Princes and Townspeople: A Collection of Historical Statistics on German Territories and Cities

2: Territorial Histories

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1 Introduction

This dataset attempts to depict a full territorial history of the Holy Roman Empire and the German Empire from circa 1100 to the abolishment of the German Monarchy in 1918 from the perspective of cities.[1] Specifically, this project assigns each city in the Holy Roman Empire to (at least) one sovereign at any given point in time. It furthermore locates this sovereign in an interlinked family tree of German noble families, capturing genetical and marital relatedness between rulers and thus territories.

[1] The reporting boundaries are the borders of 1937 Germany, including the Free City of Danzig.

The rule structure of Central Europe in the period of interest can roughly be divided into three distinct levels: First, whether an entity belonged to the Holy Roman Empire in a given year, or to one of its surrounding states. Below the Imperial level, one can secondly identify rulers directly subordinate to the Holy Roman Emperor. In principle, the ruler receiving the territory from the emperor might issue full and partial ownership claims to another ruler. These rulers we capture at the most finely grained level, which contains all lower-ranked feudal lords and bailiffs as well as occupations and pledges.[2] An exhaustive account of the territorial history must thus foremost answer who rules which entity on which level, and at which time. While the early history of some areas is recorded more thoroughly than in others, we feel confident in the completeness and reliability of the records from 1300 on.

[2] For a more detailed explanation please refer to Section 2.

Having identified the various rulers, we turn to rule changes. Hence, we classify and code the modes through which a territory might experience a change of ruler, such as peaceful inheritances within noble families, wars, or decisions of the emperor. The relatedness of ruling families played a central role in these territorial dynamics; we thus embed the rulers in a temporal network of noble families.

By collecting all cities in the Holy Roman Empire, and coding for each city for each year which ruling family it belongs to, we obtain a continuous timeline for the primary sovereign (the uppermost feudal lord below the emperor), as well as a secondary timeline.[3]

[3] This secondary timeline will generally contain gaps. If there is a gap in this secondary time line, the territory is under immediate rule of the primary ruler.

It is important to emphazise that we choose to consider territorial holdings of *lineages* as territorial entities rather than going by *territory names* or similar identifiers, as familial structures were the underlying drivers of territorial dynamics in the Holy Roman Empire. As an example, the city of Munich will appear, after 1777, as belonging to the Wittelsbach *lineage* of Pfalz-Sulzbach, rather than as belonging to the *territory* of the dukedom of Bavaria, or of the Electoral Palatinate.

This methodological decision is rooted in three main reasons. First, ruler *changes* can largely not be made sense of if the lineage information is unkown: wars are triggered by lineages dying out, and inheritance splits between brothers determine the fractation of territories, for example. Secondly, considering cross-section constellations, two or more territories of different names might be held by the same lineage and thus follow similar vested interests, which we in this approach are able to account for. Finally, tracing lineages allows us to stay consistent in identifying territorial entities throughout the vast spatial and temporal extent covered in this dataset.

While the main body of this documentation yields many examples for these events, a collection of salient examples is given at this point: The Margraviate of Brandenburg exists from 1157 to 1806, under Ascanian, Wittelsbach, Luxembourg and Hohenzollern rule; all of these dynasties follow different strategic goals that also depend on their holdings in the remainder of the HRE. The house of Luxembourg acquires Brandenburg in 1373 mainly to gain its Imperial electoral vote. This approach is vastly different to the one taken by the Hohenzollern dynasty, who from the early 15th century follow at times expansionary politics. Their acquistions, such as the duchy of Cleves in 1614, formally keep their respective territorial denomiations as well. Only by tracing lineages do we consistenly capture all territorial shifts.

In the following, we first summarize the coding approach and the structure of the main dataset in Section 2. A description of the variables follows in Section 3. We list the contents of this data package in Section 4, and data collection collaborators in Section 5. A dataset this temporally and spatially broad requires robust methodological decisions, which are explained and justified in the subsequent Section 6. In the main part follow sources and case-by-case decisions, structured in two parts: First, we alphabetically list the ruling families in Section 7.1. The second part, in Section 7.2, lists territorial entities. Finally, Section 8 provides background information for the territorial history blueprints.

2 General Approach

The history of the Holy Roman Empire is a history of its ruling families. Under loose regency of the emperor, countless territorial entities existed, some large (*Fürsten- und Herzogtümer*), some small (*Graf- und Herrschaften*). These were continuously broken up, re-structured, and unified as their rulers changed.

One can roughly distinguish two types of territories and thus rulers: ecclesiastical and secular. While the former were ruled by clerics, the latter rule was almost entirely determined by familial structures: Inheritances defined succession, territorial divisions, marriages, and wars. Understanding and consistently coding this history thus entails a full understanding of the relevant noble families. For this reason, we combine territorial information with lineage information.

In a regular rule change, sons inherited their father's possessions. This could in principle take on many forms, with sons sometimes ruling jointly, splitting the territory between them, or identifying a unique successor. Most common was *primogeniture*, where the oldest son inherited all possessions from his father. The *Golden Bull of 1356* instituted primogeniture in all electorate territories of the Holy Roman Empire, and other minor territories followed suit.

Succession became an integral issue when a ruler died without direct eligible heirs: While surrounding rulers might have tried to bolster an inheritance claim by strategic marriage, or negotiating a contract, there were often multiple claims, causing dispute and sometimes war.

These complex relationships enter our database as follows:

- We assign a unique individual code to every lineage (that is, a string of male rulers in one family).
- In lineage splits between siblings, we attest that there is always one favorable part of the territory. He who inherits the favorable territory inherits the lineage dummy. For the newly founded lineage, a new code is established.
- Ecclesiastical territory is assigned one dummy throughout its history.
- The same goes for free and imperial cities.
- We locate all rulers of a lineage in an interconnected family tree and assign to them their respective lineage codes.

Cities are then assigned to their respective rulers as expressed through the lineage codes. For every rule change, we record its specific reason and the relatedness of previous and current ruling lineage. If a city is outside the Holy Roman Empire in a given period, we record the state it belongs to, and the family ruling the state, adhering to the same rules as above.

The base of our dataset are the 2,390 cities listed in the *Deutsches Städtebuch* (Keyser et al., eds, 1939-2003). This encyclopedia records every settlement that at one point in the history of the Holy Roman Empire was awarded the status of a city. For each city, Article 10a (or 10 in the earlier editions) contains information on the territorial history. It lists the sovereigns of a city in chronological order as a continuous text from the first reference until the territory was finally alloted to a Bundesland. This is shown in Figure 1 and 2 for both the postwar and prewar editions, respectively.

10 a M. gehörte zur Gaugrafschaft, später selbständigen Grafschaft Sempt-Ebersberg bis etwa 1045 oder 1070, zum welfischen und wittelsbachischen Stammgebiet bis 1255, zum Gericht S. ab dessen Bestehen (1293 ?). Gericht und Ort S. gehörten nach der 1. Teilung Bayerns zu Altoberbayern von 1255–1392, durch die 3. Teilung Bayerns ab 1392 zu Bayern-Ingolstadt. Vor 1439 wurden Burg und Gericht von Hzg. Ludwig dem Höckerigen von Bayern-Ingolstadt an Albrecht III. um 19800 rhein. fl verpfändet und von letzterem militärisch besetzt. Durch den Vertrag von Erding kam es 1450 legal an Bayern-München.

Figure 1: Markt Schwaben (Postwar Edition)

10. 1097 Belehnung Wiprechts von Groitzsch mit der Burg durch Heinrich I., in der Folgezeit wechselnde Herren, seit 1818 im Besitz der Fam. Vollmann u. deren Nachkommen. Die Stadt war seit 1136 im Besitz der Wettiner, 1647—1746 zum Hzt. Sachsen-Weißenfels gehörig, seit 1746 kursächs., seit 1818 preuß.

Figure 2: Schkölen (Prewar Edition)

In a first step, we digitize and structure the information given in these articles, assigning variables as detailed in Section 3. This provides a structured base for the dataset. For two reasons, we however do not solely rely on this information. The first reason stems from the *Städtebuch* itself: as it was compiled over a period of roughly 60 years, idiosyncratic variation, gaps, and imprecisions are widespread. Moreover, the territorial history did not exclusively take place at the city level. To remain consistent in a spatial and temporal dimension of these dimensions, we revert to the following algorithm:

1. We track European rulers in digitalized family trees, drawing on Wikipedia sources listed below and 'European Noble Families Database'. This website lists the majority of German and European Noble family trees in an interlinked html format.

2. Then, we devise 'territorial blueprints' of all distinguishable administrative entities (*Herzog-* and *Fürstentümer*, *Grafschaften*, *Fürstbistümer*…) in a separate document. Our main sources are Köbler (2007) for histories of administrative entities, and Wikipedia. Every line corresponds to exactly one rule change, coding information as detailed in Section 3, and a standardized text entry, which contains
   - the name of the entity,
   - the name of the ruler,
   - when the rule change took place, and
   - how the rule change took place.
   - If an existing territory is split between multiple entities in that year, the standardized comment names all resulting territories. The first one mentioned is the relevant one for the specific city.

3. Then, we parse the *Städtebuch* entry for territory information.

4. Finally, we apply the territorial blueprints to the resulting database on city level. Here, we draw on the glossary in Köbler (2007), various historical maps, and Wikipedia pages listed below, to locate cities within larger entities. That is we
   - identify the macro-territory a city belongs to,
   - fill obvious gaps in documentation,
   - respecting idiosyncrasies in city history.[4]
   - We finally draw on additional sources to track a city's individual history.

[4] We insert a standardized comment into a separate column if it corresponds exactly to a *Städtebuch* entry.

For example, we identify the *Mark Brandenburg* as a territorial entity which first emerged with the conquest of the *Brandenburg* by Albert the Bear of House Ascania in 1157, who consequently called himself *Markgraf*. Berlin's *Städtebuch* entry reads "Since the beginning under the Brand. Mgf.". We thus assign the blueprint of Brandenburg history to Berlin, beginning with Ascania in 1157, followed by the Wittelsbach, Luxemburg and ultimately Hohenzollern reign. For 1393–1399, the *Städtebuch* entry records "independent politics in a confederacy with the Quitzows". This deviation from the typical Brandenburg history is left in.

3 Description of the Variables

city_id Unique identifier of each city, clustered by *Städtebuch* volume.

commentary_primary Summarizes relevant information on the uppermost feudal lord below the emperor in a given settlement. Every change of sovereign is assigned a new row. In each row, only one of the two columns commentary_primary or commentary_secondary can be nonempty. The timeline for primary sovereigns is continuous and only the values 0, 3 and 4 of the variable type_reign can coexist in the same row with a commentary_primary.

commentary_secondary Records information on the lower-ranked feudal lords or bailiffs, as well as pledges or occupations. The timeline of this column may contain gaps and may only be connected to a point in time (as opposed to a time period). An entry in the commentary_secondary necessarily corresponds to the values 1,2,5, 6 and 7 of the variable type_reign.

terr_id Unique ID for the respective ruler. Code stems from the digitization of the *Historisches Lexikon* (Köbler, 2007), and assigns each lineage or territory in the Holy Roman Emperor an ID that identifies it uniquely. The first letter of the terr_id corresponds to the first letter of the territory name, usually followed by a three digit number.

Example: The lineage of Sachsen-Altenburg begins with S. There are already 19 other territories that begin with S before Sachsen-Altenburg in alphabetical order, so Sachsen-Altenburg is assigned terr_id = S020.

Even though the *Historisches Lexikon deutscher Länder* is fairly comprehensive, it does not contain all territories and lineages mentioned in the *Städtebuch*. If a territory or lineage could not be found in Köbler's Lexikon, a new ID was created. Each newly created code starts with 0 and the first letter of the territory, followed by a four digit number. This especially applies to multiple lineages with the same name.

Example: For the counts of Rikdag, there is no entry in Köbler's Lexikon. The previous last entry in the column R is 0R0040 (The counts of Rabenswalde), so the new code for the counts of Rikdag is 0R0041.

multiple_1 – 13 Sometimes more than one sovereign was present in one city at a given point in time. This can happen both peacefully (when two or more sovereigns own parts of a city and rule over it jointly) and not peacefully (contesting claims or an inheritance dispute, corresponding to values 3 and 4 of the variable type_reign in the same row). In this case all multiple sovereigns were listed in the following columns, leaving the column terr_id was blank. The number of sovereigns is recorded in the column sovereign_number.

sovereign_number Number of sovereigns if there were multiple sovereigns in a city. Missing otherwise.

beginning_reign Beginning of the rule of the sovereign with the respective terr_id. If the territorial history of a city (contained in Article 10a) is missing, we draw on the typical history of a territory, correcting for idiosyncratic deviations where evident. If we use information from the *Städtebuch*, but from articles other than Article 10a, this is indicated with uncertainty_2 = 1. In the rare cases where none of the above apply, the cell is left blank.

end_reign Last year of the reign of the sovereign recorded in terr_id. The last entry in the primary timeline of each city always records the proclamation of the Weimar Republic in 1918.

time_point If no time *period* but only a point in time could be inferred from the text, this column denotes the respective year. This column can only be used in conjunction with commentary_secondary.

type_reign Type of the reign of the sovereign stated in terr_id. Categories are listed below.

- 0 no data or regular reign (e. g. the uppermost feudal lord below the Emperor)
- 1 occupation
- 2 pledge
- 3 inheritance dispute (conflict, since line of succession unclear. This is more precise than competing claims)
- 4 competing claims (two or more sovereigns manage the territory and it is stated explicitly that it is neither a peaceful cooperation nor an inheritance dispute)
- 5 bailiff (if explicitly called bailiff in the text. Sovereign administrator)
- 6 fief (tenure of land subject to feudal obligations, if the sovereign is enfeoffed to a sovereign different from the Emperor)
- 7 temporary uprising of the city against its ruler

type_change Captures why the territory changed sovereign. This always refers to the event that led to the start date given in beginning_reign.

A list of all the values this variable may take is given below.

- 0 no data or regular status
- 2 personal union or marriage (more specific than inheritance, so used if both is the case)
- 3 extinction of lineage (more specific than inheritance)
- 4 conquest (if explicitly with force of arms, e.g. troops are in city X, conquest is more specific than acquisition by conflict)
- 5 purchase (money changes hands)
- 6 foundation (only if explicitly stated as foundation of village or city)
- 7 acquisition by conflict (court decision or a treaty like the Peace of Westphalia, Council of Constance etc...)

8 secularization (separation of the territory from the influence of the church, only if stated explicitly as secularization)

9 decision of the emperor

10 gift

11 inheritance (not used if inheritance by extinction of lineage or marriage)

12 exchange (territory x in exchange for territory y)

13 mediatization (territories lost their imperial immediacy and became part of other states. If called explicitly mediatization or in the period from 1802-06, if an imperial city changes hands to a secular sovereign)

Example: 1468 the lineage of Anhalt-Bernburg died out and the city of Bernburg was allotted to Anhalt-Dessau.

territory_id	beginning_reign	end_reign	type_change
A151 (Anhalt-Bernburg)	1252	1468	0
A134 (Anhalt-Dessau)	1468	1561	3

city_status Information of status of the city in the time period given in beginning_reign and end_reign, e. g. if the city had a special status as a free city in this time period. The terr_id then is the city itself.

0 no data or regular status

1 free city (some bishop cities were free cities (Basel, Straßburg, Speyer, Worms, Mainz, Köln, Regensburg) that acquired a certain autonomy, e.g. they did not have to provide military support for the emperor in the event of war)

2 imperial city, subordinate directly to the emperor

3 free imperial city (both criterion one and two apply)

hanse If a city was a member of the Hanse at one point in time, this dummy variable takes the value 1 for the entire timeline of the city. No exact time periods are given, as this was not the main focus of this project.

0 no member of the Hanse

1 member of the Hanse at some point in time

foreign_rule If the territory does not belong to the Holy Roman Empire in a given period, this cell holds an identifier for the given country, while terr_id records the lineage code of the neighboring state's ruling family, or the family ruling under the umbrella of the foreign state, similar to the primary and secondary reign definition within the Holy Roman Empire.[5]

[5] See Section 7.1 for case-by-case decisions.

Example: Napoleon's forces occupy the city of Demmin from 1807 to 1810.

territory_id	beginning_reign	end_reign	type_reign	type_change	foreign_rule
1N0001	1807	1810	1	4	F117

uncertainty_1 This is a dummy variable reporting an inaccuracy of the given date. For examples, see Section 6.

- 0 The dates in the columns beginning_reign and end_reign are accurate
- 1 Either start date or end date is not accurate

uncertainty_2 Dummy variable indicating that the start year is not taken from information relating to the first ruler. See also Section 6 of this manual for a more detailed explanation.

- 0 The date is taken from a source relating to this information
- 1 The date is taken from Article 1 or 3 of the *Städtebuch*

uncertainty_3 Dummy indicating if the entry states several sovereigns in chronological order, but the exact date of the change of sovereign is unclear.

- 0 Exact date of change of rule is known, normal case
- 1 Several changes of sovereigns, the exact date is unknown

In addition to value 1 in this column, 'chr' is added in front of the number of sovereigns in the column sovereign_number.

Example: After 1673, the city of Tütz belonged to the counts of Skarzewski and then the counts of Moszenski, but no time periods are given. In 1700 the counts of Zacha owned the city.

multiple_1	multiple_2	sovereign_number	beginning_reign	end_reign	uncertainty_3
0S0093	0M0047	chr2	1673	1700	1

source Indicates the (main) source for the information in the entry.

1	Article 1 in the *Städtebuch*
3a, 3b, 3c	Article 3a, 3b or 3c respectively in the *Städtebuch*
10a	Article 10a in the *Städtebuch*
10	Article 10 in the *Städtebuch* (earlier editions)
neu/ 10 neu	Information from the updated re-issues of some *Städtebuch* volumes after 1990
lale	Information from *Historisches Lexikon deutscher Länder*
map	Information from a historical map
tree	Information from a family tree combined with other sources

4 Contents of the Data Package

territory_codes.csv List of codes for the territorial entities.

territory_blueprints.csv Territorial history blueprints.

territories_all.csv This main dataset includes information on ruling dynasties for all cities in our data. It is structured at the rule episode-level, and includes a brief description for each episode.

cities_dynasties.csv A suggested panel transformation of territories_all at the city-year level between 1300 and 1789. The data records a unique primary and secondary rule timeline. When there were multiple rulers of a city in a given rule episode, one ruler is selected at random.

cities_polities.csv A suggested panel transformation of territories_all at the city-year level between 1300 and 1789 that takes into account the fact that institutions sometimes survived dynasty changes. In these select circumstances, we code polities rather than dynasties, and modify territory IDs accordingly.

5 Collaborators

Data collection Florian Döbler, Emilio Esguerra, Maximilian Höfl, Carolin Maier, Matthias Mall, Felix Leiss, Lukas Leucht, Laura Peters, Alejandro Cobo Piekenbrock, Matthias Weigand (all LMU)

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6 Specific Issues: General

Renaming In coding the territorial affiliation, we focus on people, not territories. To our understanding, this constitutes the best indicator of a tangible territorial change, and we furthermore remain consistent over centuries and entities. That is, if a territory merely is renamed, we do not primarily record this renaming.

Identifying the lineage We assign new codes to new lineages. We continue codes over regular inheritances. If a territory is split within a family, one of the resulting lineage continues the code. Section 7.1 gives case-by-case justifications of the lineage coding process.

Continuing a lineage over a split To choose which of two (or more) resulting lineages in an inheritance split continues the previous lineage code, we aim to identify the main lineage. If the territories resulting from a split existed as separate entities at some previous point, and were unified only briefly, the lineage holding the 'core' territory is the main one. In previously unsplit territories, the best territory continues the code. Here, we try to circumvent ex-post fallacies where unfavourable territories were more successful at a later stage, thus identifying the best territory from that time's point of view. Possible indicators are:

- Continuation of the previous territory name
- Asymmetries in naming ('Königlich Schleswig-Holstein' vs. 'Herzoglich Schleswig-Holstein')
- Asymmetries in power (Kurwürde)
- Individual historic accounts.

War Territory changes during a war are noted in secondary timeline only. Permanent primary territory changes due to a war are logged at the end of the war, except if there are compelling reasons to do otherwise. An example where the exception to this rule applies would be Danzig during the Thirteen Years' War (1454-1466), which became a Free City at the outset of the fighting in 1454, so that we record that year as rule change rather than 1466.

War of succession We code a war of succession as "competing parties dispute over city". If a war of succession breaks out before the lineage ultimately becomes extinct, we code the war as occupation, until the lineage dies out, similarly to the approach for wars in general.

Gap in succession If there is a gap between one lineage dying out and another following, the gap is coded as 'unknown ruler'.

Family possession On the highest level, border changes of the Holy Roman Empire become visible through the foreign_rule column.

Electoral kingdoms In electoral kingdoms, we still identify individual rulers, even though the rule structure is different. While the lineages are far less relevant (a territory is not

inherited upon the death of the ruler by default), we are able to depict the shift in focus for the House of Luxemburg towards the East under Karl IV, for example.

Problems with distinguishing between noble families and territories The code is entirely based on the history of the family.

Temporary Uprising War and "kind of war" (see the 'Preussischer Städtebund' in 1454, for example) are coded as "temporary uprising" in secondary timeline.

Family possession If a city is said to be in 'family's posession', and there are multiple lineages of said family, the city is assumed to be with the main lineage.

Guardianships We ignore guradianships for underage rulers.

Separate institutions For example, when Jülich-Berg is obtained by Pfalz-Neuburg in 1614, our main specification will apply the same lineage ID to both territories. In many respects, these two spatially separated entites differed still, so that we allow for upholding these divisions in another specification. A main focus here and in the following is however the consistent coding of lineages over time.

Joint rule within a lineage If there is no primogeniture (i.e. a joint rule between co-regent brothers), we consider the ruler who ultimately continues the lineage to hold the territory, except if there is a very clear asymmetry in power.

Paragia We do not consider paragia, i.e. short-lived lineages without sovereignity, created for a non-regent heir to access revenue (Hessen-Itter, Hessen-Rotenburg, Reuß-Köstritz).

Proportional reign Sometimes, a territory was split proportionally. If one ruler held $3/4$ of a territory, and another $1/4$, this information enters our city dataset with four entries, with the former territory mentioned three times.

Claim of single persons If there was a claim of an individual and this claim truly cannot be classified as belonging to a more important lineage or territory, a new terr_id was created. It begins with 1 instead of zero.

Example: Heinrich Göldlin is assigned the ID 1H0002.

Missing information about the sovereign If no ruler can be inferred for a given time point, the terr_id 0U0001 is used.

Gradual change If the change of sovereign is gradual, the longest possible period of the incumbent was recorded.

Unclear wording 'pledged several times' Recorded with the longest possible period of time (and uncertainty dummies if necessary) with the terr_id unknown (0U0001)

Combined cities with different histories If a city was made up of different historical cities by 1937, the larger city (judging by number of inhabitants) was chosen and its history was documented exclusively.

Example: Sulzbach-Rosenberg is the result of a 1934 merger between Sulzbach and Rosenberg. As Rosenberg was a small mining town, whereas Sulzbach had been a city since the 11th century, we choose to depict Sulzbach's territorial history.

Städtebuch inconsistency Information in the *Städtebuch* was ignored in instances where it was clearly wrong or unnecessarily vague.

Generally, the following points refer to entries where the following conditions apply:

- The *Städtebuch* provides inaccurate or ambiguous information
- A city cannot clearly be assigned to an area from other sources (this includes historical maps)
- A city cannot clearly be assigned to an area from its other entries

Missing start date In case where there is no start date for a first ruler to be found, the first documented reference or the first date in Article 3a in the *Städtebuch* is used as a start date. The column uncertainty_2 denotes this. If there was no or no useful date in 3a, Articles 3a, 3b, 3c or 1 in the *Städtebuch* were consulted and the source listed in the column sources. If still no useful date was procured, the start date is recorded as missing and the cell is left blank.

Example: A reigned until 1415 in Y. First document mentioning the city Y is from 1216.

beginning_reign	end_reign	uncertainty_2
1216	1415	1

Missing dates for the changes of sovereign If there are several sovereigns mentioned in consecutive order, but the dates when the territory changed hands are not available, the consecutive terr_ids are recorded in chronological order in the columns for several sovereigns. This is marked with chrX (X being the number of sovereigns listed in the article) in the column sovereign_number, moreover uncertainty_3 takes the value 1. If in addition there are sovereigns that were in the city at the same time, the sovereigns are ordered chronologically and the cell sovereign_number is left blank. If furthermore the start date is unknown, both solutions were combined.

Example: A ruled in Y, then B ruled until 1415. First documental reference of city Y is 1216.

multiple_1	multiple_2	sovereign_number	beginning_reign	end_reign	uncertainty_3
A	B	chr2	1216	1415	1

Inaccurate dates If we encountered expressions like 'for a short period', 'at the end of the 19th century' etc., this is recorded in the uncertainty_1 variable. In general, the earliest possible year was chosen, e. g. 1100 for the 12th century or beginning of the 12th century, 1150 for middle of the 12th century, 1175 for end of the 12th century, 1130 for 'from 1130–1135' and so on.

Example: A ruled from the 12th century until 1330

beginning_reign	end_reign	uncertainty_1
1100	1330	1

Example: B ruled from the beginning of the 13th century until the middle of the 14th century

beginning_reign	end_reign	uncertainty_1
1225	1350	1

7 Specific Issues: Noble Families and Territories

7.1 Families

7.1.1 Achalm, Urach, Fürstenberg

- Achalm dies out in 1098. The lineage information is missing the last generation, and we thus treat Achalm as not in the families database. Geneaology can be found here.
- Fürstenberg: The family history is fairly complex, with fourteen separate lineages over time. First, we try to trace the main lineage.
- In 1408, Fürstenberg splits into Fürstenberg-Fürstenberg and Fürstenberg-Wolfach. Here, we consider -Fürstenberg to continue the lineage.
- When Fürstenberg-Fürstenberg splits into Fürstenberg-Baar and Fürstenberg-Geisingen, we consider -Baar to continue the lineage, as the Fürstenberg in Baar is the main component.
- When Fürstenberg-Baar splits into Fürstenberg-Blumberg and Fürstenberg-Heiligenberg, we consider Blumberg to continue the lineage. Even though Blumberg and Heiligenberg were both acquired in 1537 and 1534, respectively, we consider Blumberg to also contain the *Stammland*, as Fürstenberg-Blumberg splits into -Messkirch and -Stühlingen (both acquired in 1627 and 1639, respectively), but Stühlingen splits into Fürstenberg-Fürstenberg and Fürstenberg-Weitra before they inherit any other territory.
- We follow this list of rulers.
- In 1337, we consider Heinrich III to hold all territory, ignoring his co-regent brothers.
- We follow the rulers listed here, where applicable.
- Considering the parts of their territory, we adhere to this list.

7.1.2 Altenburg (Burggrafen)

- Currently, the Burggrafen von Altenburg are not in the families database.
- See here for rulers and lineage comments.

7.1.3 Andechs

- In assigning rulers, we follow this page.
- We ignore the Istrien lineage, as their territory is irrelevant for our HRE purposes.
- Relevant quote for inheritances after extinction (source): ‘Otto II, Sohn Ottos I und der Beatrix von Burgund, starb 1248 als Letzter des Geschlechts; der Titel des Herzogs von Meranien erlosch mit seinem Tod, die Pfalzgrafschaft Burgund fiel an seine Schwester Adelheid und deren Sohn Otto, dessen beide Töchter mit zwei Söhnen und Nachfolgern König Philipps des Schönen von Frankreich vermählt wurden und so das Reichslehen Burgund an die Kapetinger brachten. Das übrige Erbe fiel an die Herzöge

von Bayern, die Grafen von Tirol, die Burggrafen von Nürnberg, das Hochstift Bamberg und die Grafen von Orlamünde und Truhendingen.'

7.1.4 Arenberg

- For now, we include only the relevant parts (Hzt. Arenberg-Meppen in the Netherlands, with the lineage Ligne-Arenberg in the Holy Roman Empire from 1803 on).
- We record the early ending to Louis Engelbert's reign in 1803.

7.1.5 Arenstein

- See here for details on Arnstein, Barby, Ruppin.
- Currently, the Grafen von Arnstein (and their side lineages Barby and Ruppin) are not in the families database. Arnstein die out in 1292 (or 1321) , Barby 1659 , Ruppin 1524 (Stammesliste here)

7.1.6 Arnsberg (Rietberg, Werl, Hövel)

- Currently, the Arnsberg are not in the families database. They also do not have a blueprint entry. See here for sources.

7.1.7 Ascania

- A general issue is the lack of primogeniture in Ascanian territories: Often, a lineage is divided quite some time after the father's death. We assume the son who continues the lineage to rule the whole territory in that time.
- We ignore the elder lineage of Weimar-Orlamünde (1112–1140) and assume Albrecht der Bär to hold all territory from the beginning.
- In 1205, Brandenburg goes from Otto II to his (half-)brother Albrecht II after Otto died without an heir. As Otto IV ('mit dem Pfeil') was the main ruler during the lineage split, and his successor Woldemar (1308–19) was his nephew, we ignore the split of the 'Ottonische Linie' and assign the whole Mark Brandenburg to those two. Compare here.
- In 1319, the Mark goes to Woldemar's cousin for a year.
- We ignore Albrecht der Bär's son Adalbert, he died without an heir only three years after Albrecht's death. We assume Herzog Bernhard III to hold all *Stammland* territory.
- In the following generation, we consider Heinrich I of Anhalt to continue the lineage. Albrecht of Sachsen founds a new lineage as he is the younger son and Bernhard only received the Herzogtum Sachsen in 1181.
- Moving on another generation, Anhalt is split in three parts. We consider the oldest son Heinrich II (of Aschersleben) to continue the lineage, while Bernhard and Siegfried found the Bernburger and Köthener lineage, respectively.

- We ignore Heinrich III as Mitregenten of Anhalt-Aschersleben between 1252 and 1266 and assign all territory to Otto I.
- In 1291, Anhalt-Bernburg goes from Johann I to his brother and Mitregent, Bernhard II.
- In 1354, Bernhard IV of Anhalt-Bernburg dies without an heir and the territory goes to his brother, Heinrich IV.
- In 1374, Heinrich IVs brother, Otto III, rules Anhalt-Bernburg until 1404. Then, Heinrich's son Bernhard V rules until 1410. As he had no male successor, Bernhard VI., son of Otto III, followed him.
- With Anhalt-Köthen, we ignore the joint regency of Albrecht II and his brother Waldemar I from 1316 on and assign Albrecht the whole territory. Similarly, we ignore Waldemar II, who died without issue and only co-reigned for a couple of years. Compare here.
- In the following generation, we ignore Albrecht II's son Albrecht III, as his reign apparently was very brief. Johann I gets the whole territory (and we correct his death year to 1382)
- In 1396, Anhalt-Köthen (which now names itself Anhalt-Zerbst) is divided into Anhalt-Köthen and Anhalt-Dessau (with Zerbst). Favourite territory clearly is Anhalt-Dessau-Zerbst; we assume Albert IV to continue the Köthen lineage as he inherits the *Stammland* territory.
- With Anhalt-Köthen, we ignore Waldemar V as co-regent.
- Albrecht V, brother of Adolf I of Anhalt-Köthen, rules for 2 years between 1473–1475.
- We ignore all co-rulers and assume that, after the death of Philip in 1500, Anhalt-Köthen goes to his uncle (son of Anhalt-Dessau) for two generations. Compare here.
- We ignore all co-regents of Anhalt-Dessau
- For Anhalt-Zerbst, after Johann II founds the lineage in 1544, his first son Karl dies without an heir in 1561, so Joachim Ernst, the second son, gets Anhalt-Zerbst and unifies the Anhalt lands.
- Joachim Ernst's sons divide Anhalt again. Rudolph continues the Anhalt-Zerbst lineage.
- We ignore the divisions of Anhalt-Zerbst after the death of Johann Fürst von Anhalt-Zerbst in 1667 (the principality of Anhalt(-Zerbst)-Dornburg, and Anhalt-Mühlingen), and simply assume the main lineage of Anhalt-Zerbst to hold all territory.
- Thus, after the death of Johann August in 1742, it is simply his cousin Johann Ludwig II who inherits Zerbst as a whole
- After Johann Ludwig II dies without an heir in 1746, his brother Christian August inherits the territory.
- We ignore the reign of Joanna Elisabeth von Holstein-Gottorf over Zerbst as regent for her minor son between 1747–1752.
- With Anhalt-Dessau (from 1603), we ignore the rule of Henriette Katharina von Nassau for her infant son between 1751 and 1758
- Friedrich von Anhalt-Bernburg Harzgerode and Leberecht of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg found a new lineage in 1630 and 1707, respectively.

- With Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym (split from Anhalt-Bernburg in 1707), Viktor II Karl Friedrich's uncle Friedrich follows after the former dies without an heir. Because he himself also dies without an heir in the same year (1812), we ignore him.
- With Anhalt-Köthen (from 1603), we ignore the co-rulers.
- With Anhalt-Plötzkau (from 1603, named Anhalt-Köthen from 1665), Ernst and his brother Leberecht die without an heir in 1654 and 1669, so that Emanuel, the third son, continues the lineage.
- After Leopold of Anhalt-Köthen (orig. Plötzkau) and his two sons die of smallpox in 1728, his brother August Ludwig inherits the territory.
- Ludwig August inherits Anhalt-Köthen from his uncle August in 1812.
- We ignore the lineage of Anhalt-Pless, which succeeds Ludwig August in 1818.
- In Weimar-Orlamünde, we ignore the division of 1206 because it is very brief and quite unclear to attribute to territories.
- In 1247, we assume the first son, Hermann III, to continue the lineage into Orlamünde. Otto III thus founds a new lineage of Weimar. (see 'Weimar-Orlamünde' entry for source)
- We assume his second son to rule Orlamünde.
- In 1365, Weimar goes from Friedrich I to Hermann VI von Orlamünde, his brother.. He is the last male member of the lineage.
- Moving to Saxony, we consider Sachsen-Wittenberg to continue the lineage of Albrecht I. While Albrecht II was the younger son, Sachsen-W. was also termed 'Hzgt. Sachsen', hinting at the more prestigious territory.
- In Sachsen-Lauenburg, we consider the younger son, Erich I, to continue the lineage with his territory of Lauenburg and Ratzeburg. Thus, Johann II founds a new lineage of Bergedorf. We ignore Albrecht III, who died without heirs in 1308 and left his territory for the remaining brothers.
- From 1354 on, Sachsen-Bergedorf goes from Johann III successively to his brothers, until the last dies without an heir in 1401.
- In 1435, Sachsen-Lauenburg goes to Erich V's brother, Bernhard II, as the former died without an heir.
- Magnus II von Sachsen-Lauenburg lived until 1603, but ruled until 1588 only. His brother, Franz II., succeeded him.
- In the following generation,Julius Heinrich succeeds after his brother, August, dies in 1656.
- In the following Generation, Julius Franz succeeds after his brother, Franz Erdmann, dies after only one year of regency in 1666
- In Sachsen-Wittenberg, Wenzel takes over the reign after his brother died in 1370 without an heir.
- In the following generation, as Rudolf III dies without an heir in 1419, he is replaced by his brother Albrecht.

7.1.8 Auersperg

- We only consider the lineage important for Bohemia and Tengen. That is the Pankrazische Linie.

7.1.9 Babenberg

- The Babenberger are in the families database. As they die out in 1246 and rule mostly over Austrian territory, we ignore them for now.

7.1.10 Beichlingen

- Currently, the Beichlingen are not in the families database. None of their territory is imperially immediate. Closest thing to family tree here.

7.1.11 Bentheim/Götterswick

- We consider the lineage of Bentheim-Bentheim to continue the Bentheim lineage in 1454, whereas Bentheim-Steinfurt, with Arnold I, founds a new lineage.
- We ignore Johann Adolf zu Bentheim-Tecklenburg and the ensuing territory split, as he mostly rules jointly and dies early without an heir.
- We ignore Gf Konrad Gumprecht zu Bentheim und Limburg, as he dies without an heir only a year later. We assume the territory to be with Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda, to which it comes in 1619. Source here.

7.1.12 Blankenburg-Regenstein (Reinstein)

- Currently, the House of Blankenburg is not included in the families database (not to be confused with the House of Schwarzburg-Blankenburg). Source here.
- We ignore the lineage split of Blankenburg in the 13th century, as it is already united in the 14th century.

7.1.13 Berg

- We assume Engelbert to continue the Berg lineage, while Eberhard founds the lineage of Altena.
- Berg, in the following generation, goes from Adolf, who dies heirless in 1218, to Engelbert (II), with whom the older lineage of Berg dies out.
- As the lineage of Altena-Mark appears to have been the more powerful in the early 13th century, we assume this lineage (which will eventually take over Jülich-Kleve-Mark-Berg-Ravensberg) to continue the Altena code. Arnold Gf. von Altena thus founds the lineage of Isenberg in 1180.

- We ignore the lineage split of Altena/Mark into Mark and Kleve after they obtain the Kleve territory in 1368, as the Kleve part is so dominant that the regency is shared and it dies out in the first generation. See here.
- We consider Philipp von der Marck to found the lineage of Marck-Schleiden.
- A more extensive family tree would include Philipp von der Marck with Katharina von Manderscheid
- Altena-Isenberg: Amongst Dietrich von Altena-Isenberg's children, we consider Johann to found the lineage of Limburg-Styrum, while Eberhard continues the Isenberg lineage, now naming himself Limburg. Apparently, Johann and Eberhard swapped territories, but we consider them to found the lineages.
- See here for a list of rulers of Limburg-Styrum.
- Amongst Dietrich IV's children, Wilhelm I continues the lineage of Limburg, with whom it dies out in 1459.
- Dietrich V founds the lineage of Limburg-Broich in 1400 after Dietrich IV dies.
- In 1459, Wilhelm I of Limburg-Broich dies without an heir and Limburg and Broich go to his nephew, Wilhelm. One half of Limburg gets lost along the way.

7.1.14 Blois

- In the history of the HRE, the Blois family plays a role only once, when Mechtild, sister of the last count of the Geldern family, marries Jean II of Blois-Dumos and is part of the opposing fraction in the Erster Geldrischer Erbfolgekrieg.
- It is thus not depicted in the dataset.

7.1.15 Bodman

- Currently, the Bodman are not in the families database.

7.1.16 Bonaparte

- A more extensive family tree would include the marraige of Marie Annonciade Caroline with Joachim Murat (and include Joachim Murat).
- We ignore that formally, Napoleon's four-year-old nephew, Napoleon Louis, is Großherzog von Berg in 1809.

7.1.17 Boyneburg

- Currently, the Boyneburg are not in the families database. They hold minor immediate estates. We ignore their divisions due to lack of clarity.

7.1.18 Brabant, Hessen

- In 1267, Heinrich IV, who is intellectually disabled, cedes the throne of Brabant to his brother, Johann I.
- We consider Heinrich I 'das Kind' to found the new lineage of Hesse, as his brother Henri III continues the rule over Brabant.
- We ignore the division of 1308 into Nieder- and Oberhessen, as Johann of Niederhessen dies in 1311 already.
- After Heinrich II dies without an heir in 1376, his nephew Hermann is awarded Hesse. We skip Otto, who only is co-regent.
- Territories acquired by Ludwig I of Hessen: '1437 und 1456 die Lehenshoheit über mehrere Grafenhäuser und Herrschaften, wie z. B. Waldeck-Landau (1431), Waldeck-Waldeck (1438), Sayn-Wittgenstein (1439), Plesse (1447), Lippe (1449), Büren (1456) und Rietberg (1456). Die weitaus wichtigste darunter war die Grafschaft Ziegenhain (1437), deren Territorium bis dahin die beiden Hauptteile der Landgrafschaft Hessen voneinander getrennt hatte. 1450, als das Haus Ziegenhain 1450 mit Johann II in der männlichen Linie ausstarb, zog er dieses Lehen ein, das auch die Grafschaft Nidda mit einschloss.'
- We consider Heinrich III to found the lineage of Oberhessen.
- We ignore Wilhelm I., who abdicates in 1493.
- Among Philipp I's children, we consider Hessen-Kassel to continue the lineage as he is the first son and rules over approximately half of the territory.
- As Wilhelm VII dies at 19 years without an heir, his younger brother Karl takes over the regency.
- In the following generation, the same happens in 1751 with Friedrich I and Wilhelm VII.
- Among the children of Georg I, we consider Hessen-Braubach and Homburg Sublehen of Hessen-Darmstadt, as the latter dynasty keeps its reign.
- In 1746, Hessen-Homburg goes from Friedrich III to his nephew, Friedrich IV.
- We skip Ludwig VII of Hessen-Darmstadt, as he only rules briefly in 1678
- We ignore the lineage of Hessenstein, as their territory is too small to include a city. For the same reason, we ignore Cornberg.
- We ignore Hessen-Rotenburg, as it is a paragium. The same goes for Hessen-Wanfried and Hessen-Eschwege.
- We ignore Hessen-Philippstal, as it is an apanage.

7.1.19 Brandt

- Currently, the Brandt are not in the families database. They hold minor territory, likely until 1933 in Tankow.

7.1.20 Bregenz

- Currently, the Grafen von Bregenz are not in the families database. They die out in 1160.

7.1.21 Bruchhausen

- Currently, the Grafen von Bruchhausen are not in the families database. We ignore the lineage split into Alt- and Neu-Bruchhausen and assume the whole territory to have been bought by Hoya in 1384.

7.1.22 Brühl

- Currently, the Brühl are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.23 Brunonen

- Currently, the Brunonen are not in the families database. They are only relevant in the 11th century. See here.

7.1.24 Bubenhofen, Speth

- Currently, neither the Bubenhofen nor the Speth are in the families database. They hold minor territory in what is today Baden-Württemberg.

7.1.25 Calvelage - Ravensberg

- We consider Hermann I to found the lineage.
- We ignore Otto II, who dies without an heir in 1244 and always (kind of) shares regency with his brother Ludwig.
- As Otto IV dies without an heir in 1328, regency goes to his brother Bernhard, with whom the house of Calvelage-Ravensberg dies out in 1346.

7.1.26 Calw

- Currently, the lineage of Calw is not in the families database. They do not appear to be relevant after the 12th (Löwenstein), 13th (Calw), and 14th (Vaihingen) century.
- We consider Gottfried to found the lineage of Calw-Vaihingen, ignoring the older lineage of Calw (pre-1189)
- In 1130, the Calw ruler dies without an immediate heir; the territory goes to his nephew. However, the Welf family used this occurrence to seize some territory; we code this as 'gain through marriage'.

7.1.27 Capet

- The Capet family's rule is very stable. Only in 1316 and 1322 does the territory go from brother to brother after every one of Philip IV's children dies without an heir. We ignore Johann I., who only ruled for seven days. See also here.
- We assume Charles I to found the lineage of Capet-Anjou, which rules Poland for two generations.
- Also, as this project is not concerned with Hungary, we assume Jadwiga of Poland to continue the lineage of Capet-Anjou, not her sister Maria (of Hungary).

7.1.28 Castell

- Source see here.
- We try to trace the main lineage through the 13th century. Lacking a reliable ruler list, this approach is likely imprecise.
- In 1452, Castell goes from Leonhard II, who dies without an heir, to his brother Friedrich IX.
- In the following generation, the same happens for Georg I and Wolfgang I in 1506.
- In the following generation, the same happens for Konrad II, Heinrich IV and Georg II in 1577 and 1595.
- We assume Gottfried to found the ältere Linie of Castell-Rüdenhausen in 1597.
- We ignore Karl Friedrich Gottlieb and his son Christian Adolf, who found the lineage of Castell(-Remlingen)-Breitenburg, as this lineage is too small to depict.
- We assume Christian Friedrich to found the jüngere Linie of Castell-Rüdinghausen in 1773.

7.1.29 Schenk von Castell

- Currently, the Schenk von Castell are not in the families database. They appear to hold minor territory, none of it Reichslehen.

7.1.30 Churchill

- John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough, Reichsfürst von Mindelheim, is currently not in the families database. He gets Mindelheim and Nellenburg through his actions in the Spanish War of Succession, does not have an heir in these territories and no relevant marriage links.

7.1.31 Cirksena

- We consider Idzerd, Häuptling von Appingen, to continue the Cirksena lineage (as we only care about a rough lineage here, not being able to depict the different Häupting families and territories in East Frisia anyways.)

- In 1491, East Frisia goes from Enno I to his brother, Edzard I, after the former drowns without leaving an heir.
- In the following generation, Ulrich dies in 1532 in madness after leaving an heir, and the reign goes to his brother.
- After Rudolf is killed in a riot in 1628, without leaving an heir, his brother Ulrich (II) continues the rule.
- In the following generation, Enno Ludwig dies without an heir in 1660 and the same happens.

7.1.32 Commercy

- Only the inheritance of Saarbrücken is relevant for our HRE purposes.

7.1.33 Dalberg

- Currently, Karl-Theodor von Dalberg is not in the families database. He is the only relevant Dalberg family member for now and does not appear to have important marriage links.

7.1.34 Daun, Daun-Falkenstein, Daun-Oberstein

- Currently, the Herren von Daun are not in the families database. Their territory was almost exclusively Mannslehen, and they die out in 1682.
- There do not appear to have been any mayor lineage splits (abstracting from the last-generation one). Instead, the Daun named themselves after Oberstein when they married into the family, and after Falkenstein when they inherited the territory.
- See also here.

7.1.35 Degenfeld

- Currently, the House of Degenfeld is not in the families database. They do not hold Reichslehen.
- A partial Stammtafel can be found here.
- Due to their minor relevance, we do not account for lineage splits.

7.1.36 Diez, Weilnau

- Currently, the Gf. von Diez are not in the families database. They die out in 1388.
- Ruler list can be found here.
- The Grafen von Diez-Weilnau are also not in the families database. They lose their territory to Nassau in 1326.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Adolf von Nassau(-Siegen)-Dillenburg with Jutta of Diez.

7.1.37 Diepholz

- Currently, the Grafen von Diepholz are not in the families database.
- See here for a list of rulers.

7.1.38 Dillingen

- Currently, the Grafen von Dillingen are not in the families database. They die out in 1257/86.
- A list of rulers can be found here and below.

7.1.39 Dohna

- We adhere to this ruler list.
- We include the 1256 ending of for Heinrich III's reign.
- We ignore Otto Juvenis, Otto Liebedich, Viko, und Friedrich, who are co-regents who do not continue the lineage.
- In the short-lived division in 1385, we only look at Otto Heyde, who ruled over the non-Bohemian (relevant) parts.

7.1.40 Dornberg

- Currently, the Grafen von Dornberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1257.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.41 Eberstein

- Currently, the Herren von Eberstein are not in the families database. They appear to hold minor territory through the 14th century and die out in 1660.
- The found the following cities: Gernsbach, Kuppenheim, Neuburg am Rhein, Bretten und Gochsheim im Kraichgau
- Relevant quote: 'Waldangelloch kam 1363 in den Besitz der Herren von Angelach. 1387 verkaufte Eberhard die Hälfte der Grafschaft und die Hälfte der Burg Neu-Eberstein für 8000 Gulden an Markgraf Rudolf VII von Baden.'

7.1.42 Eisenbach, Riedesel

- Currently, the Gf. von Eisenbach/Riedesel are not in the families database. They hold minor territory in Hessen, none of it immediate.

7.1.43 Emichonen (Veldenz, Raugrafen, Wildgrafen)

- A more extensive family tree would include the lineages of Neuenbaumburg and Altenbaumburg (until 1457).
- The first house of Veldenz dies out in 1260.
- The only relevant territory of the Raugrafen in our context is Simmern, which they lose to the Pfalz in 1358. We ignore the Baumburg lineage, which is too small to depict, and assume the Stolzenberg lineage to hold all territory.
- We assume Emich to found the new lineage of the Raugrafen in 1148, with the Wildgrafen (as older sons) to continue the lineage.
- Territories of Wildgrafen: Kyrburg, Schmidtburg, Baumburg (to Raugrafen, too small to depict), Flonheim, Dhaun.
- We only consider Dhaun and Kyrburg, as Schmidtburg is too small to depict.

7.1.44 Enckevort

- Currently, the Enckevort are not in the families database. They rule minor territory until their (likely) expropriation in 1945.

7.1.45 Eppstein

- Currently, the Grafen von Eppstein are not in the families database. For more information see here.
- We ignore the short-lived division in the 13th century.
- In 1433, we assume Eppstein-Münzenberg to continue the lineage, with Königstein as new lineage.

7.1.46 Estridsson

- For Denmark's ruling family, we consult this list and code accordingly.
- We ignore Erik III Lam for now and assume Waldemar 'the great' to have ruled from 1137.
- We ignore Waldemar III and assume Christoph II's reign to have been continuous.
- We assume Margareta to be a member of the Estridsson family.
- While Christoph I continues the lineage of the kings of Denmark, we assume Abel's children to found the Schleswig lineage in 1252.
- We assume Schleswig to go from Waldemar, who dies without an heir in 1257, to his brother Erich.

7.1.47 Erbach

- We follow the description of titles in the families database to trace lineages, and, where available, the information in this list.

- For simplicity, we assume Breuberg to always stay with the Fürstenau lineage until Schönberg is split in 1717.
- We assume Erbach-Erbach to continue the lineage in 1245, while Erbach-Fürstenau is a new lineage.
- Among the children of Georg III of Erbach-Fürstenau (who unites all family posessions), we consider Georg Albrecht I to hold all territory from the beginning as his brothers die without an heir in the various divisions in the first generation.
- In the next generation, we assume Georg Albrecht II to continue the lineage of Erbach-Fürstenau (even though his brother, Georg IV, originally inherits the territory, but dies briefly afterwards, in 1678).

7.1.48 Everstein

- Currently, the Grafen of Everstein are not in the families database.
- A family tree can be found here.
- We ignore the first three lineages of Everstein as they play a less than minor role in the HRE.

7.1.49 Falkenstein (Bolanden)

- Currently, the Grafen von Falkenstein are not in the families database. They die out in 1418.
- A family tree can be found here.
- We consider Philipp I to found the house of Falkenstein in 1255.
- We ignore the division of Falkenstein into -Butzbach and -Lich in 1271, and consider Falkenstein-Lich to hold all territory.

7.1.50 Freundsberg (Frundsberg)

- Currently, the Freundsberg are not in the families database. They only hold Mindelheim in the area of interest and die out in 1586.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.51 Friesen-Rötha

- Currently, the von Friesen-Rötha are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.52 Folkunger

- The lineage ends with Olav II, who for a short time is King of Denmark. His article explains the intersection between Sweden, Schleswig, Norway and Denmark at that point in time.

- We include the ending of Valdemar I's reign in 1275. The crown then goes to his brother Magnus II Labulas.
- In the following generation, Sweden goes from Birger to his nephew, Magnus III
- In the following generation, we ignore Erik XII, who does not outlive his father, and assume Hakon VI to solely follow.

7.1.53 Fugger

- All of the Fugger territory is too small to depict (Mickhausen, Babenhausen, Schwindeck, ?), apart from Kirchberg-Weißenhorn and Mindelheim. We only trace this lineage.
- We trace the lineage of Kirchberg-Weißenhorn backwards, starting with Maria-Elisabeth Gudila, the current head of the House Fugger-Kirchberg

7.1.54 Fürstenberg (Westfalen)

- The westfälische Fürstenberg are currently not in the families database. Their territory is too small to depict, as they are mostly Stiftsadel.

7.1.55 Gammertingen

- Currently, the Grafen von Gammertingen are not in the families database. They die out in 1172.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.56 Gans zu Putlitz

- Currently, the Gans zu Putlitz are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.57 Geldern, Geldern-Heinsberg

- As the counts of Geldern die out in 1371, Mechtild of Geldern marries Johann II de Blois to strengthen her position. See details here.
- A more extensive family tree would include this marriage link.
- The lineage of Geldern-Heinsberg splits from the main lineage in 1082.
- We assign the Heinsberg rule according to this list.

7.1.58 Geroldseck

- Currently, the Grafen von Geroldseck are not in the families database.
- A partial family tree can be found here.

- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Anna Maria with Friedrich von Baden-Durlach.
- We consider Geroldseck-Veldenz to be a new lineage from the start due to lack of reliable sources.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Anna, heiress of Veldenz, with Stefan von Pfalz-Simmern-Zweibrücken. See here for details.

7.1.59 Gerulfing

- We ignore the (main lineage) of Gerulfing, which rules Holland, as it is not the scope of our project. Instead, I continue the lineage with Otto von Bentheim, who rules over Bentheim. See here for details.
- Among Otto II of Bentheim and Tecklenburg's children, we consider Egbert I of Bentheim to continue the lineage, while Otto III founds the lineage of Bentheim-Tecklenburg.
- In 1344 and 1364, Bentheim goes to the next-older brother after Simon I and Otto III die/resign without an heir.

7.1.60 Gleichen

- For now, the Grafen von Gleichen are not in the families database.
- We ignore the lineage of the Freiherren von Gleichen, as their territory (Tannrode and Ingersleben) is too small to depict.
- We also ignore the division of Gleichen into Tonna and Blankenhain for now. To simplify future revision, the code 'G133' is uniformly used.
- Gleichen-Rußwurm are too small to depict.

7.1.61 Greif

- We ignore the first division of the lineage in 1156 and consider the Stettin lineage to hold all Pomeranian lands until Barnim I.
- In the division of 1295, we ignore Barnim II, as he was only co-ruler and died without an heir.
- We assume Bogislav IV of Pommern-Wolgast to continue the Pommern lineage in 1295, with Stettin as new lineage founded by Otto.
- Among Barnim II's children, we ignore Bogislaw VII, who was (inferior) co-ruler and died without an heir. We also ignore the co-ruler Casimir, who died just four years into his co-reign. Swantibor III continues the lineage.
- In the following generation, Otto II is only co-ruler and dies without an heir.
- In the Pommern-Wolgast line, among Wartislav IV's children, we ignore Wartislaw V of Neustettin, who died without an heir.
- Thus, Wartislav IV's son Boguslaus V founds a new lineage of Pommern-Stolp in 1368.
- For Erik of Denmark, see here.

- Among Boguslaus V's children, we assume Casimir to first continue the lineage. After he dies without an heir, we consider Wartislaw VII to continue the Stolp lineage.
- In the same generation, we ignore Barnim V, who only partially, and mostly co-ruled, and died without an heir.
- In the same generation, we also ignore Bogislaw VIII (and thus his son Bogislaw IX) . This is due to practical reasons: As Wartislaw VII died, the rule was taken over by his brother Bogislaw. But the former had a legitimate heir, Eric, who eventually succeeded to take up the reign. As he was also king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, I consider it more important to correctly display his rule there.
- In the main Pommern-Wolgast lineage, we ignore the short-lived splits of Pommern-Barth for now and assume one lineage to hold all territory.
- We ignore the short-lived splits of Pommern-Rügenwalde and Pommern-Barth in 1569.
- In 1573, Pommern-Stettin goes from Barnim XI to his nephew, Johann Friedrich, and from him to his brothers, Barnim X and Bogislaw XIII.
- In the following generation, Pommern-Stettin goes from Philip II to Franz I to Bogislaw XIV

7.1.62 Groitzsch

- Currently, the Grafen von Groitzsch are not in the families database. They die out in 1135.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.63 Gundelfingen

- Currently, the Herren von Gundelfingen are not in the families database. They hold minor Swabian territory and die out in 1546.
- We ignore the lineage division into -Hayingen, Hohen-, and Niedergundelfingen, as two out of three lineages are too small to depict.

7.1.64 Habsburg

- With the early Habsburgs, we trace the sons leading up to Heinrich I, first Habsburg king.
- Wernher I's father is incorrect: it should be Radebot. We correct this.
- As Otto's children die very young (and conspicuously in the same year), Albrecht II's sons continue the lineage. We thus ignore Otto as regent and assign all territories to him. We also ignore Friedrich, and Heinrich (Otto and Albrecht's brothers). They all die without heirs (Friedrich, however, was king of the HRR). See also here.
- As Rudolf of Böhmen dies without an heir in 1307, and Kärnten und Krain are only awarded to Otto andAlbrecht in 1335, we assume Rudolf to first hold all territory, then consider Leopold his successor until his death in 1326, and the assign everything to Albrecht after his death.

- Rudolf the inherits Österreich in the following generation.
- We ignore Habsburg-Laufenburg for now.
- In 1379, Habsburg lineages split in the Vertrag von Neuberg. Because Albrecht is the older son and he gets the Austrian heartland, we consider him to continue the lineage.
- I assume Ernst to hold all territory of the Leopoldian lineage after his two older brothers die successively.
- In the following generation, we assume Friedrich III to hold all territory and ignore Albrecht VI.
- We ignore Philipp I, who dies before his father Maximilian in 1506.
- Philipp II thus founds the Spanish lineage of Habsburg in 1556.
- We include the ending of Karl's reign in 1556.
- As this project cares about the HRR mainly, we assume Ferdinand I to continue the (Austrian) lineage.
- We assume Maximilian II to continue the lineage as he gets the most prestigious territory and, while not his father's favourite, he still is the first son. Karl and Ferdinand thus found (very short-lived, in the case of the latter) new lineages.
- Among Maximilian II's sons, we assume the territories to go from Rudolf to Matthias in 1612 after he was declared unfit to rule in 1606.
- Among Karl's lineage (which ultimately survived), we do not consider Maximilian Ernst, who died in 1616 without an heir. We assume Ferdinand II to continue the lineage, and Leopold V to found the new lineage of Tirol
- Tirol goes from Ferdinand-Karl to his brother Sigismund-Franz in 1662 after the former dies without an heir.
- As Ferdinand Franz dies without an heir in 1654 (before his father in 1657), Habsburg territories go to his brother, Leopold I Ideally, years of regency would be included so that Ferdinand Franz's rule is also accounted for.
- The same happens in the following generation with Joseph I and Karl VI in 1711.
- As Maria Theresia plays such a central role, we consider her son to continue the lineage rather than found a new one.
- After Joseph II dies without an heir in 1790, his brother Leopold succeeds him.
- We ignore Alexander Leopold and Joseph, who would in the last generation of interest rule Hungary.
- We assume Albrecht I von Schenkenberg to found the lineage of Habsburg-Löwenstein.
- After Karl, Markgraf von Burgau after the death of Ferdinand of Tirol in 1595 (1605), dies with only illegitimate kids in 1618, Burgau goes to the younger Tirol lineage (split of Karlsche Linie)
- We ignore the Freiherren von Hohenberg in the families database, illegitimate successors of Karl von Burgau.
- We only include the relevant part of the Habsburg-d'Este lineage.

7.1.65 Hagen

- Currently, the von der Hagen are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.66 Hagen (Freiherren, Thüringen)

- Currently, the Freiherren von Hagen are not in the families database. They rule minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.67 Hallermund

- Currently, the Grafen von Hallermund are not in the families database. They die out in 1411.

7.1.68 Hanau

- Territorial acquisitions: See 'Familie von Hanau' and 'Territorialer Ausbau' here.
- As Ulrich V dies without an heir in 1416, the territory goes to his brother, Reinhard.
- Amongst Reinhard's children, we consider Hanau-Münzenberg to continue the Hanau lineage, as the Lichtenberg (Babenhausen) lineage splits only after they inherit Lichtenberg in 1473.
- After Friedrich Casimir dies without an heir in 1685, his nephew Philipp Reinhard takes over Hanau(-Münzenberg). We ignore the lineage split into Lichtenberg, as the territory lies outside the HRE.
- As Philipp Reinhard dies without an heir in 1712, the territory of Hanau goes to his brother, Johann Reinhard.

7.1.69 Hatzfeld

- The Hatzfeld are in families database. We ignore them for now due to their minor territorial holdings.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.70 Helfenstein

- Currently, the Gf. von Helfenstein are not in the families database. They rule minor territory and die out in 1517 and 1627
- In 1356, we consider Helfenstein-Wiesensteig to continue the lineage, while Helfenstein-Blaubeuren is a new lineage (Blaubeuren is not Stammsitz, was acquired through marriage of Ulrich II with the daughter of Rudolf I der Scheerer von Tübingen-Herrenberg)

7.1.71 Henneberg

- Currently, the Grafen von Henneberg are not in the families database.
- A family tree can be found here.
- We assume Gotebold I to found the lineage of Frankenstein in 1078, while his brother Poppo I continues the Henneberg lineage. Frankenstein exists until 1354. For a list of divisions see here.
- In 1245, Hermann I founds the lineage of Heneberg-Coburg (dies out in 1291) and his brother Heinrich I continues the lineage.
- Amongst Heinrich I's children, we consider Berthold III of Henneberg-Schleusingen to continue the lineage, as Heinrich called himself 'Graf von Henneberg-Schleusingen' primarily (this lineage is also first to become Reichsfürsten).
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Albrecht of Henneberg-Aschach with Katharina Gf. von Stolberg to make sense of Schwarza transfer.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Heinrich IV/VIII with Jutta von Brandenburg to make sense of Coburg transfer. Also include all marriages of his daugthers.
- As Heinrich VIII of Henneberg-Schleusingen dies without an heir in 1347, Henneberg-Schleusingen and the 'Neue Herrschaft' (Pflege Coburg, Schmalkalden etc.) are divided between his brother, Johann I and and Heinrich's widow. As she dies five years later, the 'Neue Herrschaft' goes to her daughters and their husbands, respectively. We assume the territory to go to the daughters in 1347 already.
- We also ignore Irmelshausen, which is too small to be depicted in our dataset.
- We also skip the brief period in which Albrecht 'der Schöne', a brother of Johann II, Bgf. von Nürnberg, holds Schmalkalden w. Hildburghausen, until his daughter marries Balthasar, Ldgf. von Thüringen of House Wettin. A more extensive family tree would include this marriage as well.
- For a detailed account of territorial losses, see here.
- The rest of Henneberg then goes from Heinrich VIII to his brother, Johann I.

7.1.72 Hohenberg

- We assume the main line of Hohenberg to hold all territory, ignoring the lineage splits into Nagold etc. for now
- Sold in 1381 were: 'Die Burg Hohenberg mit zugehörigem Städtchen, Burg und Stadt von Rottenburg und von Haigerloch (obere und untere Stadt), die Städte Schömberg, Nusplingen, Fridingen, Oberndorf, Horb, Binsdorf, das Städtchen Au (Obernau bei Rottenburg) sowie die Burgen Kallenberg, Werenwag, Deilingen, Neckarburg, Waseneck (bei Oberndorf), Wehrstein, Isenburg (bei Horb), Urnburg (bei Horb) und Rottenburg (die Burg außerhalb der Stadt). Die im Vertrag ebenfalls aufgeführten Städte Ebingen, Dornstetten und Waldenbuch sowie der Turm zu Altensteig waren bei Vertragsabschluss an Württemberg verpfändet und wurden auch später nicht ausgelöst.' (source)

- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Otto I in Nagold with Maria von Magenheim

7.1.73 Hohenlohe

- Divisions according to this source.
- In 1551, we consider Ludwig Casimir to be of Hohenlohe-Weikersheim like his father. This makes Neuenstein a new lineage in 1586.
- We include the marriage link of Anna (heiress of Hohenlohe-Brauneck) with Heinrich XXI of Schwarzburg-Wachsenburg.

7.1.74 Hohenzollern

- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Friedrich I with Sophia of Raabs in 1184, through which he gained the Burgraviate of Nuremberg.
- In the following generation, we assume the 'main' Hohenzollern lineage to be the Hohenzollern one as the first son initially gained Zollern. Only later was the first son given Nuremberg. See here.
- The partition in 1288 is rather obvious: The younger Friedrich gets Schalksburg, whereas Friedrich VI gets to continue the lineage.
- For Schalksburg, see here.
- We correct Friedrich VI's death year.
- In 1344, we consider the Schwarzgräfliche Linie to be the main lineage as the elder son gets it, all important places are there, and the younger brother was initially a cleric. See here and compare to map.
- We do not picture the division of Hohenzollern territories between Friedrich XII ('der Oettinger') and Eitel Friedrich, as it is messy with Hechingen as common property and only lasts for one generation. Eitel Friedrich continues the lineage and I thus assign all property to him.
- We include Eitel Friedrich II's marriage with Magdalene of Brandenburg.
- The first, brief split of Haigerloch in 1512 is noted as code H399. Christoph Friedrich's brother gets Haigerloch after the death of the former (he dies without an heir). See this list of Haigerloch rulers.
- In 1575, we consider Hohenzollern-Hechingen to continue the Hohenzollern lineage. Eitel Friedrich IV is the oldest son, and Hechingen is *Stammland*. Sigmaringen and Haigerloch are thus new lineages.
- In 1750, Hohenzollern(-Hechingen) goes from Friedrich Ludwig to his cousin, who had not had territorial properties before. Josef Friedrich Wilhelm also dies without a male heir, so that his nephew gets Hechingen.
- Regarding Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, we consider the partition of Hohenzollern-Berg as secondary one, with Franz Wilhelm being the second son and Joseph Friedrich Ernst keeping the main title.

7.1.75 Hohenzollern-Nürnberg

- We assume Konrad I to found this separate lineage.
- We ignore the short period of time (1200–1218) in which his younger brother holds the territory.
- We ignore the short period of time (1297–1300) where Friedrich IVs older brother rules.
- In the partition of Friedrich V's territory, we consider Friedrich to be the new lineage of Ansbach. He is the younger son, and in the next generation, Kulmbach appears to be the more desireable territory (as Johann 'der Alchemist' chooses Kulmbach over Ansbach). Johann dies without an heir only 20 years later.
- For Friedrich (VI/V/I)'s succession, Johann, the oldest son, was supposed to receive the Margraviate of Brandenburg. He abdicated, and his younger brother Friedrich took over the reign, whom we consider to found a new lineage. Albrecht Achilles then continues to hold the Ansbach territory, and Johann picks Kulmbach. We ignore the ruling of the youngest brother in the Altmark. All brothers apart from Albrecht died without an heir, which left the third son continuing the lineage.
- We ignore that, in 1786, Friedrich Wilhelm II was Friedrich II's nephew.
- We treat administrators of Prussia, like Albrecht as ruling Prussia.
- In 1726, we ignore that Georg Friedrich Karl is only the second degree cousin of Georg Wilhelm von Brandenburg-Bayreuth.
- In the following generation, we ignore that Friedrich Christian is the uncle of Friedrich III of Brandenburg-(Kulmbach-)Bayreuth.
- In 1634, Ansbach goes from Friedrich to his brother after the former dies without an heir.
- In 1692, the same happens with Christian Albrecht and Georg Friedrich, and again with Georg Friedrich and Wilhelm Friedrich.

7.1.76 Hohnstein

- The Grafen von Hohnstein are currently not in the families database. They die out in 1593.
- For a family tree see here.
- In 1296, the lineage of Honstein-Stondershausen is founded.
- In 1309 (after Dietrich II/III's death), the lineage of Heldrungen is founded, which we ignore as they do not appear to hold considerable territory.
- A more extensive family tree would assume the lineage of Hohnstein-Lohra-Klettenberg to continue the Hohnstein(-Klettenberg, Hauptlinie) lineage and to hold all territory until they die out in 1593.

7.1.77 Holstein

- In 1261, we consider Holstein-Kiel to continue the lineage of Holstein, as Johann is the older brother.

- Amongst Gerhard I's children (Holstein-Itzehohe), we consider Gerhard II of Holstein-Plön to continue the lineage.
- In 1350, Holstein-Plön (coded as Itzehohe) goes from Gerhard V to his uncle Johann III as the former dies without an heir. Because Gerhard V's father already had sold almost all his territory to his brother beforehand, we do not consider Gerhard V
- We ignore Nikolaus of Holstein-Rendsburg as he dies without an heir and mainly is co-regent.
- The same goes for Albrecht II of Holstein(-Rendsburg) in the following generation.
- In the generation after Albrecht II, we do not consider Heinrich IV, who was never formally regent of Holstein (as was Gerhard VII).
- In 1370, Holstein-Pinneberg goes from Adolf VIII, who dies without an heir, to his brother Otto.
- As Otto II dies without an heir in 1464, his brother Adolf rules until his death in 1474. He also dies without an heir and Pinneberg goes to his brother Erich. From him, Pinneberg goes to his brother Otto III in 1492, and from him to his brother Antonius in 1510. Then, Pinneberg goes to the youngest brother Johann IV in 1526, who finally has an heir (source: Holstein 2)
- We assume Holstein-Pinneberg to go from Otto IV to his son Adolf XI to his younger brother Ernst to his cousin Jobs Herrmann to his cousin Otto V, simplifying the succession a little.

7.1.78 Hoya

- Currently, the Grafen von Hoya are not in the families database.
- See here for a list of rulers.

7.1.79 Isenburg

- We ignore Nieder-Isenburg and its partitions Isenburg-Grenzau, Isenburg-Covern, Isenburg-Cleberg and Isenburg-Neumagen, as they are too small to be depicted in our dataset.
- We consider Isenburg (main lineage) to rename itself to Isenburg-Braunsberg to Isenburg-Wied.
- We consider the regents of the respective Isenburg territories according to this list.
- For Isenburg-Limburg see this ruler list and here.
- Isenburg-Kempenich see here
- Isenburg-Ronneburg: As Kelsterbach is the only city in the Gft. Ronneburg, we consider Wolfgang (of the Kelsterbacher part) to hold all territory in the last generation. See this list of rulers.
- For Isenburg-Offenbach, we ignore the Nebenlinien Eisenberg and Philippseich, as they hold territory too small to depict.
- In 1778, Isenburg-Büdingen-Wächtersbach goes from Ferdinand Kasimir, who dies without an heir, to his uncle Ludwig Maximilian.

7.1.80 Homburg (Edelherren)

- The Edelherren von Homburg are currently not in the families database.
- A family tree can be found here.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Heinrich with Schonette of Nassau, who then married Otto of Braunschweig-Grubenhagen (this marriage is also not in the database)

7.1.81 Hutten

- Currently, the Hutten are not in the families database. They hold minor, non-immediate territory. We ignore their divisions for now.

7.1.82 Jagello

- We consider the lineage to be founded by Gedyminas, Great Duke of Lithuania, in 1260 (We do not need to be more precise as this project is not concerned with Lithuania).
- In 1444, Poland goes from Wladislaw III to his brother Kazimierz IV, as the former dies without an heir.
- We consider the (short-lived) Bohemian-Hungarian lineage a new lineage, founded by Vladislav, while the Polish Jagellons continue the lineage.
- In 1501 and 1506, Poland goes to the next younger brother as Jan I Albrecht and Alexander I die without an heir.

7.1.83 Jossa

- Currently, the Edelfreie von Jossa are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.84 Jülich

- For the older Jülich lineage see here.
- After Walram, Gf. of Jülich, dies without an heir in 1297, his brother, Gerhard V, succeeds.
- We assume Gerhard to found the lineage of (Jülich-)Berg, while his brother Wilhelm II continues the Jülich lineage.
- In 1402, Jülich(-Geldern) goes from Wilhelm to his brother Rainald after the former dies without an heir.
- After Adolf II dies without an heir in 1437, Jülich and Berg go to his nephew Gerhard (VII). For simplicity, we assume that Ravensberg goes the same way.

7.1.85 Katzenelnbogen

- Currently, the Grafen von Katzenelnbogen are not in the families database. They die out in 1479.
- For a list of rulers, see here.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Anna of Katzenelnbogen with Johann IV of the jüngere Linie
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Anna of Katzenelnbogen (ältere Linie) with Heinrich III von Hessen. See here.

7.1.86 Kirchberg (Schwaben)

- Currently, the Gf. von Kirchberg are not in the families database.
- We ignore the Kirchberg divisions as they are unclear and minor, assuming all territory to be held by one lineage.

7.1.87 Burggrafen von Kirchberg (Thüringen)

- Currently, the Burggrafen von Kirchberg are not in the families database.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.88 Kleve

- We follow this list of rulers (bottom of page).
- In 1346, the rule of Kleve goes from Dietrich VIII to his brother John after the former dies without an heir.
- We assume Arnold to found the lineage of Kleve-Falkenburg in 1172.
- We assign rulers of Heinsberg of Kleve-Falkenburg(-Heinsberg) according to this list.
- In the last generation, Falkenburg goes from Walram to his brother Dietrich to his brother Johann after each dies without an heir in 1329 and 1346, respectively. (See Cleves 1).

7.1.89 Klingenberg

- Currently, the Klingenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1583.

7.1.90 Knigge

- Currently, the Freiherren von Knigge are not in the families database. They rule minor territory.

7.1.91 Königsegg

- Currently, the Königsegg are not in the families database.
- In the division of 1588 (Johann Georg (Aulendorf) and Hugo (Rothenfels) are elevated to the Reichsgrafenstand in 1629), we consider Rothenfels to be the new lineage, while Johann Georg with the Stammsitz Aulendorf continues the lineage.

7.1.92 Königsmarck

- Currently, the Gf. von Königsmarck are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.93 Kriechingen

- Currently, the Grafen von Kriechingen are not in the families database. Their HRE territory is very minor, however.

7.1.94 Krockow

- Currently, the Krockow are not in the families database. They hold minor territory for a somewhat unclear amount of time. In Bad Polzin, they are found until at least 1803.

7.1.95 Kronberg

- Currently, the Grafen von Kronberg are not in the families database. They hold the Herrschaft Rothenberg (from 1632), and the Herrschaft Kronberg as Lehen.

7.1.96 Küssenberg

- Currently, the Küssenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1250.

7.1.97 Lamberg

- The Lamberg are currently not in the families database. They hold the Landgrafschaft Leuchtenberg for six years from 1708. For this relevant period, the rulers could be directly digitalized without a family tree, starting with Leopold Matthias.

7.1.98 Leiningen

- Currently, the older house of Leiningen is not in the families database. They die out in 1212.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.99 Leisnig

- Currently, the Leisnig are not in the families database. They die out in 1538.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.100 Lenzburg

- The Gf. von Lenzburg are currently not in the families database. They rule territories in what is today Switzerland and die out in 1173.

7.1.101 Leuchtenberg

- Currently, the Grafen von Leuchtenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1646.
- See this list of rulers.

7.1.102 Leyen

- Currently, the von der Leyen are not in the families database. They hold minor territory, mostly too small to depict in our dataset.
- See this list of rulers.

7.1.103 Lichtenberg

- Currently, the Herren von Lichtenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1480.
- See alsohere
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Anna with Philipp I of Hanau-Babenhausen and Elisabeth with Simon IV Wecker of Zweibrücken-Bitsch. See here for more information.
- As, for our purposes, only the jüngere Linie (ruling the Amt Lichtenau, Luwdig III to his son, Heinrich IV) is relevant (and this lineage ultimately unifies Lichtenberg again), we ignore the division in 1332/1335.

7.1.104 Limburg, Luxemburg, Berg, Salm

- A more extensive family tree would include the link of Adela of Lorraine link to the Hzgt. Limburg.
- A more extensive family tree would include early Luxemburg (Wigeriche)
- We consider Walram II of Limburg to found the lineage of Limburg.
- We consider Heinrich V, son of Walram IV of Limburg, to found the lineage of Luxemburg.

- We consider Johann to found the short-lived lineage of Görlitz.
- Slightly incorrectly, we consider all territory to go from Wenzel to Sigismund after the death of the former.
- We consider Adolf IV to found the lineage of Limburg-Berg, while his brother Walram V continues the Limburg lineage (which dies out with him in 1279)
- In 1296, Berg goes from Adolf V to his brother Wilhelm as the former dies without an heir.
- In 1308, Berg goes from Wilhelm to his nephew Adolf VI for the same reason.
- We consider Walram I of Monschau to found the separate lineage of Monschau in 1226, which dies out with his son, Walram II.
- We include the marriage link of Bertha, heiress of Monschau, with Dietrich II of (Kleve-)Falkenburg.
- We assume Giselbert II to found the lineage of the Erstes Grafenhaus Salm.
- We ignore the lineage of Salm-Neuburg, as their territory is too small to depict.
- We assume Obersalm to continue the lineage, as Niedersalm is Mitgift. See here.
- We include the marriage link of Johanette with Johann V Wild- und Rheingraf zu Dhaun und Kyrburg zu Stein. Compare here.

7.1.105 Limpurg

- Currently, the Schenken von Limpurg are not in the families database. They die out in 1690 and 1713, and hold minor territory.
- A list of rulers can be found here.
- In the division of 1441, we assume Limpurg-Gaildorf to continue the lineage, with Speckfeld as new lineage as the Schenken only obtain this territory in 1413.

7.1.106 Lippe

- In 1158, dies without an heir and Lippe goes to his brother, Hermann.
- The same happens in the following generation in 1167 with Hermann I and Bernhard II.
- In the division of 1344, we consider Otto to continue the lineage, as his brother Bernhard V dies without an heir in the following generation and loses the territory.
- As Simon Philipp dies without leaving an heir in 1650, his uncle Hermann Adolf takes over Lippe(-Detmold)
- We consider Philipp to found the lineage of Schaumburg-Lippe.
- We ignore the divisions of Brake and Alverdissen, as they constitute Paragia, constantly fighting for more extensive rights. See here.
- Thus, we do not consider the lineage of Alverdissen to inherit Schaumburg after Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst dies without an heir in 1777, but rather his first cousin twice removed, Philipp II Ernst, to take over the reign.
- We ignore Hermann Simon v. Spiegelberg u. Pyrmont and assume every addition to go to the main lineage of Lippe.

7.1.107 Livonius

- Currently, the Livonius are not in the families database. They hold minor territory for somewhat unclear amount of time. In Radolin, they are found until at least 1825.

7.1.108 Loeper

- Currently, the Loeper are not in the families database. They hold minor territory for somewhat unclear amount of time. In Stramehl, they are found until at least 1874.

7.1.109 Lothringen

- In the families database, but currently not implemented.
- See also here and here.

7.1.110 Looz/Loon

- The geneaology for the Rieneck lineage is noted incompletely in the families database. As Mainz is immediate ruler over Rieneck since 1366, this does not impact the data substantially.
- We ignore the short period of time between 1191 and 1221, during which Loon an Rieneck are divided. As Rieneck is noted wrongly, however, we assign it 'non-existent in the database'
- Thus, we assume Gerhard III to continue Loon.
- We follow the ruler list of Loon (ignoring the 1191–1221 split):
- A more extensive family tree would include Ludwig IV, the son of Arnold V von Looz (lives until 1336).
- We include the marriage link of Gottfried I of Sponheim-Heinsberg with Mechtild of Loon
- Looz-Corswarem is currently not in the familes database.

7.1.111 Lübbenau

- Currently, the Lübbenau are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.112 Ludowinger (Landgrafen von Thüringen)

- In 1190, the title of Landgraf von Thüringen goes from Ludwig III to his brother, Hermann I.
- In 1241, the Thüringen goes from Hermann II to Heinrich Raspe, his uncle.
- See this list of rulers.

7.1.113 Lupfen

- Currently, the Lupfen are not in the families database. They die out in 1582.

7.1.114 Magenheim

- Currently, the Magenheim are not in the families database. They die out in the 13th century.

7.1.115 Manderscheid, Blankenheim

- Currently, the Gf. von Manderscheid and Grf. of Blankenheim are not in the families database.
- See this list of rulers.
- In 1488, I consider Manderscheid-Schleiden to continue the Manderscheid lineage, as they keep the Gft. Manderscheid. Blankenheim-Gerolstein and Kail are new lineages. For exact division, see here.
- We would ignore the lineage of Manderscheid-Kail as their territory is too small to depict; biggest village is Salm (Eifel); however, they inherit Manderscheid(-Schleiden, Hauptlinie) in 1593.)
- We ignore the lineage split of Manderscheid(-Blankenheim)-Gerolstein from Manderscheid-Blankenheim in 1533.

7.1.116 Mansfeld

- Currently, the Greafen von Mansfeld are not in the families database. They die out in 1229.
- For a family tree, see here.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Sophia von Mansfeld with Burchhard II of Querfurt-Mansfeld.

7.1.117 Mecklenburg

- We ignore the early and unclear Wertislav lineage split, which dies out in the next generation in 1200. See here.
- We consider Johann I to continue the lineage in the Erste Mecklenburgische Hauptlandesteilung of 1226/9. Also, among his children, we consider Heinrich I to be the main regent.
- After Albrecht II, we consider Albrecht III and his son Albrecht V to be the main regents of Mecklenburg. After the latter dies without an heir in 1423, Heinrich IV, his cousin, follows.
- In the following generation, we consider Magnus II to be the main ruler.

- Even though the *Neubrandenburger Hausvertrag* of 1520 and the *Fahrenholzer Teilungsvertrag* is not a *Realteilung* ('nur in Form einer Zuweisung von Ämtern zur alleinigen Nutznießung, während die gesamtstaatlichen Angelegenheiten gemeinsam blieben'), we consider this long-lasting division a lineage split.
- In 1520, we assume Mecklenburg-Schwerin to continue the lineage as the first two sons receive the territory and it was the *Stammland*. We ignore Erich II, who dies without an heir and only is co-regent. See here.
- As Heinrich V's only son who survived him was physically incapable of ruling, the lineage of Mecklenburg(-Schwerin) died out and went to his nephew of Güstrow.
- We consider Johann Albrecht, who continues the lineage and is the first son, to solely reign over Mecklenburg-Güstrow.
- Among his sons, we ignore Sigismund August, who was deemed unfit to rule by his father.
- As Gustav-Adolf of Mecklenburg-Güstrow dies without a surviving heir, the territory goes to Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- As Christian Ludwig I of Mecklenburg-Schwerin dies without an heir, the territory goes to his nephew and closest male relative Friedrich Wilhelm (I).
- After Friedrich Wilhelm dies without an heir, the territory goes to his brother, Karl Leopold. Afterwards, the territory goes to the younger brother Christian Ludwig II.
- After Friedrich dies without an heir, his nephew Friedrich Franz follows him on the throne of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1785.
- After Adolf Friedrich III of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dies without an heir in 1752, his nephew Adolf Friedrich IV follows him on the throne.
- After Adolf Friedrich IV dies without an heir, his brother Karl II follows him in Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1794.
- I ignore the Werle subdivisions as they are hardly traceable and also before our main period of interest. Thus, we assume the longest surviving lineage of Werle (Werle-Güstrow) to hold all Werle territory.

7.1.118 Meinhardiner

- For our purposes, the only relevant Meinhardiner is Heinrich von Kärnten, King of Bohemia and Markgraf von Mähren 1307–1310.

7.1.119 Meusebach

- Currently, the Meusebach are not in the families database. They rule minor territory until at least 1802.

7.1.120 Moers

- Currently, the Grafen von Moers are not in the families database. However, their territory was under Kölner Lehnshoheit from the very beginning.

- Moers-Saarwerden here.

7.1.121 Münchow

- Currently, the Münchow are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.122 Nagold (Tübingen, Werdenberg, Montfort, Asperg)

- The Grafen von Nagold become Pfalzgrafen von Tübingen. Currently, the Pfalzgrafen von Tübingen are not in the families database. Apart from Tübingen-Lichteneck, they die out in 1233–1377.
- A family tree can be found here.
- Their territory is chronicled extensively here.
- In 1182, Hugo II's first son continues the lineage of Nagold/Tübingen, whereas his second son, Hugo, founds the lineage of Montfort.
- Currently, the Grafen von Montfort are not in the families database. They die out in 1787 and hold minor territory in the south.
- Amongst Hugo I of Montfort's children, Hugo II continues the Montfort lineage. Rudolf I founds the lineage of Werdenberg.
- Currently, the Grafen von Werdenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1534.
- A family tree can be found here.
- The relevant territory for our purposes is Werdenberg-Sargans-Albeck-Trochtelfingen and Montfort(-Tettnang)
- We assume Werdenberg-Heiligenberg to continue the lineage in 1258, as they rule over the Grafschaft Werdenberg and are the older lineage.
- We ignore the lineage split of Montfort-Bregenz (younger lineage) into ältere and jüngere Herrschaft, as their territory is too small to depict anyways.
- In the division of 1270, I assume Bregenz to continue the lineage, while Tettnang is a new lineage.
- We ignore the division of Montfort-Tettnang after the death of Wilhelm V,
- The short-lived Asperg are not in the families database.

7.1.123 Nassau

- In 1255, we assume the Walramsche Linie to continue the Nassau lineage, while Otto founds the new Ottonische Linie, as Walram was the oldest son, who already was Graf von Nassau in 1250. Adolf, son of Walram also becomes King of the HRE.
- We follow this list of rulers.
- In 1355, We consider Idstein(-Wiesbaden) to continue the Nassau lineage, as it is the core county, with Sonnenberg and Weilburg(-Saarbrücken) to found new lineages.
- In 1442, in the split of Weilburg(-Saarbrücken), we consider Weilburg to continue the lineage, with Saarbrücken as new lineage.

- See here.
- In In 1480, we consider Wiesbaden to be the new lineage, with Idstein as main lineage. While the term 'Nassau-Idstein' also includes Wiesbaden, the opposite does not hold true.
- In 1303, we consider Dillenburg to be the main lineage, as every time another lineage inherits this territory, it names itself after Dillenburg.
- We do not take these name changes into account. Thus, Dillenburg is a new lineage in 1607, while Siegen continues the lineage (it inherited Dillenburg in 1328).
- We assume Nassau-Hadamar to go to Nassau-Diez immediately after they die out in 1743, as the division between 1711 and 1743 is unclear and volatile.
- We assume Wilhelm of Oranien to found the lineage of Nassau-Oranien.

7.1.124 Nellenburg

- Currently, the Gf. von Nellenburg are not in the families database. They die out in 1102.

7.1.125 Neuenahr

- Currently, the Grafen von Neuenahr are not in the families database. The main lineage dies out in 1358.
- A partial family tree can be found here.
- They are a Seitenlinie of Are-Hochstaden-Nürburg. The main lineages here die out in the 13th century.
- Neuenahr (main lineage) dies out in 1358 and the Grafschaft goes to Saffenburg.
- The lineage of Neuenahr-Rodesberg, however, survives (challenges the inheritance), and, In 1442, Gumprecht II. (grandson of Johann IV Graf von Neuenahr-Rodesberg) is granted the right to call himself Neuenahr.
- Before 1442, the lineage of Neuenahr-Rodesberg only commands Neuenahr-Alpen and -Rösberg, which are both too small to depict in our dataset.
- In 1461, Neuenahr-Alpen splits from the younger Neuenahr lineage. Wilhelm I von Neuenahr continues the lineage.
- Friedrich founds the lineage of Neuenahr-Alpen.
- A more extensive family tree would include the end of Gumprecht II's reign in 1461
- See also here.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Gumprecht II (IV) of Neuenahr-Alpen with Amöna of Daun-Falkenstein to make sense of the Limburg transfer.

7.1.126 Neuenburg, Nidau, Strassberg

- We ignore the main lineage of Neuenburg, as their territory is in today's Switzerland.

- Thus, we only include the Strassberg lineage for now, which rules the Herrschaft Badenweiler from 1303 to 1364.

7.1.127 Neuffen

- Currently, the Gf. von Neuffen are not in the families database. They die out in 1342.
- A family tree can be found here.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Berthold I of Neuffen with Adelheid, daughter of the last Graf von Gammertingen. See here.
- We ignore the lineage split of Neuffen-Marstetten from Neuffen, as the territory is unified shortly thereafter and I cannot depict Marstetten due to its size.
- We assume the Neuffen to die out with Berthold V.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Berthold's daughter Anna with Friedrich der Weise (Wittelsbach) to make sense of the transfer.
- For a list of territories held by the Neuffen see here.

7.1.128 Nidda

- Currently, the Grafen von Nidda are not in the families database. They die out in 1205 (territory goes to Ziegenhain).

7.1.129 Northeim

- Currently, the Northeim are not in the families database. They die out in 1141, long before our period of interest.

7.1.130 Oettingen

- We ignore the divisions of 1418, 1442 und 1485 and assume the surviving lineage to hold all territory.
- In tracing the individual rulers, we follow the titles named in the family dataset.

7.1.131 Oldenburg

- We include Heinrich II of Oldenburg-Wildeshausen's death year. We further assume Oldenburg-W. to die out in 1270.
- We ignore the short-lived Christian von Oldenburg.
- We include Christian II's death year
- After Otto I dies, Oldenburg goes to his nephew Johann.
- Otto II founds the (younger) lineage of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst. We assume his son Johann I to continue the lineage alone.

- We include Johann I's death year.
- From Johann II, Oldenburg goes to his (half-)brother Konrad I. We ignore co-regents.
- We assume Christian V to have ruled directly after his father's death and we ignore his brother Konrad and the nephew Moritz, as these co-regents are 'dead ends'. We also ignore Christian VI and assume all territory to go directly to Dietrich.
- Dietrich's son Christian then founds the Danish Oldenburg lineage, while his brother Gerd continues the *Stammland* Oldenburg lineage.
- We ignore Johann VI, who is co-regent and dies before his brother without an heir.
- With kgl. Oldenburg, we ignore the short-lived division of hzgl. Schleswig-Holstein and Dänemark in 1490–1523 and assume Friedrich I to only inherit the whole kgl. Oldenburg territories in 1523.
- We include the end of Christian's reign in 1523.
- The division in 1544 is quite clear: Christian III is the oldest son and becomes king of Denmark, thus continuing the lineage.
- In the following generation, Friedrich keeps the crown, thus continuing the lineage, while Johann founds Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg.
- After Friedrich II and Philipp die without an heir in 1587 and 1590, their younger brother Johann Adolf inherits Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp.
- We ignore the Abgeteilte Herrn of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg (and split lineages), as there was never a proper independent rule established.

7.1.132 Osten

- Currently, the Osten are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.133 Pappenheim

- Currently, the Pappenheim are not in the families database. While most lineages die out in the 17th century, the Alesheim lineage survives until today.
- For a family tree, see here.
- For now, we assume the Pappenheims to rule as one lineage, as their territory is minor.
- That is, I ignore their Gräfenthal lineage.
- Details on their territory can be found here.

7.1.134 Pfalz

- See Wittelsbach and here.

7.1.135 Premysl

- We ignore Boleslaw III and Jaromir, as they die without heirs, and assume their brother Oldarich to rule from the beginning.

- After Spitignev II dies without an heir, his younger brother Vratislav II follows.
- We ignore Svatopluk II, who ruled for two years only 1107–1109.
- Sobieslaw follows his brother Vladislav follows his brother Borzivoy III follows his brother Bretislav II in 1100, 1124, and 1140. (this simplifies the succession and sometimes interrupted reigns a little.)
- Sobieslaw I follows his nephew Vladislav II follows his cousin Sobieslaw II (Sobieslaw's son) follows his nephew Bedrich.
- We ignore Konrad II Ota, who rules for two years only.
- After Bedrich, his uncle Vaclav II follows, who is succeeded by Bedrich's brother Ottokar Premysl I.
- We ignore Jindrich Bretislav III and Vladislav Jindrich, who interrupted Ottokar's reign for four years at the end of the 12th century.

7.1.136 Piast

- Somewhat arbitrarily, we consider the Piast lineage to start after the Polish civil war ended in 1038.
- We assume the 'Greater Poland' lineage to continue the Piast lineage and hold all Polish territory for now (and the sons with surviving heirs to be counts/kings of Poland, ignoring their brothers); this period is not relevant for our purposes anyways.

7.1.137 Planitz

- Currently, the Planitz are not in the families database. They are in Auerbach until 1755.

7.1.138 Platen

- Currently, the Von Platen(-Hallermund) are not in the families database. They are only Lehen of the Kfst. Hannover in the small Gft. Hallermund

7.1.139 Plötzkau, Waldbeck, Valkenstein (Harz)

- The families of Waldbeck, Plötzkau, and Plötzkau-Valkenstein are currently not in the families database. They die out in the 11th, 12th, and 14th century, respectively.
- family tree Waldbeck
- family tree Plötzkau, Valkenstein

7.1.140 Polish smaller lineages

- See list of elective kings. We pick the respective king and assign a family code.

7.1.141 Quadt-Wykradt

- Currently, the Quadt-Wykradt are not in the families database. They hold minor territory after 1800.
- See Wilhelm von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny.

7.1.142 Querfurt, Mansfeld

- The Grafen von Querfurt die out in 1426. We consider Querfurt-Naumburg to be the main lineage, ignoring Querfurt-Magdeburg.
- We assume Burchard II to found the lineage of (Querfurt-)Mansfeld in 1213, inheriting the territory in 1229.
- We ignore the lineage of Mansfeld-Schrapelau, as the territory is not of interest.
- We ignore the 1510 division of Mansfeld into -Vorderort, -Mittelort, and -Hinterort as they rule the Grafschaft jointly.
- We assume Mansfeld-Vorderort to rule the Grafschaft, as they are the most prominent members of the Mansfeld family. Mittel- and Hinterort die out in the 17th century. See here.

7.1.143 Rabenau

- Currently, the Rabenau are not in the families database. They hold minor territory, likely until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.144 Rechberg

- The Rechberg lineages cannot be depicted for now. Succession is unclear, division of territories as well. In 1738, Johann Bero unifies all territory. We trace his lineage backwards and assign all Rechberg territory to it.
- For territories see here.

7.1.145 Redern

- Currently, the Redern are not in the families database. They hold minor territory until at least 1914.

7.1.146 Reifferscheid

- The Reifferscheid inherit Niedersalm (today in France) in 1416, and hold minor territory in the HRE. They become important in 1803, when they are compensated for French annexes in their territories left of the Rhine.

- For now, we thus only include the lineage of Salm-Reifferscheid-Bedburg, who name themselves Salm-Krautheim after they lose Bedburg in 1803. The lineage is founded by Erich Adolf, Altgraf of Salm-Reifferscheid-Bedburg (whom we also assume to continue the lineage of Reifferscheid)
- For an overview of the lineages, see here.
- A more extensive family tree would include Salm-Raifferscheid-Raitz in Bohemia.

7.1.147 Romanov

- See 'Rulers of Russia' html

7.1.148 Rosenberg

- The Rosenberg are currently not in the families database.
- See here for an incomplete list of rulers.

7.1.149 Rötteln

- Currently, the Rötteln are not in the families database. They die out in 1316.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of the inherting daughter of Otto von Rötteln with Rudolf von Baden-Hachberg-Sausenberg.

7.1.150 Rügen

- Currently, the Prinzen von Rügen are not in the families database. They die out in 1325.

7.1.151 Runkel

- A family tree can be found here.
- After Friedrich III dies without an heir in 1417, his brother Dietrich IV inherits Runkel.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Dietrich IV with Anastasia of Isenburg-Wied to make sense of Wied inheritance.
- After Wilhelm III dies without an heir in 1526, Wied and Runkel go to his brother, Johann III.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Wilhelm's daughter Anna with Gf. Wilhelm of Neuenahr to make sense of Moers inheritance.
- As Philipp dies without an heir in 1526, Wied-Runkel goes to his brother, Johann IV.
- We ignore the first two splits of Wied into 'obere' and 'niedere' Grafschaft in 1591 and 1631, as the splits last for one generation only.
- In 1698, I consider Wied-Neuwied to be the new lineage, founded by Friedrich Wilhelm zu Wied-Neuwied.

- Also in 1698, Wied-Runkel (Hauptlinie) goes to Friedrich's grandchild, Maximilian Heinrich, after Georg Heinrich, his father, dies before Friedrich.
- We assume Siegfried IV to found a new lineage of (Runkel-)Westerburg in 1221.
- Heinrich von Westerburg is followed by seven generations of immediate succession.
- As the House of (Runkel-)Westerburg(-Leiningen) splits in 1547, I consider Reinhard of Leiningen-Westerburg to continue the lineage of Westerburg. Amongst the Leiningen-Leiningen splits, we consider all territory to be with the lineage that dies out in 1705.
- As Johann-Kasimir of Leiningen-Leiningen dies without an heir in 1635, Leiningen goes to his brother, Philipp II.
- As Philipp-Ludwig of Leiningen-Schaumburg dies without an heir in 1637, his brother Georg Wilhelm takes over the reign.
- We ignore the split of Leiningen-Schaumburg into Leiningen-Altleiningen and Leiningen-Neuleiningen, as the territorial consequences are not quite clear. For now, we assume Altleiningen to hold all territory and continue the lineage. (Apparently, the reign rotated every year, see here.

7.1.152 Saarbrücken

- See here for a list of rulers.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Mathilde von Saarbrücken with Simon de Commercy to make sense of Saarbrücken to Commercy.
- The house of Saarbrücken inherits Leiningen in 1212. We consider Friedrich II to found a new lineage of Leiningen
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Simon II with Liutgarde of Leiningen.
- We assume Friedrich II von Leiningen to found a new lineage of (Saarbrücken-)Leiningen in 1212.
- In this lineage, we only account for the main Leiningen lineage, as Rixingen and Dagsburg are outside the relevant HRE borders. Somewhat confusingly, the main lineage (Leiningen-Leiningen), which died out in 1467, called themselves Leiningen-Dagsburg, also.
- As Friedrich VII dies without an heir in 1377, the territory goes to his brother, Friedrich VIII.
- As Friedrich X dies without an heir in 1429, the territory goes to his brother, Hesso.
- We ignore the short-lived lineage of Leiningen-Landeck in 1237. See here for an account of the divisions.
- We assume Heinrich von Zweibrücken to found the new lineage of Zweibrücken in 1183. See here for lineages.
- We follow this list for the rulers of Zweibrücken.
- In 1297, Zweibrücken-Bitsch splits from Zweibrücken (Bitsch is only received in swapping the three castles in Lothringen which Eberhard I originally received)
- See this list of rulers of Zweibrücken-Bitsch.
- We ignore Emich IV of Leiningen-Landeck and assume the Landeck territory to be

with his brother, Friedrich.
- We assume Gottfried (Jottfrid) to found the lineage of Leiningen-Dagsburg in 1316, which is consistent with this family tree.
- We further assume this (marginally relevant territory) of Dagsburg(-Hardenburg) to be undivided until the end of the HRE
- As Emich XIV of Leiningen-Dagsburg dies without an heir in 1684, we assume the territory to go to his brother, Johann Friedrich.

7.1.153 Saarwerden

- Currently, the Grafen von Saarwerden are not in the families database. They die out in 1397.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.154 Saffenburg

- Currently, the Herren von Saffenburg are not in the families database. They die out in 1419, with all (relevant HRE) territory losing Reichsunmittelbarkeit in the 14th century. See here.

7.1.155 Salier

- The Salier are before our primary period of interest.

7.1.156 Samboriden

- Currently, the Samboriden, Herzöge von Pommerellen, are not in the families database. They die out in 1294.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.157 Sayn

- Currently, the Grafen von Sayn (Erstes Grafenhaus) are not in the families database. They die out in 1246.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Adelheid von Sayn with Gottfried III von Sponheim.

7.1.158 Schierholz

- Currently, the Schierholz are not in the families database. It is unclear whether they hold any territory.

7.1.159 Schleiden

- Currently, the Gf. von Schleiden are not in the families database. They die out in 1445
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Elisabeth of Schleiden with Dietrich III von Manderscheid.

7.1.160 Schlitz

- Currently, the Schlitz are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.161 Schmettau

- Currently, the Schmettau are not in the families database. They hold minor territory, likely until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.162 Schönau

- Currently, the house of Schönau is not in the families database. Their territory appears to have been minor and no Reichslehen.
- For a list of lineages, see here.

7.1.163 Schönburg

- Currently, the Schönburg are not in the families database. They hold the Schönburgische Herrschaften until 1740.

7.1.164 Schönforst

- Currently, the Herren von Schönforst are not in the families database. They die out in 1433 and hold minor territory.

7.1.165 Schwalenberg, Pyrmont, Waldeck, Sternberg

- The Schwalenberg are in the families database. For a family tree, also see here.
- We consider Wittekind II to found the lineage of Pyrmont, whereas his brother continues the Schwalenberg lineage.
- In 1264, we skip Heinrich, son of Wittekind V, who is not named 'Graf', and consider Schwalenberg to go to Wittekind's brother Adolf I, who continues the Schwalenberg lineage.
- After Gunther Gf. von Schwalenberg dies without an heir in 1325, Schwalenberg goes to his cousin Heinrich II. We consider Schwalenberg to die out with his son Burchard in 1350.

- We consider Heinrich I to found the lineage of Schwalenberg-Sternberg in 1243.
- We consider Adolf I to found the lineage of Waldeck in 1228. In 1270, Waldeck goes directly to his grandchild as he outlives his son, Heinrich.
- We consider Waldeck-Waldeck to continue the lineage. Waldeck-Landau thus is a new lineage in 1397. Compare here.
- We ignore Heinrich XI of Waldeck-Wildungen, who reigned for four months only.
- We ignore the short-lived Waldeck-Landau jüngere Linie.
- Waldeck-Eisenberg (split from Waldeck-Waldeck-Wildungen in 1486) goes from Heinrich Wolrad to his uncle Gorg Friedrich in 1664 as the former dies without an heir. It dies out with him.

7.1.166 Schwarzburg

- We ignore the short-lived division of Käfernburg and Schwarzburg in 1160. Compare Heinrich I.
- We assume Schwarzburg to be the main lineage, while Käfernburg and Hallermund are new lineages in 1197.
- We assume the lineage of Rabenswalde-Wiehe (division from Schwarzburg-Käfernburg) to be a new lineage. See here for an overview.
- We ignore the short-lived (23 years) division of Blankenburg and Schwarzburg in 1236 due to its brevity. As it is unclear which territory is the favourite (Schwarzburg or Blankenburg), we consider the Schwarzburg lineage to be the main lineage. (with Günther IX anyways) (see source above)
- We assume Günther IX to continue the lineage of Schwarzburg(-Schwarzburg), while Heinrich V founds the lineage of Schwarzburg-Blankenburg. (see above source and here.)
- After Günther XXII dies without an heir in 1362, Schwarzburg-Schwarzburg goes to his brother, Günther XXVII, with whom the lineage dies out in 1397.
- After Johann II of Schwarzburg-Wachsenburg dies, his grandson Günther XXXII gets Wachsenburg, as Johann survives his son.
- In the lineage of Schwarzburg-Blankenburg, we ignore the unclear 14th century divisions and try to trace a main lineage: Schwarzburg-Blankenburg to Günther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt to Heinrich XX of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Günther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt in 1347 with the heiress of Hohnstein-Sondershausen, thus bringing Sondershausen to the lineage.
- As Heinrich XX dies without an heir, Schwarzburg-Blankenburg with Rudolstadt and Sondershausen goes to his brother Günther XXX in 1413.
- As Günther XXXVI dies without an heir in 1503, Schwarzburg-Blankenburg with Rudolstadt and Sondershausen goes to his nephew, Heinrich XXXI.
- Schwarzburg-Blankenburg splits into four in 1571 (We consider the timing of this split rather than the one in 1599, for reasons of consistency. Otherwise, we would have to define two territories of Rudolstadt and Sonderburg for 1571–1599). We consider

Schwarzburg-Arnstein to continue the Schwarzburg-Blankenburg lineage, as Günther XLI is the oldest son. Schwarzburg-Frankenstein (which dies out within a generation), Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen are new lineages.
- The lineage of Schwarzburg-Blankenburg-Arnstein thus dies out with Günther XLI.
- For Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, we follow this list: In 1643, as Günther XLII dies without an heir, his nephew Anton Günther I continues the lineage. Amongst Anton Günther's brothers, the lineages of Arnstein and Ebeleben are split.
- We assume that Heinrich XXXV holds all territory, assigning none to his brother, and then giving all to his nephew Christian Günther III. in 1758.
- As Johann Friedrich I dies without an heir in 1767, his uncle Ludwig Günther follows him in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
- For Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, we follow this list (ignoring Vormundschaften and co-regents).

7.1.167 Schweinfurt

- Currently, the Grafen von Schweinfurt are not in the families database. They die out in 1057.

7.1.168 Schweinsberg

- Currently, the Schenk zu Schweinsberg are not in the families database. They lose their territory to Hessen(-Kassel) in the early 15th century.

7.1.169 Schwerin (Schwerin, Tecklenburg)

- We ignore the lineage split into Schwerin and Wittenburg. Instead, we consider the Gft. Schwerin to go from Heinrich, who dies without an heir in 1344, to his nephew twice-removed, Otto I., with whom the lineage dies out.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage links to make sense of Bentheim-Steinfurt takeover of Tecklenburg (in *Schwerin 2*).

7.1.170 Solms

- We consider Burgsolms to be *Stammland* and thus continue the lineage in 1250.
- We ignore Solms-Wildenfels, Solms-Utphe,and the Solms-Sonnewalde divisions of Puch and Rösa due to their minor significance and size.
- Solms-Baruth hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.
- Solms-Sonnewalde hold minor territory until their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.171 Spiegelberg

- Currently, the Grafen of Spiegelberg are not in the families database.

7.1.172 Sponheim, Sayn, Ortenburg

- We assume Siegfried to found the Ortenburg lineage, and trace his sons directly to Rapoto I.
- See this list of rulers.
- We follow this list of rulers for the Vordere and Hintere Grafschaft Sponheim.
- In the division of 1237, we assume Johann I to continue the lineage, as he is the eldest son.
- Gottfried I founds the lineage of (Sponheim-)Sayn.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Ernestine Salentine with Salentin Ernst of Manderscheid-Blankenheim.
- We include the marriage link of Johanette of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn with Johann Georg von Sachsen-Eisenach
- We follow this list of rulers for Sayn-Wittgenstein.
- We assume Heinrich to found the new lineage of Sponheim-Heinsberg in 1228 and include his marriage link with Agnes of Kleve-Heinsberg.
- Rulers according to this list
- We assume Wilhelm to found the lineage of Sponheim-Heinsberg-Blankenheim (last paragraph here).
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Wilhelm with Elisabeth of Blankenheim

7.1.173 Stadion

- Currently, the Gf. von Stadion are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.174 Stegelitz

- Currently, the Stegelitz are not in the families database. They hold minor territory.

7.1.175 Herren von (Ober-)Stein

- The Herren von (Ober-)Stein are currently not in the families database. After the marriage of Gud in 1250 with Winrich von Daun, the family becomes marginal

7.1.176 Steinfurt

- In 1277, Steinfurt goes from Ludolf IV who dies without an heir to his brother, Balduin II.
- Note to prevent confusion: Even though Bentheim and Steinfurt die out in the same year, they are not ruled by the same family until the Götterswick (in 1421).

7.1.177 Sternberg (Bohemia)

- For now, we only consider the relevant parts of the Sternberg lineage, which inherits Manderscheid (w. Gerolstein etc.) in 1780.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Manderscheid with Sternberg to make sense of the succession

7.1.178 Stolberg

- We ignore the lineage of Stolberg-Schwarza, which reigns territory too small to depict in our data. The same goes for Stolberg-Rossla.
- After Heinrich dies without an heir in 1334, the territory goes to his Nephew, Heinrich. (see Stolberg 1)
- We consider Heinrich to be Botho's direct successor in 1538. Ludwig inherits Königsberg, Wolfgang's lineage is short-lived.
- In the following generation, I assume Christoph to hold all territory. Heinrich follows him, who in turn is followed by Ludwig Christian.
- We assume Heinrich Ernst to found the lineage of Wernigerode ('ältere Hauptlinie Stolberg') in 1638.
- Christian Ernst founds the lineage of Wernigerode in 1710
- Johann Martin ('jüngere Hauptlinie') thus continues the lineage of Stolberg, as he rules over Stolberg in 1645.
- Friedrich Karl founds the lineage of Gedern in 1710. We include the ending of Friedrich Karl's reign in 1742.
- We consider Ludwig, Botho's son, to found the lineage of Stolberg-Königstein in 1535. After he dies without an heir, his brother Christoph obtains Königstein.

7.1.179 Stühlingen

- Currently, the Stühlingen are not in the families database. They die out in 1127.

7.1.180 Von der Tann

- Currently, the Von der Tann are not in the families database. They hold minor territory in Hesse.

7.1.181 Tattenbach

- Currently, the House of Ta(e)ttenbach is not included in the families database; it becomes important only once for our purposes as Mannslehen. After 27 years, the reign ends as Johann Erasmus is beheaded in 1671.

7.1.182 Tecklenburg

- See here.
- Herrschaft Vlotho goes from Calvelage/Ravensberg to Tecklenburg in 1246. Compare Ludwig von Ravensberg.

7.1.183 Tengen

- Currently, the Tengen are not in the families database. They lose imperial immediacy in 1305, 1465, and finally 1522.

7.1.184 Thurn und Taxis

- We currently do not include the Thurn und Taxis. They hold minor territory after 1800. They are in the families database.

7.1.185 Torgau

- The House of Torgau is currently not in the families database. They do not appear to hold territory directly relevant to our purposes.

7.1.186 Trimberg, Breuberg, Büdingen, Hagen-Münzberg

- Currently, neither Büdingen, nor Trimberg, nor (Reiz von) Breuberg, nor Hagen-Münzberg are in the families database. However, they die out in 1247, 1384, 1323, and 1255 respectively, hold rather small territories, and the data on their lineages is less than clear.
- For a family tree of Trimberg, see here.

7.1.187 Truhendingen

- Currently, the Grafen von Truhendingen are not in the families database. They appear to lose all relevant territory in the 13th century and die out in the 15th.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.188 Urslingen

- Currently, the Urslingen are not in the families database. They hold minor territory in today's Baden-Württemberg.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.189 Valois(-Orleans)

- After Louis XII dies without an heir, his second-degree nephew takes over the throne.
- After Charles IX dies without an heir in 1574, the throne of France goes to his brother, Henri III, the last Valois
- We assume Phillipe II to found the lineage of Burgund.
- We ignore Anton and his children, assuming Brabant to also have stayed with the main lineage of Burgund (in reality, after two generations, it falls to the main lineage of Burgund after Philipp of Brabant dies without an heir in 1430)

7.1.190 Varguala, Tautenburg, Dornburg

- Currently, the Schenck von Vargula/Tautenburg are not in the families database. They hold minor territory and die out in 1640.
- We consider the Vargula lineage to be undivided, as the divisions are unclear.

7.1.191 Vasa

- We assume Johan Kristiernsson to found the lineage of Vasa.
- We include the end of Eric XIV's reign in 1569.
- The reign of Sweden then goes from Erik to his brother Johann III.
- We assume Sigismund III to found a new lineage of Polish Vasa, while his brother Karl IX continues the Swedish Vasa lineage. That is, we ignore Sigismund's (short) reign over Sweden between 1592 and 1599

7.1.192 Veringen

- Currently, the Grafen von Veringen are not in the families database. They die out in 1415.
- A family tree can be found here.
- Their territory is exhaustively documented here.

7.1.193 Vianden

- Currently, the Grafen von Vianden are not in the families database. Their territory is mainly in Luxemburg
- They inherit Niedersalm in 1136, which is today located in France.

7.1.194 Viermünden

- Currently, the Viermünden are not in the families database. They hold extremely tiny territory.

7.1.195 Virneburg

- Currently, the Gf. von Virneburg are not in the families database. They are Lehnsleute of Wittelsbach and die out in 1545.
- A family tree can be found here.

7.1.196 Waldburg

- We currently do not include the Waldburg. They hold minor territory. They are in the families database.
- Waldburg-Schillingsfürst are expropriated in 1945.

7.1.197 Waldenburg

- Currently, the Waldenburg are not in the families database. They die out in 1473.

7.1.198 Walderdorff

- Currently, the Herren von Walderdorff are not in the families database. Their territory is too small to depict (Nieder-Isenburg).

7.1.199 Waldow

- Currently, the Waldow are not in the families database. They hold minor territory their expropriation in 1945.

7.1.200 Walsee

- Currently, the Walsee are not in the families database. They lose significance in the 14th century.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.201 Wartenberg (Baden)

- Currently, the Wartenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1302 and hold minor territory.

7.1.202 Weida, Reuss

- The Reuss are in the families dataset. For a family tree, also see here.
- Around 1260, Heinrich VIII follows his brother Heinrich VII as Vogt von Weida as the former dies without an heir. (See Reuss 1)
- We ignore Heinrich X, Vogt von Weida, who does not appear to have ruled and died before his older brother Heinrich IX in 1293.
- In 1367, Heinrich XIII 'der Ritter' dies without an heir and is followed by his brother Heinrich XIV 'der Rote'.
- In the third-to-last generation of the Vögte von Weida, the title goes from the oldest to the youngest brother, successively, as everybody dies without an heir.
- In the last generation, the same happens.
- We assume Heinrich IV to found a new lineage 'Vögte von Plauen' in 1209. In 1244, I assume his younger child Heinrich I to found the lineage 'Vögte von Gera'.
- In 1343, Heinrich V becomes Vogt von Gera after his older brother dies without an heir.
- The same happens in 1426 with Heinrich VIII and Heinrich IX of Gera. (now 'Herren')
- In 1508, the nephew of Heinrich XI der Ältere, named Heinrich XIV 'der Ältere', becomes Herr of Gera.
- We ignore all younger brothers in the Vögte zu Gera who do not appear to have ruled independently, like Heinrich III der Jüngere.
- We ignore the inconsequential division of Gera in 1425.
- In 1364, we assume the 'Herr von Plauen' title to go from Heinrich VII to Heinrich VIII, his brother
- In 1568, the title of Burggraf of Meißen goes from Heinrich IV (Herr zu Plauen) to his uncle Heinrich VI.
- Reuss: After Heinrich VIII dies without an heir in 1436, his cousin Heinrich IX succeeds.
- After Heinrich XI dies without an heir in 1502, his brother Heinrich XIII follows.
- The sons of Heinrich 'the Silent' divide Reuss into three lineages. We assume the firstborn to continue the Reuss lineage with Reuss-Untergreiz.
- In the generation following the split, we assume Heinrich V to directly take over the reign in Untergreiz. The succession is a little unclear here.
- After Heinrich II of Reuß-Untergreiz (Hauptlinie) dies without an heir in 1697, the territory goes to his nephew, Heinrich XIII.
- After Heinrich XVII of Reuß-Obergreiz dies without an heir in 1607, the territory goes to his younger brother.
- In 1723, Reuß-Obergreiz (#2) goes from Heinrich IX to Heinrich XI as the former dies without an heir.
- Reuß-Gera: After Heinrich XVIII dies without an heir, his territory goes to his brother, Heinrich XXIV.
- After Heinrich I Graf Reuß von Schleiz dies without an heir in 1744, his brother Heinrich XII succeeds.

- In 1805, Heinrich XXXV of Reuß-Lobenstein dies unmarried; the territory goes to his second degree nephew Heinrich LIV (Reuß zu Selbitz)

7.1.203 Welf-d'Este

- In general, we assign the territory to the dominant and/or last surviving co-regent.
- First Welf lineage: 'Die ursprünglich fränkische, aus dem Maas-Mosel-Raum stammende Familie war eng mit dem Kaiserhaus der Karolinger verwandt, das sie mit einer Grafschaft in Oberschwaben und eine Seitenlinie im Jahr 888 mit dem Königreich Burgund belehnte. Mit Welf III, Herzog von Kärnten und Markgraf von Verona starb die Familie 1055 im Mannesstamm aus.'
- We assume Welf IV to found the lineage of Welf, with Fulco d'Este continuing the d'Este lineage (the Welfen territory is inherited from the older Welf family, which we currently ignore)
- Among Heinrich der Löwe's children, we assume Wilhelm, Herzog von Lüneburg, to continue the lineage (as the other duchies are lost)
- After Otto III dies without an heir in 1352, the regency of Lüneburg goes to his brother, Wilhelm, until he dies without an heir in 1369 as well.
- We assume Albrecht I of Braunschweig to continue the Welfen lineage as he is the first son.
- As Albrecht rules Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel from the division to his death, we assume this territory to continue the lineage.
- In 1351, we assume Braunschweig-Grubenhagen to go from Heinrich II to his brother, Ernst I Heinrich's male issue does not continue the lineage.
- We ignore the minor lineage divisions where Albrecht's brother gets a piece of Grubenhagen.
- In 1464, we assume Braunschweig-Grubenhagen to pass amongst brothers to Albrecht III of Grubenhagen.
- In 1567, we assume the same until, in 1596, Braunschweig-Grubenhagen dies out.
- In 1344, we assume Braunschweig-Göttingen to go from Otto to Ernst I.
- Magnus I, son of Albrecht II of Braunschweig-Göttingen, receives Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel.
- Among the children of Magnus II, we ignore Friedrich I as he died without an heir in 1400.
- Slightly ahistorical, we assume Bernhard I to found the lineage of the Fürsten von Lüneburg. We assume the division to take place in 1409, with Heinrich I continuing Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel.
- In 1473, after Heinrich I dies without an heir, Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel goes to his older brother Wilhelm I, whom we assume to have founded the lineage Braunschweig-Calenberg
- We ignore Friedrich III, who is forced to abdicate only two years after he picks up his reign, and assume Heinrich I to found the line of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel (#2) in 1495. Compare Wilhelm II.
- With Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Lüneburg goes from Otto IV. to his brother, Friedrich

II in 1445/6, after the former died without an heir.
- The same happens in the following generation in 1464 with Bernhard II.
- Among Heinrich I ('der Mittlere')'s children, we ignore for now the short-lived lineages of Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Harburg, -Gifhorn, -Dannenberg.
- Among the children of Ernst I, we consider Heinrich von Dannenberg, who only Lüneburg ruled together with his brother Wilhelm (d. Jüngere), to found the new lineage of Dannenberg.. After Franz Otto dies, the regency thus goes straight to Wilhelm
- With Dannenberg, the regency goes from Julius Ernst to his brother August II (who then inherits Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel) in 1636 after the former dies without an heir.
- The same happens in the following generation with Rudolf August and Anton Ulrich in 1704.
- And in the following generation with August Wilhelm and Ludwig Rudolf.
- We ignore Bevern, as it only encompasses the castle. Compare Ferdinand Albrecht II.
- After Ludwig Rudolf of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel dies without an heir in 1735, his second-degree cousin (and son-in-law) Ferdinand follows him on the throne.
- Starting in 1611, Lüneburg goes from Ernst to Christian to August to Friedrich to Georg's children after everybody apart from the last dies without an heir and the last one dies before Friedrich. Compare Wilhelm.
- In the following generation (Georg's children), the territory goes from Christian to Georg to Johann to Ernst, again because everybody dies without an heir. See here.
- To depict the unification of Lüneburg and Calenberg in 1705, we revert to the following solution: We ignore the reign of Christian Ludwig in Lüneburg from 1648 to 1665, and we ignore the reign of Georg Wilhelm in Calenberg from 1648 to 1665. Instead, we assume Christian Ludwig to found the new lineage of Calenberg in 1641. (See Georg and his heirs.)

7.1.204 Werner

- Currently, the Werner (Gf. von Maden, later Landgrafschaft Hessen) are not in the families database. They die out in 1121.
- A more extensive family tree would include the marriage of Werner III with Willebirg von Achalm.

7.1.205 Wernigerode

- Currently, the Gf. von Wernigerode are not in the families database. They lose imperial immediacy in 1286 and die out in 1429.
- For a family tree, see here.

7.1.206 Wertheim

- Currently, the Grafen von Wertheim are not in the families database. They die out in 1556.

7.1.207 Wettin

- As the early history of the Wettin family is fairly complex, with many splits where the territorial consequences are unclear, we trace one main lineage until Friedrich der Ernsthafte in 1310. The biggest consequence of this simplification is the Dedo lineage from 1034 to 1123, who ruled Wettin, Lausitz, and Meißen for some time. After Heinrich II died without an heir, his cousin Konrad I then managed to hold all Wettin lands.
- In the following generation, we assume Otto d. Reiche to hold all Wettin lands. He or his children again hold all Wettin lands.
- In the following generation, Albrecht, the older son, dies in 1195 and all territory goes to his younger brother, Dietrich 'der Bedrängte'.
- Dietrichs grandson, Heinrich III, split the lands into three parts ' he kept Mgv. of Meißen and Lausitz, Albrecht II 'der Entartete' received Thüringen and Pfg. Sachsen, and the younger brother Dietrich received Mark Landsberg. After some complex swaps, all territory ends up with Friedrich d. Freidige
- His grandson, Friedrich d. Ernsthafte, has three children. This is the first division we record.
- We ignore Friedrich der Streitbare's brother Wilhelm II, because the division is not quite clear until the Vertrag of Naumburg and he dies without an heir 17 years later.
- With the Leipziger Teilung, we assume Ernst to continue the lineage, as he obtains the Kurwürde and is the older son.
- In the following generation, Fstm. Sachsen goes from Ernst's older son, Friedrich, to Johann, after Friedrich dies without an heir in 1525.
- Johann Ernst of Sachsen-Coburg clearly founds a new lineage.
- We ignore Johann Friedrich III, who dies at 27 without a wife and heir.
- In the division of 1565 and the Erfurter Teilung of 1572, we assume Sachsen-Weimar to be the central lineage. First, after the loss of Wittenberg in 1546, Weimar becomes the residential city of ernest. Sachsen. Second, the territory of Sachsen-Coburg was split in the generation before and thus appears to be the less desirable one.
- Among Sachsen-Coburg-Eisenach, we assume Sachsen-Coburg to continue the lineage as Johann Casimir was the older son.
- We include the end of Johann Friedrich II's reign in 1572.
- After Friedrich Wilhelm I dies in 1602, Sachsen-Weimar goes to his brother, and his children found a new lineage of Sachsen-Altenburg.
- We include the end of Johann Ernst's regency 1620. Regency of Sachsen-Weimar goes to his brother Wilhelm 'der Grosse'
- We ignore Wilhelm Ernst as he dies without an heir and shares the regency with his brother

- We ignore the 'Nexus Gothanus'
- Sachsen-Altenburg: as both his brothers had died by 1639, Friedrich Wilhelm II ruled Sachsen Altenburg.
- After Adolf Wilhelm's son Wilhelm August dies at 3 years of age, Adolf's brother Johann Georg receives Sachsen-Eisenach (jüngere Linie)
- In the following generation, after Johann Georg II dies without an heir, his brother Johann Wilhelm becomes Herzog of Sachsen-Eisenach.
- Amongst the seven male children of Ernst I, we consider Friedrich I to continue the lineage. Everybody else founds a new lineage.
- In 1822, Sachsen-Gotha(-Altenburg) goes from August, who died without an heir, to his brother.
- Sachsen-Meiningen: The Herzog-title travels from his oldest son to his last as the two older ones die without heirs. Compare Bernhard I.
- After Karl of Sachsen-Meiningen dies without an heir in 1782, the territory goes to his brother, Georg.
- After Christian Ernst of Sachsen-Saalfeld(-Coburg) dies without an heir in 1745, his brother Franz Josias receives the territory.
- Albertiner: After Georg's death in 1539, the territory goes to his brother, Heinrich.
- In the next generation, Moritz dies without an heir in 1553 and his brother August succeeds.
- In 1611, Christian II dies without an heir and his brother Johann Georg succeeds.
- In 1694, August der Starke follows his brother Johann Georg IV as Kurfürst von Sachsen.
- We ignore Sachsen-Weißenfels-Barby for now. Compare Heinrich.
- In 1712 and 1736, respectively, the regent of Sachsen-Weißenfels dies without an heir and his next brother succeeds. See Johann Adolf.
- Sachsen-Merseburg: We ignore August, who dies in 1715 without an heir and with him the lineage of Sachsen-Merseburg-Zörbig. Similarly, we ignore Philipp von Sachsen-Merseburg-Lauchstädt.
- As Moritz Wilhelm of Sachsen-Merseburg dies without an heir in 1731, the territory goes to his uncle Heinrich.
- Similarly, we ignore Sachsen-Zeitz-Pegau-Neustadt. See Friedrich Heinrich.
- We assume Dedo V to found the lineage of Wettin-Groitzsch and subsequently move according to this ruler list.
- We only consider the permanent territory changes resulting from the *Grumbachscher Händel*.

7.1.208 Wied

- Currently, the Erstes Haus Wied are not in the families database. They die out in 1244, however.

7.1.209 (Wild- und) Rheingrafen, Stein, Salm

- We ignore the first Rheingrafen, and assume the Herren vom Stein to be the first Rheingrafen.
- We assume the Rheingrafensteiner lineage to hold all territory for now, as the division is unclear.
- When they inherit the territory of the Wildgrafen in 1409, they call themselves Wild- und Rheingrafen
- When they inherit (Ober)Salm in 1459, they call themselves Salm.
- Salm-Kyrburg is the main lineage, which we trace.
- As Obersalm is located in France today, we do not trace the other Salm lineages for now. They become important in our dataset only as Salm-Anholt (in 1637), Salm-Horstmar/Grumbach, and the Fürstentum Salm.
- Fürstentum Salm, Salm-Anholt 1637, Salm-Horstmar/Grumbach 1803, Salm 1274–1280, Christine von Salm 1599.

7.1.210 Wittelsbach

- In the division of 1255, we consider Ludwig II 'der Strenge' to continue the Wittelsbach lineage as he was already Herzog von Bayern from 1253 to 1255 and he also keeps the Pfalz and Oberbayern.
- In 1353, we consider Bayern-Landshut to continue the Niederbayern lineage, with Niederbayern-Straubing as new lineage.
- We do not include the Niederbayern subdivisions due to their small and temporary nature.
- In 1329, we consider Oberbayern to continue the Wittelsbach lineage, whereas the Pfalz is a new lineage. First, Ludwig IV as Emperor is the more powerful part; second, the Kurwürde was supposed to be rotating between the territories. This was only later changed so that only the Pfalz had it. See this paragraph on the *Hausvertrag von Pavia*.
- We follow this list of rulers for all Bavaria divisions.
- We include the end of Siegmund's reign in 1467.
- We follow this list for rulers of the Kurpfalz.
- We are slightly inaccurate with Ottheinrich, ignoring his reign of Pfalz-Neuburg from 1505–1556, considering the territory to be with the Kurpfalz (which he inherits in 1556).
- We ignore the brief reign of Ulrike Eleonore as Queen of Sweden from 1719 to 1720, as Pfalz-Kleeburg inside the HRE does not have female rulers.
- We ignore the Deputat Hiltpoltstein, which for a short period divided Pfalz-Neuburg, due to its minor significance.
- For Pfalz-Neumarkt, see Christoph III as king of Denmark.
- We ignore the reign of Friedrich I von der Pfalz as guardian of Philipp from 1449 to 1476. Instead, we assume Friedrich I to found the lineage of Löwenstein. This appears to be the least confusing option.
- We ignore the 1552 lineage split of (Pfalz-)Löwenstein-Scharfeneck, as the territory is too small to depict.

- In 1536, Löwenstein goes from Ludwig II to Friedrich I, after the former dies without an heir.
- We include the marriage of Ludwig III of Löwenstein with Anna of Stolberg-Königstein to make sense of the Wertheim transfer in 1581.
- Even though the lineages of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Virneburg and Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort appear equal, we consider Virneburg to continue the lineage as they rule over the territory relevant for our (HRE) purposes. Johann Dietrich founds the lineage of Rochefort.
- We follow this list in assigning rulers to Löwenstein-Wertheim:
- Pfalz-Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld gets the pfälzischer Anteil of the Hintere Grafschaft Sponheim. In 1776, the division assigns Trarbach to Pfalz-Birkenfeld, whereas Birkenfeld goes to Baden.
- As the Herrschaft Bischweiler is too small to depict, we ignore this lineage. See Christian I.
- We ignore the lineage of Gelnhausen, as they do not rule.
- We consider Albrecht VI to found the lineage of Bayern-Leuchtenberg.
- We include the end of Albrecht VI's reign in 1650.

7.1.211 Wittgenstein, Battenberg

- Currently, the Grafen von Wittgenstein and Battenberg are not in the families database. They die out in 1361.

7.1.212 Württemberg

- The geneaology is only entirely clear from Ulrich I on.
- We ignore (Württemberg-)Grüningen-Landau for now, as they play a minor role.
- We follow this list of rulers.
- We assume Ludwig I to found the lineage of Württemberg-Urach, while Stuttgart is the main lineage with more important cities; they are the ones to ultimately unify the lands (See the textitMünsinger Vertrag, where the temporary Urach takeover should not be confused with a permanent power advantage)
- We include the ending of Eberhard II's reign in 1498.
- In 1593, as Ludwig dies without an heir, Württemberg goes to his second-degree cousin, Friedrich, of Württemberg-Mömpelgard.
- Württemberg-Winnental is a paragium and thus not of interest.
- As Eberhard (Ludwig) IV dies without an heir in 1733, his cousin Karl Alexander inherits the territory (of the Paragium Württemberg-Winnental)
- We ignore the paragium Württemberg-Neuenstadt.

7.1.213 Zähringen, Baden, Teck

- See here for information on the Herzöge von Teck.

- We consider Teck-Owen to continue the lineage, as they appear the more powerful branch and also inherit the *Stammland*. For an overview of the lineages, see here.
- For Baden, we generally follow this list of rulers.
- Baden-Hachberg is a new lineage in 1290. We follow this list of rulers.
- We include the ending of Johann of Hachberg's reign in 1409.
- Baden-Hachberg-Sausenberg is a new lineage in 1306. We follow this list of rulers.
- In the division of 1535, we consider Baden-Baden to continue the lineage, with Baden-Durlach as a new lineage.
- We ignore Baden-Rodemachern as they rule territory outside our area of interest.

7.1.214 Ziegenhain (Reichenbach)

- We ignore the Reichenbach, who die out in 1279.
- For a family tree, see here.
- The Ziegenhain are currently not in the families database.
- For a partial family tree, see here.
- We ignore the short-lived division of Ziegenhain into Nidda and Ziegenhain in the 1250s, as Nidda dies out in 1330.

7.2 Territories

7.2.1 Herzogtum Arenberg(-Meppen)

- See here for general information.

7.2.2 Fürstentum Aschaffenburg, Großherzogtum Frankfurt

- Fstm. Aschaffenburg under the rule of Karl von Dalberg (formerly Kurfürst von Mainz). Compare here.
- After swaps in 1810 named Großherzogtum Frankfurt. See here.

7.2.3 Herrschaft Badenweiler

- See here for general information.

7.2.4 Grafschaft Barby

- See here for imperial immediacy etc.
- We ignore the lineage of Sachsen-Weißenfels-Barby and assume Sachsen-Weißfels to hold all territory.

7.2.5 Bentheim

- See here for Zugehörigkeit
- See here for the 1701 Prussian occupation of Bentheim-Tecklenburg.

7.2.6 Berg

- See here for general information.
- See here for an account of Napoleon's reign.

7.2.7 Großherzogtum Berg

- Ruled by Napoleon from 1808, but not under immediate French rule (can thus be singled out under Napoleon's posessions)

7.2.8 Generalgouvernments Berg, Frankfurt, Weser-Rhein

- See here for Weser-Rhein.
- See here for Frankfurt.
- See here for Berg.

7.2.9 Herrschaft Biberbach

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.10 Blankenburg(-Regenstein)

- See here for the question of imperial immediacy. We consider Blankenburg to be ruled by Halberstadt (even though, until 1311, the immediate rule is unclear between Halberstadt and Welf)
- As we currently do not depict individual rulers of ecclesiastical territories, the ruler change to Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel (who, at that time, also ruled Halberstadt) cannot be accounted for.
- We ignore the short changes in sub-rule to Wallenstein/Merode in 1618-48

7.2.11 Grafschaft Blankenheim

- See here for general information.

7.2.12 Böhmen

7.2.13 Herrschaft Bonndorf

- See here for territories.

7.2.14 Brandenburg

- We ignore that Rudolf I von Sachsen rules Brandenburg inofficially from 1320 to 1324. See here. Instead, we consider Brandenburg an 'erledigtes Reichslehen' from 1320 to 1323 and then a Lehen to Oberbayern (Ludwig V) from 1323 on. We use the same dummy even though technically Ludwig IV's son rules from 1323 on.

7.2.15 Braunschweig-Lüneburg

- See here for territories: 'Neben Gieselwerder 1257 und Hameln 1260 erwarb er im Jahr 1269 die Städte Uslar und Einbeck.'
- See here for a timeline.
- See here for general information regarding Calenberg.

7.2.16 Grafschaft Bregenz

- See here for general information.

7.2.17 Herrschaft Breuberg

- See here for territories.
- We ignore the Kondomimium ensuing after the Reiz von Breuberg die out in 1323, and assume all territory to go to Wertheim (as is ultimately the case)

7.2.18 Grafschaft Bruchhausen

- See here for general information.

7.2.19 Grafschaft Büdingen (and Ronneburg)

- See here and also here for acquisitions of Isenburg.
- See here for territories of Isenburg-Ronneburg.

7.2.20 Markgrafschaft Burgau

- See here for general information.

7.2.21 Grafschaft Castell

- See here for imperial immediacy etc.

7.2.22 Pflege Coburg

- See here for territories: ‘Als sein Vater 1245 starb, besaß Hermann I bereits die 1206 als Mitgift von dessen erster Gemahlin Elisabeth von Wildberg in den Familienbesitz gekommenen Ländereien um Heldburg, die Herrschaft Callenberg, die ’Talburg’ Steinach und einige unterfränkische Güter um Höchheim, Kissingen, Münnerstadt und Schweinfurt aus dem Erbe seines Onkels Otto von Botenlauben.’
- (cont’d): ‘1248 kamen das ehemals Botenlaubener Hildburghausen, das 1234 das Hochstift Würzburg erworben hatte, der Königshof Rodach und die meranischen Besitzungen um Coburg aus der Erbmasse des ausgestorbenen Hauses Andechs zu Henneberg.’

7.2.23 Grafschaft Delmenhorst

- See here for general information.

7.2.24 Herrschaft Diemantstein

- Too small to depict-
- See here for general information.

7.2.25 Grafschaft Diez

- See here for general information.

7.2.26 Grafschaft Dillingen

- See here for general information.

7.2.27 Burggrafschaft Dohna

- See here for a list of rulers.

7.2.28 Donaustädte (Vorderösterreich)

- Mengen, Munderkingen, Riedlingen, Saulgau und Waldsee.
- See here for more information.

7.2.29 Herrschaft Dornburg

- See here for general information.

7.2.30 Grafschaft Erbach

- See here for territories.

7.2.31 Herrschaft Eselsberg

- Too small to depict.
- here for territories.

7.2.32 Grafschaft Everstein

- Although technically, the Eversteinsche Fehde did for the most part not take place in Everstein itself but in Lippe mostly, we find it important to depict and thus let it play out in Everstein. See here.

7.2.33 Grafschaft Falkenstein

- See here for territories.
- See here for information on rulers.

7.2.34 France, Revolutionary France

- For territories on the left of the Rhine: regular rule of the French.
- For territories on the right of the Rhine: rule of the French classified as occupation. If the city is then included in a territory newly created by the French at some later point (like the Kingdom of Westphalia), this reign is no longer merely an occupation.

7.2.35 Frisian Terra

- If the wording 'Frisian Terra' ocurred, the territory was assigned to Friesland or East Friesland respectively. All East Frisian territory was assumed to have been ruled by the family of Cirksena.
- See here for a list of East Frisian rulers.
- We treat Frisian Terra similar to ecclesiastical territory as there are no clear rulers discernible.

7.2.36 Grafschaft Fürstenberg

- See here and here for territories.

7.2.37 Grafschaft Gammertingen

- See here for rulers.

7.2.38 Herzogtum Geldern

- See here for the war of succession.
- Emmerich 1402 to Kleve
- The Egmond are regents in Geldern from 1423: See here.
- They return the territory in 1538: See here.

7.2.39 Herrschaft Gemen

- We ignore the succession dispute in between 1635 and 1640, as Jobst Herrmann only is the second-last of Holstein-Pinneberg. See here.
- See here for a list of rulers.
- See here for Limburg-Styrum-Gemen.

7.2.40 Herrschaft Gleichen

- Too small to depict (Mainhardt und Pfedelbach)
- See here for information on rulers.

7.2.41 Grafschaft Gleichen

- See here for territories: ‘Die Vogtei in Ohrdruf hatten die Grafen von Gleichen bereits seit 1170 inne. Der um Ohrdruf gelegene Besitz erhielt 1409 nochmals Zuwachs durch eine Erbmasse aus dem Besitz der Herren von Salza, mit der ursprünglich die Tonnaer Linie bedacht war. Neben der hersfeldischen Vogtei Ohrdruf waren bereits die Orte Emleben, Günthersleben, Wechmar und Schwabhausen sowie das Dorf Gräfenhain am Nordrand des Thüringer Waldes in den Besitz der Grafen von Gleichen gelangt. Letzteres wurde aber schon im Jahr 1230 an das Kloster Georgenthal veräußert. Zur Zeit des Erwerbs von Ohrdruf wurden die Grafen Lehnsleute der Markgrafen von Meißen aus dem Haus Wettin, doch erschienen sie bis 1521 in der Reichsmatrikel. Nach 1416 einigten sich die drei Söhne der Grafen von Gleichen auf eine Teilung des Gesamtbesitzes. Dabei erhielt der dritte Sohn, Graf Ernst V, den Kernbesitz der Grafschaft Gleichen, zu der neben der Burg Gleichen die Orte Günthersleben, Wechmar, Emleben, Sülzenbrücken, Wandersleben, Schwabhausen und Ohrdruf sowie der

Steinsee unterhalb der Burg Gleichen gehörte. 1455 wurde der Stammsitz der Grafen von Gleichen zurück nach Tonna verlegt.'

- See here for territories also.
- Untergrafschaft to Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.
- See here for the Oberherrschaft in 1631.
- See also here: 'Von den verbliebenen Gütern gelangte die "Obergrafschaft" (Ohrdruf, Emleben, Schwabhausen, Petriroda, Wechmar, Wannigsroda, Exklaven Pferdingsleben und Werningshausen) als Lehen an die Grafen von Hohenlohe, die "Untergrafschaft" (Günthersleben, Sülzenbrücken, Ingersleben, Stedten) als Lehen an die Fürsten von Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (Schwarzburg-Arnstadt). Die Herrschaft Tonna gelangte an die Schenken von Tautenburg, 1638/40 an die Grafschaft Waldeck und 1677 durch Kauf an das Herzogtum Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg, welches das Gebiet seitdem als Amt verwaltete.'
- (cont'd, for imperial immediacy): Die Landeshoheit über die Grafschaften Ober- und Untergleichen blieb zunächst gemeinschaftlicher Besitz des Gesamthauses Sachsen-Weimar und gelangte 1657 in den alleinigen Besitz des Herzogtums Sachsen-Gotha. Ab 1672 lag die Landeshoheit beim Herzogtum Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg, bei dem sie auch nach dem "Gothaer Hauptrezess" von 1680 verblieb. Die Grafschaft Obergleichen wurde 1631 infolge eines Erbvertrags Lehen der Grafen von Hohenlohe. Sie unterhielten in Ohrdruf bis 1848 eine Kanzlei und ein Konsistorium. Im Jahr 1663 teilten die Grafen von Hohenlohe die Obergrafschaft folgendermaßen unter den Linien Hohenlohe-Neuenstein und Hohenlohe-Langenburg auf: (...) Die vier verstreut liegenden Orte der Grafschaft Untergleichen kamen 1631 infolge des Erbfolgevertrags als Lehen an die Fürsten von Schwarzburg-Arnstadt, von denen es die Fürsten von Schwarzburg-Sondershausen erbten.'

7.2.42 Grafschaft Graisbach

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.43 Grafschaft Groitzsch

- Later corresponds to Amt Pegau in Sachsen: See here for general information.

7.2.44 Herrschaft Gundelfingen

- Territory essentially comprises of Hayingen, Neufra. See here.
- See here for territories.

7.2.45 Grafschaft Haag

- Too small to depict.

- See first paragraph here for territory: 'freie Reichsgrafschaft in den heutigen Landkreisen Mühldorf, Erding, Rosenheim und Ebersberg, die 1567 an die Wittelsbacher fiel. Die Grafschaft war in die fünf Ämter Albaching, Mering, Kirchdorf, Schwindau und Rieden gegliedert und umfasste auch die Hofmarken Hampersberg, Schönbrunn, Armstorf, St. Wolfgang und Preisendorf.'

7.2.46 Herrschaft Habitzheim

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.47 Landvogtei Hagenau

- See here for general information.

7.2.48 Grafschaft Hallermund

- See here for general information.

7.2.49 Grafschaft Hauenstein

- See here for general information.

7.2.50 Grafschaft Heiligenberg

- See here for general information.

7.2.51 Herrschaft Heinriet

- Too small to depcit
- See here for general information.

7.2.52 Herrschaft Heinsberg

- See here for territory.

7.2.53 Grafschaft Henneberg

- See here for general history.

7.2.54 Hessen

- See here for a list of rulers.
- See here for war of succession.
- Langsdorfer Frieden secures Hesse for Brabant dynasty in 1264. See here.
- See here for partial territory list.
- See here for territory: 'Ludwig erwarb 1432 die Schirmherrschaft über die Abtei Hersfeld und 1443 die über das Kloster Corvey, und zwischen 1437 und 1456 die Lehenshoheit über mehrere Grafenhäuser und Herrschaften, wie z. B. Waldeck-Landau (1431), Waldeck-Waldeck (1438), Sayn-Wittgenstein (1439), Plesse (1447), Lippe (1449), Büren (1456) und Rietberg (1456). Die weitaus wichtigste darunter war die Grafschaft Ziegenhain (1437), deren Territorium bis dahin die beiden Hauptteile der Landgrafschaft Hessen voneinander getrennt hatte. 1450, als das Haus Ziegenhain 1450 mit Johann II in der männlichen Linie ausstarb, zog er dieses Lehen ein, das auch die Grafschaft Nidda mit einschloss.'
- See here for division after the Hessischer Bruderkrieg: 'Die Brüder einigten sich 1460 grundsätzlich dahingehend, dass Ludwig Niederhessen und das Werragebiet mit Eschwege und Sontra erhielt, während Heinrich Oberhessen und die ehemalige Grafschaft Ziegenhain bekam.'
- See here for divisions of Hessen-Braubach: '1643 wurde Johann in einem Teilungsabkommen mit seinen Brüdern die Besitzungen Eppstein, Katzenelnbogen und Braubach mit der Marksburg zugesprochen.'
- See here for maps.

7.2.55 Grafschaft Hochstaden

- See here for imperial immediacy: 'Nachdem ihre Neffen Theoderich und Gerhard kinderlos verstorben waren, traten die Brüder den Besitz an das Erzstift Köln ab. Dazu gehörten unter anderem Neuenahr, Altenahr, Heimbach, Hardthöhe und Nürburg.'

7.2.56 Herrschaft Hohenburg-Bissingen

- Too small to depict.
- See here for

7.2.57 Herrschaft Hohenhoewen

- Too small to depict.
- See here for

7.2.58 Hohenlohe

- See here for imperial immediacy.

7.2.59 Grafschaft Hohnstein

- We assume the territory to be divided between Schwarzburg, Stolberg, and Braunschweig immediately in 1593, ignoring the 'Klage vor dem Reichskammergericht'. See here.
- We ignore the short-lived upheavals in the 30-years-war (Thun-Hohnstein). See here.

7.2.60 Holstein

- See here for information on territory divisions:
- Holstein-Itzehoe (1261–1290)
- Holstein-Kiel (1261–1316, succeeded by Plön –1390, again divided under Graf Albrecht II 1397–1403)
- Holstein-Segeberg (1273–1308/1315)
- Holstein-Plön (1290–1390)
- Holstein-Pinneberg or Holstein-Schauenburg (1290–1640)
- Holstein-Rendsburg (1290–1459)
- See here for information on the *Abgeteilte Herren*.
- See here for imperial immediacy: 'Finally, in 1472 the emperor Frederick III confirmed Christian I's overlordship over Dithmarschen (by claim, conquered only in 1559). Frederick III elevated Christian as Count of Dithmarschen, Holstein-Rendsburg, and Stormarn to Duke of Holstein, thus elevating Holstein-Rendsburg, a Lower Saxon subfief to imperial immediacy. In Holstein-Pinneberg, however, the emperor remained only the indirect overlord with the Lower Saxon Duke John V being the immediate liege lord. (John V, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg).'

7.2.61 Reichsherrschaft Homburg

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.62 Homburg

- See here for division. We ignore the Dassel and assume everything to have stayed with Homburg.
- This is not the Reichsherrschaft Homburg, which is with Sayn.

7.2.63 Hungary

- For now, we only consider the period relevant to the Holy Roman Empire, i.e. Mathias Corvinus of the Hunyadi dynasty.

7.2.64 Grafschaft Isenberg

- Not to be confused with Isenburg (Ysenburg)
- Goes to Altena-Mark according to here.

7.2.65 Grafschaft Isenburg

- Nieder-Isenburg is too small to depict apart from Wied.
- Isenburg-Büdingen-Marienborn is too small to depict:
- See here for territory.
- Isenburg-Büdingen-Meerholz: See here for territory.
- Isenburg-Büdingen-Büdingen: See here for territory.
- See here for history after 1806.

7.2.66 Grafschaft Katzenelnbogen

- See here for general information.

7.2.67 Herrschaft Kempenich

- See here for imperial immediacy etc.

7.2.68 Herrschaft Kerpen

- See here for general information.

7.2.69 Herrschaft Kirchberg-Weißenhorn

- See here for territories.

7.2.70 Grafschaft Kirchberg (Schwaben)

- See here for territories.
- Also here.

7.2.71 Herrschaft Kronenburg (Niederlande)

- See here for general information.

7.2.72 Lausitz

- See here for territorial division and rulers: 'Nach deren Aussterben 1319, gerieten Teile der Mark Lausitz an Herzog Rudolf von Sachsen-Wittenberg und andere an den schlesischen Herzog Heinrich I von Jauer (Sorau, Triebel, Senftenberg, Priebus). Der Hauptteil war 1323–1328 von den Wittelsbachern, die mit Ludwig dem Bayern ab 1314 den römisch-deutschen Kaiser stellten und damit reichsrechtlich die eigentlichen Lehnsherren der Mark Lausitz waren, an die Wettiner verpfändet. Eine erneute wettinische Pfandschaft von 1353 endete 1364, anschließend verkaufte Kurfürst Otto von Wittelsbach die Mark Lausitz 1367 an das Königreich Böhmen. '
- See here for Oberlausitz: 'Zwischen 1253 (Tod König Wenzels I) und 1262 (erste bekannte askanische Urkunde) waren die Askanier in den Besitz des Landes Budissin gelangt. Weder der genaue Zeitpunkt der Erwerbung noch die Rechtsform des Besitzes – Lehen, Heiratsgut oder Pfandherrschaft – lassen sich mit Sicherheit feststellen.'
- See here and below for territories: 'Im Spätmittelalter erfuhr die Mark Lausitz beträchtliche Verluste an territorialer Substanz. 1413 wurde die Herrschaft Priebus an das Herzogtum Sagan und 1429 an Schlesien angeschlossen. An die ab 1415 hohenzollernsche Mark Brandenburg fielen Teupitz 1431, Cottbus 1445/55, Zossen 1490, Beeskow und Storkow 1556/1575 und an das wettinische Kurfürstentum Sachsen (die ehemalige Mark Meißen, die durch dynastische Namenswanderung ab 1425 so genannt wurde), die Städte Finsterwalde 1425, Senftenberg 1448 und Sonnewalde 1477.'

7.2.73 Bistum Lebus, Herrschaft Beeskow, Storkow

- See here for history of rulers and territory: 'Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts ergriffen Askanier als Markgrafen von Brandenburg die Herrschaft über Lebus, regierten es ab 1249/50 als Kondominium zusammen mit dem Erzbischof von Magdeburg und waren seit 1287 die alleinigen Herren der Burg wie auch des Landes Lebus.'
- (cont'd): Sie förderten die Stadt allerdings kaum noch, sondern hatten in Konkurrenz zu ihr 1253 die Stadt Frankfurt gegründet, wodurch Lebus rasch zur Bedeutungslosigkeit herabsank und 1354 an den Bischof fiel. Der Bischofssitz wiederum wurde schon 1276 nach Göritz (Oder) (heute Górzyca) verlegt, als Kathedralkirche diente im 14. Jahrhundert die Peterskirche mit dem Grab Heinrichs II unterhalb der Burg Lebus.
- (cont'd): 1373 ging mit dem Sitz des Bischofs auch der der Kathedrale nach Fürstenwalde/Spree, wenn auch das Bistum den Namen Lebus bis zur Säkularisation beibehielt.
- (cont'd): 1555 wurde das Bistum säkularisiert.
- See here for territorial history of Beeskow and Storkow: 'Die Herrschaft wurde 1518 zusammen mit der westlich anschließenden Herrschaft Storkow (um Storkow) von dem in Geldnöten steckenden Adelsgeschlecht der Biebersteiner an den Bischof von Lebus verpfändet. Die hochverschuldeten Biebersteiner konnten das Pfand aber nicht mehr auslösen. Nach deren Aussterben 1551 fiel das Lehen nominell an die böhmische Krone. 1555/56 wurde das Pfand weitergereicht an den brandenburgischen Markgrafen Johann von Küstrin, der die Herrschaft bis zu seinem Tod 1571 innehatte. Gegen

hohe Geldzahlungen an den böhmischen König und deutschen Kaiser Ferdinand I wurde die Pfandherrschaft zunächst verlängert. Erst 1575 erlangte der brandenburgische Kurfürst Johann Georg die erbliche Belehnung; die Herrschaft Beeskow (und die damit verbundene Herrschaft Storkow) war nun faktisch ein Teil der Kurmark geworden. Nominell blieb die böhmische Oberlehensherrschaft aber bis 1742 bestehen.'

7.2.74 Herrschaft Lichtenberg

- See here for territories.

7.2.75 Herrschaft Limburg

- Limburg an der Lahn. See here for imperial immediacy.

7.2.76 Grafschaft Limburg, Herrschaft Broich

- See here for territories: 'Zur Grafschaft Limburg zählten im 17. Jahrhundert die sieben Kirchspiele und Herrensitze Berchum, Kloster Elsey, Ergste, Gerkendahl, Hennen, Letmathe und Ohle. Im Hoch- und Spätmittelalter gehörten auch die Herrschaften Broich und Styrum bei Mülheim an der Ruhr sowie die Herrschaften Bedburg und Hackenbroich bei Dormagen dazu.'
- See here for evidence that Grafschaft Limburg goes to Dietrich von Isenberg after the Isenberger Wirren of 1243.
- We consider the Kondominium of Neuenahr(-Alpen) and Limburg Broich to take place from 1449 to 1505. Compare here.
- See here for Herrschaft Broich.

7.2.77 Grafschaft Lippe

- See here for territories: 'Um 1400 brachte er durch Verpfändung zunächst die Städte Barntrup und Salzuflen sowie die Burg Sternberg unter seine Herrschaft. 1405 folgte schließlich die gesamte Grafschaft Sternberg. Erfolglos blieb jedoch der Versuch, durch einen Erbverbrüderungsvertrag die Grafschaft Everstein zu übernehmen. Nach der Eversteiner Fehde mit den Herzögen von Braunschweig-Lüneburg fiel die Grafschaft 1408 schließlich an Braunschweig'
- Imperial immediacy at the latest after Schmalkaldischer Krieg

7.2.78 Grafschaft Löwenstein

- See here for general information.
- See here for territories.

7.2.79 Mainz

- See here for Überhöhische Dörfer.

7.2.80 Grafschaft Manderscheid

- See here for general information.

7.2.81 Grafschaft Marstetten, Grafschaft Graisbach

- Too small to depict.

7.2.82 Mecklenburg

- See here for details regarding pre–1400 conflicts

7.2.83 Herzogtum Meranien

- See here for general information.

7.2.84 Herzogtum Modena

- The Hzt. Modena is only relevant towards the end of the Holy Roman Empire for our purposes. See here.

7.2.85 Grafschaft Moers

- See here for territories.

7.2.86 Grafschaft Münzenberg

- Division in 1244 after the Herren von Münzenberg die out, see here.
- For Königstein, Eppstein etc. see the respective Ämter pages: here, here, and here.
- Apparently, the Münzenberg inheritance was divided with the Nidda as border: to the left: Hanau, to the right: Falkenstein, then Mainz. Compare here.

7.2.87 Fürstentum Nassau-Oranien-Fulda

- Is with Diez. Compensation for Netherlands. See here.

7.2.88 Neuböhmen

- here for details on the Luxemburg regin in Oberpfalz and Franken.

7.2.89 Grafschaft Neuburg

- Too small to depict,
- See here gor general information.

7.2.90 Grafschaft Neuenahr

- See first paragraph here for territory.

7.2.91 Grafschaft Neuenahr-Alpen and Neuenahr-Rösberg

- Too small to depict.

7.2.92 Amt Ortenberg

- See here for rulers.

7.2.93 Poland

- We ignore Stanislaus I Leszczynski as King of Poland and assume the Wettin rule to be continuous.

7.2.94 Pomerania

- We assume Pomerania to be undivided until 1264, with Stettin dukes holding all the lands.
- No imperial immediacy from 1231 to 1348 (Karl IV Luxemburg) See here.
- We assume the imperial immediacy of 1348 (which was for both parts of Pomerania, see here), to not be challenged by the Hohenzollern later on and thus assume the respective contracts to hold. The Hohenzollern do not clearly manage to be successful in the beginning (see here), and we ignore the six years between the Treaty of Soldin and the Treaty of Prenzlau, during which Pomerania was formally a Brandenburg fief, but this agreement was highly disputed. Compare the article on the Treaty of Prenzlau.
- See also here.
- See here for Lauenburg-Bütow-Region in Pomerania.
- See here for Pomerelia.
- See here for Rügen.

- See here for details on the second partition of Pomerania: 'The border ran roughly along the Oder and Swine rivers, with Pomerania-Wolgast now consisting of Hither or Western Pomerania (Vorpommern, yet without Stettin and Gartz (Oder) on the Oder river's left bank, and with Greifenberg on its right bank), and Pomerania-Stettin consisting of Farther Pomerania. The secular possessions of the Diocese of Cammin around Kolberg (Kolobrzeg) subsequently came controlled by the dukes, when members of the ducal family were made titular bishops of Cammin since 1556.'

7.2.95 Pommerellen

- See here for territorial history

7.2.96 Grafschaft Rantzau

- See first paragraph here for territories: 'Das Gebiet der späteren Grafschaft (Rantzau), das Amt Barmstedt, war bis 1640 Teil der Grafschaft Holstein-Pinneberg gewesen und anschließend an den Herzog von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf gefallen. Die Familie Rantzau erwarb das Amt 1649. Christian zu Rantzau wurde 1650 per Doppeldiplom (Wien) in den Grafenstand mit der Pfalzgrafenwürde erhoben, wobei der Kaiser Barmstedt zum Immediatlehen machte. Die Grafschaft wurde verspätet 1662 in den niedersächsischen Reichskreis aufgenommen. Die Herrschaft des nunmehr hochadeligen Hauses währte nur 76 Jahre von 1650 bis 1726. Nach dem Mord am Reichsgrafen Christian Detlev zu Rantzau wurde Barmstedt 1726 vom dänischen Königshaus unter dem Vorwand ausbleibender männlicher Erben als "erledigtes Mannlehen" eingezogen.'

7.2.97 Herrschaft Reichenstein

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.98 Reuß

- See here for territories.
- Reuß-Burgk/Rothenthal/Dölau are too small to depict. Compare here:'1668: Dreifache Teilung von Untergreiz: Untergreiz. Burgk (nach Aussterben 1697 fällt Burgk teilweise an Untergreiz und teilweise an Rothenthal, für ein Jahr). Burgk war geographisch von Untergreiz/Rothenthal getrennt. Rothenthal (nach Aussterben fällt Rothenthal 1698 zurück an Untergreiz). Untergreiz und Rothenthal grenzten aneinander.'
- Reuß-Gera divides into Reuß-Gera, Reuß-Schleiz, Reuß-Köstritz [paragium], and Reuß-Lobenstein. The latter divides in 1678 into Reuß-Hirschberg (until 1711), Reuß-Lobenstein (until 1824), and Reuß-Ebersdorf (until 1853).

- See here for Reuß mittlere Linie: ‘Aber schon im Jahre 1616 starb die mittlere Linie aus, und deren Gebiet wurde auf die beiden anderen Linien aufgeteilt, die Herrschaft Obergreiz kam zur älteren Linie und die Herrschaft Schleiz zur jüngeren Linie.’
- We assume Schleiz, Dölau, Burgk, Saalburg, Ebersdorf, Hirschberg and Lobenstein to be ruled by Reuß-Untergreiz until 1596.
- For now, we depict ”Böhmische Oberlehnshoheit” only where it is evident, that is, in Hirschberg. All other cities do not appear under Bohemian influence.

7.2.99 Herrschaft Rheda

- See here for general information.
- I ignore the smaller disputes of succession following the death of Bernhard V, as described here.
- See here for additional information regarding Rheda.

7.2.100 Grafschaft Rieneck

- We ignore the inheritance dispute ensuing after the death of the last Gf. von Rieneck, as the territory is under immediate Mainz rule since 1366 anyways and ends up to at least 3/4 there. See here.

7.2.101 Herrschaft Rochsburg

- See here for general information.

7.2.102 Grafschaft Rothenfels

- See here for general information.

7.2.103 Herrschaft (Lindow-)Ruppin

- See here for a few territorial changes.

7.2.104 Russia

- We ignore Yekaterina I, who ruled for two (nonrelevant) years 1725–1727, after which the Romanov family took over again.
- We ignore Ivan VI of the Welf family, who was overthrown at the age of 15 months.

7.2.105 Grafschaft Saarwerden

- See here for general information.

7.2.106 Sachsen-Lauenburg

- From the 14th century, Saxe-Lauenburg termed itself as Lower Saxony (German: Niedersachsen). See here.
- See here for events of 1201–1227: 'Im Jahr 1201 gerieten ganz Nordelbien und das nördliche Mecklenburg nach der Schlacht bei Waschow unter dänische Herrschaft; auch die Lauenburg wurde von den Dänen erobert.Die Grafen von Schwerin erhielten 1204 als Belohnung für ihre Unterstützung der dänischen Expansion von den Dänen alle Gebiete der Grafschaft Ratzeburg östlich der heutigen schleswig-holsteinisch-mecklenburgischen Grenze. Dafür wurde die Sadelbande, die bisher immer der direkten Kontrolle der sächsischen Herzöge unterstanden hatte, der Grafschaft angeschlossen. Damit waren der Nord- und der Südteil des heutigen Kreises Herzogtum Lauenburg erstmals administrativ vereint.Nach der Schlacht bei Bornhöved im Jahre 1227 endete die dänische Herrschaft in Norddeutschland. Da das Grafengeschlecht von Ratzeburg ausgestorben war, konnten die Askanier als Herzöge von Sachsen - und damit als Lehnsherren - die Grafschaft Ratzeburg als erledigtes Lehen einziehen.'
- See here for history of Bergedorf-Mölln: '(...) Mölln für 9,737.5 Mark verpfändet. Da aber auch nun, elf Jahre später, ein großer Schuldenberg auf dem Herzogtum lastete, trat Erich erneut an Lübeck heran und verpfändete den ihm verbliebenen Teil seiner Ländereien: Bergedorf und die Vierlande sowie die Zollstelle Esslinger Fähre mit der Riepenburg. Damit lag eine Gesamtschuld von 26.000 Mark auf dem Besitz der Linie Bergedorf-Mölln.'

7.2.107 Herrschaft Saffenberg

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.108 Landgrafschaft Sausenberg, Herrschaft Rötteln

- See here for general information.

7.2.109 Herrschaft Scharfeneck

- Too small to depict.
- See here for territories.

7.2.110 Herrschaft Schleiden

- See here for general information.

7.2.111 Schlesien

- We do not depict the subdivisions for now. See here for an overview.
- See here for an account of the territorial entities of Silesia: 'In der Zwischenzeit fielen die Grenzherzogtümer Auschwitz 1457 und Zator 1494 an Polen, Sagan 1472 an die Wettiner und Crossen gelangte 1482 an Brandenburg. Andererseits kamen die Söhne des ehemaligen böhmischen Königs Georg von Podiebrad, die zu Grafen von Glatz erhoben wurden, in den Besitz der schlesischen Herzogtümer Münsterberg, Oels und Troppau.'
- See here for rulers.

7.2.112 Grafschaft Schwarzburg

- See here and here for an exact list of cities and villages for Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.
- See here and here for an exact list of cities and villages for Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
- See here for division of Ober- and Unterherrschaft: 'Ab 1571 wurde die Oberherrschaft (Städte Rudolstadt und Arnstadt) und die Unterherrschaft (Städte Sondershausen und Frankenhausen) getrennt. Jeweils zwei Brüder regierten eines dieser Territorien. 1599 wurden dann zwei völlig neu zugeschnittene Territorien geschaffen, die nahezu unverändert blieben.'
- See here for the implications of this: Schwarzburger Oberherrschaft und Unterherrschaft. West-Oberherrschaft: Arnstadt (to Sondershausen); East-Oberherrschaft: Rudolstadt; West-Unterherrschaft: Sondershausen; East-Unterherrschaft: Frankenhausen (to Rudolstadt)

7.2.113 Schönburgische Herrschaften

- See here for general information.

7.2.114 Grafschaft Simmern

- See here for territories.

7.2.115 Grafschaft Sponheim

- See here for territories.

7.2.116 Sternberg

- See here for general information.
- Stays with Lippe main lineage, even though it is inherited from Holstein-Pinneberg-Schauenburg. See, amongst others, here.

7.2.117 Grafschaft Stolberg

- Grafen von Rossla (division of Stolberg-Stolberg 1706) are under the Kfst. Sachsen in 1738. See here.

7.2.118 Herrschaft Styrum

- See here for territories.

7.2.119 Sweden

- We ignore the interruptions of the reign of the Erik family until 1250.

7.2.120 Herrschaft Tautenburg (and Frauenprießnitz, Niedertreba)

- We assume the Herrschaft Tautenburg to be Reichslehen from 1223 on, ignoring the period of 1223–1243.
- See here for list of territories etc.

7.2.121 Grafschaft Truhendingen

- See here for territories.

7.2.122 Grafschaft Veringen

- See here for territories.
- See here for rulers.

7.2.123 Grafschaft Vianden

- In Luxemburg.
- See here for rulers.

7.2.124 Grafschaft Virneburg

- See here for territories.

7.2.125 Vorderösterreich

- See here for territories.

7.2.126 Waldstädte (Rheinfelden, Säckingen, Laufenburg, Waldshut)

- See here for general information.

7.2.127 Grafschaft Weilnau

- See here for general information.

7.2.128 Weimar-Orlamünde

- See here for an account of Weimar-Orlamünde after the division of Haus Ascania: 'Die von Otto III gegründete Weimarer Linie hielt sich bis 1346, als Friedrich I, ein Enkelsohn Ottos III, den Wettinern im Thüringer Grafenkrieg unterlag und ihnen die Grafschaft Weimar als Lehen auftragen musste. Damit endete die Grafschaft Weimar als reichsunmittelbare, also selbständige politische Einheit. Die Grafen von Weimar waren noch bis zum Aussterben der Hauptlinie Vasallen der Wettiner. Nach dem Tode des letzten Weimarer Grafen zogen die Wettiner Weimar als erledigtes Lehen ein und gaben es nicht mehr heraus, Weimar wurde Teil des wettinischen Gesamtbesitzes. Seit der Leipziger Teilung 1485 in der Hand der Ernestiner, wurde es nach der Wittenberger Kapitulation 1547 deren Hauptsitz und Residenz des Herzogtums Sachsen-Weimar und später des Herzogtums bzw. Großherzogtums Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach.'
- See here for information that Weimar-Orlamünde is not imperially immediate by 1365 at latest. See also here.

7.2.129 Herrschaft Wellheim, Hexenagger

- Too small to depict.
- See here for general information.

7.2.130 Grafschaft Wernigerode

- Under immediacy of Brandenburg from 1268 on. See here.

7.2.131 Grafschaft Wertheim

- See here for general information.

7.2.132 Königreich Westphalen

- See here for territory.

7.2.133 Herrschaft Wullenstetten, Herrschaft Pfaffenhofen (an der Roth)

- Too small to depict.

7.2.134 Grafschaft Ziegenhain

- See here for general information.

7.2.135 Grafschaft Zweibrücken

- See here for territories.

8 Specific Issues: Territorial Blueprints

The territorial blueprints contain the resulting prototypical territorial histories of distinguishable entities in the history of the Holy Roman Empire. The included variables are coded as described in Section 3. The blueprints include the most central variables: terr_id and its multiples, beginning_reign, end_reign, type_reign and type_change as well as foreign_rule. Entities are roughly clustered by geographical or familial proximity. All entity names are listed in the first column, so that the document is searchable this way.

References

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