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William De Ferté-Mace

Born about 1026 - of, Ferté-Mace, Aisne, France

Deceased

Spouses

Married about 1051, of, , Normandie, France, to Muriel De Conteville 1030-

Events

(hide)

about 1026 : Birth - of, Ferté-Mace, Aisne, France

(Done) : Baptism (LDS)

(Done) : Endowment

about 1051 : Marriage (with Muriel De Conteville) - of, , Normandie, France

14 October 1066 : Norman Conquest - , Hastings, Sussex, England

Was a Knight and companion for William the Conqueror in 1066 (Battle of Hastings was on 14 Oct 1066). His name found on the plaque in the Church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandie, France, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England in 1066. This plaque lists all knights that took mart in the invasion.

Sources: Electronic - William the Conqueror, List of Knights with 1066 (Lorine McGinnis Schulze) - "List of Knights with William the Conqueror, 1066" - Schulze, Lorine McGinnis - List of Medieval Knights with William the Conqueror, (ote a rootsbed.com, The Olive Tree Genealogy Web Site, Olive Tree Enterprises, 14 Sep 1996) - 14 Feb 2001 William the Conqueror (Battle of Hastings was fought on 14 Oct 1066). His name found on the plaque in the Church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, where he and his knights said mass (and he was christened) before setting sail to invade England. This plaque lists all knights that took mart in the invasion. - For hundreds of years before 1066, England had been ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings. When Edward "the Confessor" died in 1066, William of Normandy saw his chance for a successful invation of England. He built a fleet, attracted many knights, and obtained the pope's blessing. He gained victory at the Battle of Hastings and was crowned King of England on Christmas of 1066. During the next few years, William presided over a gradual redistribution of land in England. Saxon rebellions led to the confiscation of lands, which the Norman Barons received. As a result of this Norman invation, the English people today are of both Norman and Anglo-Saxon extraction. -

--- : Lord of Weston

Sources: Electronic - European Heraldry #2 Crests by Arnaud Bunel - "Héraldique européenne" - Arnaud Bunel <arnaudb a wanadoo.fr> - Coats of Arms for European Royalty and Nobility (<http://www.heraldique-europeenne.org>, Arnaud Bunel, 1998) , Internet - "Armigerous" (ahr-MIJ-ehr-us) adjective

Bearing or entitled to bear heraldic arms.

The reason the notion of a family crest was brought into the language was that those who were armigerous (entitled to bear arms) used to put their crest or achievement (the full coat of arms) on their carriage, silver, etc. The stationers thought this an excellent way to sell more stationary and, in Victorian times, encouraged everybody, whether armigerous or not, to buy stationary with their "family crest" on it. There was no such thing of course and they used to sell it (and some still do) on the basis that "someone in your family or someone having the same surname as you was once granted this crest - as part of their achievement. Thereby they sold more stationery. And engravers flourished. The Heralds, meanwhile, lost a bit of business as their services (awarding coats with variations because no two people can have the same coat) were less sought after.

The Shields used are family Logos, each individual with armigerous rights had individual full coats of arms to reflect their personal achievements. -

--- : Lord of Stoke - , Stoke, Cheshire, England

Sources: Electronic - European Heraldry #2 Crests by Arnaud Bunel - "Héraldique européenne" - Arnaud Bunel <arnaudb a wanadoo.fr> - Coats of Arms for European Royalty and Nobility (<http://www.heraldique-europeenne.org>, Arnaud Bunel, 1998) , Internet - "Armigerous" (ahr-MIJ-ehr-us) adjective

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--- : Knighthood

--- : Count of Ferté-Mace - , Ferté-Mace, Aisne, France

--- : Death

Notes

Individual Note

Name Prefix: Count

https://gw.geneanet.org/hlustik?n=ferte+mace&oc=&p=william+de

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