

County of Nassau

The **County of Nassau** was a German state within the Holy Roman Empire and later part of the German Confederation. Its ruling dynasty, the male line of which is now extinct, was the House of Nassau.

Contents

Origins

- County of Nassau-Weilburg
- County of Nassau-Dillenburg

Rulers

- House of Nassau
- Partitions of Nassau under House of Nassau rule
- Table of rulers

References

Origins

Nassau, originally a county, developed on the lower Lahn river in what is known today as Rhineland-Palatinate. The town of Nassau was founded in 915.^[1] Dudo of Laurenburg held Nassau as a fiefdom as granted by the Bishopric of Worms. His son, Rupert, built the Nassau Castle there around 1125, declaring himself "Count of Nassau". This title was not officially acknowledged by the Bishop of Worms until 1159 under the rule of Rupert's son, Walram. By 1159, the County of Nassau effectively claimed rights of taxation, toll collection, and justice, at which point it can be considered to become a state.^[1]

The Nassauers held the territory between the Taunus and the Westerwald at the lower and middle Lahn. By 1128, they acquired the bailiwick of the Bishopric of Worms, which had numerous rights in the area, and thus created a link between their heritage at the lower Lahn and their possessions near Siegen. In the middle of the 12th century, this relationship was strengthened by the acquisition of parts of the Hesse-Thüringen feudal kingdom, namely the Herborner Mark, the Kalenberger Zent and the Court of Heimau (Löhnberg). Closely linked to this was the "Lordship of Westerwald", also in Nassau's possession at the time. At the end of the 12th century, the House acquired the Reichshof Wiesbaden, an important base in the southwest.

In 1255, after the Counts of Nassau acquired the estates of Weilburg, the sons of Count Henry II divided Nassau for the first time. Walram II received the county of Nassau-Weilburg. From 1328 on, his younger brother, Otto I, held the estates north of the Lahn river, namely the County of Nassau-Siegen and Nassau-Dillenburg. The boundary line was essentially the Lahn, with Otto receiving the northern part of the county

(Princely) County of Nassau Principalities of Nassau

(Gefürsteter) Grafschaft

Nassau (German)

Fürstentümer Nassau (German)

1125–1806



Coat of arms



County of Nassau in 1547

Status	County
Capital	Nassau
Common languages	German (Rhine Franconian dialects, Moselle Franconian dialects)
Government	County
Historical era	Middle Ages
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">City founded </div>	915
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rupert I claims title of count </div>	1125
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Comital title acknowledged </div>	1159
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Partitioned multiple times </div>	1255–1806
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Remaining parts unified to form duchy </div>	1806
<div>Preceded by</div> <div>Bishopric of</div>	<div>Succeeded by</div> <div>Duchy of </div>

with the cities of Siegen, Dillenburg, Herborn and Haiger and Walram retaining the section south of the river, including the cities of Weilburg and Idstein.



Worms

Nassau

Today part of



Germany

County of Nassau-Weilburg

Walram's son Adolf became King of Germany in 1292. His son Count Gerlach abdicated in 1344 and the County was divided under his sons in 1355

- County of Nassau-Weilburg, again divided from 1442 to 1574
 - County of Nassau-Saarbrücken (Elder)
 - County of Nassau-Weilburg
- County of Nassau-Wiesbaden, again divided from 1480 to 1509
 - County of Nassau-Idstein
 - County of Nassau-Wiesbaden

fell back to Nassau-Weilburg in 1605

- County of Nassau-Sonnenberg, partitioned among Nassau-Wiesbaden and Nassau-Weilburg in 1405

In 1605, all parts of Nassau-Weilburg were again unified under Count Louis II; however, after his death in 1627, his sons divided the county again

- County of Nassau-Idstein, fell to Nassau-Ottweiler in 1721
- County of Nassau-Saarbrücken (Younger), divided again in 1640
 - County of Nassau-Saarbrücken, fell to Nassau-Ottweiler in 1723
 - County of Nassau-Ottweiler, fell to Nassau-Usingen in 1728
 - County of Nassau-Usingen, Principality in 1688
- County of Nassau-Weilburg (Younger)

After Nassau-Usingen had inherited Nassau-Ottweiler with former Nassau-Idstein and Nassau-Saarbrücken, it was reunified with Nassau-Weilburg and raised to the Duchy of Nassau in 1806.

County of Nassau-Dillenburg

After the death of Count Otto I, his country was divided between his sons in 1303:

- County of Nassau-Dillenburg, fell to Nassau-Siegen in 1328
- County of Nassau-Hadamar (Elder), fell to Nassau-Dillenburg in 1394
- County of Nassau-Siegen, called Nassau-Dillenburg from 1328 on, again got divided from 1341 to 1561:
 - County of Nassau-Beilstein (Elder)
 - County of Nassau-Dillenburg (Elder)–1606)

In 1504, Henry III of Nassau-Dillenburg inherited the County's estates at Breda in the Duchy of Brabant, while his younger brother William became Count of Nassau-Dillenburg in 1516. After the son of Henry III, René of Châlon died in 1544, Count William's eldest son William the Silent became Prince of Orange and Lord of Breda, Stadtholder in the Low Countries from 1559 on. His younger brother, John VI, again reunited all Nassau-Dillenburg possessions in 1561, though the County was again divided after his death in 1606.

- County of Nassau-Hadamar (Younger), Principality in 1650, fell to Nassau-Diez in 1743
- County of Nassau-Siegen, (1607–23), again got divided from 1623 to 1734:
 - County of Nassau-Siegen (Protestant), Principality in 1664, became extinct in 1734
 - County of Nassau-Siegen (Catholic), Principality, fell to Nassau-Diez in 1743
- County of Nassau-Dillenburg, fell to Nassau-Beilstein in 1620



Nassau Castle

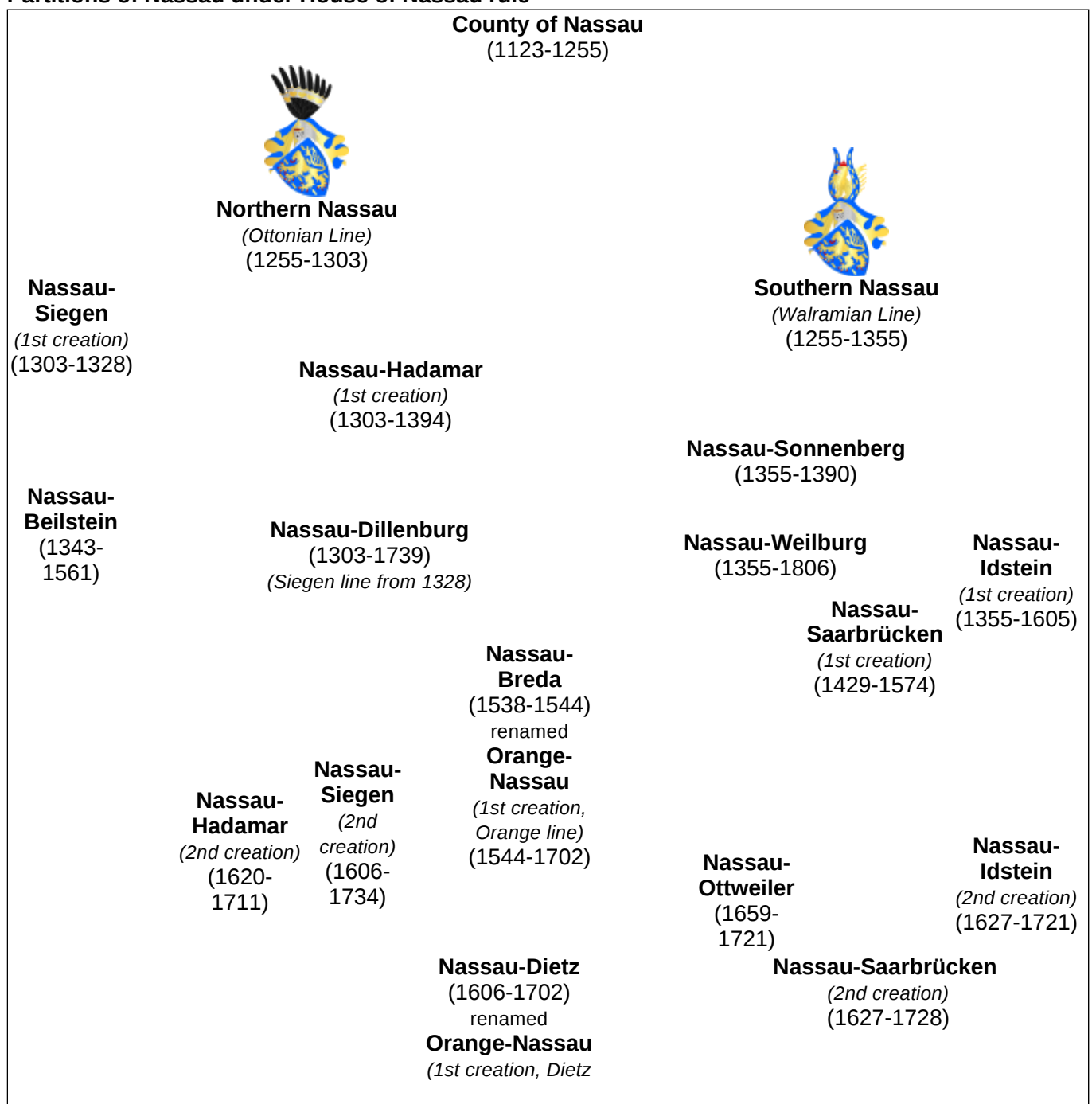
- County of Nassau-Beilstein (Younger), called Nassau-Dillenburg (Younger) from 1620 on, Principality in 1652, fell to Nassau-Dietz in 1739
- County of Nassau-Dietz, fell to Joachim Murat's Grand Duchy of Berg after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806

The Counts of Nassau-Dietz, descendants of William Frederick were stadtholders of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe and Princes of Orange from 1702 on. When they lost their Dutch possessions during the Napoleonic Wars, they were compensated with the Principality of Nassau-Orange-Fulda. Though they lost their German possessions in 1806, the House of Orange-Nassau, through female succession, was the reigning house of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg until 1890 and is still the royal house of the Netherlands.

Rulers

House of Nassau

Partitions of Nassau under House of Nassau rule



line)
(1702-1806)

Nassau-Usingen
(1659-1806)

Nassau-Saarbrücken
(3rd creation)
(1741-1797)

Orange-Nassau
(2nd creation, Dietz line)
(1813-1815)



Duchy of Nassau
(1806-1866)



Annexed by
France



Annexed by Prussia






Table of rulers





Ruler		Born	Reign	Death	Ruling part	Consort	Notes
<u>Rupert I</u>		c.1090	1123-1154	c.1154	County of Nassau	<u>Beatrice of Limburg</u> before 1135 four children	Eldest son of <u>Dudo of Laurenburg</u> ; Founder of the family and the county.
<u>Waleran I</u>		c.1146	1154-1198	1 February 1198	County of Nassau	<u>Kunigunde of Ziegenhain</u> before 1135 four children	Sons of Rupert I, ruled together. In 1159, after the death of his brother, Waleran co-ruled with his nephews, sons of his brother Arnold of Laurenburg or either of his previous co-ruler Rupert II. Waleran would become the first legalized <i>Count of Nassau</i> in 1193.
<u>Rupert II</u>		c.1137	1154-1159	c.1159	County of Nassau	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Henry I</u>		before 1159	1159-1167	August 1167	County of Nassau	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Rupert III the Bellicose</u>		before 1159	1159-1191	23/28 December 1191	County of Nassau	<u>Elisabeth of Leiningen</u> 1169 two children	
<u>Henry II the Rich</u>		c.1180	1198-1251	26 April 1251	County of Nassau	<u>Matilda of Guelders</u> before 1221 eleven children	Sons of Waleran I, ruled together.
<u>Rupert IV</u>		c.1180	1198-1240	c.1240	County of Nassau	<u>Gertrude of Kleeberg</u> c. 11 December 1215 no children	
<u>Waleran II</u>		c.1220	1251-1255	24 January 1276	County of Nassau	<u>Adelaide of Katzenelnbogen</u> before 1250 seven children	Sons of Henry II, ruled together until 17 December 1255, when they divided the county in two halves.
<u>Otto I</u>		c.1220		between 3 May 1289 and 19 March 1290	County of Nassau	<u>Agnes of Leiningen</u> five children	
<p>Henry II's sons, <u>Waleran II</u> and <u>Otto I</u>, split the Nassau possessions on 17 December 1255, by a treaty called <i>Prima divisio</i>, which determined the <u>Lahn river</u> as border of the two halves: to the south, called Southern Nassau, was ruled by Waleran and his descendants, who became known as the <u>Walramian Line</u>, which became important in the County of Nassau and <u>Luxembourg</u>; to the north, called Northern Nassau the county was ruled by Otto and his descendants, who became known as the <u>Ottonian Line</u>, which would inherit parts of Nassau, <u>France</u> and the <u>Netherlands</u>.</p>							
<u>Otto I</u>		c.1220	1255-1289/90	between 3 May 1289 and 19 March 1290	Northern Nassau	<u>Agnes of Leiningen</u> five children	Son of Henry II, received the land to the north of <u>Lahn river</u> .
<u>Waleran II</u>		c.1220	1255-1276	24 January 1276	Southern Nassau	<u>Adelaide of Katzenelnbogen</u> before 1250 seven children	Son of Henry II, received the land to the south of <u>Lahn river</u> .
<u>Adolph I</u>		c.1255	1276-	2 July 1298	Southern Nassau	<u>Imagina of</u>	In 1292 was





			1298			<u>Isenburg-Limburg</u> 1270 eight children	<u>crowned King of Germany.</u>
<u>Emicho I</u>		before 1289	1289/90-1303 1303-1334	7 June 1334	<u>Northern Nassau</u> <u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<u>Anna of Nuremberg</u> before 1297 eight children	Sons of Otto I, ruled together until 1303, when they divided the land: Henry received Nassau-Siegen, Emicho received Nassau-Hadamar and John received Nassau-Dillenburg. However, after the childless death of John, Nassau-Dillenburg fell to Nassau-Siegen, which adopted the name <i>Nassau-Dillenburg</i> (named in this table as <i>Nassau-Siegen-Dillenburg</i>). Siegen and Dillenburg were united until 1606.
<u>John I</u>		c.1290	1289/90-1303 1303-1328	10 August 1328	<u>Northern Nassau</u> <u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Henry I</u>		before 1288	1289/90-1303 1303-1328 1328-1343	July/August 1343	<u>Northern Nassau</u> <u>Nassau-Siegen</u> <u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Adelaide of Sponheim-Heinsberg</u> 1302 five children	
<i>Nassau-Dillenburg was annexed to <u>Nassau-Siegen</u>, which adopted the name Nassau-Dillenburg</i>							
<u>Rupert V</u>		c.1280	1298-1304	2 November 1304	<u>Southern Nassau</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother, Gerlach.
<u>Gerlach I</u>		c.1285	1304-1355	7 January 1361	<u>Southern Nassau</u>	<u>Agnes of Hesse</u> 1307 seven children <u>Irmgard of Hohenlohe-Weikersheim</u> before 4 January 1337 two children	Brothers of Rupert V, ruled jointly for a brief period (1312-1316). In 1355 Gerlach abdicated to his sons, who divided the land.



<u>Waleran III</u>		c.1294	1312-1316	22 December 1324	Southern Nassau	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>John I</u>		after 1302	1334-1365	20 January 1365	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<u>Elisabeth of Waldeck</u> 1331 ten children	Sons of Emicho I, ruled jointly.
<u>Emicho II</u>		after 1302	1334-1359	1 March 1359	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Otto II</u>		c.1305	1343-1351	6 January 1351	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Adelaide of Vianden</u> 23 December 1331 four children	
<u>Henry I</u>		11 June 1323	1343-1378	28 October 1378	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<u>Imagina of Westerburg</u> 1339 three children	Son of Henry III, inherited Beilstein, partitioned from Nassau-Siegen-Dillenburg.
<u>John I</u>		c.1340	1351-1416	4 September 1416	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Margaretha of the Marck</u> 30 November 1357 six children	
<u>Crato I</u>		c.1340	1355-1356	1356	<u>Nassau-Sonnenberg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Son of Gerlach I, inherited Sonnenberg. Died with no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother Rupert.
<u>John I</u>		c.1309	1355-1371	20 September 1371	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Gertrude of Merenberg</u> 1333 one child <u>Johanna of Saarbrücken</u> 1353 seven children	Son of Gerlach I, inherited Weilburg.
<u>Adolph I</u>		c.1307	1355-1370	17 January 1370	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Margaret of Nuremberg</u> 1322 fourteen children	Son of Gerlach I, inherited Idstein.
<u>Rupert the Bellicose</u>		c.1340	1356-1390	4 September 1390	<u>Nassau-Sonnenberg</u>	<u>Anna of Nassau-Hadamar</u> 1362 no children	Died with no descendants. His land was annexed to Nassau-Weilburg.
<i>Nassau-Sonnenberg was annexed to Nassau-Weilburg</i>							
<u>Henry I</u>		after 1331	1365-1368	1368	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. He was succeeded






							by his brother.
<u>Emicho III</u>		after 1331	1368-1394	1394	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>		Brother of Henry, left no descendants. The land was annexed to Nassau-Dillenburg.
<i>Nassau-Hadamar was annexed to Nassau-Dillenburg</i>							
<u>Gerlach II</u>		1333	1370-1386	1386	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Agnes of Veldenz</u> c.1360 no children	Son of Gerlach I, inherited Idstein.
<u>Johanna of Saarbrücken</u> (regent)		c.1330	1371-1381	October 1381	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>John IV</u> 1353 seven children	Regent on behalf of her son, passing to him, at her death, the County of Saarbrücken.
<u>Frederick of Blankenheim, Bishop of Strasbourg</u> (regent)		c.1355	1381-1382	9 October 1423	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Regent on behalf of count Philip I, after the death of his mother.
<u>Philip I</u>		1368	1382-1429	2 July 1429	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Anna of Hohenlohe-Weikersheim</u> 1385 one child <u>Elisabeth of Lorraine-Vaudémont</u> 1412 four children	Divided the land for his sons: the eldest received Nassau-Weilburg; the youngest, the county of Saarbrücken.
<u>Henry II</u>		29 September 1374	1378-1412	12 October 1412	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<u>Catherine of Randerode</u> 1383 four children	Sons of Henry I, ruled jointly.
<u>Rainhard</u>		1374	1378-1414/18	between 30 December 1414 and 17 April 1418	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Waleran IV</u>		1354	1386-1393	7 November 1393	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Bertha of Westerburg</u> 1374 two children	
<u>Adolph II</u>		1386	1393-1426	16 July 1426	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Margaret of Baden-Baden</u> March 1418 six children	




							
<u>John I</u>		After 1383	1414/18-1473	1473	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<u>Matilda of Isenburg</u> 1415 four children <u>Johanna von Gemen</u> 1477 one child	Sons of Henry IV, ruled jointly.
<u>Henry III</u>		1418	1414/18-1477	12 September 1477	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Adolph I</u>		1362	1416-1420	12 June 1420	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Judith of Dietz</u> 1376 one child	Sons of John I, ruled jointly, as <u>Tetrarchs</u> .
<u>John II the Elder</u>		1365	1416-1443	May 1443	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Engelbert I</u>		1370	1416-1442	3 May 1442	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Johanna van Polanen</u> 1 August 1403 <u>Breda</u> six children	
<u>John III the Younger</u>		1362	1416-1429/30	1429/30	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>John II</u>		1419	1426-1480	9 May 1480	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Maria of Nassau-Dillenburg</u> 17 June 1437 <u>Breda</u> six children	
<u>Elisabeth of Lorraine-Vaudémont</u> (regent)		1395	1429-1438	17 January 1456	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Philip I</u> 1412 four children	Regent in name of her children, John II and Philip II.
<u>John II</u>		4 April 1423	1438-1472	15 July 1472	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Johanna of Loon-Heinsberg</u> 30 November 1456 two children <u>Elisabeth of Württemberg-Urach</u> 30 October	Second son of Philip I, received Saarbrücken.






						1470 one child	
<u>Philip II</u>		12 March 1418	1438- 1492	19 March 1492	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	Margaret of <u>Loon-Heinsberg</u> 25 September 1440 two children	Eldest son of Philip I, received Nassau- Weilburg. Between 1464 and 1490, he also served as regent for count John Louis of Nassau- Saarbrücken, together with Duke Eberhard I of Württemberg, following the death of the count's mother and previous regent.
<u>John IV</u>		1 August 1410	1442- 1475	3 February 1475	<u>Nassau- Dillenburg</u>	<u>Maria of Loon- Heinsberg</u> 7 February 1440 six children	
<u>Henry II</u>		7 July 1414	1442- 1451	8 June 1451	<u>Nassau-Siegen- Dillenburg</u>	<u>Genoveva of Virneburg</u> 1435 one child <u>Irmgard of Schleiden- Junkerath</u> after 1437 no children	Sons of Engelbert I, ruled jointly.
<u>Elisabeth of Württemberg- Urach</u> (regent)		4 October 1447	1472- 1474	3 June 1505	<u>Nassau- Saarbrücken</u>	<u>John IX</u> 30 October 1470 one child <u>Henry, Count of Stolberg</u> 30 October 1470 no children	Regent on behalf of her son, until her second marriage.
<u>Eberhard I, Duke of Württemberg</u> (regent)		11 December 1445	1474- 1490	24 February 1496	<u>Nassau- Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Barbara Gonzaga</u> 12 April/4 July 1474 one child	Regent on behalf of count John Louis, together with Count Philip II of Nassau- Weilburg, following the death of the count's mother and previous regent.
<u>John Louis I</u>		19 October 1472	1490- 1545	4 June 1545	<u>Nassau- Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Elisabeth of Palatinate- Zweibrücken</u> 29 January 1492	






							Saarbrücken six children	
							Catharina van Meurs-Saarwerden 14 February 1507 nine children	
<u>Engelbert II the Valorous</u>		17 May 1451	1475-1504	31 May 1504	Nassau-Dillenburg		Cymburgis of Baden-Baden 19 December 1468 Koblenz no children	Also Governor of the Habsburg Netherlands. Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother.
<u>Henry IV</u>		1449	1477-1499	26 May 1499	Nassau-Beilstein		Eva of Sayn 1464 ten children	
<u>Adolph III</u>		10 November 1443	1480-1511	6 July 1511	Nassau-Idstein		Margaret of Hanau-Lichtenberg 20 June 1484 four children	
<u>Philip</u>		1450	1480-1509	16 June 1509	Nassau-Idstein		Margaret of Zweibrücken-Veldenz 1470 no children	
<u>Louis I</u>		1473	1492-1523	28 May 1523	Nassau-Weilburg		Maria Margaretha of Nassau-Idstein 19 April 1501 six children	
<u>John II</u>		1475	1499-1513	18 August 1513	Nassau-Beilstein		Maria of Solms 1492 four children Anna of Lippe 1510 no children	
<u>John V</u>		9 November 1455	1504-1516	30 July 1516	Nassau-Dillenburg		Elisabeth of Hesse-Marburg 11 February 1481 six children	
<u>Philip I the Elder</u>		26 April 1492	1511-1558	6 June 1558	Nassau-Idstein		Adriana of Glymes 24 August 1514 Bergen op Zoom six children	






<u>John III</u>		17 November 1495	1513- 1561	13 December 1561	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<u>Anna of Nassau- Weilburg</u> 1523 no children	Sons of John II, ruled jointly. They had no descendants and after their death the county was annexed to Nassau- Dillenburg.
<u>Henry V</u>		After 1495	1513- 1525	25 February 1525	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Bernard</u>		1479/85	1513- 1556	10 May 1556	<u>Nassau-Beilstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<i>Nassau-Beilstein merged again in <u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u></i>							
<u>Henry III</u>		12 January 1483	1516- 1538	14 September 1538	<u>Nassau- Dillenburg</u>	<u>Louise- Françoise of Savoy</u> 3 August 1503 no children <u>Claudia of Chalon</u> May 1515 one child <u>Mencía de Mendoza</u> 26 June 1524 one child	
<u>Philip III</u>		20 September 1504	1523- 1559	4 October 1559	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Elisabeth of Sayn- Hachenburg</u> 2 March 1523 four children <u>Anna of Mansfeld- Hinterort</u> 23 September 1536 one child <u>Amalia of Isenburg- Büdingen</u> 17 August 1541 Büdingen three children	
<u>William I the Rich</u>		10 April 1487	1538- 1559	6 October 1559	<u>Nassau- Dillenburg</u>	<u>Walburga of Egmont</u> 29 October 1519 Koblenz two children <u>Juliana of Stolberg</u> 29 September 1531 Königstein twelve children	Brother of Henry XI, inherited Nassau- Siegen- Dillenburg.
<u>René</u>		5 February 1519	1538- 1544	15 July 1544	<u>Nassau-Breda and Principality of Orange</u>	<u>Anna of Lorraine</u> 22 August 1540 <u>Bar-le-Duc</u> one child	Son of Henry III, inherited Nassau- Breda from his father and the <u>Principality of Orange</u> from






							his mother. Left no descendants, and gave his patrimony to his cousin.
<u>William I the Silent</u>		24 April 1533	1544-1584	10 July 1584	<u>Nassau-Breda</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<p><u>Anna van Egmont</u> 8 July 1551 Buren three children</p> <p><u>Anna of Saxony</u> 24 August 1561 Leipzig (<i>annulled 14 December 1571</i>) five children</p> <p><u>Charlotte of Bourbon</u> 12 June 1575 Brielle six children</p> <p><u>Louise de Coligny</u> 12 April 1583 Antwerp one child</p>	Eldest son of William the Rich, inherited his cousin's lands, and left his father's inheritance to his younger brothers. Murdered in 1584.
<u>Philip II</u>		25 July 1509	1545-1554	19 June 1554	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Apollonia of Leiningen-Hartenburg</u> 17 July 1535 no children	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother.
<u>John III</u>		5 April 1511	1554-1574	23 November 1574	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. The land was absorbed by Nassau-Weilburg.
<i>Nassau-Saarbrücken merged again in <u>Nassau-Weilburg</u></i>							
<u>Philip II the Younger</u>		1516	1558-1566	3 January 1566	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother Balthasar.

<u>Albert</u>		26 December 1537	1559- 1593	11 November 1593	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	Anna of Nassau- Dillenburg 23 September 1536 fourteen children	Sons of Philip I, ruled jointly. In 1574 annexed Nassau- Saarbrücken
<u>Philip IV</u>		14 October 1542	1559- 1602	12 March 1602	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	Erica of Manderscheid- Blankenheim 9 April 1563 one child Elisabeth of Nassau- Dillenburg 3 October 1583 no children	
<u>John VI the Elder</u>		22 November 1536	1559- 1606	8 October 1606	<u>Nassau- Dillenburg</u>	Elisabeth of Leuchtenberg 6 June 1559 Dillenburg thirteen children Kunigunde Jakobäa of Simmern 13 September 1580 Dillenburg four children Johannetta of Sayn- Wittgenstein 14 June 1586 Berleburg seven children	Younger brother of William the Silent, inherited his father's domains, which were divided after his own death.
<u>Balthasar</u>		1520	1566- 1568	11 January 1568	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	Margaret of Isenburg- Birstein 9 June/6 September 1564 one child	
<u>Margaret of Isenburg- Birstein (regent)</u>		14 December 1542	1568- c.1587	8 August 1613	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	Balthasar 9 June/6 September 1564 one child George I of Leiningen- Westerburg 24 May 1570 Büdingen five children	Regent on behalf of her son.
<u>John Louis I</u>		10 April 1567	c.1587- 1596	10 June 1596	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	Maria of Nassau- Dillenburg 2 December 1588 Idstein six children	
<u>Philip William</u>		19 December 1554	1584- 1618	20 February 1618	<u>Nassau-Breda Orange-Nassau</u>	Éléonore de Bourbon 23 November 1606 Fontainebleau no children	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his half- brother Maurice.





							
<u>Maria of Nassau-Dillenburg</u> (regent)		12 November 1568	1596-1605	30 April 1632	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>John Louis II</u> 2 December 1588 Idstein six children	Regent on behalf of her son.
<u>John Louis II</u>		21 May 1596		9 June 1605	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Died as a minor. His lands were annexed to Nassau-Weilburg.
<i>Nassau-Idstein merged again in <u>Nassau-Weilburg</u></i>							
<u>Louis II</u>		9 August 1565	1602-1627	8 November 1627	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel</u> 8 June 1589 Kassel fourteen children	In 1605 reunited all Southern Nassau. However he divided it again after his death between his sons.
<u>William Louis</u>		13 March 1560	1606-1620	13 July 1620	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Anna of Orange-Nassau</u> 25 November 1587 Franeker no children	Son of John VI, received Nassau-Dillenburg.
<u>John VII the Middle</u>		7 June 1561	1606-1623	27 September 1623	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Magdalena of Waldeck</u> 9 December 1581 Dillenburg twelve children <u>Margaret of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg</u> 27 August 1603 Dillenburg thirteen children	John, as son of John VI, received Nassau-Siegen, which ruled jointly with his own son from his birth in 1623. Henry abdicated after his father's death.
<u>Henry II</u>		9 August 1611	1611-1623	27 October 1652	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Maria Magdalene of Limburg-Stirum</u> 9 April 1646 four children	
<u>Ernest Casimir I</u>		22 December 1573	1606-1632	2 June 1632	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u>	<u>Sophia Hedwig of Brunswick-Lüneburg</u> 8 June 1607 Dillenburg two children	Son of John XV, received Nassau-Dietz.
<u>Maurice</u>		14 November 1567	1618-1625	23 April 1625	<u>Nassau-Breda</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. He was succeeded






							by his half-brother Frederick Henry.
<u>John Louis</u>		6 August 1590	1620-1653	10 March 1653	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<u>Ursula of Lippe</u> 1617 fourteen children	Son of John XIV, receiving Nassau-Hadamar, which was recreated in 1620, partitioned from Nassau-Dillenburg.
<u>George</u>		1 September 1562	1620-1623	9 August 1623	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Anna Amalia van Nassau-Saarbrücken</u> 1584 fourteen children <u>Amalia of Sayn-Wittgenstein</u> 1605 one child	Son of John XV, succeeded his childless brother in Nassau-Dillenburg.
<u>John VIII the Younger</u>		29 September 1583	1623-1638	27 July 1638	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Ernestine Yolande de Ligne</u> 13 August 1618 Brussels thirteen children	Son of John VI, received Nassau-Siegen.
<u>Louis Henry</u>		9 May 1594	1623-1662	12 July 1662	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Catherine of Sayn-Wittgenstein</u> 1615 twelve children <u>Elizabeth of Salm-Dhaun</u> 1653 no children <u>Sophie of Nassau-Hadamar</u> 1656 three children	Sons of George, ruled jointly.
<u>Albert</u>		1 November 1596	1623-1626	16 June 1626	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>Frederick Henry</u>		29 January 1584	1625-1647	14 March 1647	<u>Nassau-Breda</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Amalia of Solms-Braunfels</u> 4 April 1625 The Hague nine children	
<u>William Louis</u>		18 December 1590	1627-1640	22 August 1640	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Anna Amalia of Baden-Durlach</u> 25 November 1615 Durlach twelve children	Son of Louis II, received Nassau-Saarbrücken.
<u>John</u>		24 November 1603	1627-1677	23 May 1677	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Sibylla Magdalena of Baden-Durlach</u>	Son of Louis II, received Nassau-




						6 June 1629 <u>Strasbourg</u> nine children	Idstein. From 1675 he also served as regent for Count John Ernest of Nassau-Weilburg.
			1675-1677 as <u>regent</u>		<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	Anna of <u>Leiningen-Dagsburg-Falkenburg</u> 6 December 1646 <u>Strasbourg</u> seventeen children	
<u>Ernest Casimir II</u>		15 November 1607	1627-1655	16 April 1655	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	Anna Maria of <u>Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hachenburg</u> 22 February 1634 <u>Weilburg</u> six children	Son of Louis II, received Nassau-Weilburg.
<u>Henry Casimir I</u>		21 January 1612	1632-1640	13 July 1640	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother.
<u>John Francis Desideratus</u>		28 July 1627	1638-1699	17 November 1699	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	Johanna Claudia of <u>Königsegg-Rotenfels-Aulendorf</u> 14 May 1651 <u>Vienna</u> ten children Marie Eleonore Sophie of <u>Baden-Rodemachern</u> 31 May 1665 <u>Rodemachern</u> four children Isabella Clara du Puget de la Serre 9 February 1669 <u>Brussels</u> ten children	John Francis ruled with each of his uncles (George Frederick and John Maurice, sons of John XVI) and cousin (William Maurice, son of Henry XII) successively.
<u>George Frederick</u>		23 Februy 1606	1638-1674	5 April 1674	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	Mauritia Eleonora of <u>Portugal</u> 4 June 1647 <u>The Hague</u> no children	
<u>John Maurice the Brazilian</u>		17 June 1604	1674-1679	20 December 1679	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>William Maurice</u>		18 January 1649	1679-1691	23 January 1691	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	Ernestine Charlotte of <u>Nassau-Schaumburg</u> 6 February	




						1678 Schaumburg two children	
<u>William Frederick</u>		7 August 1613	1640- 1664	31 October 1664	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u>	<u>Albertine Agnes of Orange-Nassau</u> 2 May 1652 Kleve three children	
<u>Crato II</u>		7 April 1621	1640- 1642	25 July 1642	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<u>John Louis</u>		23 May 1625	1642- 1659	9 February 1690	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	Dorothea Catherine of Palatinate- Birkenfeld- Bischweiler 6 October 1649 Bischweiler eight children	Son of William Louis, in 1659 divided the land with his other brothers, in which he received Ottweiler. Between 1677 and 1680 he also served as regent for Count John Ernest of Nassau- Weilburg.
			1659- 1690		<u>Nassau-Ottweiler</u>		
			1677- 1680 as <i>regent</i>		<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>		
<u>William II</u>		27 May 1626	1647- 1650	6 November 1650	<u>Nassau-Breda Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Mary of Great Britain</u> 2 May 1641 London one child	
<u>Mary of Great Britain (regent)</u>		4 November 1631	1650- 1660	24 November 1660	<u>Nassau-Breda Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>William III</u> 2 May 1641 London one child	Shared regency on behalf of William IV.
<u>Amalia of Solms-Braunfels (regent)</u>		31 August 1602	1650- 1672	8 September 1675	<u>Nassau-Breda Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Frederick Henry</u> 4 April 1625 The Hague no children	
<u>William III</u>		4 November 1650	1672- 1702	8 March 1702	<u>Nassau-Breda Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Mary II, Queen of Great Britain</u> 4 November 1677 London no children	Became <u>King of England and Scotland (Great Britain)</u> in 1688, jointly with his wife. Left no descendants, and his lands in Nassau and Holland reverted to Nassau-Dietz line.
<i>Orange-Nassau annexed to <u>Nassau-Dietz</u></i>							




In 1702, the Nassau-Dietz branch followed the House of Orange that had become extinct with William III of England (d. 1702). The counts of Nassau-Dietz not only descended from William the Silent's brother, but in female line also from himself, as William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, had married Countess Albertine Agnes of Nassau, the fifth daughter of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange in 1652.









<u>Maurice Henry</u>		23 April 1626	1653- 1679	24 January 1679	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<u>Ernestine Charlotte of Nassau-Siegen</u> 30 January 1650 Siegen six children <u>Maria Leopoldine of Nassau-Siegen</u> 12 August 1669 Siegen three children <u>Anna Louise of Manderscheid-Blankenheim</u> 24 October 1675 Hachenburg six children	
<u>Frederick</u>		26 April 1640	1655- 1675	8 September 1675	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Christiane Elisabeth von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Homburg</u> 26 May 1663 three children	
<u>Gustav Adolph</u>		27 March 1632	1659- 1677	9 October 1677	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Eleonore Klara of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein</u> 14 June 1662 seven children	Son of William Louis II, after the partition received Saarbrücken.
<u>Waleran</u>		25 February 1635	1659- 1702	17 October 1702	<u>Nassau-Usingen</u>	<u>Catherine Françoise of Croÿ-Roeulx</u> 16 June 1678 Mechelen three children <u>Magdalena Elizabeth of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort</u> 1686 no children	Son of William Louis II, after the partition received Usingen.
<u>Henry</u>		28 August 1641	1662- 1701	18 April 1701	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Dorothea Elizabeth of Brzeg</u> 13 October 1663 sixteen children	Grandson of Louis Henry, as son of George Louis, Heir of Nassau-Dillenburg.
<u>Albertine Agnes of Orange-Nassau</u> (regent)		9 April 1634	1664- 1677	26 May 1696	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u>	<u>William Frederick</u> 2 May 1652 Kleve three children	



							
<u>Henry Casimir II</u>		18 January 1657	1677-1696	25 March 1696	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u>	<u>Henriette Amalia of Anhalt-Dessau</u> 26 November 1683 Dessau nine children	
<u>John Ernest</u>		13 June 1664	c.1680-1719	27 February 1719	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Maria Polyxena of Leiningen-Dagsburg-Hartenburg</u> 3 April 1683 nine children	Until 1680 under regencies of Count John of Nassau-Idstein (1675-77) and Count John Louis of Nassau-Ottweiler (1677-80).
<u>Louis Crato</u>		28 March 1663	1677-1713	14 February 1713	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Philippine Henriette of Hohenlohe-Langenburg</u> 25 April 1699 eight children	Left no male descendants. He was succeeded by his brother Charles Louis.
<u>George August</u>		26 February 1665	1677-1721	26 October 1721	<u>Nassau-Idstein</u>	<u>Henriette Dorothea of Oettingen</u> 22 September 1688 <u>Kirchheim unter Teck</u> twelve children	
<i>Nassau-Idstein was annexed by Nassau-Saarbrücken</i>							
<u>Francis Bernard of Nassau-Hadamar</u> (regent)		21 September 1637	1679-1694	15 September 1695	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	Brother of Maurice Henry, became regent on behalf of his nephew.
<u>Francis Alexander</u>		27 January 1674	1694-1711	27 May 1711	<u>Nassau-Hadamar</u>	<u>Elizabeth Catherine Felicitas of Hesse-Rotenburg</u> 18 October 1695 <u>Lovosice</u> (annulled 1705) fourteen children	Left no surviving descendants, and his lands were divided by the neighbouring counties.
<i>Nassau-Hadamar divided between Nassau-Dietz, Nassau-Dillenburg and Nassau-Siegen</i>							
<u>Henriette Amalia of Anhalt-Dessau</u> (regent)		16 August 1666	1696-1708	18 April 1726	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Henry Casimir II</u> 26 November 1683 Dessau nine children	Regent on behalf of her son. From 1702 ruled also over the lands of

							William IV, who died without descendants in 1702.
<u>John William Friso</u>		14 August 1687	1708-1711	14 July 1711	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Marie Louise of Hesse-Kassel</u> 26 April 1709 Kassel two children	Became Stadholder in Friesland and Groningen, and in 1702 became the heir of William III and thus the founder of the younger House of Orange-Nassau and of the Dutch Royal Family. However, he had to split the Dutch properties with the King of Prussia who also descended from William I.
<u>William Hyacinth</u>		3 April 1667	1699-1743	18 April 1743	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Maria Francisca of Fürstenberg-Heiligenberg</u> 9 April 1687 Liège three children <u>Maria Anna of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst</u> 22 May 1698 Frankfurt one child <u>Sophia of Starhemberg</u> 28 July 1740 Vienna no children	Son of John Francis Desideratus. Mismanaged the government of the principality and was deposed in 1707. He was replaced by his cousin.
<u>William II</u>		28 August 1670	1701-1724	21 September 1724	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Johanna Dorothea of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Plön-Norburg</u> 13 January 1699 Harzgerode two children	Left no surviving descendants. He was succeeded by his brother.
<u>William Henry</u>		2 May 1684	1702-1718	14 February 1718	<u>Nassau-Usingen</u>	<u>Charlotte Amalia of Nassau-Dillenburg</u> 15 April 1706 Dillenburg nine children	

							
<u>Frederick William I</u>		20 February 1680	1707-1722	13 February 1722	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<p><u>Elisabeth of Hesse-Homburg</u> 7 January 1702 five children</p> <p><u>Amalie Louise of Courland</u> 13 April 1708 eight children</p>	Son of William Maurice.
<u>Marie Louise of Hesse-Kassel</u> (regent)		7 February 1688	1711-1729	9 April 1765	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<p><u>John William Friso</u> 26 April 1709 Kassel two children</p>	Regent on behalf of her son.
<u>William IV</u>		1 September 1711	1729-1751	22 October 1751	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<p><u>Anne of Great Britain</u> 25 March 1734 London three children</p>	Inherited a number of Nassau territories besides his paternal Nassau-Dietz, namely Nassau-Hadamar in 1711, Nassau-Siegen in 1734, and Nassau-Dillenburg in 1739. In 1732, <u>Frederick William I of Prussia</u> left him his Dutch properties, including <u>Huis ten Bosch</u> palace and <u>Het Loo</u> Palace. William IV became stadtholder of the Netherlands in 1747 and reunited all of the Dutch and German possessions of his family (except for <u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>) in his hand, styling himself

							<i>Prince of Orange and Nassau.</i>
<u>Charles Louis</u>		6 January 1665	1713-1723	6 December 1723	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Christiane Charlotte of Nassau-Ottweiler</u> 22 April 1713 Saarbrücken two children	Left no descendants. The land went to his cousin from Nassau-Ottweiler.
<u>Charles August</u>		17 September 1685	1719-1753	9 November 1753	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Auguste Friederike of Nassau-Idstein</u> 17 August 1723 Wiesbaden seven children	
<u>Amalie Louise of Courland</u> (regent)		2 July 1687	1722-c.1726	18 January 1750	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Frederick William I</u> 13 April 1708 eight children	Regent in name of her stepson, Frederick William II.
<u>Frederick William II</u>		11 November 1706	c.1726-1734	11 November 1734	<u>Nassau-Siegen</u>	<u>Sophie Polyxena Concordia of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein</u> 23 September 1728 five children	Left no surviving male descendants. After his death Nassau-Siegen were annexed to Nassau-Dietz.
<i>Nassau-Siegen was annexed by Nassau-Dietz</i>							
<u>Frederick Louis</u>		13 November 1651	1690-1723 1723-1728	25 May 1728	<u>Nassau-Ottweiler</u> <u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Christiane van Ahlefeldt</u> 28 July 1680 eight children <u>Louise Sophie of Hanau-Lichtenberg</u> 27 September 1697 no children	In 1723 inherited Saarbrücken, reuniting Ottweiler with the newly-inherited land.
<i>Nassau-Ottweiler merged again in Nassau-Saarbrücken</i>							
<u>Christian</u>		12 August 1688	1724-1739	28 August 1739	<u>Nassau-Dillenburg</u>	<u>Isabella Charlotte of Nassau-Dietz</u> 1725 no children	Left no surviving descendants and his lands were annexed to Nassau-Dietz.
<i>Nassau-Dillenburg was annexed by Nassau-Dietz</i>							
<u>Charlotte Amalia of Nassau-Dillenburg</u> (regent)		2 May 1684	1718-1728 1728-1734	14 February 1718	<u>Nassau-Usingen</u> <u>Nassau-Usingen and Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>William Henry</u> 15 April 1706 Dillenburg nine children	Regent in name of her son Charles. In 1728 inherited Nassau-Saarbrücken and all its lands.
<u>Charles</u>		31 December 1712	1734-1741	21 June 1775	<u>Nassau-Usingen and Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Christine Wilhelmine of Saxe-Eisenach</u> 26 December	In 1741 gave Saarbrücken to his brother,

			1741-1775		<u>Nassau-Usingen</u>	1734 four children <i>Magdalene Gross of Wiesbaden</i> after 1740 (morganatic) four children	and retained Usingen.
<u>William Henry II</u>		6 March 1718	1741-1768	24 July 1768	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Sophie of Erbach-Erbach</u> 28 February 1742 Erbach five children	Received Nassau-Saarbrücken from his brother.
<i>Anne of Great Britain</i> (regent)		2 November 1709	1751-1759	12 January 1759	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>William VI</u> 25 March 1734 London three children	Regents on behalf of William VII.
<i>Marie Louise of Hesse-Kassel</i> (regent)		7 February 1688	1759-1765	9 April 1765	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>John William Friso</u> 26 April 1709 Kassel two children	
<i>Louis Ernest, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Bevern</i> (regent)		25 September 1718	1759-1766	12 May 1788	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<i>Carolina of Orange-Nassau</i> (regent)		28 February 1743	1765-1766	6 May 1787	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Charles Christian</u> 5 March 1760 The Hague fifteen children	
<u>William V</u>		8 March 1748	1766-1806	9 April 1806	<u>Nassau-Dietz</u> <u>Orange-Nassau</u>	<u>Wilhelmina of Prussia I</u> 4 October 1767 Berlin five children	
<u>Charles Christian</u>		16 January 1735	1753-1788	28 November 1788	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u>	<u>Carolina of Orange-Nassau</u> 5 March 1760 The Hague fifteen children <i>Barbara Giessen</i> 2 October 1788 (morganatic) no children	
<u>Louis</u>		3 January 1745	1768-1794	2 March 1794	<u>Nassau-Saarbrücken</u>	<u>Wilhelmine of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt</u> 30 October 1766	

						Schwarzburg one child Katharina Kest 30 October 1766 (morganatic, legitimized 1787) seven children	
<u>Charles William</u>		9 November 1735	1775- 1803	17 May 1803	<u>Nassau-Usingen</u>	Caroline Felizitas of Leiningen- Dagsburg 16 April 1760 one child	Left no descendants. He was succeeded by his brother.


In 1783, the heads of various branches of the House of Nassau sealed the Nassau Family Pact (*Erbverein*) to regulate future succession in their states, and to establish a dynastic hierarchy whereby the Prince of Orange-Nassau-Dietz was recognised as President of the House of Nassau.^[2]

<u>Henry Louis</u>		9 March 1768	1794- 1797	27 April 1797	<u>Nassau- Saarbrücken</u>	Marie Françoise Maximilienne of Saint Mauris- Montbarrey 6 October 1785 no children	After his death Nassau- Saarbrücken was occupied by France.
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Nassau-Saarbrücken was annexed by France



<u>Frederick Augustus</u>		23 April 1738	1803- 1806 1806- 1816	24 March 1816	<u>Nassau-Usingen</u> <u>Duchy of Nassau</u>	Louise of Waldeck 9 June 1775 seven children	From 1806 ruled jointly. Frederick William retained the title of <i>Prince of Nassau</i> , and Frederick Augustus maintained his title of <i>Duke</i> .
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Nassau-Usingen united with Nassau-Weilburg to form the Duchy of Nassau

<u>Frederick William</u>		25 October 1768	1788- 1806 1806- 1816	9 January 1816	<u>Nassau-Weilburg</u> <u>Duchy of Nassau</u>	Louise Isabelle of Kirchberg 31 July 1788 Hachenburg four children	
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Nassau-Weilburg united with Nassau-Usingen to form the Duchy of Nassau

<u>William VI</u>		24 August 1772	1806 1813- 1815	12 December 1843	<u>Nassau-Dietz Orange-Nassau</u>	Wilhelmina of Prussia II 1 October 1791 Berlin six children <i>Henrietta d'Oultremont</i> 17 February 1841 (morganatic) no children	Ascended 9 April 1806, and on 27 October his lands were annexed to the Duchy of Nassau. He revived the Principality of Orange- Nassau, but in 1815 was proclaimed <u>King of the Netherlands</u> . His Nassau lands returned to the Duchy of
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							Nassau. See <u>List of monarchs of the Netherlands</u> for the descendants of William.
<i>In 1806, Nassau-Dietz and Orange-Nassau were annexed to the <u>Duchy of Nassau</u></i>							
<i>In 1815, Nassau-Dietz and Orange-Nassau were annexed again to the <u>Duchy of Nassau</u></i>							
<u>William</u>		14 June 1792	1816-1839	20/30 August 1839	<u>Duchy of Nassau</u>	<u>Louise of Saxe-Hildburghausen</u> 24 June 1814 Weilburg eight children <u>Pauline of Württemberg</u> 23 April 1829 Stuttgart four children	
<u>Adolph</u>		24 July 1817	1839-1866	17 November 1905	<u>Duchy of Nassau</u>	<u>Elizabeth Mikhailovna of Russia</u> 31 January 1844 St. Petersburg no children <u>Adelheid-Marie of Anhalt-Dessau</u> 23 April 1851 Dessau five children	In 1866 lost his Nassau lands, but he was granted in 1890 the <u>Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</u> after the death of his cousin without male descendants. See <u>List of monarchs of Luxembourg</u> for the descendants of Adolph.
<i>In 1866, Nassau was annexed to the <u>Kingdom of Prussia</u></i>							

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