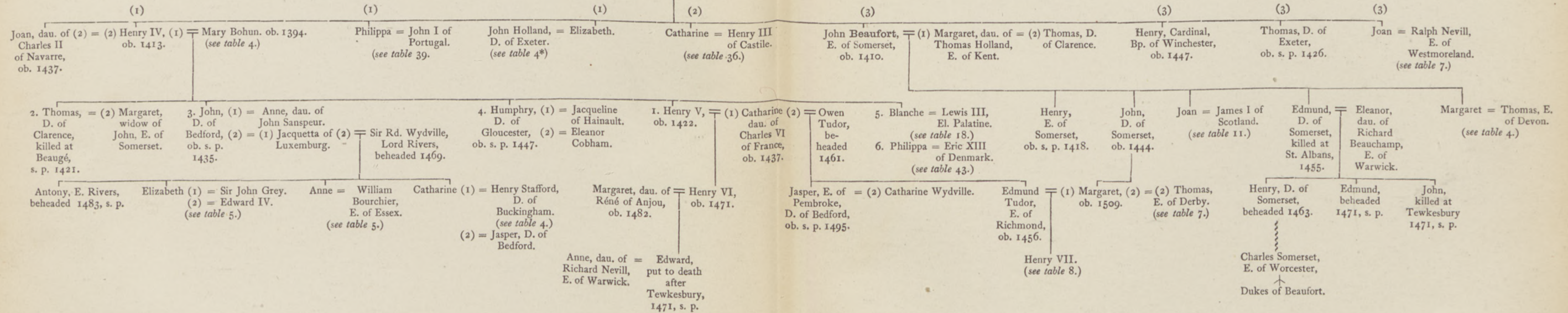
V.—ENGLAND. THE WHITE ROSE.

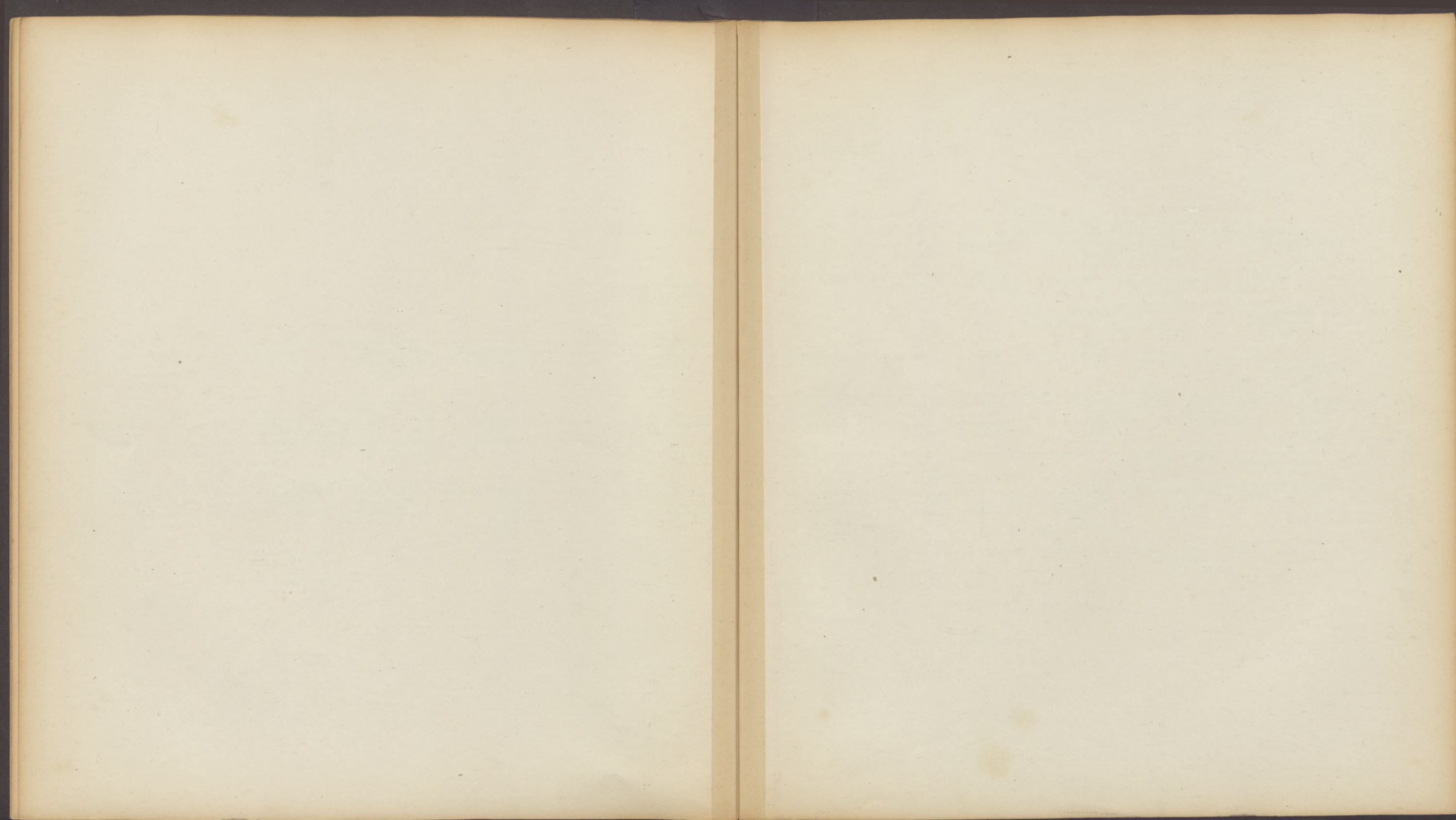




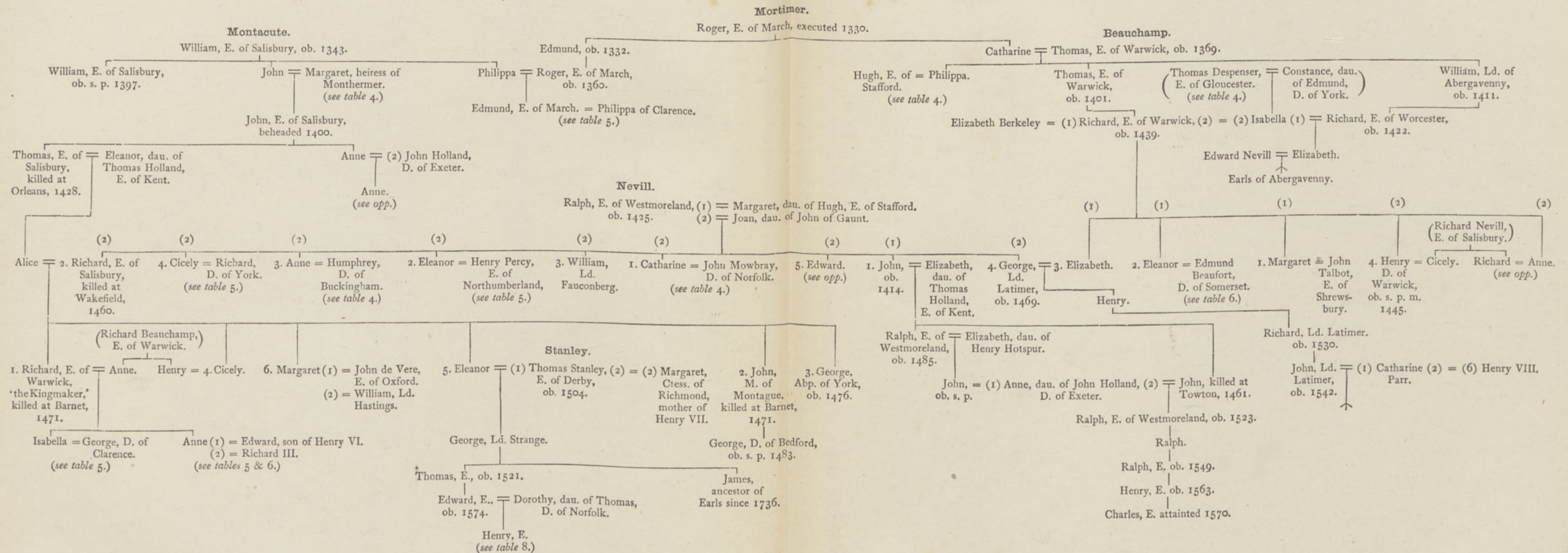
VI.—ENGLAND. THE RED ROSE.

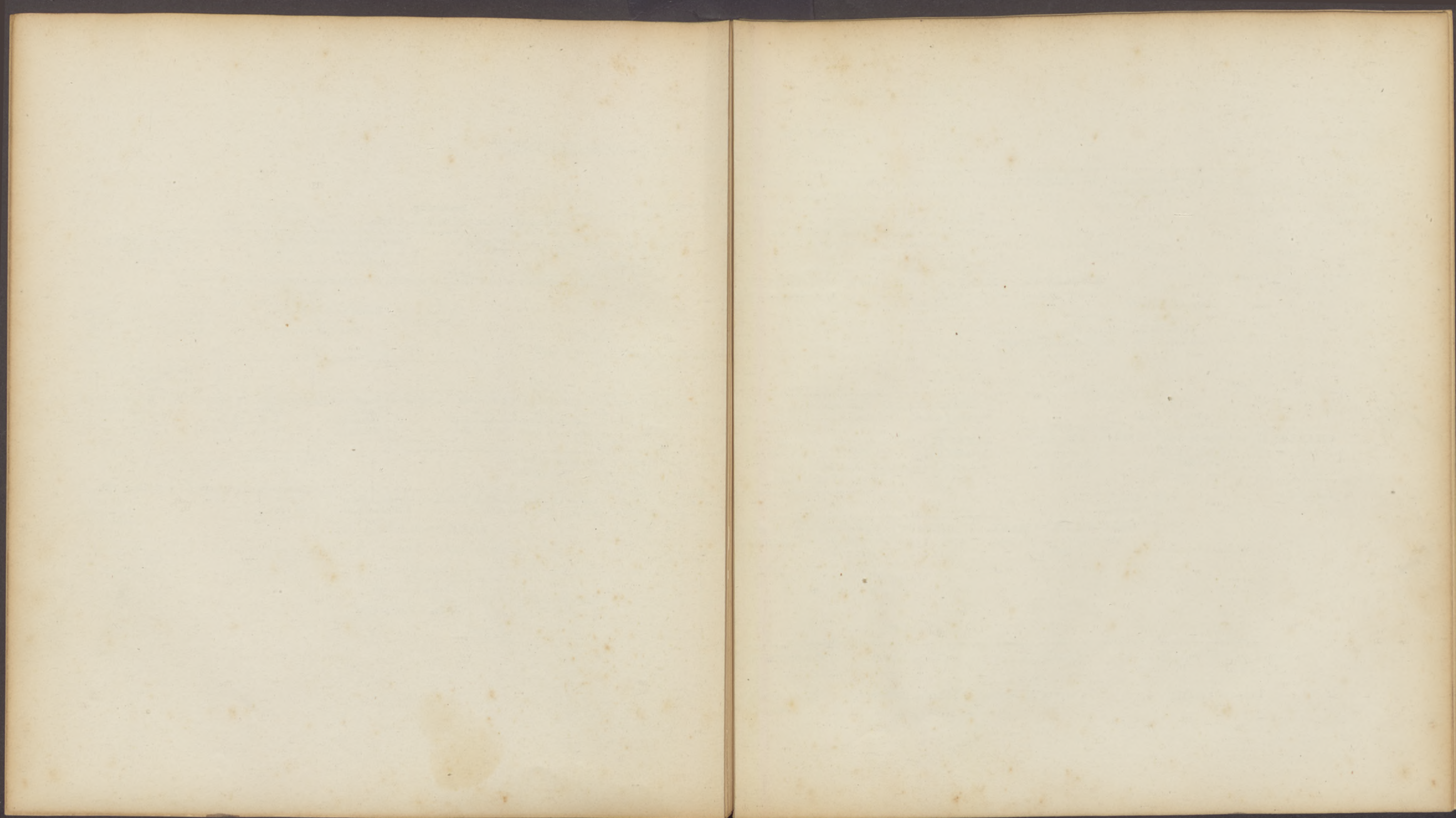
John of Gaunt, (1) = Blanche, dau. of Henry, D. of Lancaster. (see table 3.)
D. of Lancaster, (2) = Constance, dau. of Peter the Cruel of Castile.
ob. 1399. (3) = Catharine Swynford.
(see table 4.)



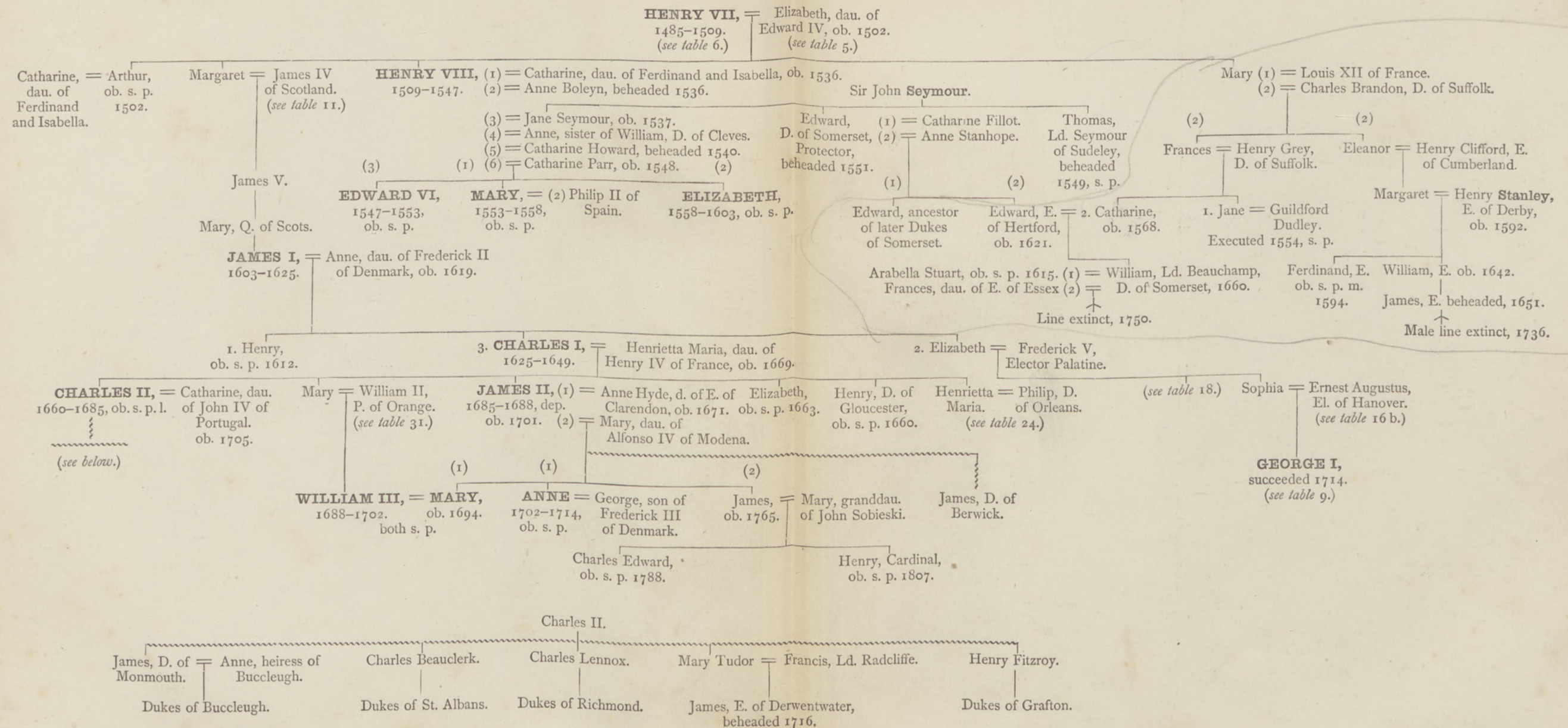


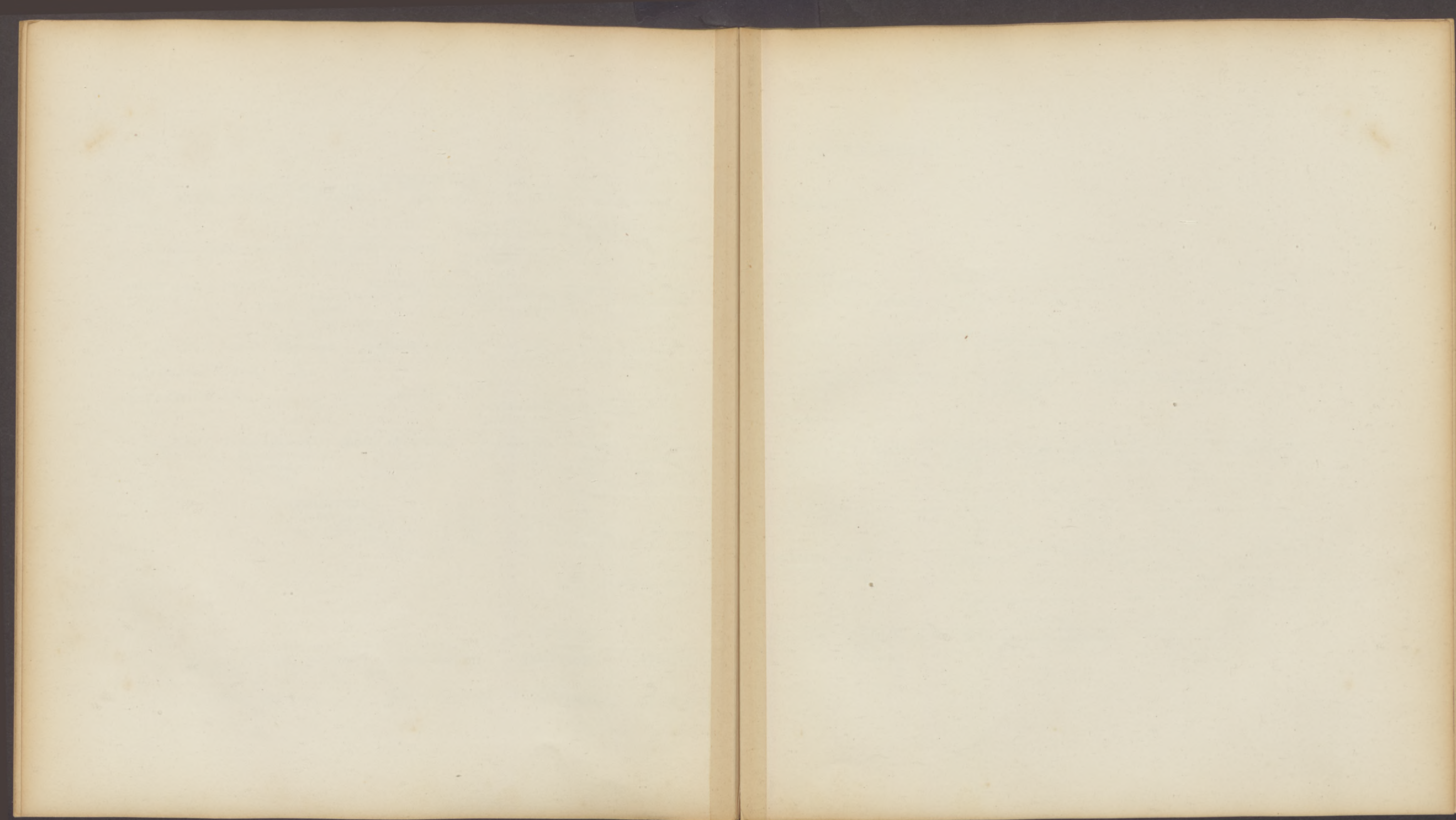
VII.—THE NEVILLS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.





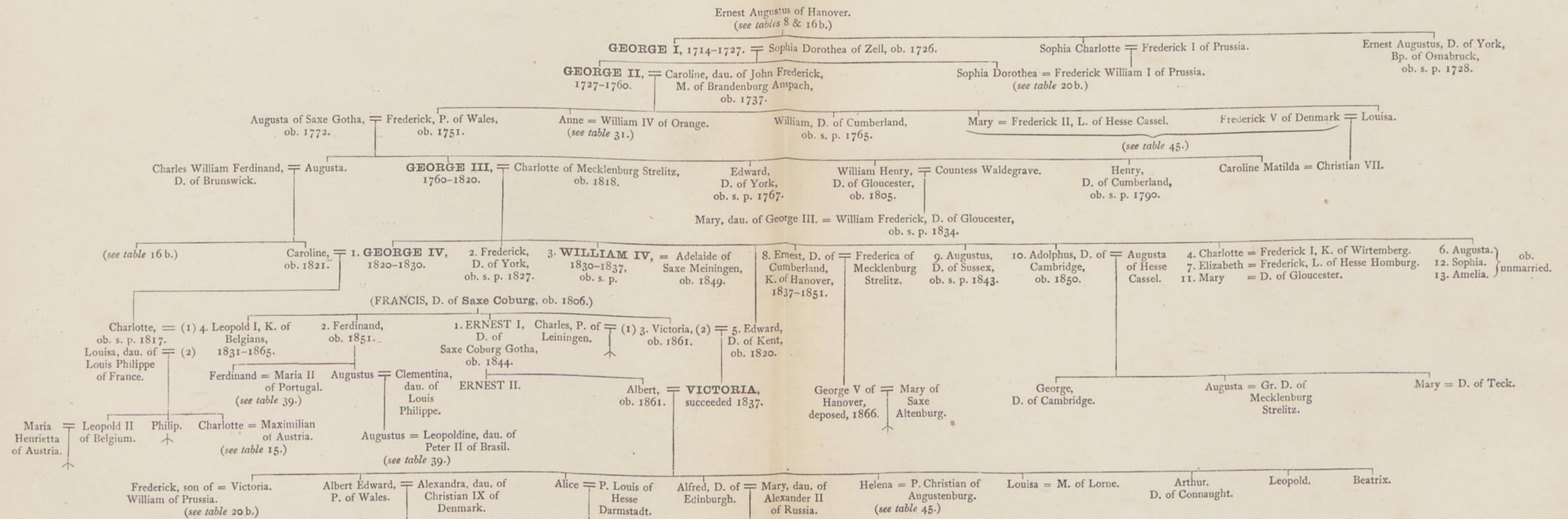
VIII.—ENGLAND. THE TUDORS AND STUARTS.

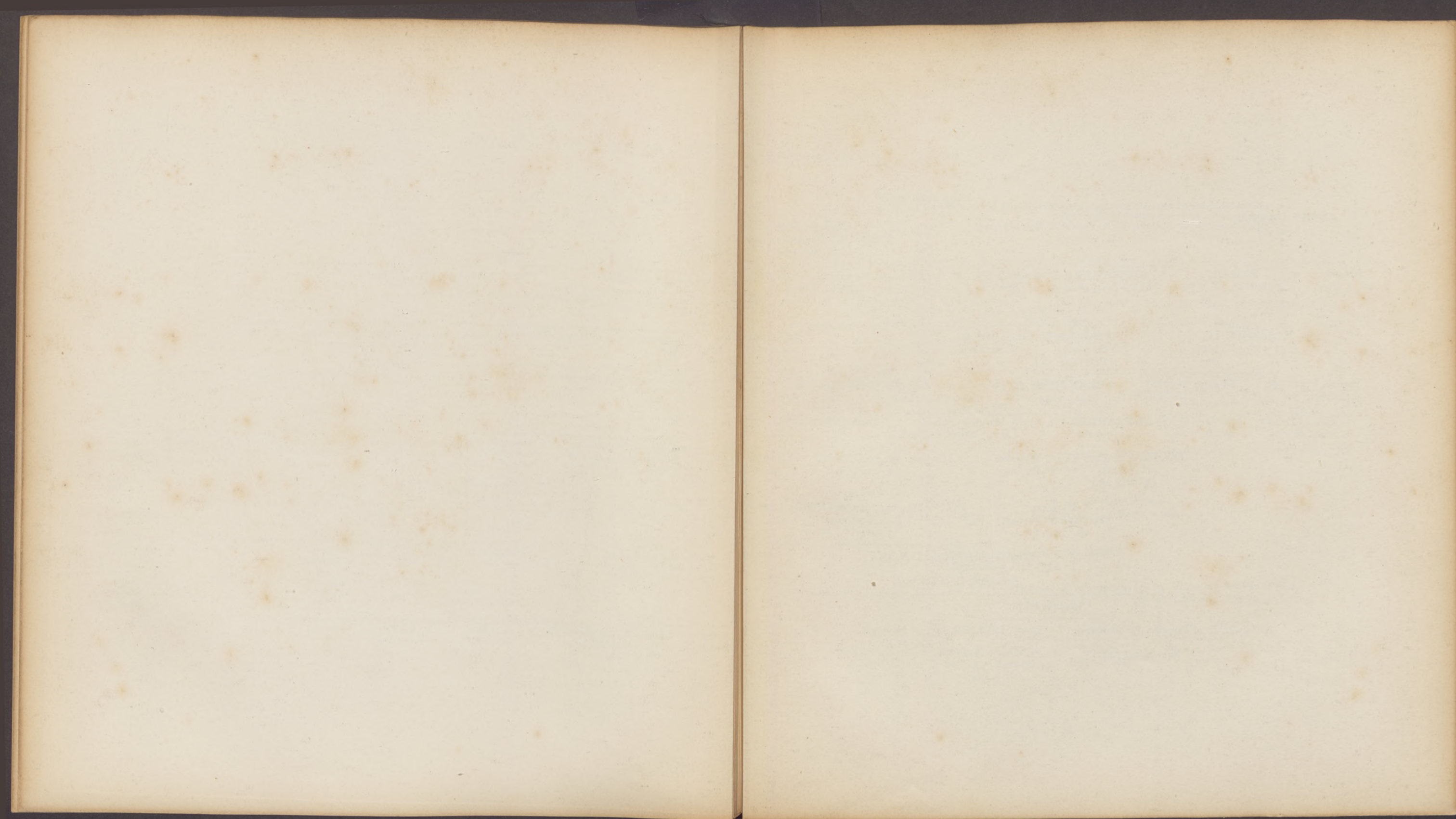




IX.—ENGLAND. THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

Including also House of Saxe Coburg.

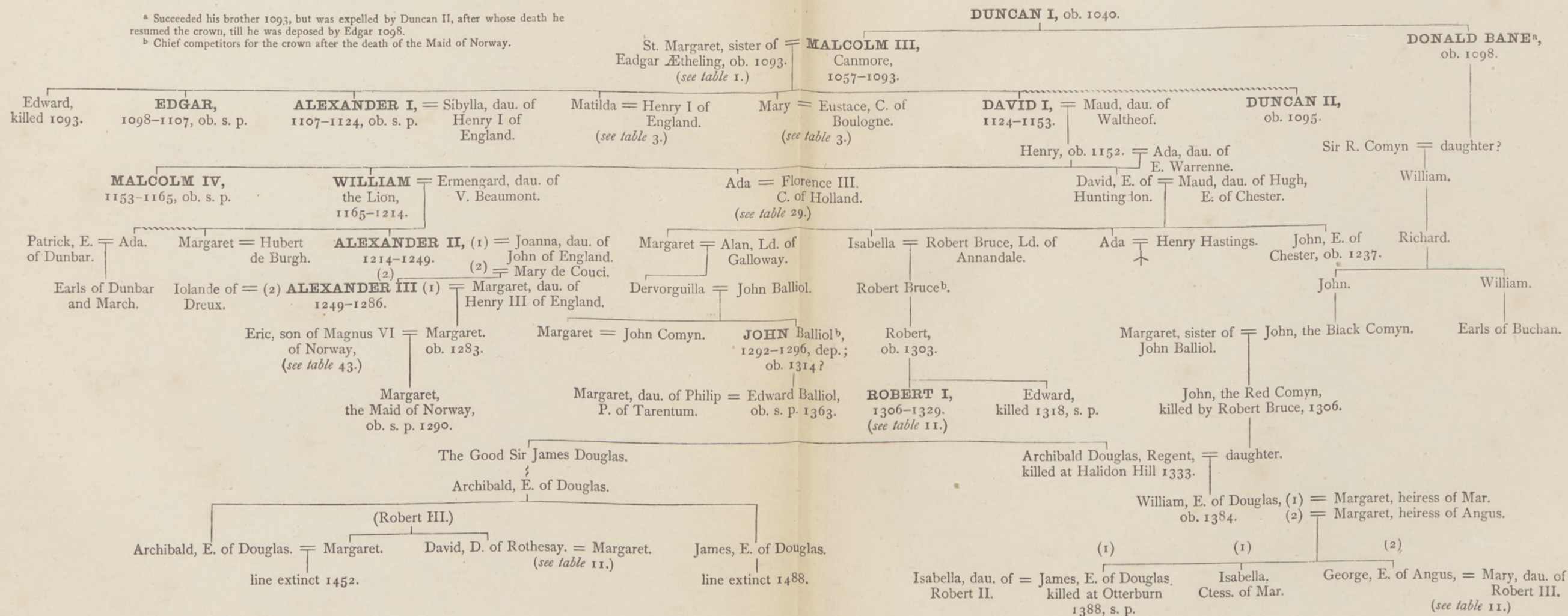


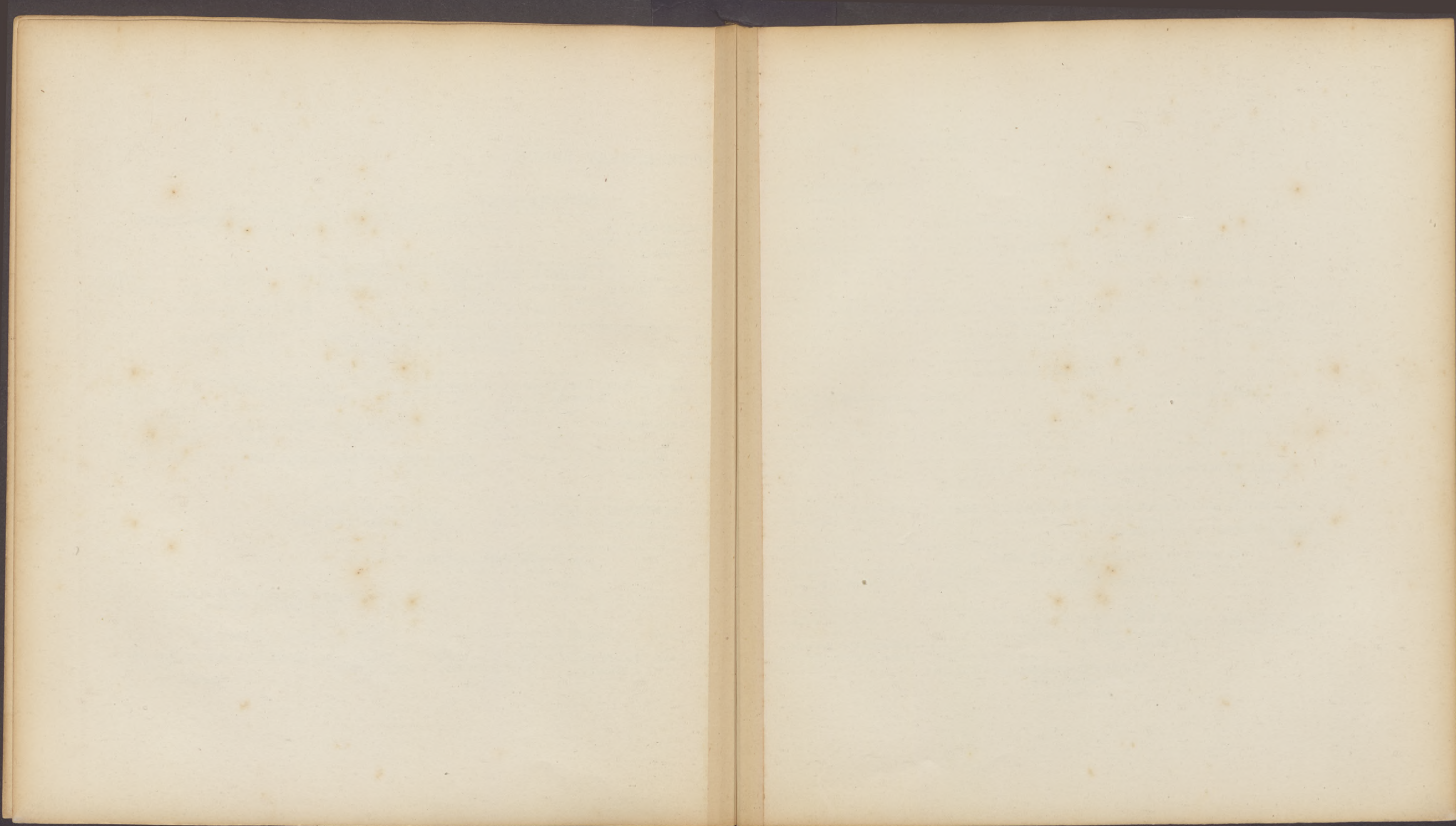


X.—SCOTLAND. BEFORE ROBERT BRUCE.

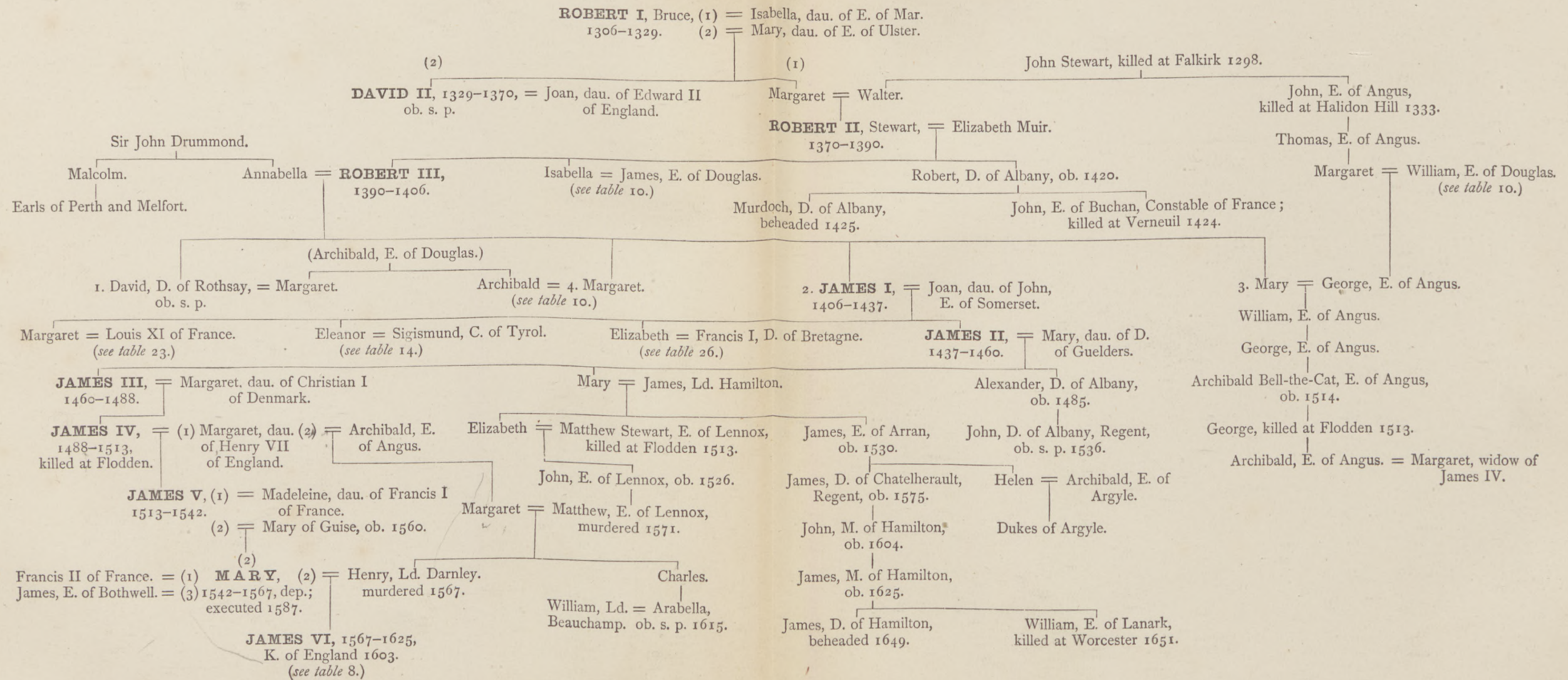
^a Succeeded his brother 1093, but was expelled by Duncan II, after whose death he resumed the crown, till he was deposed by Edgar 1098.

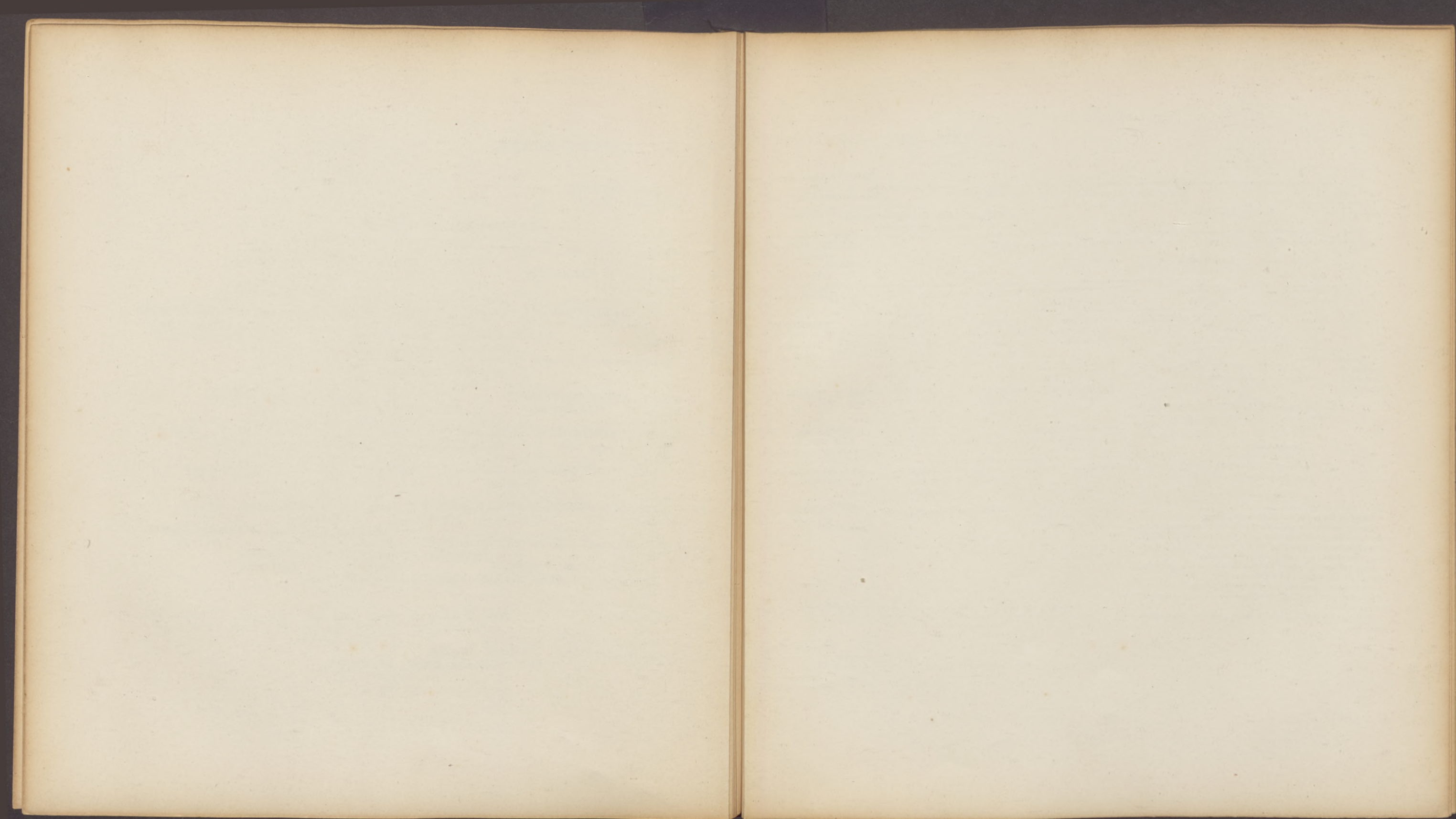
^b Chief competitors for the crown after the death of the Maid of Norway.



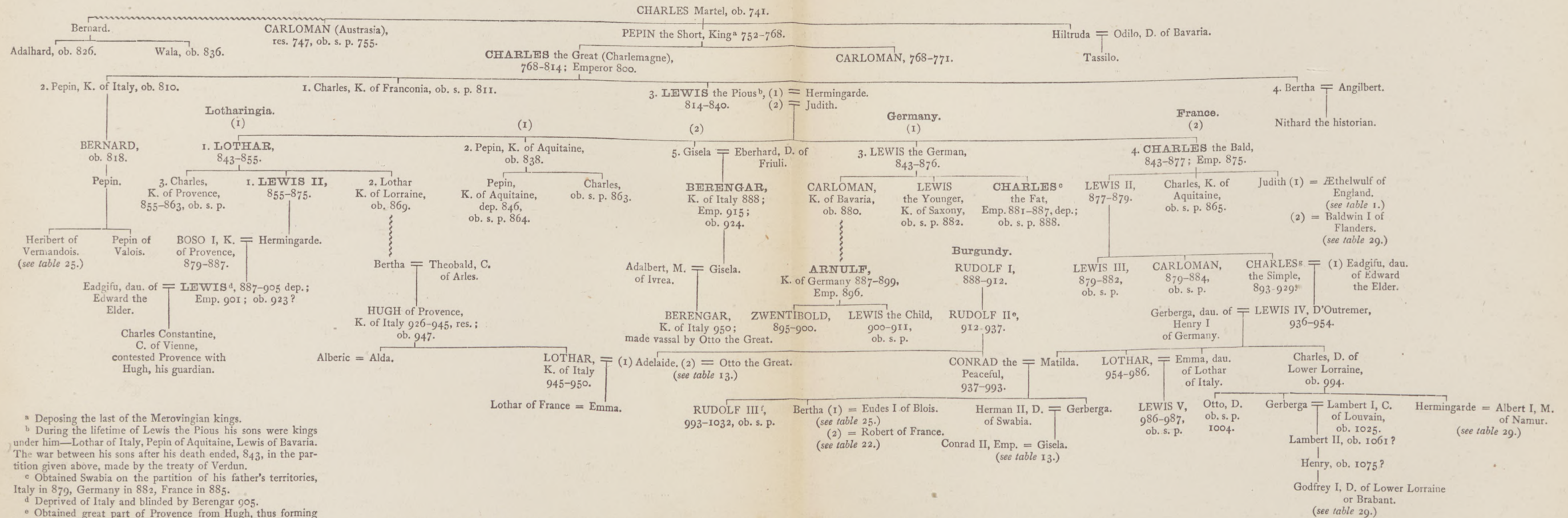


XI.—SCOTLAND. DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT BRUCE.



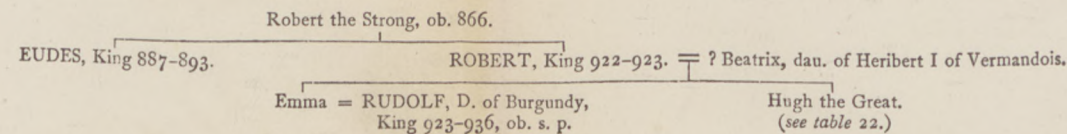


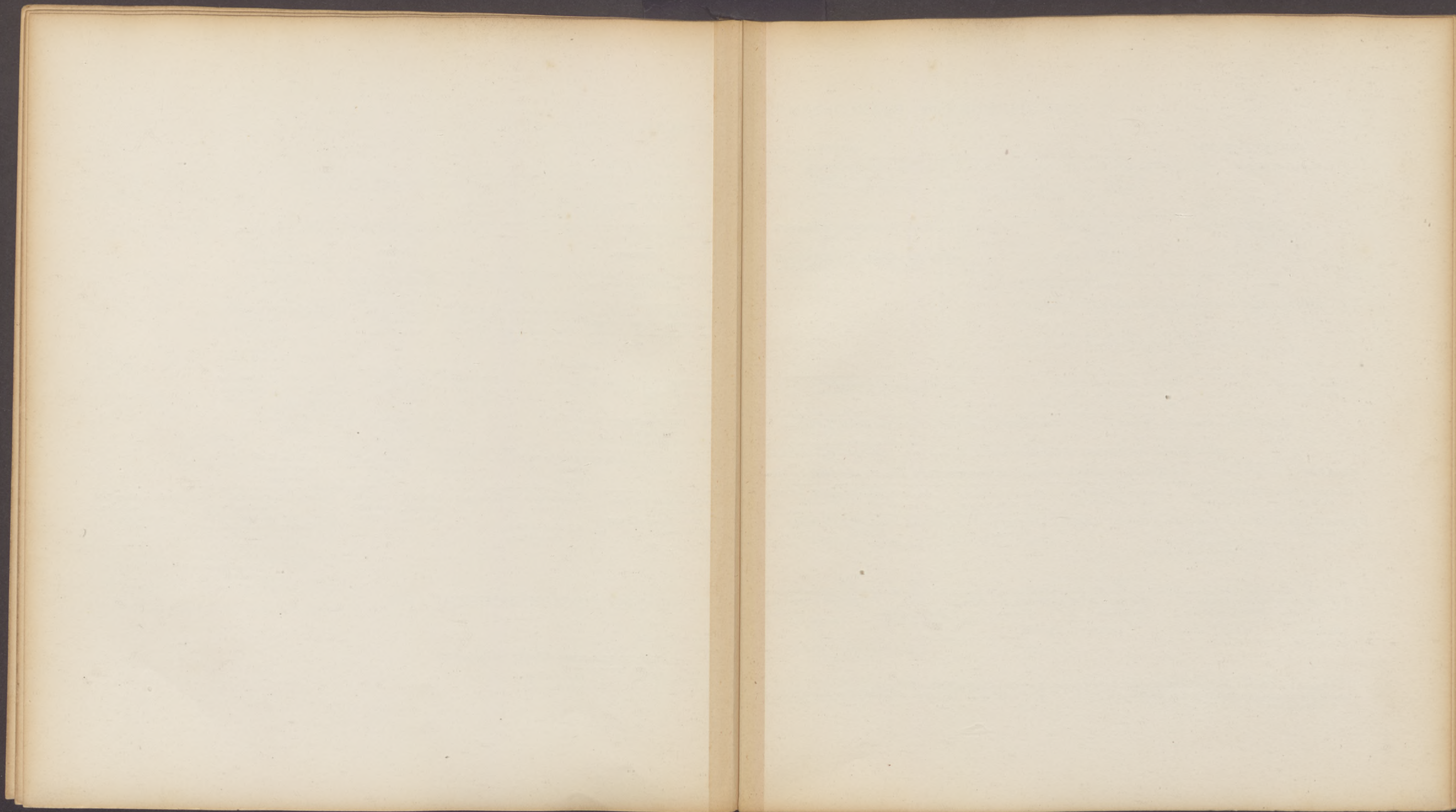
XII.—THE CAROLINGIAN HOUSE.



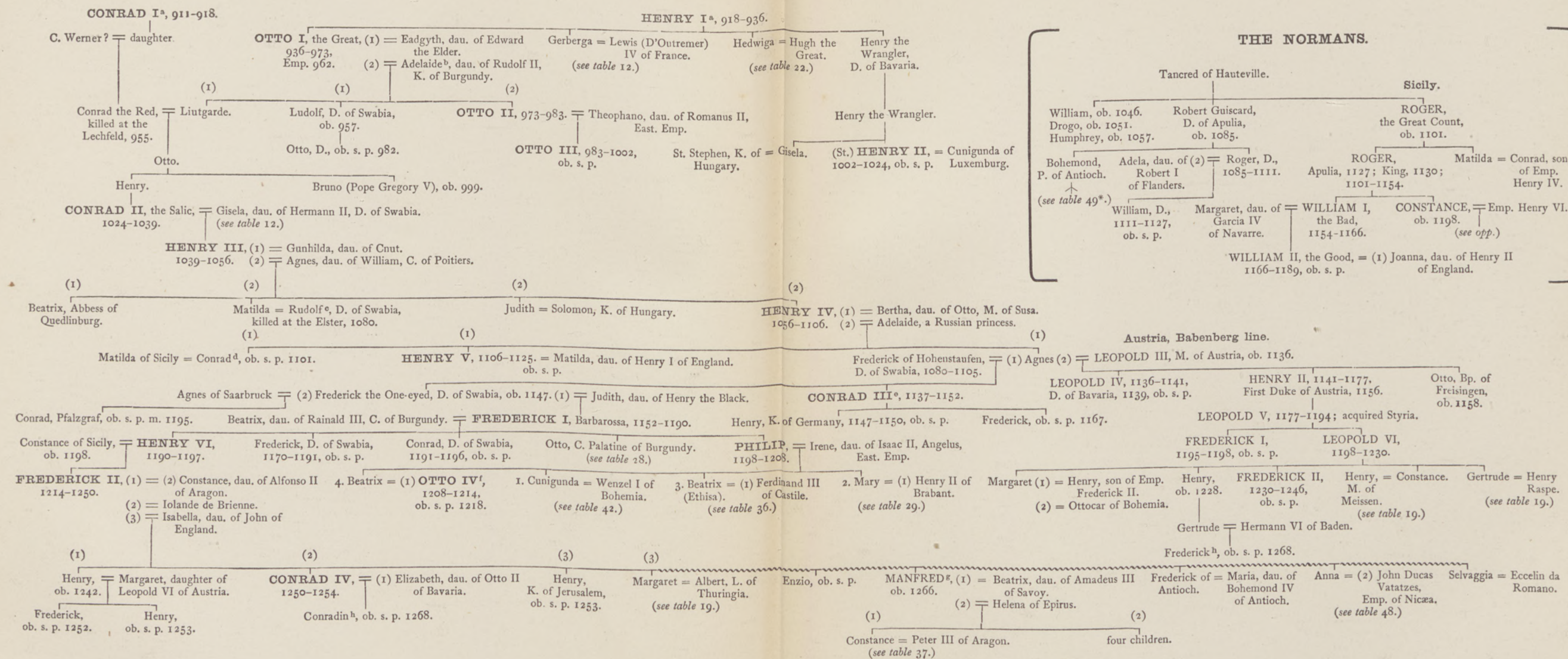
^a Deposing the last of the Merovingian kings.
^b During the lifetime of Lewis the Pious his sons were kings under him—Lothar of Italy, Pepin of Aquitaine, Lewis of Bavaria. The war between his sons after his death ended, 843, in the partition given above, made by the treaty of Verdun.
^c Obtained Swabia on the partition of his father's territories, Italy in 879, Germany in 882, France in 885.
^d Deprived of Italy and blinded by Berengar 905.
^e Obtained great part of Provence from Hugh, thus forming kingdom of Arles.
^f On his death the kingdom of Arles passed to the Emperor Conrad II.

XII*.—RIVAL KINGS OF FRANCE NOT OF THE CAROLINGIAN HOUSE.





XIII.—THE SAXON, FRANCONIAN, AND HOHENSTAUFEN IMPERIAL HOUSES.

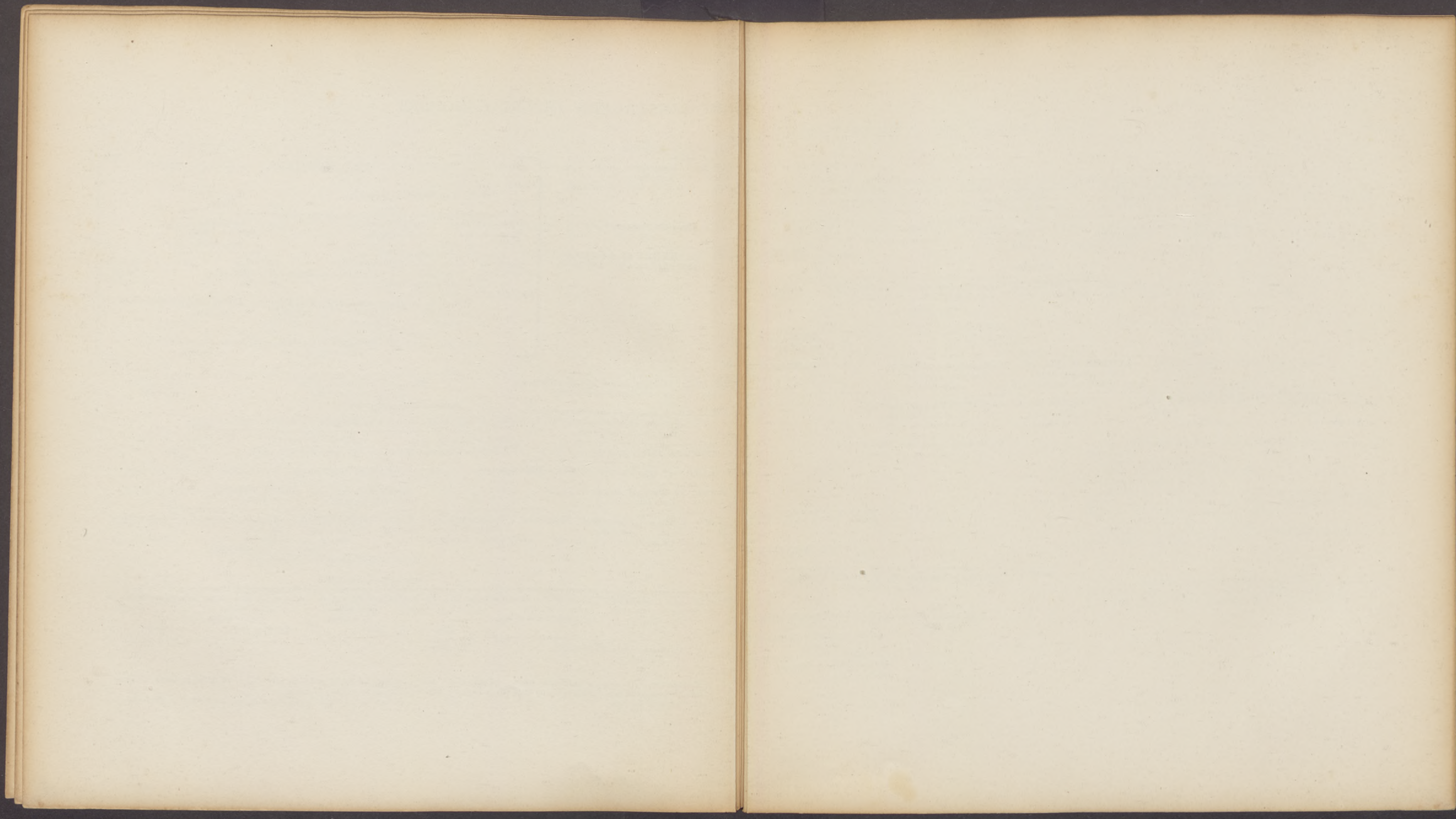


^a Conrad I and Henry I seem to have been related: by one account their mothers were the daughters of Emperor Arnulf.
^b Widow of Lothar, King of Italy (see table 12).

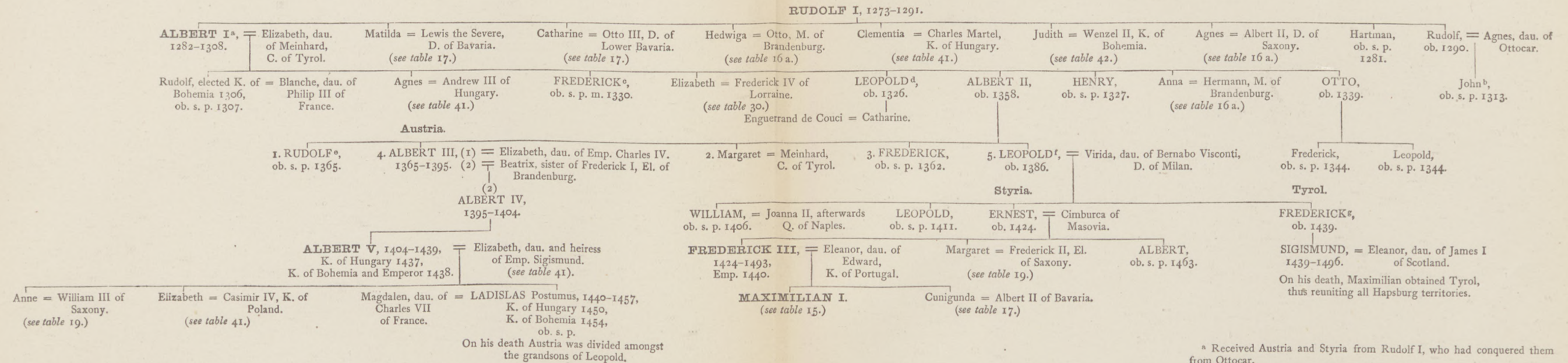
^c Chosen king against Henry IV.
^d Rebel against his father: acknowledged as king in Italy till his death.

^e Elected 1127 in opposition to Lothar: accepted as his successor.
^f Elected in opposition to Philip: accepted as his successor 1208: ruined by battle of Bouvines.

^g King of Naples and Sicily after Conrad IV, killed in battle of Benevento against Charles of Anjou.
^h Executed at Naples by Charles of Anjou after battle of Tagliacozzo.

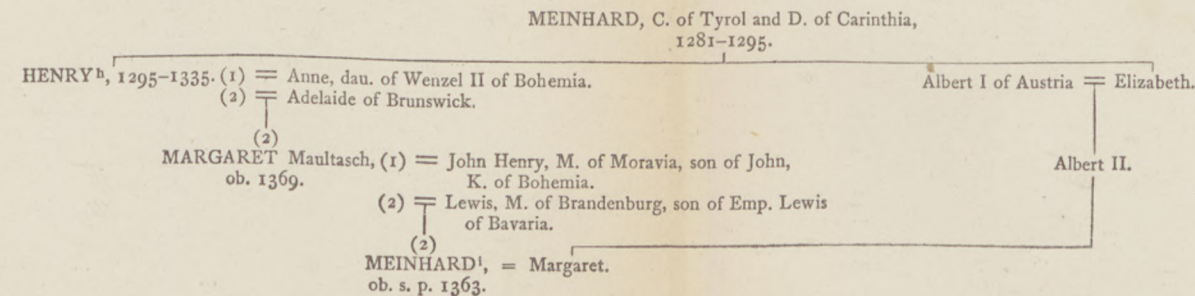


XIV.—THE HAPSBURGS: (I) FROM RUDOLF I TO MAXIMILIAN I.

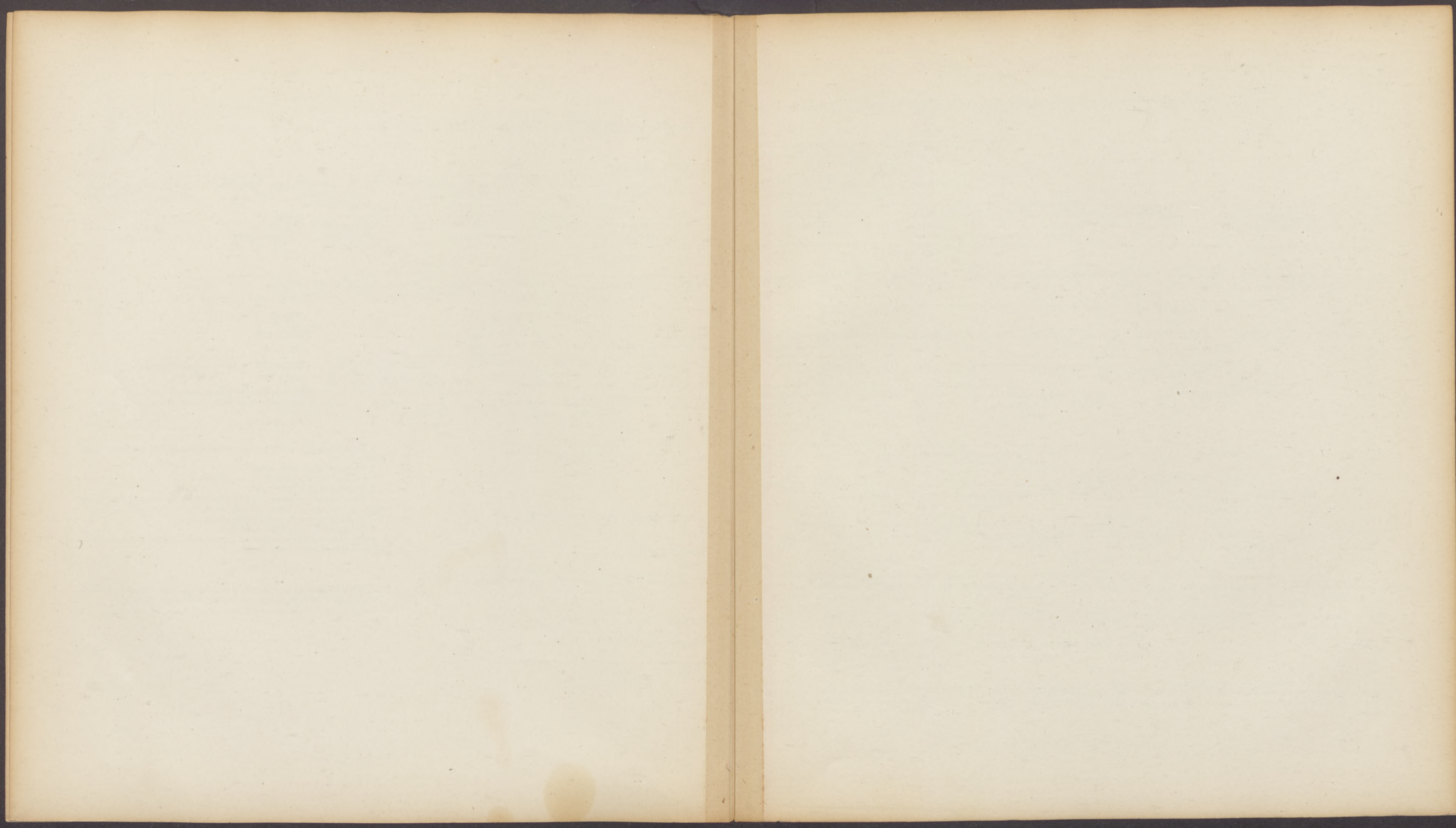


- ^a Received Austria and Styria from Rudolf I, who had conquered them from Ottocar.
- ^b Murderer of his uncle, Albert I.
- ^c Rival of Lewis of Bavaria for the Empire.
- ^d Defeated at Morgarten 1315.
- ^e The Hapsburg territories, held in common by the sons of Albert I, and again by the sons of Albert II, were divided after the death of Rudolf, Albert III taking Austria and Leopold all the rest.
- ^f Conquered Trieste; killed at Sempach.
- ^g Put under ban of the Empire at Council of Constance; lost the remains of the Hapsburg territories in Swabia.

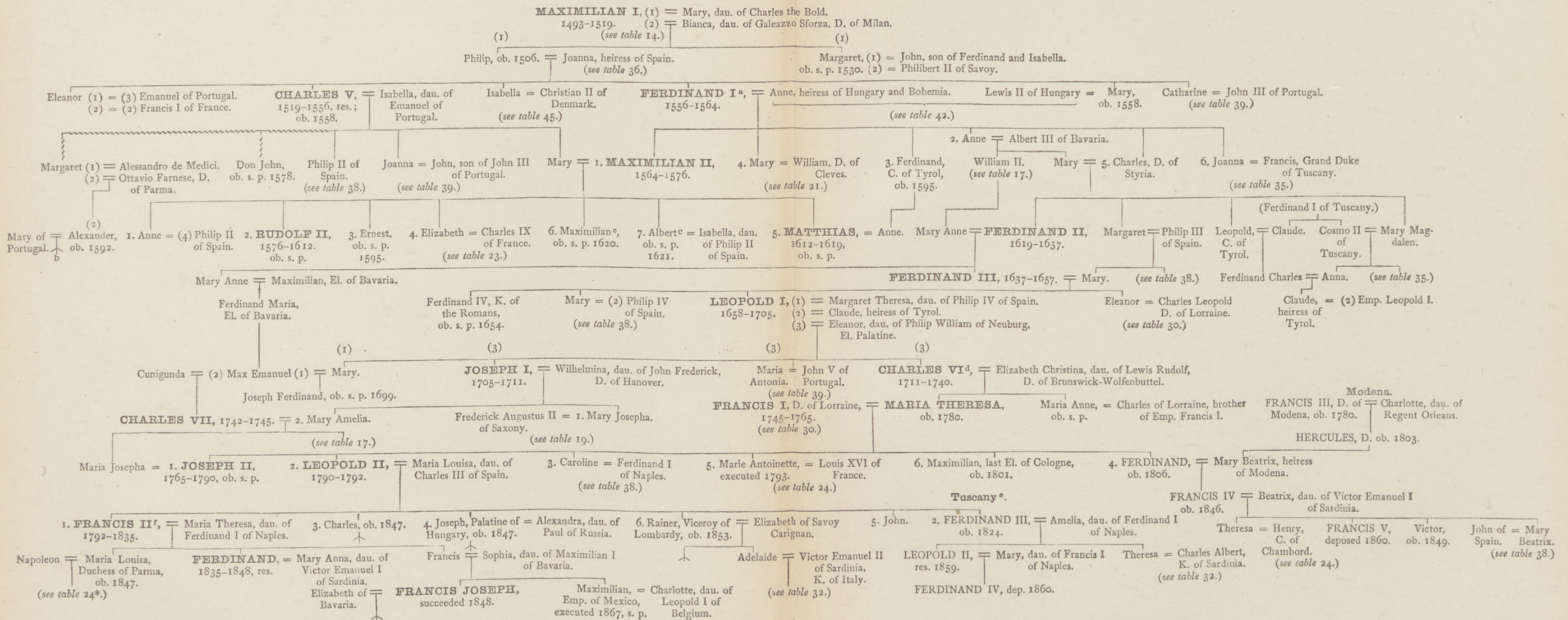
XIV*.—THE LAST COUNTS OF TYROL.



- ^h King of Bohemia 1307-1310, in right of his first wife, then deposed. On his death without male issue Carinthia passed to the Hapsburgs.
- ⁱ On his death his mother surrendered Tyrol to the Hapsburgs.



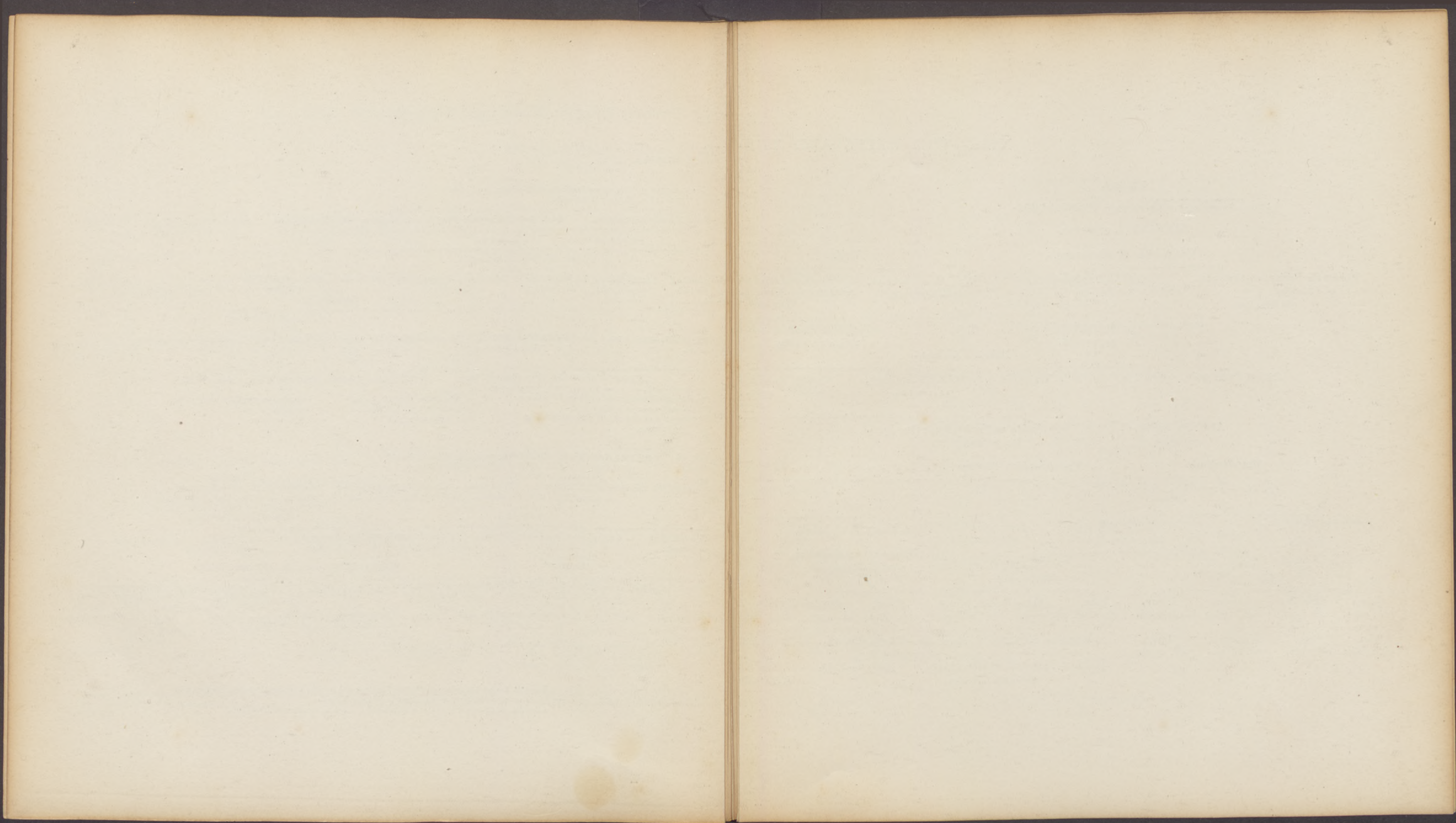
XV.—THE HAPSBURGS: (2) FROM MAXIMILIAN I (including Hapsburg Princes in Modena and Tuscany).



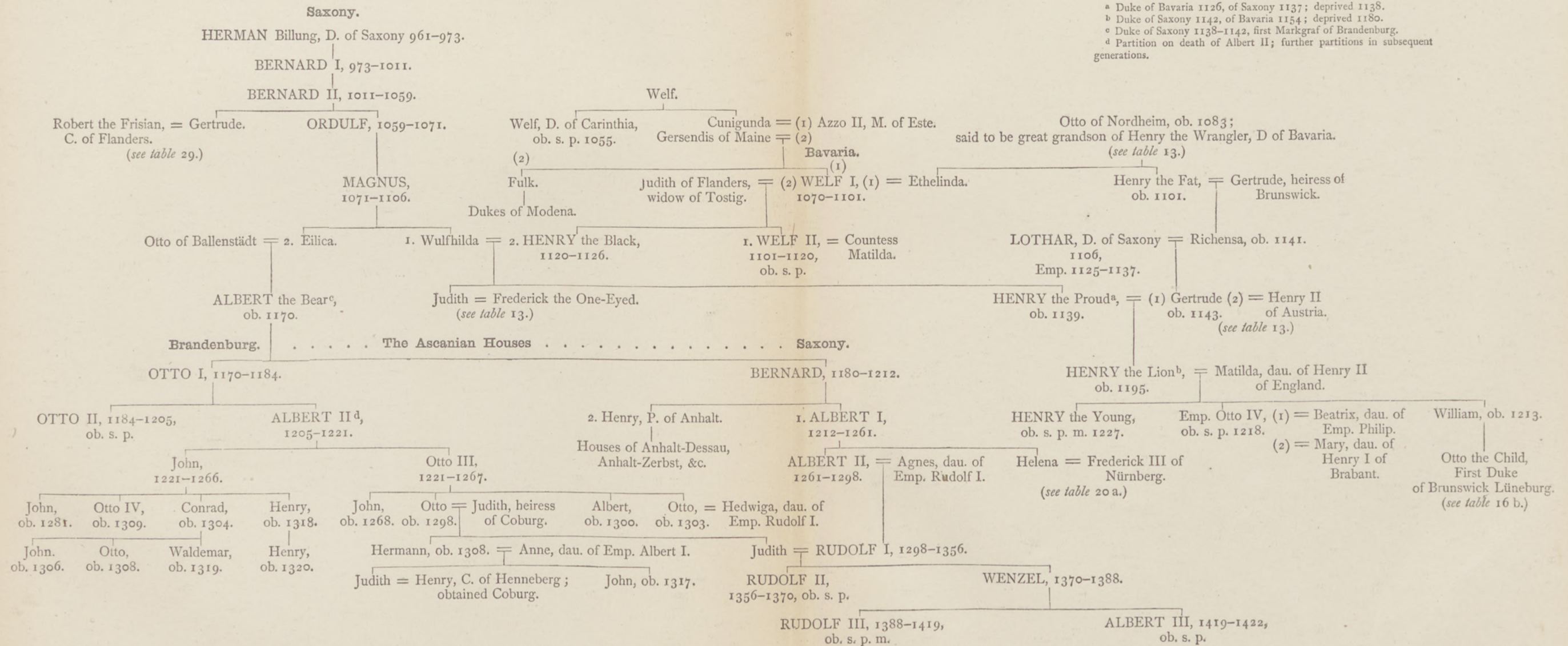
^a Obtained Austria on partition with Charles V, Hungary and Bohemia 1527, K. of the Romans 1531.
^b After failure of his male descendants, Parma went to a son of Elizabeth Farnese, Queen of Spain (see table 38).

^c Resigned their claims in favour of Ferdinand II.
^d Disputed succession on death of Charles VI, ended by death of Charles VII in 1745.

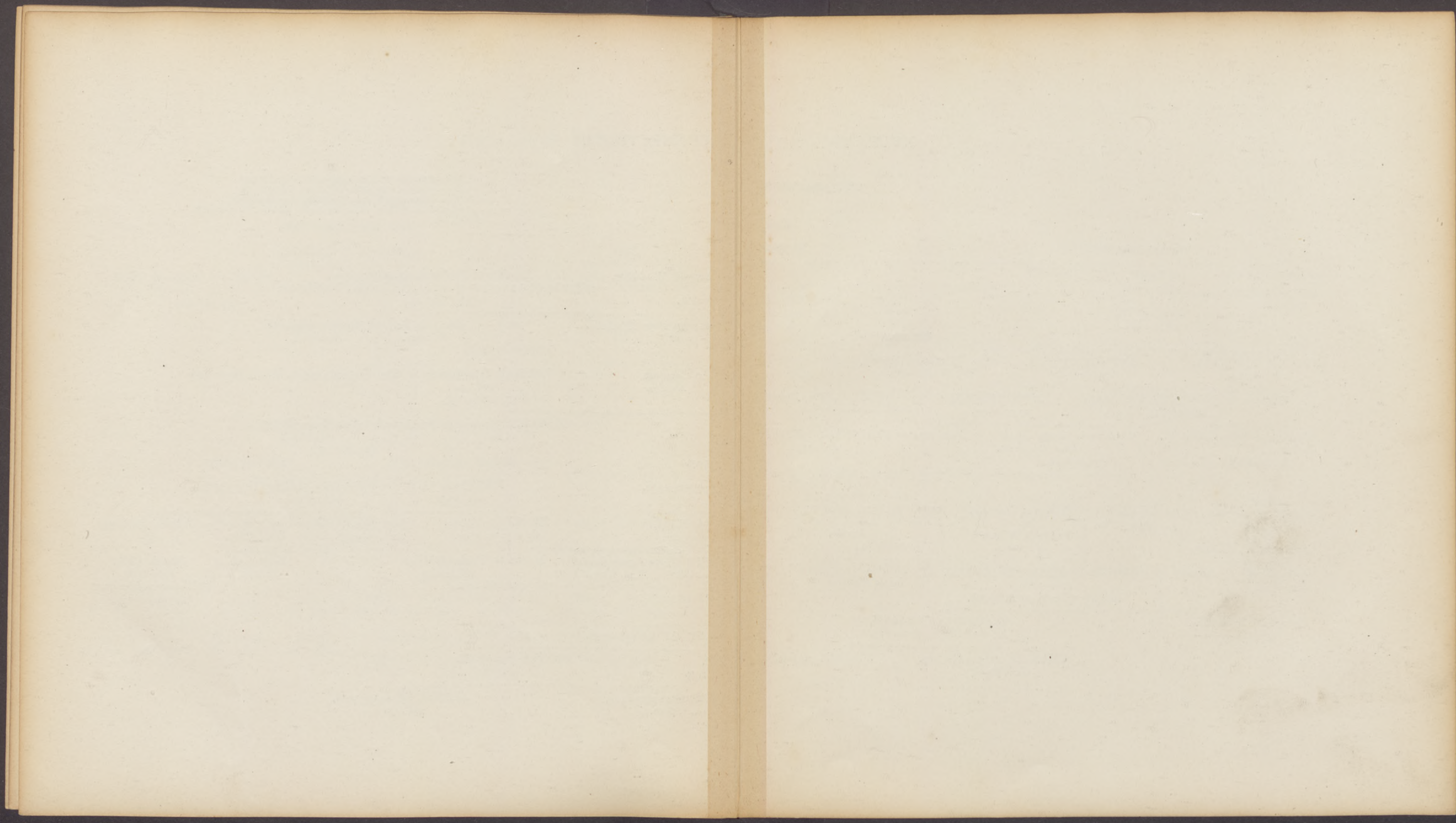
^e Tuscany, having been given to Francis I instead of Lorraine, went to his second son Leopold, and on Leopold's succeeding to the Empire to his second son.
^f Assumed the title of Emperor of Austria 1804. German Empire dissolved 1806.



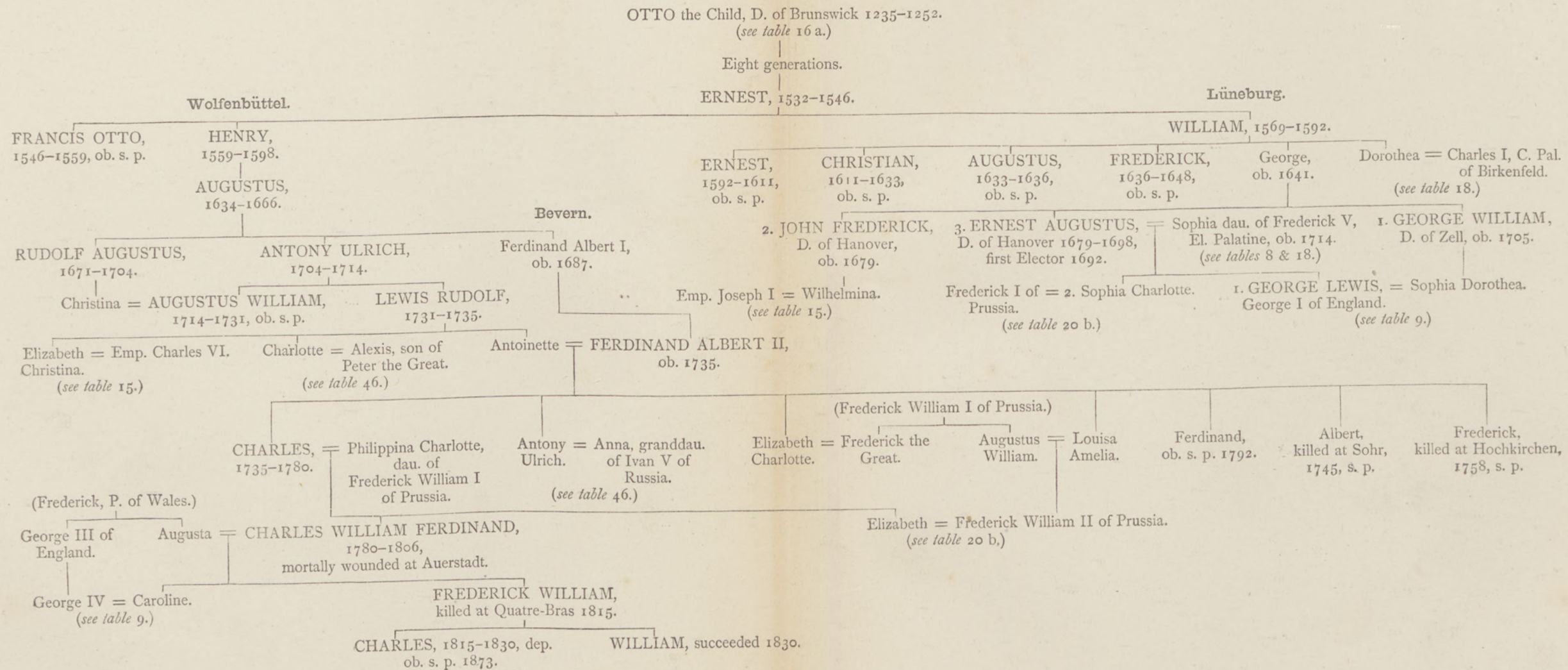
XVI a.—THE WELFS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.

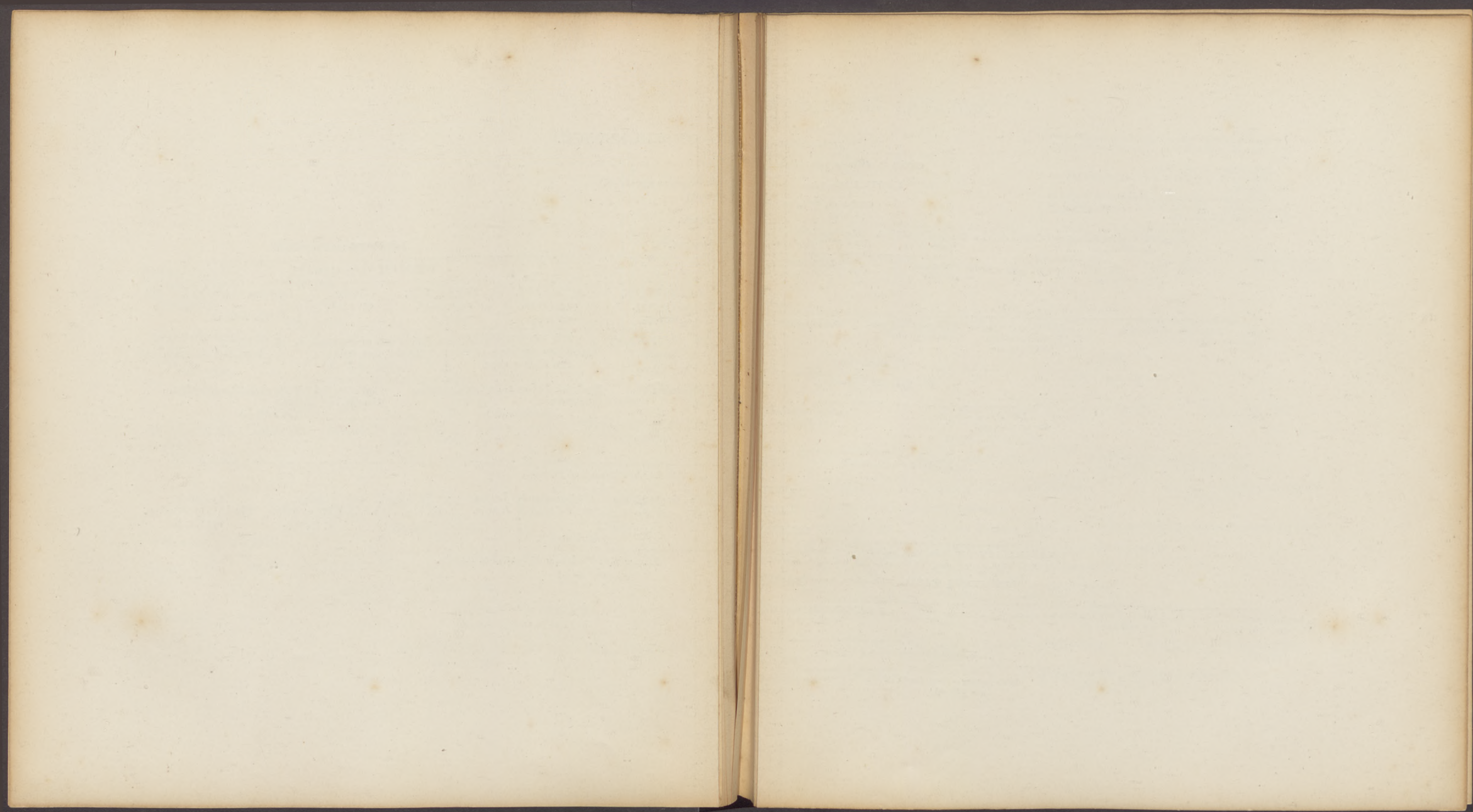


^a Duke of Bavaria 1126, of Saxony 1137; deprived 1138.
^b Duke of Saxony 1142, of Bavaria 1154; deprived 1180.
^c Duke of Saxony 1138-1142, first Markgraf of Brandenburg.
^d Partition on death of Albert II; further partitions in subsequent generations.



XVI b.—THE HOUSES OF BRUNSWICK.





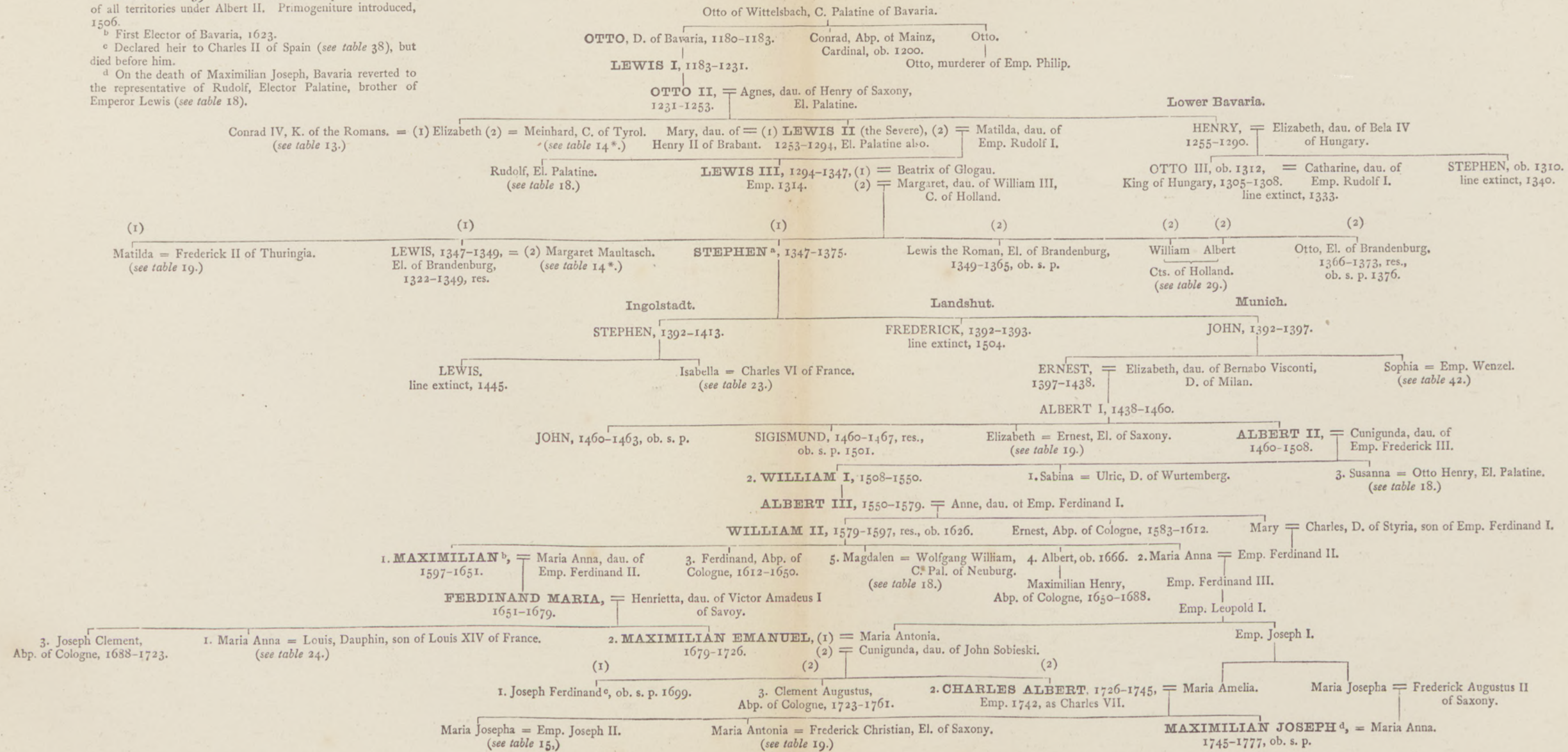
XVII.—THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH: (1) IN BAVARIA.

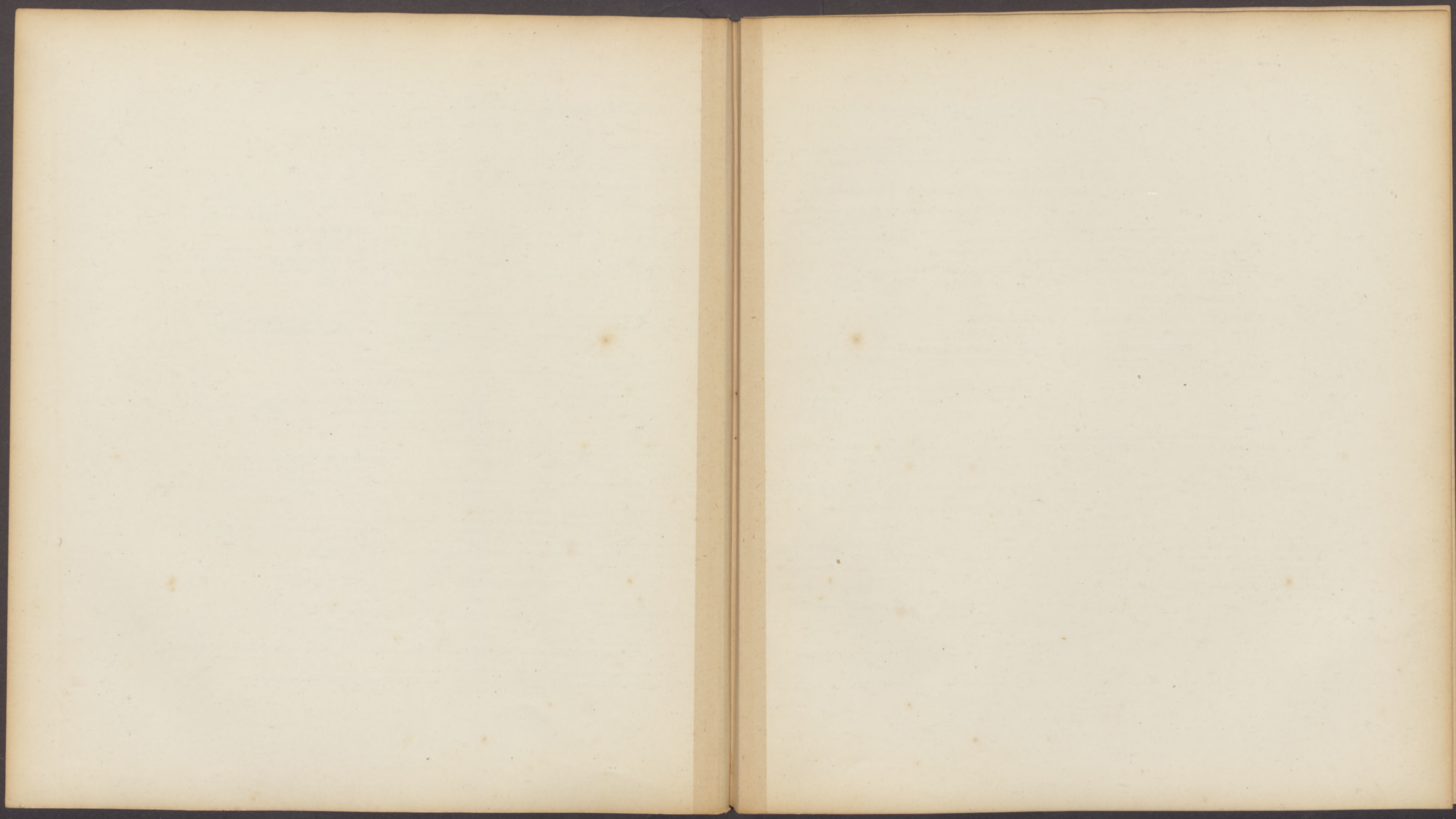
^a Partition in 1392 between sons of Stephen. Reunion of all territories under Albert II. Primogeniture introduced, 1506.

^b First Elector of Bavaria, 1623.

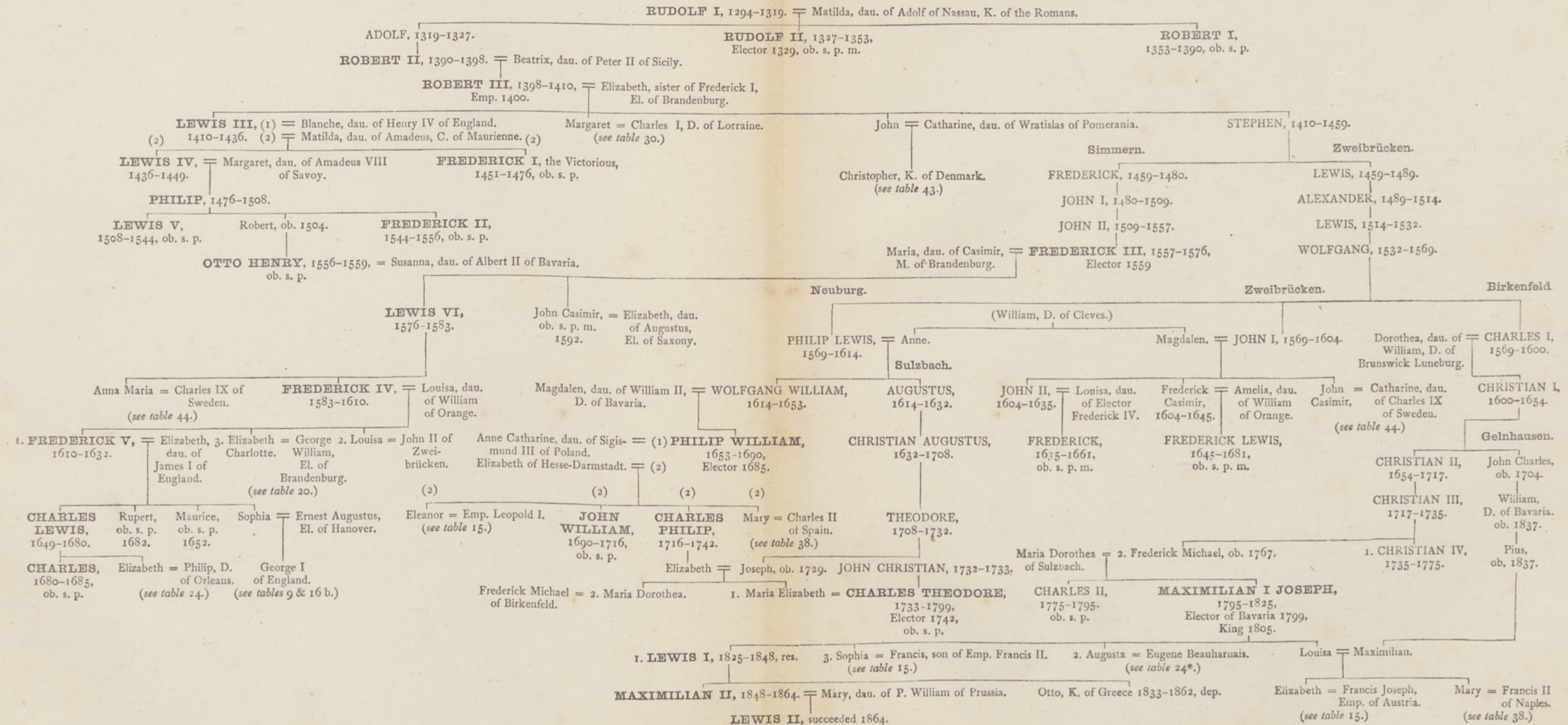
^c Declared heir to Charles II of Spain (*see table 38*), but died before him.

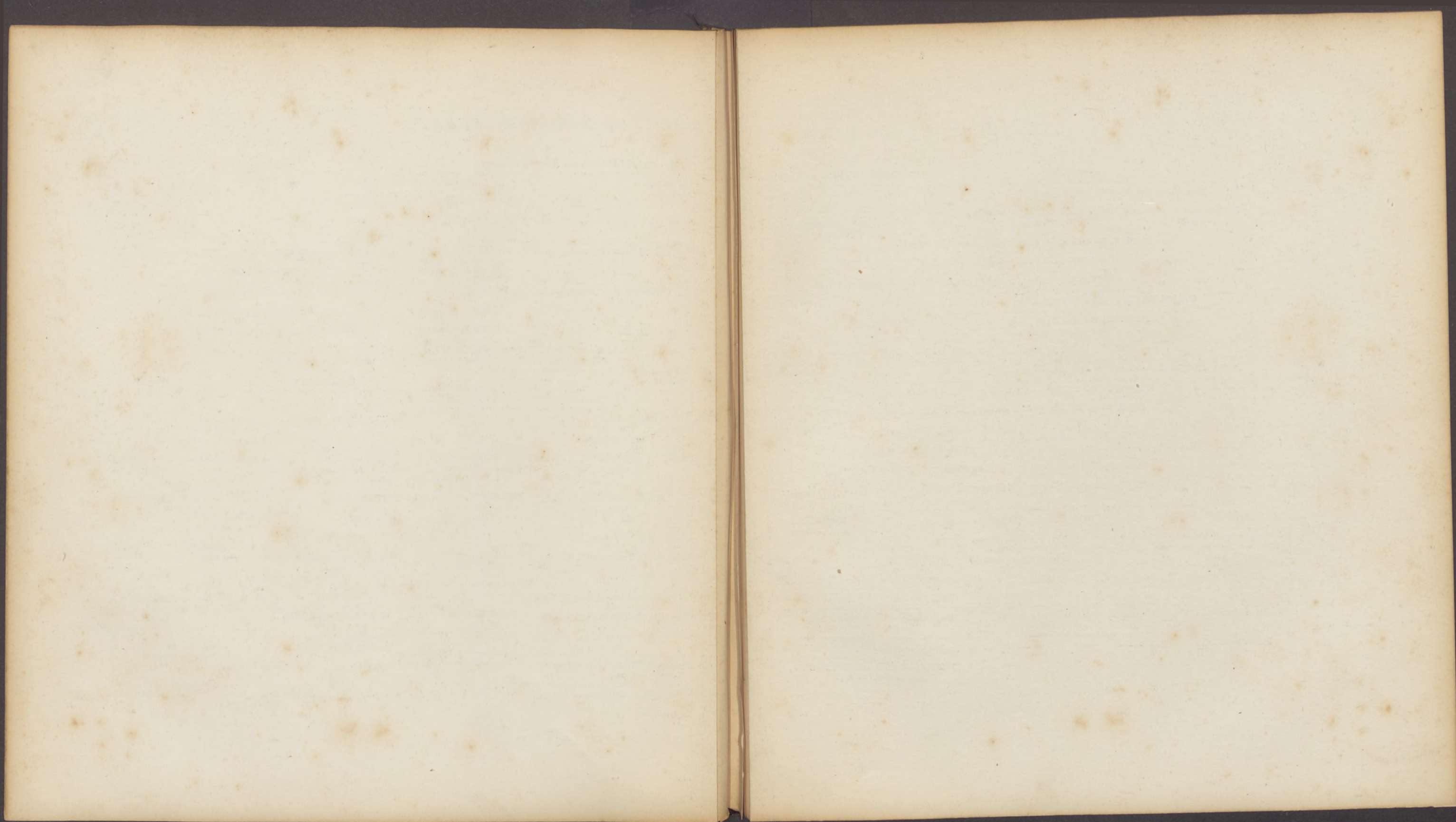
^d On the death of Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria reverted to the representative of Rudolf, Elector Palatine, brother of Emperor Lewis (*see table 18*).



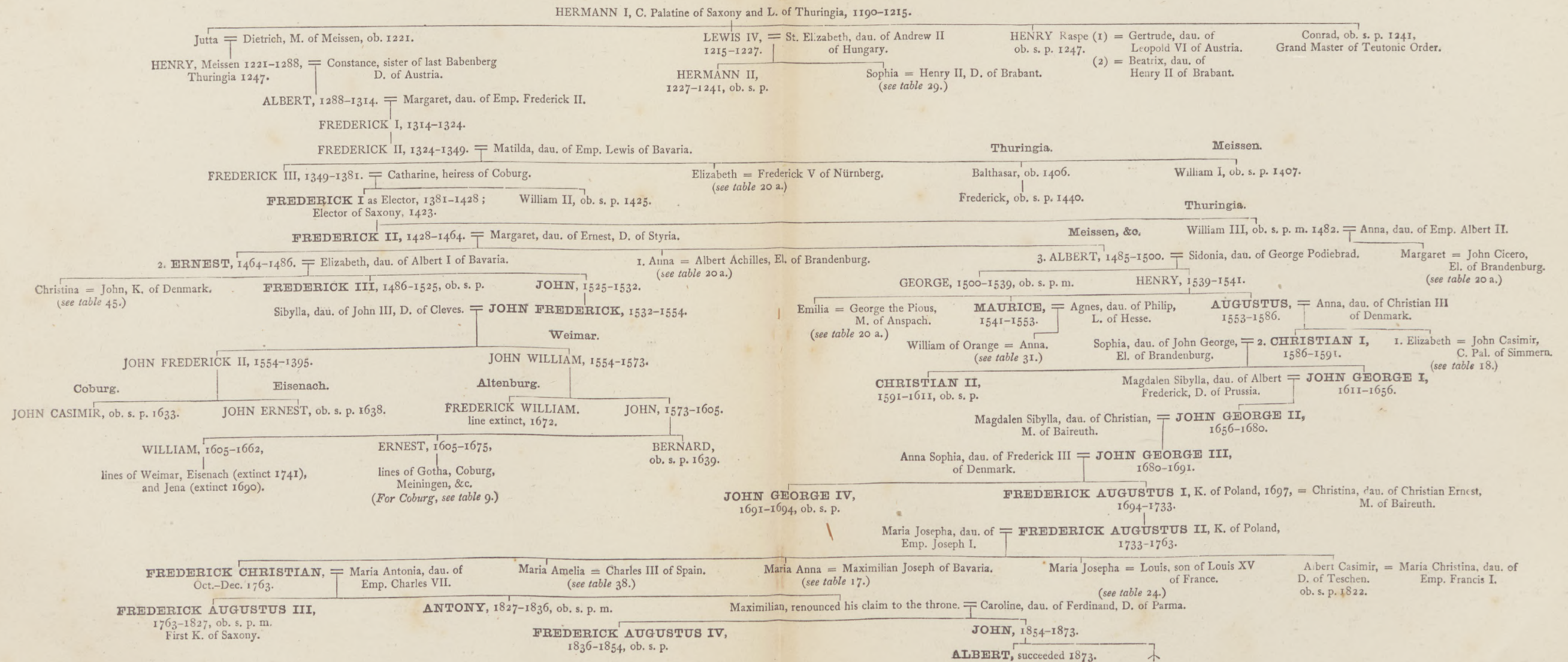


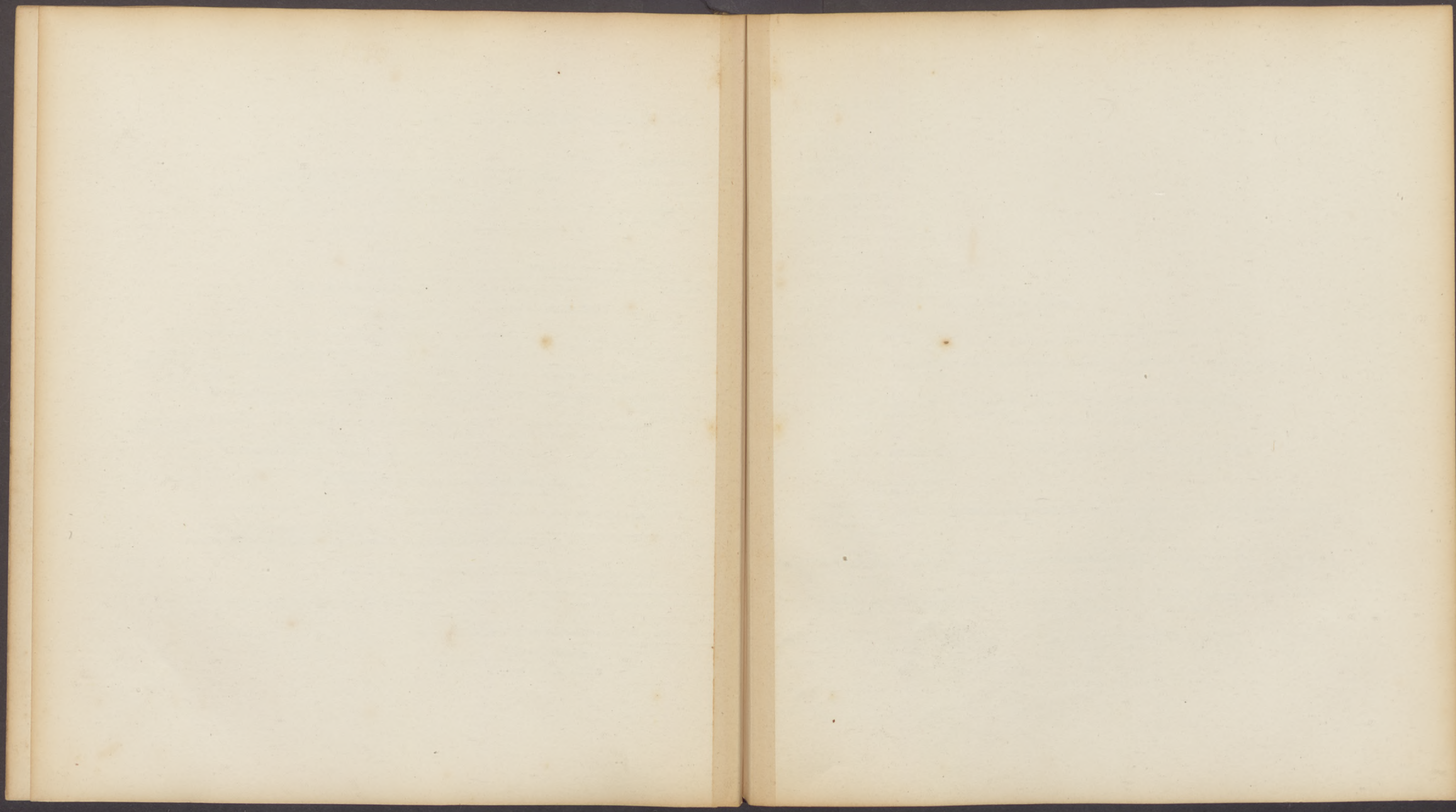
XVIII.—THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH: (2) IN THE PALATINATE.



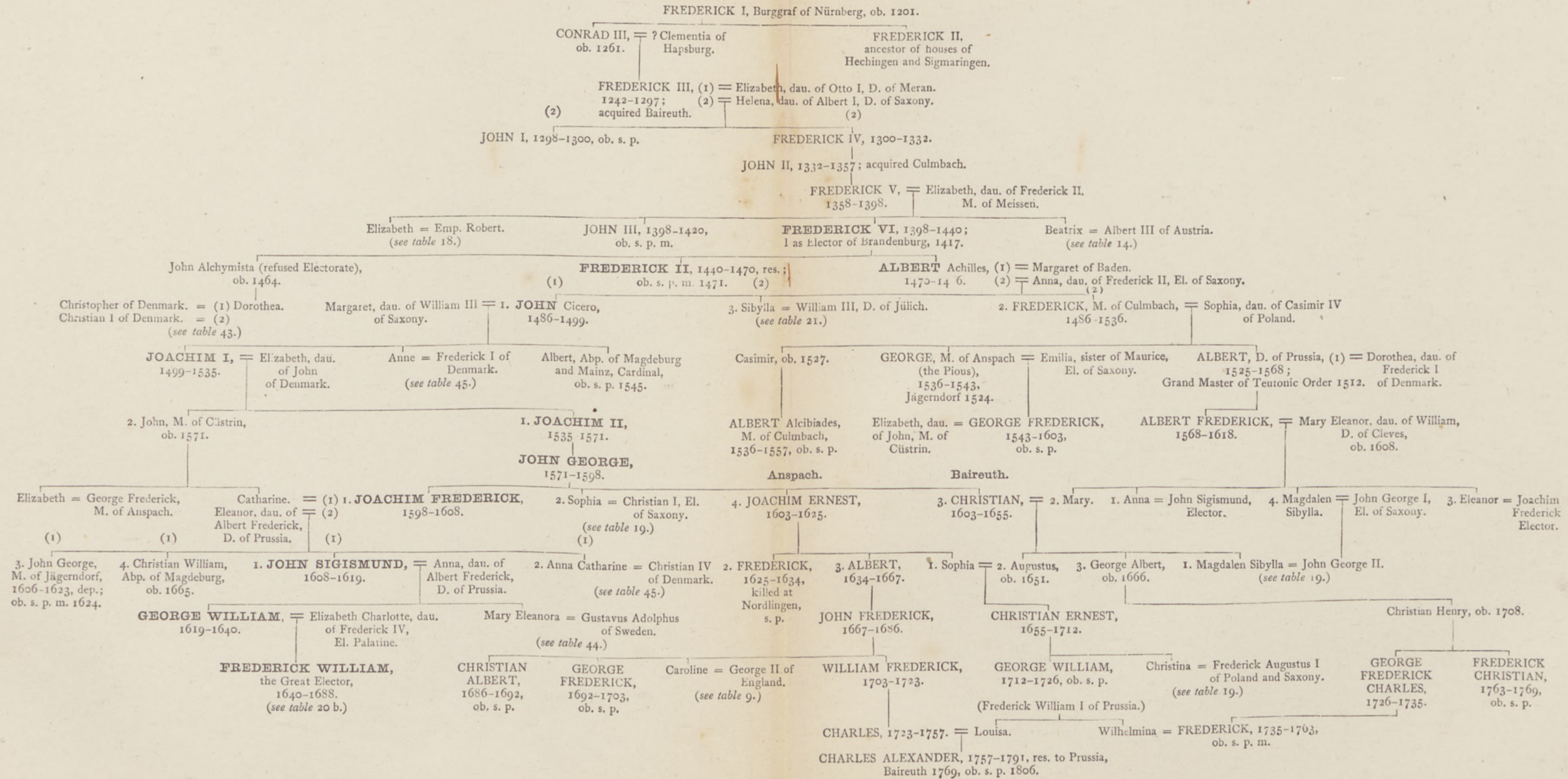


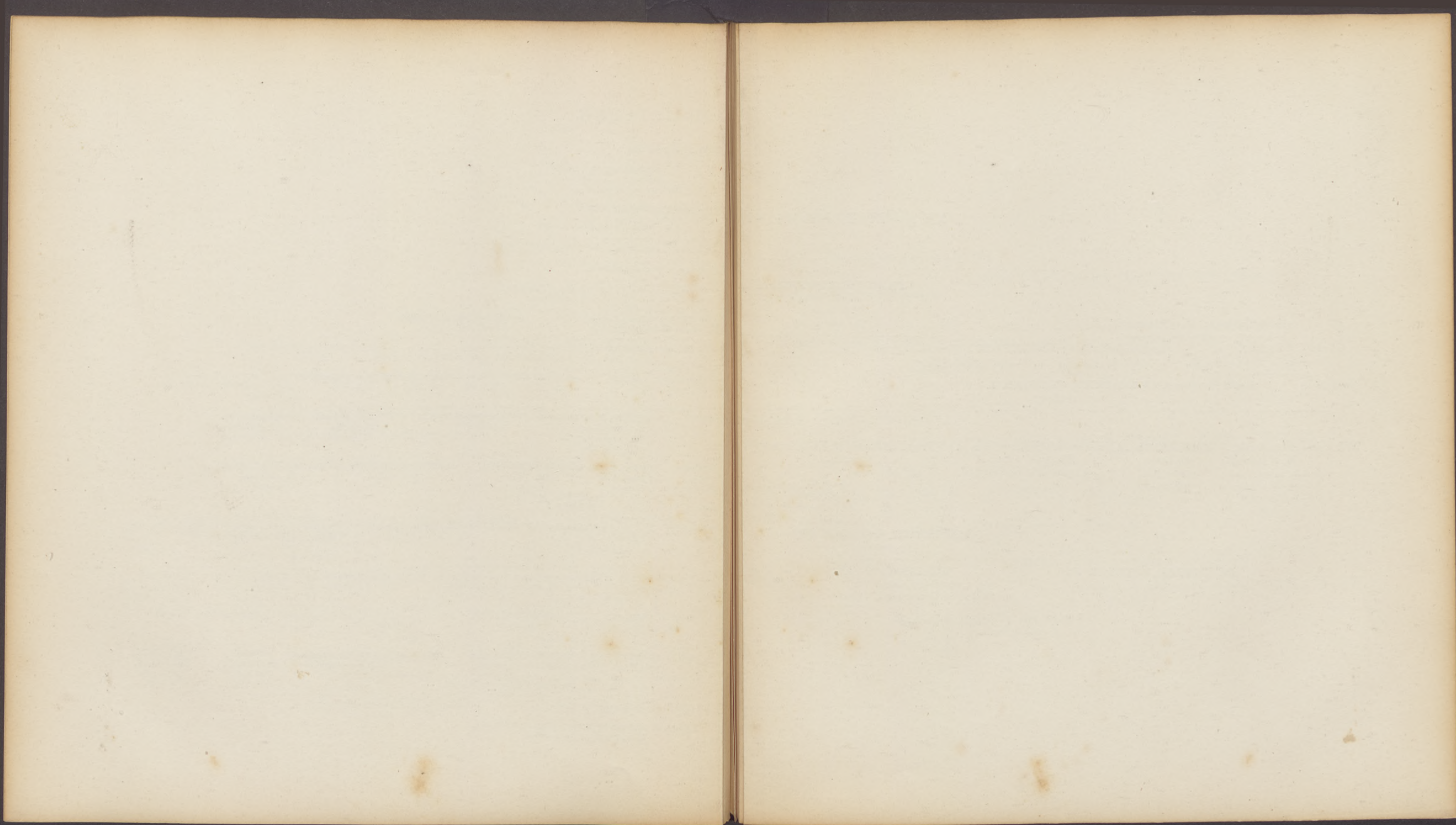
XIX.—THE HOUSE OF WETTIN IN THURINGIA AND SAXONY.



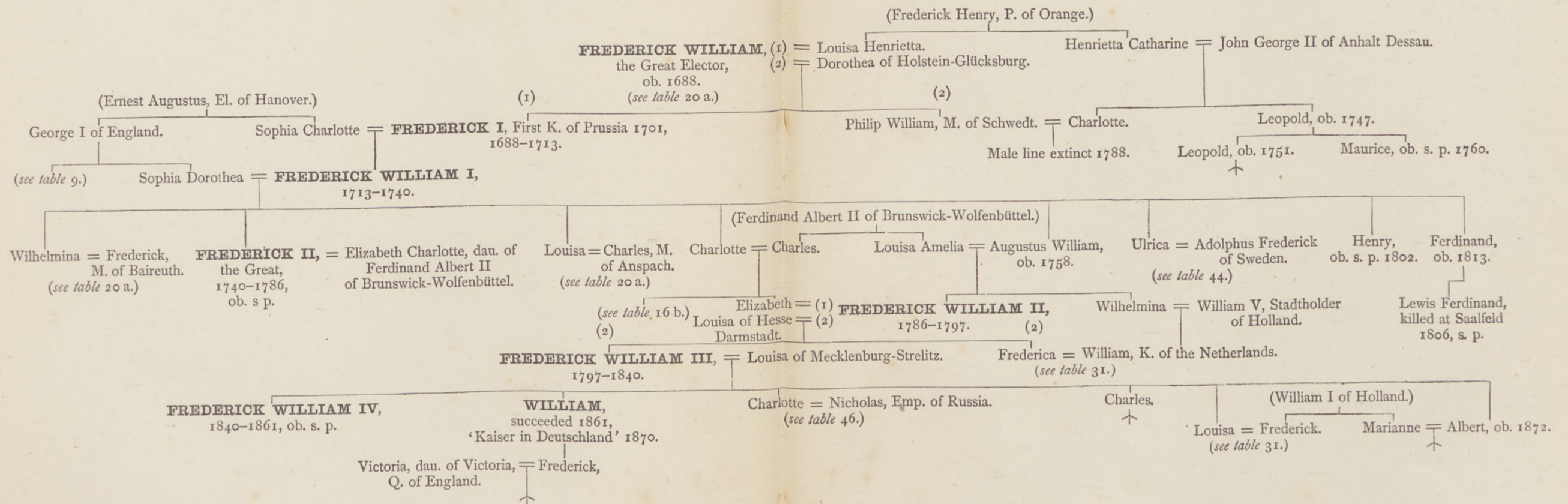


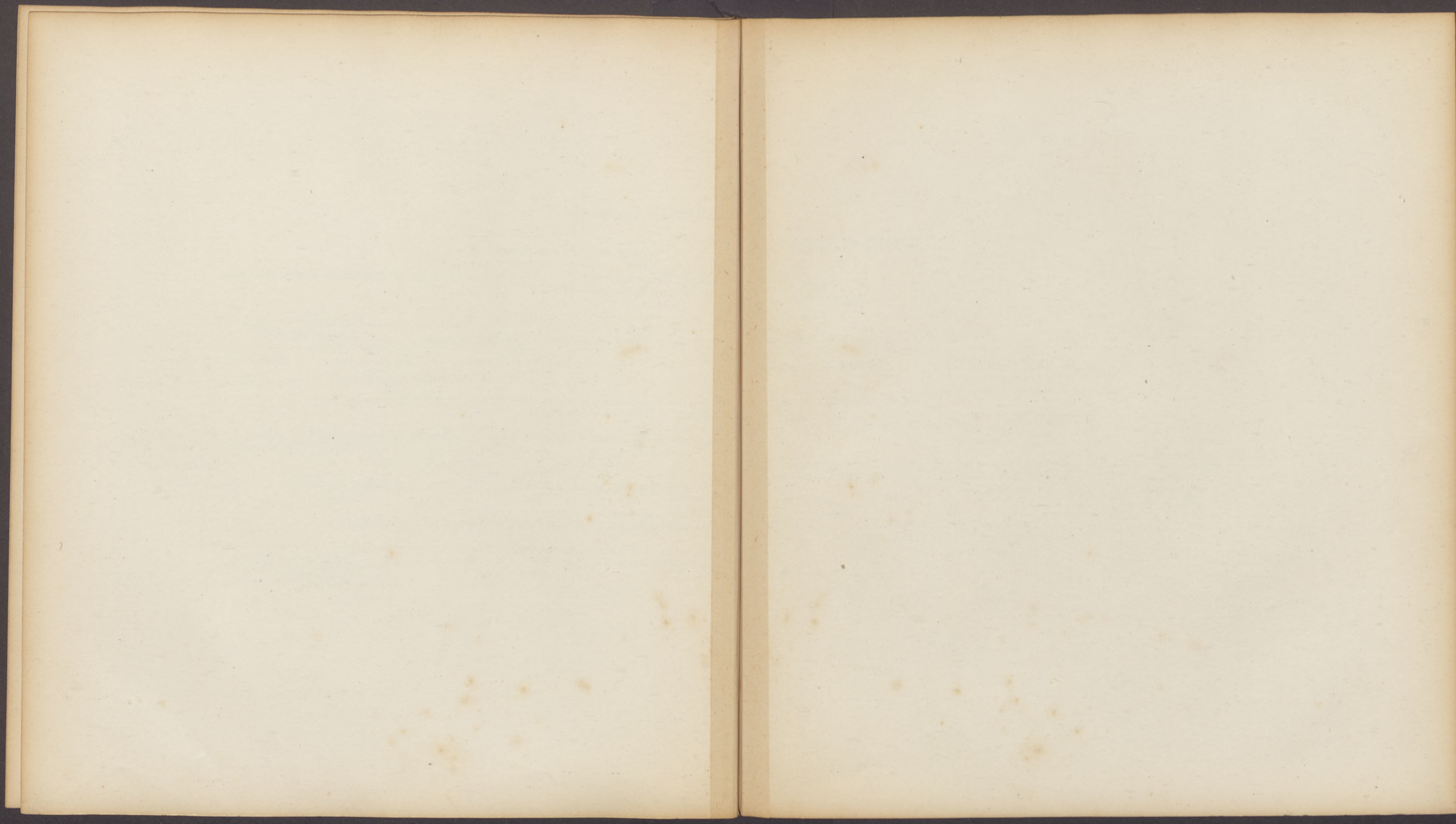
XX a.—THE HOHENZOLLERN.



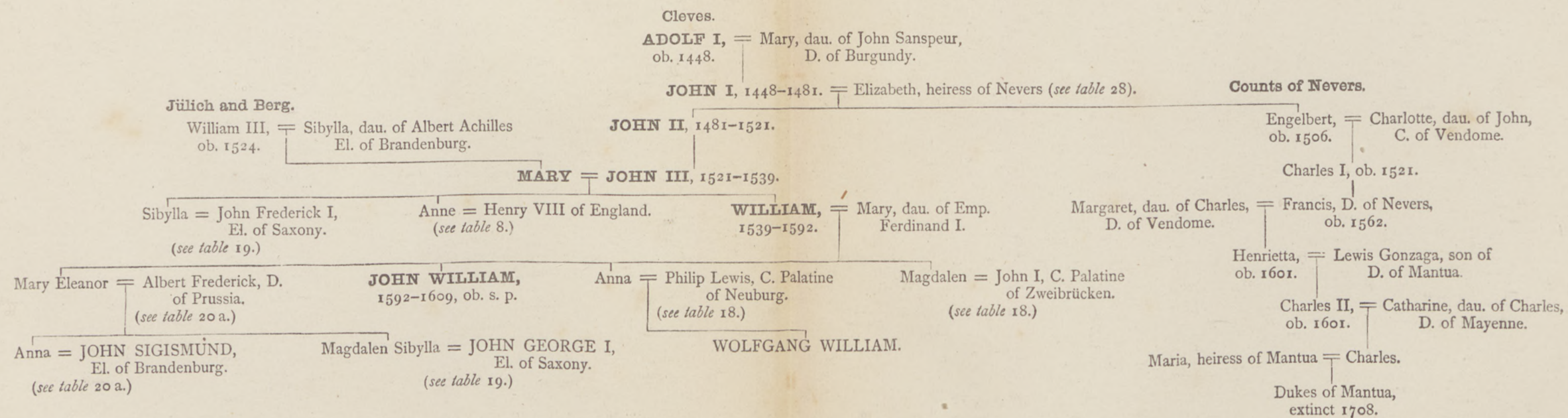


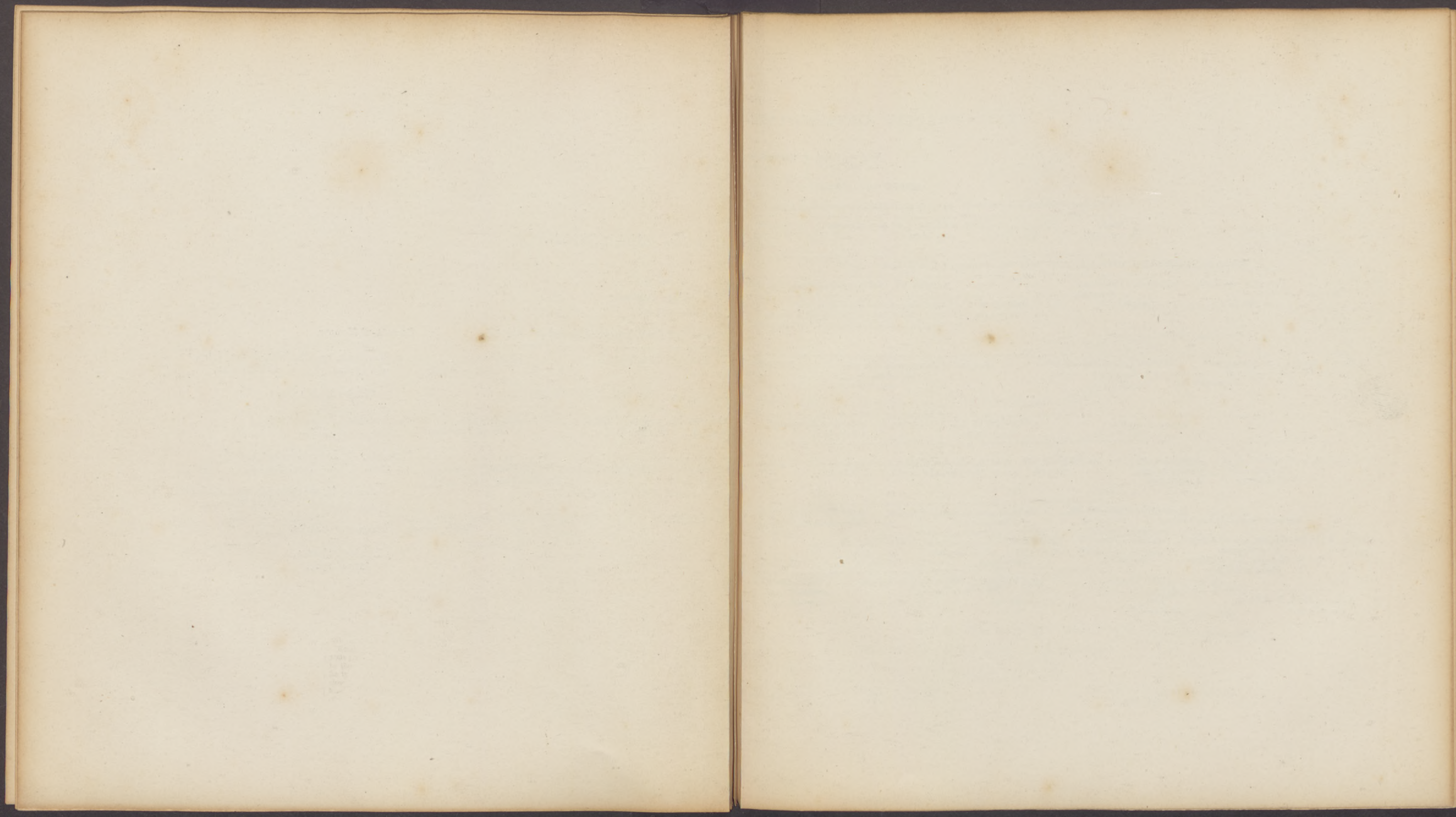
XX b.—THE HOHENZOLLERN (*continued*).



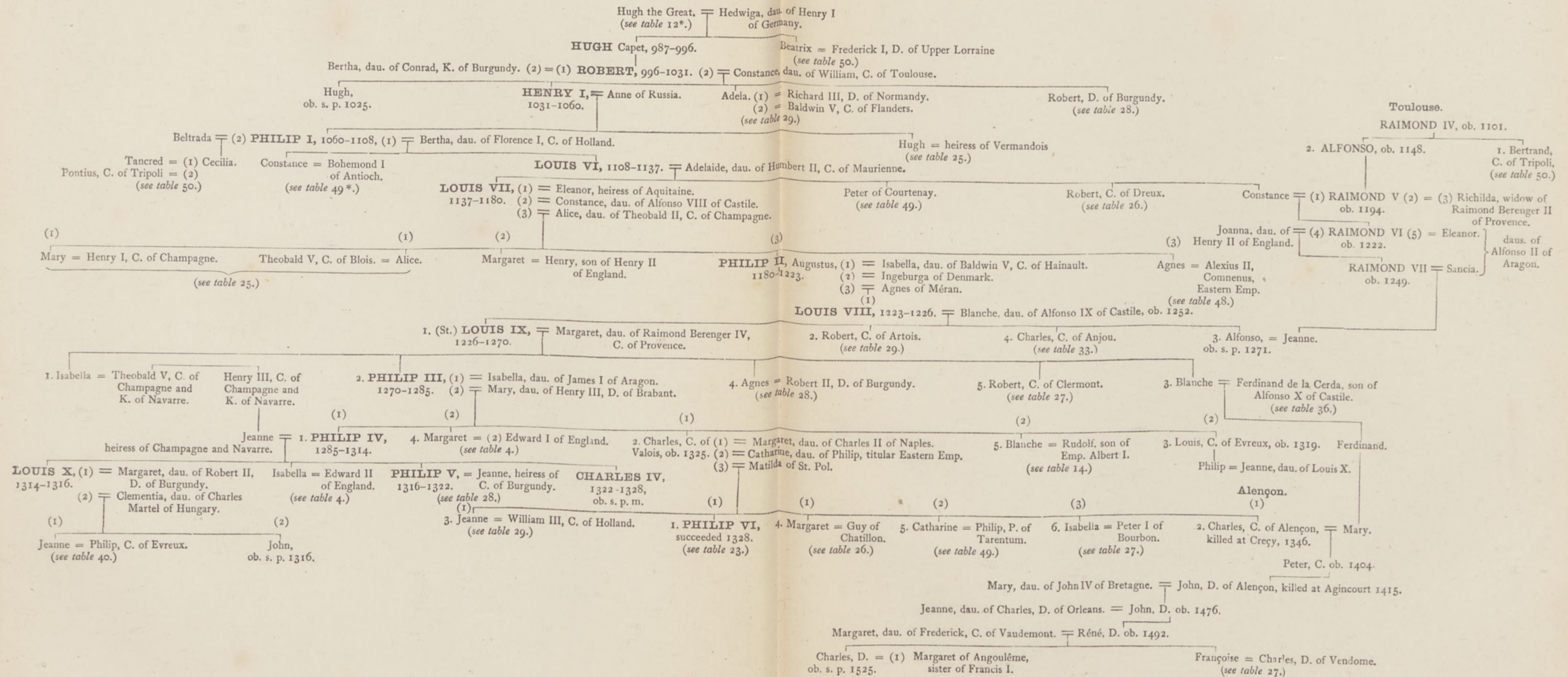


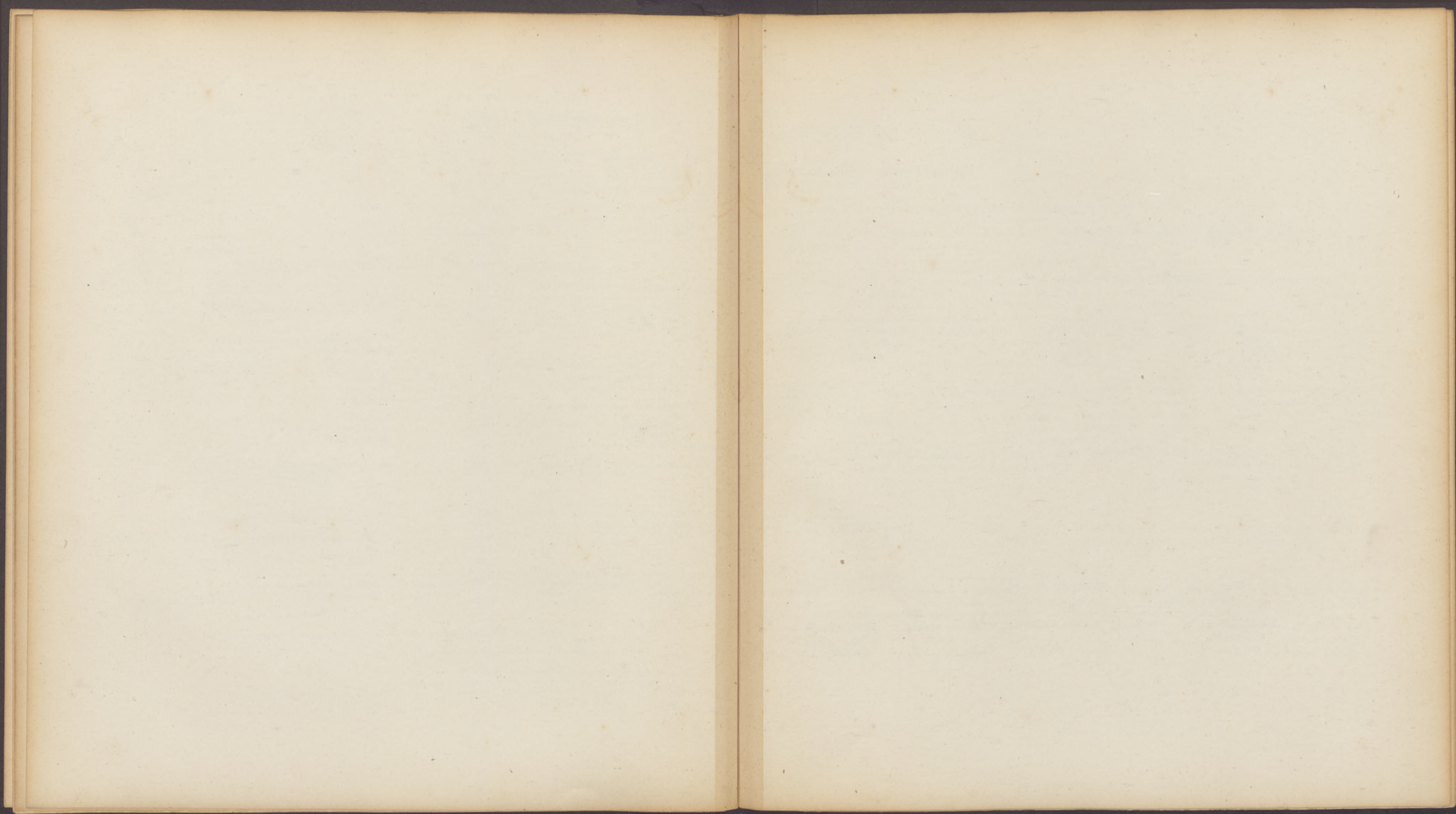
XXI.—THE CLEVES, JULICH, &c., SUCCESSION.



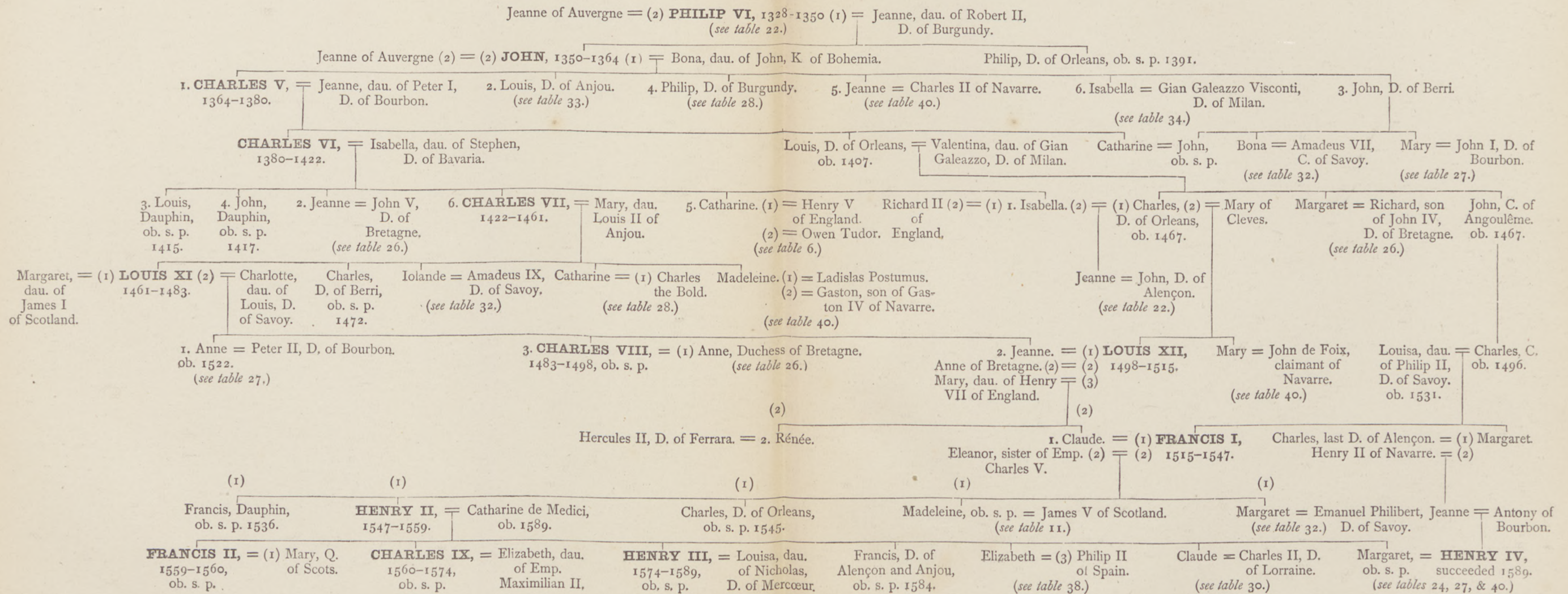


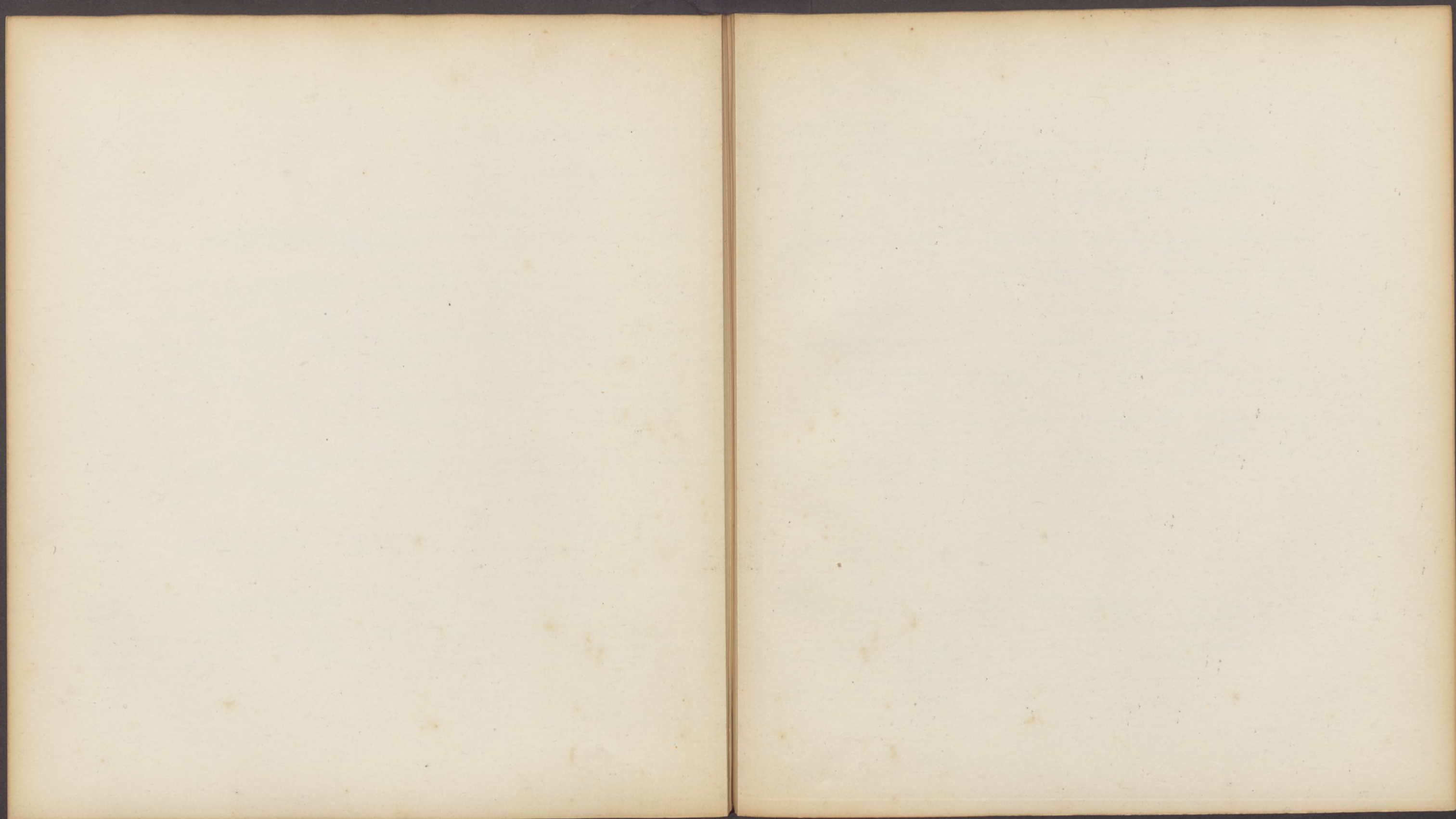
XXII.—FRANCE. DESCENDANTS OF HUGH CAPET.



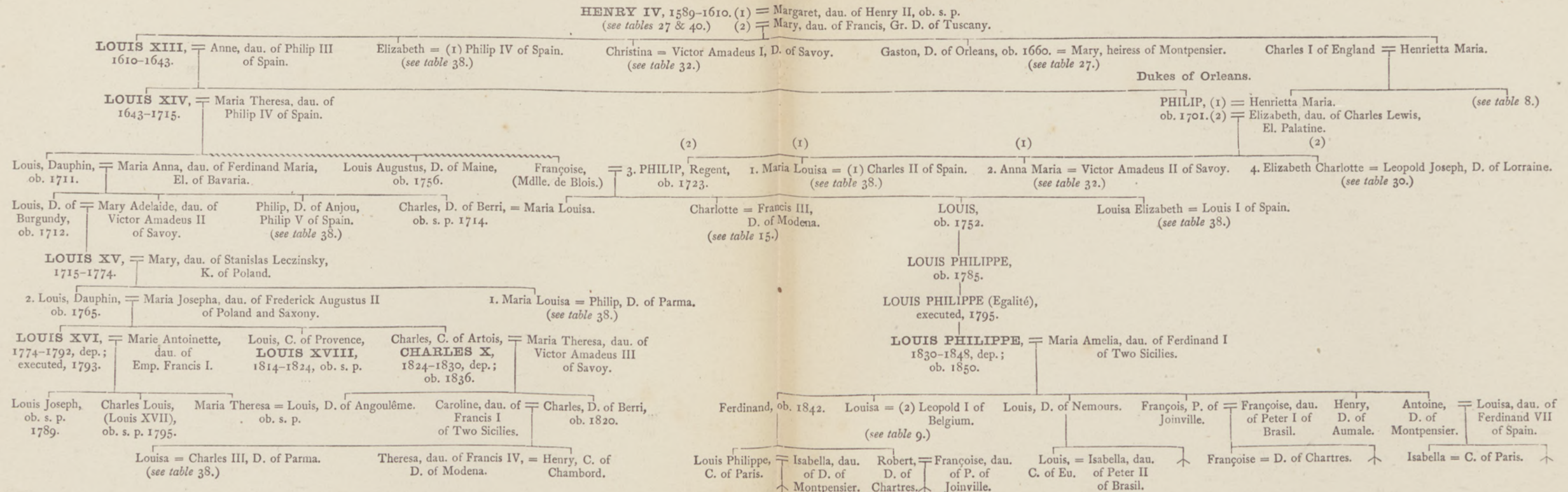


XXIII.—FRANCE. THE HOUSE OF VALOIS.

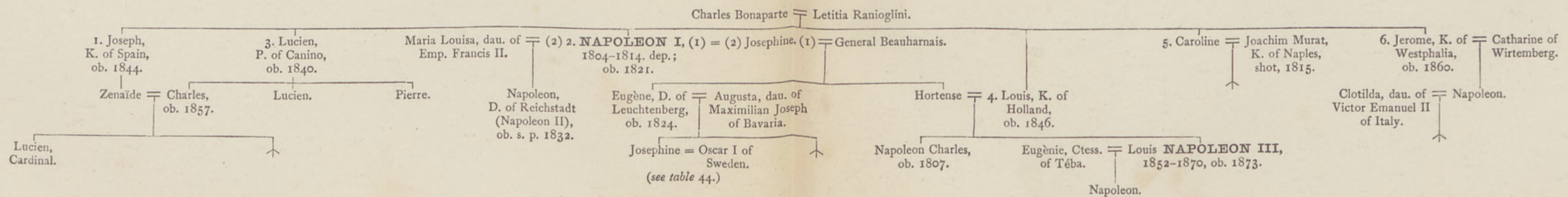


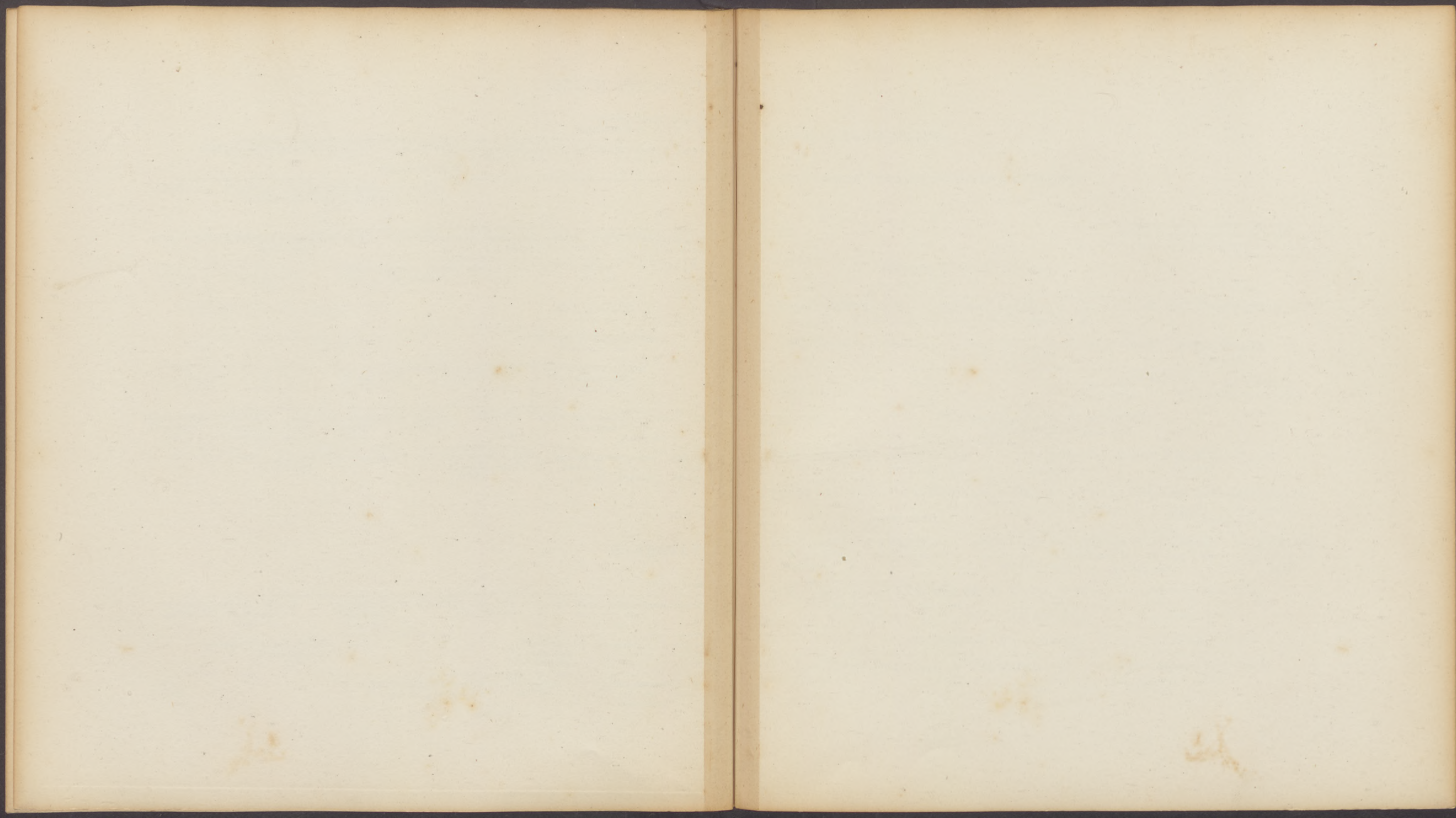


XXIV.—FRANCE. THE BOURBON KINGS.



XXIV*.—THE BONAPARTES.

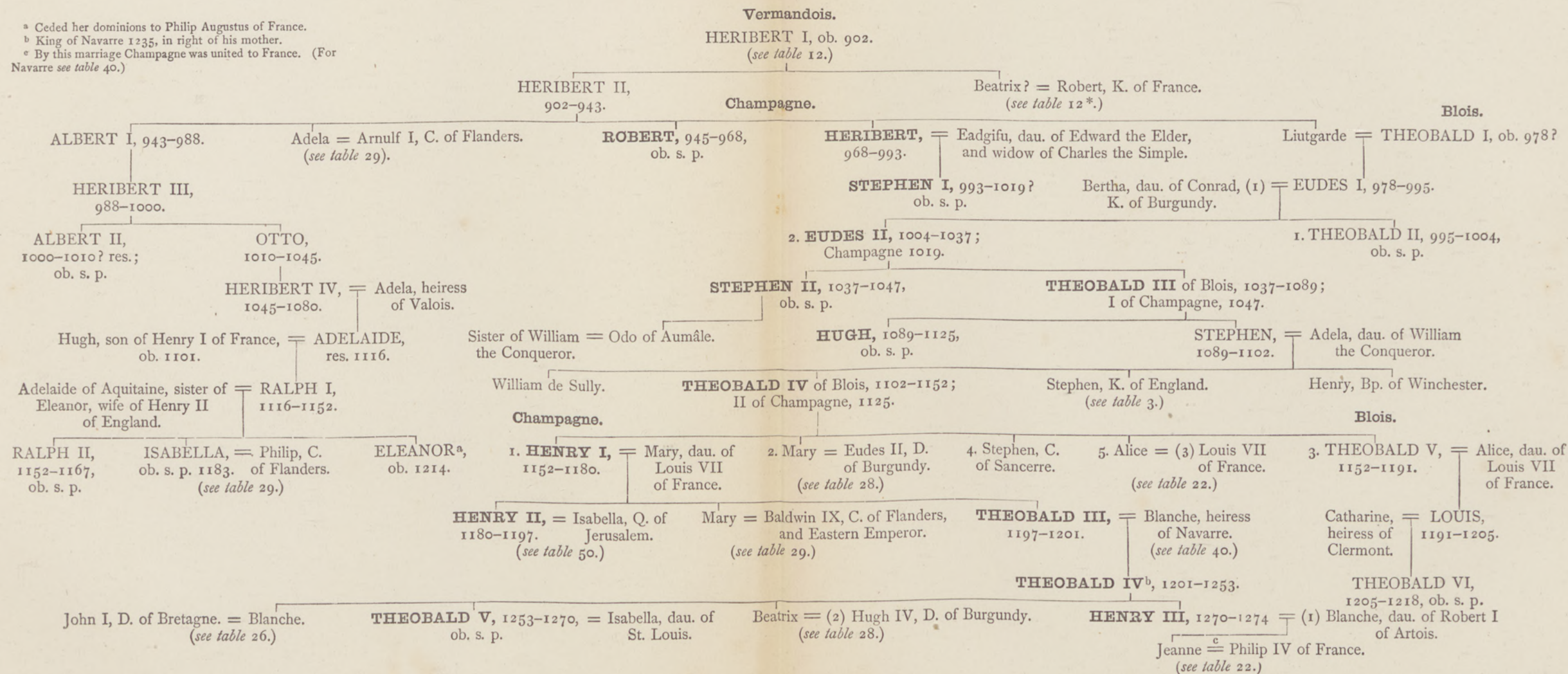


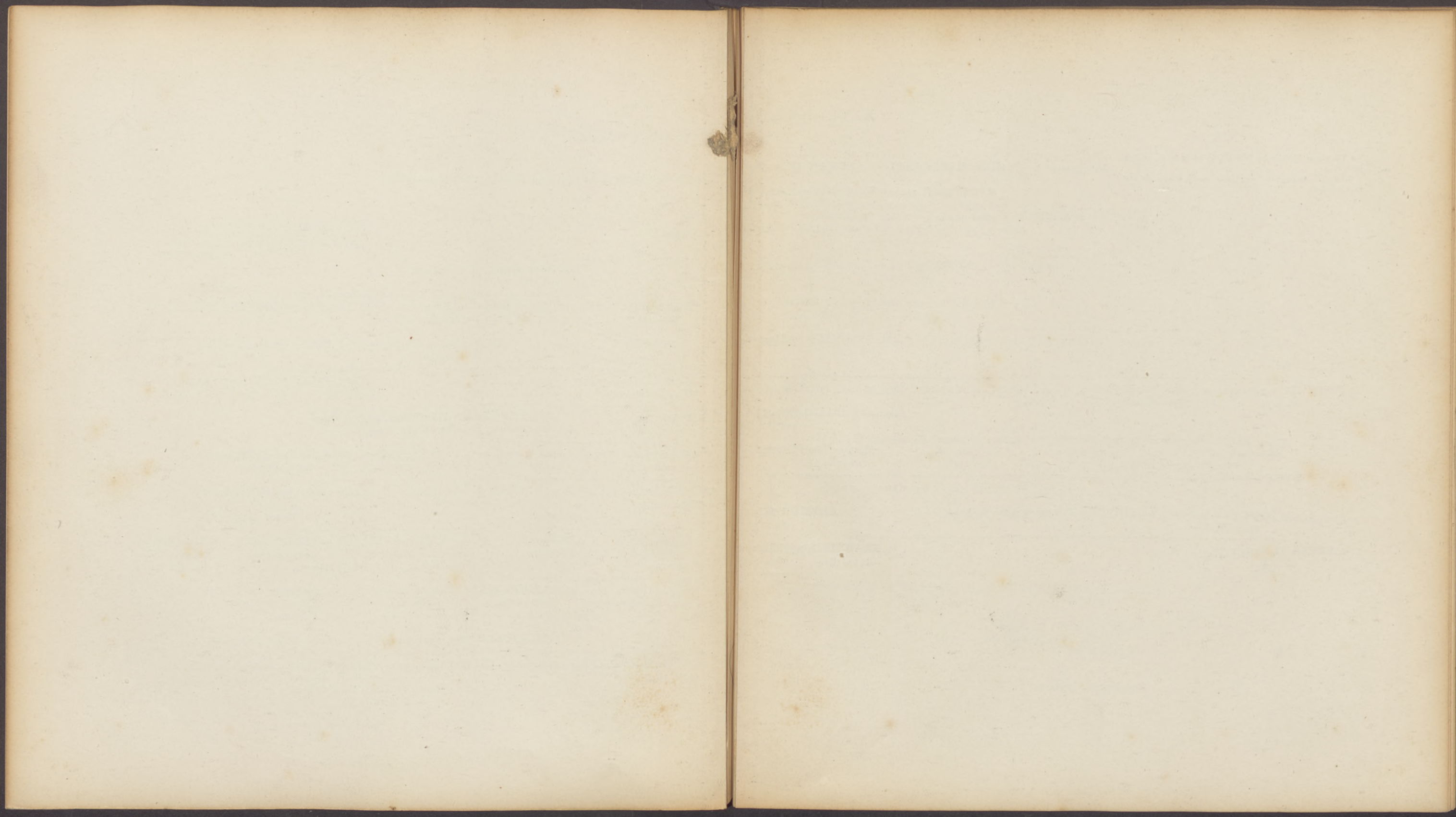


XXV.—VERMANDOIS, CHAMPAGNE, AND BLOIS.

[The names of the Counts of Champagne are given in black capitals, those of the Counts of Vermandois and Blois in ordinary capitals.]

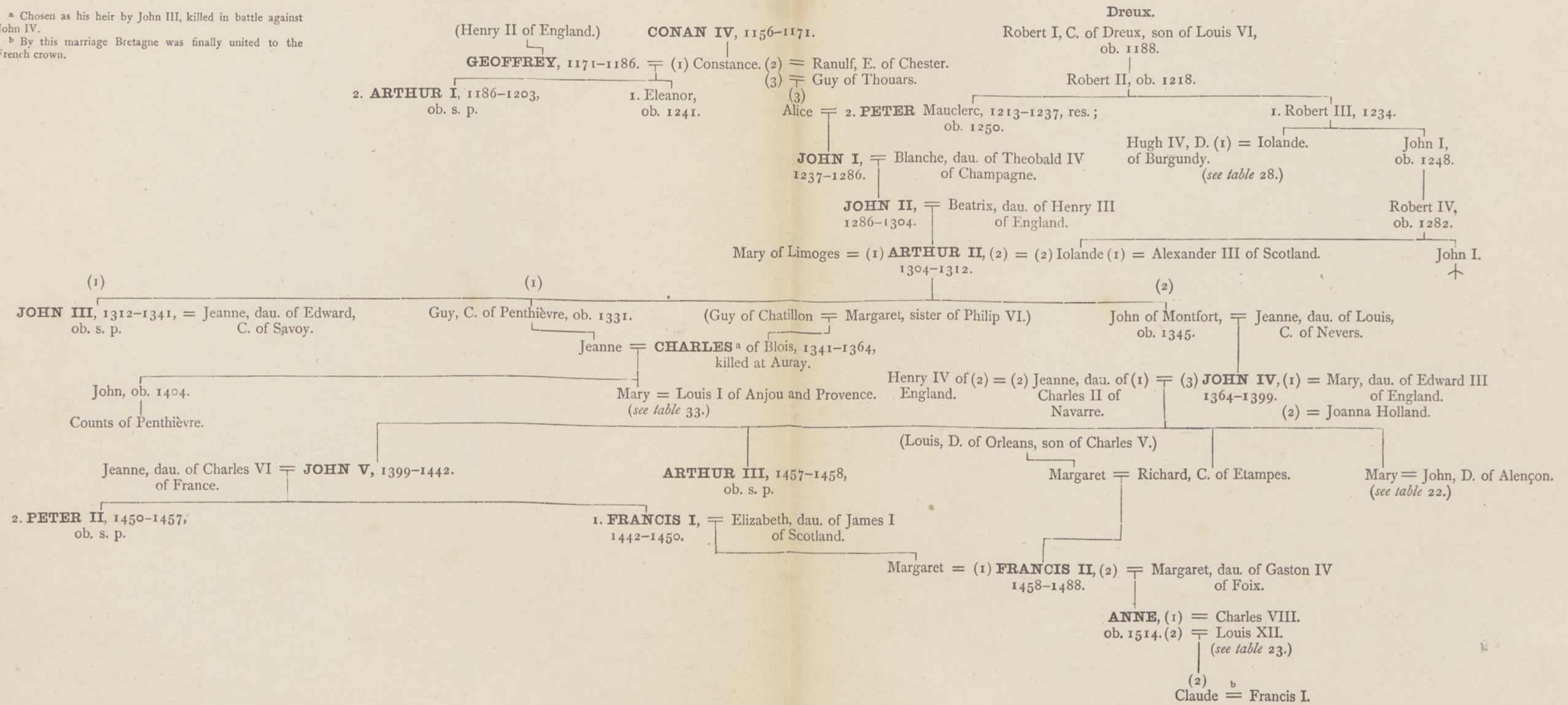
^a Ceded her dominions to Philip Augustus of France.
^b King of Navarre 1235, in right of his mother.
^c By this marriage Champagne was united to France. (For Navarre see table 40.)

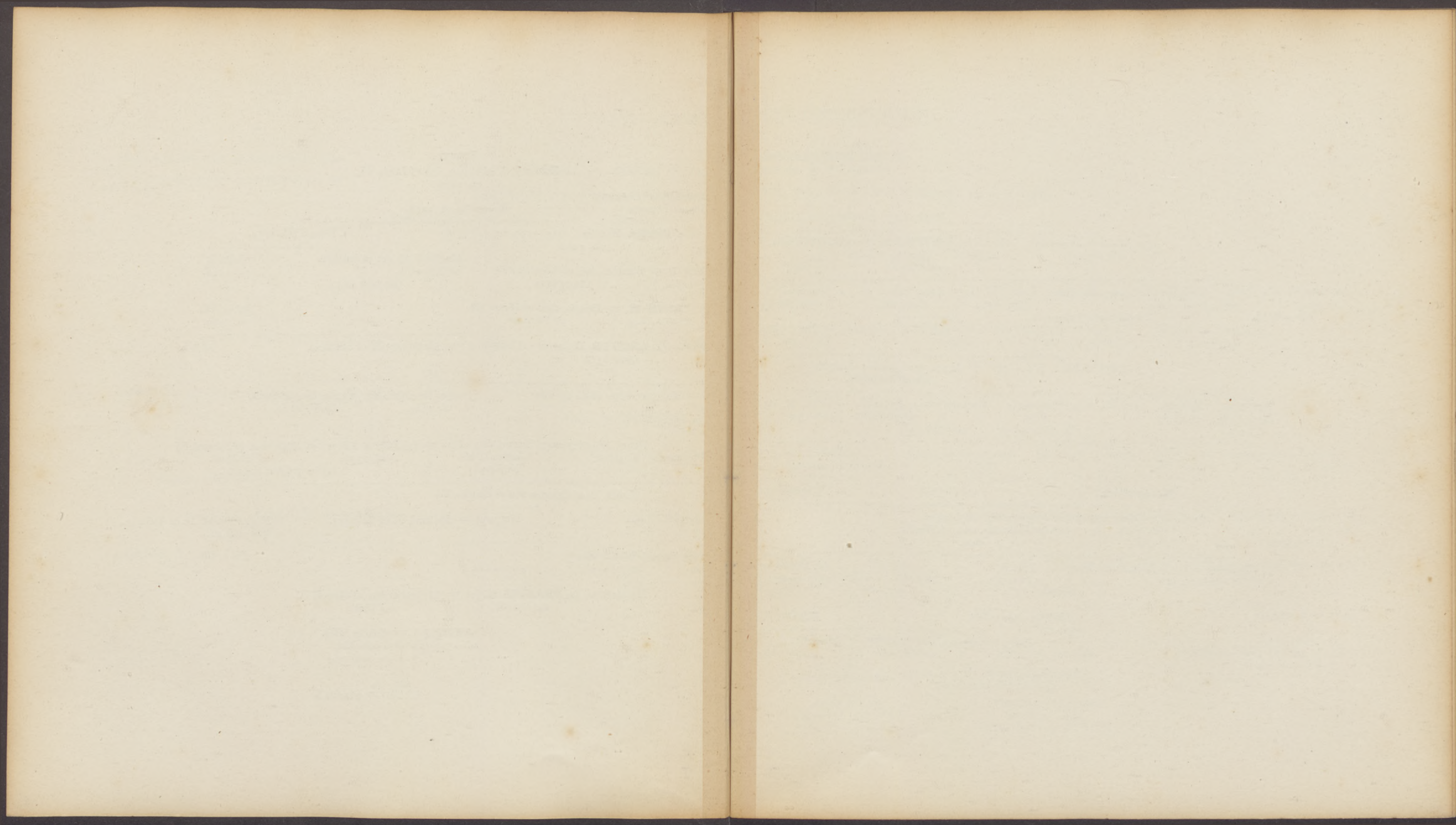




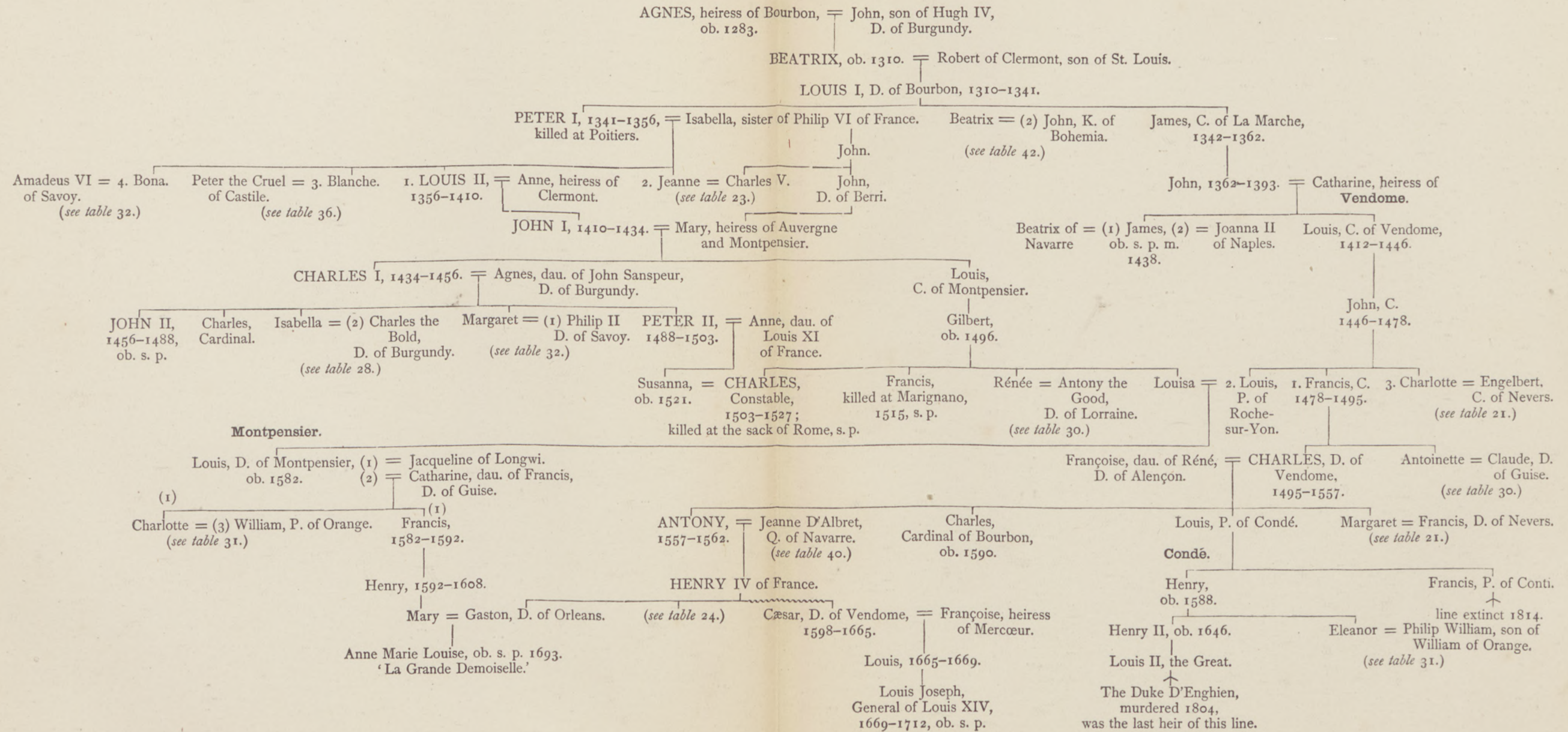
XXVI.—BRETAGNE.

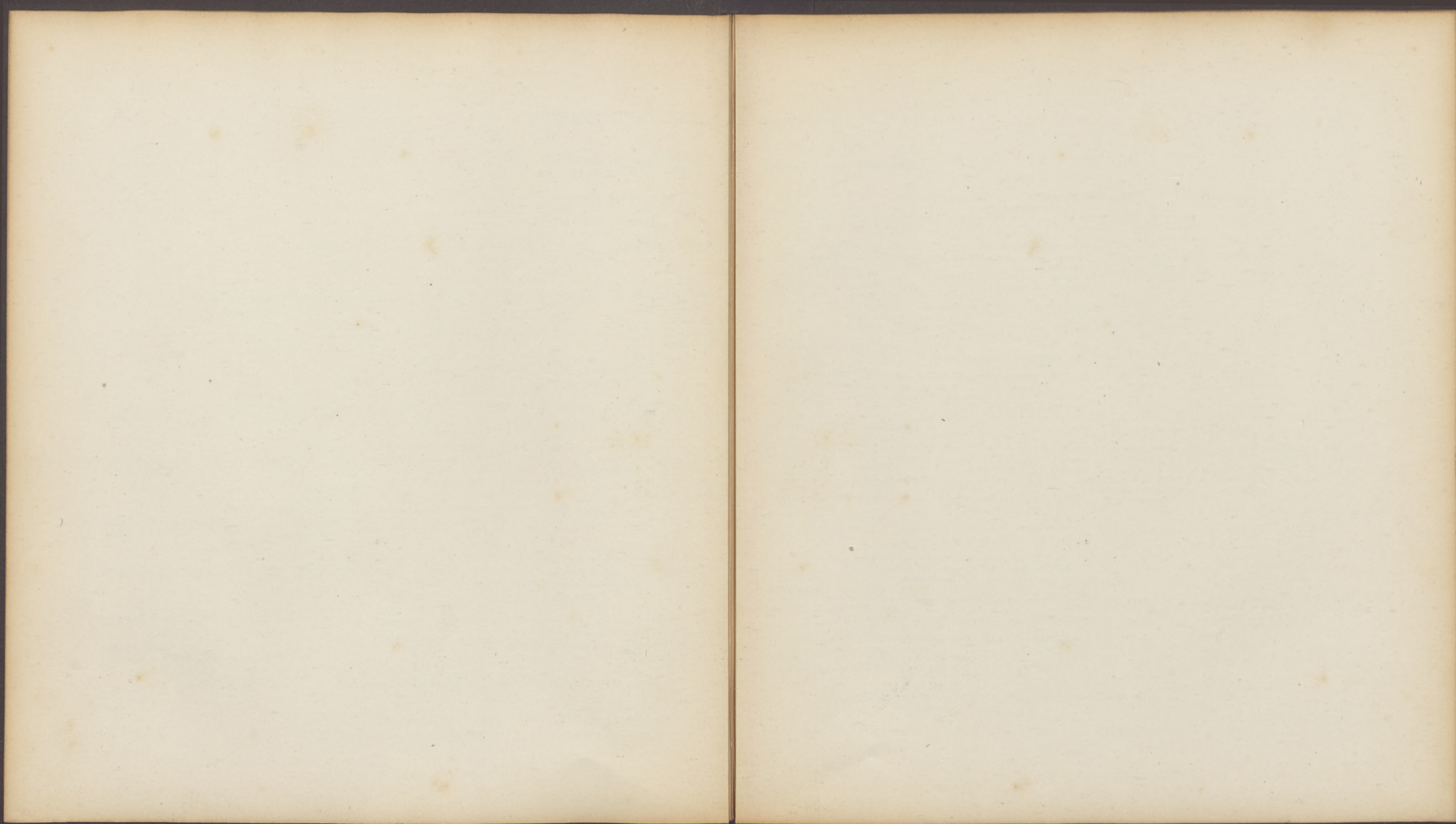
^a Chosen as his heir by John III, killed in battle against John IV.
^b By this marriage Bretagne was finally united to the French crown.





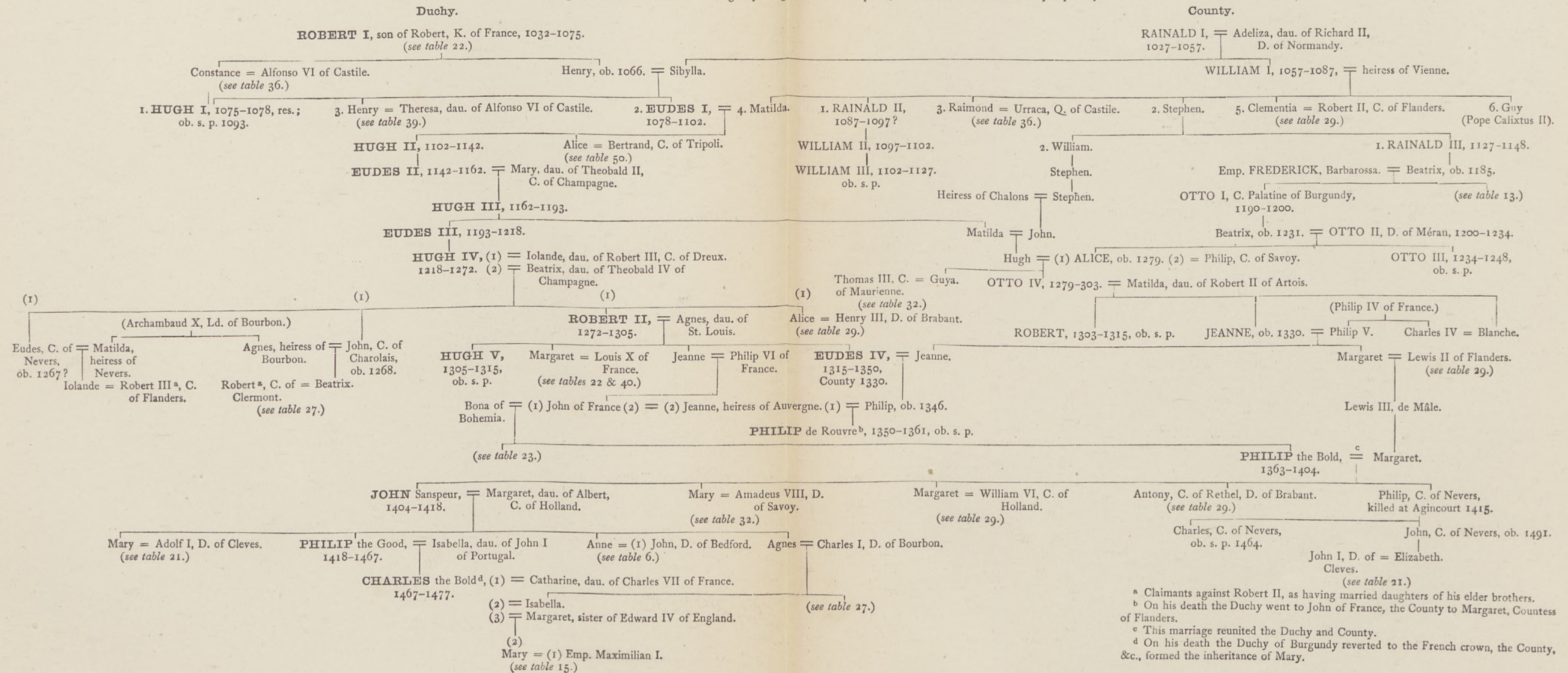
XXVII.—THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.



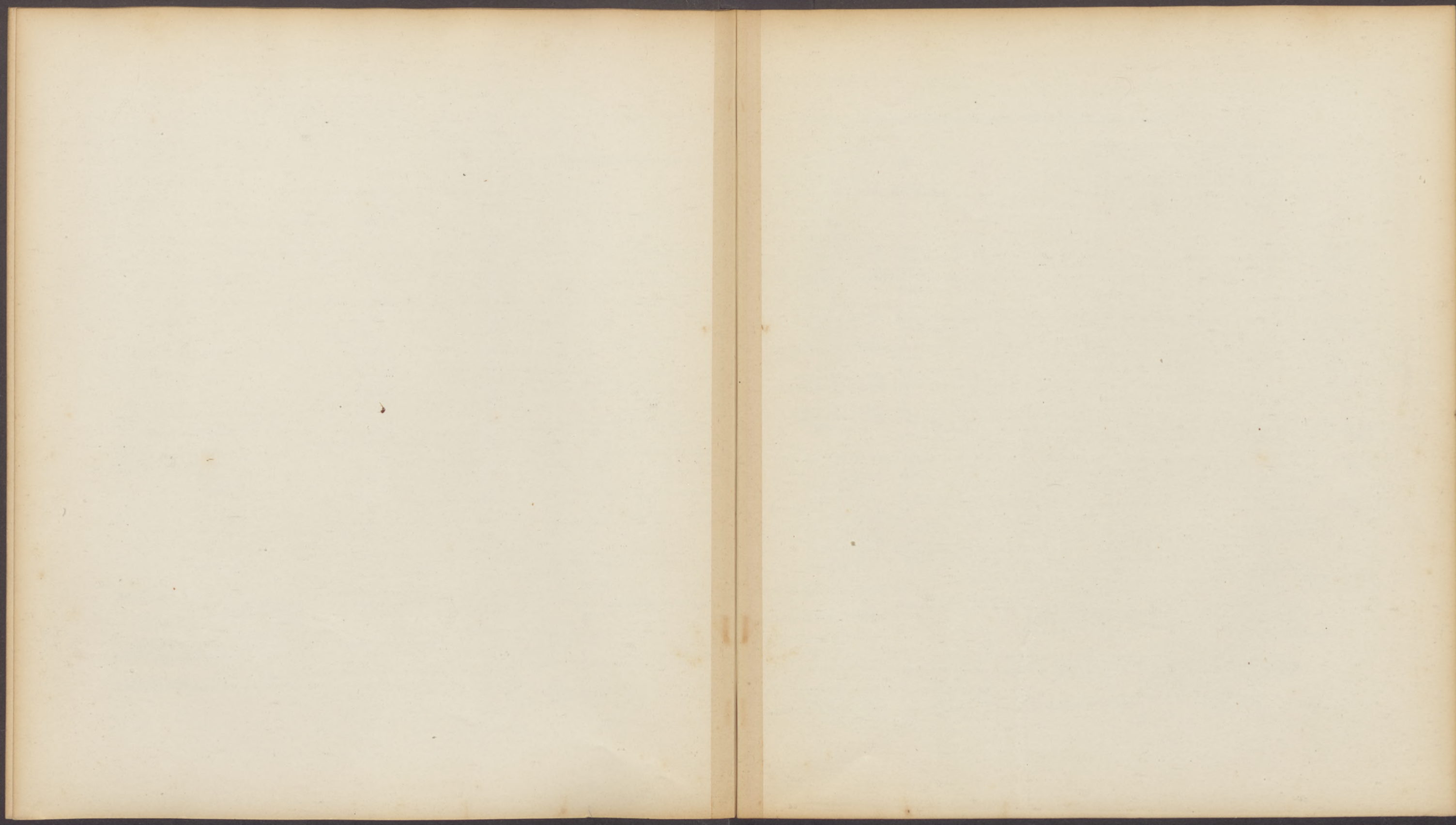


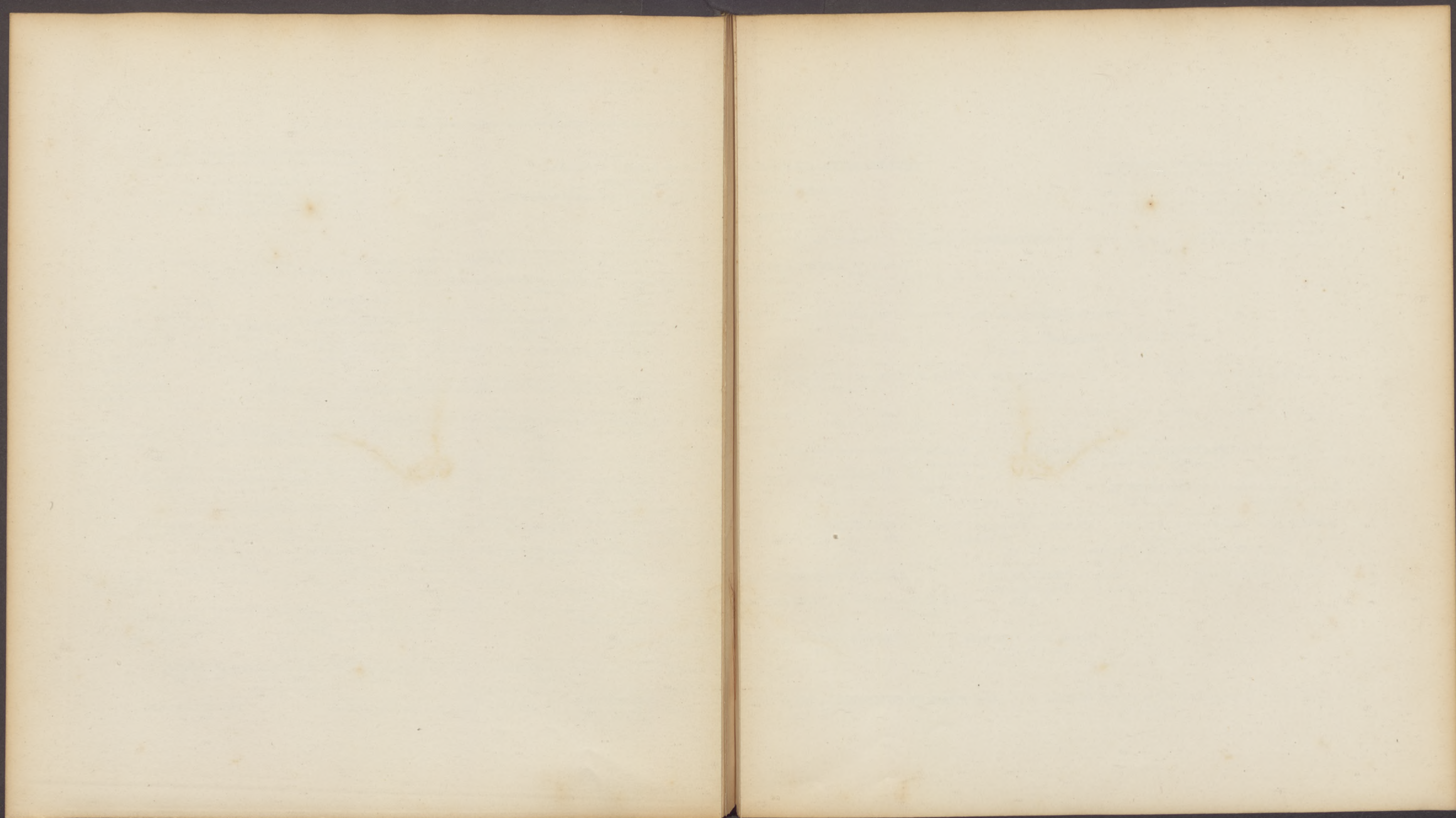
XXVIII.—BURGUNDY.

[The names of the Dukes of Burgundy are given in black capitals, those of the Counts in ordinary capitals.]



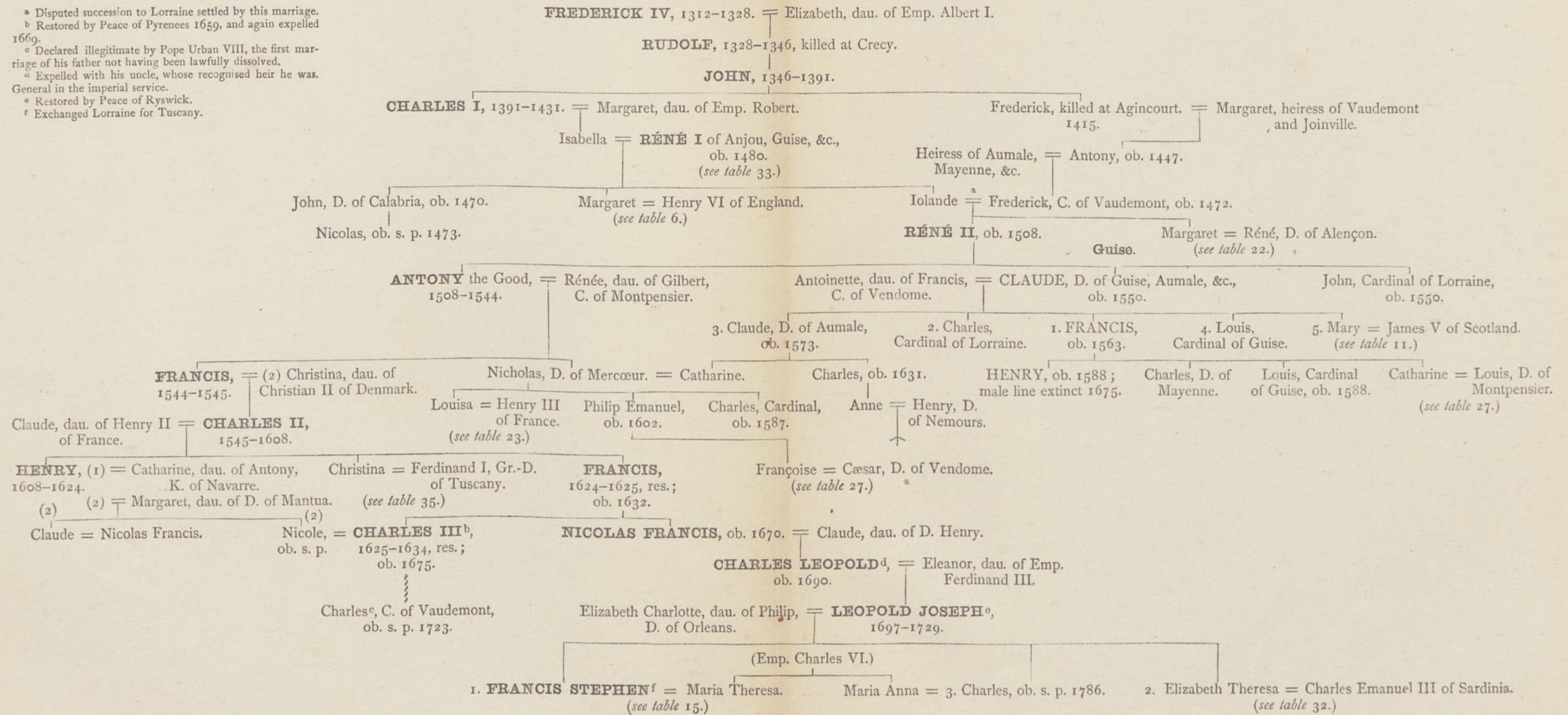
^a Claimants against Robert II, as having married daughters of his elder brothers.
^b On his death the Duchy went to John of France, the County to Margaret, Countess of Flanders.
^c This marriage reunited the Duchy and County.
^d On his death the Duchy of Burgundy reverted to the French crown, the County, &c., formed the inheritance of Mary.

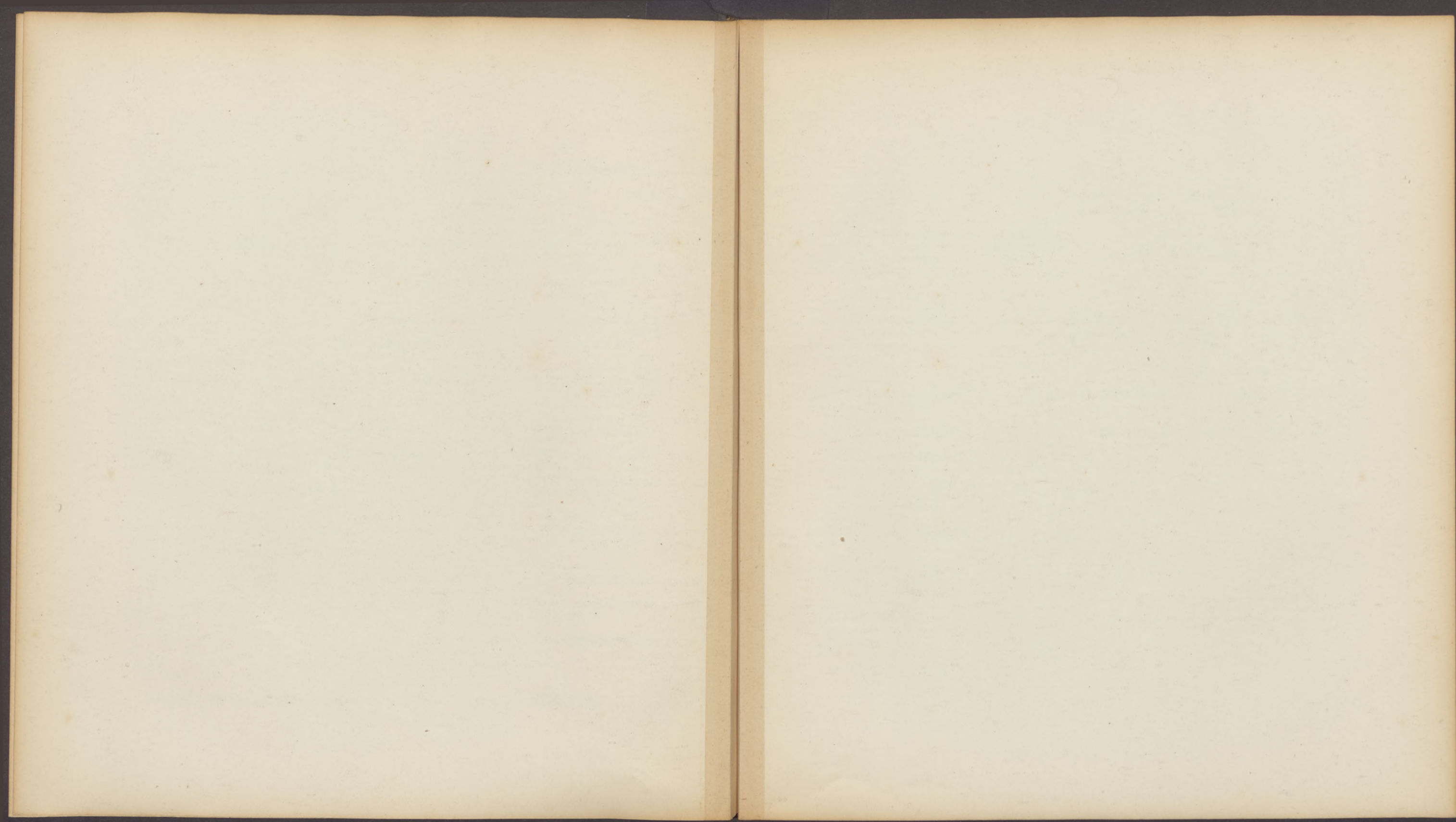




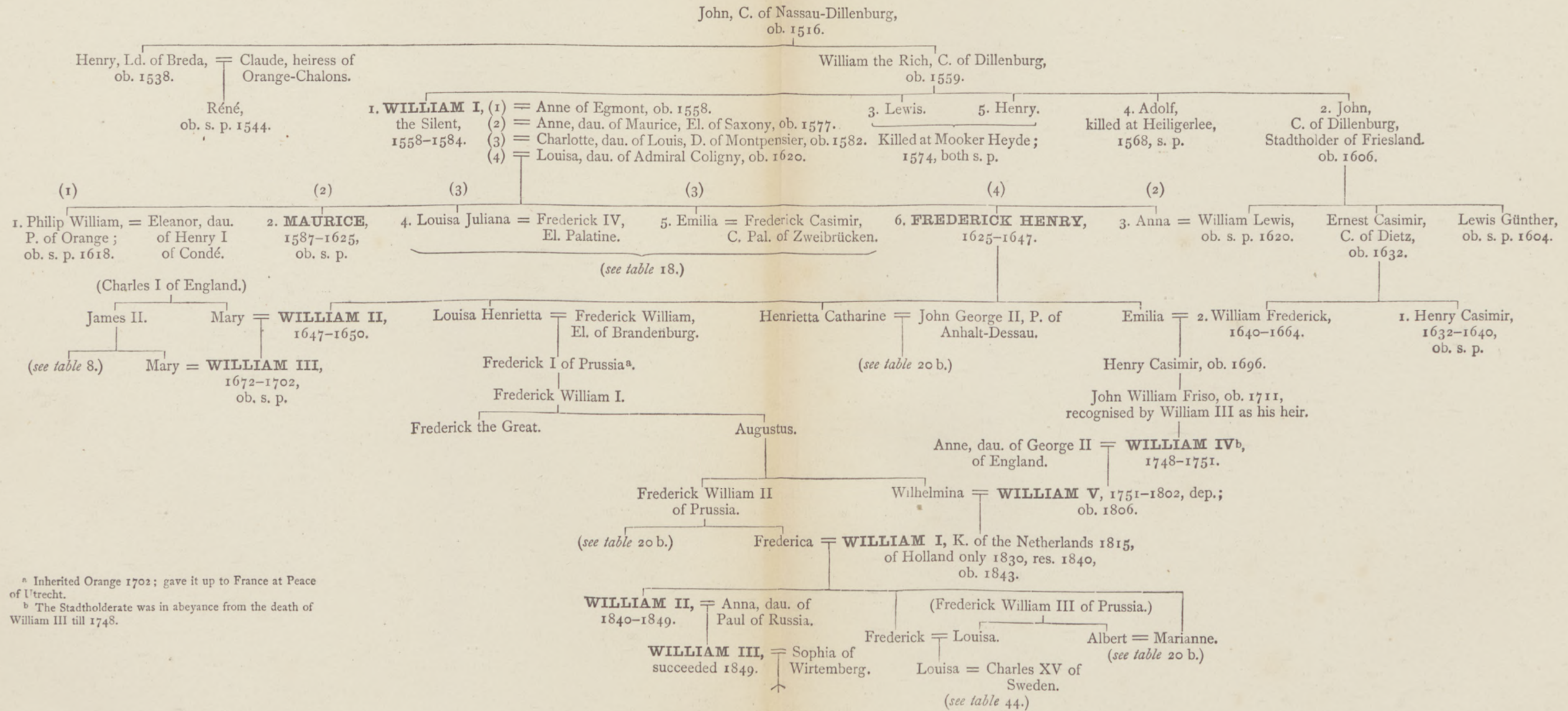
XXX.—LORRAINE.

- ^a Disputed succession to Lorraine settled by this marriage.
- ^b Restored by Peace of Pyrenees 1659, and again expelled 1669.
- ^c Declared illegitimate by Pope Urban VIII, the first marriage of his father not having been lawfully dissolved.
- ^d Expelled with his uncle, whose recognised heir he was. General in the imperial service.
- ^e Restored by Peace of Ryswick.
- ^f Exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany.



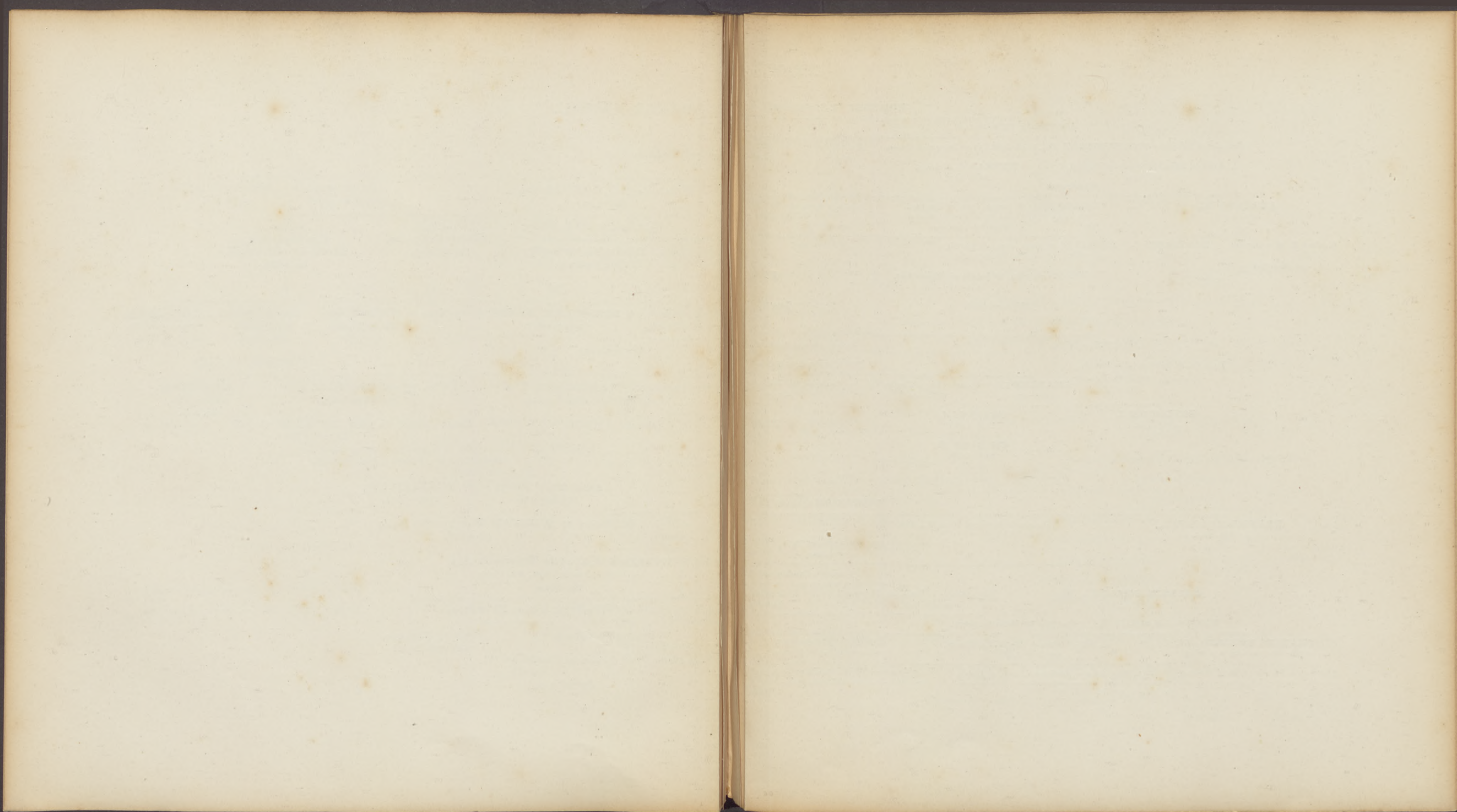


XXXI.—HOUSE OF ORANGE-NASSAU.

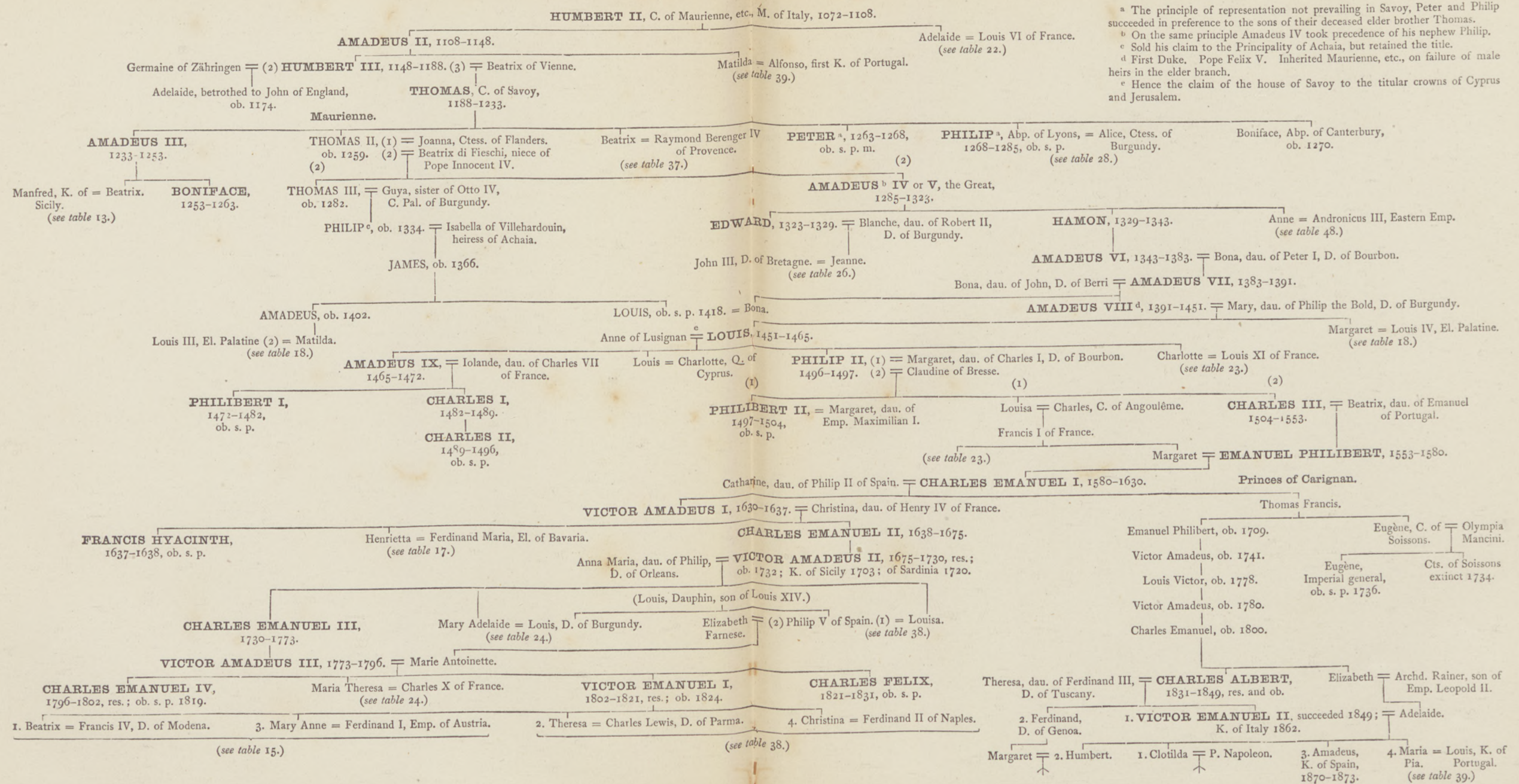


^a Inherited Orange 1702; gave it up to France at Peace of Utrecht.

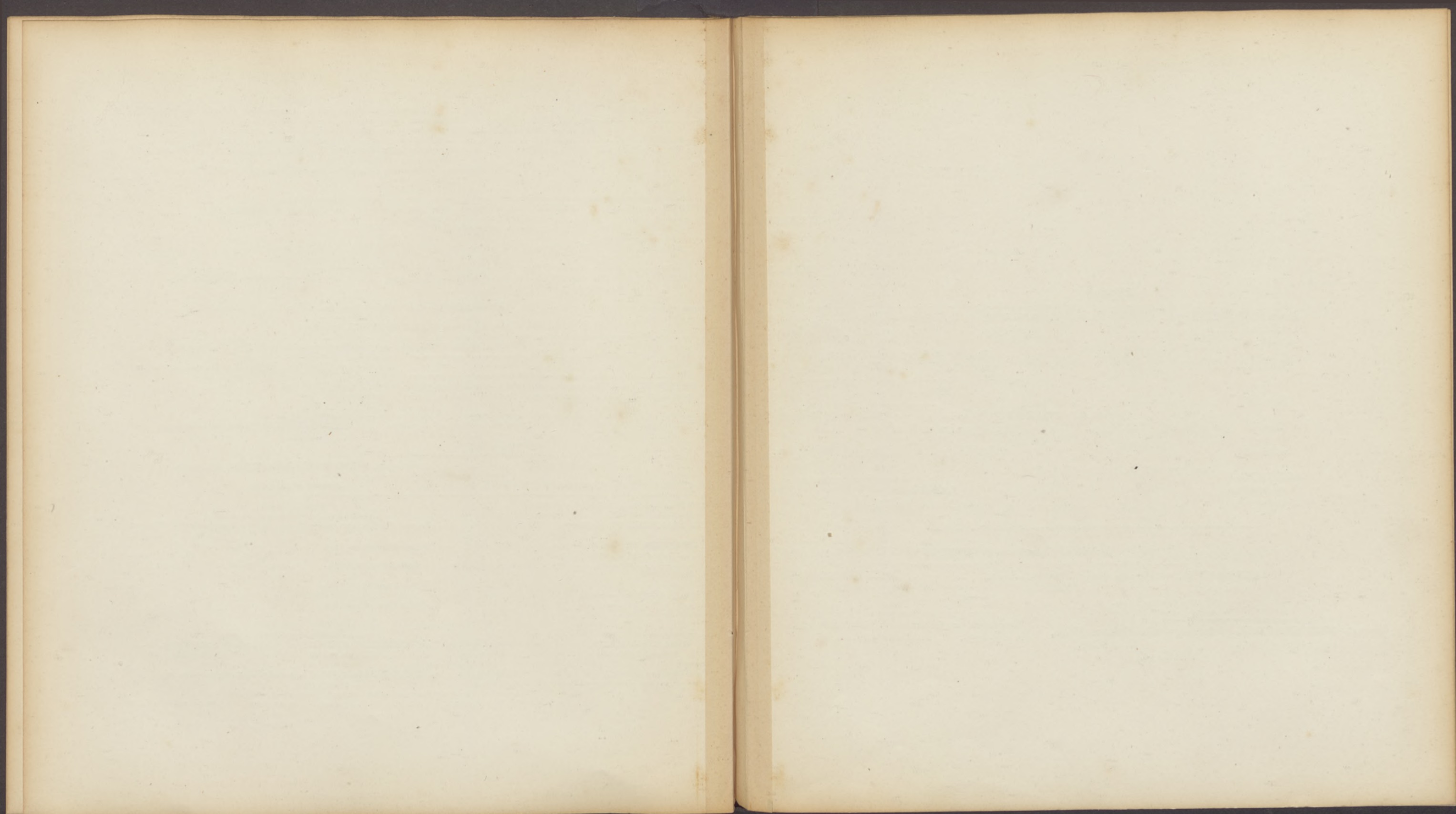
^b The Stadtholderate was in abeyance from the death of William III till 1748.



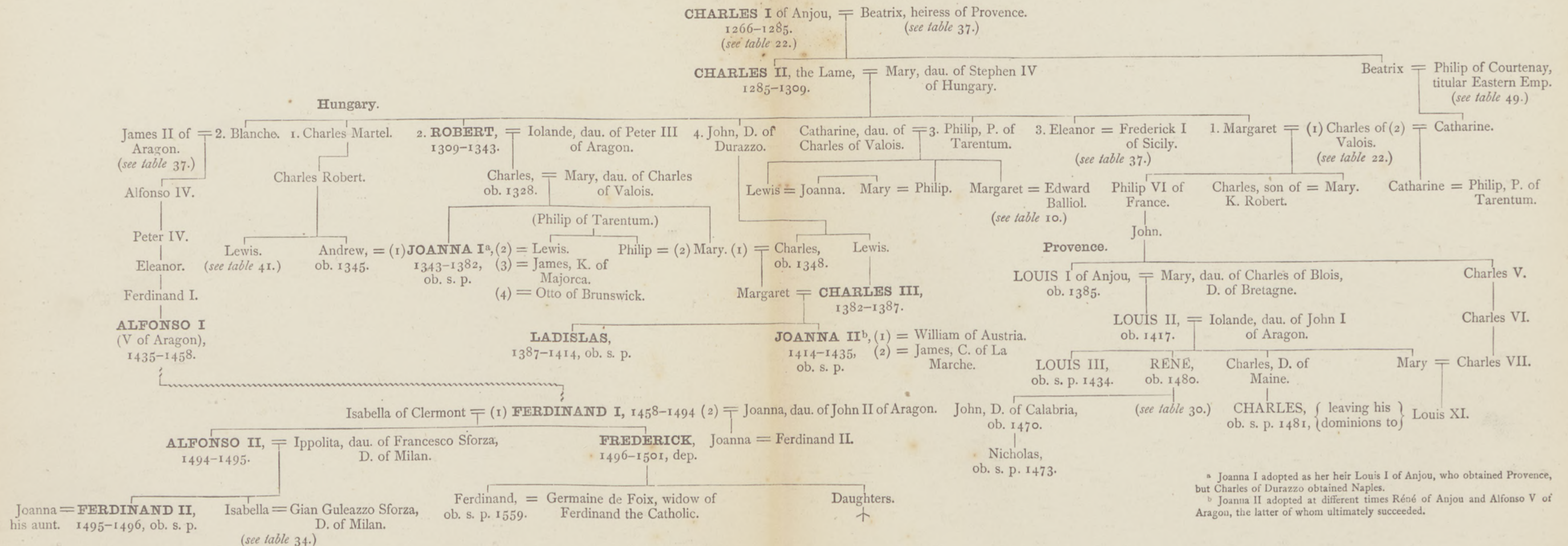
XXXII.—S A V O Y.



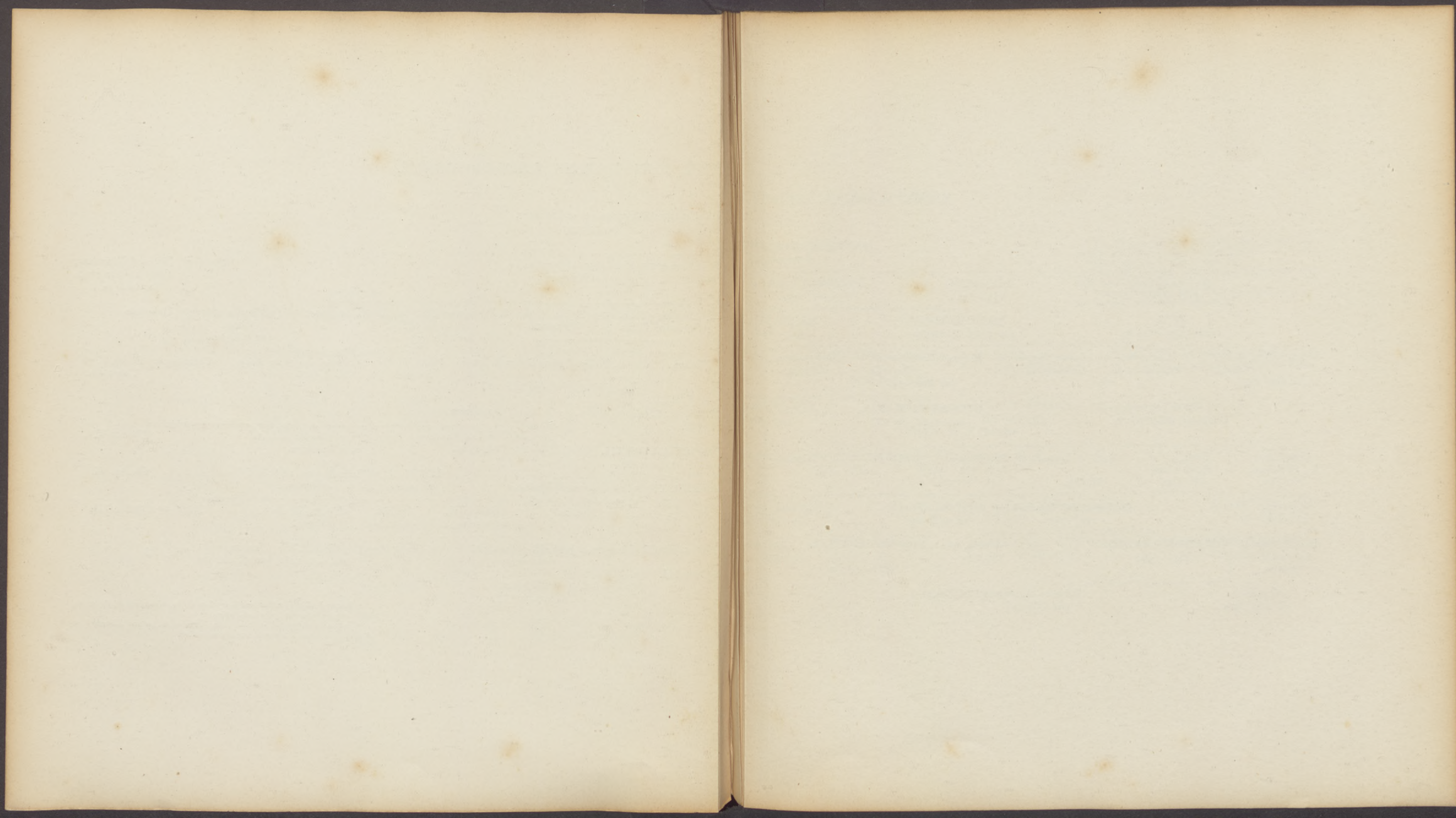
- ^a The principle of representation not prevailing in Savoy, Peter and Philip succeeded in preference to the sons of their deceased elder brother Thomas.
- ^b On the same principle Amadeus IV took precedence of his nephew Philip.
- ^c Sold his claim to the Principality of Achaia, but retained the title.
- ^d First Duke. Pope Felix V. Inherited Maurienne, etc., on failure of male heirs in the elder branch.
- ^e Hence the claim of the house of Savoy to the titular crowns of Cyprus and Jerusalem.



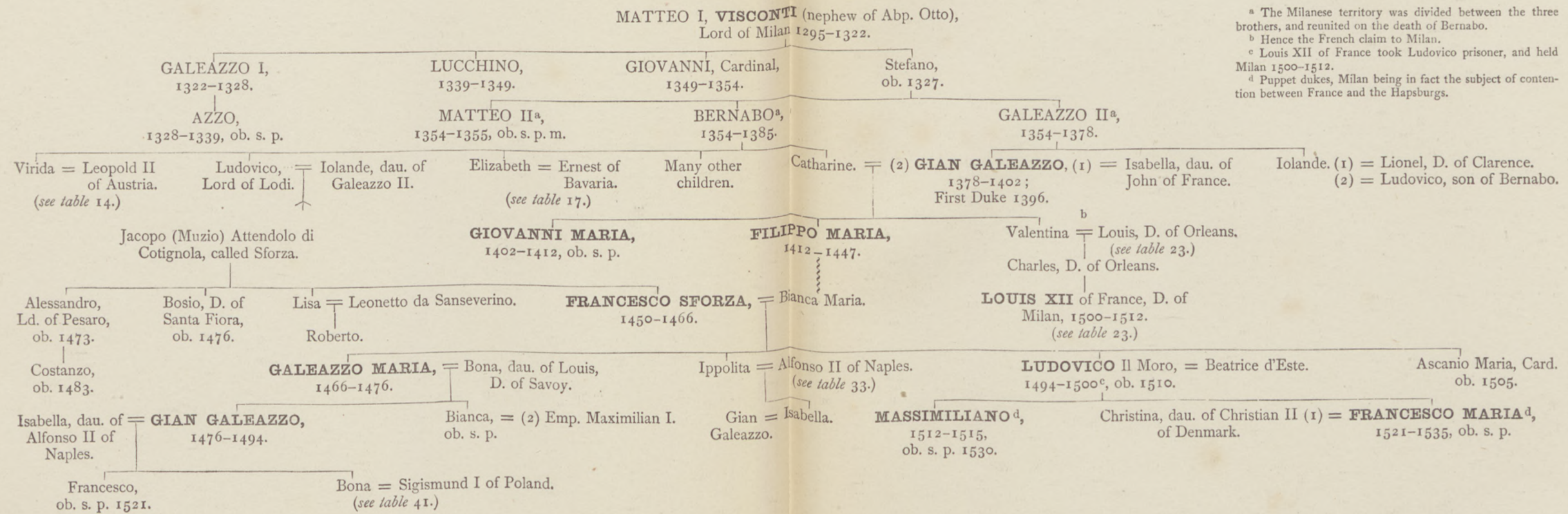
XXXIII.—THE HOUSE OF ANJOU IN NAPLES AND PROVENCE.



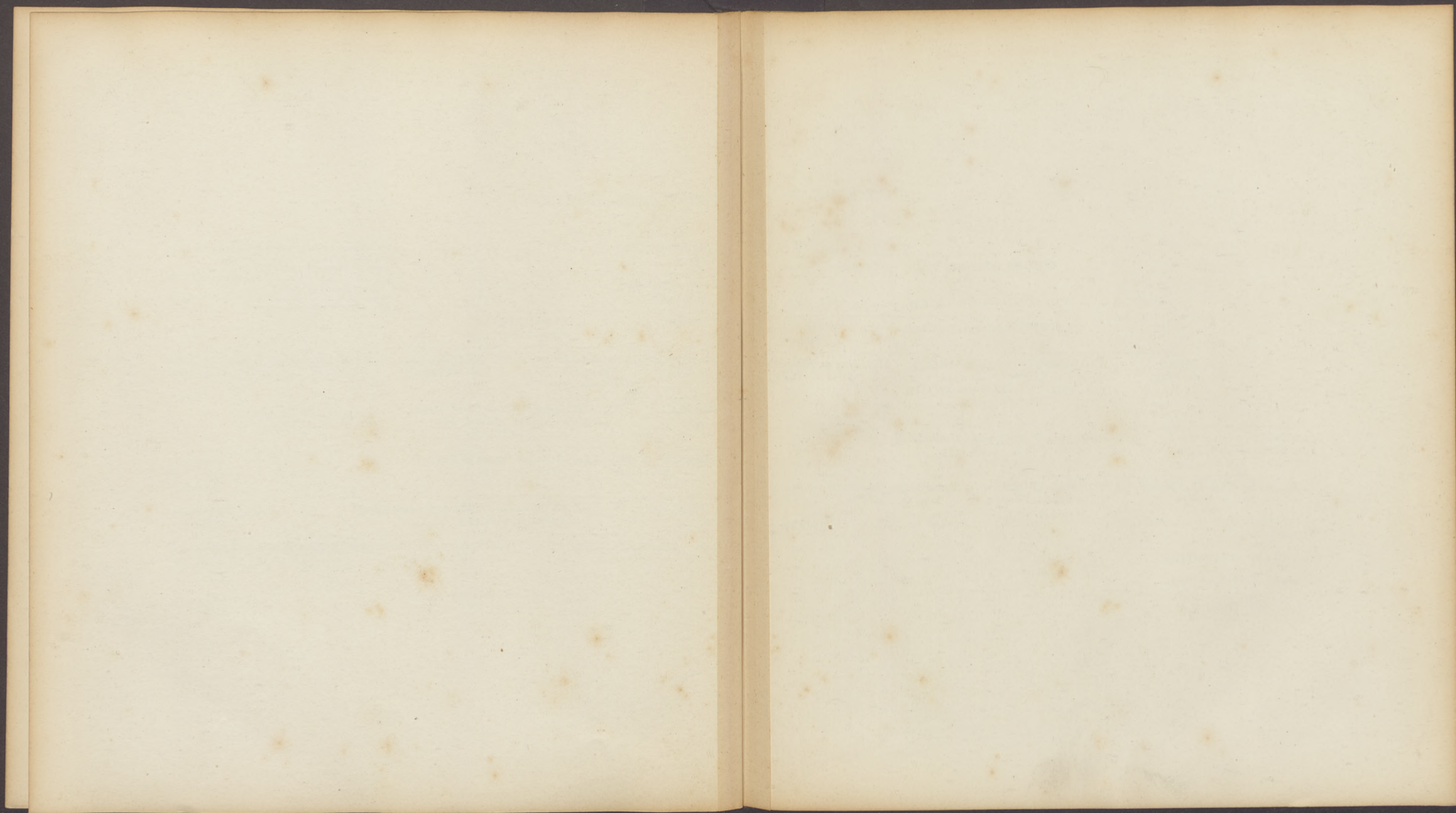
^a Joanna I adopted as her heir Louis I of Anjou, who obtained Provence, but Charles of Durazzo obtained Naples.
^b Joanna II adopted at different times René of Anjou and Alfonso V of Aragon, the latter of whom ultimately succeeded.



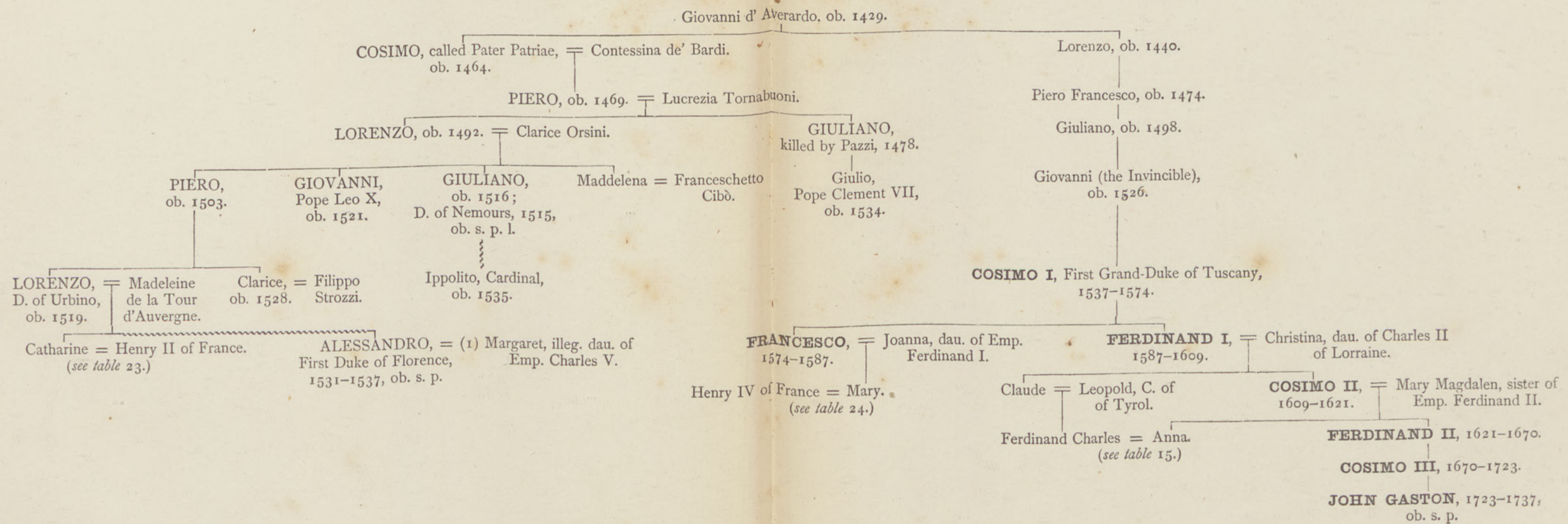
XXXIV.—MILAN. THE VISCONTI AND SFORZA.

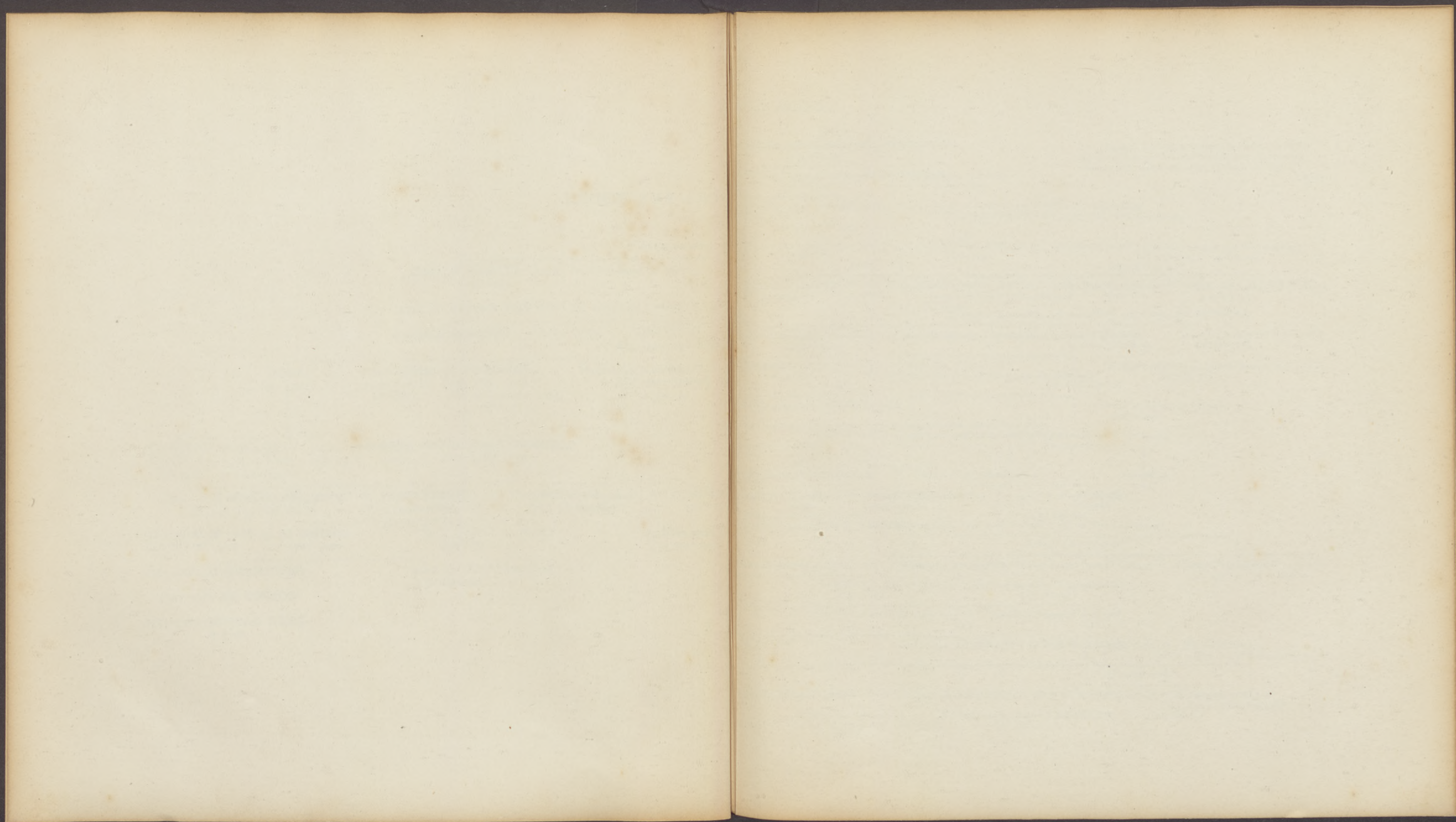


^a The Milanese territory was divided between the three brothers, and reunited on the death of Bernabo.
^b Hence the French claim to Milan.
^c Louis XII of France took Ludovico prisoner, and held Milan 1500-1512.
^d Puppet dukes, Milan being in fact the subject of contention between France and the Hapsburgs.



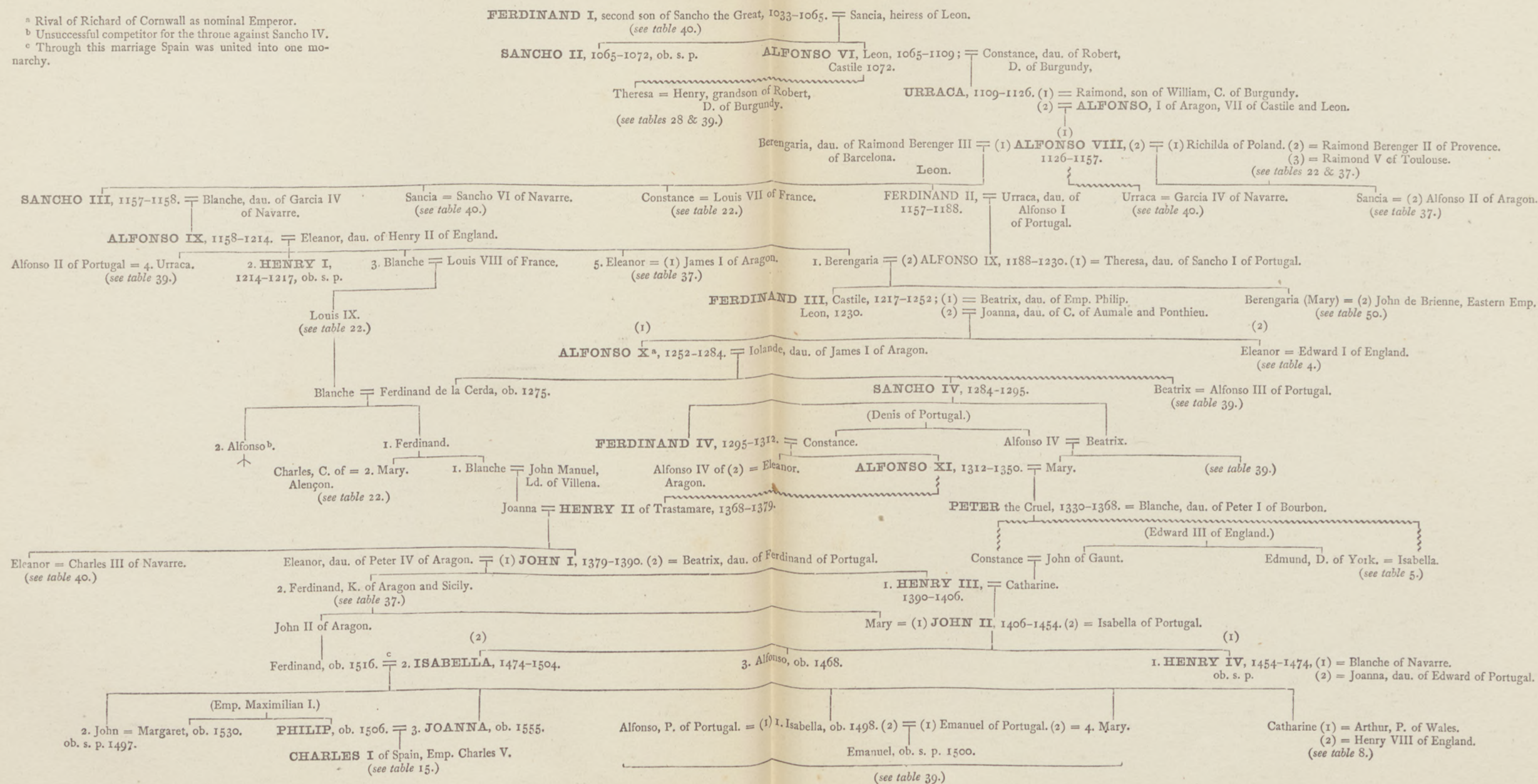
XXXV.—FLORENCE. THE MEDICI.

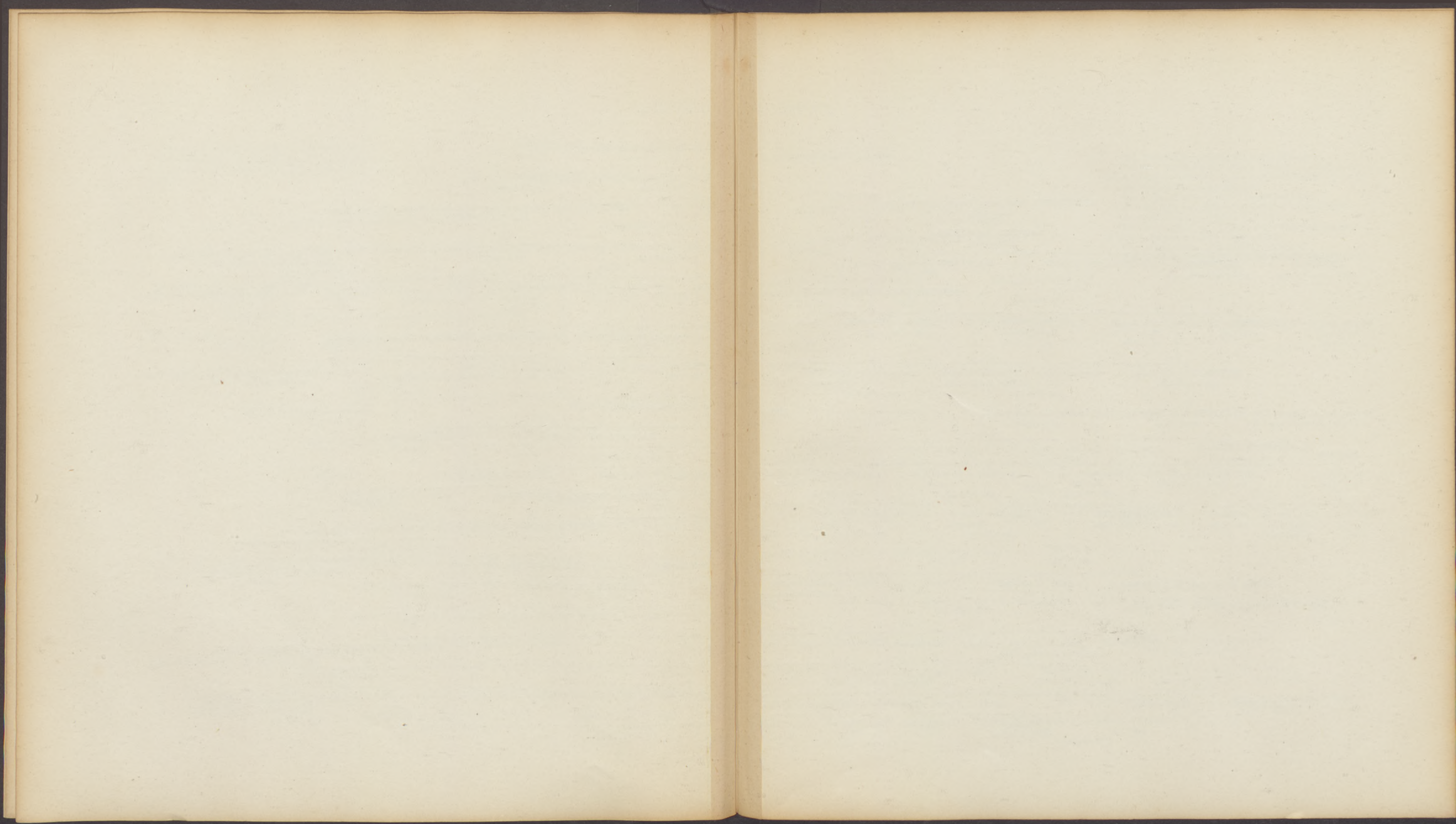




XXXVI.—CASTILE.

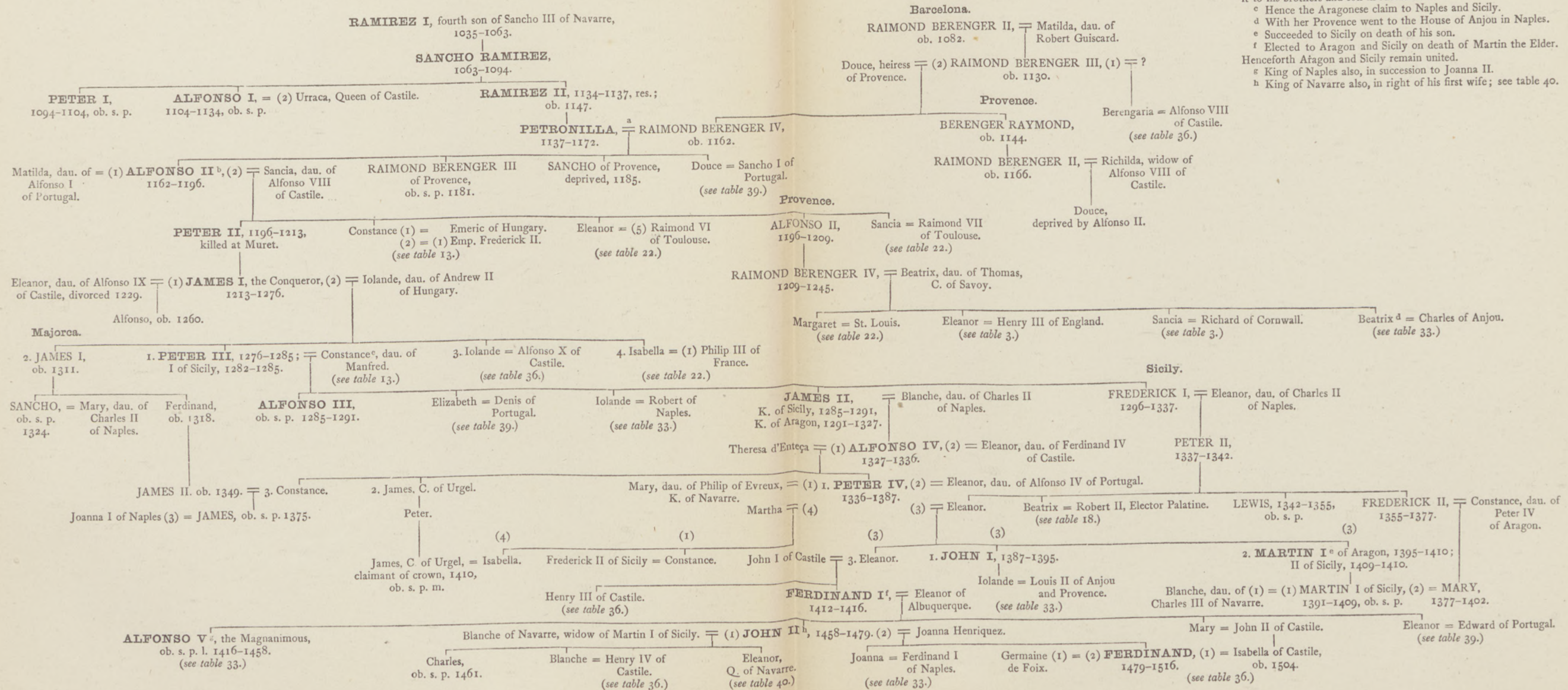
^a Rival of Richard of Cornwall as nominal Emperor.
^b Unsuccessful competitor for the throne against Sancho IV.
^c Through this marriage Spain was united into one monarchy.



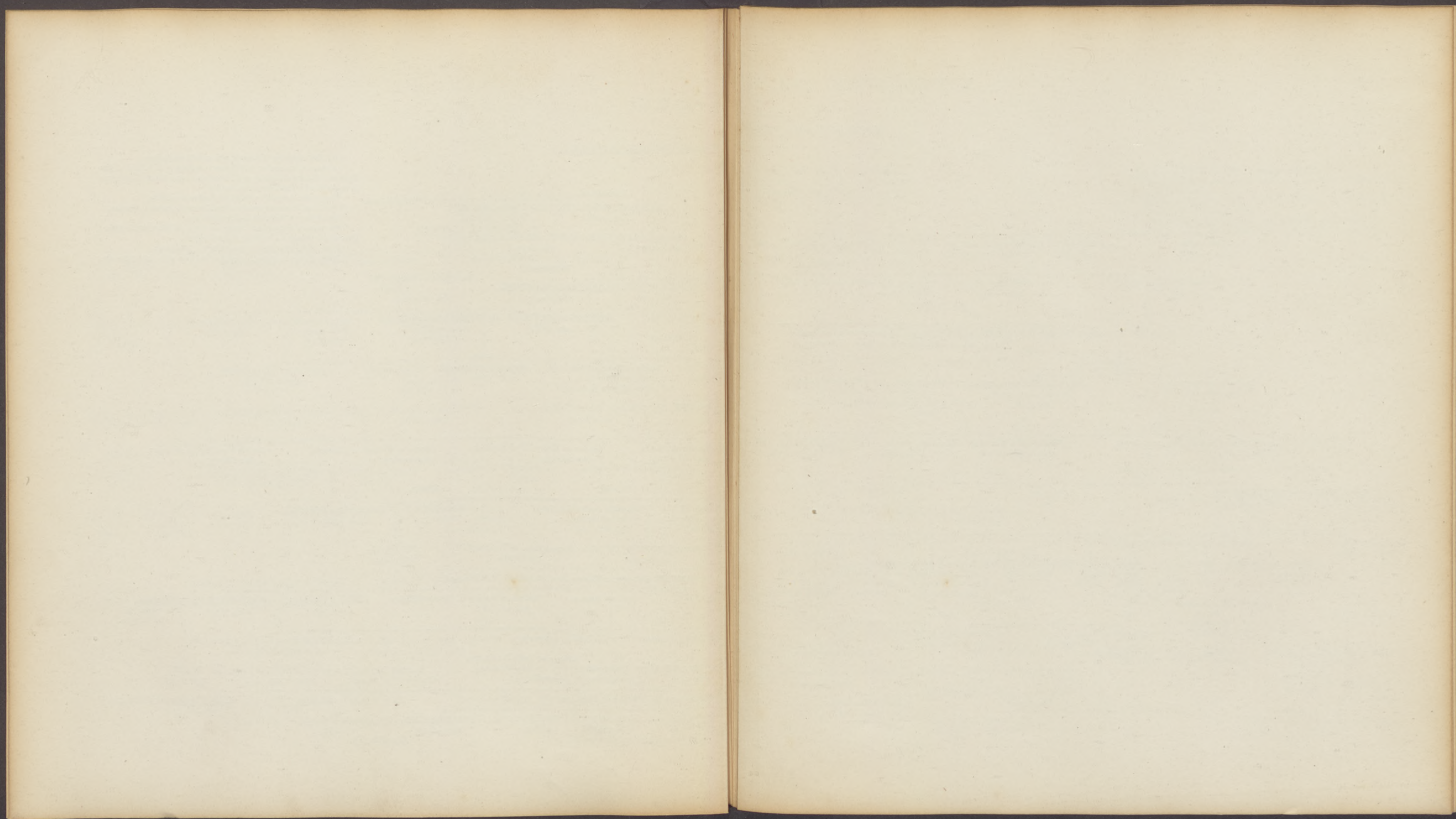


XXXVII.—A R A G O N.

Including Aragonese Princes in Provence, Majorca, and Sicily.



^a By this marriage Catalonia was united to Aragon.
^b Alfonso II interfered in Provence nominally in behalf of the heiress of Raimond Berenger II, but kept it for himself, and gave it to his brothers and son in succession.
^c Hence the Aragonese claim to Naples and Sicily.
^d With her Provence went to the House of Anjou in Naples.
^e Succeeded to Sicily on death of his son.
^f Elected to Aragon and Sicily on death of Martin the Elder. Henceforth Aragon and Sicily remain united.
^g King of Naples also, in succession to Joanna II.
^h King of Navarre also, in right of his first wife; see table 40.

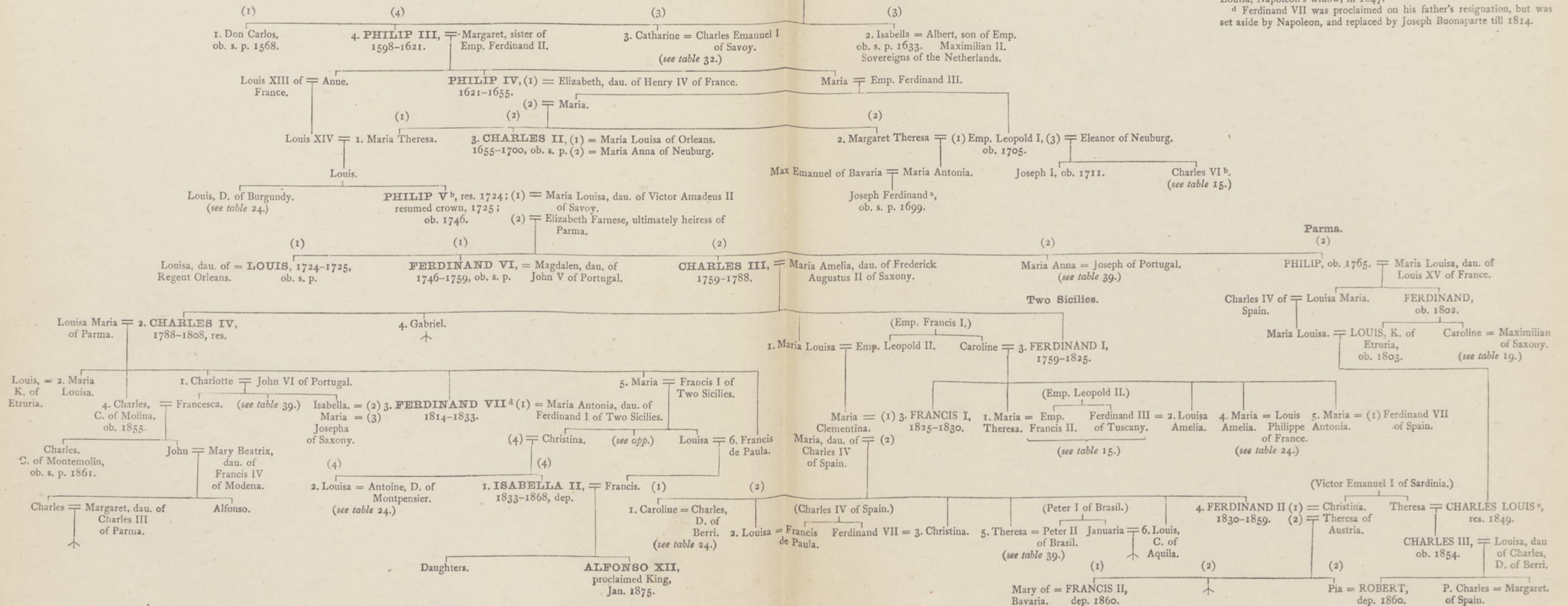


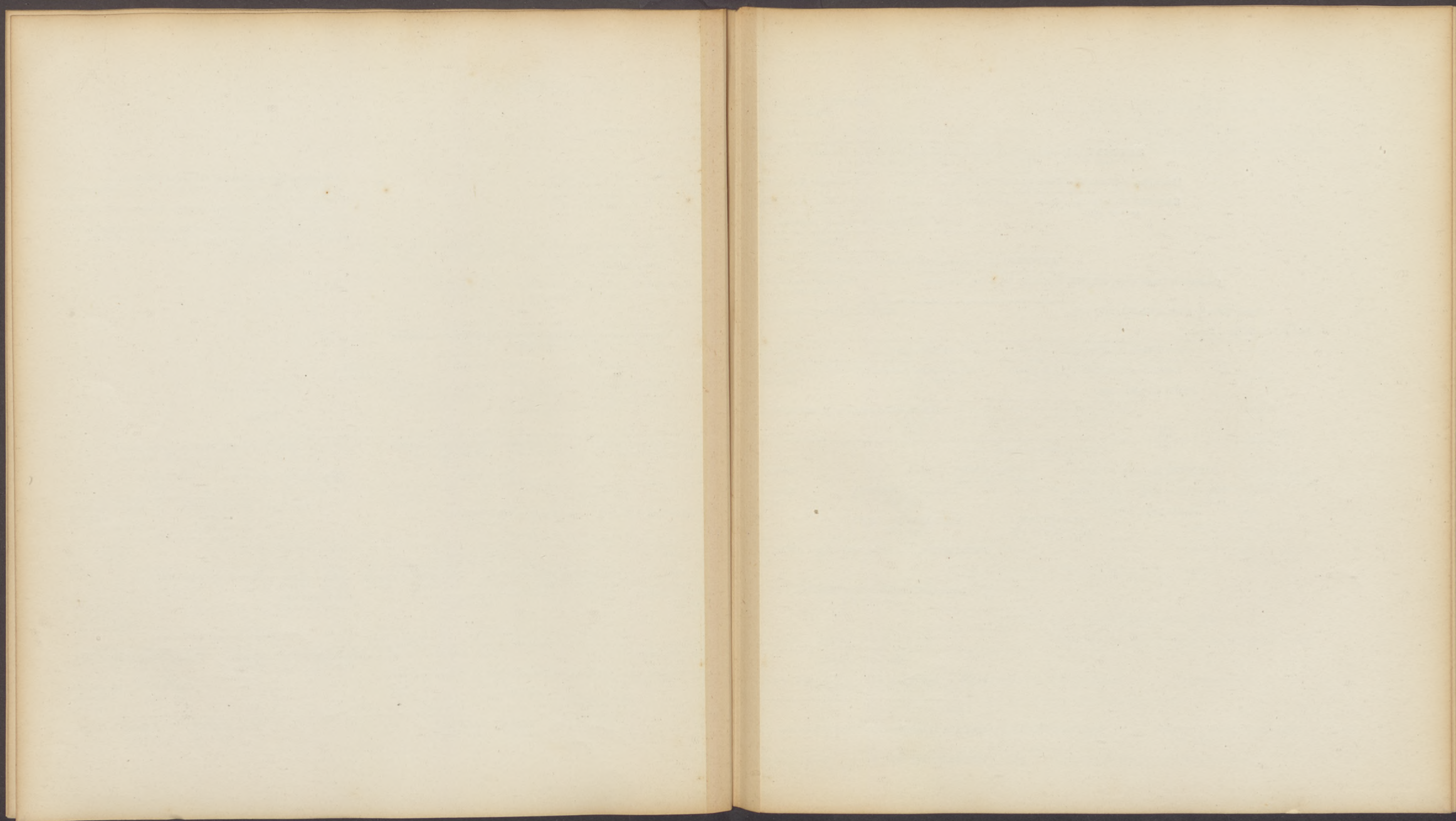
XXXVIII.—SPAIN. THE HAPSBURGS AND BOURBONS.

Including Bourbon Princes in Parma and Two Sicilies.

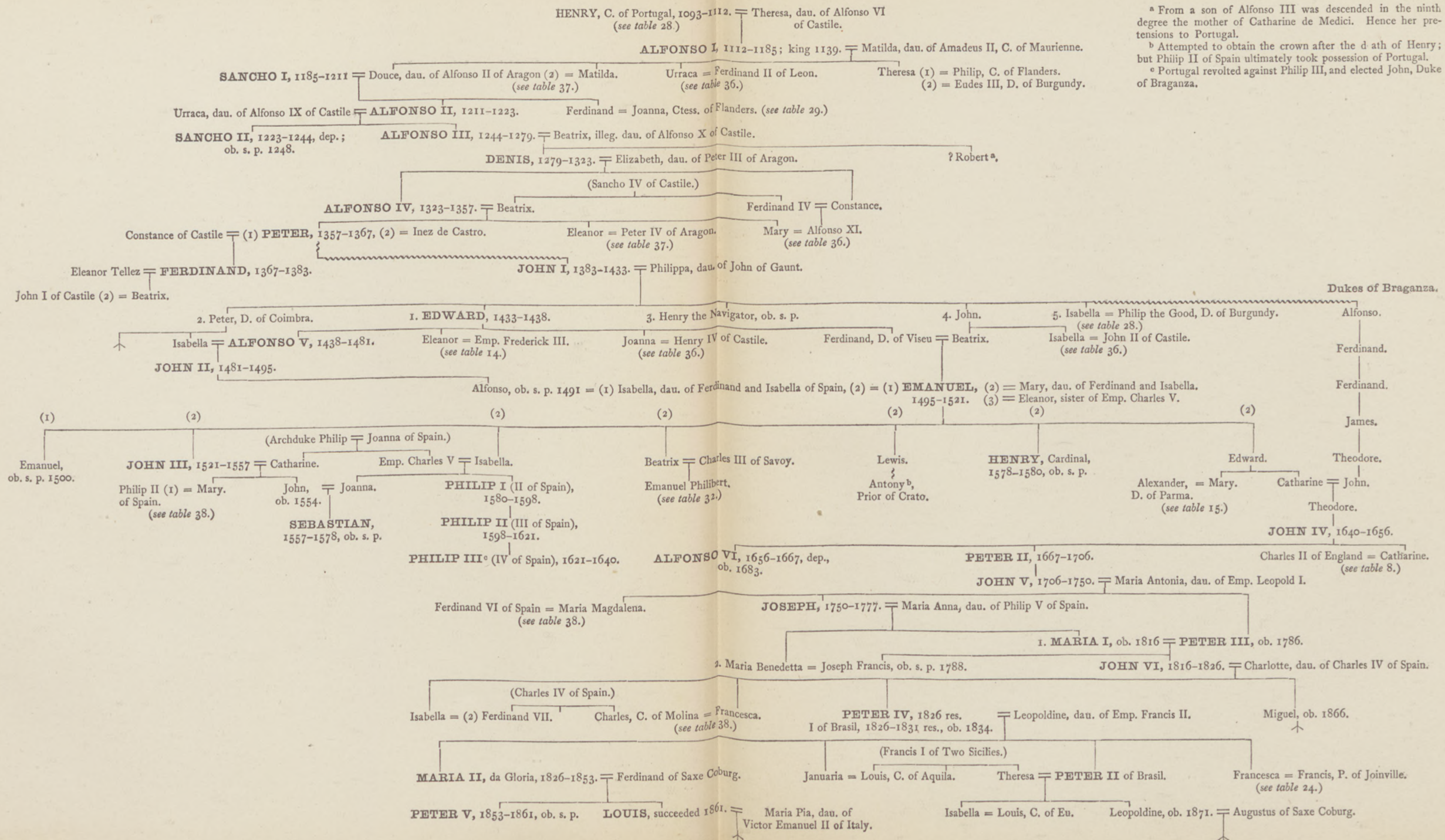
PHILIP II, (1) = Maria, dau. of John III of Portugal.
1556-1598. (2) = Mary, dau. of Henry VIII of England.
(see table 15.) (3) = Elizabeth, dau. of Henry II of France.
(4) = Anne, dau. of Emp. Maximilian II.

^a Recognised heir of Charles II of Spain until his death.
^b Rival claimants of Spain after Charles II, the elder brother of each resigning his pretensions.
^c Deposed by Napoleon, 1807; restored to Parma on death of Maria Louisa, Napoleon's widow, in 1847.
^d Ferdinand VII was proclaimed on his father's resignation, but was set aside by Napoleon, and replaced by Joseph Buonaparte till 1814.

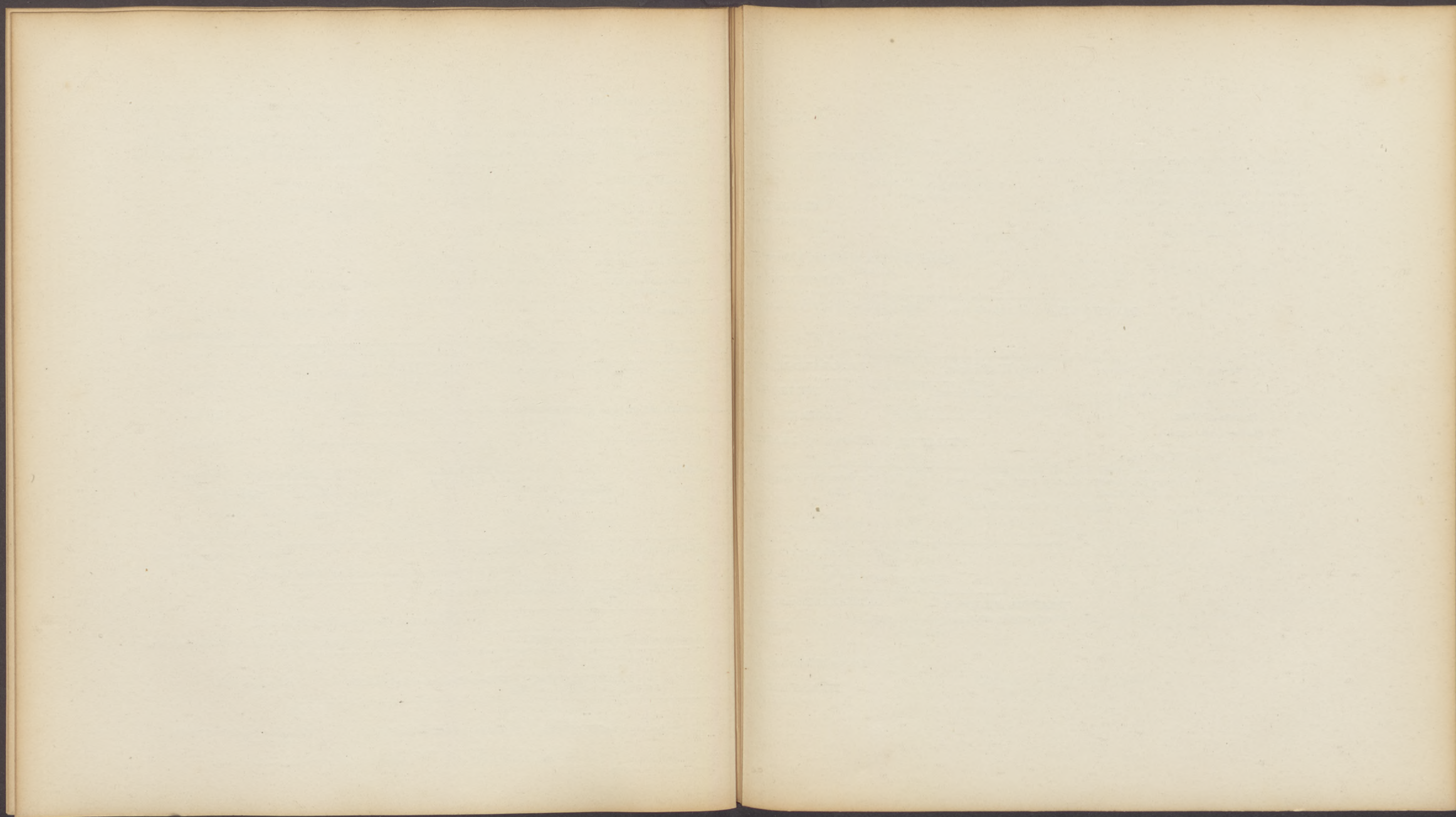




XXXIX.—PORTUGAL.

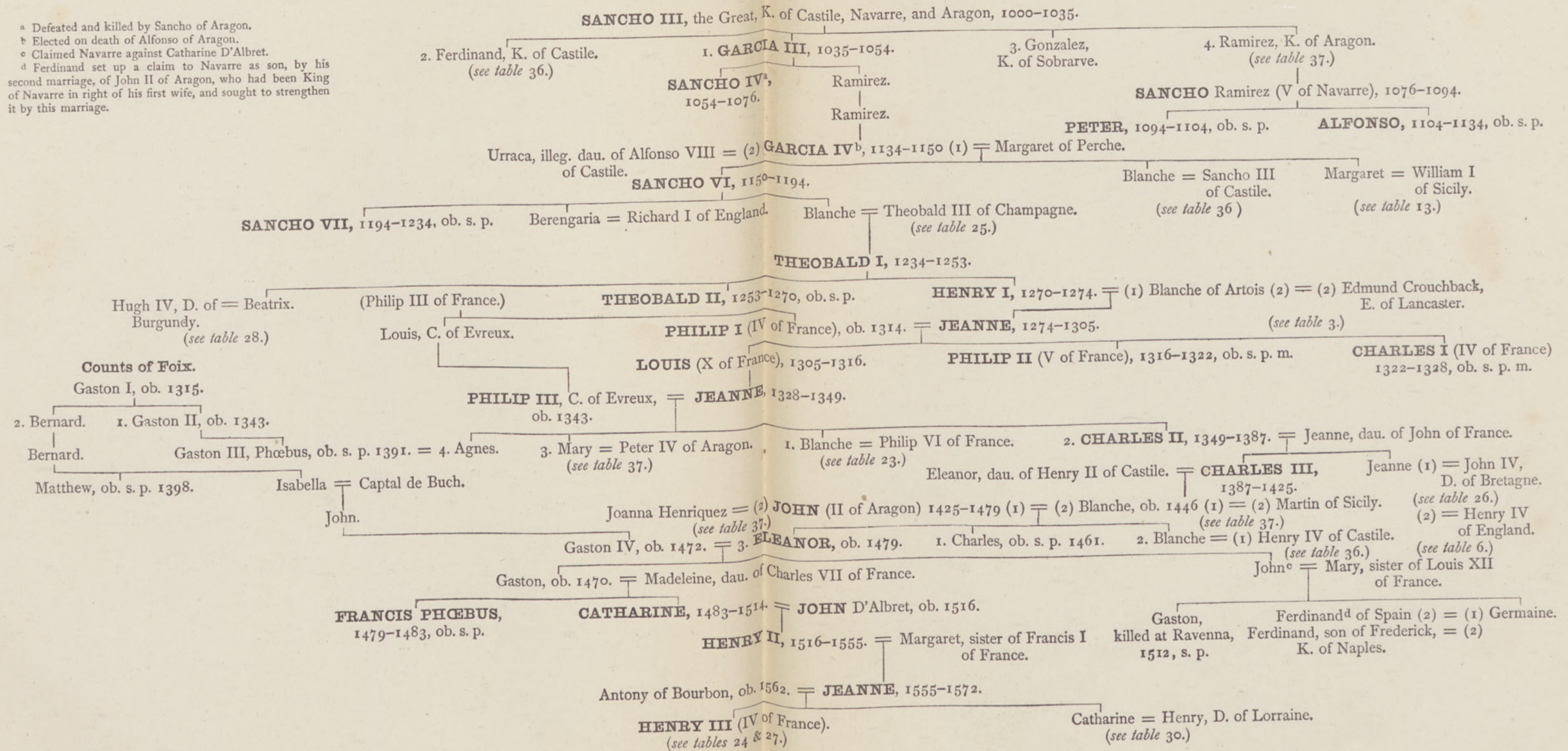


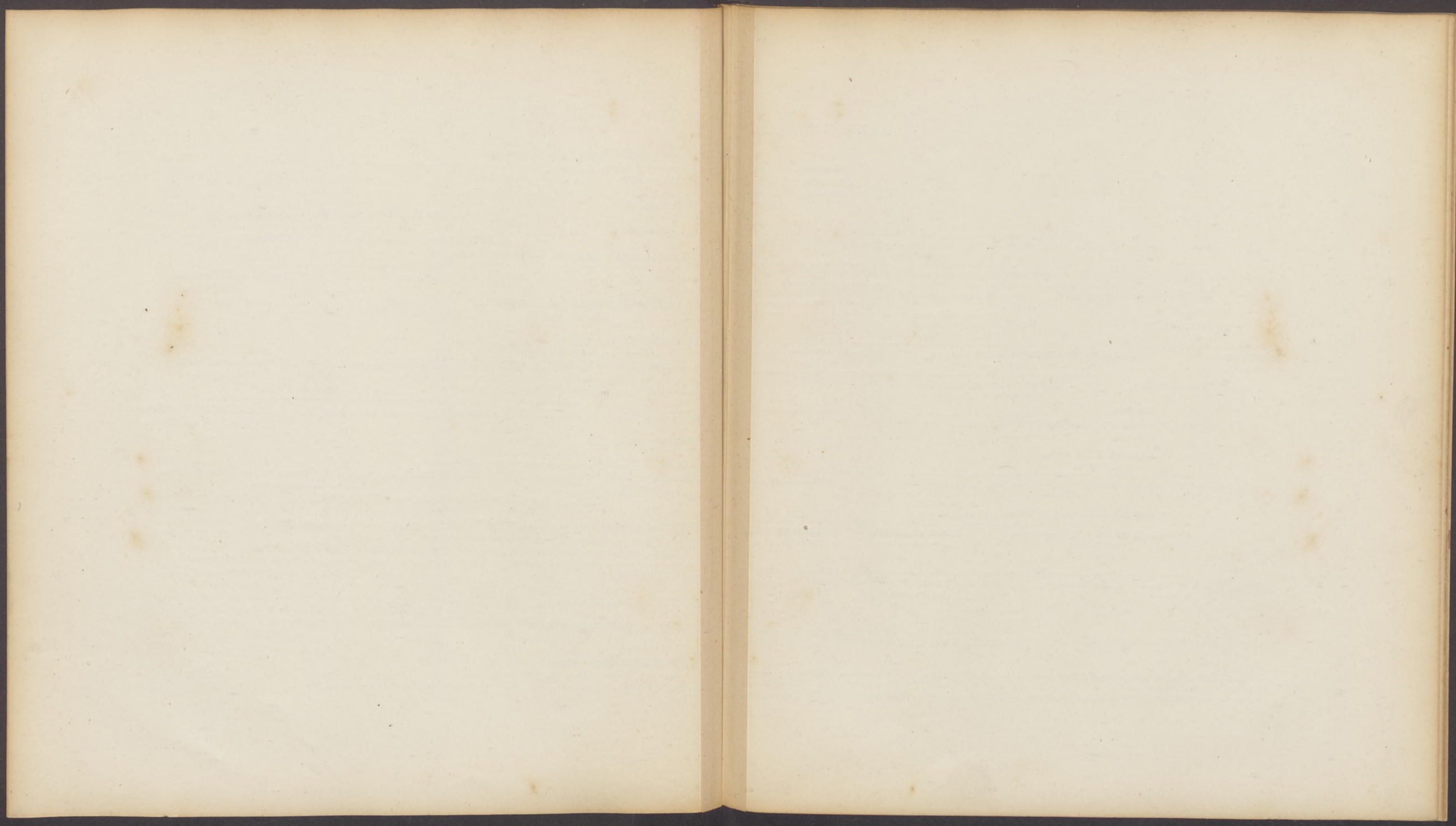
a From a son of Alfonso III was descended in the ninth degree the mother of Catharine de Medici. Hence her pretensions to Portugal.
 b Attempted to obtain the crown after the death of Henry; but Philip II of Spain ultimately took possession of Portugal.
 c Portugal revolted against Philip III, and elected John, Duke of Braganza.



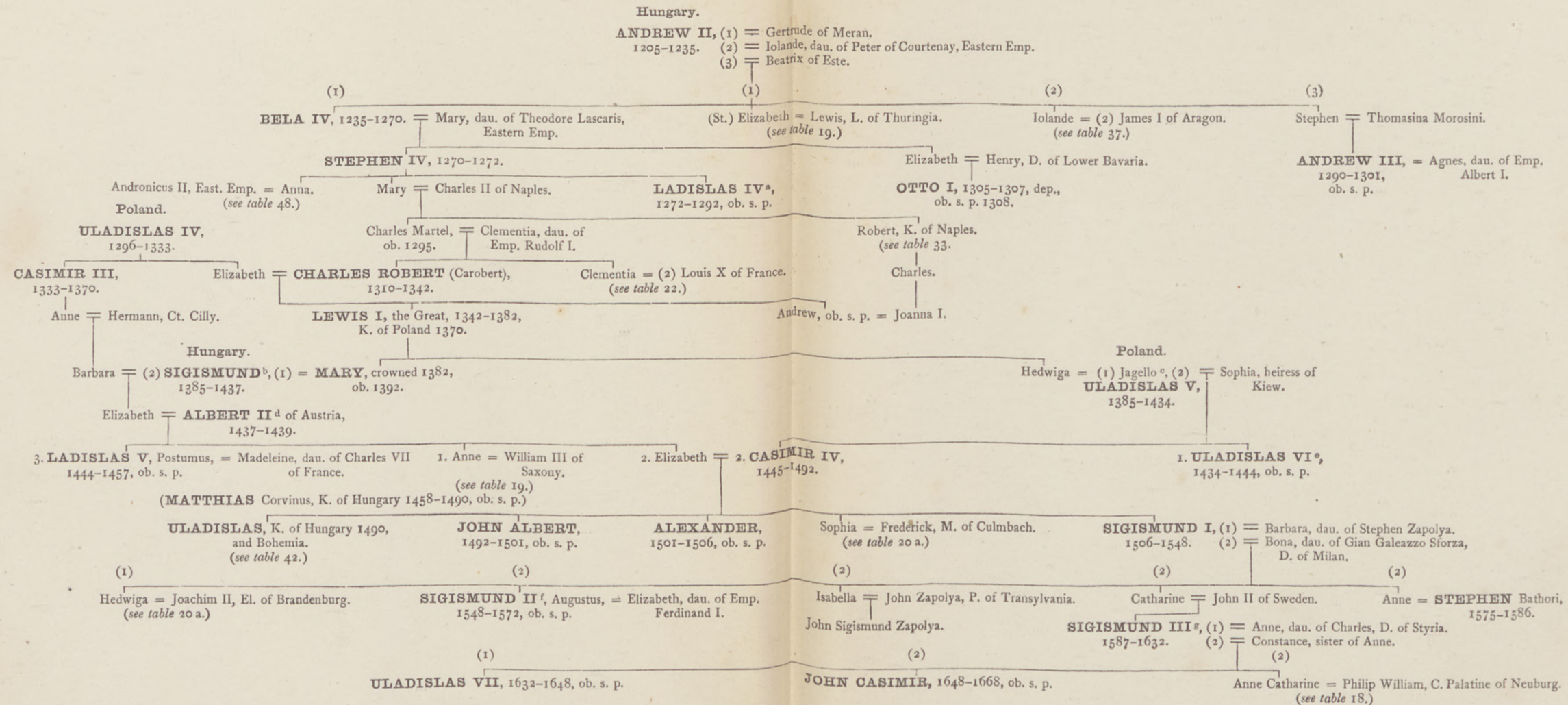
XL.—NAVARRRE.

^a Defeated and killed by Sancho of Aragon.
^b Elected on death of Alfonso of Aragon.
^c Claimed Navarre against Catharine D'Albret.
^d Ferdinand set up a claim to Navarre as son, by his second marriage, of John II of Aragon, who had been King of Navarre in right of his first wife, and sought to strengthen it by this marriage.





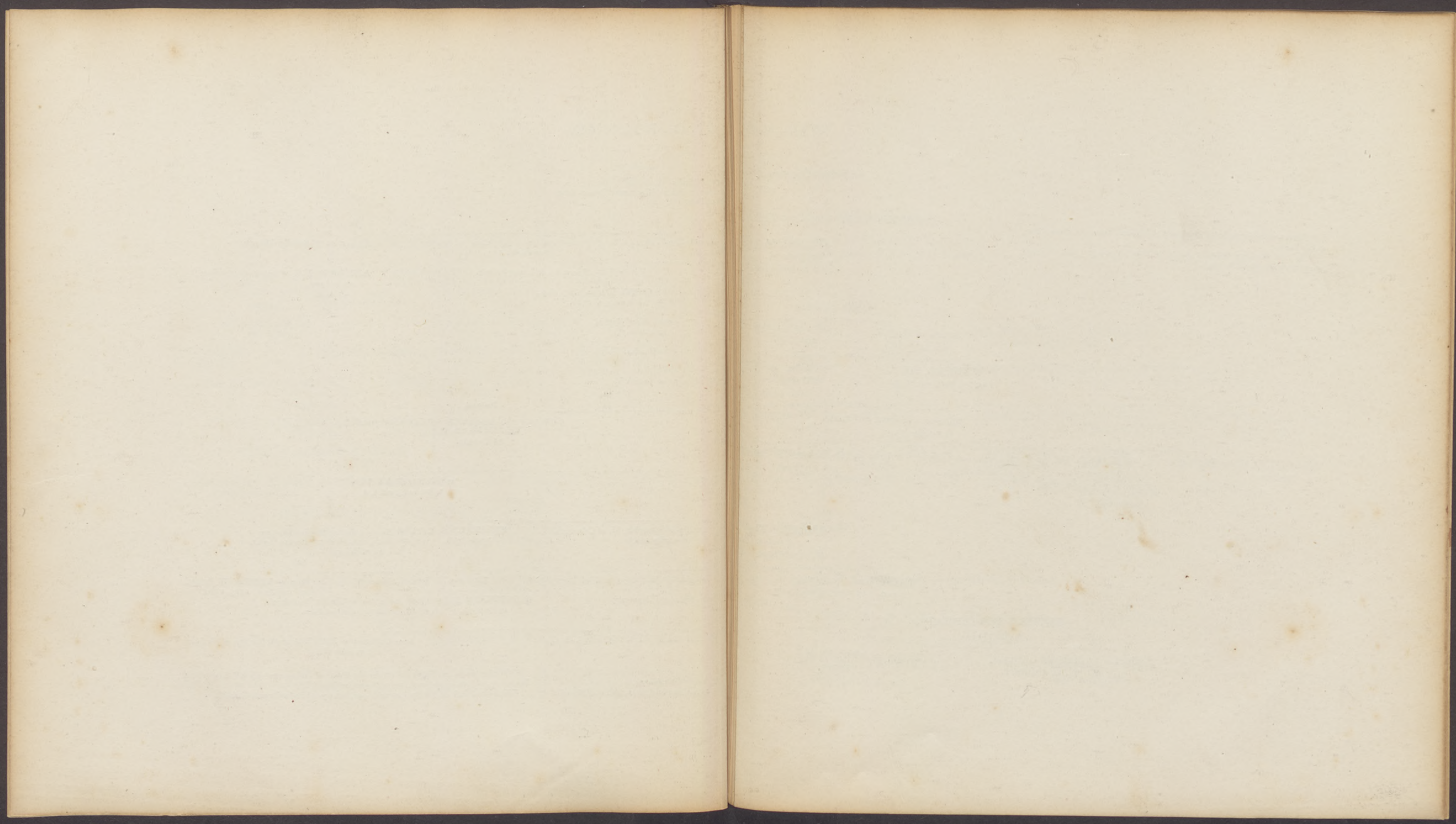
XLI.—HUNGARY AND POLAND.



^a On the death of Ladislas IV the Pope claimed to award the crown to Charles Martel, but the nation chose Andrew III.
^b Also Emperor 1410, and King of Bohemia 1419; for his family see table 42.

^c A heathen, and Duke of Lithuania.
^d Also Emperor and King of Bohemia; for his family see table 14.
^e Elected King of Hungary 1439 in opposition to Ladislas Postumus; killed at Varna.

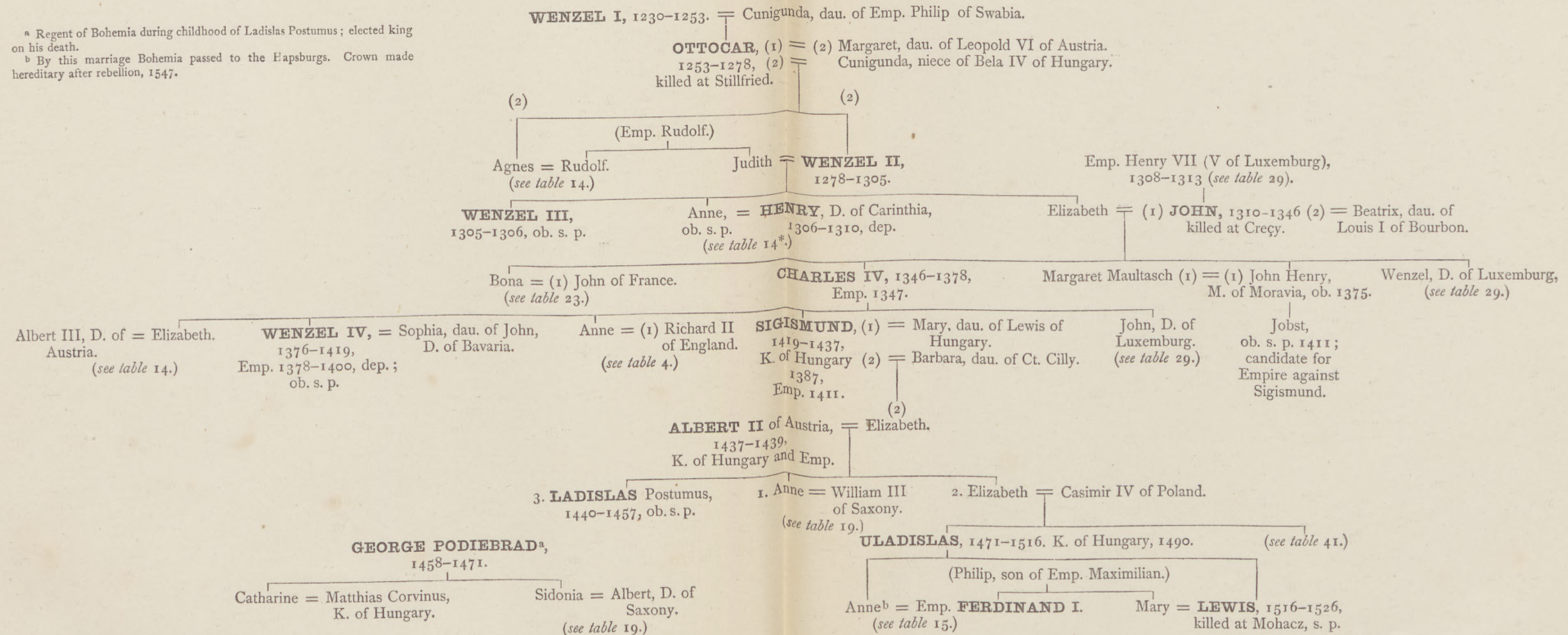
^f On the death of Sigismund II, Henry Duke of Anjou was elected, but quitted Poland on succeeding to the crown of France as Henry III.
^g Also lineal heir of Sweden (see table 44), but rejected as a Roman Catholic.

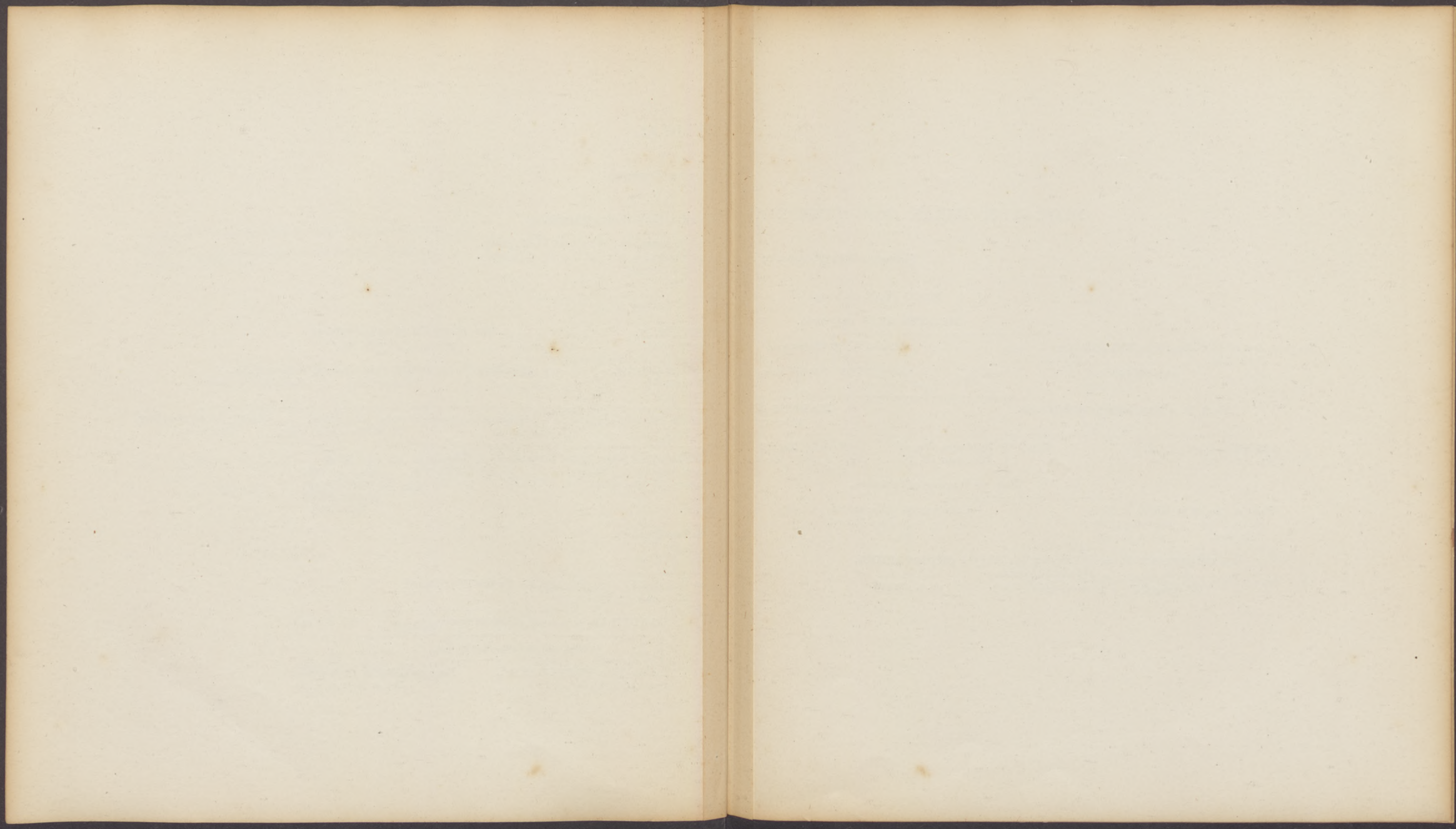


XLII.—BOHEMIA.

Including Emperors of the House of Luxemburg.

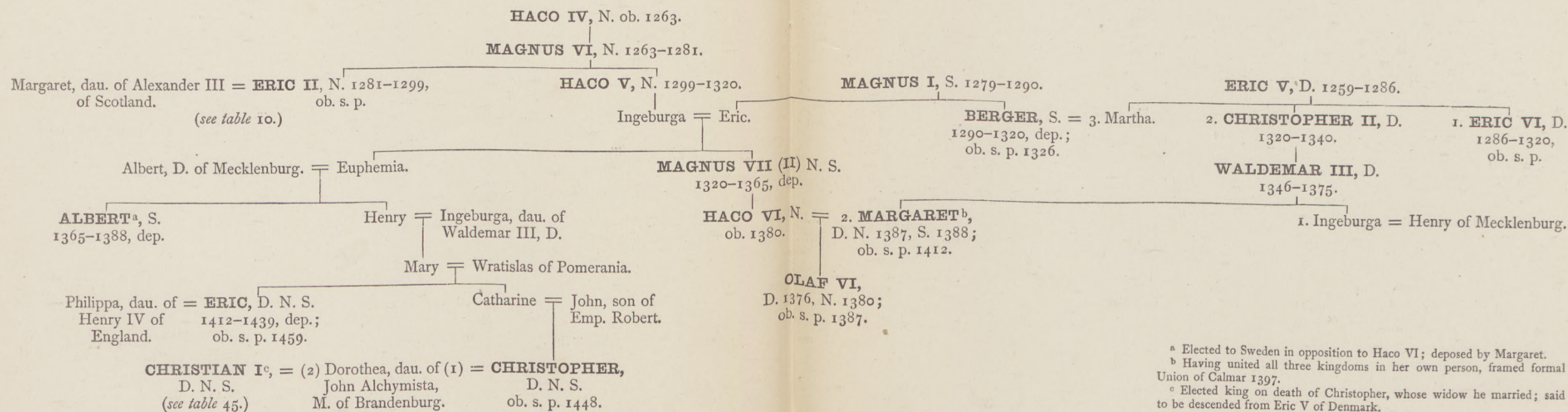
^a Regent of Bohemia during childhood of Ladislas Postumus; elected king on his death.
^b By this marriage Bohemia passed to the Hapsburgs. Crown made hereditary after rebellion, 1547.



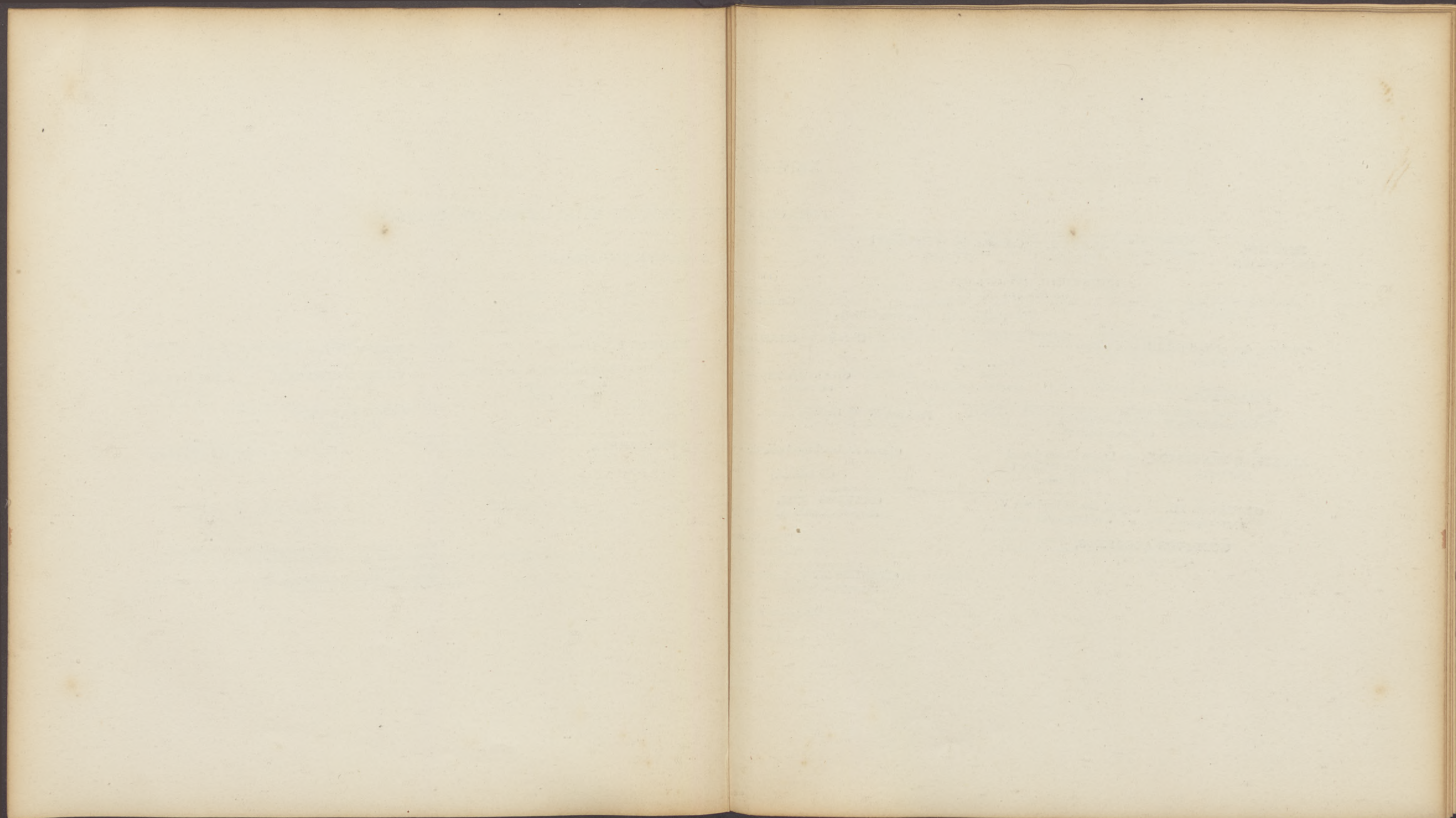


XLIII.—THE THREE NORTHERN KINGDOMS BEFORE THE UNION OF CALMAR.

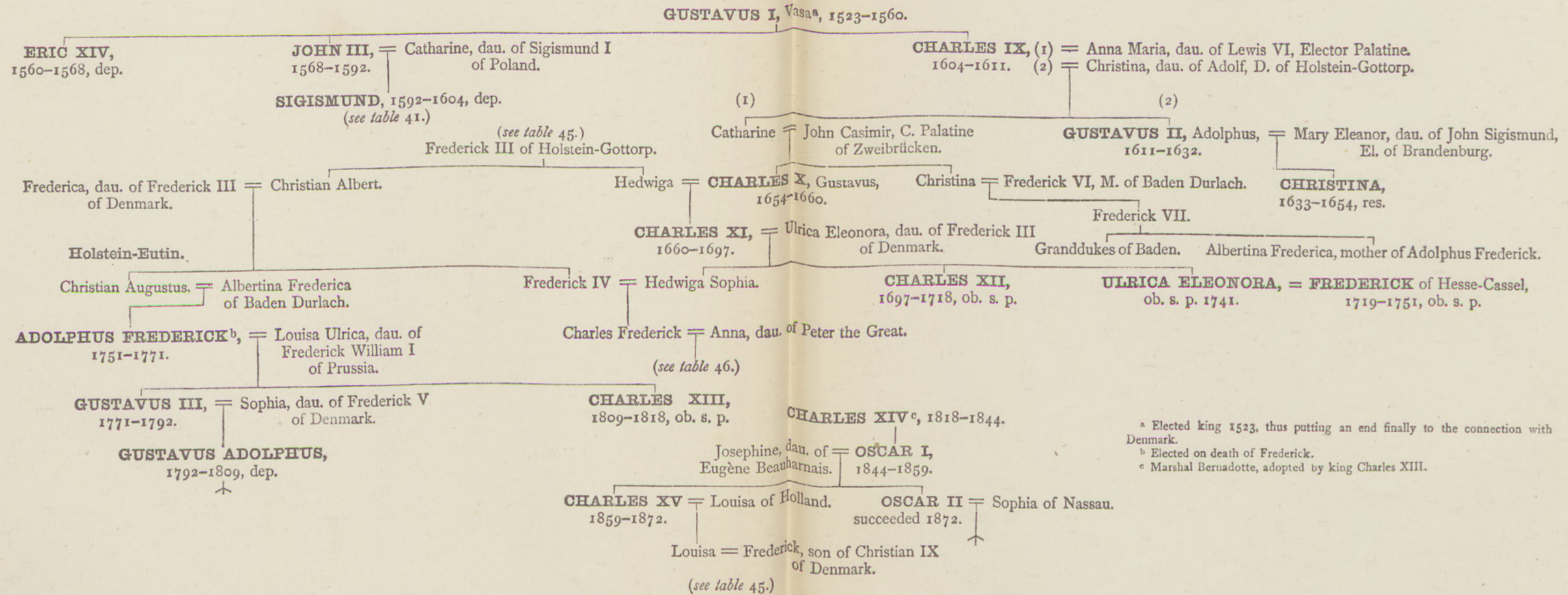
[D. means King of Denmark; N. King of Norway; S. King of Sweden.]



^a Elected to Sweden in opposition to Haco VI; deposed by Margaret.
^b Having united all three kingdoms in her own person, framed formal Union of Calmar 1397.
^c Elected king on death of Christopher, whose widow he married; said to be descended from Eric V of Denmark.



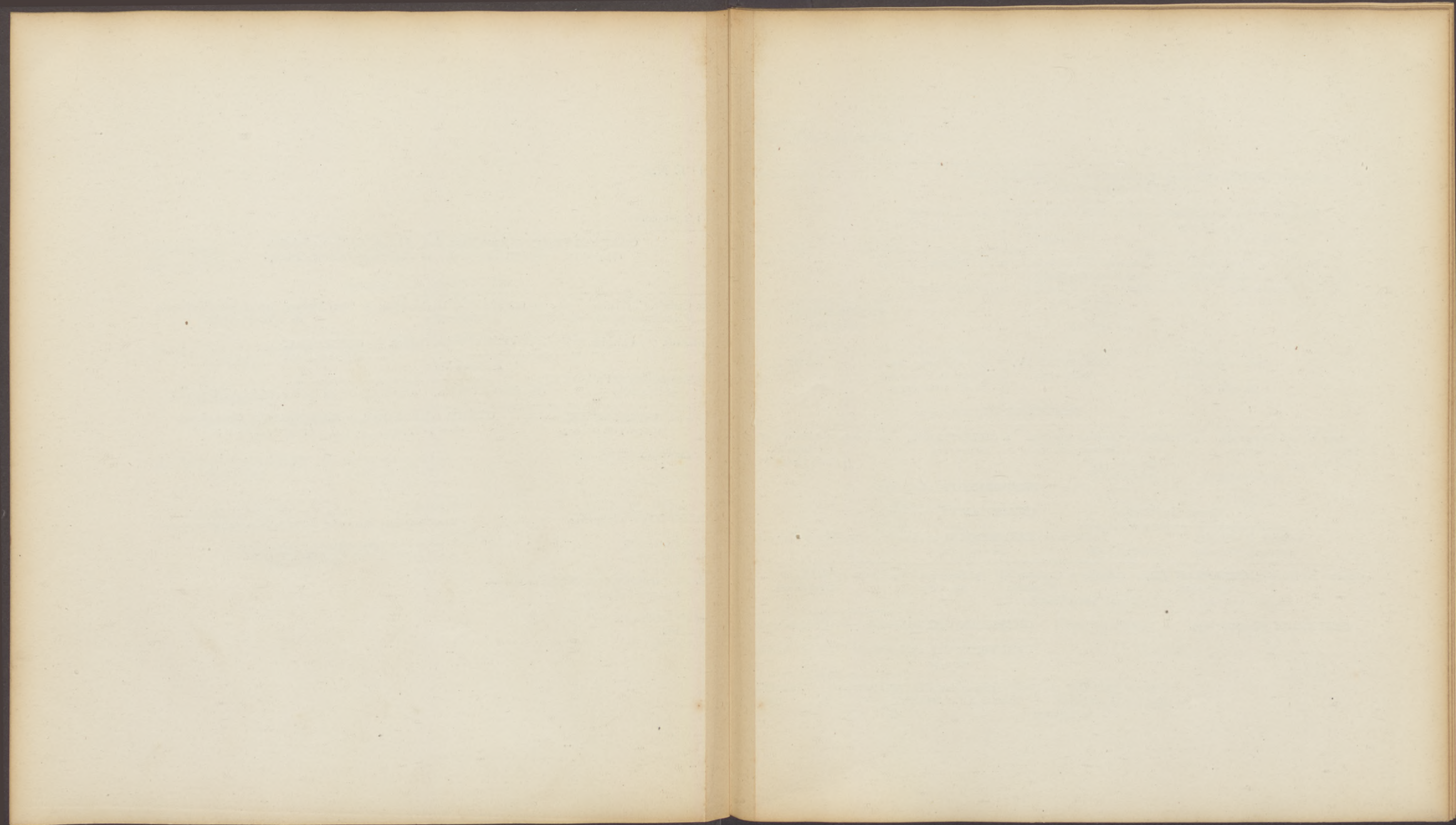
XLIV.—S W E D E N.



^a Elected king 1523, thus putting an end finally to the connection with Denmark.

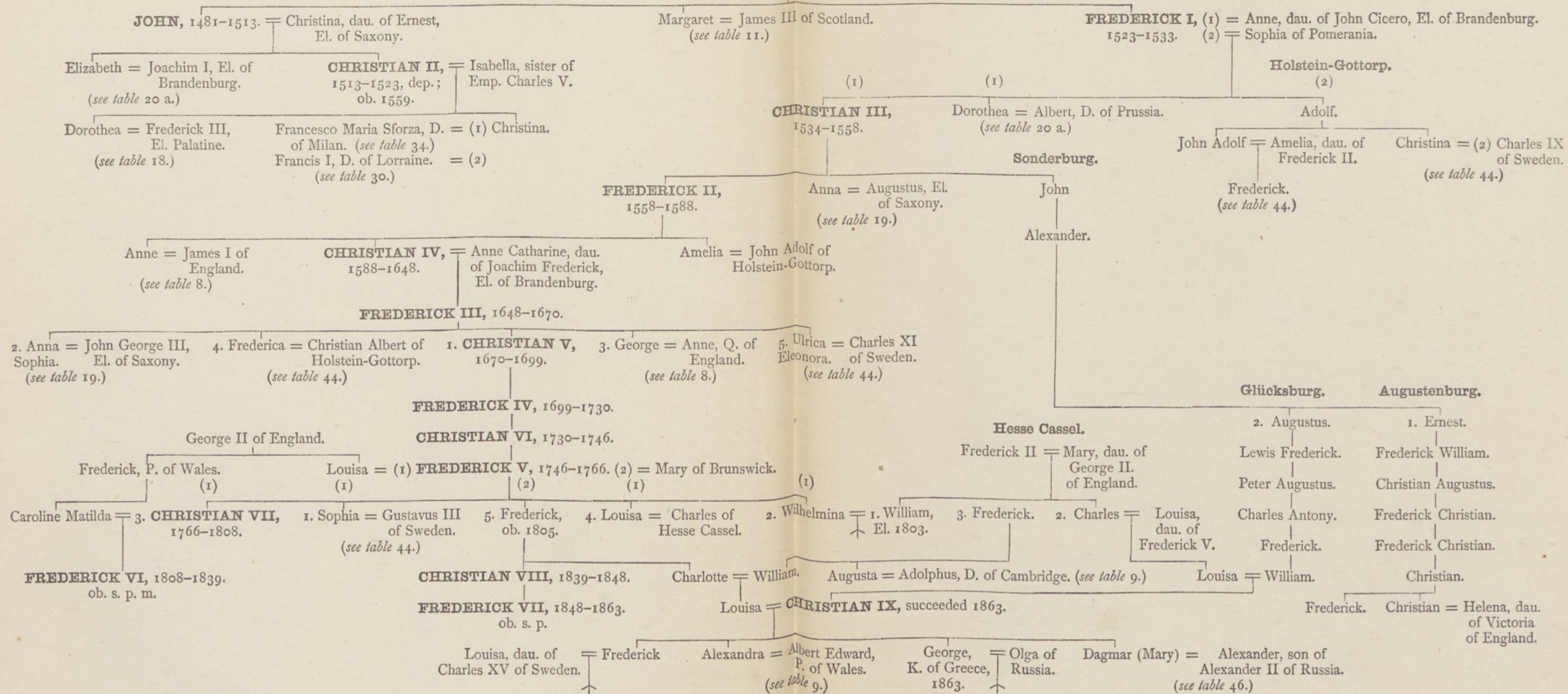
^b Elected on death of Frederick.

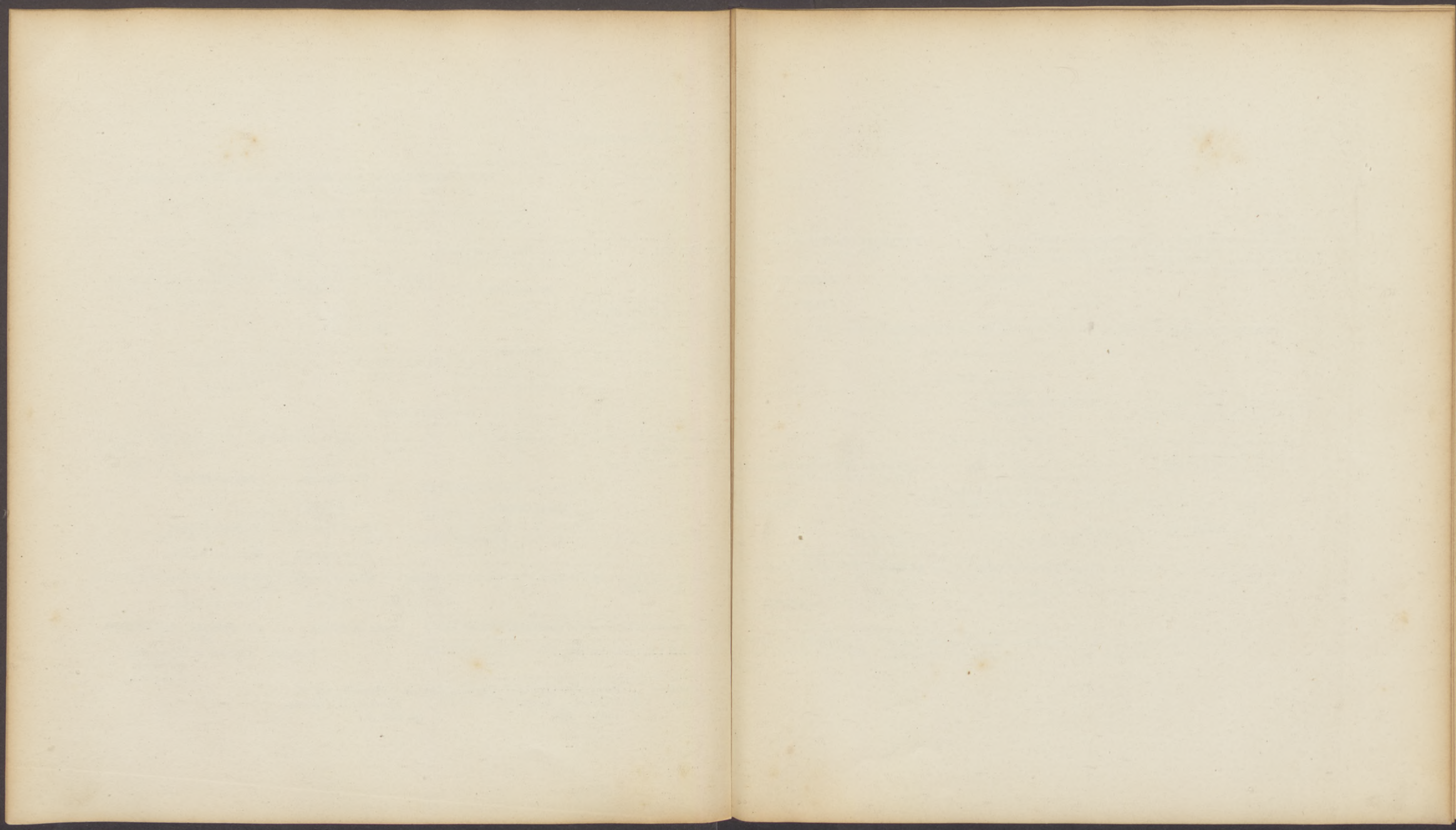
^c Marshal Bernadotte, adopted by king Charles XIII.



XLV.—DENMARK

CHRISTIAN I, 1448-1481,
K. of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and D. of Schleswig-Holstein.
(see table 43.)





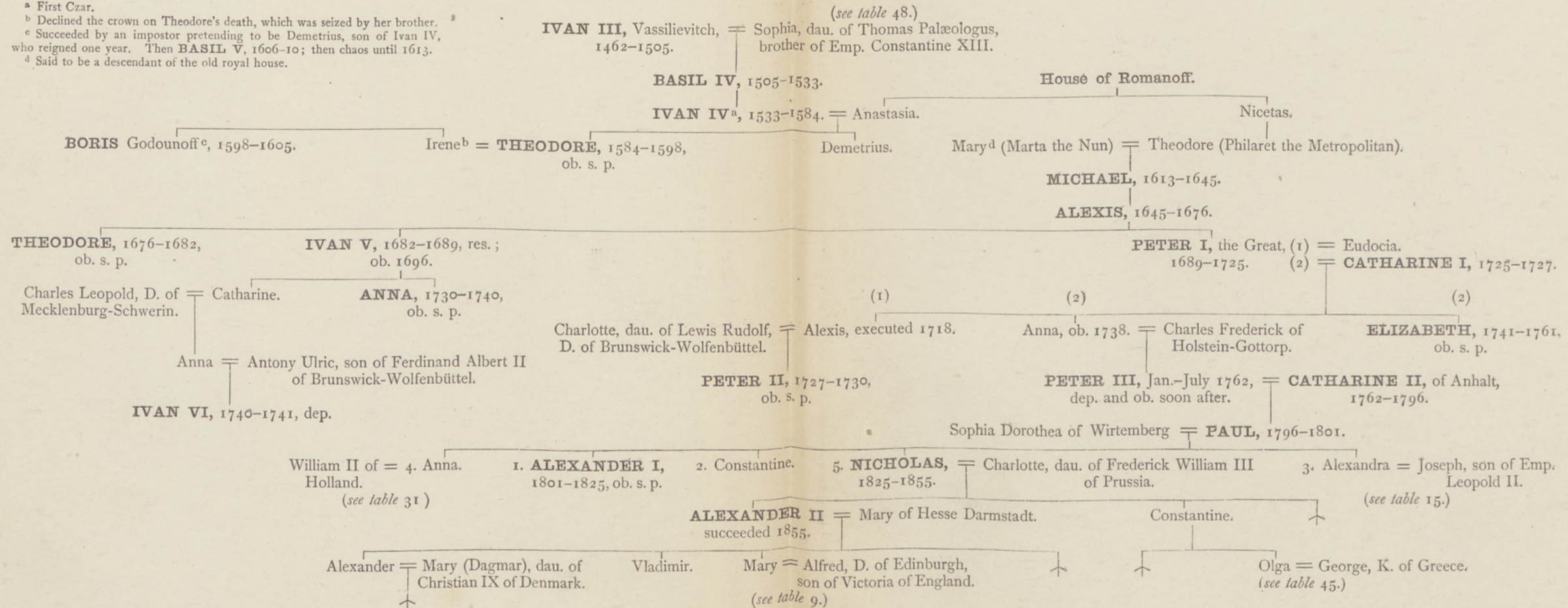
XLVI.—RUSSIA.

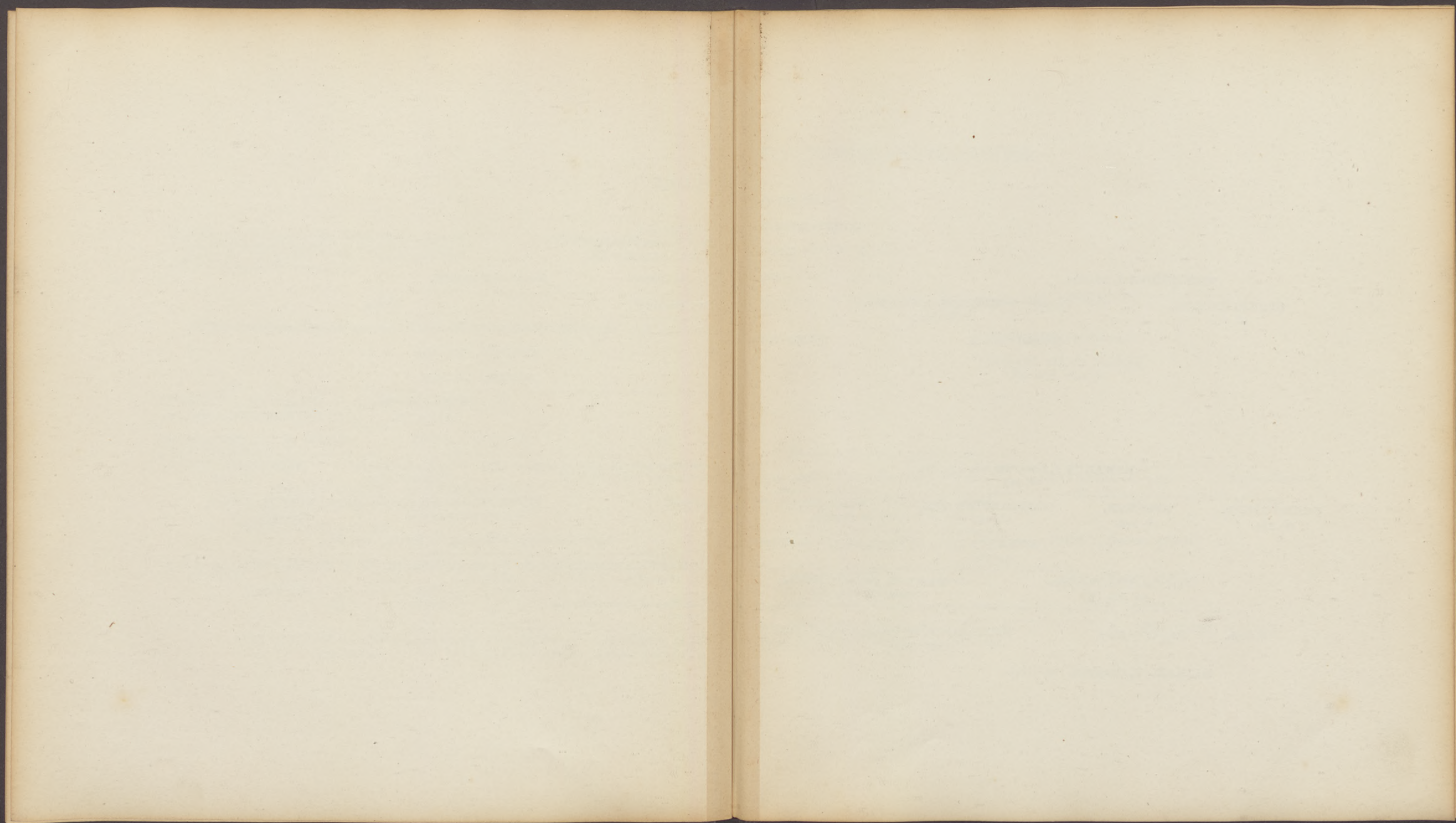
^a First Czar.

^b Declined the crown on Theodore's death, which was seized by her brother.

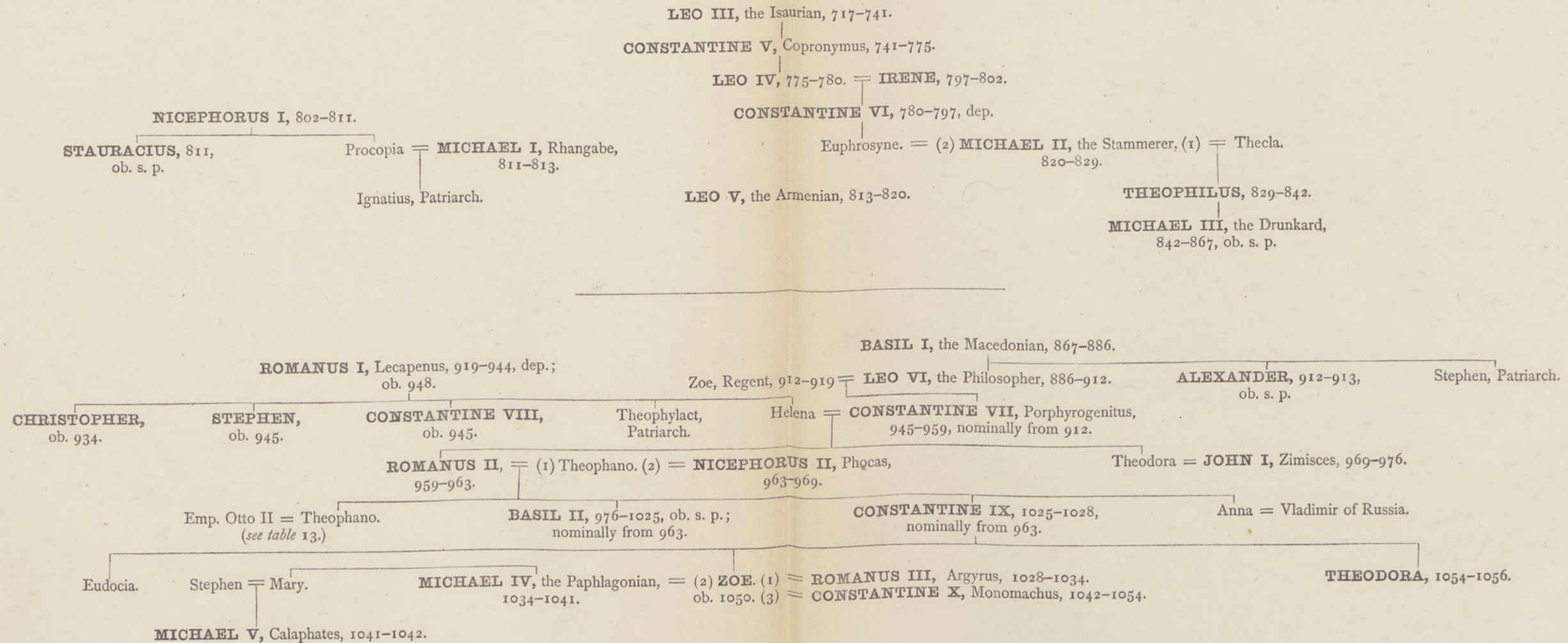
^c Succeeded by an impostor pretending to be Demetrius, son of Ivan IV, who reigned one year. Then **BASIL V**, 1606-10; then chaos until 1613.

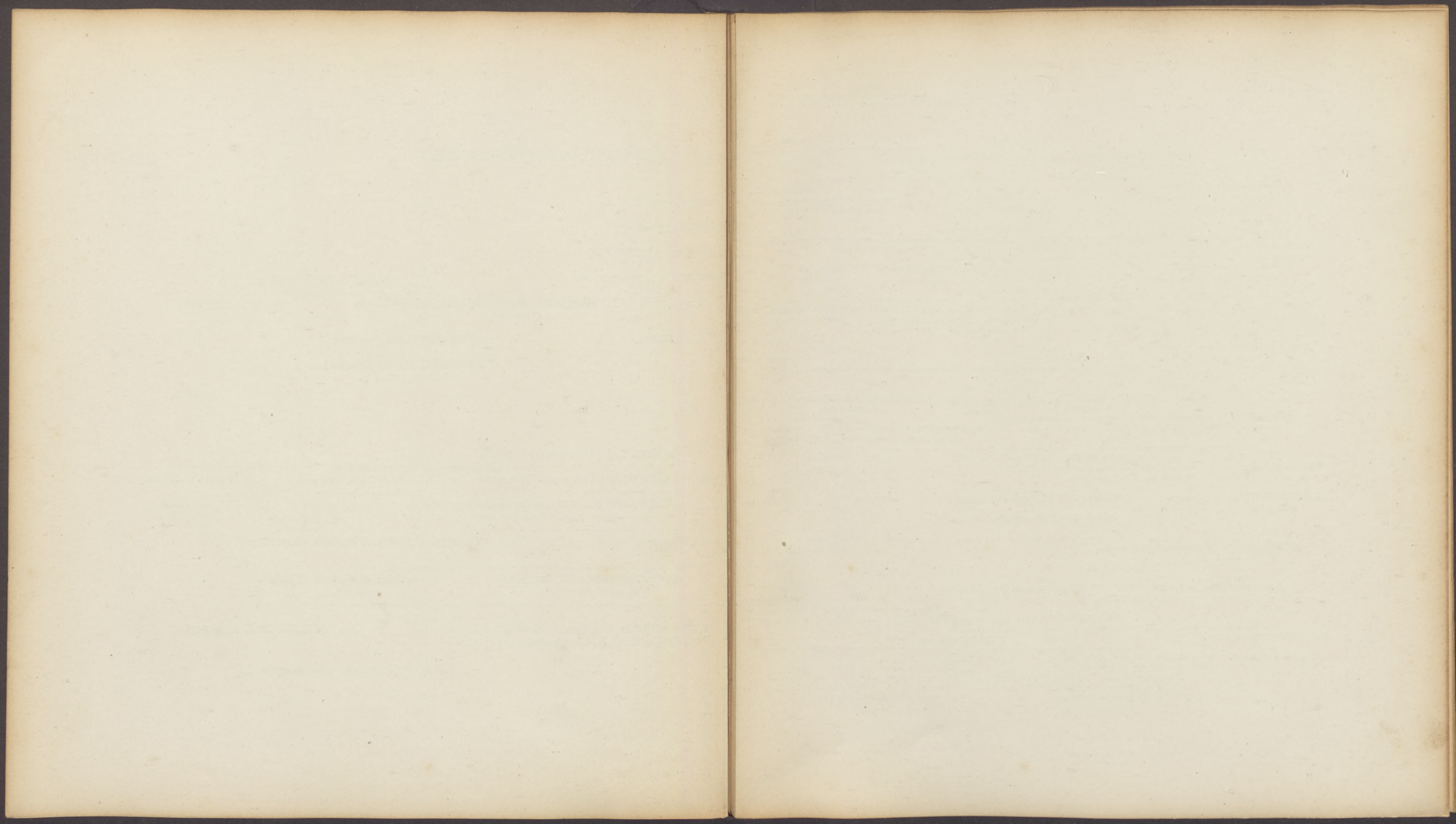
^d Said to be a descendant of the old royal house.



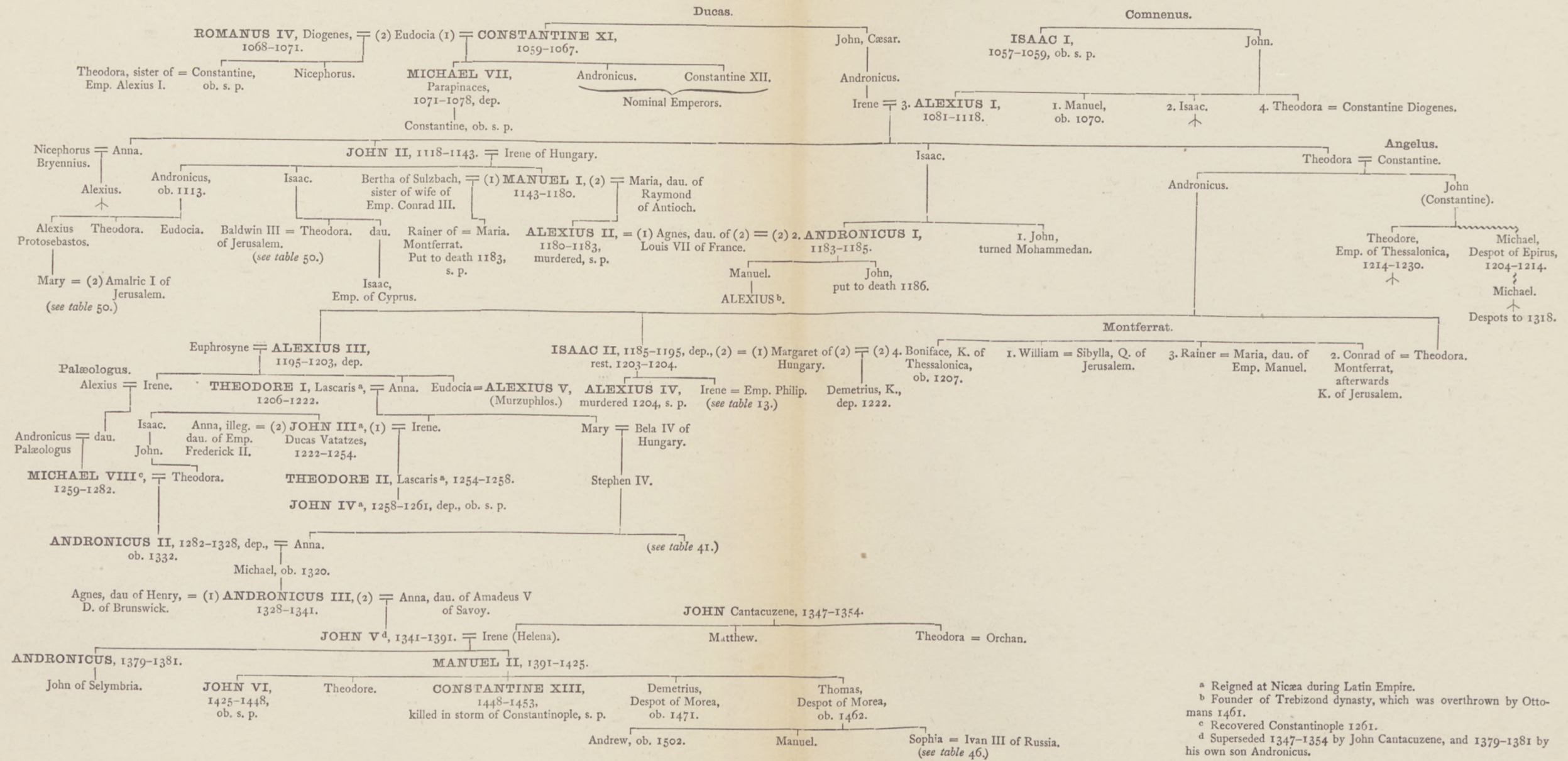


XLVII.—EASTERN EMPIRE. ISAURIAN AND BASILIAN DYNASTIES.

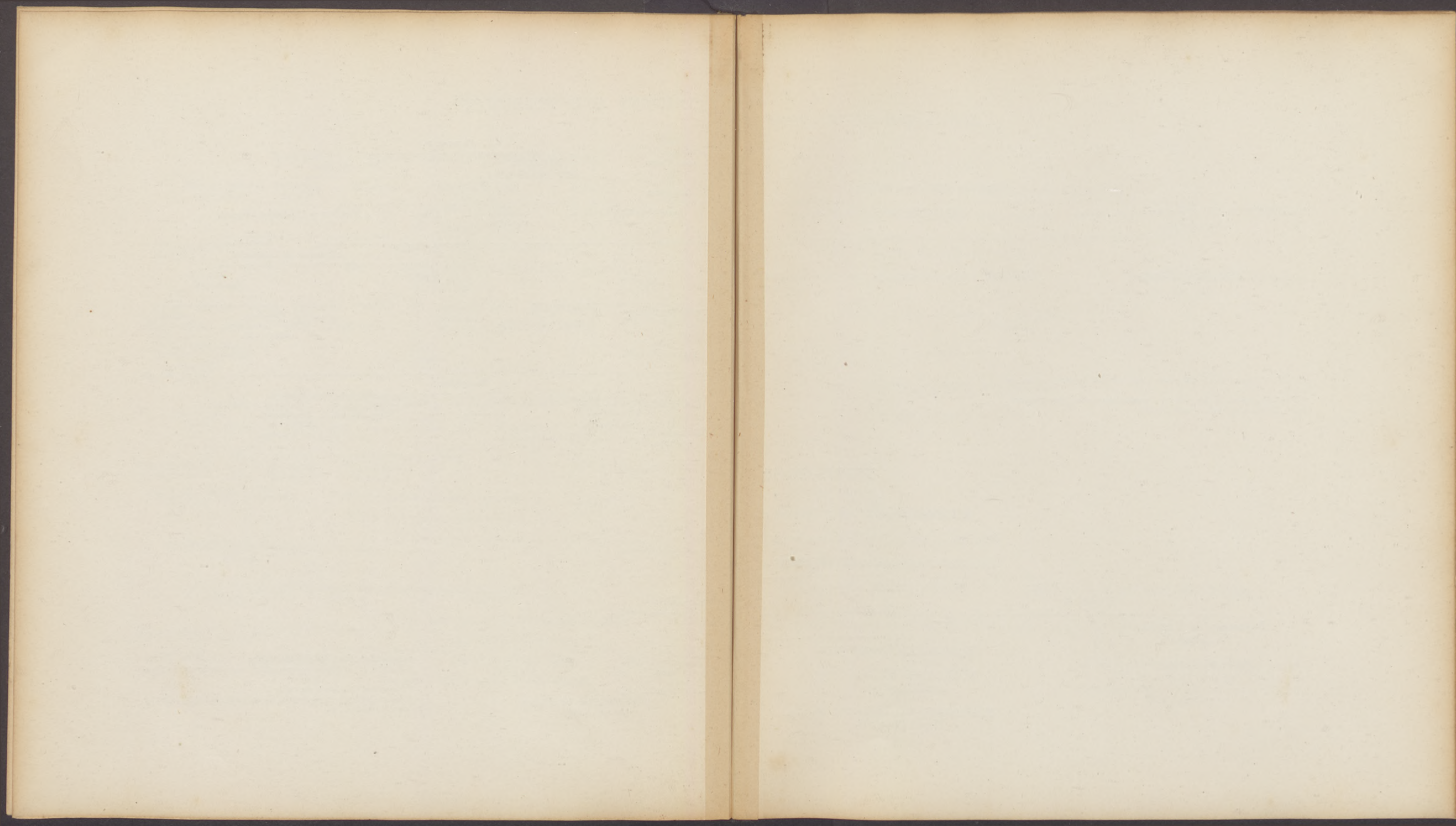




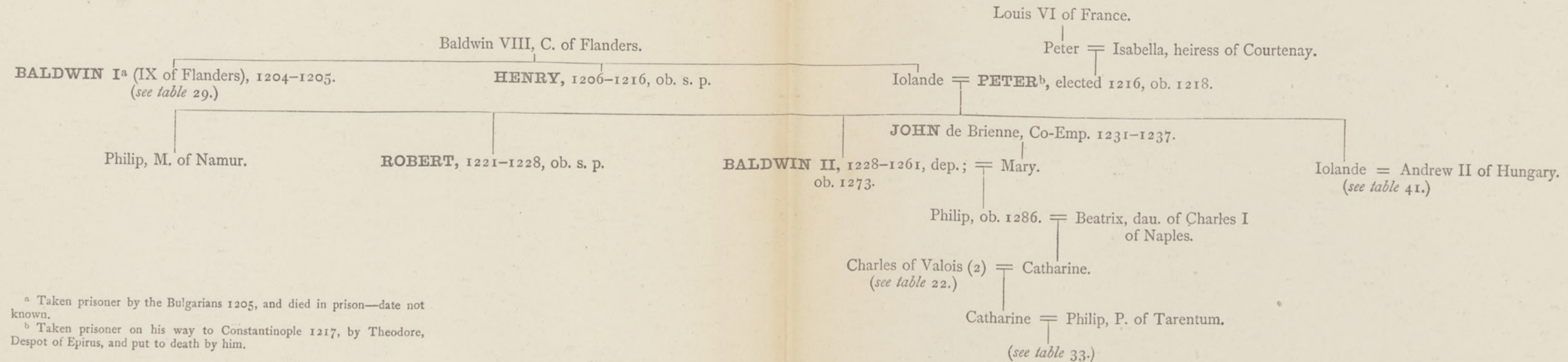
XLVIII.—EASTERN EMPIRE. THE COMNENI AND PALÆOLOGI.



a Reigned at Nicæa during Latin Empire.
b Founder of Trebizond dynasty, which was overthrown by Ottomans 1461.
c Recovered Constantinople 1261.
d Superseded 1347-1354 by John Cantacuzene, and 1379-1381 by his own son Andronicus.

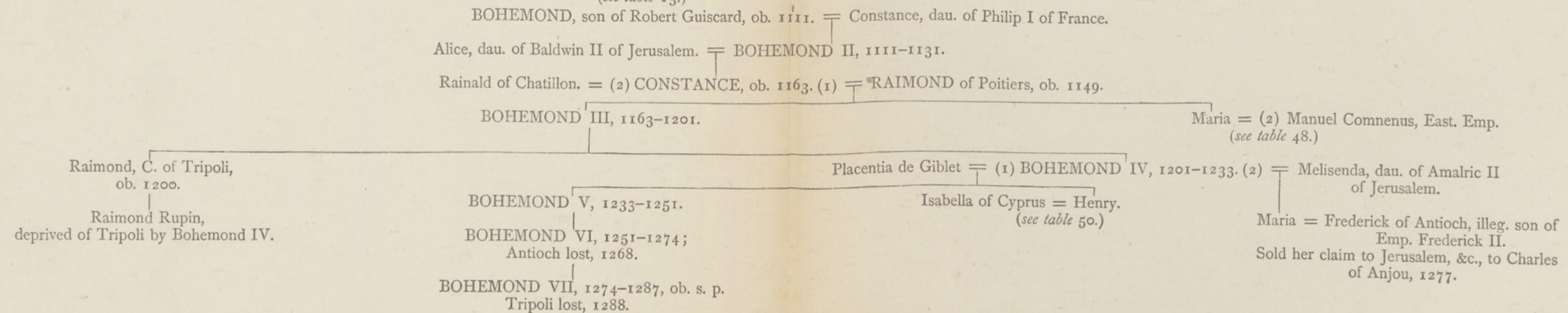


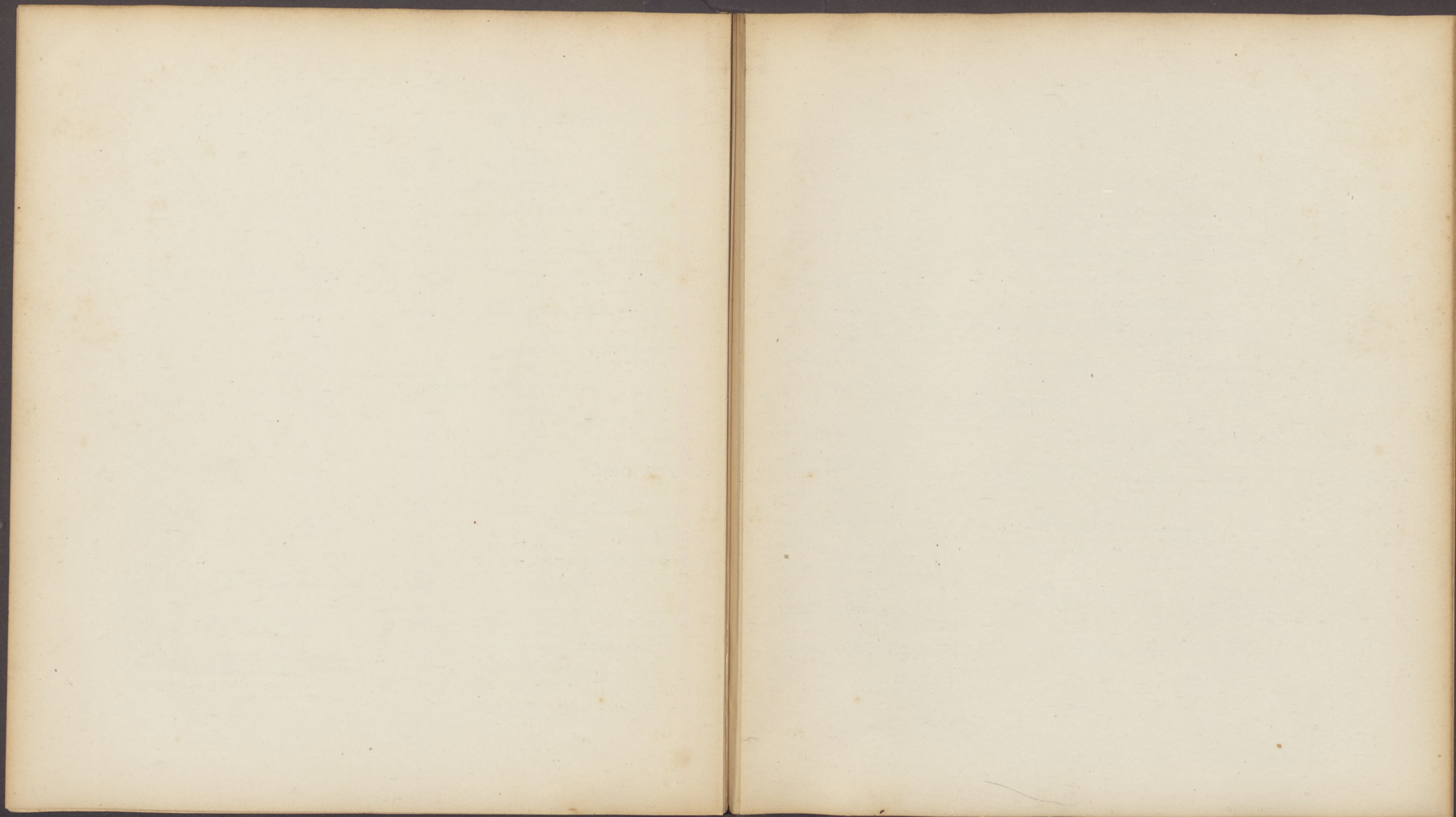
XLIX.—THE LATIN EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



XLIX*.—PRINCES OF ANTIOCH.

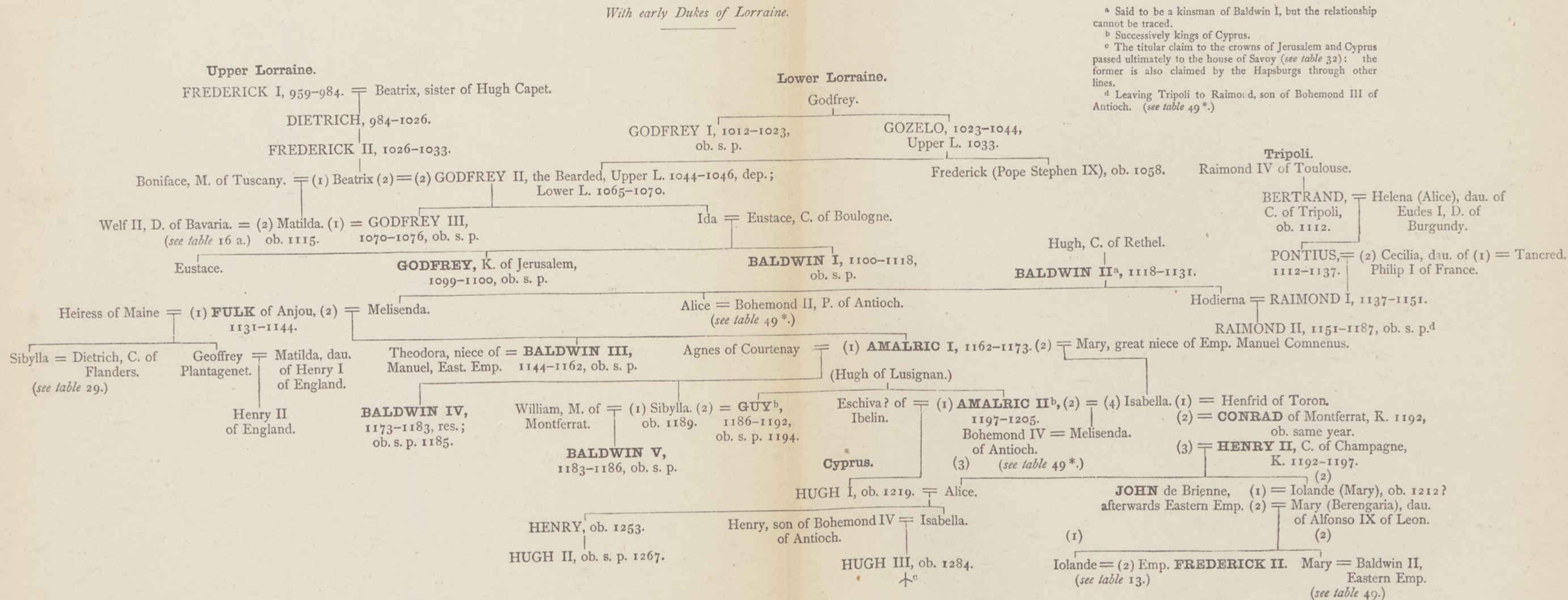
(see table 13.)

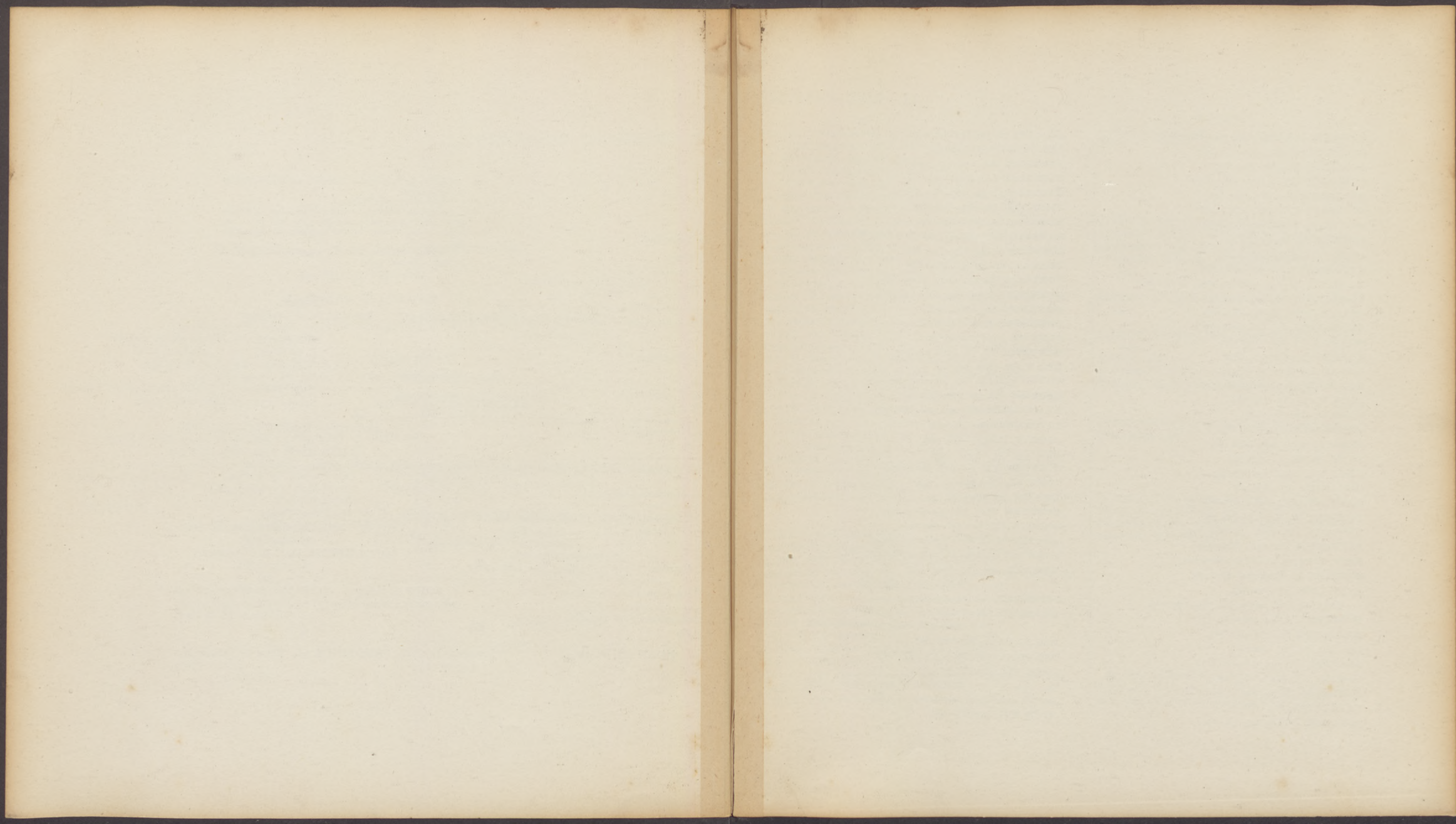




L.—KINGDOMS OF JERUSALEM AND CYPRUS.

With early Dukes of Lorraine.





LI.—LIST OF THE POPES, 590—1268.

GREGORY I, the Great, Sept. 590—March 604.
 SABINIANUS, Sept. 604—Feb. 606?
 BONIFACE III, Feb.—Nov. 607?
 BONIFACE IV, Aug. 608—May 615?
 DEUSDEDIT, Nov. 615—Dec. 618?
 BONIFACE V, Dec. 619—Oct. 625?
 HONORIUS I, Nov. 625—Oct. 638.
 SEVERINUS, May—Aug. 640.
 JOHN IV, Dec. 640—Oct. 642.
 THEODORE I, Nov. 642—May 649.
 MARTIN I, July 649—June 653, dep.; ob. Sept. 655.
 EUGENIUS I, Aug. 654—June 657.
 VITALIANUS, July 657—Jan. 672.
 ADEODATUS, April 672—June 676.
 DONUS I, Nov. 676—April 678.
 AGATHO, June 678—Jan. 682?
 LEO II, Aug. 682—July 683?
 BENEDICT II, June 684—May 685.
 JOHN V, July 685—Aug. 686?
 CONO, Oct. 686—Sept. 687.
 THEODORUS, Sept.—Dec. 687.
 SERGIUS I, Dec. 687—Sept. 701.
 JOHN VI, Oct. 701—Jan. 705.
 JOHN VII, March 705—Oct. 707.
 SISINNIUS, Jan.—Feb. 708.
 CONSTANTINE, March 708—April 715.
 GREGORY II, May 715—Feb. 731.
 GREGORY III, March 731—Nov. 741.
 ZACHARIAS, Dec. 741—March 752.
 Stephen, March 752, died before consecration.
 STEPHEN II, March 752—April 757.
 PAUL I, May 757—June 767.
 CONSTANTINE, usurper, June 767—Aug. 768.
 STEPHEN III, Aug. 768—Feb. 772.
 HADRIAN I, Feb. 772—Dec. 795.
 LEO III, Dec. 795—June 816.
 STEPHEN IV, June 816—Jan. 817.
 PASCAL I, Jan. 817—May 824.
 EUGENIUS II, June 824—Aug. 827.
 VALENTINE, Aug.—Dec. 827?
 GREGORY IV, Dec. 827—Jan. 844?

SERGIUS II, Jan. 844—Jan. 847.
 LEO IV, April 847—July 855.
 BENEDICT III, Sept. 855—April 858.
 NICHOLAS I, April 858—Nov. 867.
 HADRIAN II, Dec. 867—Nov. 872?
 JOHN VIII, Dec. 872—Dec. 882.
 MARINUS, Dec. 882—May 884.
 HADRIAN III (Agapetus), May 884—Sept. 885.
 STEPHEN V, Sept. 885—Aug. 891.
 FORMOSUS, Sept. 891—April 896.
 BONIFACE VI, 896, died in fifteen days.
 STEPHEN VI, 896—897, dates unknown.
 ROMANUS, Aug.—Nov. 897?
 THEODORE II, 898, dates unknown.
 JOHN IX, July 898—July 900.
 BENEDICT IV, July 900—Aug. 903.
 LEO V, Oct.—Nov. 903, dep.
 CHRISTOPHER, Nov. 903—Jan. 904, dep.
 SERGIUS III, Jan. 904—Sept. 911.
 ANASTASIUS III, Sept. 911—Nov. 913.
 LANDO, Nov. 913—May 914.
 JOHN X, May 914—May 928.
 LEO VI, June 928—Feb. 929.
 STEPHEN VII, Feb. 929—March 931.
 JOHN XI, March 931—Jan. 936.
 LEO VII, Jan. 936—July 939.
 STEPHEN VIII, July 939—Nov. 942.
 MARTIN III, Nov. 942—Jan. 946.
 AGAPETUS II, March 946—end of 955.
 JOHN XII (Octavianus), Jan. 956—Dec. 963, dep.
 LEO VIII, Dec. 963—March 965.
 BENEDICT V, 964—965.
 JOHN XIII, Oct. 965—Sept. 972.
 BENEDICT VI, 972—974.
 BONIFACE VII, 974, driven into exile.
 DONUS II, 974, dates unknown.
 BENEDICT VII, March 975—July 983?
 JOHN XIV, Nov. 983—Aug. 984.
 BONIFACE VII again—ob. March 985.
 John XV, never lawfully consecrated, ob. 985.
 JOHN XVI, July 985—996.

GREGORY V (Bruno, *see table 13*), May 996—Feb. 999.
 SILVESTER II (Gerbert, Abp. of Ravenna), April 999—May 1003.
 JOHN XVII (Secco), June—Oct. 1003.
 JOHN XVIII (Phasian), Dec. 1003—May 1009, res.
 SERGIUS IV (Peter Boccaporco), 1009—May 1012?
 BENEDICT VIII (John, Bp. of Porto), July 1012—July 1024.
 JOHN XIX (Romano, brother of Benedict VIII), Aug. 1024—May 1033.
 BENEDICT IX (Theophylact, nephew of John XIX), 1033—July 1048, res.; deposed 1044, and restored on death of Silvester III; sold the papacy to Gregory VI; restored again on death of Clement II.
 DAMASUS II (Poppo, Bp. of Brixen), July—Aug. 1048.
 LEO IX (Bruno, Bp. of Toul), Dec. 1048—April 1054.
 VICTOR II (Gebhard, Bp. of Eichstadt), March 1055—July 1057.
 STEPHEN IX (Frederick of Lorraine, *see table 50*), Aug. 1057—March 1058.
 NICHOLAS II (Gerard, Bp. of Florence), Dec. 1058—July 1061.
 ALEXANDER II (Anselm, Bp. of Lucca), Sept. 1061—April 1073.
 GREGORY VII (Hildebrand), April 1073—May 1085.
 VICTOR III (Desiderius, Abbot of Monte Casino), May 1086—Sept. 1087.
 URBAN II (Otto, Bp. of Ostia), March 1088—July 1099.
 PASCAL II (Rainer, Abbot of S. Lorenzo), Aug. 1099—Jan. 1118.
 GELASIUS II (Cardinal John of Gaeta), Jan. 1118—Jan. 1119.
 CALIXTUS II (Guy, Abp. of Vienne, *see table 28*), Feb. 1119—Dec. 1124.
 HONORIUS II (Lambert, Bp. of Ostia), Dec. 1124—Feb. 1130.
 INNOCENT II (Card. Gregory dei Papi), Feb. 1130—Sept. 1143.
 CELESTINE II (Guy de Castro), Sept. 1143—March 1144.
 LUCIUS II (Gerard, Card. of S. Croce), March 1144—Feb. 1145.
 EUGENIUS III (Bernard, Abbot of S. Anastasius), Feb. 1145—July 1153.
 ANASTASIUS IV (Conrad, Card. Bp. of Sabina), July 1153—Dec. 1154.
 HADRIAN IV (Nicholas Breakspeare), Dec. 1154—Sept. 1159.
 ALEXANDER III (Roland Bandinelli Card. of S. Mark) Sept. 1159—Aug. 1181.
 LUCIUS III (Ubaldo, Bp. of Ostia), Sept. 1181—Nov. 1185.
 URBAN III (Uberto Crivelli, Abp. of Milan), Nov. 1185—Oct. 1187.
 GREGORY VIII (Card. Albert di Morra), Oct.—Dec. 1187.
 CLEMENT III (Paul Scolaro, Card. Bp. of Palestrina), Dec. 1187—March 1191.
 CELESTINE III (Card. Hyacinth), March 1191—Jan. 1198.
 INNOCENT III (Card. Lothario dei Conti di Segni), Jan. 1198—July 1216.
 HONORIUS III (Cencio Savelli) July 1216—March 1227.
 GREGORY IX (Card. Ugolino), March 1227—Aug. 1241.
 Celestine IV (Geoffrey Castiglione), 1241, died before consecration.
 INNOCENT IV (Sinibaldo Fieschi), June 1243—Dec. 1254.
 ALEXANDER IV (Rinaldo, Bp. of Ostia), Dec. 1254—May 1261.
 URBAN IV (James Pantaleon, Patriarch of Jerusalem), Aug. 1261—Oct. 1264.
 CLEMENT IV (Guy Foulquois, Abp. of Narbonne), Feb. 1265—Nov. 1268.
 Vacancy till election of Gregory X, Sept. 1271 (*see table 52*).

Antipopes.

JOHN XVII (Philagathus), May 997—Feb. 998.

SILVESTER III (John, Bp. of Sabina), 1044.
 GREGORY VI (John Graziano), May 1045—Dec. 1046, dep.
 CLEMENT II (Suger, Bp. of Bamberg), Dec. 1046—Oct. 1047.
 CLEMENT II (Suidger, Bp. of Bamberg), Dec. 1046—Oct. 1047.

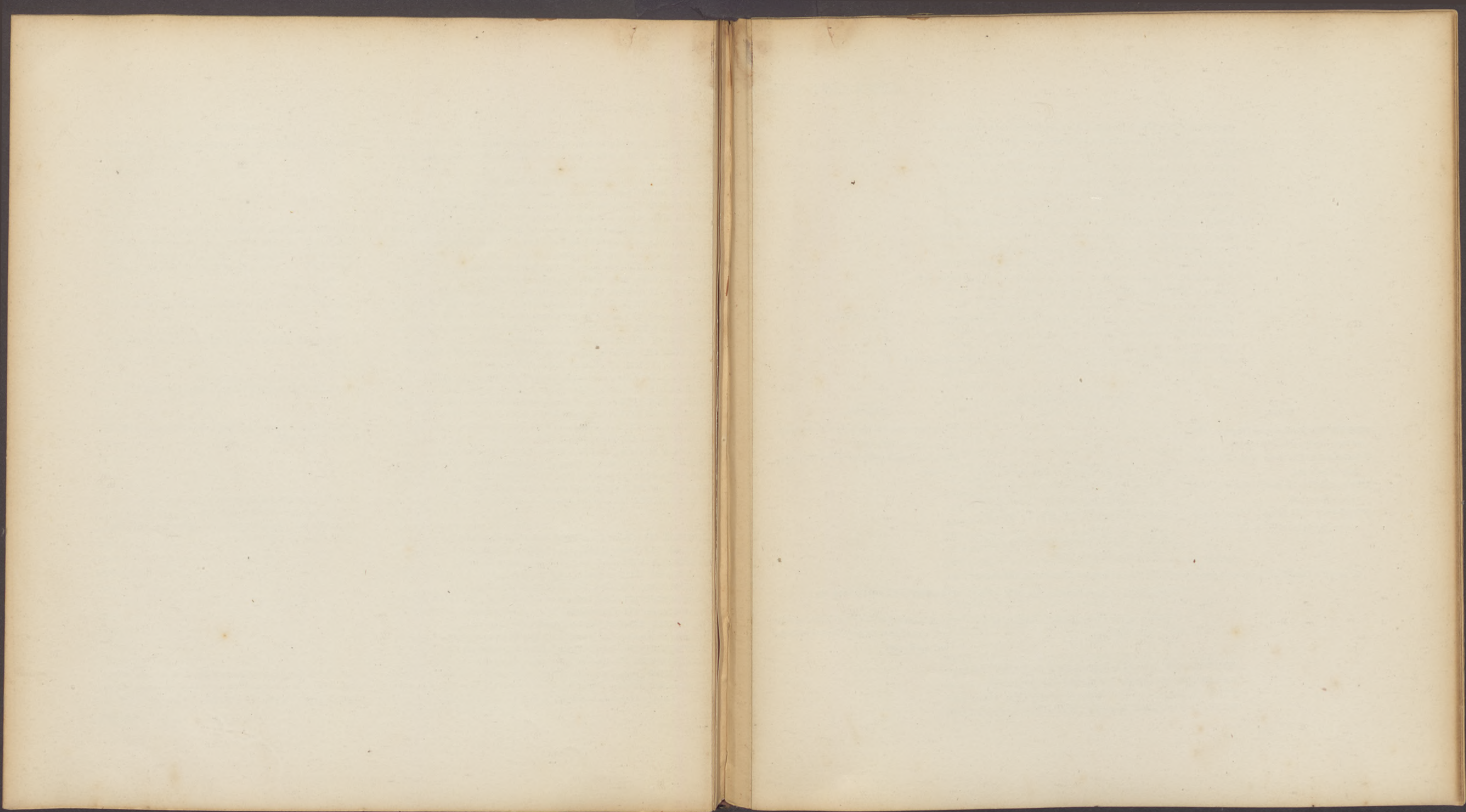
BENEDICT X (John, Bp. of Velletri), March 1058—Jan. 1059, dep.

CLEMENT III (Guibert, Abp. of Ravenna), June 1080—Sept. 1100.
 ALBERT, 1102.
 SILVESTER IV (Meginulf), 1105—1111.
 GREGORY VIII (Burdinus), March 1118—April 1121.

ANACLETUS II (Card. Peter Leoni), Feb. 1130—Jan. 1138.
 GREGORIUS, 1138.

VICTOR IV (Card. Octavian), Sept. 1159—April 1164.
 PASCAL III (Guy of Crema), April 1164—Sept. 1168.
 CALIXTUS III (John of Struma), Sept. 1168—Aug. 1178, res.
 INNOCENT III, 1178—1180.

**. Much uncertainty hangs over the dates of some of the early Popes. In all cases where the date of succession, or of death, is disputed, a note of interrogation is appended.



LII.—LIST OF THE POPES FROM 1271.

GREGORY X (Tebaldo, Archdeacon of Liege), Sept. 1271—Jan. 1276.
 INNOCENT V (Peter of Tarentaise), Feb.—June 1276.
 Hadrian V (Card. Ottobuoni), July 1276; died before consecration.
 JOHN XXI (Peter, a Portuguese), Sept. 1276—May 1277.
 NICHOLAS III (John Gaetano Orsini), Nov. 1277—Aug. 1280.
 MARTIN IV (Simon de Brion), Feb. 1281—March 1285.
 HONORIUS IV (James Savelli), April 1285—April 1287.
 NICHOLAS IV (Jerome, Bp. of Palestrina), Feb. 1288—April 1292.
 COELESTINE V (Peter Morrone), July—Dec. 1294, res.; ob. May 1296.
 BONIFACE VIII (Benedict Gaetani), Dec. 1294—Oct. 1303.
 BENEDICT XI (Nicholas Bocasi), Oct. 1303—July 1304.
 CLEMENT V (Bertrand de Goth, Abp. of Bordeaux), June 1305—April 1314.
 JOHN XXII (James d'Euse), Aug. 1316—Dec. 1334.
 BENEDICT XII (James Fournier), Dec. 1334—April 1342.
 CLEMENT VI (Peter Roger, Abp. of Rouen), May 1342—Dec. 1352.
 INNOCENT VI (Stephen Aubert), Dec. 1352—Sept. 1362.
 URBAN V (William Grimoard), Oct. 1362—Dec. 1370.
 GREGORY XI (Peter Roger, nephew of Clement VI), Dec. 1370—March 1378.

In Avignon.

The Great Schism.

Rome.

URBAN VI (Bartholomew Pregnano, Abp. of Bari), April 1378—Oct. 1389.
 BONIFACE IX (Peter Tomacelli), Nov. 1389—Oct. 1404.
 INNOCENT VII (Cosmo Meliorati), Oct. 1404—Nov. 1406.
 GREGORY XII (Angelo Corrario), Dec. 1406—July 1415, res.; ob. Oct. 1419.

In 1415 the Council of Constance deposed John XXIII, induced Gregory XII to resign, and elected

MARTIN V (Otto Colonna), Nov. 1417—Feb. 1431.
 EUGENIUS IV (Gabriel Condulmier), March 1431—Feb. 1447.

NICHOLAS V (Thomas de Sarzana), March 1447—March 1455.
 CALIXTUS III (Alfonso Borgia), April 1455—Aug. 1458.
 PIUS II (Æneas Silvius Piccolomini), Aug. 1458—Aug. 1464.
 PAUL II (Peter Barbo), Aug. 1464—July 1471.

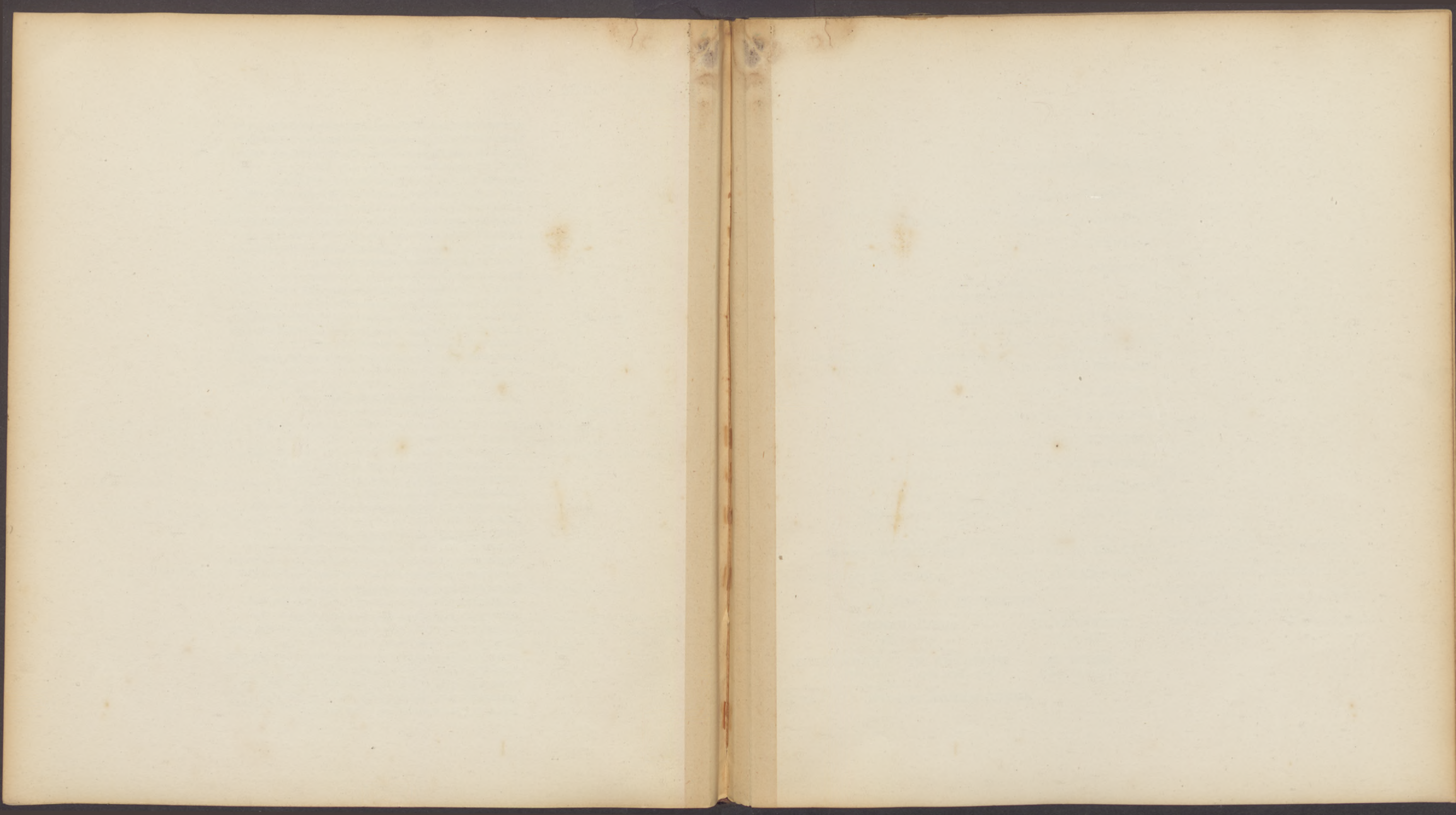
Avignon.

CLEMENT VII (Robert, Bp. of Cambray) Sept. 1378—Sept. 1394.
 BENEDICT XIII (Peter de Luna), Sept. 1394—1423.

CLEMENT VIII, 1424—1429, res.

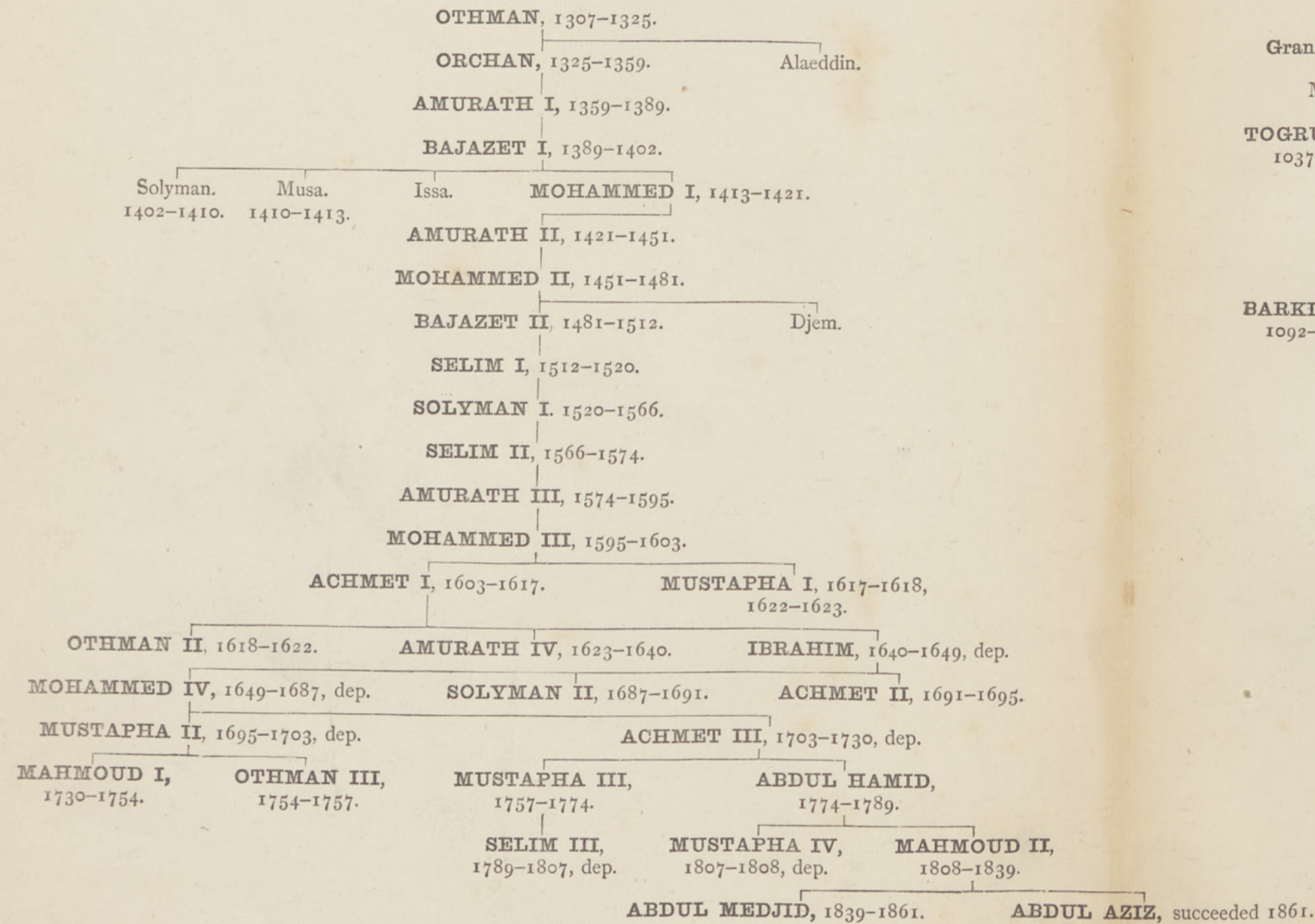
FELIX V (Amadeus VIII, D. of Savoy, *see table 32*), elected Nov. 1439 by Council of Basle, res. April 1449.

SIXTUS IV (Francis della Rovere), Aug. 1471—Aug. 1484.
 INNOCENT VIII (John Baptist Cibo), Aug. 1484—July 1492.
 ALEXANDER VI (Rodrigo Borgia, Abp. of Valencia), Aug. 1492—Aug. 1503.
 PIUS III (Francis Piccolomini), Sept.—Oct. 1503.
 JULIUS II (Julian della Rovere), Nov. 1503—Feb. 1513.
 LEO X (Giovanni de' Medici, *see table 35*), March 1513—Dec. 1521.
 ADRIAN VI (tutor of Charles V), Jan. 1522—Sept. 1523.
 CLEMENT VII (Giulio de' Medici, *see table 35*), Nov. 1523—Sept. 1534.
 PAUL III (Alexander Farnese), Oct. 1534—Nov. 1549.
 JULIUS III (John Maria del Monte), Feb. 1550—March 1555.
 MARCELLUS II (Marcello Cervini), April 1555.
 PAUL IV (John Peter Caraffa), May 1555—August 1559.
 PIUS IV (John Angelo de' Medici), Dec. 1559—Dec. 1565.
 PIUS V (Michael Ghislieri), Jan. 1566—May 1572.
 GREGORY XIII (Hugh Buoncompagno), May 1572—April 1585.
 SIXTUS V (Felix Peretti, Card. of Montalto), April 1585—Aug. 1590.
 URBAN VII (John Baptist Castagna), Sept. 1590.
 GREGORY XIV (Nicholas Sfondrati), Dec. 1590—Oct. 1591.
 INNOCENT IX (John Antony Facchinetti), Oct.—Dec. 1591.
 CLEMENT VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), Jan. 1592—March 1605.
 LEO XI (Alexander Octavian de' Medici), April 1605.
 PAUL V (Camillo Borghese), May 1605—Jan. 1621.
 GREGORY XV (Alexander Ludovisio), Feb. 1621—July 1623.
 URBAN VIII (Maffeo Barberini), Aug. 1623—July 1644.
 INNOCENT X (John Baptist Pamphilo), Sept. 1644—Jan. 1655.
 ALEXANDER VII (Fabio Chigi), April 1655—May 1667.
 CLEMENT IX (Julius Rospigliosi), June 1667—Dec. 1669.
 CLEMENT X (John Baptist Altieri), April 1670—July 1676.
 INNOCENT XI (Benedict Odescalchi), Sept. 1676—Aug. 1689.
 ALEXANDER VIII (Peter Ottobuoni), Oct. 1689—Feb. 1691.
 INNOCENT XII (Antonio Pignatelli), July 1691—Sept. 1700.
 CLEMENT XI (John Francis Albano), Nov. 1700—March 1721.
 INNOCENT XIII (Michael Angelo Conti), May 1721—March 1724.
 BENEDICT XIII (Peter Francis Orsini), May 1724—Feb. 1730.
 CLEMENT XII (Lorenzo Corsini), July 1730—Feb. 1740.
 BENEDICT XIV (Prosper Lambertini), Aug. 1740—May 1758.
 CLEMENT XIII (Charles Rezzonico), July 1758—Feb. 1769.
 CLEMENT XIV (John Vincent Ganganelli), May 1769—Sept. 1774.
 PIUS VI (John Angelo Braschi), Feb. 1775—Aug. 1799.
 PIUS VII (Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte), March 1800—Aug. 1823.
 LEO XII (Hannibal della Genga), Sept. 1823—Feb. 1829.
 PIUS VIII (Francis Xavier Castiglione), March 1829—Nov. 1830.
 GREGORY XVI (Maurus Capellari), Feb. 1831—June 1846.
 PIUS IX (John Mastai-Ferretti), elected June 1846.

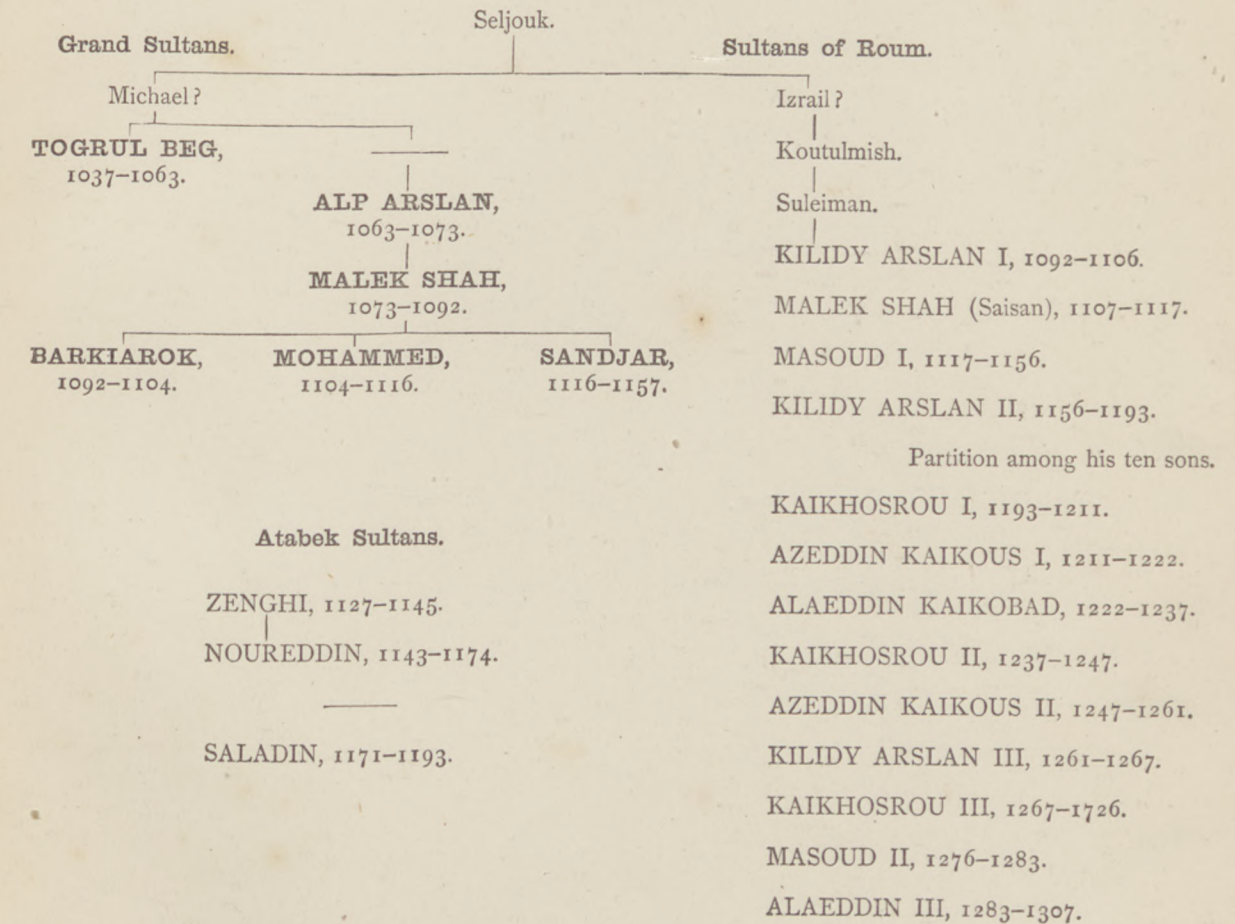


LIII.—THE TURKS.

The Ottoman Sultans.

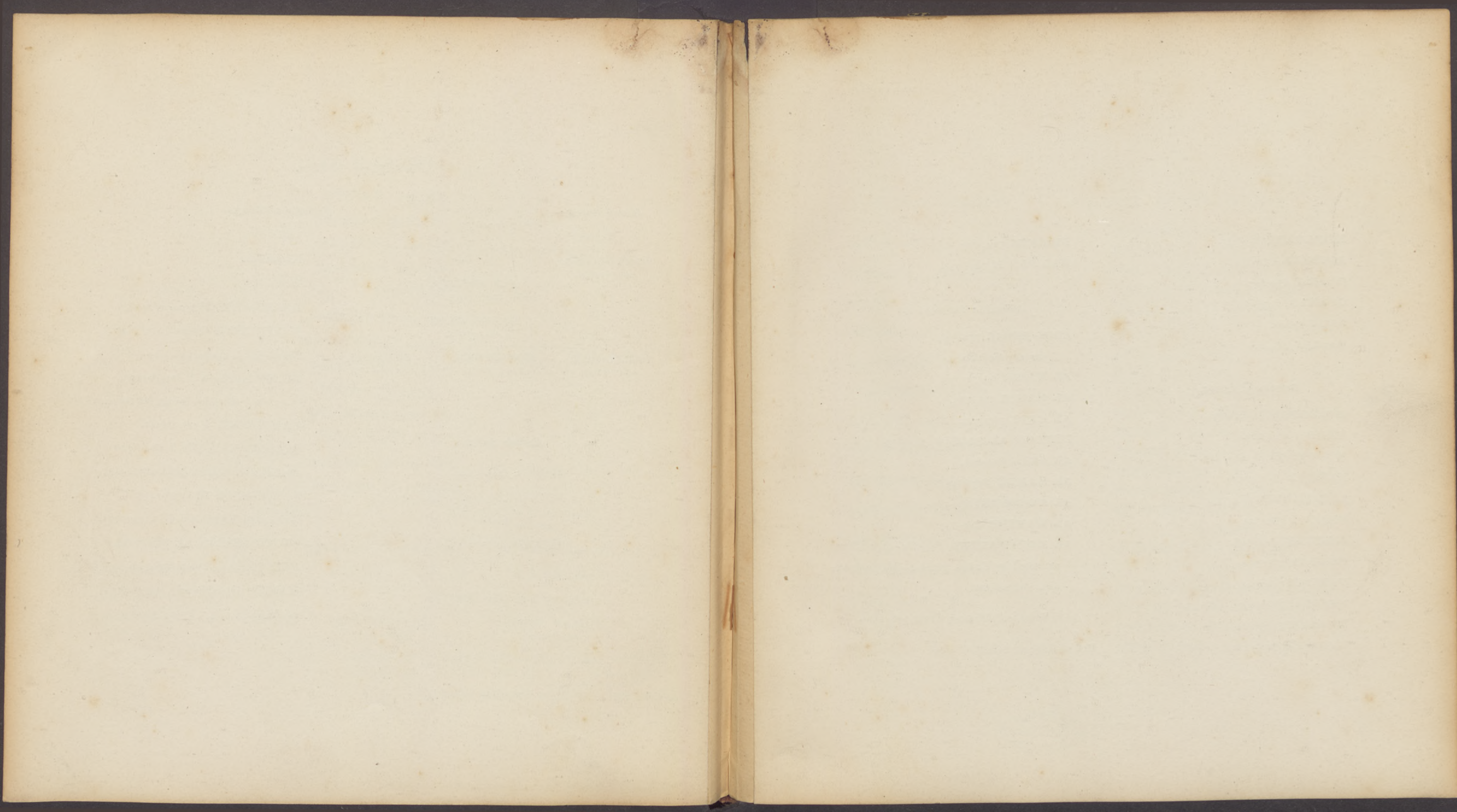


The Seljouk Sultans.



Atabek Sultans.

ZENGHI, 1127-1145.
 NOUREDIN, 1143-1174.
 SALADIN, 1171-1193.



The Caliphs.

MOHAMMED, ob. 632.

ABUBEKR, 632-634.

OMAR I, 634-643.

OTHMAN, 643-655.

ALI, 655-661.

HASSAN, 661, res.

Ommiad dynasty.

MOAWIYAH I, 661-679.

YEZID I, 679-683.

MOAWIYAH II, 683, dep.

MERWAN I, 683-684.

ABDALMELIK, 684-705.

WALID I, 705-715.

SOLYMAN, 715-717.

OMAR II, 717-720.

YEZID II, 720-724.

HASHEM, 724-743.

WALID II, 743-744.

YEZID III, 744.

IBRAHIM, 744, dep.

MERWAN II, 744-750.

Abbaside dynasty.

ABUL ABBAS, 750-754.

Ommiad Caliphate in Spain, 755.

AL MANSUR, 754-775.

AL MAHDI, 775-785.

AL HADI, 785-786.

HAROUN AL RASHID, 786-809.

AL AMIN, 809-813.

AL MAMUN, 813-833.

AL MOTASSEM, 833-841.

AL WATHEK, 841-847.

AL MOTAWAKKEL, 847-861, deposed and

murdered by Turkish guards; Caliphs hence-

forth insignificant.

Fatimite Caliphate in Egypt 908-1171.

End of Caliphate in Bagdad 1258.

The Mogul Emperors.

BABER, 1526-1530.

HUMAYUN, 1530-1556.

AKBAR, 1556-1605.

JEHANGIR, 1605-1627.

SHAH JEHAN, 1627-1658.

AURANGZIB, 1658-1707.

BAHADUR SHAH, 1707-1712.

JEHANDAR SHAH, 1712-1713.

FAROKHSIR, 1713-1718.

MOHAMMED SHAH, 1719-1748.

AHMED SHAH, 1748-1754.

ALAMGIR, 1754-1758.

SHAH ALUM, 1758.

The Shahs of Persia.

ISMAIL I, 1502-1523.

TAMASP I, 1523-1576.

ISMAIL II, 1576-1577.

MOHAMMED MIRZA, 1577-1582.

ABBAS I, the Great, 1582-1627.

SOPHI I, 1628-1641.

ABBAS II, 1641-1666.

SOPHI II, 1666-1694.

HUSSEIN, 1694-1722, dep.

MAHMOUD the Afghan, 1722-1725.

ASHRAF, 1725-1730.

TAMASP II, 1730-1732.

ABBAS III, 1732-1736.

NADIR SHAH, 1736-1747.

SHAH ROKH, 1747-1751.

Interregnum.

KUREEM KHAN, 1759-1779.

Interregnum.

AGA MOHAMMED KHAN, 1795-1797.

FUTTEH ALI SHAH, 1798-1834.

MOHAMMED SHAH, 1834-1848.

NASR-ED-DEEN, succeeded 1848.

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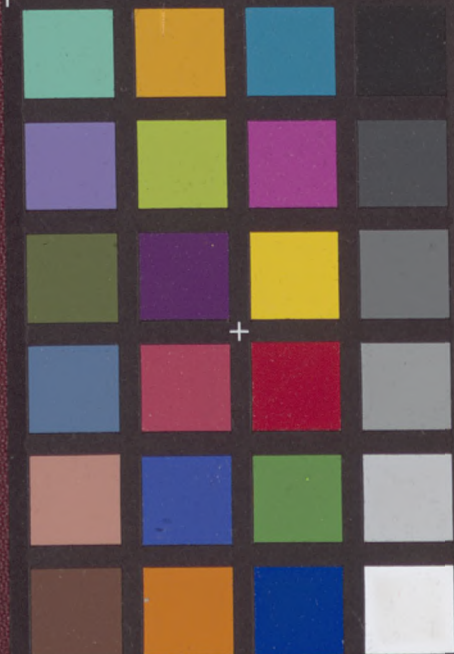
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