

Thirty-ninth Generation

Count Gainfroi (Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) birth date unknown.

He married **Theidlindis of Blois** (Count Aubri of Blois⁴⁰, Adela⁴¹, King Dagobert II of Austrasia⁴²_). Count Gainfroi and Theidlindis of Blois had the following child:

1. **Count Giselbert of Massgau**³⁸.

Irmengard of Hesbain birth date unknown. She married **King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine** 798. (See King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Hugh II of Tours (Count Luitfride II⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Governor of Alsace

Count Hugh II of Tours had the following children:

1. **Ermengarde of Tours**³⁸.
2. Adela of Tours.
3. Viscount Theobald of Gerlon.

Count died 837.

Carloman of Bavaria German: *Karlmann* (830 – 29 September 880) was the eldest son of Louis the German, king of East Francia (Germany), and Emma, daughter of the count Welf. He was king of Bavaria from 876 and of Italy from 877 until he was incapacitated in 879 and died in 880.

King Carloman had the following child:

1. **King Arnulf of Carinthia**³⁸ was born 850.

He revolted in 861 and again two years later (863); an example that was followed by the second son, Louis the Younger, who in a further rising was joined by his brother Charles the Fat. In 865, Louis was obliged by the dissidence of his sons to provide for the eventual division of his territories: Carloman was promised the kingdom of Bavaria (which Louis himself had once held under *his* father), together with the Ostmark; Louis the Younger was promised Saxony, together with Franconia and Thuringia; Charles the Fat was promised Swabia, together with Rhaetia.

A report that Emperor Louis II was dead led to peace between father and sons and attempts by Louis the German to gain the imperial crown for Carloman. These efforts were thwarted by Louis II, who was not in fact dead. In 876, Louis the German died and his sons inherited their lands; Carloman thus became King of Bavaria. The brothers maintained concord amongst themselves, contrary the example set by their own father and uncles and their cousins.

Upon the death of Charles the Bald of West Francia in 877, Carloman also became king of Italy and aimed at gaining the Imperial crown, but in 879, he was crippled by a stroke and divided his dominions as his father had done. He granted Louis Bavaria and Charles Italy. He had no legitimate issue, but had a concubine named Litwinde. His illegitimate son by her, Arnulf, was granted the duchy of Carinthia. Arnulf later became king of Germany and Italy and emperor.

Duke Wigbert of Saxony (Duke Witteking "The Great"⁴⁰, King Wernicke⁴¹, King Dieterick⁴², King Sighard⁴³, King Berthold of the Saxons⁴⁴, Prince Bodicus⁴⁵, King Hulderick⁴⁶, Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹_) birth date unknown.

Duke Wigbert of Saxony had the following child:

1. **Count Walput of Ringelheim**³⁸.

Wigbert died 825.

Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver" (Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹_) birth date unknown. Thorfinn 'Skullsplitter' Hausakljuv (died 963) (Old Norse: *Þorfinnr hausakljúfr*, "skull-splitter") was earl of Orkney. He was the youngest son of Turf-Einar. Thorfinn married Grelod, daughter of the moramaer of Caithness and granddaughter of Thorstein the Red. Thorfinn and Grelod had five sons and two daughters. Their son Arnfinn Thorfinnsson married Ragnhild Eiriksdotter, daughter of Erik Bloodaxe and his widow, Gunnhildr. Thorfinn may have been buried in the broch at Hoxa, on South Ronaldsay. The modern Orcadian beer Skullsplitter is named after him.

The five sons of Thorfinn were Arnfinn, Havard, Hlodvir, Ljot, and Skuli. Arnfinns' wife, Ragnhild Eiriks-Dottir had her husband killed at Murkle in Caithness and married Havard who ruled as earl for a time. Skuli gave allegiance to the Scots king who made him Earl of Caithness and Orkney but never gained control of Orkney, being killed in battle against Ljot in Caithness. Ljot later died in battle, possibly against MacBeth of Morray.

He married **Grelod of Gaithness**. Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver" and Grelod of Gaithness had the following child:

1. **Earl Hlodve "The Viking"**³⁸.

Thorfin died 977.

King Kiarva (Carrol) birth date unknown. King of Ireland

King Kiarva (Carrol) had the following child:

1. **Audna**³⁸.

King Rhodri Mawr "The Great" (King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) in Welsh, Rhodri Mawr; occasionally in English, Roderick the Great, was the first ruler of Wales to be called 'Great', and the first to rule most of present-day Wales. He is referred to as "King of the Britons" by the *Annals of Ulster*. In some later histories, he is referred to as "King of Wales" but he did not rule all of Wales nor was this term used contemporaneously to describe him.

The son of Merfyn Frych, King of Gwynedd, and Nest ferch Cadell of the Royal line of Powys, he inherited the Kingdom of Gwynedd on his father's death in 844. King of Gwynedd 844-78, Powys 855-78, Seisyllwg 871-78.

He married **Angharad** (Prince Meuric⁴⁰, Prince Dufnwal⁴¹, Arthen⁴², Prince Seisyll⁴³, Prince Clydawe⁴⁴, Prince Artholes⁴⁵, Prince Arnothen⁴⁶, Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰). King Rhodri Mawr "The Great" had the following children:

1. King Cadell³⁹. Cadell died 909.
2. King Aurawd. Prince of North Wales 878-916.
3. Prince Mervyn. Prince died 904.

When his maternal uncle Cyngen ap Cadell ruler of Powys died on a pilgrimage to Rome in 855 Rhodri inherited Powys. In 872 Gwgon, ruler of Seisyllwg in southern Wales, was accidentally drowned, and Rhodri added his Kingdom to his domains by virtue of his marriage to Angharad, Gwgon's sister. This made him the ruler of the larger part of Wales.

Rhodri faced pressure both from the English and increasingly from the Danes, who were recorded as ravaging Anglesey in 854. In 856 Rhodri won a notable victory over the Danes, killing their leader Gorm (sometimes given as Horm). Two poems by Sedulius Scotus written at the court of Charles the Bald, King of the Western Franks, celebrate the victory of "Roricus" over the Norsemen.

In 877 Rhodri fought another battle against the Norse invaders on Anglesey, this time being forced to flee to Ireland. On his return the following year, he and his son Gwriad were said to have been killed by the English under Alfred the Great, though the precise manner of his death is unknown. When his son, Anarawd ap Rhodri won a victory over the Mercians a few years later, it was hailed in the annals as "God's vengeance for Rhodri".

King Erik (King Bjorn⁴⁰, King Ragnar Lodbrok⁴¹) birth date unknown. King at Uppsala

King Erik had the following child:

1. King Edmund of Birka³⁹.

Rodigastus (Mieceslas of the Obotrites⁴⁰, Billung⁴¹, Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obotrites⁴⁴) birth date unknown.

Rodigastus had the following child:

1. **Mistui I**³⁹.

Rodigastus died 840.

Margrave Adalberto I (Margrave Boniface II⁴⁰, Margrave Boniface I⁴¹) Adalbert I (c. 820 – 886) was the margrave of Tuscany from about 847. He was the son of Margrave Boniface II, who had been despoiled of his fiefs by the Emperor Lothair I, and successor of his elder brother Aganus. The reign of Adalbert was long and successful.

He married **Rotilda of Spoleto** (Duke Guido I³⁷, Count Lambert of Nantes³⁸, Guido of Nantes³⁹, Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³). Margrave Adalberto I and Rotilda of Spoleto had the following child:

1. **Boniface of Tuscany**³⁸.
2. Adalbert II

He took the side of Carloman, King of Bavaria, against Charles the Bald, King of France, in the struggle for the Kingdom of Italy. This even though the latter was supported by the pope. When the Roman court persisted in this "interference", Adalbert marched on the eternal city, forced John VIII to take refuge in the St Peter's Basilica, and forced the Roman citizens to swear fealty to Carloman. Little effect on him had the excommunication of Pope John.

He died in 884 or, more probably 886, and was succeeded by his son Adalbert II.

Count Conrad II (Count Conrad I of Burgundy⁴⁰, Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵) was born 825. He was the Count of Auxerre from 864 until his death. He was a son of Conrad I of Auxerre, and Adelaide; an older brother of Hugh the Abbot; and a member of the Bavarian branch of the Welfs.

He married **Ermentrude of Alsace** (Count Luitfride II³⁹, Duke Luitfride I³⁹, Duke Adelbert⁴⁰, Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴). Count Conrad II and Ermentrude of Alsace had the following child:

1. **King Rudolph I**³⁹ was born 847.

In 858, at the coaxing of Charles the Bald, his cousin, he and his brother betrayed Louis the German when he sent them on an espionage mission and went over to Charles, who rewarded them handsomely because he had lost his Bavarian *honores*. He acted as Duke of Transjurane (Upper) Burgundy from then until about 864.

Conrad died 881.

Count Burchard I of Thurgovie (Judith of Friuli³⁶, Count Eberhard of Friuli³⁷, Margrave Hunroch of Friuli³⁸). Count Burchard I of Thurgovie had the following child:

1. **Duke Burchard I of Swabia**³⁸ was born 885.

Count died 911.

García Jiménez or García II was (sub- or co-)king of a part of Pamplona in the late 9th century.

The Basque ruling dynasty (Jiménez) was apparently in control of a part of what would become the kingdom of Navarre distinct from that held by the descendants of Íñigo Arista. García presumably succeeded his father during the lifetime of García Íñiguez, and is listed by the *Códice de Roda* as being of "another part of the kingdom" of Pamplona.

By a popular reconstruction, when King García I supposedly died in 870 while his son and heir Fortún Garcés was imprisoned in Córdoba, García Jiménez is said to have become uncontested regent of the kingdom until he was killed at Aybar (882) in a battle against the Emir of Córdoba. However, there is evidence that García Íñiguez was still living at the time of his son's return in 880, and it may well have been that monarch who was killed in 882. In fact, there is no documentary evidence of García Jiménez playing any role in the government of the greater kingdom.

García Jiménez married firstly to Oneca, "Rebel of Sangüesa" with whom he had Íñigo and Sancha. García Jiménez married secondly Dadildis de Pallars, sister of count Raymond I of Pallars and Ribagorza, with whom he had **Sancho** and Jimeno, king in succession to Sancho.



Alfonso III "The Great" (c. 848–20 December 910), called the Great, was the king of León, Galicia and Asturias from 866 until his death. He was the son and

successor of Ordoño I.

Little is known about Alfonso except the bare facts of his reign and of his comparative success in consolidating the kingdom henceforth known as "of Galicia" or "of Oviedo", during the weakness of the Umayyad princes of Cordoba. He fought against and gained numerous victories over the Muslims of al-Andalus, nonetheless his kingdom was always inferior to that of the Cordobans, and he was thus forced to pay them tribute.

He defeated a Basque rebellion in 867 and, much later, a Galician one as well. He conquered Oporto and Coimbra in 868 and 878 respectively. In about 869, he formed an alliance with the Kingdom of Pamplona, and solidified this link by marrying Jimena, who is thought to have been daughter of king García Íñiguez, or less likely, a member of the Jiménez dynasty, and also married his sister Leodegundia to a prince of Pamplona.

Alfonso died in Zamora, probably in 910. Upon his death his kingdom was divided among his three sons by Jimena. The eldest son, García, became king of León but died shortly after in 914 without an heir. The second son, Ordoño, reigned in Galicia from 910 and León after García's death. The youngest son, Fruela, received Asturias with Oviedo as his capital. When Ordoño died his children were too young to ascend and the territory of Alfonso was once again united under Fruela, but the latter did not enjoy his joint monarchy for long as he died the next year. Ordoño's eldest son, **Alfonso**, succeeded him.



Listko (also Lestek, Leszek) is the second legendary duke of Poland, and son of Siemowit, born circa 870–880. Though proof of his actual existence is unclear, if he did exist, he must have been an influential person, because the tribes that lived in what is now Poland were known as "Lestkowici".

Listek had the following child:

1. **Siemomysł of Poland**

Zoltán of Hungary also known as Zaltas, according to the mediaeval chronicles, was the third Grand Prince of the Magyars. He was the youngest (fifth) son of Árpád. The Gesta Hungarorum names *Zolta* as the successor of his

father, and also mentions that he married a daughter of Menmarót, the local military leader in the region of Bihar (Romanian: *Biharea*) at the time of the Hungarian conquest (Hungarian: *Honfoglalás*).

Latest researches questioned his position as a ruler and prefer other sons of Árpád.

Zoltan had the following child:

1. **Taksony** (? – before 973)

Zoltan died 947.

Count Guifre "Winifred" of Barcelona

(Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona⁴⁰, Count Bella of Carvasonne⁴¹) birth date unknown.

He married **Guinedilda Borell**. Count Guifre "Winifred" of Barcelona and Guinedilda Borell had the following children:

1. **Count Miro**³⁸.
2. Count Guifre II Borell.

Guifre died 897.

Count Unifred Bernat (Count Ramon I of Bigorre⁴⁰, Count Llop of Bigorre⁴¹, Count Llop Donat of Bigorre⁴², Count Dato Donat of Bigorre⁴³, Count Donat Loup of Bigorre⁴⁴, Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony⁴⁵, Centulle of Gascony⁴⁶, Duke Adelrico of Gascony⁴⁷, Duke Loup II of Gascony⁴⁸, Duke Waifar of Aquitaine⁴⁹, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine⁵⁰, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine⁵¹, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine⁵², Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine⁵³) birth date unknown. Count of Ribagorza. Ribagorza (in Catalan 'Ribagorça') is a county, or comarca, in [Aragon] situated at the north-east of the province of Huesca, Spain.

Count Unifred Bernat had the following child:

1. **Ava of Bigorre**³⁸.

Unifred died 952.

Count Sunyer II of Ampurias (Count Sunyer I of Ampurias⁴⁰) (in Catalan, *Sunyer*; and in Spanish, *Suñer*) (c. 840–915) was the count of Empúries from 862 and Roussillon from 896 until his death. He was the son of Sunyer I of Ampurias.

Count Sunyer II of Ampurias had the following children:

1. **Count Gausbert of Ampurias**³⁸.
2. Ersinde of Ampurias.

He and his brother Dela obtained the county of Ampurias in 862 after Humfrid, margrave of Gothia, rebelled. They governed it together until Dela's death. In 878, the council of Troyes deposed Bernat of Gothia, who had held Roussillon since 865. It was given to Miro the Elder and, in 896, when Miro died, it passed by heredity to Sunifred. Together with

Dela, he tried to occupy Girona, but their cousin, Wilfred the Hairy, stopped them. In 888, he travelled to Orléans to do homage to King Odo of France. In 891, he prepared a naval expedition to attack Moorish Almería. The campaign, however, ended in a truce.

He died 915.

Duke Raymond III of Aquitaine (Count Raymond II of Toulouse³⁶, Count Eudes of Toulouse³⁷, Count Raymond I of Toulouse³⁸) birth date unknown.

He married **Gersende of Narbonne** (Viscount Eudes V of Narbonne⁴⁰, Visconte Franocn II of Narbonne⁴¹, Viscount Mayeul of Narbonne⁴², Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne⁴³, Viscount Francon I of Narbonne⁴⁴).

Duke Raymond III of Aquitaine and Gersende of Narbonne had the following child:

1. **Luitgarde of Toulouse**³⁸.

Duke died 950.

Count Acfred II of Carcassonne (Count Oliba II of Carcassonne⁴⁰, Count Eudes of Carcassonne⁴¹, Count Oliba I of Carcassonne⁴², Gislefroy⁴³, Dellon⁴⁴) birth date unknown was the co-governor of the County of Carcassonne and Razès from 906 to 908 and then count in his own right until his death. He was the younger son of Oliba II of Carcassonne and he co-governed his inheritance with his elder brother Bencion.

Count Acfred II of Carcassonne had the following child:

1. **Waifri of Aquitaine**³⁸.

Acfred died 935.

Count Ratbold II of Arles (Count Ratbold I of Arles⁴⁰) birth date unknown.

Arles is the name of a kingdom formed 933-935 uniting Provence and Burgundy (including part of Switzerland). It appears that Ratbold II had a son Rudolph III, who bequeathed the kingdom to Emperor Conrad II in 1032. It is unclear who the father of Boso, count of Provence is.

Count Ratbold II of Arles had the following children:

1. **Count Boso III of Provence**³⁸.
2. Gerberga of the Gatinais.

Ratbold died 948.

Count William I of Montreuil (Count Rotgair of Montreuil⁴⁰, Count Herluin II of Montre⁴¹, Helgaud of Ponthieu⁴², Herluin of Ponthieu⁴³, Helgaud I of Ponthieu⁴⁴, Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶) birth date unknown.

Count William I of Montreuil had the following child:

1. **Count Ernicule of Bologne**³⁸ .

William died 965.

Marquess Ernst II (Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Marquess of Nordgau

Marquess Ernst II had the following child:

1. **Count Arebo I**³⁸ .

Marquess died 881.

Count Everhard of Niederlahngau birth date unknown.

He married **Amalrada of Ringelheim** (Count Dietrich of Ringelheim³⁹, Alburgis⁴⁰_). Count Everhard of Niederlahngau and Amalrada of Ringelheim had the following child:

1. **Everhard of Niederlahngau**³⁸ .

Godfrey of Pont (Gerlach of Pont⁴⁰, Wichard I of Pont⁴¹, Otto of Pont⁴²_) birth date unknown. Godfrey of Pont had the following child:

1. **Wichard II of Pont**³⁸ .

Godfrey died 948.

Count Hupald I birth date unknown. Count of Dillengen. Count Hupald I had the following children:

1. **Count Theobald I of Dillengen**³⁸ .
2. Ulrich

Hupald died 910.

Rupert II (Thuringbert⁴⁰, Rupert I⁴¹, Lambert⁴²_) birth date unknown. Count in upper Rhine and Wormgau.

He married **Theoderata**. Rupert II and Theoderata had the following child:

1. **Count Rupert III**³⁸ was born 812.

Rupert died 789. Theoderata died 789.

Duke Luitfride I (Duke Adelbert⁴⁰, Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴_) birth date unknown.

Duke Luitfride I had the following children:

1. Count Luitfride II³⁸ .

Luitfride died 750.



King Egbert (Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) (also spelt Egberht) (died 839) was King of Wessex from 802 until 839. His father was Ealhmund of Kent. In the 780s Egbert was forced into exile by Offa of Mercia and Beorhtric of Wessex, but on Beorhtric's death in 802 Egbert returned and took the throne.

Little is known of the first twenty years of Egbert's reign, but it is thought that he was able to maintain Wessex's independence against the kingdom of Mercia, which at that time dominated the other southern English kingdoms. In 825 Egbert defeated Beornwulf of Mercia at the battle of Ellendun, and proceeded to take control of the Mercian dependencies in southeastern England. In 829 Egbert defeated Wiglaf of Mercia and drove him out of his kingdom, temporarily ruling Mercia directly. Later that year Egbert received the submission of the Northumbrian king at Dore, near Sheffield. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* subsequently described Egbert as a *bretwalda*, or "Ruler of Britain".

Egbert was unable to maintain this dominant position, and within a year Wiglaf regained the throne of Mercia. However, Wessex did retain control of Kent, Sussex and Surrey; these territories were given to Egbert's son Æthelwulf to rule as a subking under Egbert. When Egbert died in 839, Æthelwulf succeeded him; the southeastern kingdoms were finally absorbed into the kingdom of Wessex after Æthelwulf's death in 858.

He married **Redburga**. The number of Egbert's children is uncertain but included:

1. **Athelstan**³⁸ . Athelstan died 852.
2. **King Æthelwulf** was born 795

Egbert died in 839, and his will, according to the account of it found in the will of his grandson, Alfred the Great, left land only to male members of his family, so that the estates should not be lost to the royal house through marriage.

Egbert was buried in Winchester, as were his son, Æthelwulf, his grandson, Alfred the Great, and Alfred's son, Edward the Elder.

Oslac of Hampshire birth date unknown was butler of Æthelwulf of Wessex (9th c.) and earl Oslac of Northumbria (10th c.).

Oslac of Hampshire had the following child:

1. **Osburga**³⁸ .

Count Raymonde II de Rouerge (Count Ermengaud⁴⁰_) (also *Ramon* or *Raimundo* and sometimes numbered Raymond I) (died 961 or 965) was the count of Rouergue and Quercy from 937 to his death. Under Raymond, Rouergue achieved a suzerainty over neighbouring counties and he successfully titled himself Margrave (*marchio*) of Septimania.

Raymond's lordship extended over Albi and Nîmes and, at least around 960, as far north as the Limousin. Raymond was the head of his family, which also ruled Toulouse. Even in his time, his family appeared to be declining. He willed a Gascon fief to Duke Sancho V and allowed it to become allodial after his death. Nonetheless, his power was such that he could command lands as far north as Auvergne and was the most powerful lord of Aquitaine, even holding a "vicar's court" in the Limousin.

Count Raymonde II de Rouerge had the following child:

1. **Count Ermengaud**³⁸ **D'Alby**.

His will of 961 is preserved. In it, not only does he reference the aforementioned lands in Auvergne and Gascony, but he mentions seventeen castles and a *rocheta*. Some castles were given to his wife and heirs and some to the churches of Albi and Cahors and to various abbeys.

Halfdan "The Old" (Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_) Old Norse *Hálfðanr gamli* and *Hálfðanr inn gamli*) was an ancient, legendary king from whom descended many of the most notable lineages of legend. A second Halfdan the Old is the purported great-grandfather of Ragnvald Eysteinnsson.

He married **Daughter, Eystein Glumra**. Halfdan "The Old" had the following child:

1. **Earl Ivar**³⁸ .

Halfdan died 800.

King Olaf II (Gudrod⁴⁰, Halfdan II⁴¹, Eystein I⁴², Halfdan I⁴³, King Olaf I⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. King of Vestland, Jutland

King Olaf II had the following child:

1. **Rognwald of Jutland**³⁸ .

Olaf died 840.

Duke William of Toulouse birth date unknown. Saint William of Gellone (755 – 28 May (traditional) 812/4) was the second Count of Toulouse from 790 until his replacement in 811. His Occitan name is Guilhem, and he is known in French as Guillaume d'Orange, Guillaume Fierabrace, and the Marquis au court nez.

He is the hero of the *Chanson de Guillaume*, an early *chanson de geste*, and of several later sequels, which were categorized by thirteenth-century poets as the *geste* of Garin de Monglane.

William was born in northern France in the mid-8th century. He was a cousin of Charlemagne (his mother Aldana was daughter of Charles Martel) and the son of Thierry IV, Count of Autun and Toulouse. As a kinsman and trusted *comes* he spent his youth in the court of Charlemagne. When William was made Count of Toulouse in 790, Charlemagne placed his young son Louis the Pious, who was to inherit Aquitaine, in his charge. As Count he successfully subdued the Gascons.

In 793, Hisham I (called by the Franks Heschem), the successor of Abd ar-Rahman I, proclaimed a holy war against the Christians to the north. He amassed an army of 100,000 men, half of which attacked the Kingdom of Asturias while the other half invaded Languedoc, penetrating as far as Narbonne.

William met this force and defeated them. He met the Muslim forces again near the river Orbieux, at Villedaigne, where he was defeated, though his obstinate resistance exhausted the Muslim forces so much that they retreated to Spain. However, Narbonne was garrisoned and remained under Muslim control. In 803, William took part in the campaign that took Barcelona from the Moors.

Duke William of Toulouse had the following child:

1. **Bertha of Toulouse**³⁸ .

William died May 812.

Guido (Guy) of Nantes (Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³_) birth date unknown was appointed to replace the late Roland as Warden of the Breton March after his death at the Battle of Roncesvalles in 778. Guy no more effectively exercised control over Brittany than his predecessor, but was the chief contact by which the Bretons knew French policy. His actual territory of control was the County of Nantes. Carolingian infighting distracted Guy and prevented him from exhibiting any real authority. It was to be Norman pressure on the Bretons which would open a portal to a French dynasty in Brittany under Berengar of Rennes.

Guy was the son of Lambert and Teutberga of the Austrasian family of the Guideschi. Guy received his charge in Neustria and Nantes about 799, at the same time that his brother Frodoald received the county of Vannes. Royal annals note in the year 799 that "Guy, prefect of the marches of Brittany, who in the same year traversed the whole province with the counts his colleagues, came to present [to Charlemagne] at Aachen, the arms of the Breton

chiefs who had been rendered to him, and on each trophy was inscribed the name of the chief to whom the weapon belonged." It was specified at the same time that "Brittany appeared then to be entirely subject."

Guy's name subsequently appears, notably in 814, in the many acts recorded in the cartulary of the abbey of Saint-Sauveur de Redon, where it is found beside that of Jarnhithin (or Iarnhithin), *machtiern* (or *mactiern*) or *princeps plebis* (prince of the people, meaning chief). The cartulary says "Jarnhithin rules, Guy is count."

Guido of Nantes had the following child:

1. **Count Lambert of Nantes**³⁸ .

Guy died before 819, leaving his son Lambert as count of Nantes and prefect of the march.

Alpaide (King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) birth date unknown.

She married twice; she married **Duke Pippin II**, born 635. He was the son of Duke Ansgise and Bega. Peppin died December 714. She married **Count Begue of Paris** 806. He was the son of Count Girard of Paris and Rotrude. He died 816.

Count Begue of Paris and Alpaide had the following children:

1. **Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau**³⁸ .
2. Engeltron.

King Alpin (King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_) birth date unknown.

Alpín was king of the Picts in the 720s, together with Drest. The Pictish Chronicle king lists give Alpín and Drest a five year joint rule. Alpín is a Pictish form of the Old English Ælfwine and may, perhaps, indicate a tie to Bernician exiles in Pictland, such as Eanfrith, father of Talorgan mac Enfret, and Oswiu.

In 724, Nechtan mac Der-Ilei is reported in the Annals of Tigernach to have abdicated in favour of Drest, entering a monastery. Alpín, who is associated with Drest in the Pictish Chronicle king lists, is not mentioned at this time. In 726, the Annals of Tigernach report that "Drest was cast from the kingdom of the Picts; and Alpín reigned in his stead."

In 728–729, a war in Pictland involving Alpín, Drest, Nechtan and Óengus is reported in various sources. Alpín appears to have been the initial opponent of Nechtan and Óengus. He was first defeated by Óengus at Monaidh Craeb, for which Monicrieffe near Perth has been

suggested, where his son was killed. A second defeat led to Alpín's flight and Nechtan being restored as king. Drest was killed the following year, but Alpín's fate is not known.

King Alpin had the following children:

1. **King Kenneth**³⁸ **MacAlpin**.
2. King Donald I. King died 863.

Hrollager of Maer (Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Hrollager of Maer had the following child:

1. **Hrolf**³⁸ **Turstan**.

Hrollager died 896.

Owen of Glamorgan (King Morgan Hen⁴⁰, King Owen of Gwent⁴¹, King Howell of Gwent⁴², King Rhys of Gwent⁴³_) birth date unknown.

Owen of Glamorgan had the following child:

1. **Ithel of Glamorgan**³⁸ .

Cadfarch of Whittington birth date unknown. Cadfarch of Whittington had the following child:

1. **Inyr**³⁸ .

Llydocca (Carader⁴⁰ Yreichfras_) birth date unknown. Llydocca had the following child:

1. **Rheingar**³⁸ .



King Pepin "The Short" (King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) called the Short, and often known as Pepin the Younger or Pepin III, was the Mayor of the Palace and Duke of the Franks from 741 and King of the Franks from 751 to 768. He was the father of Charlemagne. He was the son of Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and duke of the Franks, and of Rotrude of Trier (690-724).

Around 735 (?) Pepin married Leutberga (712?-760?) from the Danube region. They had five children. She was repudiated some time after the birth of Charlemagne and her children were sent to convents. According to some sources, she settled in Lorsch, possibly in a convent.

In 740, Pepin married **Bertha** (Count Canbert⁴⁰), his second cousin. Her father, Charibert, was the son of Pepin II's brother, Martin of Laon. They are known to have had the following children:

1. Charles (April 2, 742 – January 28, 814), (Charlemagne)
2. Carloman (751 – December 4, 771)
3. Gisela (757 – 810)
4. Pepin, who died in infancy.
5. Chrothais, died young, buried Metz.
6. Adelais, died young, buried Metz.
7. 2 un-named daughters

Pepin's father, Charles Martel, died in 741. He divided the rule of the Frankish kingdom between Pepin and his elder brother, Carloman, his surviving sons by his first wife: Carloman became Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, Pepin became Mayor of the Palace of Neustria. Grifo, Charles's son by his second wife, Swanahild (*aka* Swanhilde), may also have been intended to receive an inheritance, but he was imprisoned in a monastery by his two half-brothers. Carloman, who by all evidence was a deeply pious man, retired to a monastery in 747. This left Francia in the hands of Pepin as sole mayor of the palace and *dux et princeps Francorum*, a title originated by his grandfather and namesake Pepin of Heristal.

Under the reorganization of Francia by Charles Martel the *dux et princeps Francorum* were the commanders of the armies of the kingdom, in addition to their administrative duties as mayor of the palace, and specifically commander of the standing guard which Charles Martel had begun maintaining year-round since Toulouse in 721.

Upon their assumption, Pepin and Carloman, who had not proved themselves in battle in defense of the realm as their father had, installed Childeric III as king, even though Martel had left the throne vacant since the death of Theuderic IV. Childeric had the title of king, but he was considered weak. As time passed, and his brother bowed out of the picture, Pepin became discontent with the royal power being with Childeric.

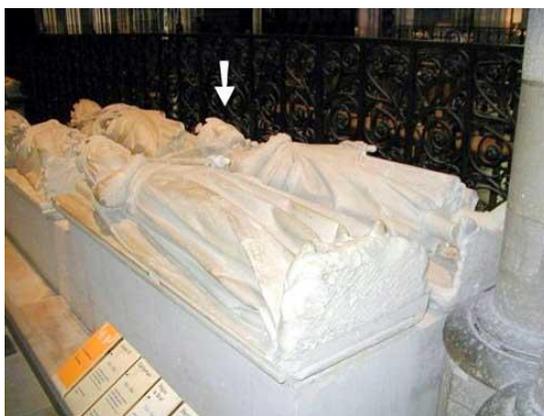
At the time of Carloman's retirement, Grifo escaped his imprisonment and fled to Duke Odilo of Bavaria, who was married to Hiltrude, Pepin's sister. Odilo was forced by Pepin to acknowledge Frankish overlordship, but died soon after (January 18, 748). Pepin invaded Bavaria and installed Tassilo III as duke under Frankish overlordship.

Since Pepin had control over the magnates and actually had the power of the king, he suggested the Pope make the Carolingian name royal in law as well as fact. Pepin asked Pope Zachary, "Is it right that the royal power sit with the person with the title of King, or the person who makes the decisions as King?" The Pope answered that the *de facto* power is more important than the *de jure* power. Thus,

Pepin, having obtained the support of the papacy, discouraged opposition to his house. He was elected King of the Franks by an assembly of Frankish leading-men, with a large portion of his army on hand (in the event that the nobility inclined not to honor the Papal bull), and anointed at Soissons, by Boniface, Archbishop of Mainz, who, along with his niece, Saint Leoba, was a court advisor. Meanwhile, Grifo continued his rebellion, but was eventually killed in the battle of Saint-Jean de Maurienne in 753. Childeric III was deposed, his hair shaved off and he was confined to a monastery. He was the last of the Merovingians.

Pepin added to his power after Pope Stephen II traveled all the way to Paris to anoint him in a lavish ceremony at Saint Denis Basilica, bestowing upon him the additional title of *patricius Romanorum* (Patrician of the Romans). As life expectancies were short in those days, and Pepin wanted family continuity, the Pope also anointed Pepin's sons, Charles (eventually known as *Charlemagne*) and Carloman.

Pepin the Short's first major act was to go to war against the Lombard king Aistulf, who had a policy of expansion into the *ducatu Romanum*, as a partial repayment for papal support in his quest for the crown. Victorious, he forced the Lombard king to return property seized from the Church and confirmed the papacy in possession of Ravenna and the Pentapolis, the so-called Donation of Pepin whereby the Papal States was founded. In 759, he drove the Saracens out of Gaul with the capture of Narbonne and then consolidated his power further by integrating Aquitaine into the kingdom. In taking Narbonne, and formally annexing Aquitaine (whose status was always dependent on the strength of her suzerains), he completed the work of his father save for one last task: fully subduing the Saxons. He was preparing for war against them when his health began to fail, and thus, this final task was left for his son, the great Charlemagne.



Pepin died during a campaign and was brought to Saint Denis to be buried near the saint in 768 and is interred there in the basilica with his wife Bertrada. Pepin was buried "outside that entrance [of Saint Denis Basilica] according to his wishes, face down, for the sins of his father Charles Martel." Bertha died 783.

Count Geraud of Swabia birth date unknown.
Count in the Anglachau 779.

He married **Emma of Alamannia**. She is the daughter of Duke Hnabi. Count Geraud of Swabia and Emma of Alamannia had the following child:

1. **Irmintrudis of Swabia**³⁸ .
2. **Hildegard** was born 757.

Emma of Alamannia (Duke Hnabi⁴⁰, Houching of Alamannia⁴¹, Duke Godefroy⁴²_) birth date unknown. She married **Count Geraud of Swabia**. (See Count Geraud of Swabia for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace (Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²_) birth date unknown.

Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace had the following child:

1. **Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace**³⁸ was born 853.

Eberhard died 864.

Count Adalbert II of Metz (Count Adalbert I of Metz⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Count Adalbert II of Metz had the following child:

1. **Count Gerard I of Metz**³⁸ .

Adalbert died 882.

Count Dietrich of Ringelheim (Count Walput of Ringelheim³⁸, Duke Wigbert of Saxony³⁹, Duke Witteking "The Great"⁴⁰, King Wernicke⁴¹, King Dieterick⁴², King Sighard⁴³, King Berthold of the Saxons⁴⁴, Prince Bodicus⁴⁵, King Hulderick⁴⁶, Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹_) was born 872. Count of Ringelheim 856-920 also Count of Oldenburg.

He married twice. He married **Reinhildis Ludmilla**. He married **Gisele of Lorraine** 882. She is the daughter of Emperor Lothair II.

Count Dietrich of Ringelheim and Reinhildis Ludmilla had the following child:

1. **Amalrada of Ringelheim**³⁸ .

Count Dietrich of Ringelheim and **Gisele of Lorraine** (Emperor Lothair II⁴⁰_) had the following child:

1. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born 894.

Dietrich died 920.

Count Udo (Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau⁴⁰, Count Begue of Paris⁴¹, Count Girard of Paris⁴²_) birth date unknown. Count Udo had the following child:

1. **Count Gebbard of Franconia**³⁸ .



Emperor Michael III *the Drunkard* (Greek: Μιχαήλ Γ' ο Μέθυσος, *Mikhaēl III ho Methysos*), (January 19, 840 – September 23–24, 867), Byzantine Emperor from 842 to 867. Michael III was the third and traditionally last member of the Phrygian Dynasty.

Michael was the youngest child of Emperor Theophilos and Theodora. Already crowned co-ruler by his father in 840, Michael III had just turned two years old when he succeeded as sole emperor on January 20, 842.

During his minority, the empire was governed by his mother Theodora, her uncle Sergios, and the minister Theoktistos. The empress had iconodule sympathies and deposed Patriarch John VII of Constantinople and replaced him with the iconodule Methodios in 843. This put an end to the second spell of Iconoclasm. The internal stabilization of the state was not matched on the frontiers. The Byzantine forces were defeated in Pamphylia, Crete, and on the border with Syria by the Abbasids, but a Byzantine fleet of 85 ships did score a victory over the Arabs in 853, also there were many operations around the Aegean and off the Syrian coast by at least three more fleets, numbering 300 ships total. The imperial government undertook the resettlement of Paulicians from the eastern frontier into Thrace (thus cutting them off from their coreligionists and populating another border region) and launched an expedition against the Slavs in the Peloponnese.

As the emperor was growing up, the courtiers around him fought for influence. Increasingly fond of his uncle Bardas, Michael invested him as *kaisar* (Caesar) and allowed him to murder Theoktistos in November 855. With Bardas' support, Michael III overthrew the regency on March 15, 856, and relegated his mother and sisters to a monastery in 857.

A conflict between the Byzantines and Bulgarians started in 855-856. The Empire wanted to regain its control over some areas of Thrace, including Philippopolis (Plovdiv) and the ports around the Gulf of Burgas on the Black Sea. The Byzantine forces, led by the emperor and the caesar Bardas, were successful in the conflict and reconquered a number of cities, Philippopolis, Develtus, Anchialus and Mesembria being among them, and the region of Zagora was recovered. At the time of this campaign the Bulgarians were distracted by a war with the Franks under Louis the German and the Croats.

Bardas justified his usurpation of the regency by introducing various internal reforms; Michael III took an active part in the wars against the Abbasids and their vassals on the eastern frontier in 856–863, especially in 857 when he sent an army of 50,000 men against the Emir of Melitene. In 859 he personally besieged Samosata, but in 860 he had to abandon his expedition to repel a Rus' attack on Constantinople. Michael was defeated by the Caliph al-Mutawakkil at Dazimon in 860, but in 863 his other uncle Petronas defeated and killed the *amir* of Melitene at the battle of Lalakaon and celebrated a triumph in the capital.

Under the influence of Bardas and Photios, Michael presided over the reconstruction of ruined cities and structures, the reopening of closed monasteries, and the reorganization of the imperial university at the Maganaura palace. Photios, originally a layman, had entered holy orders and was promoted to the position of patriarch on the dismissal of the troublesome Ignatios in 858. This created a schism within the Church and, although a Constantinopolitan synod in 861 confirmed Photios as patriarch, Ignatios appealed to Pope Nicholas I, who declared Photios illegitimate in 863. The conflict over the patriarchal throne and supreme authority within the church was exacerbated by the success of the active missionary efforts launched by Photios.

Under the guidance of Patriarch Photios, Michael sponsored the mission of Saints Cyril and Methodios to the Khazar Khagan in an effort to stop the expansion of Judaism among the Khazars. Although this mission was a failure, their next mission in 863 secured the conversion of Great Moravia and devised the Glagolitic alphabet for writing in Slavonic. Fearing the potential conversion of Boris I of Bulgaria to Christianity under Frankish influence, Michael III and the Caesar Bardas invaded Bulgaria and imposed Boris' conversion according to the Byzantine rite as part of the peace settlement in 864.

Michael III's marriage with Eudokia Dekapolitissa was childless, but the emperor did not want to risk a scandal by attempting to marry his mistress Eudokia Ingerina. The solution he chose was to marry Eudokia Ingerina to his favorite courtier and chamberlain Basil the Macedonian. While Michael carried out his relationship with Ingerina, Basil was kept satisfied with the emperor's sister Thekla, whom her brother retrieved from a monastery. Basil gained increasing influence over Michael, and in April 866 he convinced the emperor that the Caesar Bardas was conspiring against him and was duly allowed to murder Bardas. Now without serious rivals, Basil was crowned co-emperor in May 867 and was adopted by the much younger Michael III. This curious development may have been intended to legitimize the eventual succession to the throne of Eudokia Ingerina's son **Leo**, who was widely believed to be Michael's son.

If this had been Michael's plan, it backfired. Ostensibly troubled by the favor Michael was beginning to show to another courtier, Basil had Michael assassinated in his sleep in September 867, and succeeded as sole emperor.

Athelfrith (Aethelhelm⁴⁰, King Aethelred I⁴¹) (c. 870 – 927), was an Ealdorman southern Mercia, occurring in documents in the first part of the 10th century. Having married Æthelgyth, daughter of Æthelwulf, he was father to four Ealdormen: Æthelstan Half-King (East Anglia), Ælfstan (Mercia), Æthelwald (Kent), and Eadric (Wessex), and apparently grandfather of Ealdorman Æthelweard 'the Historian'. That the latter called himself 'grandson's grandson' of Æthelred I, as well as documented patterns of land inheritance, have led to the hypothesis that Æthelfrith was son of Aethelhelm, Ealdorman of Wiltshire, one of Æthelred's sons. A further genealogical reconstruction would make Aethelweard, and hence Æthelfrith, an ancestor of King Harold II.

Athelfrith had the following children:

1. **Athelweard**³⁹.
2. Elgiva. Elgiva died 959. She married King Edwy (EAdwig) "The Fair" 957.