

TEN GENEALOGICAL CHARTS OF
THE NUMEROUS BALDWINS

(BAUDOUIN)

and Allied Lines from 742 (Charlemagne the Great) to circa 1417
including Baldwin de Boulogne – King of Jerusalem [Baldwin I],
brother of Godfrey de Bouillon and descendants.



CRUSADERS, TEMPLARS
COUNTS OF BOULOGNE, FLANDERS & HAINAULT
COUNTS OF ARTOIS, RETHEL & NEVERS
KINGS OF JERUSALEM
EMPERORS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Compiled by Gary L. Heinmiller, Archivist, OMDHS
February 2001; rev. Jun 2020

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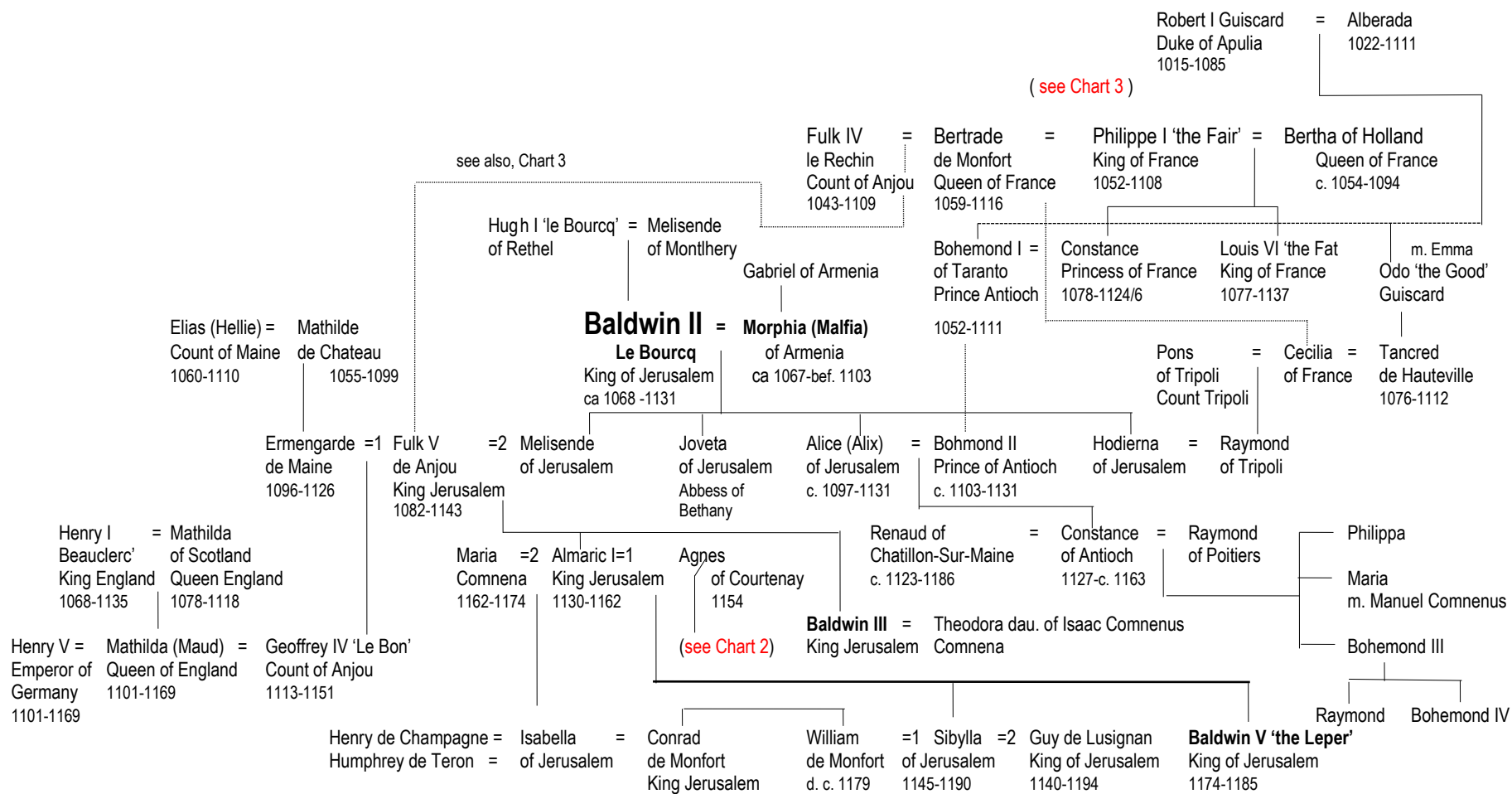


Chart 1

Baldwin II
King of Jerusalem
Compiled by Lee Miller © 1999

Chart 2

Almaric I and the de Courtenays

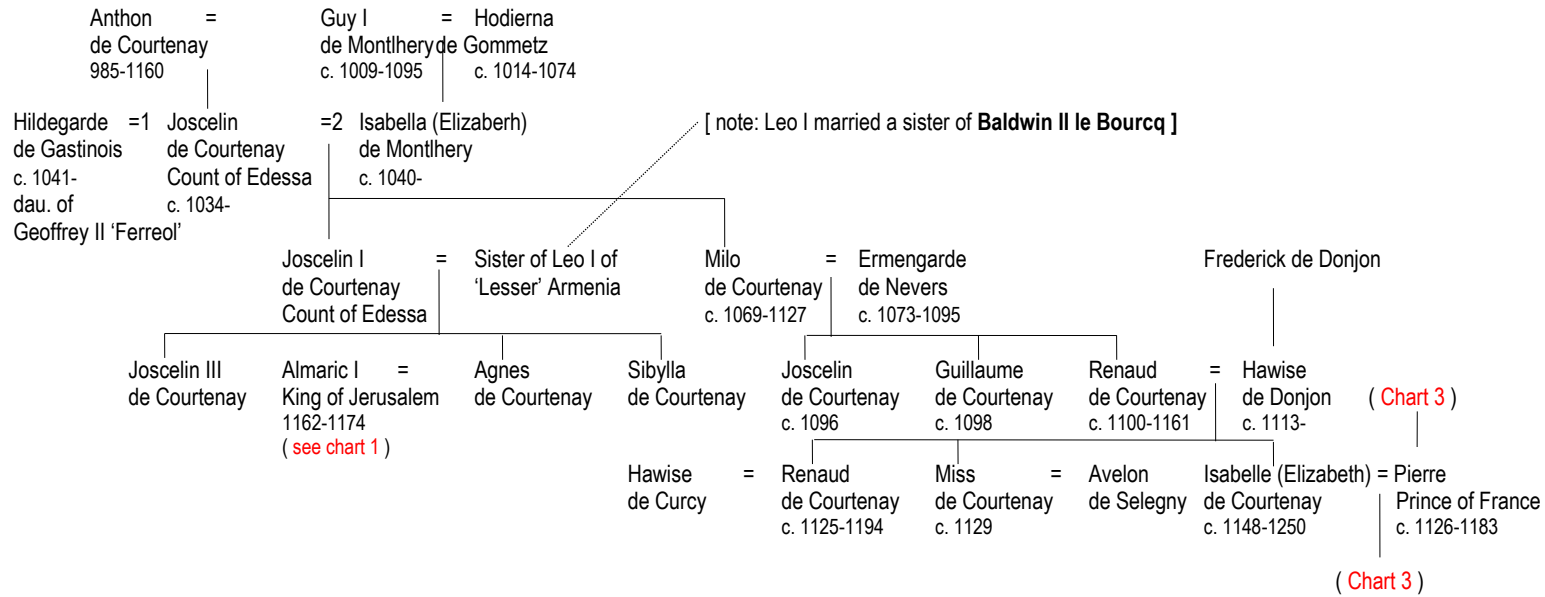


Chart 3

**Godfrey, Eustace III & Baldwin I
de Boulogne**

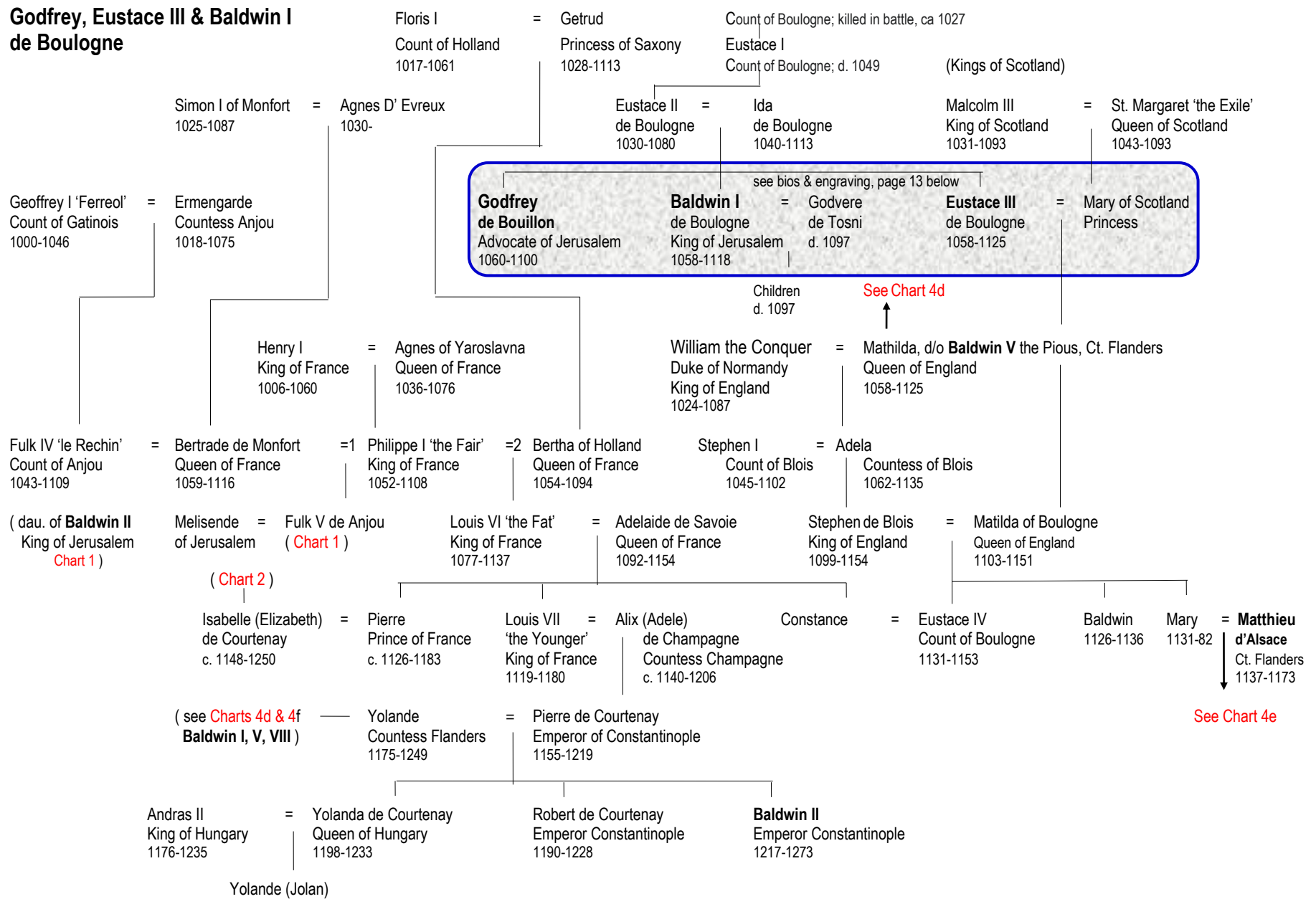


Chart 4a.

Charlemagne (Charles I) the Great (son of Pepin III the Younger, 714-768; son of Charles 'the Hammer' Martel)

King of Franks, 868-771; Sole King, 771-814; Emperor of Rome, 800-814

742-813/14

wives / concubines

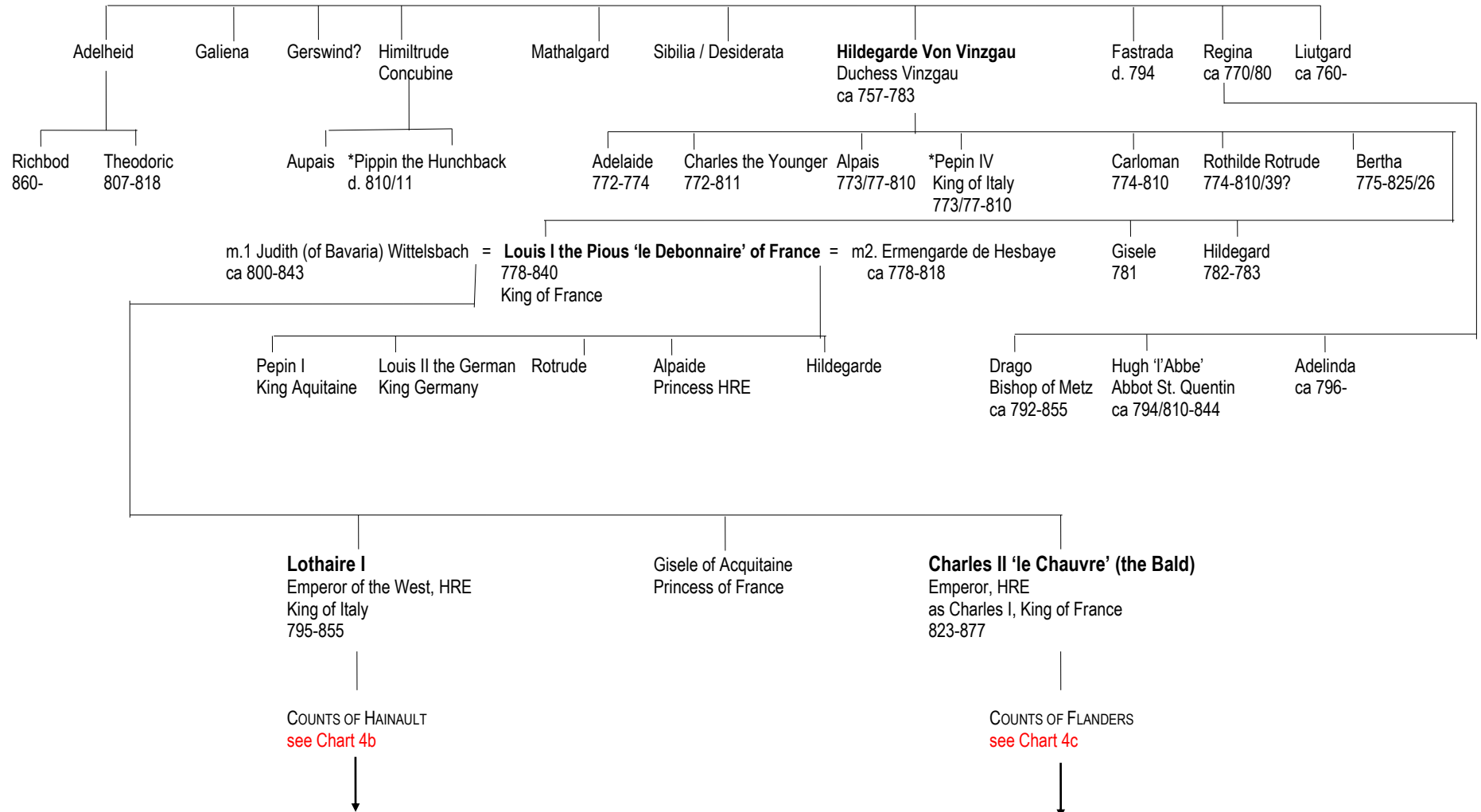


Chart 4b.

D = Direct Descendants

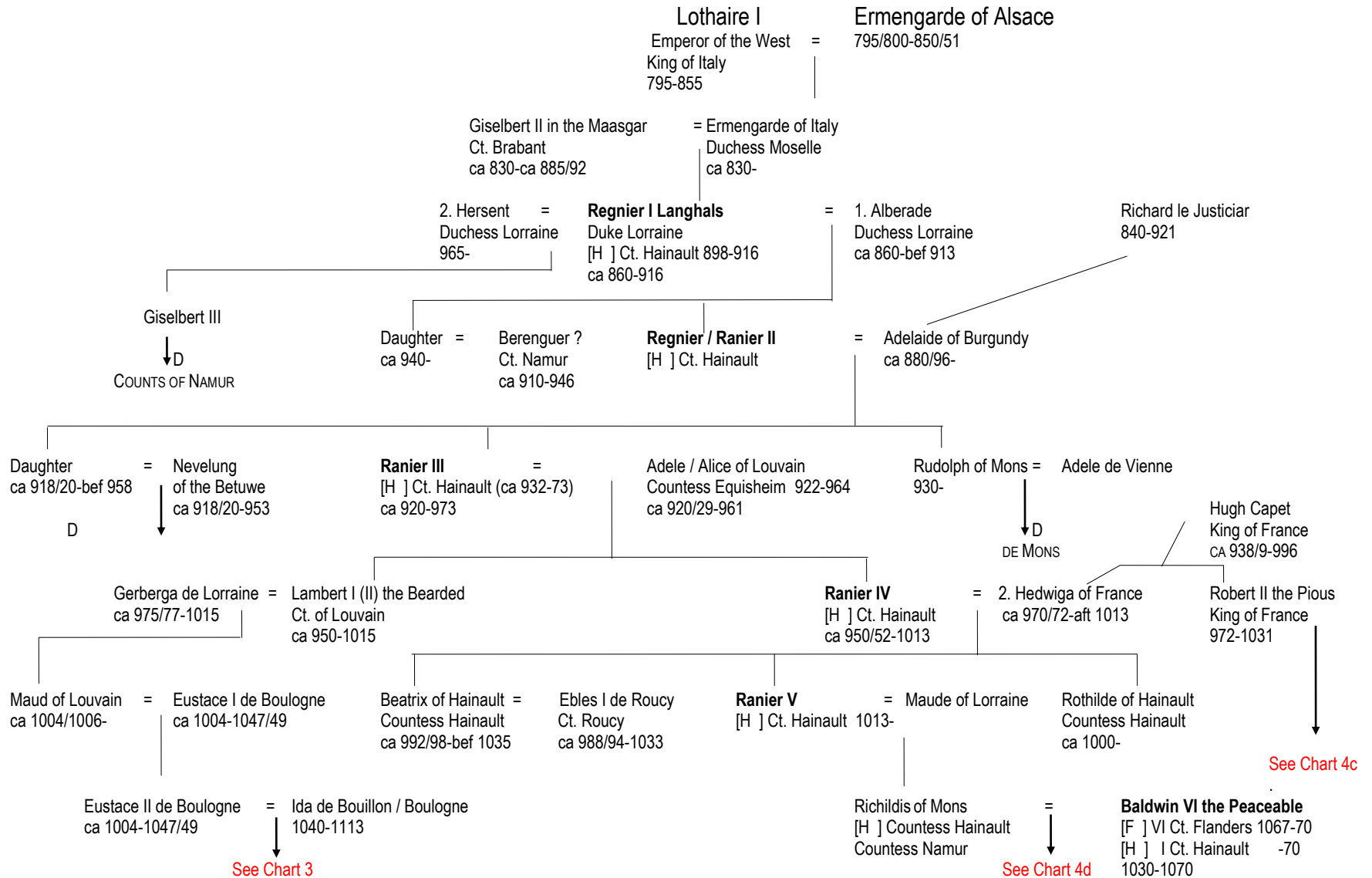


Chart 4c.

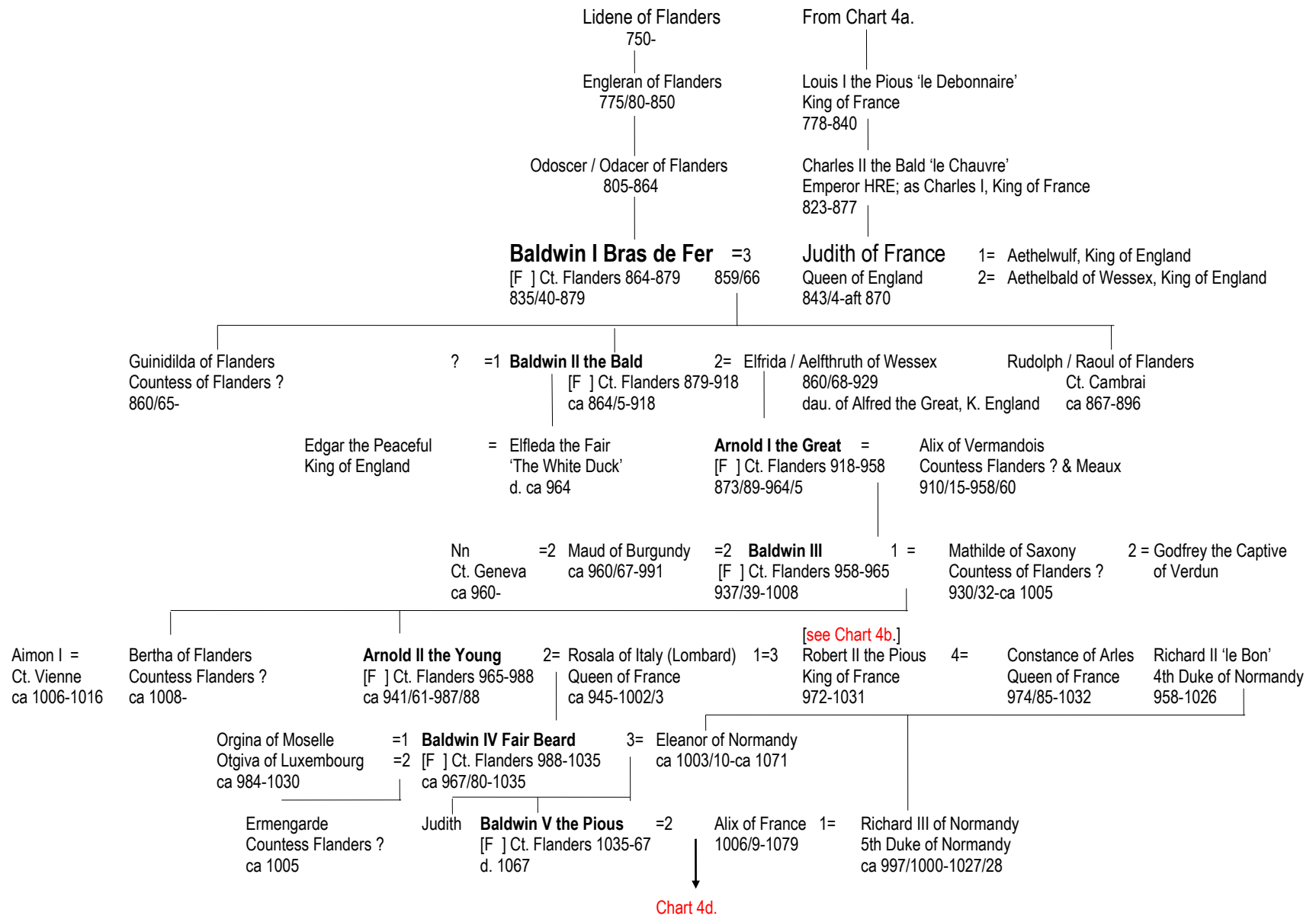


Chart 4d.

Chart 4d.

From Chart 4c.

Baldwin V the Pious

[F] Ct. Flanders 1035-67
d. 1067

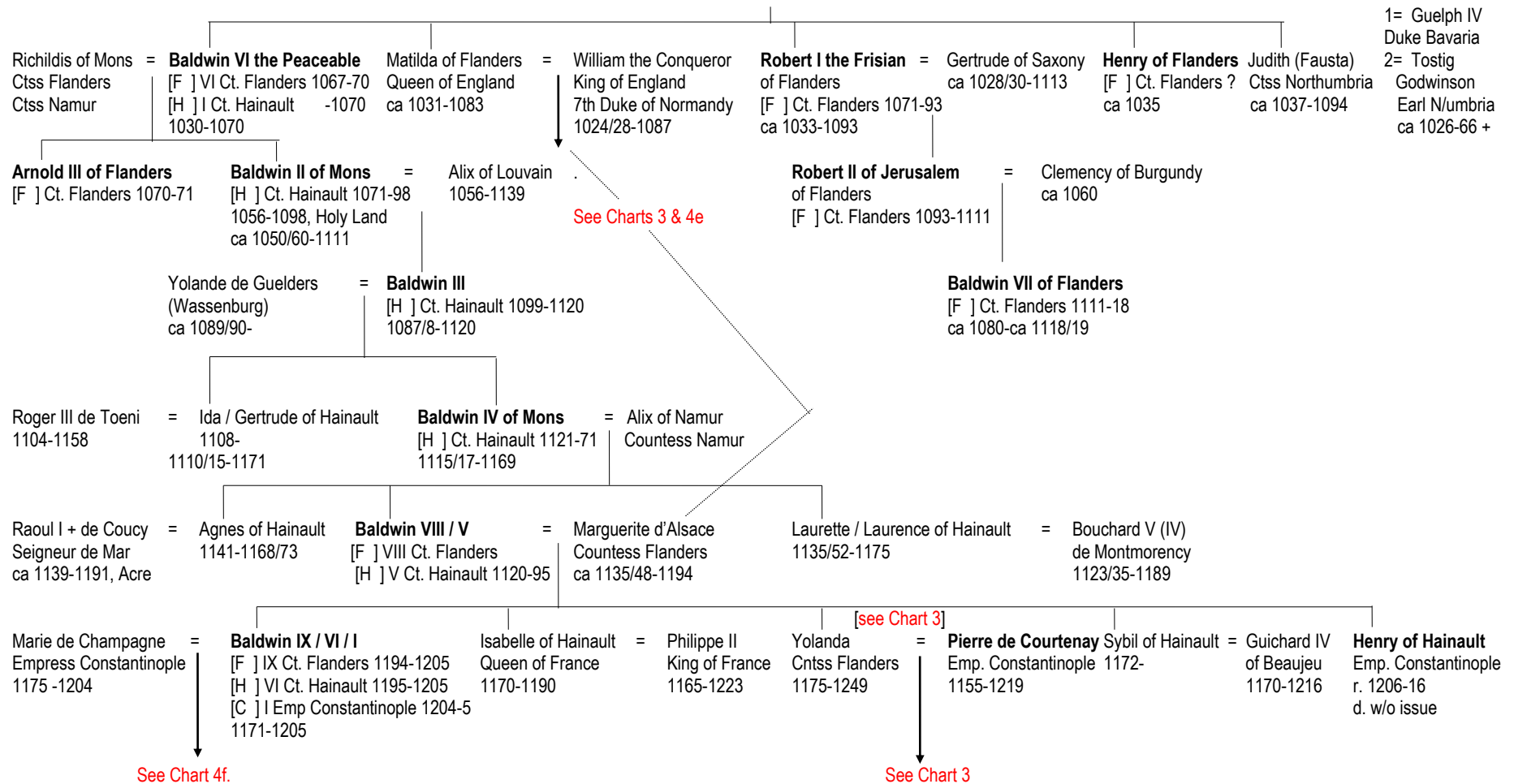


Chart 4e.
From Chart 4d.

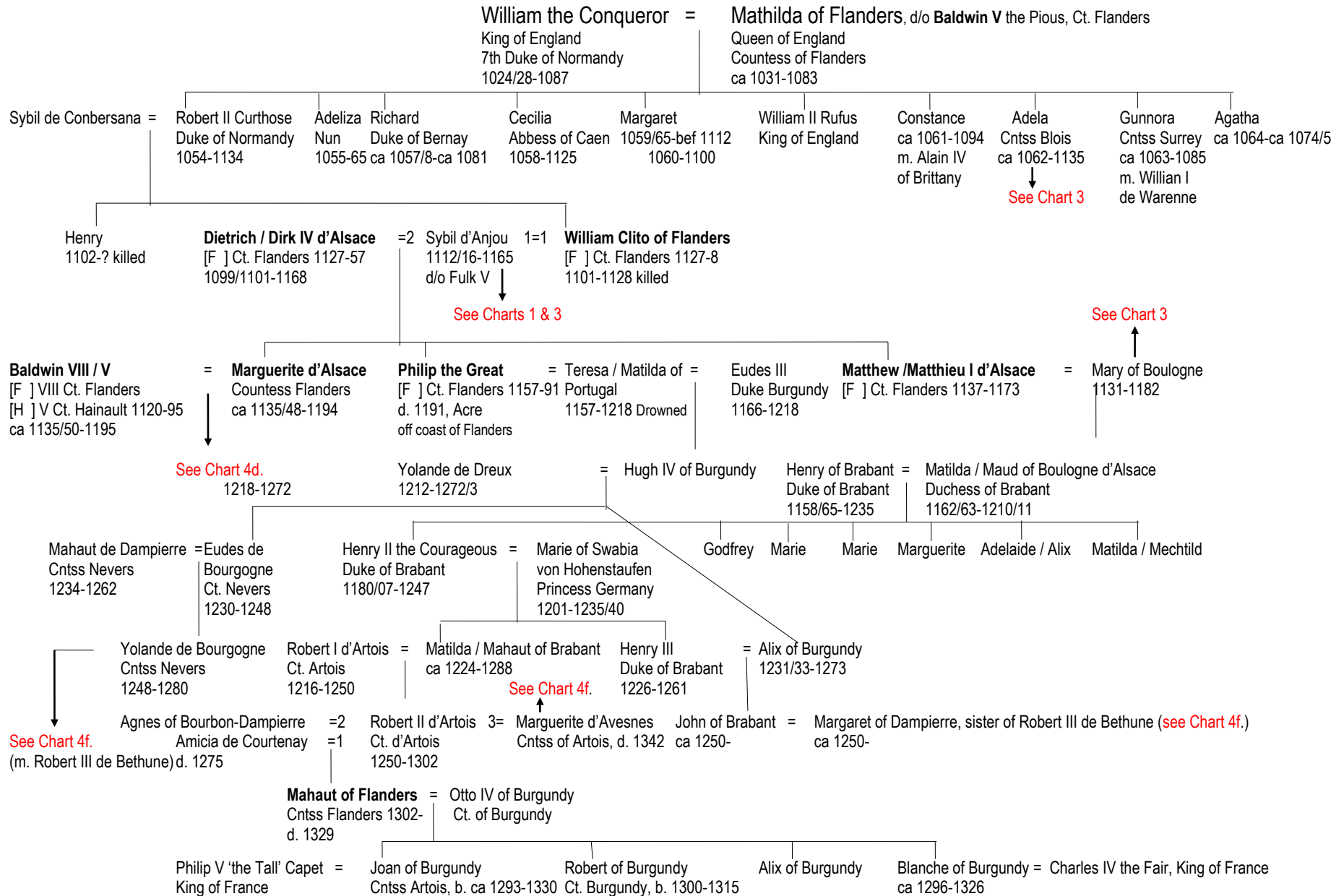


Chart 4f.

From Chart 4d.

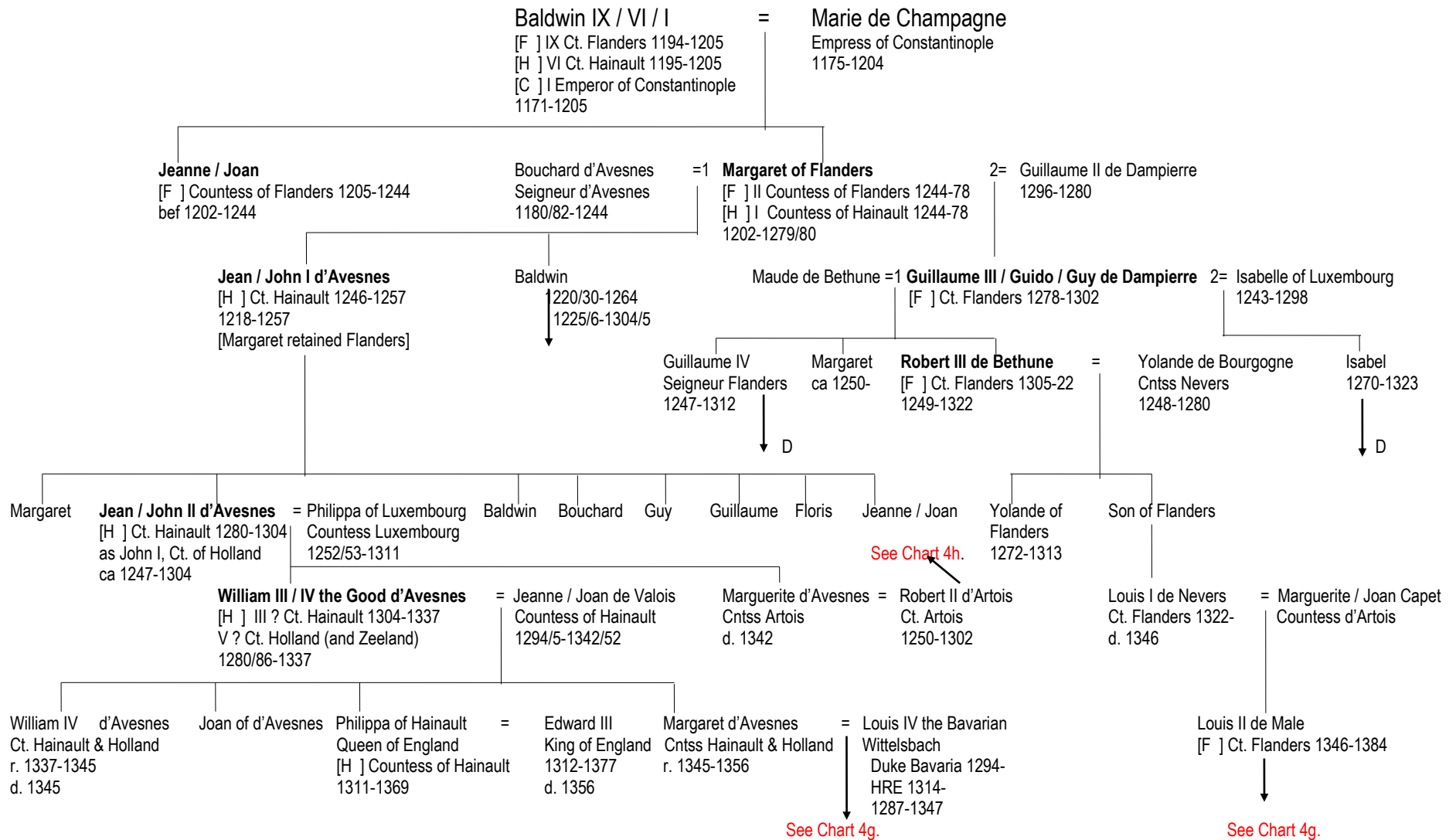
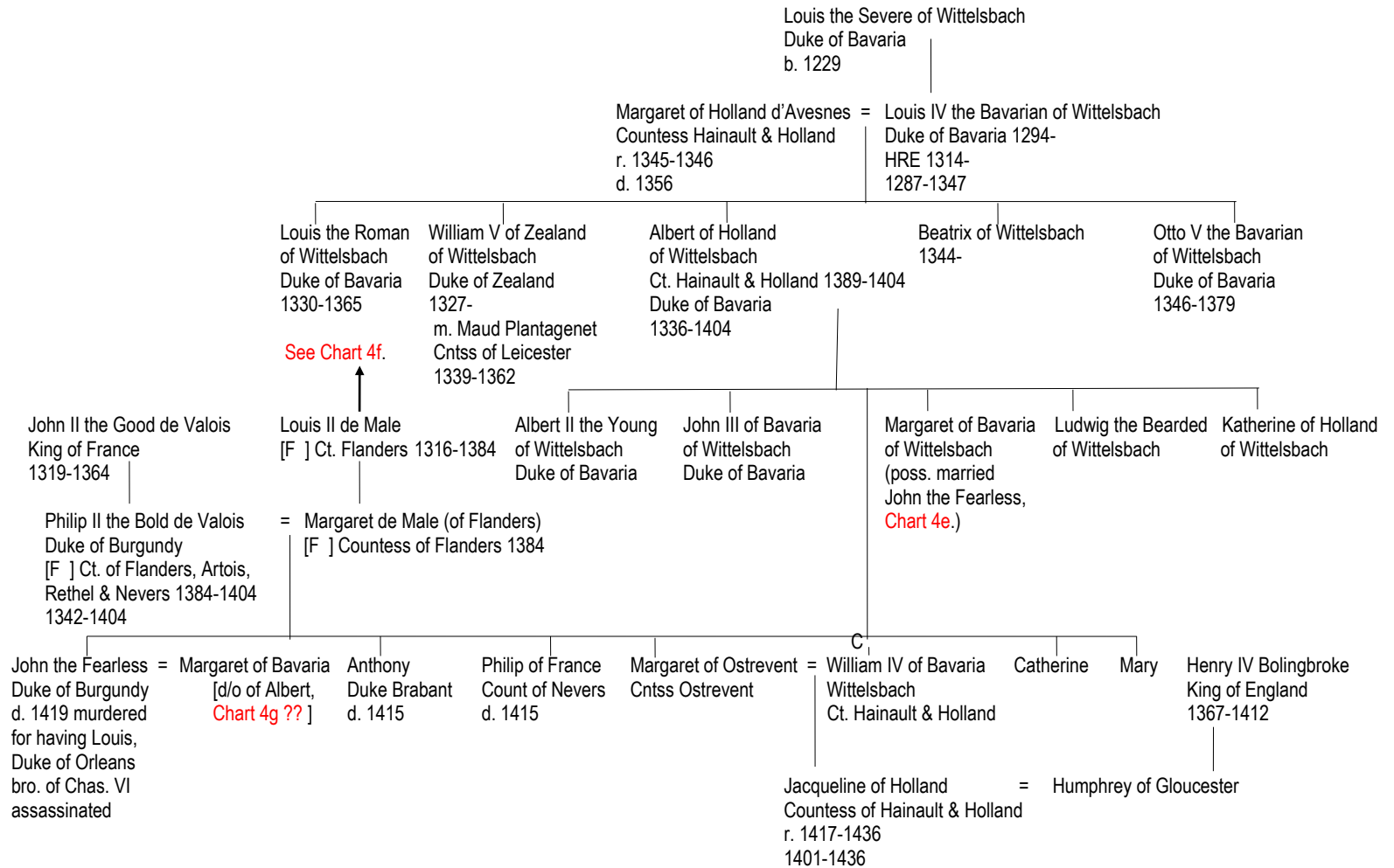


Chart 4g.

From Chart 4f.



Baldwin I, also known as **Baldwin of Boulogne** (1060s – 2 April 1118), was the first [count of Edessa](#) from 1098 to 1100, and the first [king of Jerusalem](#) from 1100 to his death. Being the youngest son of [Eustace II, Count of Boulogne](#), and [Ida of Lorraine](#), he was destined for a church career, but he abandoned it and married a [Norman](#) noblewoman, Godehilde of Tosny. He received the [County of Verdun](#) in 1096, but he soon joined the crusader army of his brother [Godfrey of Bouillon](#) and became one of the most successful commanders of the [First Crusade](#).

Baldwin's coronation, as illustrated in a 13th century text

While the main crusader army was marching across [Asia Minor](#) in 1097, Baldwin and the Norman [Tancred](#) launched a separate expedition against [Cilicia](#). Tancred tried to capture [Tarsus](#) in September, but Baldwin forced him to leave it, which gave rise to an enduring conflict between them. Baldwin seized important fortresses in the lands to the west of the [Euphrates](#) with the assistance of local [Armenians](#). [Thoros of Edessa](#) invited him to come to [Edessa](#) to fight against the [Seljuqs](#). Taking advantage of a riot against Thoros, Baldwin seized the town and established the first [crusader state](#) on 10 March 1098. To strengthen his rule, the widowed Baldwin married an Armenian ruler's daughter (who is now known as [Arda](#)). He supplied the main crusader army with food during the [siege of Antioch](#). He defended Edessa against [Kerbogha](#), the governor of [Mosul](#), for three weeks, preventing him from reaching Antioch before the crusaders captured it.



Godfrey of Bouillon, whom the crusaders had elected their first ruler in Jerusalem, died in 1100. [Daimbert](#), the [Latin patriarch](#), and Tancred offered Jerusalem to Tancred's uncle, [Bohemond I of Antioch](#). Godfrey's retainers took possession of the town and urged Baldwin to claim Godfrey's inheritance. Since a Muslim ruler captured Bohemond, Baldwin marched to Jerusalem meeting little resistance. The Patriarch crowned him king in [Bethlehem](#) on 25 December. He captured [Arsuf](#) and [Caesarea](#) in 1101, [Acre](#) in 1104, [Beirut](#) in 1110, and [Sidon](#) in 1111, with the assistance of [Genoese](#) and [Venetian](#) fleets and of several smaller crusader groups, but all his attempts to capture [Ascalon](#) and [Tyre](#) failed. After his victory at the [third battle of Ramla](#) in 1105, the [Egyptians](#) launched no further major campaigns against the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](#).

Baldwin helped [Bertrand, Count of Toulouse](#), to capture [Tripoli](#) in 1109. Being the only crowned monarch in the [Latin East](#), Baldwin claimed suzerainty over other crusader rulers. [Baldwin II of Edessa](#) and Bertrand swore fealty to him. Tancred, who ruled the [Principality of Antioch](#), also obeyed his summons. He supported Baldwin II and Tancred against Kerbogha's successor, [Mawdud](#), who launched a series of campaigns against Edessa and Antioch in the early 1110s. He erected fortresses in [Oultrejordain](#)—the territory to the east of the [Jordan River](#)—to control the caravan routes between Syria and Egypt. He died during a campaign against Egypt.

Born some time after 1060,^{[1][2]} Baldwin was the third son of Eustace II, Count of Boulogne, and Ida of Lorraine. Being his parents' youngest son, he was intended for a career in the Church.^{[4][5]} He studied the [liberal arts](#) and held [prebends](#) in the cathedrals of [Cambrai](#), [Rheims](#) and [Liège](#). For reasons that are unknown, and at an unspecified time, he abandoned his church career and became a knight. The historian John France says that Baldwin most probably realised that the [Gregorian Reform](#) had diminished his chance to seize rich [benefices](#). Historian Susan B. Edgington, on the other hand, proposes that Baldwin preferred a secular career because his childless brother, [Godfrey of Bouillon](#), [duke of Lower Lotharingia](#), had taken ill suddenly, giving Baldwin a chance to inherit his duchy.

Baldwin married a [Norman](#) noblewoman, Godehilde of Tosny, whose family owned land and property in both [Normandy](#) and [England](#).^{[4][10]} Baldwin and his wife most probably settled in the court of his eldest brother, [Eustace III of Boulogne](#). Eustace and Baldwin jointly fought for their brother, Godfrey, against [Albert III, Count of Namur](#), and [Theoderic, Bishop of Verdun](#), at [Stenay](#) in 1086. Godfrey mentioned Baldwin in most of his [charters of grant](#), indicating that Baldwin was regarded as his designated heir. Baldwin regularly visited the fortress of his wife's family at [Conches-en-Ouche](#).

[Pope Urban II](#) proclaimed the [First Crusade](#) at the [Council of Clermont](#) on 27 November 1095.^{[16][17]} Godfrey of Bouillon decided to join the military campaign and sold or mortgaged his inherited domains to raise funds. One of his domains, the [County of Verdun](#), was seized by [Richer, Bishop of Verdun](#), who soon granted it to Baldwin. The dissolution of Godfrey's [allodial lands](#) deprived all future dukes of the basis of their authority in [Lower Lotharingia](#), which facilitated Baldwin's decision to take the Cross. Eustace III of Boulogne also joined the crusade. According to a letter from Pope Urban, only the army that [Peter the Hermit](#) had mustered for the [People's Crusade](#) outnumbered the three brothers' force.

Baldwin departed for the crusade with Godfrey's army on 15 August 1096. His wife and children accompanied him, suggesting that he had decided not to return to his homeland. The crusaders stopped at [Tulln an der Donau](#) before reaching the frontier of Hungary in September. Godfrey left Baldwin in charge of his troops during his conference with [Coloman, King of Hungary](#), to discuss the conditions of the crusaders' march across the country. He agreed to hand over Baldwin, along with Baldwin's wife and retainers,

as hostages, to ensure their troops' good conduct. Baldwin and Godehilde were released soon after the crusaders left Hungary. They entered the [Byzantine Empire](#) near [Belgrade](#) in late November. . .

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey_of_Bouillon

Godfrey of Bouillon; 18 September 1060 – 18 July 1100) was one of the leaders of the [First Crusade](#). He was the first ruler of the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](#) from 1099 to 1100. He apparently avoided using the title of king, choosing instead that of *princeps*. Older scholarship is more fond of another title, that of "[advocatus](#) (defender, protector) of the Holy Sepulchre", a secondary title probably used by Godfrey, which is still also preferred by the Catholic Equestrian [Order of the Holy Sepulchre](#) of Jerusalem.

The second son of [Eustace II, Count of Boulogne](#), Godfrey became [Lord of Bouillon](#) (from which he took his [byname](#)) in 1076 and secured his rights to the [Duchy of Lower Lorraine](#) in 1087 as a reward to his service to the Holy Roman Emperor [Henry IV](#) during the [Great Saxon Revolt](#).

Godfrey and his brothers [Eustace](#) and [Baldwin](#) joined the First Crusade in 1096. He saw minor action at [Nicaea](#), [Dorylaeum](#) and [Antioch](#), before playing a key role during the successful [Siege of Jerusalem](#) in 1099. [Raymond of Toulouse](#) declined the offer to become king of Jerusalem, and Godfrey accepted the rulership instead. He refused the title of king, however, as he believed that he ought not wear "a crown of gold" where [Jesus Christ](#) had worn "a [crown of thorns](#)". Godfrey secured his kingdom by defeating the [Fatimids](#) at [Ascalon](#) a month later, bringing the First Crusade to an end.

Godfrey only ruled Jerusalem for one year before his death in 1100. He was succeeded by his brother Baldwin, who was crowned the first [King of Jerusalem](#).



Eustace III (shown with white hair) with his brothers [Godfrey](#) and [Baldwin](#) meeting with Byzantine emperor Alexius I Comnenus – ca 1097-99

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eustace_III,_Count_of_Boulogne

Eustace III (died c. 1125) was the [count of Boulogne](#) from 1087, succeeding his father Count [Eustace II](#). His mother was [Ida of Lorraine](#).

In 1088, Eustace supported the rebellion against [William II of England](#) in favour of [Robert Curthose](#).

Eustace participated in the [First Crusade](#) of 1096 along with his brothers [Godfrey of Bouillon](#) ([duke of Lower Lotharingia](#)) and [Baldwin of Boulogne](#). It is unclear whether he travelled eastward with his brother Godfrey's or [Robert Curthose](#)'s army. His contingent included [Hugh II of Saint-Pol](#) and his son Engelrand, [Eustace I Granarius](#), lord of Sidon and Caesarea, [Fulk of Guînes](#), and Hugh of Robecq (Rebecques), [lord of Hebron](#). Throughout the crusade Eustace assisted Godfrey. Eustace was present at the [Siege of Nicaea](#) (May–June 1097), helped rescue [Bohemund of Taranto](#)'s beleaguered troops at the [Battle of Dorylaeum](#) (July 1, 1097), defeated an enemy ambush during the [Siege of Antioch](#) and was one of the commanders during the capture of Antioch on June 3, 1098.

Eustace was a member of the council held at Ruj on January 4, 1099, mediating in the conflict over the control of Antioch between Bohemund of Taranto and [Raymond IV of Toulouse](#). Early December 1098 Eustace joined Raymond's attack on [Maarrat al-Nu'man](#) and an attack on [Nablus](#) in July 1099. He gained notoriety for his actions during the [Siege of Jerusalem](#) fighting relentlessly from a siege tower along with his brother Godfrey and the warriors they commanded. They were among the first to breach Jerusalem's city walls and participated in the ensuing massacre. Finally Eustace commanded a division of the crusader army during the [Battle of Ascalon](#).

While his brothers stayed in the Holy Land, Eustace returned to administer his domains. To commemorate Eustace's crusading adventures the mint at Boulogne struck silver coins with a lion above the walls of Jerusalem stamped on the obverse.

Eustace married [Mary](#), daughter of King [Malcolm III of Scotland](#) and [Saint Margaret of Scotland](#). Eustace and Mary had one daughter:

- [Matilda of Boulogne](#).

When his youngest brother king [Baldwin I of Jerusalem](#) died in 1118, the elderly Eustace was offered the throne. Eustace was at first uninterested, but was convinced to accept it; he travelled all the way to [Apulia](#) before learning that a distant relative, [Baldwin of Bourcq](#), had been crowned in the meantime. Eustace returned to Boulogne and died about 1125.

On his death the county of Boulogne was inherited by his daughter, Matilda, and her husband [Stephen de Blois](#), count of [Mortain](#), afterwards king of England.

Eustace founded the [Cluniac](#) house of Rumilly and was patron of the [Knights Templar](#).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_of_Scotland,_Countess_of_Boulogne

Mary of Scotland (1082–1116) was the younger daughter of [Malcolm III of Scotland](#) and his second wife, [Margaret of Wessex](#). Mary was a member of the [House of Dunkeld](#) by birth, and was [Countess of Boulogne](#) by marriage.

In 1086, Mary and her sister, [Matilda](#), were sent by their parents to [Romsey](#). Their maternal aunt, [Christina](#), was abbess there. The girls spent their early life at the monastery with their aunt, where they also received part of their education. Some time before 1093, they went to [Wilton Abbey](#), which also had a reputation as a centre of learning, to finish their education. Matilda received many proposals for marriage but refused them all for the time being.

Matilda finally left the monastery in 1100 to marry King [Henry I of England](#). The marriage was controversial because it was not clear whether the girls had been veiled as nuns. Mary herself left the abbey in 1096. Matilda wanted her to also marry, so Henry I arranged a match with [Eustace III, Count of Boulogne](#).^[2] The couple had a daughter, [Matilda](#), who succeeded Eustace and later became [Queen of England](#).

Mary died in 1116, nine years before her husband. She was buried at the [Cluniac abbey at Bermondsey](#).