

Hypothetical male line of descent (1400 years)

Arnold Zuiderent, Sept. 2022

Introduction (in Dutch): see: [DNA/Vikingen](#)

The hypothetical male line presented here, is partly a product of phantasy. Generation 1-18 are not historical, also the names are fictional. The goal is to test the plausibility of a descent from the Vikings which we found as a result of the DNA tests.¹⁾

Recent developments in DNA genealogy make it possible to know more about our far ancestors.

With the Big-Y test we can – with some luck – find a family group or clan of origin and the area where they lived. A prerequisite is that several other persons share the same haplogroup and that the group is not too differentiated. This is the case in our group S5970-ZP161, a subgroup of the Germanic group R-U106. I made some studies about this group, see ²⁾ and ³⁾. The result is that our group has its origin in South-East Norway, with a likely earlier connection to Sweden. The Viking age can explain the extension of the group in Western Europe, mainly via Denmark and the Low Counties.

One of the members of the group, Prof. Richard B. Wells (who died Febr. 2024), made a study about his family, see ⁴⁾. His ancestor, the knight Ragemer in the service of Gilbert of Ghent, went to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror. Ragemer became the ancestor of the Lords of Wells. My ancestors in male line, the Lords of Oegstgeest, were vassals of the Counts of Holland. Probably a third family, which descends from the Belgian chivalrous family De Hemptine, belongs to this group. The fact that these Vikings of the same family group made a military career under the nobility of the Low Counties needs an explanation. According to Richards Wells, they may have been hirdmen, members of the 'hird' of a king, probably of Harald Klak. In Scandinavian history, these hirdmen were members of the king's bodyguard in peacetime and core of his army in wartime. After the Viking period in Frisia (the Low Countries), some of them will have been assimilated in Frisia and went into service of the new local rulers. The fact that the described Viking clan has its origin in Norway, but the Vikings in the Low Countries came from Denmark, is explainable by the establishment of Hedeby in Denmark by members of the Norwegian branch of the royal Yngling family. This can make the whole journey of our clan of hirdmen from Norway via Denmark to Frisia plausible.

Further we considered that the nobility in Holland was active in the reclamation of new land. This initially by cutting down forests to obtain agricultural land. Later followed the reclamation of peat areas, clearing of new land from moors and made it suitable for agriculture. A later phase was characterized by building dikes and winning land from the sea, a typical Dutch speciality. In ⁵⁾ is described how Allaert I (Generation 21) was involved in new embankments in Maasland, especially the construction of the new Meuse dike. After the flood of 1249/52 he repaired the dikes for the Abbey of Egmond. I used these findings to give the hypothetical ancestors in the line suitable activities besides the military service.

Considering that our ancestors were mainly in the service of the government, the first two columns describe shortly the ruler in the period considered with some important events. In the younger generations with civil professions the ruling persons are also mentioned but only as an illustration of the period concerned. The last column is used for some commentaries, including some possible links to other members of the group.

The **Ancestor-Lineage** is coloured as follows:

not historical phantasy	reasoned hypothesis	historical
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¹ Generation 19, Dirk (I) of Oestgeest is based on my article in *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* (2022), where he is called [Dirk] of Oestgeest. From Generation 20 the names are historical, see also my article in *Ons Voorgeslacht* (2018). Links to both articles (in Dutch) can be found on www.zuiderent.ch/Publicaties. Several hypotheses in the articles are taken as facts in this line.










² [Structurestudy Z17.pdf](#)







³ [Origin of ZP161.pdf](#)




⁴ <https://webpages.uidaho.edu/rwells/techdocs/Dark%20Age%20Ancestry%20of%20Wells.pdf> or [Copy Wells 1](#) and <https://webpages.uidaho.edu/rwells/techdocs/30%20Generations%20of%20Wells%20nd%20ed.pdf> or [Copy Wells 2](#)





⁵ [Artikel in het JB 2020](#) (in Dutch)

Hypothetical Lineage Scandinavia->Vikings->Frisian Soldiers->Dutch Nobility->Farmers->Blacksmiths

Period	Political Situation	Ancestor-Lineage	Commentary
Sweden  600-700	Ingjald Anundson illråde (illruler) ca. 590-650. Ingjald was the last semi-legendary Swedish king of the House of Yngling in Uppsala. He was an insane, cruel king. His people suffered from famine and the cruel regime. He died with his daughter in a burning house. 	1. Ulf (ca. 620-680). Ulf grew up in the period of famines under the cruel regime of Ingjald. He enters service under Olof Trätälja around 650. He helps to deforest Värmland and make it fertile. Becomes a family confidante and brings Olof's wife and son to Soleyar in 670 after Olof's death.	Ulf is a fantasy name, the same applies to all ancestor names 1.-18. Ulf may have been the first person in the S5970/ FT91449-Haplogroup with the mutation ZP161. This mutation will have happened around 620 (that is within the estimation FTDNA: 100 /800 AC).
	Olof Trätälja (Tree Feller) -670? Only surviving son of Ingjald. Settled in Nerike, deforested Värmland into a fertile area where many Swedes moved. Due to overpopulation, there was again a famine there. Olof was sacrificed to Odin in a burning house as a culprit because of famine. 	2. Arne Ulfsson (ca. 650-720). Grows up in Värmland, where he experiences famine and the death of King Olof as the 'culprit'. Moves to Soleyar with his father and the family of Olof. At last, he was a member of the 'hird' (guard) of king Halfdan Hvitbeinn.	Ulf and Arne had probably each only one son with male offspring. This would explain why we found (until now) no persons with Haplogroup ZP161 without the mutation Dys390=23 in Scandinavia.
Norway  700-750	Halfdan Hvitbeinn 704-730? King of Soleyar and Romerike. Raised by his mother in Soleyar, Norway. Because of the famine, many residents of Värmland (around 700?) moved through Ed Forest to Soleyar. The people there chose Halfdan as their leader and king. He conquered Romerike. 	3. Olof Arnesson (ca. 680-750). Olof was involved in the capture of Romerike and because of his courage he became a military commander. Later under king Eystein Halfdansson he was involved in many raids at sea from the harbours of Vestfold. The year of his dead suggests that he fell from the ship together with Eystein.	Olof has two sons with male offspring, Arne and Ragnar. Ragnar gets the mutation Dys390=23. He remains in Norway, enters the service of king Halfdan the Mild (ancestor of the early Norwegian kings). To his descendants in Norway belong the big ZP161/Dys390=23 group in the former region of Romerike.
	Eystein Halfdansson 725-750 (The Fast, the Swift) King of Romerike. He also became king of Vestfold by marriage of the king's daughter. Fallen from his ship and drowned near Varna about 750 after a raid in the Oslo Fjord. Eystein was followed in Norway by his son Halflan the Mild, two other sons, Sigurd and Harald, went to Denmark. 	4. Arne II Olofsson (ca. 720-780). Initially Arne was in the service of Eystein in Romerike and Vestfold, then a short period under Halfdan the Mild. When Harald and Sigurd decided to establish the new town of Hedeby, Arne followed Harald and sailed with his wife and children to Denmark.	Offspring without the Dys390 mutation. Until now we found all his descendants outside of Scandinavia. Arne will probably have had many sons, serving the royal family of Hedeby in the Viking age, sailing all over Europe.
Denmark  750-825	Harald (I) of Hedeby -804. Establishes 770 the new settlement of Hedeby in Schleswig (Denmark) with his brother Sigurd. It became a very important trading centre, just near the border to the Frank's Empire. Around 965, a chronicler described Hedeby as, "a very large city at the very end of the world's ocean." Harald was after Sigurd the 2nd king of Hedeby. He has been killed in a battle in the Irish Sea in 804. 	5. Ragnar Arnesson (ca. 750-804). From 770 with his father under Harald to Hedeby. Ragnar supports the construction and defence of the new trading centre. Killed with Harald in the battle in the Irish Sea in 804. 	Beginning of the Viking Age with the plundering of the Lindisfarne Monastery in 793 by the Vikings. Hedeby is not only an important trade centre. Members of the 'royal family' of Hedeby belong to the main Viking Jarls of the European Seas.

	<p>Halfdan (II) Haraldsson 4th king of Hedeby. He was plunderer, lived in the period of wild plundering raids, especially in Frisia. In that time Frisia was the name for the whole coastal region from East Frisia (South of Schleswig) to Flanders, including Holland and Zeeland. The Vikings had bases in Wieringen, Walcheren and Dorestad.</p>  <p>Halfdan fell in a battle in 810 near Walcheren.</p>	<p>6. Arne III Ragnarsson (ca. 780-810). Serves in Hedeby under Halfdan, followed him on his raids, and survived in the Walcheren battle in 810. Back in Hedeby he became a 'hirdmen' (members of the king's bodyguard in peacetime and core of his army in wartime) of King Harald Klak. Fled with Harald to the Franks in 826. Was baptized in Mainz, with his son Ulf and their wives.</p>	
 <p>Frisia 825-885</p>	<p>Harald (III) Klak - ca. 844/852. 10th king of Hedeby 812-814. Count of Rüstringen 832-844. Because of a succession fight with his cousins, Harald had to flee from Denmark. He went to the Emperor Louis the Pious of the Franks in Ingelheim, who was interested in Harald's support to defend the Frisian coastline against future Viking raids. Harald was baptized by the Franks in Mainz in 826 with more than 400 of his people, both men and women. Luis gave him a county called Rüstringen in East-Frisia as a fief. This was the first piece of Frankish territory given to a Dane. Later Harald was again co-regent in Hedeby, he opened Denmark to Christianity.</p>  <p>Kung Harald Klak kommer till Kejsaren Ludvig år 826. (Isaac Isacsz.)</p>	<p>7. Ulf II Arnesson (ca. 805-870). He was like his father a hirdmen*) of Harald Klak. He fled with Harald Klak to the Franks and was baptized in Mainz in 826. Defended the Frisian coast in Rüstringen in 832/844 against the Viking raids. When Harald went back to Denmark, Ulf followed him. In Denmark he was employed by Haralds nephew Rorik. Rorik, who had become a vassal of the Franks in Frisia, gave him in 850 a task in Holland for coastal defence of West Frisia against Viking raids.</p>	<p><i>Ulf will have had several brothers, at least one stayed in Rüstringen (possible ancestor of ZP161-people with roots in that area, like Beckerman) others served several members of Haralds family.</i></p> <p><i>*) The hird, in Scandinavian history, was originally an informal retinue of personal armed companion, hirdmen or housecarls, but came to mean not only the nucleus ('Guards') of the royal army, but also developed into a more formal royal court household.</i></p>
	<p>Rorik of Dorestad 800-882. (Nephew of Harald Klak). Ruler over parts of Frisia 841-873. Around 841, after Emperor Louis death, his son Lothair I loaned Rorik with parts of Frisia to fend off the attacks of the Vikings and securing it against his political rivals. The Norsemen used the islands of Wieringen and Walcheren as a base for their operations. After Rorik conquered Dorestad and Utrecht in 850, Lothair was forced to recognize him as ruler of most of Frisia. With the Treaty of Meerssen in 870, Lotharingia was divided up between Louis the German and Charles the Bald. In 873 Rorik swore allegiance to his new feudal lord, Louis the German.</p> 	<p>8. Ragnar II Ulfsson (ca. 830-890). In Rorik's service from 850, Ragnar and his father defended the West Frisian coast, from the river Rhine to Kennemerland, against Viking raids. They continued this job under Godfrey the Sea King when he succeeded Rorik. When Godfrey was murdered in 885, count Gerulf, the new leader in West Frisia, also continued the collaboration with Ragnar and his sons.</p>	<p>Dorestad has long been one of the most prosperous ports in Northern Europe.</p>  <p>Coin, minted at Dorestad under Emperor Lothair I of Middle Francia 822/855.</p> <p>According to legendary sources Rorik was baptized and settled from 861 in Kennemerland, near Egmond. According to the legend he excavated the sand-covered chapel of St. Adalbert (who died in 740). The runx putti ('puteus Rorikespit dictus') at Heilo is said to have been named after Rorik.</p>

	<p>Godfrey the Norseman (Godfrey the Sea King) Probably a cousin of Rorik. Duke of Frisia in Dorestad 882-885. He was one of the sea kings, or jarls, who organized raids in Flanders from Ghent and then crosses the Meuse and Rhine areas. To stop these raids, King Charles the Fat assigned Godfrey with the Duchy of Frisia, on the condition that he converts to Christianity. Godfrey was baptized in 882 and he married the king's daughter Gisela. Like Rorik, Godfrey had to prevent looting from other Vikings. But some years later, Godfrey was not satisfied with his Duchy. He wanted the wine regions around Koblenz in exchange for his loyalty, because no good wine could be produced in his own area. This was too much for Charles, who let Godfrey and his men kill in 885 near Spijk.</p>  <p>It was the end of the Danish period in Frisia.</p> <p><i>Godfrey the Norseman is murdered by Count Everhard Saxo</i></p>		<p>Possessions of the bishop of Utrecht that had been seized by the Normans were reclaimed after the Norman domination, including two homesteads in 'Osgeresgest' (= Oegstgeest).</p>
<p>Holland</p>  <p>Counts from the House of Holland 885-1299</p>	<p>Gerulf (of Holland) ca. 850 - 898/914. Count in West Frisia and Rhineland. Ancestor of the Counts of Holland. He was involved in the murder of his overlord Godfrey in 885. He is said to have built the ringforts along the coast against the Vikings, i.a. in Rijnsburg. In 889, he received a reward for his role in the defeat of the Vikings; Arnulf of Carinthia, King of East Francia, granted him properties in full ownership in Teisterbant, and in his own county, between the mouth of the Old Rhine and Haarlem ("inter Renum et Suithardeshaga").</p>	<p>9. Knut Ragnarsson (ca. 855-920). Defends under count Gerulf the coast of Holland (between the Rhine and Haarlem) with his family against incursions. Is also engaged in the building of ringforts against the Vikings.</p>	<p>With the victory of Arnulf of Carinthia, king of East Francia, in the battle on the Dijle near Leuven in 891, the Norman raids on East Francia came to an end. In other parts of Europe, the raids continued.</p>
<p>The name Holland does not appear before 1064.</p> <p>The name Count of Holland since 1101.</p>	<p>Dirk I (of Holland) ca. 874-928 (buried in Rijnsburg). Count in West Frisia and Rhineland. Dirk inherited from his father the authority over Kennemerland and Rhineland. He supported the West Frankish king Charles the Simple in a revolt by his vassals. As a thank for this he received the church of Egmond with all the belongings from Charles in 922.</p> 	<p>10. Gudröt (ca. 885-945). Gudröt was in Dirk's service. The defence against the Frisians became more important than against the Normans. Gudröts family was also active in cutting down forests in Kennemerland to obtain agricultural land.</p>	<p><i>Probably here lies a link with the family Van Tetrode, who lived in this area near Haarlem. The name Tetrode, is said to have been derived from a reclamation, a 'rode', in the dune area west of Haarlem. They have the same coat of arms as one member of the Van Oestgeest family around 1285 (three lake leaves). Gudröt could be the common ancestor of both families.</i></p>
	<p>Dirk I bis (of Holland) ca. 900-939 (bur. in Egmond). Count in Kennemerland and Rhineland. Succeeded because his older brother Gerulf was murdered unmarried. He founded a monastery for nuns, the beginning of the Abbey of Egmond. Dirk was involved in the Lorraine uprising of 939 against the German king Otto the Great and was killed in action on 2 October 939 in the battle of Andernach.</p>	<p>11. Harald (ca. 905-975). Harald was in Dirk's service. He defended the new Abby against the West-Frisians. But also, the reclamation of the peat areas was started. By digging ditches, the peat was drained and made suitable for agriculture.</p>	<p>.</p>

<p>Dirk II (of Holland) ca. 930/31-988 (buried in Egmond). Count in Kennemerland, Texel and Maasland. After the death of his father, he was brought up in Ghent under the protection of his future father-in-law (he was engaged with Hildegard of Flanders in 938). He seized the county of Ghent and the land of Waas in 964. In 975 he replaced the burned-out wooden monastery for nuns with a stone monastery at Egmond and populated it with monks from Ghent. Built a church in Rijnsburg above the grave of Dirk I.</p>  <p>Dirk II and his wife offer the Evangeliarum to the church.</p>	<p>12. Björn (ca. 935-1000). Björn belonged to the guard of Dirk II. He joined him both in Holland (Kennemerland, Maasland) and in Ghent.</p>	<p><i>Perhaps a son, brother of Olav, remains in Ghent. Descendants in Ghent could explain Ragemer, born 1037, ancestor of the Wells family, in the service of Gilbert of Ghent.</i></p> <p><i>[In the time of the Dutch counts in Ghent, ancestors of Gilbert of Ghent were guardians of St. Pieter. Baudouin in 962, Radulf 996-1042. Rudof of Ghent, 1031/1052 (father of Gilbert), was related to the viscounts of Ghent.]</i></p>
<p>Arnulf (of Holland) (Arnulf of Ghent) ca. 951-993 (buried in Egmond). Count of Holland (as this area will be called later), count of Ghent and Waas, born in Gent. Goes to Italy with 12 men in 981 to accompany Otto II at his coronation as emperor in Rome. Arnulf donated several possessions to the Egmond Abbey as a reward for the monks' help with the land acquisitions, including Hillegersberg and Overschie. He expanded his territory further south. In West Frisia he had to deal with uprisings by the Frisian population, because of the drastic measures he implemented. Arnulf is fallen 993 against the Frisians.</p> 	<p>13. Olav (ca. 965-1015). Soldier of the guard of Arnulf of Holland and from 993 of Dirk III. Involved in building the Stronghold in Vlaardingen.</p>	<p><i>The DNA link to the chivalrous family De Hemptine (known since 1276 in Belgium) may also have its origin in the period of the Dutch counts Dirk II and Arnulf in Ghent.</i></p>
<p>Dirk III (of Holland) (Hierosolymity) 982/1039. Count of Holland from 993 (until 1005 under his mother's reign). (He is buried in Egmond). Made one or two pilgrimages (1005? and 1030) to Jerusalem, hence his name Hierosolymity, 'the Jerusalem-goer'. Lost Ghent and Waas, but gained the Rhineland and the Merwede moors, which he had reclaimed by Frisian settlers.</p>  <p>Battle of Vlaardingen in 1018</p> <p>Dirk built a stronghold near Vlaardingen, where he collected tolls from the ships. Emperor Henry II (his uncle) did not accept. He sent an imperial army, which was defeated by Dirk in 1018 near Vlaardingen.</p>	<p>14. Adalwin (ca. 995-1045). In the service of Dirk III, both military and for the organization of clearing of new land from moors.</p> <p>Adalwin was Involved in the Battle of Vlaardingen in 1018. He got a skull fracture, which, however healed.</p>  <p>The skull of Adalwin, found with an excavation in 2002 in a graveyard in Vlaardingen, dating from around 1000 - 1050 AD. He had a Y-DNA-match with a member of the Zuiderent family.</p>	<p><i>The DNA match is a strong indication that the skill was from a member of the Van Oestgeest family. Off course he must not have been a direct ancestor, possibly a brother or cousin. If we remember that this family lived at that time around six generations in the Netherlands, and more than one branch may have been in service of the counts, it can also be a far cousin. But for this hypothetical story we consider him as a direct ancestor.</i></p>

Dirk IV (of Holland) (de Phlardinginga).
 Count of Holland 1039/49.
 His base of operations was the stronghold his father built at Vlaardingen (Phlardinginga). He enlarged his possessions, developing and colonizing the low-lying peat areas of Holland and Utrecht. Collected toll in Vlaardingen and Rijnsburg. Emperor Henry III personally went into a battle against him in 1046, forcing his retreat from conquered territories. After this, in 1047,



Dirk IV is hit by an arrow

the emperor returned and destroyed the strongholds at Vlaardingen and Rijnsburg. Dirk was ambushed near Dordrecht by a force of the bishops of Utrecht, Liège and Metz and killed in 1049.

15. Bernold (1025-1061).
 In the service of Dirk IV and Floris I. He was also involved in the colonizing of peat areas. Before 1047 also collects customs in Rijnsburg. Killed in Nederhemert in 1061 with Floris I and 100 of his men.

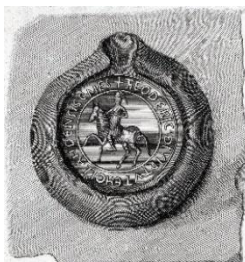
Floris I (of Holland) 1017/1061 (buried in Egmond).
 Count of Holland 1049/1061. (Brother of Dirk IV).
 Floris minted money in the castle of Leiden. He was involved in a war of a few Lotharingian vassals against the imperial authority. In 1061 he



won two battles, after which he was murdered by the Count of Cuijk with hundreds of his men sleeping after the battle in Nederhemert.

The murder of Count Floris I, sleeping under a tree.





Dirk V of Holland 1052/54-1091 (bur. in Egmond).
 Count of Holland 1061-1091 (Son of Floris I).
 Minor, his guardians were:
 1061-'64 Geertrude, his mother, widow of Floris.
 1064-1071 Robrecht the Frisian, her 2nd husband.
 In 1064 Emperor Henry IV takes a large part of his territory from him. All that remains is S-Holland-South with Vlaardingen as the centre. In 1076













with the battle of IJsselmonde, the South Holland Islands, Rhineland and Kennemerland were recaptured from the bishop.





Seal of Count Dirk V, (probably false).

16. Gerard (1055-1110).
 Grows up with his mother and her second husband. Plays a role in the army of Dirk V during the Battle of IJsselmonde. Is involved in reclamations of new land in Rijnland under Floris II.






	<p>Floris II of Holland (the Fat) 1085-1121. Count of Holland 1091-1122 (buried in Egmond).</p>  <p>Floris was the first to be named Count of Holland (1101). He resolved conflicts, became vassal of the bishop, and received Rhineland in fief. Big wealth through new land by reclamations in Rhineland and toll collection i.a. in Vlaardingen. His wife Petronella founded the abbey of Rijnsburg (where her son Floris the Black was buried) with a nunnery.</p>	<p>17. Jacob (1090-1150). Plays a leading role in reclamation of peatlands in Rijnland under Floris II. Supports Dirk VI against Floris the Black. Fights against the East Frisians in 1132. Count Dirk appointed him to steward of the Count's Court (ex-Curtis) of Oegstgeest around 1134.</p>	
	<p>Dirk VI of Holland 1114-1157 (buried in Rijnsburg). Count of Holland 1122-1157.</p>  <p>Had a conflict with his brother Floris the Black, who died in 1133. Dirk marches in 1132 with army of <i>milites</i> against the West Frisians under his opponent Floris the Black, with some <i>nobiles</i>. The conflict was settled by the Pope.</p> <p>King Lothair adds in 1125 Rhineland and Leiden to Holland. The castle of Leiden is built in stone. In 1138 Dirk goes on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and commissioned the monasteries Egmond and Rijnsburg to the Pope, to withdraw it from the bishop of Utrecht.</p>	<p>18. Arnoud (van Oestgeest) (1120-1175). Makes bog areas in Rijnland arable. Supports Count Dirk VI and Floris III in their campaigns. Follows the father as steward of the Oegstgeest Court.</p> <p>Around 1170, Arnoud received the Oegstgeest Court, which had been a Count's Court until then, on loan as Lord of Oegstgeest. Being a squire unto then, Arnoud gets the knighthood. *)</p>	<p>In the 12th and 13th centuries, former (Roman) 'Curtis', owned by the count, are issued as lordships in loan possession.</p>  <p>The 'Ouden Hof', the Van Oestgeest homestead in Oegstgeest. They built their house outside their ringfort. (artist's impression).</p> <p>*) Not sure in which generation this family received the Oegstgeest Court and got the knighthood.</p>
	<p>Floris III of Holland 1141-1190 (buried in Tyre). Count of Holland 1157-1191.</p>  <p>In 1168 he marches with an army of armed horsemen and foot soldiers against the West Frisians, where Alard van Egmond and other knights finds death. Conquered the West Frisians to a certain degree in 1180. Floris was a loyal ally of the Emperor Frederik Barbarossa. He took part in two of Frederik's expeditions to Italy. He was well rewarded for that. He became 'prince of the empire' and in 1178 his brother Boudewijn became bishop of Utrecht. Floris took part in the Third Crusade and was one of Frederik's leaders. Floris died on August 1, 1190, to the plague in Antioch. He was buried in the Cathedral of Tyre, not far from Barbarossa, who drowned while crossing a river.</p>	<p>19. Dirck (I) van Oestgeest (born ca. 1150). Lord of Oegstgeest, Knight. Accompanied Floris III and Willem I on the Third Crusade in 1189/92. *) After Floris died in Antioch, Dirck came back with William I.</p>	<p>The main line of Van Oestgeest follows Dirk's elder son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willem I van Oestgeest (mentioned 1201 with Count Dirk VII). - Dirck II van Oestgeest (mentioned 1242 with Count Willem II). - Willem II van Oestgeest (died 1213), the last man in the main line. <p>Here we follow Dirk's younger son Dirck, as ancestor of our well-born line.</p> <p>*) see next page</p>



	<p>Dirk VII of Holland. He died 1203 in Dordrecht. Count of Holland 1191-1203. Emperor Henry VI supported Dirk by giving him the right to levy tolls on Flemish traders in Geervliet. Henry VI also gave Holland the Grote Waard, at the cost of the bishop of Utrecht. He fought against his brother Willem I.</p> <p><i>Willem I van Oestgeest is his witness in 1201, with Viscount Jacob of Leiden and other Dutch nobles.</i></p> 	<p>20. Dirck van Oestgeest (born ca. 1185). Younger son of Dirck (I), squire. Married with Greta van Egmond, daughter of Allardus. He went with Count Willem I of Holland in 1217/19 on the Fifth Crusade to Egypt. *)</p> <p>He is with some other nobles in 1221 witness in Antwerp for Count Willem I.</p>	<p><i>His descendants choose the cross moline as their coat of arms. Descendants of the main line follow later, after Willem II seals once as a squire with the three lake leaves, which is also used by the probably related Van Tetrode family.</i></p>
	<p>Willem I of Holland 1167-1222 (buried in Rijnsburg). Count of Holland 1203-1222, brother of Dirk VII. He won 1207 the 'Loon War' against Dirk VII's daughter Ada, for Dirk's succession. During the reign of Willem, many swamps were turned into polders. Huge infrastructural works were done; the Grote Waard was enclosed with dikes. In 1189/91 he participated in the Third Crusade with his father Floris. In 1217/19 William helped to conquer the city of Damietta in Egypt during the Fifth Crusade. He commanded a joined force of Frisian, Dutch, Flemish and Rhenish crusaders.</p>  <p>Frisian crusaders attack Damietta.</p> <p><i>Dirck van Oestgeest is his witness in 1221.</i></p>		<p>*) Not proven that Dirk (I) and Dirck van Oestgeest where on crusade. However, this is very likely, see also under Wapenproblematiek 'Bespiegelingen over de oorsprong van het Ankerkruiswapen'.</p>
	<p>Floris IV of Holland 1210-1234. (Bur. in Rijnsburg). Count of Holland 1222-1234. Floris acquired the Land of Altena. He had constant disputes with the bishop of Utrecht but helped him against the peasants of Drenthe in 1227. He fought in the crusade against the Stedingers north of Bremen in 1234.</p>  <p>He was a renowned tournament knight, died in France in a joust on 19 July 1234.</p>	<p>21. Allaert (I) (born ca. 1220). Squire, named after his grandfather Allardus van Egmond. He built his homestead Schinkelshoek near Vlaardingen, where his descendants lived many centuries. Allaert was involved in new embankments in Maasland, especially the construction of the new Meuse dike. After the flood of 1249/52 he repairs the dikes for the Abbey of Egmond, together with Arnold van Egmond, member of his mother's family.</p>	 <p><i>Entrance gate of Schinkelshoek. Nowadays there is a Golf Course.</i></p>
	<p>Willem II of Holland 1227-1256 (bur. in Middelburg). Count of Holland and Zeeland 1234-1256. Roman-German king 1248-1256.</p>  <p>Seal of Count/King William II.</p> <p>At the age of seven he succeeded his father under regency until he was twelve. He made The Hague to the administrative centre of Holland. On All Saints Day 1248 William was crowned to king in Aachen by the Archbishop of Cologne. On 28 January 1256 he fell through the ice near Hoogwoud during a campaign against the West Frisians. The Frisians found him and killed him.</p> <p><i>In 1242 Willem donated land at Monster to Lord Dirck (II) van Oestgeest, nephew of Allaert (I).</i></p>		<p>In the time of Willem II, crusades of the Teutonic Knights to Prussia took place. The crusaders conquered the castle Leckbard in Heilsberg in 1241. After that, the new land which Allaert (I) embarked in Maasland is called Lickebaertspolder, remembering this conquest. Participant was possibly Lord Dirck van Oestgeest, cousin of Allaert (I). He received land from the count in 1242. See article (in Dutch). <i>We suppose that the Bäsener family near Heilsberg are descendants of Dirck.</i></p>

 <p>Last Counts from the House of Holland 885-1299</p>	<p>Floris V of Holland 1254-1296 (buried in Rijnsburg). Count of Holland and Zeeland 1256-1296 (under guardianship until 1263). Floris was an ally of king Edward I of England, even his son Jan was raised in England and engaged with Edwards daughter. Because of political differences Edward stopped wool trade to Holland. This caused that Floris switched in 1296 sides to France. Edward conspired with Flanders to have Floris kidnapped with the help of some Dutch nobles, whose rights were curtailed by Floris. They captured Floris but on the way to a safe place the count was killed in panic.</p>  <p>The capture of Floris V by the Dutch nobles.</p> <p>Jan I of Holland 1284-1299. Count of Holland 1296-1299. In 1296, after the murder of Jan's father, King Edward made appointments with some nobles from Holland with English sympathies. On 7 January 1297 Jan married Edward's daughter Elizabeth in Ipswich. A Dutch delegation, among them Willem II van Oestgeest, escorted Jan to Holland. Regents ruled for him until his 15th birthday. He died at Haarlem in the same year, childless and only fifteen years old, reportedly of dysentery. He was the last count of the House of Holland.</p>	<p>22. Allaert Allaertsz (ca. 1255- before 1330). In 1316 he sold a pension letter based on some of his land in Maasland. Like many of his generation, he gives up the knightly life (no manual work, etc.) and lives as a gentry farmer on Schinkelshoek. As a descendant in male line of the nobility he belongs to the so-called well-born people. This entails the obligation – if needed – to be member of the higher court, and to provide military service in case of war. On the other side they had some tax privileges. *)</p>	<p>*) Not sure in which generation the knightly life in this family was given up.</p> <p>Lord Willem II van Oestgeest belongs to the Dutch delegation to the wedding of Jan I of Holland with Elisabeth of England in Ipswich.</p>
<p>Hainaut</p>  <p>House of Avesnes 1299-1354</p>	<p>Jan II of Avesnes 1247-1304, Count of Hainaut. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1299-1304. Because with the death of Jan I of Holland, the House of Holland had died out. Jan II, whose mother Aleida was a sister of count/king Willem II, succeeded as Count of Holland. Holland and Hainaut were thus linked in a personal union. He pursues a French-oriented, anti-Flemish policy.</p>  <p>Willem III of Holland (the Good) 1287-1337. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1304-1337. Succeeded his father in 1304. Willem was a very capable diplomat and regent, wards off claims to Brabant and Zeeland from Flanders, wins the battle of Zierikzee 1304. Brings Utrecht back from Gelre's sphere of influence to Holland. He is enfeoffed with the whole of Friesland, without being able to realize this rule. Enjoys a very high reputation in Europe, is used as a mediator and establishes in 1337 the German-English alliance. Supports the cities but opposes the guild system.</p> 	<p>23. Hein Allaertssone (ca. 1295- after 1341). Mentioned as a witness in 1341 in Maasland with his brother Pieter Allaertsz. He is a gentry farmer on Schinkelshoek.</p>	<p>During the reign of Willem III 'the Good' and his son Willem IV the following happens in the main line of Van Oestgeest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1312 Lord Willem II van Oestgeest died without legal son. - 1339 His granddaughter, dame Willem Mabelia, gets Oestgeest on loan. - 1342 Oestgeest goes to the Viscount of Leiden. <p>This is the end of the noble family Van Oestgeest as Lords of Oegstgeest.</p>

	<p>Willem IV of Holland 1307-1345. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1337-1345. Willem took part three times in the so-called Prussian tours, summer crusades of the Teutonic Knights against the pagan Prussians. Delegates of the entire Western European nobility took part here. In 1345, William IV, prepared a military action to conquer Middle Frisia, with the help of French and Flemish knights. In the following battle of Warns, William was killed with many knights, as they were lured into a swamp and decisively beaten by the Frisians. William had no children.</p>  <p>Margaretha of Holland (of Hainaut) 1310-1356. Countess of Holland and Zeeland 1345-1354. She was a sister of Willem IV and married to Louis IV the Bavarian, Holy Roman Emperor. Hainaut, Holland, and Zeeland became a part of the imperial crown domains. Margaretha ruled her three domains directly for seven months, after which she appointed her son William to rule in her absence. However, after her husband died in 1347 a conflict arose between Margaretha and her son William and a civil war began in 1350, known as the Hook (side of Margaretha) and Cod (William's side) wars (Hoeken en Kabeljauwen).</p>	<p>24. Allaert Heynensz (ca. 1335-before/in 1411). Tenant of benefice land 1370. Vassal of Hodenpijl by buying loan land before 1376. Farmer on Schinkelshoek as his father. Mentioned 1369 as inhabitant of Maasland.</p>	<p>1350 Begin of the "Hook and Cod troubles" (Hoekse en Kabeljauwse twisten) in Holland.</p> <p>Arnoud of Hodenpijl belonged to the Hooks. He was banished from 1351 until 1355, his house was destroyed.</p> <p>A new house was built by his grandson Dirk Jansz of Hodenpijl and was destroyed in 1394. Not long after that there was a reconciliation between Dirk and Albrecht of Bavaria, count of Holland, whose life was saved by Dirk in 1398 during an expedition against the Frisians.</p>
<p>Bavaria  House of Wittelsbach 1354-1433</p>	<p>Willem V of Holland (of Bavaria) 1330-1389. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1354-1358/1389. From 1354 he began to show signs of insanity. His younger brother Albrecht of Bavaria had him locked up in the castle of Le Quesnoy (Hainaut) and took over the government as a 'ruwaard'.</p> <p>Albrecht of Bavaria 1336-1404. Count of Holland and Zeeland (1358)/1389-1404. He ruled Holland and Zeeland since 1358 as guardian for his mentally ill brother Willem V with the title 'ruwaard' and after his death in 1389 in his own title.</p> <p>Willem VI (Willem of Oostervant) 1365-1417. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1404-1417. William, allied with the Hooks, conflicted with his father until 1394. In 1404 he succeeded him as count of Holland, Hainaut, and Zeeland. He died from an infection caused by a dog bite.</p> <p>Jacoba of Bavaria (of Holland) 1401-1436. Countess of Holland and Zeeland 1417-1433.</p>  <p>On her father's death in 1417, a war of succession broke out between his brother John, the bishop of Liège, and his daughter, Jacoba. This would be the last episode of the Hook and Cod wars and finally place Holland and Hainaut into Burgundian hands. She died of tuberculosis.</p>	<p>25. Willem Allaertsz (ca.1380-ca.1438). Farmer at the homestead Sarijnehove in Maasland as vassal of Hodenpijl 1411. Tenant of the tithes in Zuid-Maasland.</p>	 <p><i>Sarijnehove, still one of the most beautiful Dutch farms, came to Willem from another branch of the family, descendants of Dirck Allaertsz., an elder brother of Allaert Allaertsz. Dirck lived around 1310 probably still as a nobleman, remains of a moat can be identified. Dirck's son Allaert Aechte Muusz. dedicated the homestead as a loan to the feudal lord of Hodenpijl in 1342.</i></p>

<p>Burgundy</p>  <p>House of Valois 1433-1482</p>	<p>Philips 'the Good' of Burgundy 1436-1467. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1433-1467. Philips was a cousin of Jacoba. He had rendered Jacoba politically impotent; she had to hand over her lands to the Dukes of Burgundy. As lord of Flanders, Brabant, Namur, and Limburg, he played an important role in the history of the Netherlands. He stayed more in his northern regions than in Burgundy. In the Netherlands he mainly stayed in Brussels, Lille, and Bruges.</p>  <p>Charles the Bold as a boy next to his father, Philip the Good.</p> <p>Charles 'the Bold' of Burgundy 1433-1477. Count of Holland and Zeeland 1467-1477. Charles's wanted to turn the growing Burgundian State into a territorially continuous kingdom. He declared himself and his lands independent, conquered Zutphen, Guelders and Lorraine, uniting at last Burgundian northern and southern possessions. This caused the enmity of several European powers and triggered the Burgundian Wars. Charles died at Nancy, in a battle against the joint forces of the Lorrainers and the Swiss.</p> <p>Maria 'the Rich' of Burgundy 1457-1482. Duchess of the States of Burgundy 1477-1482. As the only child of Charles 'the Bold', she inherited the Burgundian lands at the age of 19. She married Maximilian of Habsburg, who became Holy Roman Emperor long after her death. The marriage led to a change of dynasty from the Valois to the Habsburg in the Low Countries. The Duchy of Burgundy itself became a French possession.</p> 	<p>26. Allaert Willemsz (ca. 1407-1474/1485). Vassal of Hodenpijl, enfeoffed with Sarijnehove in Maasland before 1462. Farmer on Sarijnehove. Confirmed as a well-born man of Oestgeest in the trial in the Court of Holland in 1468. Last mention 1474.</p>	<p>1468 Trial in the Court of Holland about well-born rights. Nine members of this family were present on the trial. They were confirmed to descent in male line from the Van Oestgeest family.</p> <p>Allaert's son Dirck was secretary of the town of Schiedam. His son Claes Dircksz succeeded him as secretary. He sealed with the Van Oestgeest coat of arms in 1523.</p>  <p><i>One of the last events of the Hook and Cod troubles was an expedition of the Hooks of Leiden against the Cods of Schiedam in 1489. Claes Dircksz. was in that period secretary of Schiedam. One of the commanders of Leiden was his far cousin Jan Heerman, who had the same coat of arms.</i></p>
<p>Austria</p>  <p>House of Habsburg 1482-1581</p>	<p>Philips 'the Fair' (of Castile) 1478-1506. Lord of the Netherlands 1482-1506. Philip was less than four years old when his mother died, and he inherited the Burgundian Netherlands. He quickly proved himself an effective ruler, beloved by his people in the Low Countries, pursuing policies that favoured peace and economic development. His marriage made him also king of Castile, the beginning of the Habsburg monarchy in Spain.</p> 	<p>27. Claes Allertsz (1431-1513). Farmer in the Aalkeetpolder in Maasland. He took over the farm of his father-in-law. He also owned four pieces of fief land, one from Hodenpijl (including Sarijnehove) and three from Honingen. He was confirmed as a well-born man of Oestgeest in the trial in the Court of Holland in 1468.</p>	<p>1492 End of the Hook Cod troubles.</p>

	<p>Charles V 1500-1558, Holy Roman Emperor. Lord of the Netherlands 1508-1555. Charles V revitalized the medieval concept of universal monarchy and spent most of his life attempting to defend the integrity of the Holy Roman Empire from the expansion of the Ottoman Empire, the rivalry with France, and the Protestant Reformation. The Low Countries held an essential place in the Empire. Because of trade and industry and the wealth of the region's cities, the Low Countries represented a significant income for the Imperial treasury.</p>  <p>When Emperor Charles V visited Delft, he was guest of Jan de Huyter, one of the members of the Water Board. Charles stayed in Jan's new representative private residence, which is nowadays the seat of the Water Board.</p>	<p>28. Joris Claes Allertsz 'in de Sonne' (ca.1475-1537). Sworn representative of the Delfland Water Board. He lived in the house called 'in de Sonne' near the Big Market in Delft. His house was burned down during the Great Fire of Delft in 1536, not long before his death. He sued against his brothers about the legacy of his father in the Grand Council in Mechelen, the highest court in the Netherlands in that time.</p> <p>The Water Board of Delfland was founded in 1289 to regulate water management in a large area around Delft, including The Hague, Vlaardingen, and Schiedam. This meant taking care of the drainage of the polders and maintaining the water level in ditches, canals, and reservoirs. An important task was the protection of the area against the North Sea and the river Meuse (Maas).</p>	 <p>The empire of Charles V consisted of the Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg possessions like Spain and southern Italy. The Low Countries belonged to both. For Charles V, they were his home, the region where he was born (in Ghent) and spent his childhood.</p>
	<p>Philips II of Spain 1527-1598. Lord of the Netherlands 1555-1581. Philip saw himself as the defender of Catholic Europe against the Protestant Reformation. Philip's rule in the Seventeen Provinces known as the Netherlands led to open warfare in 1568, the begin of the 80-years' war. In 1572, William of Orange (1533-1584) invaded the Netherlands with a Protestant army. In 1581, the declaration of independence created the Dutch Republic. The war came to an end in 1648, when the Republic was recognised by the Spanish Crown.</p>	<p>29. Willem Jorisz (ca.1525-1600). He was a carpenter from Delft, who contracted hydraulic engineering works in Maasland. After 1550 he became a farmer between his family in the Aalkeetpolder. He was from 1562 also an official of this polder, responsible for water works tender, the water management and coordination of the watermills.</p>	<p>1532 Last trial in the Court of Holland about well-born rights in Maasland. Two members of this family, uncles of Willem, are involved. The Court of Holland decides again that the well-born men of Maasland are still free from land taxes. This was later than in most other parts of Holland.</p>
<p>Dutch Republic  1588-1795 Republic of the Seven United Netherlands</p>	<p><i>Eighty Years War: 1568-1648.</i> <i>Golden Age of Holland 1588-1672.</i></p> <p>Stadtholders, military commanders in the war: Prince Maurits of Orange 1585-1625. Prince Frederik Hendrik of Orange 1625-1647.</p>	<p>30. Cornelis Willemsz van Zuijdereijnt (Suijderent) (ca.1580-1650). First ancestor with the name Zuiderent, because he lived on the South-End of the village Maasland. He was farmer, vassal of Honingen, and alderman of Maasland. He also was deacon and churchwarden in the Reformed Church.</p>	<p>The Calvinistic Reformation in the Netherlands made this family protestant. It is not known if Willem Jorisz became protestant, but Cornelis was in 1628 deacon in the Reformed Church of Maasland. Also, for the function of alderman the protestant religion was a must.</p>
	<p><i>Golden Age of Holland 1588-1672.</i> Stadtholders: Prince Willem II of Orange 1647-1650. First Stadtholderless Period 1650-1672. Raadspensionaris Johan de Witt 1653-1672.</p>	<p>31. Arij Cornelisz Suijderent, (ca.1605-after1681). Farmer on the South-End of Maasland. Deacon, elder in the Reformed Church.</p>	  <p>His son Cornelis used the Oestgeest coat of arms as alderman of Vlaardingen; his other son Arij used the same symbol on his grave in the church of Maasland.</p>

	<p>Stadtholder: Prince/King Willem III of Orange 1672-1702. (King of England by marriage with Mary Stuart).</p> <p>His intended successor, Johan Willem Friso, drowned due to an accident on the ferry of Strijen-Sas in 1711.</p>	<p>32. Claes Ariens Suijderent, (1657-1713). Wheelwright, blacksmith, deacon, elder in Charlois, later in Strijen. He owned funeral and wedding carriages.</p>	<p>The Princes of Orange changed their horses in Strijen, on their way between The Hague and the South, taking the ferry of Strijen-Sas. A coat of arms on the old carriage workshop of the family reminds of this.</p>
	<p>Second Stadtholderless Period 1702-1747.</p>	<p>33. Arien Claesz Suijderent, (1690-1739). Blacksmith, churchwarden, and deacon in Strijen.</p>	<p>Wig time (Perückenzeit).</p>
	<p>Stadtholders: Prince Willem IV of Orange 1747-1751. Prince Willem V of Orange 1751-1795.</p>	<p>34. Bastiaan Zuijderent (1724-1797). Blacksmith, fire officer, elder and churchwarden in Strijen. He is the ancestor of all now living members of the Zuiderent family.</p>	<p>Wig time (Perückenzeit). He married, 50 years old, with a 19-year-old girl. Without this marriage the name Zuiderent would have died out.</p>
<p>French Period 1795-1815</p>	<p>Batavian Republic 1795-1803. Kingdom of Holland 1806-1810 (King Louis Napoleon). Part of the French Empire 1809-1815.</p>	<p>35. Huig Zuiderent (1785-1859). Shopkeeper, blacksmith, farrier, fire officer, corporal in Strijen, later in Heerjansdam; member of the village council.</p>	<p>Huig had two brothers: Jan Zuiderent, blacksmith and horse doctor. No sons. Arie Zuiderent, carpenter, innkeeper, ancestor of the <i>Schiedam Branch</i>.</p>
<p>Kingdom of the Netherlands</p> 	<p>King Willem I 1815-1840. (Until 1839 with Belgium). King Willem II 1840-1849.</p>	<p>36. Aart Zuiderent (1815-1880). Blacksmith, farrier, alderman in Heerjansdam, later blacksmith, farrier in 's-Gravendeel.</p>	<p>Aart had one brother: Cornelis Zuiderent, blacksmith, <i>Heerjansdam Branch</i>, extinct (in male line).</p>
<p>1815-now House of Orange- Nassau</p>	<p>King Willem III 1849-1890. Queen Emma, Regent 1890-1898.</p>	<p>37. Bastiaan Zuiderent (1857-1930). Baker, farmer, dairy producer, tenant of the ferry in 's-Gravendeel.</p>	<p>Bastiaan had two brothers: Huig Zuiderent, blacksmith. <i>Mookhoeek Branch</i>, extinct. Arie Zuiderent, farmer. Ancestor of the <i>Rotterdam Branch</i> and the <i>Amstelveen Branch</i>.</p>
	<p>Queen Wilhelmina 1890/98-1948. 1940-1945 the Netherlands occupied by Nazi-Germany. The Queen and her Government in London.</p>	<p>38. Aart Zuiderent (1884-1968). Painter-contractor, deacon, fire officer in 's-Gravendeel. Aart is the ancestor of the <i>Painter Branch</i>.</p>	<p>Aart had two brothers: Arie Huig Zuiderent, ancestor of the <i>Rotterdam Merchant Branch</i>. Huig Zuiderent, ancestor of the <i>Manufacturer Branch</i> (Zundert).</p>
	<p>Queen Juliana 1948-1989. Queen Beatrix 1989-2013.</p>	<p>39. Jacob Bastiaan Zuiderent (1910-1992). Painter-contractor, elder, fire brigade commander in 's-Gravendeel.</p>	<p>Jacob had one brother: Bastiaan J. Zuiderent, chemist in Rotterdam.</p>
<p>Switzerland</p> 		<p>40. Arnoldus Zuiderent (1940-). Electrical Engineer in Steinhausen (Zug, Switzerland).</p>	<p>Arnold had two brothers: A. A. Zuiderent A. T. Zuiderent (detail informations are private)</p>
		<p>41. Descendants in Switzerland</p>	

The Ancestor-Lineage is coloured as follows:

not historical phantasy	reasoned hypothesis	historical
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