Maud, Countess of Huntingdon

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

Biography

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

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

She had three known children by him:^[2]

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

	Maud	
Queen Consort of Scotland		
Tenure	1124-c. 1130	
Spouse	Simon de Senlis	
	m. c. 1090; dec. c. 1111	
	David I of Scotland m. c. 1112; dec. c.1130	
Issue		
Matilda o	f St Liz	
Simon of	St Liz	
Waltheof	of Melrose	
Malcolm	of Scotland	
Henry of	Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon	
Claricia		
Hodierna		
Father	Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria	
Mother	Judith of Lens	
Born	c. 1074	
Died	1130 x 1131	
	Scotland	
Burial	Scone Abbey, Scotland	

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

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

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

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

Depictions in fiction

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

References

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- A ^{a b} Matthew Strickland, "Senlis, Simon (I) de", Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/25091 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F25091)
- 3. ^ *a b c d* G. W. S. Barrow, "David I (c. 1085–1153)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2006; Maud (d. 1131): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/49353 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F49353)

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

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