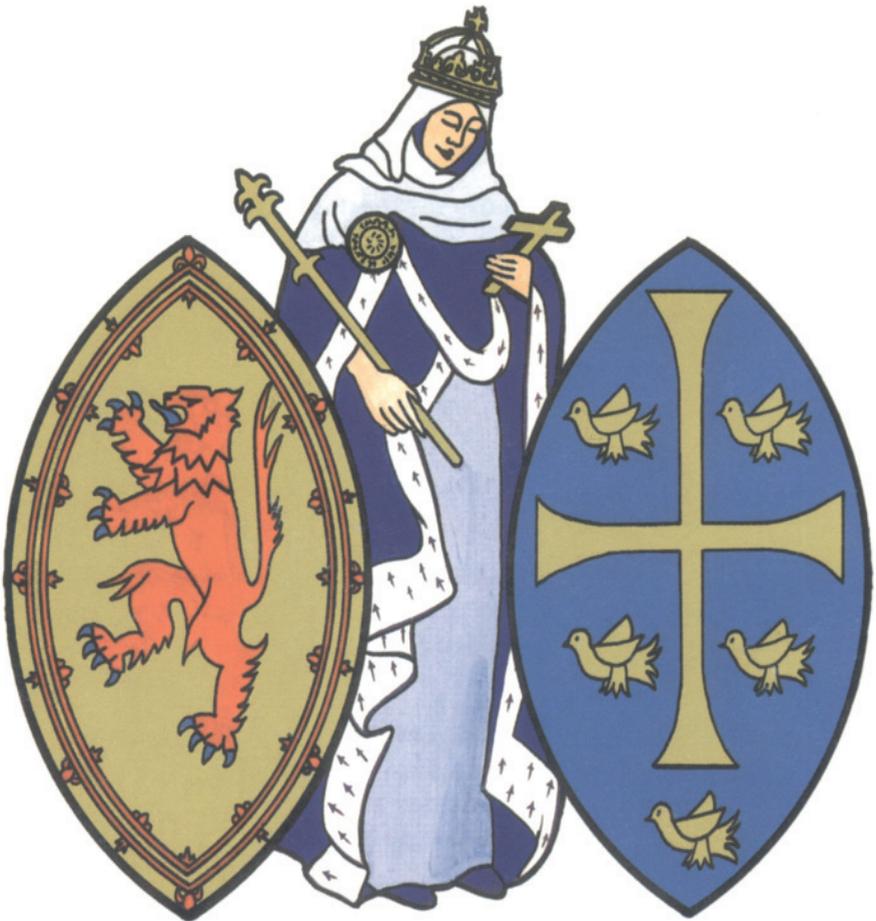


Saint Margaret Queen of Scotland
Her Family History And Links With Europe



SAINT MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND
HER FAMILY HISTORY AND LINKS WITH EUROPE

COVER DESIGN AND BOOK

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The design on the front cover shows Saint Margaret Queen of Scotland, holding a representation of the Sceptre of Scotland in her right hand and in her left hand the Holy Black Rod of Scotland.

Traditionally Arms for women are depicted on a Lozenge or diamond shape. The Arms for Saint Margaret are shown on an Oval shape, which is considered more feminine and Ecclesiastical in nature. The Scottish Arms are depicted on her right hand side, and on her left are the Arms of her own Family.

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I wish to acknowledge my grateful/thanks and appreciation for the inspiration, dedication and help shown by my mother Sheila Pitcairn, F.S.A. Scot., L.HG.

I found the subject of this booklet, a most challenging, intriguing and perilous walk through a very difficult period of history in which facts and legends were closely interwoven. I give my heartfelt thanks for the tremendous help, to the following people:

Prof. Geoffrey Barrow

Malcolm Innes of Edingight, CVO, WS, Lord Lyon King of Arms

Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.

Lloyd Pitcairn, F.S.A. Scot.

FOREWORD

1993 sees the nine hundredth anniversary of the death on 16 November of Saint Margaret of Scotland, Queen of Scots as the wife for nearly twenty-five years of Malcolm III “Canmore”, who died only a few days earlier. We remember her as a woman who, while bearing and rearing eight children - six sons and two daughters - who all survived to adulthood, nevertheless devoted herself to the care of the poor and of orphans, to the needs of pilgrims undertaking the arduous journey to St Andrews, and generally to the religious life of her adopted country. Her own burial place in Dunfermline, in the church she herself founded with the help of Benedictine monks from Canterbury, became a pilgrim shrine in its own right. By the middle of the thirteenth century, when Margaret was formally canonised, her name was beginning to establish itself as one which Scots families were glad to give to their daughters. A hundred years later Margaret was well on its way to becoming the most popular woman’s name among the Scots, a position it has held until very recently. Wendy Sinclair has designed and written an attractive little book which sets out all the important facts about Saint Margaret’s life, including the fascinating details of her ancestry and descendants, among whom of course are H.M. the Queen and her sister H.R.H. the Princess Margaret. This book will be an invaluable guide for all those who are interested in Saint Margaret, her links with Dunfermline and with Scotland, and who may wish to enjoy some of the many celebrations of her life and work which will be taking place throughout 1993.

Prof. GEOFFREY BARROW

SAINT MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND

INTRODUCTION

There has been an almost unbroken line of Monarchs in Great Britain since 495 when Cerdic led the West Saxons into England and became King of the West Saxons in 519. There were only six rulers from then to the present day who do not claim their direct lineage from him, they are {32} Sweyn, {34} Knut I, {36} Knut II, {35} Harold I, {38} Harold II and {39} William the Conqueror. Everyone of them, however came from the same basic Scandinavian Source. Cerdic had a sacred character, claiming to be ninth in descent from Odinn (Woden, Wotan).

Odinn was probably the most revered Scandinavian God whose passion was to know and understand. He ran many risks and made great sacrifices for wisdom. For a draught from the Fount of Wisdom he yielded up an eye and for magic and its runes he hung for nine nights on a windswept tree, wounded with a spear. He was god of the gallows and those who died on it, he sought his own gain, dominion and knowledge, he was violent, fickle and treacherous appointing victory by policy rather than desert. But most of all, he was God of War and those who perished by it, but his gift was Victory.

Saxony, where Cerdic came from, is today north Germany with Holland and Belgium to the west and Denmark to the north. It is believed by some historians that Cerdic's ancestors had parts of the true cross of Jesus Christ. These relics were treated with great reverence and became an integral part of the King's authority and his right to be King. They were passed down the lineage with the greatest of care and it is believed by some that the Black Cross, or Rood, which Saint Margaret was so fervently attached to was, or was part of, The Holy Cross of Christ.

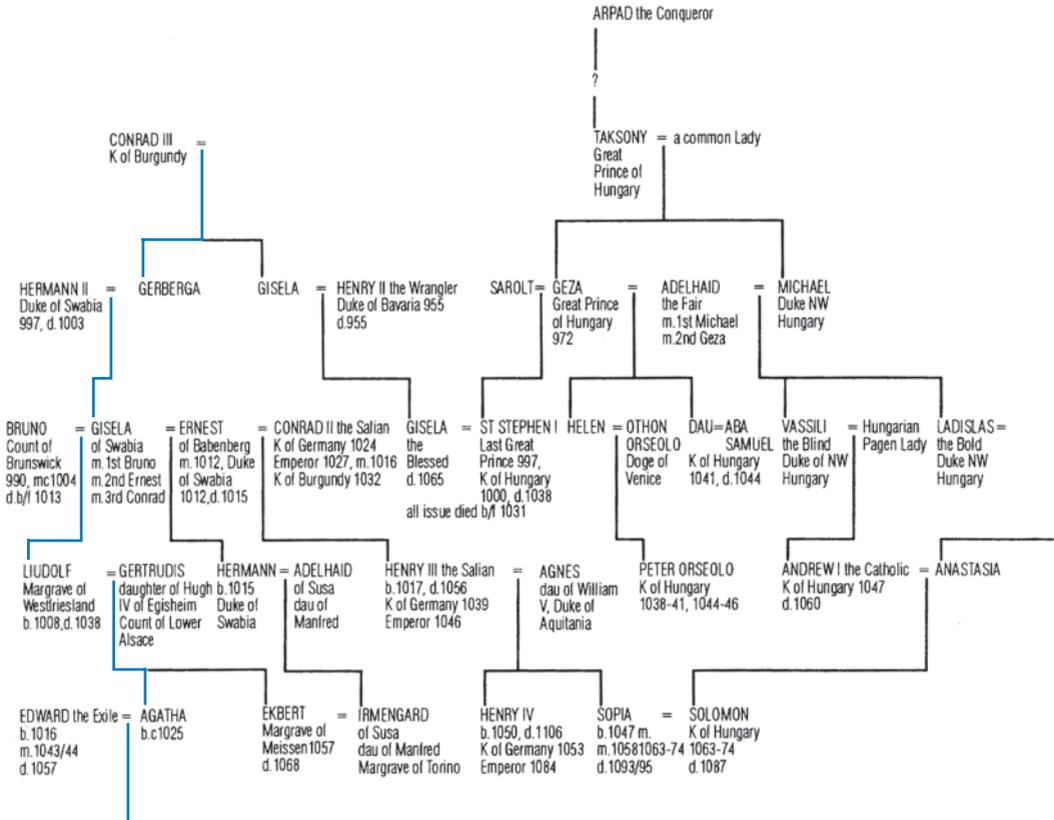
Margaret was born in a turbulent period of history where Kingdoms were being taken by force and murder. Her father and her brother, although of the Royal bloodline, had little chance of securing their place as Kings and their legitimate heritage only made their existence even more perilous.

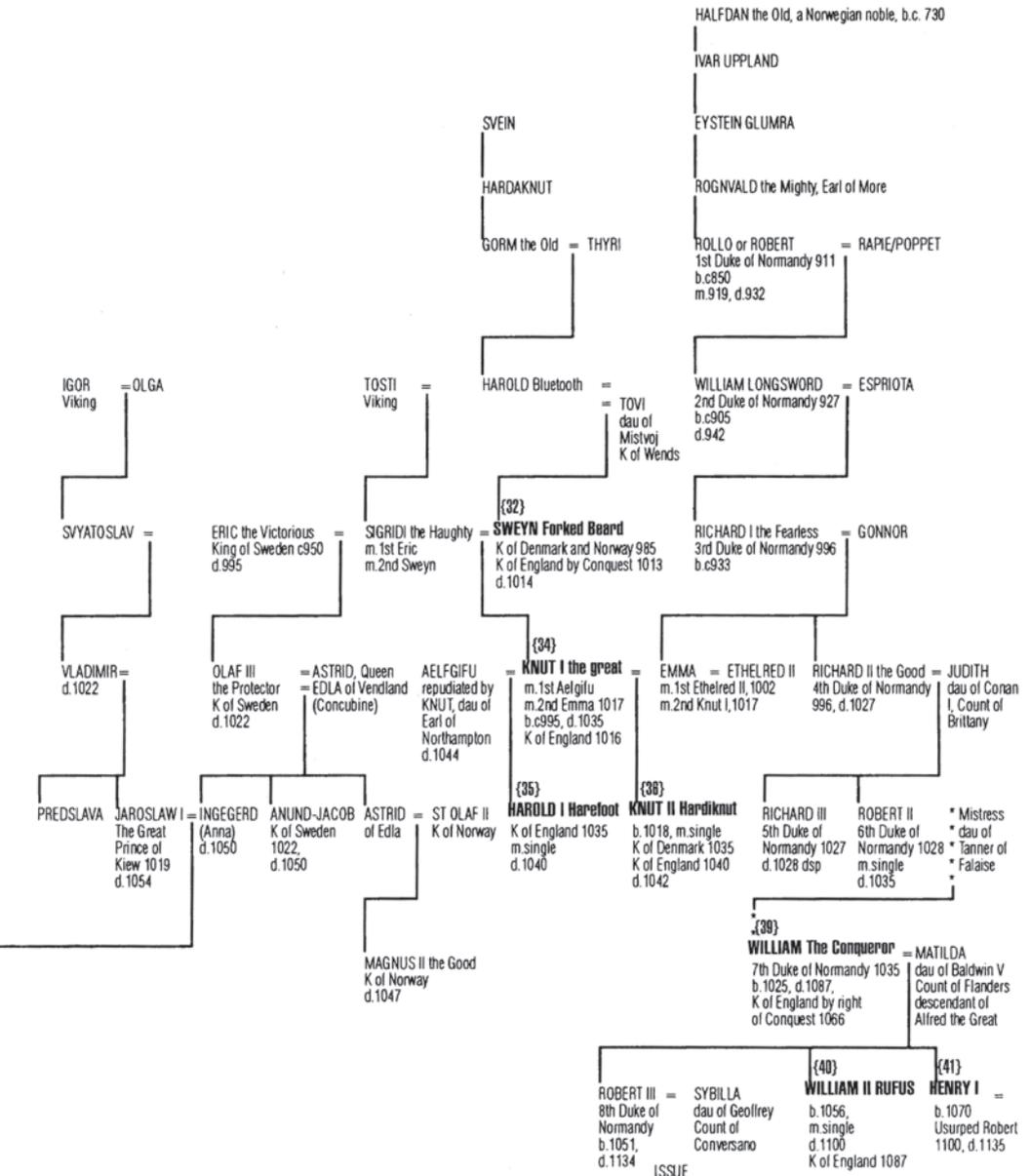
Margaret also had a sacred character and was devoutly religious, but she had to chose between following her own desires to become a nun, and that of Royal duty. It was through Margaret's sacrifice of her self for a higher cause, marrying the man who offered a home and safety for her family, Malcolm III King of Scotland, that Cerdic's bloodline was preserved.

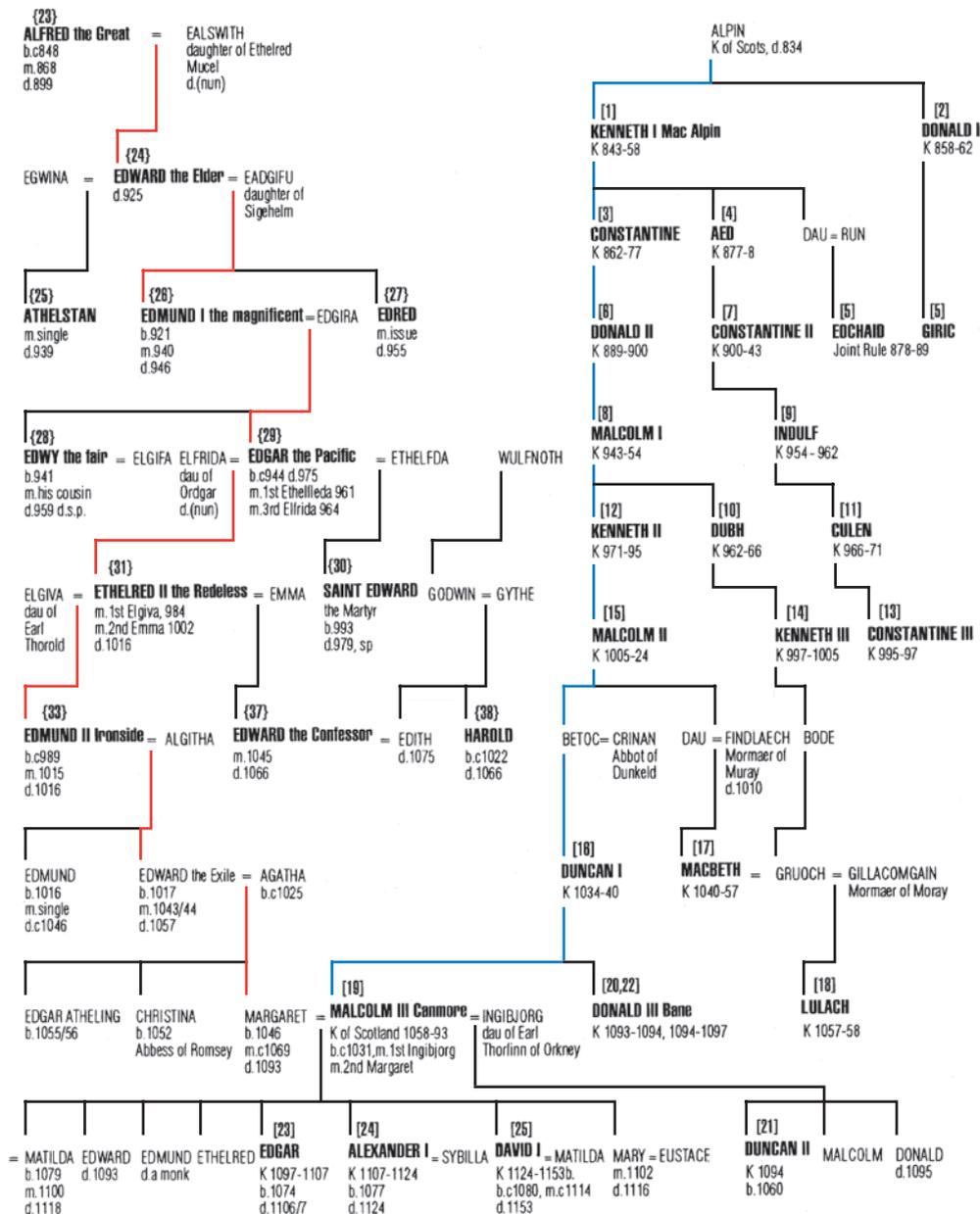
Through this first union of English and Scottish blood, she ensured Cerdic's heritage, passed right down to our present Queen Elizabeth. This cannot be said for any other Monarchy in the World.

KEY

- Kings of Scotland and England in bold capitals
- { } = Kings and Queens of England
- [] = Kings and Queens of Scotland
- All children are not listed and are not necessarily in order of birth
- K denotes King
- b. denotes born
- m. denotes married
- d. denotes died
- dau denotes daughter
- ** denotes illegitimate birth







SAINT MARGARET'S GENEALOGY

{31} Ethelred II the Redeless was Saint Margaret's Great-grandfather. He was commonly known as "The Unready", and his nickname "The Redeless" means, that he was badly advised by his counsellors. He succeeded to the Throne in 979 but was forced to flee to Normandy in 1013 when {32} Sweyn (Svein, Swen) Forked Beard King of Denmark and Norway from 985 was proclaimed King of England by right of conquest in 1013. However King Sweyn died in 1014 and Ethelred II was restored to the English Throne in that same year 1014.

Ethelred II's first marriage was in 984 to Elgiva, daughter of Earl Thorold of Northumbria and {33} Edmund II Ironside was the son of this first marriage. Ethelred II's second marriage was in 1002 to Emma, daughter of Richard I, 3rd Duke of Normandy. {37} Saint Edward the Confessor was son of this second marriage and King of England in 1042, having no children he named his cousin William 7th Duke of Normandy as his heir when he died in 1066.

Edmund II married in the summer of 1015 to Algitha, widow of Sigfrid a Danish Nobleman. Edmund II's father Ethelred II was murdered on 23rd April 1016 and subsequently Edmund II was crowned King of England in 1016, but he was murdered on the 30th November of that same year. Because Edmund II's marriage lasted no more than 15 months we are led to believe that his two sons Edmund and Edward were either twins or the younger was born posthumously.

On the death of King Sweyn in 1014, his son {34} Knut I (Cnut, Canute) the Great, received Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria by treaty and in 1016, Knut I seized the throne of England by right of conquest. His son {35} Harold I Harefoot was born to his first wife or mistress Aelfgifu. He then married Emma in 1017, daughter of Richard I, 3rd Duke of Normandy and second wife to Ethelred II. The son of this marriage was {36} Knut II Hardiknut.

After the Danish conquest of the whole of England in 1016, Edmund and Edward, the rightful heirs to the English throne, now represented a threat to the usurper King Knut I. So he sent the royal infants to his half-brother King Olaf III the Protector, in Sweden, to be killed there. However King Olaf III of Sweden disobeyed these cruel instructions and kept the children safe.

King Olaf III of Sweden had three children Astrid who married King Saint Olaf II of Norway, Anund-Jacob who became King of Sweden on his father's death in 1022 and Ingegerd who married Jaroslaw I the Great Prince of Kiev (Kiev).

King Knut I conquered Norway in 1028 which forced King St. Olaf II and his son Magnus to flee to his brother-in-law King Anund-Jacob of Sweden. Edmund and Edward were known to have spent twelve years in Sweden (1016-1028), and it was probable that fearing another attack from King Knut I, they decided that it would be safer if the children accompanied the Norwegian ruler to Russia. They travelled to the court of Jaroslaw I the Great Prince of Kiev and brother-in-law to King St. Olaf II.

Around 1037 two other exiled foreign princes arrived at the court of Jaroslaw the Great. They were the sons of Vassili, a cousin of St. Stephen King of Hungary. It was Vassili's eldest son Andrew who was the legitimate Arpadian heir of the Hungarian Kingdom and rightful heir to the Throne on St. Stephen's death. Vassili's brother Ladislav was married to Jaroslaw I's half sister Predslava, therefore the safest place for them to seek refuge was in the court of Jaroslaw I.

St. Stephen's father was Geza the Great Prince of Hungary. Geza married twice, firstly Sarolt, St. Stephen's mother. Secondly Adelheid, his brother Michael's widow. Ladislav and Vassili were sons from the first marriage of Adelheid and she had a further two daughters from her second marriage to Geza. St. Stephen died in 1038 and because his only surviving child died in a hunting accident in 1031 the crown passed to Peter Orseolo in 1038, son of the late King Stephen's elder half-sister married to the Doge of Venice. However in 1041 he was evicted by Aba Samuel his rival who was married to St. Stephen's younger half-sister, but Peter recovered his Kingdom for a second time in 1044.

It was at Jaroslaw I's court that Andrew befriended Edward and Edmund who were in a similar situation as himself Andrew married Anastasia, daughter of Jaroslaw the Great and Edward had married Agatha in 1043/44 at Kiev.

Agatha's father was Liudolf Margrave of Westfriesland born 1008, he married Gertrudis, daughter of Hugh IV Count of the Lower Alsace in 1038. Liudolf's father was Bruno Count of Brunswick who married Gisela of Swabia in 1004. Gisela married for a second time to Ernest of Babenberg, in 1012 and thirdly to

Conrad II the Salian, King of Germany 1024, Emperor 1027 and King of Burgundy 1032. Their son Henry III the Saban, King of Germany 1039 and Emperor 1046, was therefore half-brother to Liudolf. Gisela of Swabia was the daughter of Hermann II Duke of Swabia and his wife Gerberga, daughter of Conrad m, King of Burgundy.

Knut I, King of Denmark, who had seized the throne of England in 1016 and Norway in 1030 died in 1035. On his death his son Harold I Harefoot became King of England and his half-brother Knut II became King of Denmark Harold I died unmarried in 1040 and Knut II became King of England, however he also did not survive long and died unmarried in 1042.

When the Danish rule ended in England and Edward the Confessor was crowned King on the 3rd April 1043, Henry III the Salian, King of Germany (but not yet Emperor) sent an embassy to the new English ruler with proposals of friendship and alliance. Around 1040 and 1043 a Kiewian Embassy had been sent with similar proposals from Russia to the German court. In 1043 King Henry m established an alliance with King Edward. It was probably at this time that King Edward learned that his exiled nephews were alive and resident in Russia. It was judged opportune now to establish an Anglo-Germano-Russian alliance by marrying Agatha, the niece of King Henry m the Salian to Edward, King Edward the Confessor's nephew, thus making an alliance directed against any new Scandinavian attempts at expansion. Edward the Exile and Agatha were married at Kiew in 1043 or early 1044 at the court of Jaroslaw the Great.

In 1046 Andrew went to reconquer his Kingdom and Edward and Edmund accompanied him as his comrades in arms, defeating Peter Orseolo. Andrew was crowned, King Andrew I of Hungary in 1047. The expedition to reconquer Hungary was the first chance Edward, Agatha and Edmund had to prepare for their return to England avoiding the dangerous Scandinavian area. Edmund died unmarried in Hungary, possibly during the military expedition of 1046 and before 1054. Edward and Agatha enjoyed King Andrew's hospitality in Hungary and it was here that their three children were born. Margaret in 1046, Christina in 1052 and Edgar the Atheling was born in 1055 or early 1056.

In 1054 Edward the Confessor, who had no heirs, called for the return of his nephew, Edward the Exile to England. The journey, however, had to be postponed because of Agatha's pregnancy and they returned in 1056.

Agatha's uncle and sponsor of her marriage, the Emperor Henry III offered every possible assistance to Edward the Exile's family for the journey, including a royal ship to bring them to England. Soon after their arrival in England however, Edward the Exile died.

King Malcolm III Canmore, of Scotland was born c1031 son of King Duncan I and was about nine years old when his father was killed by MacBeth. About two years later for reasons of safety Malcolm was sent to the Court of Edward the Confessor. He stayed there for fourteen years spending his youth at the English Court. Malcolm would have been well aware of the circumstances surrounding the exiled family and of their return home. It is very likely that Malcolm did meet Margaret, a child often, in the year 1056 before his return to Scotland later that year. Malcolm defeated and killed MacBeth in 1057 and then MacBeth's step son Lulach in 1058, whereupon he was crowned King of Scotland that same year. Malcolm was of a warlike disposition but was also magnanimous, possessing great courage, wisdom and perseverance. He spoke Saxon, Gaelic, Latin and some of the Scandinavian tongue although he could neither read nor write. He was known to his contemporaries as Ceann Mor or Canmore which was considered to mean in his day, Great Leader.

Agatha and her three children continued to live in England after her husband's death, knowing that if Edward the Exile had lived, Edward the Confessor would have named him as his successor. When Edward the Confessor died on 5th January 1066 he named William 7th Duke of Normandy, his cousin by brood, as his heir.

On the 7th January 1066 Harold, Earl of Wessex and brother of Edith who was married to Edward the Confessor usurped the throne becoming King Harold II. However, he was killed at the Battle of Hastings on 14th October 1066 by William, 7th Duke of Normandy and thereby King of England by right of conquest 1066.

After the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror had expected a total surrender, but it was latter at Berkhamsted before Prince Edgar, (aged ten or eleven and known as the "child") supported by many nobles and all the best men from London, finally submitted through force of circumstances. They gave William hostages and swore oaths of fealty and he promised to be a gracious lord to them.

By 1066, ten years had passed since Malcolm left England. He had married in c1059, Ingibiorg, the daughter of Thorfinn the Mighty, Earl of Orkney, thereby gaining supremacy in the Norwegian north. They had three sons, one of whom, Duncan II, became King of Scotland in 1094, but was murdered that same year. Ingibiorg is said by one source to have contracted a disease and died in 1069 and in another that the marriage was dissolved on ground of consanguinity, Thorfinn being first cousin to Malcolm's father and in yet another to have been poisoned.

King Malcolm made frequent invasions into the north of England laying waste to the country, but helping and giving sanctuary to the discontented Saxon nobles who considered the Normans under William the Conqueror as intruders. During one of these excursions he had an interview with Edgar and after hearing of his hopeless condition advised him along with his mother, sisters, many good men and followers to sail immediately for Scotland and take up their residence with him at Dunfermline. This advice was taken and the illustrious exiles set sail from Monkwearmouth in Northumberland during the summer of 1067.

The exiles arrived in safety at the place known as St. Margaret's Hope, on the north shore of the Forth, east of Rosyth Castle and four and a half miles from Malcolm m's residence in Dunfermline. On landing, according to an old tradition, the exiles made their way to Dunfermline on foot accompanied by their followers. Two and a half miles from Dunfermline, Margaret, wearied and rested upon a stone which later became known as Saint Margaret's Stone.

King Malcolm was very anxious to marry Edgar's sister, Margaret, but both the prince and his men opposed it for a long time. Margaret herself was unwilling because she had already decided that she wanted to become a nun. Edgar was pressurised continually by the King until he finally consented. He really had no choice since his family had accepted refuge in the Scottish Kingdom. Margaret ~married against her will, however the warrior King was both wise and prudent and he was grateful for the turn of events that had elevated his Kingdom. Malcolm turned to God and showed his devotion to his pious wife Margaret by religiously supporting her in every way, thereby gaining both her love and respect. The marriage of King Malcolm m Canmore to the Princess Margaret was celebrated at Dunfermline in 1069/70. The principal parties in attendance were Edgar the Atheling, his mother Agatha, sister Christina, Fothad Bishop of St. Andrews, Turgot, Margaret's confessor, Earl Macduff, with other clerics, earls, barons and honest men of the realm.

The marriage of Margaret and Malcolm was the first real Union of the Crowns of Scotland and England. They had eight children, of whom Edward was killed in battle, Edmund died a monk, Ethelred was a lay Abbot of Dunkeld, and three sons who became Kings of Scotland. [23] Edgar, [24] Alexander I and [25] David I. Mary married Eustace Count of Boulogne, while Matilda (Eadgith) married Henry I, King of England. Their daughter Maud married the last Salian Emperor Henry V, and after his death married Geoffre, Count of Anjou; their son Henry II was the first of the “Plantagenet” dynasty.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND

{ } = Kings and Queens of England

[] = Kings and Queens of Scotland

KINGS OF WESSEX	1	CERDIC	Came to Britain 495, King of the West Saxons 519,	
	2	CYNRIC	was claimed to be descended from the God Odinn	
	3	CEAWLIN	as follows:	
	4	CEOL		
	5	CEOLWULF		ODINN=FRIGGA
	6	CYNEGILS		BAELDAEG
	7	CENWEALH		BRAND
	8	QUEEN SEAXBURGH		FRITHUGAR
	9	AESCWINE		FREAWINE
	10	CENTWINE		WIG
	11	CAEDWALLA		KGEWIS
	12	INE		ESLA
	13	ETHELHEARD		ELESA
	14	CUTHRED		
	15	SIGEBERHT		
	16	CYNEWULF		
	17	BRIHTRIC		
SAXON KINGS	{18}	EGBERT King of Wessex 802, King of England 828		
	{19}	ETHELWULF		
	{20}	ETHELBALD		
	{21}	ETHELBERT		
	{22}	ETHELRED I		
	{23}	ALFRED the Great		
	{24}	EDWARD the Elder		
	{25}	ATHELSTAN	[1]	KENNETH I MacAlpin
	{26}	EDMUND I	[2]	DONALD I
	{27}	EDRED	[3]	CONSTANTINE I
	{28}	EDWY the Fair	[4]	AED
	{29}	EDGAR the Pacific	[5]	EOCHA]D, GIRIC
	{30}	St. EDWARD the Martyr	[6]	DONALD II
	{31}	ETHELRED II the Redeless	[7]	CONSTANTINE II
HOUSE OF DENMARK	{32}	SWEYN	[8]	MALCOLM I
SAXON KING	{33}	EDMUND II Ironside	[9]	INDULF
HOUSE OF DENMARK	{34}	KNUT I	[10]	DUBH
	{35}	HAROLD I Harefoot	[11]	CULEN
	{36}	KNUT II Hardiknut	[12]	KENNETH II
SAXON KING	{37}	St EDWARD the Confessor	[13]	CONSTANTINE III
HOUSE OF GODWIN	{38}	HAROLD II	[14]	KENNETH III

DUKES OF NORMANDY	{39}	WILLIAM the Conqueror	[15]	MALCOLM II
	{40}	WILLIAN II Rufus	[16]	DUNCAN I
	{41}	HENRY I	[17]	MacBETH
	{42}	STEPHEN	[18]	LULACH
	PLANTAGENETS	{43}	MATILDA	[19]
{44}		HENRY II	[20]	DONALD BANE
{45}		RICHARD I Coeur de Lion	[21]	DUNCAN II
{46}		JOHN	[22]	DONALD BANE
{47}		HENRY III	[23]	EDGAR
{48}		EDWARD I	[24]	ALEXANDER I
{49}		EDWARD II	[25]	DAVID I the Saint
{50}		EDWARD III	[26]	MALCOLM IV the Maiden
{51}		RICHARD II	[27]	WILLIAM the Lion
HOUSE OF LANCASTER	{52}	HENRY IV	[28]	ALEXANDER II
	{53}	HENRY V	[29]	ALEXANDER III
	{54}	HENRY VI	[30]	MARGARET
HOUSE OF YORK	{55}	EDWARD IV	[31]	JOHN BALIOL
HOUSE OF LANCASTER	{56}	HENRY VI	[32]	ROBERT I The Bruce
HOUSE OF YORK	{57}	EDWARD IV	[33]	DAVID II
	{58}	EDWARD V	[34]	ROBERT II
HOUSE OF TUDOR	{59}	RICHARD III	[35]	ROBERT III
	{60}	HENRY VII	[36]	JAMES I
	{61}	HENRY VIII	[37]	JAMES II
	{62}	EDWARD VI	[38]	JAMES III
	{63}	JANE	[39]	JAMES IV
HOUSE OF STEWARD	{64}	MARY I	[40]	JAMES V
	{65}	ELIZABETH I	[41]	MARY
	{66}	JAMES I of England....and...	[42]	JAMES VI of Scotland
			[{67}]	CHARLES I
[{68}]			CHARLES II	
[{69}]			JAMES II, VII	
[{70}]			WILLIAM of Orange	
		[{71}]	MARY II	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF HANOVER	72	ANNE	
	73	GEORGE I	
	74	GEORGE II	
	75	GEORGE III	
	76	GEORGE IV	
	77	WILLIAM IV	
HOUSE OF SAXECOBURG AND GOTHA	78	VICTORIA	
	79	EDWARD VII	
	HOUSE OF WINDSOR	80	GEORGE V
		81	EDWARDS VII
		82	GEORGE VI
	83	ELIZABETH	

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The Arms of Dunfermline District Council until 1996