

Forty-first Generation

Adela (King Dagobert II of Austrasia⁴²) birth date unknown. Adela had the following child:

1. **Count Aubri of Blois**⁴⁰.

King Wernicke (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.

He married **Gunilda of Rugen**. King Wernicke and Gunilda of Rugen had the following child:

1. **Duke Witteking "The Great"**⁴⁰.

Wernicke died 768.

Hildir birth date unknown. She married **Count Rogenwald**. (See Count Rogenwald for the children resulting from this marriage.)

King Gwriad (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).

Gwriad was King of Man around 800's. Gwriad was a Welsh prince and descendant of Llywarch Hen who seems to have re-established himself on the Isle of Man sometime around the year 800 or later. As Man was predominantly Irish at this time, the presence of a Welsh chieftain suggests an interloper rather than a native ruler. Gwriad may have been of Powys descent, as it was in Powys that Llywarch Hen sought refuge after his self-exile from Rheged, Gwriad must have established himself with some degree of authority as he was in league with Cynan ap Rhodri, who was seeking to claim the kingship of Gwynedd, Gwriad married Cynan's daughter Eyllt and their son Merfyn, who was reputedly born on Man, later inherited Gwynedd. Gwriad left his mark on Man with the noted Guriat Cross originally placed on the north of the island, near Maughold. Merfyn was believed to have ruled both Man and Gwynedd, but although Man probably remained in Welsh hands for several generations, it subsequently fell under Viking control.

He married **Essyllt** (King Cynan Dindaethwy ap Rhodri⁴², King Rhodri Molwynog ap Idwal⁴³, King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr⁴⁴, King Cadwaladr Fendigiad "The Blessed"⁴⁵, King Cadwallon ap Cadfan⁴⁶, King Cadfan ap Iago⁴⁷, King Iago ap Beli⁴⁸, King Beli⁴⁹, King Rhun⁵⁰, King Maelgwn⁵¹, King Cadwallon⁵², King Einion Yrth Venedus⁵³, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)⁵⁴, Ederm⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorcein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³). She was the daughter of King Cynan

Dindaethwy ap Rhodri and Matilda of Flint. King Gwriad and Eyllt had the following child:

1. **King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"**⁴⁰.

King Cadell ap Brochfael (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) birth date unknown. King of Powys ?-808 Ruler of Powys during the oppressive reign of the Mercian Cenwulf. Cadell died before Cenwulf's main drive into Wales, and he may have benefitted from the comparative peace that followed the construction of Offa's Dyke.

King Cadell ap Brochfael had the following child:

1. **Nest**⁴⁰.

Cadell died 808.

Prince Dufnwal (Arthen⁴², Prince Seisyll⁴³, Prince Clydawe⁴⁴, Prince Artholes⁴⁵, Prince Arnothen⁴⁶, Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰) birth date unknown. Prince of North Wales

Prince Dufnwal had the following child:

1. **Prince Meuric**⁴⁰.

King Ragnar Lodbrok birth date unknown. King of the Danes. (Ragnar "Hairy-Breeks", Old Norse: *Ragnarr Loðbrók*) was a Norse legendary hero from the Viking Age who was thoroughly reshaped in Old Norse poetry and legendary sagas.

The namesake and subject of "Ragnar's Saga", and one of the most popular Viking heroes among the Norse themselves, Ragnar was a great Viking commander and the scourge of France. A perennial seeker after the Danish throne, he was briefly 'king' of both Denmark and a large part of Sweden, (possibly from around 860 AD until his death in 865 AD). A colorful figure, he claimed to be descended from Odin, married the famous shield-maiden Lathgertha, and told people he always sought greater adventures for fear that his (possibly adoptive) sons who included such notable Vikings as Björn Ironside and Ivar the Boneless would eclipse him in fame and honor.

King Ragnar Lodbrok had the following children:

1. **King Bjorn**⁴⁰.
2. King Halfdan. King died 877. King of Dublin & York
3. King Ivarr "The Boneless". King died 873. King of Dublin & York
4. King Sigurd. King died 873. King of the Danes

Ragnar raided France many times, using the rivers as highways for his fleets of longships. By remaining on the move, he cleverly avoided battles with large concentrations of heavy Frankish cavalry, while maximizing his advantages of mobility and the general climate of fear of Viking unpredictability. His most notable raid was probably the raid upon Paris in 845 AD, which was spared from burning only by the payment of 7,000 lbs of silver as Danegeld by Charles the Fat. To court his second wife, the Swedish princess Thora, Ragnar traveled to Sweden and quelled an infestation of venomous snakes, famously wearing the hairy breeches whereby he gained his nickname. He continued the series of successful raids against France throughout the mid 9th century, and fought numerous civil wars in Denmark, until his luck ran out at last in Britain. After being shipwrecked on the English coast during a freak storm in 865, he was captured by Saxon king Aella and put to death in an infamous manner by being thrown into a pit of vipers.

Although he is something of a hero in his native Scandinavia, reliable accounts of his life are very sketchy and heavily based on ancient Viking sagas. Even the dating of his reign is not certain; there are sources that date it from 750–794, and others from 860–865. Neither really matches with what is known of him, though he may perhaps have held power as a warlord from approximately 835 to his death in 865, perhaps only being recognized as king in the last five years of his life.

A historic Ragnar Lodbrok is held to have been a jarl at the court of the Danish king Horik I (814-854), and this Ragnar participated in the Viking plundering of Paris in 845.

certain *Reginheri* attacked Paris with a fleet of 120 ships. The warriors belonging to the army of Charles the Bald, were placed to guard the monastery in St. Denis, but fled when the Danish Vikings executed their prisoners ferociously in front of their eyes.

After receiving a tribute of 7000 pounds of silver from Charles the Bald, Ragnar went back. By mysterious circumstances, many men in Ragnar's army died during the journey and Ragnar died soon after his return. Ragnar died 865.

Billung (Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obortrites⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Billung had the following child:

1. **Mieceslas of the Obotrites**⁴⁰ .

Billung died 798.

Margrave Boniface I was born 750. Boniface was appointed governor of Italy by Charlemagne after the death of King Pepin. He was the count and duke of Lucca and sometimes is considered the first margrave of Tuscany because of the various counties he amassed: Pisa, Pistoia, Volterra, and Luni. He was first attested in March 812.

Margrave Boniface I had the following children:

1. **Margrave Boniface II**⁴⁰ .
2. Richilda
- 3.

Boniface died 823.

Count Guelph I of Altdorf (Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adalbertus⁴⁵_) was born 787. He is the oldest known member of the Elder House of Welf. Guelph or Welf is mentioned only once: on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter Judith with Emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

He married **Edith (Hedwig) of Saxony**. Count Guelph I of Altdorf had the following children:

1. **Judith of Bavaria**⁴⁰ .
2. Rudolph, died 866
3. Count Conrad I of Burgundy was born 800.
4. Hemma, Frankish Queen, died 876

Guelph died ca 818-820.

Count Ulric I of Thurgovie (Count Adelbert I of Thurgovie⁴², Count Hunfrid de La Retie⁴³_) was born 802. Thurgau, anglicized as *Thurgovia* is a northeast canton of Switzerland.

Count Ulric I of Thurgovie had the following child:

1. **Count Adalbert II of Thurgovie**⁴⁰ was born 827.

Ulric died 856.



Piast "The Wheelwright" Piast Kołodziej (*kołodziej* means wheelwright) is a semi-legendary figure from the prehistory of Poland (8th or 9th century AD), reputed founder of the Piast dynasty that would rule the early Kingdom of Poland. His story is described in the allegorical Polish Chronicle of Gallus Anonymus. According to the book, he was the son of Chościsko and a husband of Rzepka.

Piast and Rzepka had the following child:

1. **Siemowit**

The chronicle tells the story of an unexpected visit paid to Popiel by two foreign guests. They asked to stay with Piast and his family in order to celebrate the seventh birthday of Piast's son, Siemowit. In return for his hospitality, the guests made a special blessing, which ensured that Piast's cellar never ran out of food. Seeing this blessing, Piast's compatriots decided that he would be their new prince. Because the current Prince Popiel was gone, Piast became the country's new leader. He is also believed to be the great-great-grandfather of Mieszko I, the first ruler of Poland and father of the first Polish king, Bolesław Chrobry.

The term "Piast Dynasty", referring to the early rulers of the Polans and Poland, was introduced by historian Adam Naruszewicz (1733-1796). Descendants of the line who governed duchies in Silesia, such as the last Piast George IV William of Legnica, duke of Legnica and Brzeg, who died in 1675, also referred to themselves as Piasts.

High Prince Álmos (c. 820 – c. 895), was the first Grand Prince of the Magyars (after 854 – c. 895). The *Gesta Hungarorum* ("The Deeds of the Hungarians") records that his father was Ügyek, while the *Chronicon Pictum* (the "Vienna Illuminated Chronicle") mentions his father as Előd (the son of Ügyek); his mother was Emese.

Álmos had the following child:

1. **Árpád**, Grand Prince of the Magyars (c. 845 – c. 907).

According to the medieval chronicles, Álmos was proclaimed Grand Prince of the Magyars by the leaders of the *Héttmagyar*, the confederation of the seven Magyar tribes, but the *De Administrando Imperio* states that the office was created by the Khagan of the Khazars, and that it was not Álmos, but his son Árpád, who became the first Grand Prince. Modern historians usually follow the tradition that Álmos was the first Grand Prince in the second half of the 850s. It is unclear whether Álmos became the *kende* (spiritual leader) of the confederation or its *gyula* (military leader). At that time, the Magyar tribes were living under Khazar supremacy.

Before 862, the seven Magyar tribes, living in the area they called *Etelköz*, seceded from the Khazars; afterwards, they were exacting tribute from the neighboring Slavic tribes and they fought occasionally as mercenaries on behalf of King Carloman of Bavaria, King Arnulf I of Germany and King Svatopluk I of Great Moravia. The *Héttmagyar* confederation was strengthened when three tribes of the Kabars, who had rebelled against the Khazars, joined them before 881.

In the spring of 895, the Magyar tribes attacked the Bulgarian Empire allied with the Byzantine emperor, Leo VI the Wise and defeated Emperor Simeon I of Bulgaria obliging him to conclude peace with the Byzantine Empire. The Emperor Simeon entered into an alliance with the Pechenegs, who were the eastern neighbors of the *Héttmagyar*, and he made an attack against the Magyar troops. At the Battle of Southern Buh, the Emperor Simeon defeated the Magyar army; and shortly afterwards, the Pechenegs attacked and pillaged their territories. The Magyar tribes were obliged to leave *Etelköz* and invade the Carpathian Basin where they settled down (*Honfoglalás*).

Álmos' death was probably caused by either assassination or human sacrifice because of the catastrophic defeats during the wars with the Bulgarian Empire and the Pechenegs.

Count Bella of Carvasonne birth date unknown. Count Bella of Carvasonne had the following child:

1. **Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona**⁴⁰ .

Count Llopol of Bigorre (Count Llopol Donat of Bigorre⁴², Count Dato Donat of Bigorre⁴³, Count Donat Loup of Bigorre⁴⁴, Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony⁴⁵, Centulle of Gascony⁴⁶, Duke Adelfrico 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 Llopol of Bigorre had the following child:

1. **Count Ramon I of Bigorre**⁴⁰ .

Visconte Francon II of Narbonne (Viscount Mayeul of Narbonne⁴², Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne⁴³, Viscount Francon I of Narbonne⁴⁴_) birth date unknown.

He married **Ersinde of Ampurias** (Count Sunyer II of Ampurias³⁹, Count Sunyer I of Ampurias⁴⁰_) . Visconte Francon II of Narbonne and Ersinde of Ampurias had the following child:

1. **Viscount Eudes V of Narbonne**⁴⁰ .

Francon died 924.

Count Guifre II Borell (Count Guifre "Winifred" of Barcelona³⁹, Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona⁴⁰, Count Bella of Carvasonne⁴¹_) birth date unknown. Wilfred II or Borrel I (*Guifré II Borrell I* in Catalan), also known as *Wilfred Borrell*, was count of Barcelona, Gerona, and Ausona from 897 to 911, after his father, Wilfred the Hairy. His mother was Guinedilda.

At his father's death, the patrimony were divided between his sons Wilfred, Sunifred, Miró and Sunyer.

He married **Gersinda of Ampurias**. Count Guifre II Borell and Gersinda of Ampurias had the following child:

1. Requilda of Barcelona⁴⁰ .

Upon Wilfred's death in 911, his counties passed to Sunyer, his younger brother who was a minor at their father's death. He founded and was buried at Sant Pau del Camp monastery, at Barcelona.

Count Eudes of Carcassonne (Count Oliba I of Carcassonne⁴², Gislefroy⁴³, Dellon⁴⁴) birth date unknown. Carcassonne (Occitan: *Carcassona*) is a fortified French town in the Aude *département*, of which it is the prefecture, in the former province of Languedoc.

Count Eudes of Carcassonne had the following child:

1. **Count Oliba II of Carcassonne**⁴⁰ .

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

Count Herluin II of Montreuil had the following child:

1. **Count Rotgare of Montreuil**⁴⁰ .

Herluin died 945.

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

1. **Gerlach of Pont**⁴⁰ .

Wichard died 900.

Rupert I (Lambert⁴²) birth date unknown. Count in Upper Rhine and Wormgau.

He married **Williswint** (Adelhelm⁴²). Rupert I and Williswint had the following child:

1. **Thuringbert**⁴⁰ .

Rupert died 741.

Duke Adalric (Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴) birth date unknown, also known as Eticho, was the Duke of Alsace, the founder of the family of the Etichonids, and an important and influential figure in the power politic of late seventh-century Austrasia.

Adalrich's family originated in the *pagus Attoariensis* around Dijon in northern Burgundy. In the mid-seventh century they began to be major founders and patrons of monasteries in the region under a duke named Amalgar and his wife Aquilina. They founded a convent at Brégille and an abbey for men at Bèze, installing children in both abbasies. They were succeeded by their third child, Adalrich, who was the father of Adalrich, Duke of Alsace.

Adalrich first enters history as a member of the faction of nobles which invited Childeric II to take the kingship of Neustria and Burgundy in 673 after the death of Chlothar III. He married Berswinda, a relative of Leodegar, the famous Bishop of Autun, whose party he supported in the civil war which followed Childeric's assassination two years later (675). Adalrich was duke by March 675, when Childeric had granted him *honores* in Alsace with the title of *dux* and asked him to transfer some land to the recently-founded (c. 662) abbey at Gregoriental on behalf of Abbot Valedio. This

grant was most probably the result of his support for Childeric in Burgundy, which had often disputed possession of Alsace with Austrasia. Later writers saw Adalrich as the successor in Alsace of Duke Boniface. After Childeric's assassination, Adalrich threw his support behind Dagobert II for the Austrasian throne.

Adalrich abandoned Leodegar and went over to Ebroin, the mayor of the palace of Neustria, sometime before 677, when he appears as an ally of Theuderic, who granted him the monastery of Bèze. Taking advantage of the assassination of Hector of Provence in 679 to bid for power in Provence, he marched on Lyon but failed to take it and, returning to Alsace, switched his support to the Austrasians once more, only to find himself dispossessed of his lands in Alsace by King Theuderic III, an ally (and puppet) of Ebroin's who had opposed Dagobert in Austrasia since 675, who gave them to the Abbey of Bèze that year (679).

He married **Berswinde** (King Siegbert III of Austrasia⁴², King Dagobert I⁴³, King Clothar II⁴⁴, King Chilperic⁴⁵, King Chlothar⁴⁶, King Clovis I "The Great"⁴⁷, King Childeric I⁴⁸, King Merovaeus⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³).

Duke Adalric and Berswinde had the following children:

1. **Duke Adelbert**⁴⁰ .
2. **Count Ethico II**.

Adalrich maintained his power in a restricted dukedom which did not encompass land west of the Vosges as it had under Boniface and his predecessors. This land was a part of the kingdoms of Neustria and Burgundy, and only the land between the Vosges and the Rhine south to the Sornegau, later Alsace proper, remained with Austrasia under Adalrich. The west of Vosges was under duke Theotchar.

In Alsace, however, the civil war had resulted in a curtailed royal power and Adalrich's influence and authority, though restricted in territory, was augmented in practical scope. After the war, parts of the Frankish kingdom saw a more powerful viceregal hand under the exercise of the mayors of the palaces, while other regions were even less directly affected by the royal prerogative. The Merovingian palace at Marlenheim in Alsace was never visited by a royal figure again in Adalrich's lifetime. While southern Austrasia had been the centre of Wulfoald's power, the Arnulfings were a north Austrasian family, who took scarce interest in Alsatian affairs until the 730s and 740s.

Adalrich had initially made his allies counts, but in 683 he granted the comital office to his son and eventual successor Adelbert. By controlling monasteries and counties in the family, Adalrich built up a powerful regional duchy to pass on to his Etichonid heirs.

Adalric died Feb 690.

Eafa (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_) birth date unknown.

Eafa had the following child:

1. **Under-King Ealhmund of Kent**⁴⁰ .

Earl Eystein birth date unknown. Earl Eystein had the following children:

1. **Earl Hogne**⁴⁰ .
2. Asa.

King Halfdan II (Eystein I⁴², Halfdan I⁴³, King Olaf I⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Eowils and Halfdan (Healfdan) were joint Kings of the Northumbria, in the British Isles 902-910.

Their reign began with the death of Æthelwold of Wessex, killed by Edward the Elder after Æthelwold's Revolt in 902. They ruled the Danish Kingdom for over 8 years before meeting the English King themselves at the Battle of Tettenhall. Both Eowils and Halfdan were left dead on the field as the Viking army was decisively defeated by allied English forces.

He married **Lifa**. Halfdan II and Lifa had the following child:

1. **Gudrod**⁴⁰ .

Guido of Treves (Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³_) birth date unknown. Guido of Treves had the following child:

1. **Lambert of Nantes**⁴⁰ .

Guido died 722.

Mayor Carloman (King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹ , Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) was born 715. He was the eldest son of Charles Martel, *major domo* or mayor of the palace and duke of the Franks, and his wife Chrotrud. On Charles' death (741), Carloman and his brother Pippin the Short succeeded to their father's legal positions, Carloman in Austrasia, and Pippin in Neustria. He was a member of the family later called the Carolingians and it can be argued that he was instrumental in consolidating their power at the expense of the ruling Merovingian kings of the Franks.

After the death of his father, power was not initially divided to include Grifo, another of Charles' sons. This was per Charles' wishes, though Grifo demanded a portion of the realm from his brothers, who refused him. By 742, Carloman and Pippin had ousted Grifo and forced him into a monastery, and each turned his attention towards his own area of influence as *major domo*, Pippin in the West (in what was called Neustria, roughly what is now France) and Carloman in the East (in what was called Austrasia, roughly

what is now Germany), which was the Carolingian base of power.

With Grifo contained, the two mayors, who had not yet proved themselves in battle in defence of the realm as their father had, on the initiative of Carloman, installed the Merovingian Childeric III as king (743), even though Martel had left the throne vacant since the death of Theuderic IV in 737.

Unlike most medieval instances of fraternal power sharing, Carloman and Pippin for seven years seemed at least willing to work together; certainly, they undertook many military actions together. Carloman joined Pippin against Hunald of Aquitaine's rising in 742 and again in 745. Pippin assisted Carloman against the Saxons 742-743, when Duke Theoderic was forced to come to terms, and against Odilo of Bavaria in 742 and again in 744, when peace was established between the brothers and their brother-in-law, for Odilo had married their sister Hiltrude.

Mayor Carloman had the following child:

1. **Rotrude**⁴⁰ .

In his own realm, Carloman strengthened his authority in part via his support of the Anglo-Saxon missionary Winfrid (later Saint Boniface), the so-called "Apostle of the Germans," whom he charged with restructuring the church in Austrasia. This was in part the continuation of a policy begun under his grandfather, Pippin of Herstal, and continued to under his father, Charles Martel, who erected four dioceses in Bavaria (Salzburg, Regensburg, Freising, and Passau) and gave them Boniface as archbishop and metropolitan over all Germany east of the Rhine, with his seat at Mainz. Boniface had been under Charles Martel's protection from 723 on; indeed the saint himself explained to his old friend, Daniel of Winchester, that without it he could neither administer his church, defend his clergy, nor prevent idolatry. Carloman was instrumental in convening the *Concilium Germanicum* in 742, the first major Church synod to be held in the eastern regions of the Frankish kingdom. Chaired jointly by him and Boniface, the synod ruled that priests were not allowed to bear arms or to host females in their houses and that it was one of their primary tasks to eradicate pagan beliefs. While his father had frequently confiscated church property to reward his followers and to pay for the standing army that had brought him victory at Tours, (a policy supported by Boniface as necessary to defend Christianity) by 742 the Carolingians were wealthy enough to pay their military retainers and still support the Church. For Carloman, a deeply religious man, it was a duty of love, for Pippin a practical duty. Both saw the necessity of strengthening the ties between their house and the Church. Therefore, Carloman sought to increase the assets of the church. He donated, for instance, the land for one of Boniface's most important foundations, the monastery of Fulda.

On 15 August 747, Carloman renounced his position as *major domo* and withdrew to a monastic life, being tonsured in Rome by Pope Zachary. All sources from the period indicate that Carloman's renunciation of the world was volitional, although some have speculated that he went to

Rome for other, unspecified reasons and was "encouraged" to remain in Rome by the pope, acting on a request from Pepin to keep Carloman in Italy.

Carloman founded a monastery on Monte Soratte and then went to Monte Cassino. All sources from the period indicate that he believed his calling was the Church. He withdrew to Monte Cassino and spent most of the remainder of his life there, presumably in meditation and prayer. His son, Drogo, demanded from Pippin the Short his father's share of the family patrimony, but was swiftly neutralized.

At the time of Carloman's retirement, Grifo escaped his imprisonment and fled to Bavaria, where Duke Odilo provided support and assistance. But when Odilo died a year later and Grifo attempted to seize the duchy of Bavaria for himself, Pippin, who had become sole *major domo* and *dux et princeps Francorum*, took decisive action by invading Bavaria and installing Odilo's infant son, Tassilo III, as duke under Frankish suzerainty. Grifo continued his rebellion, but was eventually killed in the battle of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne in 753.

Seven years after Carloman's retirement and on the eve of his death, he once more stepped briefly on the public stage. In 754, Pope Stephen II had begged Pippin, now king, to come to his aid against the king of the Lombards, Aistulf. Carloman left Monte Cassino to visit his brother to ask him not to march on Italy (and possibly to drum up support for his son Drogo). Pippin was unmoved, and imprisoned Carloman in Vienne, where he died on 17 August 754. He was buried in Monte Cassino.

King Aed Find "The Fair" (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).

Áed Find (Áed the White) or Áed mac Echdach (before 736–778) was king of Dál Riata (modern western Scotland). Áed was the son of Eochaid mac Echdach, a descendant of Domnall Brecc in the main line of Cenél nGabraín kings.

According to later genealogies, Áed was the great-grandfather of Kenneth MacAlpin (Cináed mac Ailpín) who is traditionally counted as the first king of Scots. This descent ran through Áed's son Eochaid mac Áeda Find and Eochaid's son Alpín mac Echdach. The evidence for the existence of Eochaid and Alpín is late and unconvincing, and shows signs of fabrication in the High Middle Ages.

He was probably a child when his father died in 733, and when Angus, king of the Picts, defeated the ruling families of Dal Riata and claimed overlordship in 736. In the subsequent 14 years there were several skirmishes between the Scots and the Picts, in one of which it is suggested that the sons of Fiannmail were killed. In 750, Aed seized the opportunity and re-established himself in Dal Riata. He established a period of stability amongst the Scots that had been unknown since the reigns of Aedan and Eochaid Buide.

King Aed Find "The Fair" had the following children:

1. **King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"**⁴⁰.
2. King Fergus macEochaid.

Áed's death in 778 is noted by the Annals of Ulster. He appears to have been followed as king by his brother Fergus mac Echdach.

King Owen of Gwent (King Howell of Gwent⁴², King Rhys of Gwent⁴³) birth date unknown. King Owen of Gwent had the following child:

1. **King Morgan Hen**⁴⁰.

Duke Pippin II (Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶) Pepin (also Pippin, Pipin, or Peppin) of Herstal (635/45 – 16 December 714) was the Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia from 680 to his death and of Neustria and Burgundy from 687 to 695. He was also the first mayor of the palace to "reign" as Duke and Prince of the Franks and he by far overshadowed the Merovingian *rois fainéants*.

Pepin, sometimes called Pepin II and Pepin the Middle was the grandson and namesake of Pepin I the Elder by the marriage of Pepin I's daughter Begga and Ansegisel, son of Arnulf of Metz. That marriage united the two houses of the Pippinids and the Arnulfings which created what would be called the Carolingian dynasty. Pepin II was probably born in Herstal (Héristal), modern Belgium (where his centre of power lay), whence his byname (sometimes "of Heristal").

Around 670, Pepin had married Plectrude, who had inherited substantial estates in the Moselle region. She was the mother of Drogo of Champagne and Grimoald, both of whom died before their father. However, Pepin also had a mistress named **Alpaida** (or Chalpaida) who bore him two more sons: **Charles** and Childebrand. Just before Pepin's death, Plectrude convinced him to disinherit his bastards in favor of his grandson, Theudoald, the son of Grimoald, who was still young (and amenable to Plectrude's control).

As mayor of Austrasia, Pepin and Martin, the duke of Laon, fought the Neustrian mayor Ebroin, who had designs on all Francia. Ebroin defeated the Austrasians at Lucofao (Bois-du-Fay, near Laon) and came close to uniting all the Franks under his rule; however, he was assassinated in 681, the victim of a combined attack by his numerous enemies. Pepin immediately made peace with his successor, Waratton.

However, Waratton's successor, Berthar, and the Neustrian king Theuderic III, who, since 679, was nominal king of all the Franks, made war on Austrasia. The king and his mayor were decisively defeated at the Battle of Tertry (Textrice) in the Vermandois in 687. Berthar and Theuderic withdrew themselves to Paris, where Pepin followed and eventually forced on them a peace treaty with the condition that Berthar leave his office. Pepin was created mayor in all three Frankish kingdoms (Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy) and began calling himself Duke and Prince of the

Franks (*dux et princeps Francorum*). In the ensuing quarrels, Berthar killed his mother-in-law Ansflod and fled.

Over the next several years, Pepin subdued the Alemanni, Frisians, and Franconians, bringing them within the Frankish sphere of influence. He also began the evangelization of Germany. In 695, he placed Drogo in the Burgundian mayorship and his other son, Grimoald, in the Neustrian one.

Pepin died suddenly at an old age on 16 December 714, at Jupille (in modern Belgium). His legitimate grandchildren claimed themselves to be Pepin's true successors and, with the help of Plectrude, tried to maintain the position of mayor of the palace after Pepin's death. However, Charles had gained favor among the Austrasians, primarily for his military prowess and ability to keep them well supplied with booty from his conquests. Despite the efforts of Plectrude to silence her rival's child by imprisoning him, he became the sole mayor of the palace --and *de facto* ruler of Francia-- after a civil war which lasted for more than three years after Pepin's death.

St. Lievin (Count Warinus⁴²) birth date unknown. Leudwinus (St. Leudwinus, Leutwinus, Lievin, Liutwin) (about 660 - 722), was Count and bishop of Trier, 697-715 or 685-704. His parents were Warinus, Count of Poitiers (638-677) and Kunza of Metz, daughter of Clodoule, Bishop of Metz, making him the great-grandson of Arnulf of Metz.

He married a daughter of Chrodobertus II and they had a daughter, **Rotrude of Treves** who married Charles Martel.

He was buried at Mettlach.

Houching of Alamannia (Duke Godefroy⁴²) birth date unknown. Alamannia or Alemannia was the territory inhabited by the Alamanni after they broke through the Roman *lines* in 213. The term *Swabia* was often used interchangeably with *Alamannia* in the 10th to 13th centuries and is still so used when speaking of those centuries.

Houching of Alamannia had the following child:

1. **Duke Hnabi**⁴⁰.

Count Alberic of Lower Alsace (Count Ethico II⁴²) birth date unknown. Count Alberic of Lower Alsace had the following child:

1. **Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace**⁴⁰.

Alberic died 735.

Count Begue of Paris (Rotrude⁴⁰, Mayor Carloman⁴¹) birth date unknown. Begue or Beggo was the son of Gerard I of Paris and Rotrude, daughter of Carloman, son of Charles Martel. He was appointed Count of Toulouse, Duke of Septimania, Duke of Aquitaine, and Margrave of the Hispanic March in 806 and followed his father as Count of Paris in 815

In 806, William of Gellone abdicated and Charlemagne appointed Beggo to take his place in Toulouse and Gothia. He did not succeed his father in Paris, but was later placed in the committal office there, but did not live long after that.

He married **Alpaide** 806 daughter of Louis the Pious. Count Begue of Paris and Alpaide had the following children:

1. **Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau**⁴⁰.
2. Engeltron.

Begue died 816.



Emperor Michael II “the Amorian” (Greek: Μιχαήλ Β', *Mikhaēl II*), also called *Traulos* or *Psellos* (Τραυλός, Ψηλλος, Latin *Psellus*), meaning "the Stammerer", (died October 2, 829) reigned as Byzantine emperor from 820 to his death.

Michael was born in 770 in Amorium in Phrygia, into a family of professional soldier peasants who received for their military service land from government. His family belonged to Judeo-Christian sect of *athinganoi* whose members were of mixed Cappadocian and Jewish descent. Michael's Jewish grandparents converted to Christianity but belonging to *athinganoi* allowed them to uphold many Jewish religious rituals. Athinganoi were numerous in Anatolia and together with Armenians formed the backbone of the Byzantine army of that era. Michael began his career as a private soldier, but taking part in many of the Byzantine wars, he rose by his talents to the rank of general. He married Thekla, daughter of his superior, the theme commander general Bardanes Tourkos who was of Armenian and Khazarian Turkic origin. His friend during these years was an ambitious and scheming officer of Armenian descent, the future Emperor **Leo V the Armenian** who was married to another daughter of Bardanes Tourkos.

Michael and Leo abandoned Bardanes Tourkos when he rebelled against Emperor Nikephoros I in 803. Michael was instrumental in the overthrow (by Leo) of Michael I Rangabe in 813 after Rangabe's continuing military defeats against the Bulgarians, and under Leo V, Michael rose to second after the Emperor in command of Imperial army. He became disgruntled with Leo V, however, when the Emperor divorced Michael's sister-in-law. On Christmas Eve 820, Leo V accused him of conspiracy, jailed him and sentenced him to death but postponed the execution until after Christmas. Michael, who enjoyed a reputation as an honest and reliable man, was much more popular in the army than the always

scheming and treacherous Leo V, and his partisans freed him. Michael organized the assassination of Leo V during the Christmas mass in Hagia Sophia.

Michael was immediately proclaimed Emperor, still wearing the chains from the prison in his hands. Later the same day, he was crowned by Patriarch Theodotos I of Constantinople. In his internal policy, Michael II supported iconoclasm, but tacitly encouraged reconciliation with the iconodules, whom he generally stopped persecuting and allowed to return from exile. These included the former Patriarch Nikephoros and Theodore of Stoudios, who failed, however, to influence the emperor to abandon iconoclasm. One of the few victims of the emperor's policy was the future patriarch Methodios I.

Michael's accession whetted the appetite of his former comrade-in-arms Thomas the Slav, who set himself up as rival emperor in Anatolia and successfully transferred his forces into Thrace, effectively besieging the capital in December 821. Although Thomas did not obtain the support of some of the Anatolian themes, he secured the support of the naval theme and their ships, allowing him to tighten his grip on Constantinople. In his quest for support, Thomas presented himself as the champion of the poor, reduced taxation, and concluded an alliance with Al-Ma'mun of the Abbasid Caliphate, having himself crowned emperor by the Patriarch of Antioch Job.

Michael II gained the support of former Byzantine enemy Omurtag of Bulgaria who came to his aid. Michael II forced Thomas to lift his siege of Constantinople in the spring of 823. Michael besieged Thomas in Arkadioupolis (Lüleburgaz) and forced his surrender in October. Michael inherited a seriously weakened military, and was unable to prevent the conquest of Crete by 10,000 Arabs (who had 40 ships) in 824, or to recover the island with an expedition in 826. In 827 the Arabs also invaded Sicily, taking advantage of local infighting, and besieged Syracuse. By 829 their invasion had failed and they were expelled from the island.

After the death of Thekla, in c. 823, Michael II married Euphrosyne, a daughter of Constantine VI and Maria of Amnia. This marriage was probably intended to strengthen Michael's position as emperor, but it incurred the opposition of the clergy, as Euphrosyne had previously become a nun. Michael II died on October 2, 829.

King Aethelred I (King Aethelwulf³⁹, King Egbert³⁹, 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_) born 837, was the fourth son of King Ethelwulf of Wessex, and an older brother of Alfred the Great. He is sometimes referred to as King Ethelred I of England, but it is open to question whether he should be regarded as a king of England, since in his time the English were still divided into a number of kingdoms, not all of which recognised him as overlord (e.g. Mercia).

His father had bequeathed Wessex to Athelred in his will, should Athelbald die childless, but Athelred had probably not expected to become king. He had little time to think about the consequences, for from the start of his reign he was confronted with a series of Danish raids and invasions, which had become considerably more aggressive since the co-ordinated attacks of Icar the Boneless and his brother Halfdan. These two Danes lived in Dublin from where they co-ordinated their fleet, but they became incensed when their father Rangar Lodbrok, who had been harrying the eastern coast of Britain for the last year, and had wintered during 865/6 in East Anglia, was killed in York by Aelle.

He had married Wulfrida in 867 or 868 and had two infant sons, but their future looked bleak. King Aethelred I and Wulfrida had the following children:

1. **King Athelwold**⁴⁰ died 902.
2. Athelhelm.

Athelred was seriously wounded in battle in early 871 and died of his wounds on April 23 a few weeks later at Witchampton near Wimborne, where he is buried. The nation had no time for mourning, although the shock of Athelred's death must have reverberated through the kingdom.