

Fortieth Generation

Duke Mainier of Austria birth date unknown.

He married **Daughter of Duke Haudre**. Duke Mainier of Austria and Daughter of Duke Haudre had the following child:

1. **Count Gainfroi**³⁹.

Mainier died 800.

Count Aubri of Blois (Adela⁴¹, King Dagobert II of Austrasia⁴²) birth date unknown. Blois is the capital of the Loir-et-Cher department in central France, situated on the banks of the lower river Loire between Orléans and Tours. Though of ancient origin, Blois is first distinctly mentioned by Gregory of Tours in the 6th century, and the city gained some notability in the 9th century, when it became the seat of a powerful countship with «Blesum castrum» («Le château de Blois»).

Count Aubri of Blois had the following child:

1. **Theidlindis of Blois**³⁹.

Count Luitfride II (Duke Luitfride I³⁹, Duke Adelbert⁴⁰, Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴) birth date unknown.

He married **Hiltrude**. Count Luitfride II had the following child:

1. **Count Hugh II of Tours**³⁹.

Luitfride died 780.

Ansgarde of Burgundy birth date unknown. She married **King Louis II "The Stammerer"**. (See King Louis II "The Stammerer" for the children resulting from this marriage.)



King Louis the German (also Ludwig or Lewis) the German (also known as Louis II or Louis the Bavarian) (806 – August 28, 876), was a grandson of Charlemagne and the third son of the succeeding Holy Roman Emperor Louis the Pious and his first wife, Ermengarde of Hesbaye.

Louis II was made the King of Bavaria from 817 following the Emperor Charlemagne's practice of bestowing a local kingdom on a family member who then served as one of his lieutenants and the local governor. When his father, Louis I (called the pious), partitioned the empire toward the end of his reign in 843, he was made King of East Francia, a region that spanned the Elbe drainage basin from Jutland southeasterly through the Thuringerwald into modern Bavaria from the Treaty of Verdun in 843 until his death.

His early years were partly spent at the court of his grandfather, Charlemagne, whose special affection he is said to have won. When the emperor Louis divided his dominions between his sons in 817, Louis received Bavaria and the neighboring lands but did not undertake the governing of such until 825, when he became involved in wars with the Wends and Sorbs on his eastern frontier.

In 827, he married **Emma of Altdorf**, also known as Hemma (808–31 January 876), sister of his stepmother Judith of Bavaria, and daughter of Welf, whose possessions ranged from Alsace to Bavaria. Her father was Welf, Count of Altorf; her mother was Heilwig of Saxony (born c.775, died after 833), the daughter of Count Isanbart. Her sister was Judith (sometimes called *of Bavaria*), who was the second wife of Emperor Louis the Pious, and by marriage Queen and Empress of the Franks.

They had the following children:

1. Hildegard (828–856)
2. **Carloman** (829–880)
3. Ermengard (died 866)
4. Gisela
5. **Louis the Younger** (830–882)
6. Bertha (died 877)
7. **Charles the Fat** (839–888)

His involvement in the first civil war of his father's reign was limited, but in the second, his elder brothers, Lothair, then King of Italy, and Pepin, King of Aquitaine, induced him to invade Alamannia — which their father had given to their half-brother Charles — by promising to give him the land in the new partition they would make. In 832, he led an army of Slavs into Alamannia and completely subjugated it. Louis the Pious disinherited him, but to no effect; the emperor was captured by his own rebellious sons and deposed. Upon his swift reinstatement, however, the Emperor Louis made peace with his son Louis and restored Bavaria (never actually lost) to him (836).

In the third civil war (began 839) of his father's ruinous final decade, Louis was the instigator. A strip of his land having been given to the young Charles, Louis invaded Alamannia again. His father was not so sluggish in responding to him this time, and soon the younger Louis was forced into the far southeastern corner of his realm, the March of Pannonia. Peace had been made by force of arms.

When the elder Louis died in 840 and Lothair claimed the whole Empire, Louis allied with the half-brother, Charles the Bald, and defeated Lothair and their nephew Pepin II of Aquitaine, son of Pepin, at the Battle of Fontenay in June 841. In June 842, the three brothers met on an island in the Saône to negotiate a peace, and each appointed forty representatives to arrange the boundaries of their respective kingdoms. This developed into the Treaty of Verdun, concluded in August 843, by which Louis received the bulk of the lands lying east of the Rhine (Eastern Francia), together with a district around Speyer, Worms, and Mainz, on the left bank of the river. His territories included Bavaria (where he made Regensburg the centre of his government), Thuringia, Franconia, and Saxony. He may truly be called the founder of the German kingdom, though his attempts to maintain the unity of the Empire proved futile. Having in 842 crushed the *Stellinga* rising in Saxony, he compelled the Obotrites to own his authority and undertook campaigns against the Bohemians, Moravians, and other tribes, but was not very successful in freeing his shores from the ravages of the Vikings.

In 852, he had sent his son Louis the Younger to Aquitaine, where the nobles had grown resentful of Charles the Bald's rule. The younger Louis did not set out until 854, but he returned the following year. In 853 and the following years, Louis made more than one attempt to secure the throne of Western Francia, which, according to the *Annals of Fulda* (*Annales Fuldenses*), the people of that country offered him in their disgust with the cruel misrule of Charles the Bald. Encouraged by his nephews Pepin II and Charles, King of Provence, Louis invaded in 858; Charles the Bald could not even raise an army to resist the invasion and fled to Burgundy; in that year, Louis issued a charter dated "the first year of the reign in West Francia." Treachery and desertion in his army, and the loyalty to Charles of the Aquitanian bishops brought about the failure of the enterprise, which Louis renounced by a treaty signed at Coblenz on June 7, 860.

In 855, the emperor Lothair died, and Louis and Charles for a time seem to have cooperated in plans to divide Lothair's possessions among themselves — the only impediments to this being Lothair's sons: Lothair II (who received Lotharingia), Louis II (who held the imperial title and the Iron Crown), and the aforementioned Charles. In 868, at Metz they agreed definitely to a partition of Lotharingia; but when Lothair II died in 869, Louis the German was lying seriously ill, and his armies were engaged with the Moravians. Charles the Bald accordingly seized the whole kingdom; but Louis the German, having recovered, compelled him by a threat of war to agree to the Treaty of Meerssen, which divided it between the claimants.

The later years of Louis the German were troubled by risings on the part of his sons, the eldest of whom, Carloman, revolted in 861 and again two years later; an example that was followed by the second son Louis, who in a further rising was joined by his brother Charles. In 864, Louis was forced to grant Carloman the kingdom of Bavaria, which he himself had once held under his father. The next year (865), he divided the remainder of his lands: Saxony he gave to Louis the Younger (with Franconia and Thuringia) and Swabia (with Raetia) to Charles, called the

Fat. A report that the 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, and Louis' old adversary, Charles the Bald.

Louis was preparing for war when he died on August 28, 876 at Frankfurt. He was buried at the abbey of Lorsch.



Duke Witteking "The Great" (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. Last King of the Saxons (769-85) and the first Duke of Saxony (785-807).

Widukind (8th/9th centuries; modernized name Wittekind) was a Saxon leader and the chief opponent of Charlemagne during the Saxon Wars. In later times, he became a symbol of Saxon independence and a figure of legend, and was stylized as a prototypical Germanic hero.

Very little is known about Widukind's life. All sources about him stem from his enemies, the Franks, who painted a negative picture of Widukind, calling him an "insurgent" and a "traitor". He was mentioned first in 777, when he was the only of the Saxon nobles not to appear at Charlemagne's court in Paderborn. Instead, he stayed with the Danish king Siegfried (possibly Sigurd Ring).

In 778, Widukind led battles against the Franks, while Charlemagne was busy in Spain. From 782 through 784, annual battles between Saxons and Franks occurred. While Widukind was considered the leader of the Saxon resistance by the Franks, his exact role in the military campaigns is unknown. Even though Widukind allied himself with the Frisians, Charlemagne's winter attacks of 784/785 were successful, and Widukind and his allies were pushed back beyond the River Elbe.

In the Bardengau in 785, Widukind agreed to surrender in return for a guarantee that no bodily harm would be done to him. Widukind and his allies were then baptized in Attigny in 785, with Charlemagne as his godfather.

There are no sources about Widukind's life or death after his baptism. It is assumed that he was imprisoned at a monastery — a fate that happened to other rulers deposed by Charlemagne. Reichenau Abbey has been identified as a likely location where Widukind may have spent the rest of his life. Alternatively, Widukind may have received a position in the administration of occupied Saxony.

He married **Geva of Denmark**. Duke Witteking "The Great" and Geva of Denmark had the following child:

1. **Duke Wigbert of Saxony**³⁹ .

Widukind died 807. Since the 9th century, Widukind had been idolized as a mythical hero; he started to be erroneously called a duke or king of Saxony. Around 1100, a tomb for him was made in Enger; recent excavations have found that the contents of the tomb are indeed early medieval, but it is impossible to decide whether the body is Widukind's.

Earl Turf Einar I (Count Rogenwald³⁹_) birth date unknown. Einarr Rögnvaldsson, Torf-Einarr or Turf-Einar (died 910) was one of the Norse Earls of Orkney. He was son of Ragnvald Eysteinnsson of Møre, Norway. His son Thorfinn became the next earl.

Earl Turf Einar I had the following child:

1. **Thorfinn I "Skull-Cleaver"**³⁹ .

King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled" (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) Merfyn Frych ap Gwriad (or Merfyn the Freckled) (died 844) was a King of Gwynedd and possibly also of Powys.

Merfyn Frych seized control of Gwynedd in 825 on the death of Hywel ap Rhodri Molwynog, though he may have held power in Anglesey since 818. Merfyn was not a member of the traditional dynasty of Gwynedd, the direct male line of Maelgwn Gwynedd, and his succession marked the start of a new dynasty. His claim was apparently based on the fact that his mother, Eyllt, was the daughter of Cynan Dindaethwy ap Rhodri and the niece of Hywel ap Rhodri. According to bardic tradition, Merfyn came "from the land of Manaw", but it is uncertain whether this refers to the Isle of Man ("Ynys Manaw" in Welsh) or to Manaw Gododdin, the area around the Firth of Forth. It would seem likely that it was the latter on account of the probability he would be a blood relative of Cunedda, the founder of the Gwynedd dynasty, who was a prince of Manaw Gododdin.

On the other hand there is an inscription "Crux Guriat" on a cross in the Isle of Man. This cross has been dated to the eighth or ninth century and might possibly refer to Merfyn's father.

Merfyn allied himself to the royal house of Powys by marrying **Nest** (King Cadell ap Brochfael⁴¹, King Brochfael ap Elisedd⁴², King Elisedd⁴³, King Gwylog⁴⁴, King Beli ap Eiludd⁴⁵, King Eiludd ap Cynan⁴⁶, King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael⁴⁷, King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"⁴⁸, King Cyngen⁴⁹, Morcant⁵⁰, King Pascent⁵¹, Vortigern⁵²_), daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel and sister of Cyngen king of Powys.

King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled" and Nest had the following child:

1. **King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"**³⁹ was born 844.

Merfyn came to power following the death of Hywel ap Caradog, and his succession marked the end of a period of turmoil in Gwynedd's affairs and the start of a new dynasty. Merfyn was the son of Gwriad, the king of the Isle of Man, through whom he could claim descent from Llywarch Hen. His mother was Eyllt, the daughter of Cynan ap Rhodri, who was descended from the main line of Venedotian kings since the days of Cunedda. Merfyn married Nest, the daughter of Cadell ap Brochfael of Powys, thus uniting the two great North Wales royal families. Someone of Merfyn's strength of character was needed at this time. The seas around Wales, Man and Ireland were being patrolled by Viking pirates. Merfyn must have been regarded as having authority over the seas, his name means "sea ruler", not a great surprise for someone descended from the rulers of Man, who relied upon their marine skills for their livelihood. But Merfyn was obviously also a skilled negotiator and statesman. His alliance with Powys meant that the two kingdoms presented a powerful front to the Saxons in the east. Merfyn thus established a stable, if uneasy peace. Merfyn passed these and other skills on to his son Rhodri Mawr who would become king of all North Wales.

Prince Meuric (Prince Dufnwal⁴¹, Arthen⁴², Prince Seisyll⁴³, Prince Clydawe⁴⁴, Prince Artholes⁴⁵, Prince Arnothen⁴⁶, Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰_) birth date unknown. Prince of South Wales

Prince Meuric had the following child:

1. **Angharad**³⁹ .

Meuric died 830.

King Bjorn (King Ragnar Lodbrok⁴¹_) birth date unknown. King at Uppsala. Björn Ironside (Old Norse and Icelandic : *Björn Járnsíða*, Swedish: *Björn Järnsida*) was a legendary Swedish king who would have lived sometime in the 9th century.

A powerful Viking chieftain and naval commander, Bjorn and his brother Hastein conducted many (mostly successful) raids in France in a continuation of the tradition initiated by their (possibly adoptive) father Ragnar Lodbrok.

In 860 AD Bjorn led a large Viking raid into the Mediterranean. After raiding down the Spanish coast and fighting their way through Gibraltar, Bjorn and Hastein pillaged the south of France, where his fleet over-wintered, before landing in Italy where they captured the coastal city of Piza. Proceeding inland to the town of Luna, which they believed to be Rome at the time, Bjorn found himself unable to breach the town walls. To gain entry, he sent messengers to the Bishop that he had died, had a deathbed conversion, and wished to be buried on consecrated ground within their church. He was brought into the chapel with a small honor guard, then amazed the dismayed Italian clerics by leaping from his coffin and hacking his way to the town gates, which he promptly opened letting his army in. Flush with this victory and others around the Med (including in Sicily and North Africa) he returned to the Straits of Gibraltar only to find the Saracen navy waiting. In the desperate battle which followed Bjorn lost 40 ships, largely to Greek fire launched from Saracen catapults. The remainder of his fleet managed to return to Scandinavia however, where he lived out his life as a rich man.

Ragnarssona þáttr tells that Björn was the son of the Swedish king Ragnar Lodbrok and Aslaug, the daughter of Sigurd and Brynhild, and that he had the brothers Hvitserk, Ivar the Boneless and Sigurd Snake-in-the-Eye, and the half-brothers Eric and Agnar.

Björn and his brothers left Sweden to conquer Zealand, Reidgotaland (here Jutland), Gotland, Öland and all the minor islands. They then settled at Lejre with Ivar the Boneless as their leader.

King Bjorn had the following children:

1. **King Erik**³⁹.
2. Agnar

Ragnar was jealous with his sons' successes, and set Eysteinn Beli as the jarl of Sweden, telling him to protect Sweden from his sons. He then went east across the Baltic Sea to pillage and to show his own skills.

Ragnar's sons Eric and Agnar then sailed into Lake Mälaren and sent a message to king Eysteinn that they wanted him to submit to Ragnar's sons, and Eric said that he wanted Eysteinn's daughter Borghild as wife. Eysteinn said that he first wanted to consult the Swedish chieftains. The chieftains said no to the offer, and ordered an attack on the rebellious sons. A battle ensued and Eric and Agnar were overwhelmed by the Swedish forces, whereupon Agnar died and Eric was taken prisoner.

Eysteinn offered Eric as much of Uppsala öd as he wanted, and Borghild, in wergild for Agnar. Eric proclaimed that after such a defeat he wanted nothing but to choose the day of his own death. Eric asked to be impaled on spears that raised him above the dead and his wish was granted.

In Zealand, Aslaug and her sons Björn and Hvitserk, who had been playing tafel, became upset and sailed to Sweden with a large army. Aslaug, calling herself Randalin rode with cavalry across the land. In a great battle they killed Eysteinn.

Ragnar was not happy that his sons had taken revenge without his help, and decided to conquer England with only two knarrrs. King Ella of Northumbria defeated Ragnar and threw him into a snake pit where he died.

Björn and his brothers attacked Aella but were beaten back. Asking for peace and wergild, Ivar the Boneless tricked Aella into giving him an area large enough to build the town of York. Ivar made himself popular in England and asked his brothers to attack again. During the battle Ivar sided with his brothers and so did many of the English chieftains with their people, in loyalty to Ivar. Ella was taken captive and in revenge they carved blood eagle on him.

Later Björn and his brothers pillaged in England, Wales, France and Italy, until they came to the town Luna in Italy. When they came back to Scandinavia, they divided the kingdom so that Björn Ironside took Uppsala and Sweden.

Mieceslas of the Obotrites (Billung⁴¹, Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obotrites⁴⁴_) birth date unknown.

The Obotrites (German: *Abodriten*), also commonly known as the Obodrites, Abotrites, or Abodrites, were a confederation of medieval West Slavic tribes within the territory of modern Mecklenburg and Holstein in northern Germany (see Polabian Slavs). For decades they were allies of Charlemagne in his wars against Germanic Saxons and Slavic Veleti. In 798 Obodrites ruled by prince Drożko defeated Saxons in the battle under Świąciana. Still heathen Saxons were dispersed by the emperor and part of their former land in Holstein, including Hamburg, was awarded to Obotrites in 804, as a prize for their victory.

Mieceslas of the Obotrites had the following child:

1. **Rodigastus**³⁹.

Mieceslas died 811.

Margrave Boniface II (Margrave Boniface I⁴¹_) birth date unknown was the count and duke of Lucca (from 5 October 823) and first margrave of Tuscany from about 828. He succeeded his father Boniface I in Lucca — in what was an early example of hereditary succession — and extended his power over the region. During his tenure, the bishops of Lucca gradually lost control of the municipal government, which fell to the counts.

Since 770, the counts of Lucca had been charged with the coastal defence of Tuscany and Corsica. In February 825, at Marengo, the Emperor Lothair I emanated a *Capitula de expeditione corsicana* for the defence of the island. In 828, Boniface received the titles of *prefectus* and *tutela* over the island from Lothair and the legateship of the island from the bishop of Luni. In July and August 828, he led a small fleet in search of Saracen pirates. Finding none at sea, the fleet landed at Sardinia and there decided to attack Africa. They assaulted the Saracen coast between Utica and Carthage with success. The fleet then returned to Corsica.

Margrave Boniface II had the following child:

1. **Margrave Adalberto I**³⁹.

In 833, Boniface backed Louis the Pious against his son Lothair, who promptly dispossessed him and put Aganus in his place. In 834, he joined with Ratald, Bishop of Verona, and Pepin, Count of Vermandois, to free the Empress Judith of Bavaria from her convent-prison. They escorted her back to Louis at Aachen. Boniface spent 836 – 838 in Germany at court.

Eventually he retired to hereditary lands in southern France. He was invited to participate in the trial of Bernard of Septimania, but died before he could. His son Adalbert regained the Tuscan march later.

Boniface died 846.

Count Conrad I (Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵) Conrad I the Elder was the count of several counties, most notably the Aargau and Auxerre, around Lake Constance, as well as Paris from 859 to 864. He was also the lay abbot of Saint-Germain in Auxerre. Conrad's father was Welf.

He married **Adilheid** (King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine³⁷, King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Badegeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶).

Count Conrad I of Burgundy and Adilheid had the following child:

1. **Count Conrad II**³⁹ was born 825.

He was one of the early Welfs, a member of the Bavarian branch, and his sister Judith was the second wife of Louis the Pious. In 858, he and his family — his wife Adelaide and his sons Hugh and Conrad the Younger — abandoned their sovereign Louis the German and went over to Charles the Bald, Judith's son. They were generously rewarded and Conrad was appointed to many countships. Louis the German confiscated his Bavarian fiefs and lands.

Conrad died 864.

Count Adalbert II of Thurgovie (Count Ulric I of Thurgovie⁴¹, Count Adelbert I of Thurgovie⁴², Count Hunfried de La Retie⁴³) was born 827.

He married **Judith of Friuli**. Count Adalbert II of Thurgovie and Judith of Friuli had the following child:

1. **Count Burchard I of Thurgovie**³⁹.

Count died 905.



Prince Siemowit (also **Ziemowit**) was, according to the chronicles of Gallus Anonymus, the son of Piast the Wheelwright and Rzepicha. He was considered one of the four legendary Piast princes, but is now considered as a ruler who existed as an historical person.

He became the duke of the Polans in the 9th century after his father, son of Chościsko, refused to take the place of legendary Duke Popiel. Siemowit was elected as new duke by the *wiec*. According to a popular legend, Popiel was then eaten by mice in his tower on the Gopło lake.

The only mention of Siemowit, along with his son **Lestko** and grandson Siemomysł, comes in the mediæval chronicle of Gallus Anonymus.



Árpád (c. 845 – c. 907), the second Grand Prince of the Magyars (c. 895 – c. 907). Under his rule the Magyar people settled in the Carpathian basin. The dynasty descending from him ruled the Magyar tribes and later the Kingdom of Hungary until 1301.

Árpád was the son of Grand Prince Álmos (Grand Prince of the Magyars), leader of the Hungarian tribal federation; his mother's name and descent is unknown.

The emergence of the Magyar tribes and their leaders (Hungarian: magyar őstörténet) is a specific period in the history of the Hungarian people that refers to the time starting from when the Magyars were considered a people separate and identifiable from other Ugric speakers (1000-500 BC) up until their occupation and settlement of the Carpathian Basin around 896 AD (Hungarian: Honfoglalás).

In 894, Árpád and Kurszán negotiated together with the representatives of the Byzantine emperor, Leo VI the Wise the terms under which the confederation of the Magyar tribes was willing to assist the Byzantine Empire against Emperor Simeon I of Bulgaria.

In the spring of next year, the Magyar tribes attacked the Bulgarian Empire and defeated Emperor Simeon I, obliging him to conclude peace with the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Simeon, however, entered into an alliance with the Pechenegs, who were the eastern neighbours of the Hungarian tribal federation, and he made an attack against the Magyar troops. In the Battle of Southern Buh, Emperor Simeon I defeated their army; shortly afterwards, the Pechenegs attacked and pillaged their territories. The Magyar tribes were obliged to leave Etelköz and move to the Carpathian Basin where they settled down (*Honfoglalás*).

Arpad had the following children:

1. Levente
2. Tarhos (Tarkacsu)
3. Üllő (Jeleg or Jeleg)
4. Jutocsa (Jutas)
5. **Zoltan of Hungary**

The circumstances of Álmos' death are unclear. The leaders of the seven Hungarian tribes proclaimed Árpád to Grand Prince of the Magyars; therefore Árpád is considered traditionally to lead the *Honfoglalás* ("the occupation of the country")

Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona

(Count Bella of Carvasonne⁴¹) birth date unknown. Count of Auxonne.

Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona had the following child:

1. **Count Guifre "Winifredl" of Barcelona**³⁹.

Count Ramon I of Bigorre (Cout 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) Count of Bigorre.

Count Ramon I of Bigorre had the following child:

1. Count Unifred³⁹ Bernat.

Raymond died 921.

Count Sunyer I of Ampurias (Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶) birth date unknown was count of Empúries and Roussillon (with the *pagus* of Perelada) from 834 to 841. He was the son of Count Belló I of Carcassonne.

Count Sunyer I of Ampurias had the following child:

1. **Count Sunyer II of Ampurias**³⁹.

He was deposed in 841 due to a new policy of the Frankish Emperor, he died in 848. His eldest son, Sunyer II, was later a count of Ampurias (with Perelada) and Roussillon and another son, Delà, an associate count of his brother.

Viscount Eudes V of Narbonne (Visconte Franocn II of Narbonne⁴¹, Viscount Mayeul of Narbonne⁴², Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne⁴³, Viscount Francon I of Narbonne⁴⁴). Reigned 924-933.

He married **Requilda of Barcelona** (Count Guifre II⁴¹ Borell_) before 915. Viscount Eudes V of Narbonne and Requilda of Barcelona had the following child:

1. **Gersende of Narbonne**³⁹.

Count Oliba II of Carcassonne (Count Eudes of Carcassonne⁴¹, Count Oliba I of Carcassonne⁴², Gislefroy⁴³, Dellon⁴⁴) birth date unknown.

Count Oliba II of Carcassonne had the following child:

1. **Count Acfred II of Carcassonne**³⁹.

Oliba died 897.

Count Ratbold I of Arles birth date unknown.

Count Ratbold I of Arles had the following child:

1. **Count Ratbold II of Arles**³⁹.

Count Rotgaire of Montreuil (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 Rotgaire of Montreuil had the following child:

1. **Count William I of Montreuil**³⁹.

Rotgaire died 957.

Marquess Ernst I birth date unknown. Marquess of Nordgau

He married **Fredeburg Dau of Ludwig of Fromen**. Marquess Ernst I had the following child:

1. **Marquess Ernst II**³⁹.

Ernst died 865.

Reinhildis Ludmilla birth date unknown. She married **Count Dietrich of Ringelheim**. (See Count Dietrich of Ringelheim for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Gerlach of Pont (Wichard I of Pont⁴¹, Otto of Pont⁴²) birth date unknown. Gerlach of Pont had the following child:

1. **Godfrey of Pont**³⁹.

Gerlach died 927.

Thuringbert (Rupert I⁴¹, Lambert⁴²) birth date unknown. Thuringbert had the following child:

1. **Rupert II**³⁹.

Duke Adelbert (Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴) birth date unknown. Duke of Alsace from sometime after 683 and probably before 700 until his death. He was the second duke of the family of the Etichonids and the first to inherit the duchy from his father.

The son of Adalrich and Berswinda, Adelbert was created Count of the Sundgau by his father circa 683. It is unknown if Adelbert appointed another count to succeed him after taking over the ducal office, exercised the comital powers himself, or left the office vacant. Under Adelbert, Etichonid control of the offices of the duchy of Alsace and of the monasteries of the region became entrenched.

Brother of St. Odile, patron saint of Alsace said to be born blind and cast out for this reason by her family, adopted by a convent where she miraculously recovered her sight - eventually becoming abbess and founders of Hohenburg and of Niedermunster.

Adalbert seems to have concentrated his power in northern Alsace (the later Nordgau) around the Diocese of Strasbourg. He founded the convent of Saint Stephen at Strasbourg and installed his daughter Attala as its first abbess. In 722 he established a monastery in honor of the Saint Michael the Archangel at Honau on an island in the Rhine north of Strasbourg. This last establishment was co-founded by a group of monks from Ireland led by the first abbot, Benedict. Honau passed to King Theuderic IV on Adelbert's death.

Adalbert's first wife was Gerlinda (perhaps of Aquitaine); his second wife was **Ingina**, a wealthy woman of Alsace, and she was the mother of his children. was succeeded by his eldest son, **Liutfrid**, who in turn made Adelbert's second son, Eberhard, a count as early as the 720s. His daughters Eugenia and Gundlinda both entered the nunnery of their aunt Odilia at Hohenburg, where Eugenia eventually succeeded as abbess. Gundlinda was later abbess of Niedermünster.

Adelbert died 723.

King Ealhmund of Kent (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).

Ruled the kingdom of Kent from 762-4 and again from 784-5. He was descended from Ingeld, the brother of Ine. It is quite probable that his father or grandfather had married into the Kentish royal family, thus establishing his claim on the Kentish kingdom. Ealhmund was, however, deposed by Offa of Mercia when he invaded Kent in 764. He would have been a young king at the time, probably in his early twenties, with no power to oppose Offa. He almost certainly went into exile, but later became allied with Egbert II, the king who had displaced him but who rebelled against Offa. When Egbert died sometime in the early 780's, Ealhmund returned to the kingship. For a second time he faced the wrath of Offa, which this time was more violent and conclusive. Ealhmund was almost certainly killed, and Kent came directly under Offa's rule until the revolution of Eadbert.

Ealhmund of Kent had the following child:

1. **King Egbert**³⁹ was born 775.

Count Ermengaud de Rouerge birth date unknown. Count Ermengaud de Rouerge had the following child:

1. **Count Raymonde II**³⁹ de Rouerge.

King Sveide "The Viking" birth date unknown. Norse King.

Sveide "The Viking" had the following child:

1. **Halfdan "The Old"**³⁹.

Earl Hogne (Earl Eystein⁴¹) birth date unknown. Earl of Thronnheim

Earl Hogne had the following child:

1. **Earl Eystein**³⁹ Glumra.

Gudrod (Halfdan II⁴¹, Eystein I⁴², Halfdan I⁴³, King Olaf I⁴⁴) birth date unknown.

Gudrod had the following children:

1. **King Olaf II**³⁹.
2. Eric I.
3. Halfdan III.

Lambert of Nantes (Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³) birth date unknown.

Lambert of Nantes had the following child:

1. **Guido of Nantes**³⁹.

Count Girard birth date unknown. Count of Paris 743-775.

He married **Rotrude** (Mayor Carloman⁴¹_). Count Girard and Rotrude had the following child:

1. **Count Begue**³⁹

King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous" (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.

Eochaid mac Áeda Find is a spurious King of Dál Riata found in some rare High Medieval king-lists and in older history books. He is named amongst the forebears of Kenneth MacAlpin, and was purportedly the son of Aed Find and the father of Alpin through his marriage to Fergusa the daughter of Fergus Mac Eochaid. The start of his reign is assigned to 781, the same year that the mysterious Domnall came to power and it is entirely possible that the two rival factions emerged in Dal Riata, and the Eochaid ruled part of the kingdom. He earned the nickname Eochaid the Poisonous, which apparently related more to his vicious tongue than his murderous abilities.

King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous" had the following child:

1. **King Alpin**³⁹.

Count Ragenwald of Maer (Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Also known as Count Regnvald "The Rich" and as "The Wise" Earl of North and South More, of Taumsdale in Norway.

Rognvald "The Wise" Eysteinnsson (son of Eystein Ivarsson) is the founder of the Earldom of Orkney in the Norse Sagas. Three quite different accounts of the creation of the Norse earldom on Orkney and Shetland exist. The best known is that found in the *Heimskringla*, but other older traditions are found in the *Historia Norvegiae* and the *Fragmentary Annals of Ireland*.

Count Ragenwald of Maer had the following child:

1. **Hrollager of Maer**³⁹.

The saga accounts are the best known, and the latest, of the three surviving traditions concerning Rognvald and the foundation of the Earldom of Orkney. Recorded in the 13th century, their views are informed by Norwegian politics of the day. Once, historians could write that no-one denied the reality of Harald Fairhair's expeditions to the west recounted in *Heimskringla*, but this is no longer the case. The Norwegian contest with the Kings of Scots over the Hebrides and the Isle of Man in the middle 13th century underlies the sagas.

In the *Heimskringla*, Rognvald is Earl of Møre. He accompanies Harald Fairhair on his great expeditions to the west, to Ireland and to Scotland. Here, Rognvald's son Ivarr is killed. In compensation King Harald grants Rognvald the Orkneys and Shetlands. Rognvald himself returns to Norway, giving the northern isles to his brother Sigurd Eysteinnsson.

The *Heimskringla* recounts other tales of Rognvald. It tells how he causes Harald Finehair to be given his byname Fairhair by cutting and dressing his hair, which had been uncut for ten years on account of Harald's vow never to cut it until he was ruler of all Norway, and it makes him the father of Ganger-Hrólf, identified by saga writers with the Rollo (Hrólf), ancestor of the Dukes of Normandy, who was said to have been established as Count of Rouen by King Charles the Simple in 931.

Earl Rognvald is killed by Harald's son Halfdan Hålegg. Rognvald's death is avenged by his son, Earl Turf-Einar, from whom later Orkney earls claimed descent, who kills Halfdan on North Ronaldsay.

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

King Morgan Hen had the following child:

1. **Owen of Glamorgan**³⁹.

Carader Yreichfras birth date unknown. Carader Yreichfras had the following child:

1. **Llydocca**³⁹.

King Charles Martel (Alpaide³⁹_) Charles "The Hammer" Martel (Latin: *Carolus Martellus*, English: *Charles "the Hammer"*) (ca. 688 – 22 October 741) was proclaimed Mayor of the Palace and ruled the Franks in the name of a titular King. Late in his reign he proclaimed himself Duke of the Franks (the last four years of his reign he did not even bother with the *façade* of a King) and by any name was *de facto* ruler of the Frankish Realms. In 739 he was offered an office of Roman consul by the Pope, which he rejected. He expanded his rule over all three of the Frankish kingdoms: Austrasia, Neustria and Burgundy.

Martel was born in Herstal, in present-day Belgium, the illegitimate son of Pippin the Middle and his concubine Alpaida (or Chalpaida). He is best remembered for winning the Battle of Tours (also known as the Battle of Poitiers) in 732, which has traditionally been characterized as an event that halted the Islamic expansionism in Europe that had conquered Iberia. "Charles's victory has often been regarded as decisive for world history, since it preserved western Europe from Muslim conquest and Islamization.

He married **Rotrou of Treves** (St. Lievin⁴¹, Count Warinus⁴²). King Charles Martel and Rotrou of Treves had the following children:

1. **King Pepin "The Short"**³⁹ was born 714.
2. Mayor Carloman was born 715.

In addition to being the leader of the army that prevailed at

Tours, Charles Martel was a truly giant figure of the Middle Ages. A brilliant general, he is considered the forefather of western heavy cavalry, chivalry, founder of the Carolingian Empire (which was named after him), and a catalyst for the feudal system, which would see Europe through the Middle Ages. Although some recent scholars have suggested he was more of a beneficiary of the feudal system than a knowing agent for social change, others continue to see him as the primary catalyst for the feudal system.



Charles Martel died on October 22, 741, at Quierzy-sur-Oise in what is today the Aisne *département* in the Picardy region of France. He was buried at Saint Denis Basilica in Paris.

Count Canbert birth date unknown. Count Canbert had the following child:

1. **Bertha**³⁹.

Duke Hnabi (Houching of Alamannia⁴¹, Duke Godefroy⁴²) birth date unknown. Hnabi or Nebi (c. 710 – c. 788) was an Alemannic duke in the eighth century. He was a son of Huoching and perhaps a grandson of the duke Gotfrid, which would make him a scion of the Agilolfing dynasty of Bavaria. He himself was the founder of the "old" line of the Ahalolfings.

By his wife **Hereswind** he left at least two children, Robert, who was count in the Hegau, and **Imma** (Emma of Alamannia; died c. 785), who married Gerold of Vintzgau and was the mother of Eric of Friuli and **Hildegard**, wife of Charlemagne

Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace (Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²) birth date unknown.

He married **Elisabeth de Luneville**. Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace had the following child:

1. **Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace**³⁹.

Count Adalbert I of Metz birth date unknown. Count Adalbert I of Metz had the following child:

1. **Count Adalbert II of Metz**³⁹.

Count died 841.

Alfburgis birth date unknown. She married **Count Walput of Ringelheim**. (See Count Walput of Ringelheim for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Emperor Lothair II (Emperor Lothar I³⁸, Irmengard of Hesbain³⁹) birth date unknown.

Emperor Lothair II had the following child:

1. **Gisele of Lorraine**³⁹.

Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau (Alpaide³⁹) birth date unknown.

Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau had the following children:

1. **Count Udo**³⁹.
2. Count Beggon of Paris.

Emperor Theophilus or Theophilus or Theophilou (Greek: Θεόφιλος), (Greek translation of his name, "Friend of God") (813 – 20 January 842) was Byzantine emperor from 829 to 842. He was the second emperor of the Phrygian dynasty.

Theophilus was the son of the Byzantine Emperor Michael II and his wife of Armenian descent Thekla, and the godson of Emperor Leo V the Armenian. Michael II crowned Theophilus co-emperor in 822, shortly after his own accession. Unlike his father, Theophilus received an extensive education, and showed interest in the arts. On October 2, 829, Theophilus succeeded his father as sole emperor.

Theophilus continued in his predecessors' iconoclast, though without his father's more conciliatory tone, issuing an edict in 832 forbidding the veneration of icons. He also saw himself as the champion of justice, which he served most ostentatiously by executing his father's co-conspirators against Leo V immediately after his accession. His reputation as a judge endured, and in the literary composition *Timarion* Theophilus is featured as one of the judges in the Netherworld.

At the time of his accession, Theophilus was obliged to wage wars against the Arabs on two fronts. Sicily was once again invaded by the Arabs, who took Palermo after a year-long siege in 831, established the Emirate of Sicily and gradually continued to expand across the island. The invasion of Anatolia by the Abbasid Caliph Al-Ma'mun in 830 was faced by the emperor himself, but the Byzantines were defeated and lost several fortresses. In 831 Theophilus retaliated by leading a large army into Cilicia and capturing Tarsus. The emperor returned to Constantinople in triumph, but in the Autumn was defeated by the enemy in Cappadocia. Another defeat in the same

province in 833 forced Theophilos to sue for peace (Theophilos offered 100,000 gold dinars and the return of 7,000 prisoners), which he obtained the next year, after the death of Al-Ma'mun.

By his marriage with Theodora, Theophilos had seven children:

1. Constantine, co-emperor from c. 833 to c. 835.
2. **Michael III**, who succeeded as emperor.
3. Maria, who married the Caesar Alexios Mouselias
4. Thekla, who was a mistress of Emperor Basil I the Macedonian
5. Anna
6. Anastasia
7. Pulcheria

During the respite from the war against the Abbasids, Theophilos arranged for the abduction of the Byzantine captives settled north of the Danube by Krum of Bulgaria. The rescue operation was carried out with success in c. 836, and the peace between Bulgaria and the Byzantine Empire was quickly restored. However, it proved impossible to maintain peace in the East. Theophilos had given asylum to a number of refugees from the east in 834, including Nasr (who was Kurdish), baptized Theophobos, who married the emperor's aunt Irene, and became one of his generals. With relations with the Abbasids deteriorating, Theophilos prepared for a new war.

In 837 Theophilos led a vast army of 70,000 men towards Mesopotamia, and captured Melitene and Samosata. The emperor also took Zapetra (Zibatra, Sozopetra), the birthplace of the Caliph al-Mu'tasim, destroying it. Theophilos returned to Constantinople in triumph. Eager for revenge, Al-Mu'tasim assembled a vast army and launched a two prong invasion of Anatolia in 838. Theophilos decided to strike one division of the caliph's army before they could combine. On July 21, 838 at the Battle of Anzen in Dazimon, Theophilos personally led a Byzantine army of 25,000 men (possibly 40,000 men?) against the troops commanded by al-Afshin. Al-Afshin withstood the Byzantine attack after which he then counter attacked and won the battle. The Byzantine survivors fell back in disorder and did not interfere in the caliph's continuing campaign.

Caliph Al-Mu'tasim took Ancyra. Al-Afshin joined him there. The full Abbasid army advanced against Amorion, the cradle of the dynasty. Initially there was determined resistance. Then a Muslim captive escaped and informed the caliph where there was a section of the wall that had only a front facade. Al-Mu'tasim concentrated his bombardment on this section. The wall was breached. Having heroically held for fifty-five days, the city now fell to al-Mu'tasim on September 23, 838.

And in 838, in order to impress the Caliph of Baghdad, Theophilos had John the Grammarian distribute 36,000 *nomismata* to the citizens of Baghdad. Around 841, the Republic of Venice sent a fleet of 60 galleys (each carrying 200 men) to assist the Byzantines in driving the Arabs from Crotone, but it failed.

During this campaign some of Al-Mu'tasim's top generals were plotting against the caliph. He uncovered this. Many of these leading commanders were arrested, some executed, before he arrived home. Al-Afshin seems not to have been involved in this, but he was detected in other intrigues and died in prison in the spring of 841. Caliph al-Mu'tasim fell sick in October, 841 and died on January 5, 842.

Theophilos never recovered from the blow; his health gradually failed, and he died on January 20, 842.

Athelhelm (King Aethelred I'_) Aethelhelm or *Aepelhelm* (c. 859–923) was the younger son of Aethelred of Wessex (*Aepelræd*).

Both he and his brother were too young to inherit the throne in 871 and it passed to their uncle King Alfred the Great (*Aelfred*) who granted them both lands. On Alfred's death in 899 his elder brother Aethelwold contested the succession and was killed. Aethelhelm remained loyal, and is believed to have been Ealdorman of Wiltshire.

He married **Athelgyth**. Athelhelm and Athelgyth had the following child:

1. Aelflæd (c. 890–918), consort to King Edward the Elder (c. 871–924),
2. **Athelrith**⁹.

Athelhelm died 898.