Maud, Countess of Huntingdon

Maud or **Matilda** (\underline{c} .1074 – 1130/31) was the queen consort of King David I of Scotland. She was the great-niece of William the Conqueror and the granddaughter of Earl Siward.

Biography

Maud was the daughter of <u>Waltheof</u>, the <u>Anglo-Saxon Earl of Huntingdon</u> and <u>Northampton</u>, and his <u>Norman</u> wife <u>Judith of Lens</u>. Her father was the last of the major Anglo-Saxon earls to remain powerful after the <u>Norman conquest of England</u> in 1066, and the son of <u>Siward</u>, <u>Earl of Northumbria</u>. Her mother was the niece of William the Conqueror.

She was married to <u>Simon de Senlis</u> (or St Liz) in about 1090.^[1] Earlier, William had tried to get Maud's mother, Judith, to marry Simon. He received the <u>honour of Huntingdon</u> (whose lands stretched across much of eastern England) probably <u>in right of his wife</u> from <u>William Rufus</u> before the end of the year 1090.^{[2][3]}

She had three known children by him:[2]

- 1. Matilda of St Liz (Maud) (d. 1140); she married Robert Fitz Richard of Tonbridge; she married secondly Saer De Quincy.
- 2. Simon of St Liz (d. 1153)
- 3. Saint Waltheof of Melrose (c. 1100 1159/60)

Her first husband died some time after 1111 and Maud next married <u>David</u>, the brother-in-law of <u>Henry I of England</u>, in 1113.^{[1][3]} Through the marriage, David gained control over his wife's vast estates in England, in addition to his own lands in <u>Cumbria</u> and <u>Strathclyde</u>.^[3] They had four children (two sons and two daughters):^[1]

Maud Queen Consort of Scotland	
Born	<u>c</u> .1074
Died	1130/31 Scotland
Burial	Scone Abbey, Scotland
Spouse	Simon de Senlis m. <u>c.</u> 1090; dec. <u>c.</u> 1111
	David I of Scotland m. <u>c.</u> 1112; dec. <u>c.</u> 1130
Issue	Matilda of St Liz Simon of St Liz Waltheof of Melrose Malcolm of Scotland Henry of Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon Claricia Hodierna
Father	Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria
Mother	Judith of Lens

- 1. Malcolm (born in 1113 or later, died young)
- 2. Henry (c.1114 1152)
- 3. Claricia (died unmarried)
- 4. Hodierna (died young and unmarried)

In 1124, <u>David</u> became King of Scots. Maud's two sons by different fathers, Simon and Henry, would later vie for the Earldom of Huntingdon.^[3]

She died in 1130 or 1131 and was buried at <u>Scone Abbey</u> in <u>Perthshire</u>, but she appears in a charter of dubious origin dated 1147.^[1]

Depictions in fiction

Maud of Huntingdon appears as a character in <u>Elizabeth Chadwick</u>'s novel *The Winter Mantle* (2003), as well as <u>Alan</u> Moore's novel *Voice of the Fire* (1995) and Nigel Tranter's novel *David the Prince* (1980).

References

- 1. Weir, Alison (1995). Britain's Royal Families: The Complete Genealogy, Revised Edition. London: Random House. ISBN 0-7126-7448-9. p. 192
- 2. Matthew Strickland, "Senlis, Simon (I) de", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/25091 (https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F25091)
- 3. G. W. S. Barrow, "David I (<u>c.</u>:1085–1153)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2006; Maud (d. 1131): <u>doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/49353</u> (https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2 F49353)

Preceded by **Sybilla of Normandy**

Queen consort of Scotland 1124–1130 Succeeded by Ermengarde de Beaumont

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