

# Thirty-sixth Generation

## Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut

(Count Giselbert of Darnau<sup>37</sup>, Count Giselbert of Massgau<sup>38</sup>, Count Gainfroi<sup>39</sup>, Duke Mainier of Austria<sup>40</sup>\_) was born 850. He was the Duke of Lorraine from 910 until his death. He stands at the head of the clan of Reginarids, an important Lotharingian noble family.

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of the Maasgau, and a daughter of Lothair I of whom the name is not known (Hiltrude, Bertha, Irmgard, and Gisela are good candidates).

He married **Hersent of France** (King Charles I "The Bald"<sup>36</sup>, King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine<sup>37</sup>, King Charlemagne<sup>38</sup>, King Pepin "The Short"<sup>39</sup>, King Charles<sup>40</sup> Martel, Duke Pippin II<sup>41</sup>, Duke Ansgise<sup>42</sup>, St. Arnulf<sup>43</sup>, Badegeisel II<sup>44</sup>, St. Gondolfus<sup>45</sup>, Munderic<sup>46</sup>\_).

Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut and Hersent of France had the following children:

1. Duke Giselbert<sup>35</sup>.
2. **Count Regnier II of Hainaut** was born ca 890.
3. Balderic, Bishop of Utrecht
4. Frederick, Archbishop of Mainz

Regnier succeeded his father in the Maasgau and was the lay abbot of Echternach between 897 and 915, of Maastricht from before May 898, and of Stablo and Malmedy between 900 and 902.

He was the Count of Mons when in 870 he and Franco, Bishop of Liège, led an army against the Vikings in Walacria. He, as Duke of Hesbaye and Hainault, and Radbold led a Frisian army with against the forces of Rollo a little later, but were forced back to his fortresses.

In an 877 capitulary from Quierzy, he appears alongside his father as one of the regents of the kingdom during Charles the Bald's absence on campaign in Italy. A Reginar appears at the Siege of Paris in 886, but this may be an uncle or nephew. The name "Reginar" or "Reginhar" (French: *Régnier* or *Rainier*) was commonplace in his family.

Reginar was originally a supporter of Zwentibold in 895, but he broke with the king in 898. He and some other magnates who had been key to Zwentibold's election three years earlier then took the opportunity provided by the death of Odo of West Francia to invite Charles the Simple to become king in Lotharingia. His lands were confiscated, but he refused to give them up and entrenched himself at Durfost, downstream from Maastricht. Representatives of Charles, Zwentibold, and the Emperor Arnulf met at Saint Goar and determined that the succession should go to Louis the Child. Zwentibold was killed by the rebels in battle in August 900.

At first, Louis appeared to be opposed to Reginar when he appointed Gebhard as his deputy in Lotharingia, but the two were never at war. In 908, Reginar recuperated the Hainault after the death of Sigard. Then, after the death of Gebhard

in 910, in battle with the Magyars, Reginar appears as his successor. He led the magnates in opposing Conrad I of Germany and electing Charles the Simple their king. He was given the title *marchio* by Charles in 915. He never appears as the Duke of Lorraine, but he was definitely the military commander of the region under Charles. He himself was succeeded by his son Gilbert; however, the Reginarids did not succeed in establishing their supremacy in Lotharingia like the Liudolfings or Liutpoldings did in the duchies of Saxony and Bavaria.

Regnier died 916.



## King Charles III "The Simple" of France

(King Louis II "The Stammerer"<sup>37</sup>, Ermentrude<sup>38</sup> de Orleans\_) was born September 17, 879. Called the Simple or the Straightforward (from the contemporary Latin: *Karolus Simplex*), he was a member of the Carolingian dynasty who ruled as King of Western Francia from 893 to 922/923.

As a child he was excluded from the succession at the death in 884 of his half brother Carloman and at the deposition in 887 of King Charles III. Charles III is deposed by rebellious barons and replaced with Robert, brother of King Odo, who is crowned King of the Franks at Reims June 29, 922, while Charles gathers an army to march against the usurper. In 893, Charles was crowned by a party of nobles and prelates and became sole king at the death of Eudes in 898. He put an end to Norse raids by the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur Epte in 911, ceding to the Norse leader Rollo part of the territory later known as Normandy, and in 911 Charles acquired Lorraine.

King Charles III "The Simple" of France married **Edgifu** (King Edward "The Elder" of England<sup>36</sup>, King Alfred "The Great"<sup>37</sup>, King Aethelwulf<sup>38</sup>, King Egbert<sup>39</sup>, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent<sup>40</sup>, Eafa<sup>41</sup>, Eoppa<sup>42</sup>, Ingeld<sup>43</sup>, Cenred<sup>44</sup>, Ceolwold<sup>45</sup>, Cuthwulf (Cutha)<sup>46</sup>, Cuthwine<sup>47</sup>, King Ceawlin<sup>48</sup>, King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Bronð<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>\_) who was born

902, and had the following children:

1. Rorico of<sup>35</sup> Laon.
2. **King Louis IV "d'Outre-Mer"** was born 920.

In 922 some of the barons revolted and crowned Robert I, brother of Eudes, king. In 923, at the battle of Soissons, Robert was killed, but Charles was defeated. Raoul of Burgundy was elected king, and Charles was imprisoned.

Charles' father, king Louis the Stammerer, died five months before his birth. He was five years old when his two elder brothers, Louis III (882) and Carloman died (884), but he could not succeed to the throne as the French nobility handed over the crown to emperor Charles the Fat. In the reign of Eudes, who replaced the emperor, young Charles was acclaimed king by bishop of Reims Foulques (Fulk) and crowned at Reims on January 28, 893. However, he was not able to conquer his kingdom until the death of Eudes in 898 brought him general recognition as king. He was crowned again in Reims on January 3, 898.

Instable position of Charles did not prevent him from seeking the restoration of Carolingian empire. He used the discontent of Lotharingian nobles with politics of king Zwentibold and marched to Lorraine. Meanwhile, the Normans ravaged Brittany, Touraine, Auvergne and Burgundy. Charles was forced to cede a part of Neustria to their leader, Rollon, who founded the duchy of Normandy. On January 21, 912, the magnates of Lorraine (Lotharingia) proclaimed Charles king on the death of the last Carolingian king of the East Franks, Louis the Child. Charles's preoccupation with Lotharingian affairs and influence of councilors alienated the nobles of Neustria, however, and in 922 they elected Eudes' brother, Robert, king. Charles killed Robert in battle on June 15, 923, but was soon taken prisoner at Saint-Quentin by Herbert II, count of Vermandois, who used him for his own gain against Rudolf, Robert's son-in-law and the new king.

Charles spent six years as prisoner of count of Vermandois in Château-Thierry, Saint-Quentin and Reims, where he enjoyed some sort of freedom while considering abdication in favor of Raoul. After his final refusal he was imprisoned in the castle of Péronne, Charles died on October 7, 929, in prison at Péronne (Somme, France) and was buried there at the abbey of St. Fursy. Edgifu died 951.

**King Henry I "The Fowler"** (Duke Otto of Saxony<sup>37</sup>, Count Liudolf of Saxony<sup>38</sup>...) (German: *Heinrich der Finkler* or *Heinrich der Vogler*, Latin: *Henricius Auceps*) (876 – 2 July 936) was the duke of Saxony from 912 and king of the Germans from 919 until his death. First of the Ottonian Dynasty of German kings and emperors, he is generally considered to be the founder and first king of the medieval German state, known until then as East Francia. An avid hunter, he obtained the epithet "the Fowler" because he was allegedly fixing his birding nets when messengers arrived to inform him that he was to be king.

Born in Memleben, in what is now Saxony-Anhalt, Henry was the son of Otto the Illustrious, duke of Saxony, and his wife Hedwiga, daughter of Henry of Franconia and

Ingeltrude and a great-great-granddaughter of Charlemagne.

In 906 he married Hatheburg, daughter of the Saxon count Erwin, but divorced her in 909, after she had given birth to his son Thankmar.

Later that year he married **Matilda of Ringelheim** (Duke Theudebert (Dietrich) of Saxony<sup>37</sup>, Count Walput of Ringelheim<sup>38</sup>, Duke Wigbert of Saxony<sup>39</sup>, Duke Witteking "The Great"<sup>40</sup>, King Wernicke<sup>41</sup>, King Dieterick<sup>42</sup>, King Sighard<sup>43</sup>, King Berthold of the Saxons<sup>44</sup>, Prince Bodicus<sup>45</sup>, King Hulderick<sup>46</sup>, Prince Hathwigate<sup>47</sup>, Prince Hengest of Jutes<sup>48</sup>, King Witigislus<sup>49</sup>, King Witte II<sup>50</sup>, King Witte I<sup>51</sup>...) born 892, daughter of Dietrich, count in Westphalia.

King Henry I "The Fowler" and Saint Matilda of Ringelheim had the following children:

1. Hedwig<sup>35</sup>.
2. Saint Bruno "The Great" Of Cologne.
3. Hawise of Saxony.
4. King Otto I "The Great" was born 912.
5. Henry I "The Quarelsome" of Bavaria was born 918.
6. **Gerberge** was born 919.

Henry became duke of Saxony upon his father's death in 912. An able ruler, he continued to strengthen Saxony, frequently in conflict with his neighbors to the South, the dukes of Franconia.

In 918 Conrad I, king of the East-Franconian Empire and duke of Franconia, died. Although they had been at odds with each other from 912–15 over the title to lands in Thuringia, before he died Conrad had recommended Henry as his successor and king. Conrad's choice was conveyed by Duke Eberhard of Franconia, Conrad's brother and heir, at the Reichstag of Fritzlar in 919. The assembled Franconian and Saxon nobles duly elected Henry to be king. Henry refused to be anointed by a high church official — the only king of his time not to undergo that rite — allegedly because he did not wish to be king by the church's but by the people's acclaim. Duke Burchard II of Swabia soon swore fealty to the new king, but duke Arnulf of Bavaria did not submit until Henry invaded Bavaria in 921.

Henry was an able military leader. In 924 he paid a tribute to the Magyars (Hungarians), who had repeatedly raided Germany, and thereby secured a ten-year truce so that he could fortify towns and train a new elite cavalry force. During the truce with the Magyars, Henry conquered the Havelli and the Daleminzi in 928 and put down a rebellion in Bohemia in 929. When the Magyars began raiding again, he led an army of all German tribes to victory at the battle of Riade in 933 near the river Unstrut, stopping their advance into Germany. He also pacified territories to the north, where the Danes had harried the Frisians by sea. The monk and historian Widukind of Corvey in his *Res gestae Saxonicae* reports that the Danes were subjects of Henry the Fowler. Henry incorporated into his kingdom territories held by the Wends, who together with the Danes had attacked Germany, and also conquered Schleswig in 934.

Henry died of a cerebral stroke on 2 July 936 in his palatium in Memleben, one of his favorite places. By then all German tribes were united in a single kingdom. Henry I is therefore considered the first German king and the founder of the eventual Holy Roman Empire. He has sometimes been considered as Henry I, Holy Roman Emperor. Matilda died March 14, 936.

**Brusse** (Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"<sup>37</sup>, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"<sup>38</sup>, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"<sup>39</sup>, Earl Turf Einar I<sup>40</sup>, Hildir<sup>41</sup>) birth date unknown. **Brusi Sigurdsson** was one of Sigurd Hlodvirsson's four sons (together with Thorfinn, Einar and Sumarlidi). He was jointly Earl of Orkney from 1014. His life is recorded in the *Orkneyinga Saga*.

When Earl Sigurd was killed at the Battle of Clontarf, he left four sons: Brusi, Sumarlidi, Einar and Thorfinn. Thorfinn was only a child, whereas his three brothers were grown men, so the Earldom was divided between the three older brothers.

Sumarlidi died soon after, and Einar, called Wry-Mouth, took his share, ruling two-thirds of the Earldom and leaving a third for Brusi. Einar soon became unpopular, demanding heavy taxes and frequent military service from the farmers, and gaining little booty on his raids. He was, the saga says, "a great bully", whereas Brusi was "gentle, restrained, unassuming and a fine speaker" and "well-liked by everyone.

He married **Ostrida of Gothland**. Earl of Caithness and Sunderland. The name is from the town of Bruis in France. Brusse was Privy Councillor to King Olaus the Holy.

Brusse and Ostrida of Gothland had the following child:

1. **Rognvald**<sup>35</sup>.

Brusi had to make peace between Einar and Thorfinn when the youngest brother grew to manhood, not once but twice. In the end, Einar plotted Thorfinn's death but was found out and killed by Thorfinn. The agreement made with Einar meant that Brusi inherited another third of the earldom on Einar's death, leaving Thorfinn with one part of the earldom, Brusi with two. Thorfinn was not pleased with this arrangement, and asked Brusi for a half share. This Brusi refused. However, while Thorfinn could count on the aid of his maternal grandfather, Máel Coluim mac Cináeda, Brusi could rely only on his own resources.

To find support Brusi went to Norway, to the court of King Olaf Haraldsson, to have the sharing out of the Earldom settled, and Thorfinn followed him there. Olaf kept Einar's share for himself, appointing Brusi to administer it, and kept Brusi's son Rognvald at his court. Brusi later gave Thorfinn the disputed third of the islands in return for Thorfinn seeing to the defense of Orkney and Shetland.

Brusse died 1031 as the saga says he had died before his son Rognvald accompanied Magnus the Good back to Norway.

**Count Hugh I la Melusine** birth date unknown.

Count Hugh I la Melusine had the following child:

1. **Hugh II**<sup>35</sup> **de Lusignan** was born 910.

**King Owain ap Hywel Dha** (King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"<sup>37</sup>, King Cadell<sup>38</sup>, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"<sup>39</sup>, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"<sup>40</sup>, King Gwriad<sup>41</sup>, King Elidyr<sup>42</sup>, King Sandde<sup>43</sup>, King Tegid<sup>44</sup>, King Gwyar<sup>45</sup>, King Diwg<sup>46</sup>, King Llywarch Hen<sup>47</sup>, King Elidyr "The Handsome"<sup>48</sup>, King Merchiaun<sup>49</sup>, King Gurgust "The Ragged"<sup>50</sup>, King Ceneu<sup>51</sup>, King Coel Hen "The Old"<sup>52</sup>, Guotepauc<sup>53</sup>, Tegfan<sup>54</sup>, Teuhvant<sup>55</sup>, Telpuil<sup>56</sup>, Erb (Urbanus)<sup>57</sup>, Gratus<sup>58</sup>, Iumetel<sup>59</sup>, Ritigern<sup>60</sup>, Oudicant<sup>61</sup>, Outigern<sup>62</sup>, Eliud<sup>63</sup>, Eudaf<sup>64</sup>, Eudelen<sup>65</sup>, Amalech<sup>66</sup>, Beli<sup>67</sup>, Bran the Blessed<sup>68</sup>, Llyr (Lear)<sup>69</sup>, Caswallon<sup>70</sup>, Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>).

Owain ap Hywel (died 987) was king of Deheubarth in south Wales and probably also controlled Powys.

Owain was the son of Hywel Dda, originally king of Deheubarth but by the end of his life king of most of Wales. On Hywel's death in 950 Deheubarth was shared between Owain and his two brothers, Rhodri and Edwin. The sons of Hywel were not able to keep hold of Gwynedd, which was reclaimed for the traditional dynasty of Aberffraw by Iago ap Idwal and Ieuf ap Idwal, the sons of Idwal Foel.

He married **Angharad Ferch Llewelyn** (Llewelyn<sup>37</sup> ap Mervyn). King Owain ap Hywel Dha and Angharad Ferch Llewelyn had the following children:

1. **Einion**<sup>35</sup> **ap Owain**.
2. Prince Maredudd ap Owain.
3. Cadwallon.
4. Idwallon.

In 952 Iago and Ieuf invaded the south, penetrating as far as Dyfed. The sons of Hywel retaliated by invading the north in 954, reaching as far north as the Conwy valley before being defeated in a battle at Llanrwst and being obliged to retreat to Ceredigion.

Rhodri died in 953 and Edwin in 954, leaving Owain to rule Deheubarth alone. Owain did not again try to reclaim Gwynedd, but instead he and his son Einon turned eastwards to attack the kingdom of Morgannwg (modern Glamorgan) in 960, 970 and 977. Owain was now ageing, and it appears that Einon took over the rule of the kingdom on behalf of his father. On a further raid on the east in 984, Einon was killed by the noblemen of Gwent.

Following Einon's death, Owain's second son, Maredudd, took over the leadership in war, and in 986 did what his father had failed to do by seizing the throne of Gwynedd, ousting Ieuf's son Cadwallon ab Ieuf. The following year Owain died and Maredudd became king of Deheubarth as well as Gwynedd.

Owain died 988.

**Lord Gwerystan ap Gwaethvoed** birth date unknown. Lord Gwerystan ap Gwaethvoed had the following child:

1. **Ellenor**<sup>35</sup> .

**Prince Igor I of Kiev** (Prince Rurik of Kiev<sup>37</sup>\_ ) was born in Novgorod, Kiev 875. Igor (Old East Slavic/Russian: Игорь, Old Norse: *Ingvar*, Ukrainian: Ігор) was a Varangian ruler of Kievan Rus from 912 to 945.

Rurik was succeeded in 879 by his son Igor, a child for whom Oleg, Rurik's cousin ruled as regent (879-912). Prince Oleg, realizing the value of the Kiev region, had the Varangian rulers of that city killed in 882, and the regent united the two centers, establishing his capital at Kiev.

In 903 he married **Olga of Kiev** born 890. Prince Igor I of Kiev and Olga of Kiev had the following children:

1. Halgu (Oleg)<sup>35</sup> .
2. Prince Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev was born 942.

He twice besieged Constantinople, in 941 and 944, and in spite of his fleet being destroyed by Greek fire, concluded with the Emperor a favourable treaty whose text is preserved in the chronicle. In 913 and 944, the Rus plundered the Arabs in the Caspian Sea during the Caspian expeditions of the Rus, but it's not clear whether Igor had anything to do with these campaigns.

Drastically revising the chronology of the *Primary Chronicle*, Constantine Zuckerman argues that Igor actually reigned for three years, between summer 941 and his death in early 945. He explains the epic 33-year span of his reign in the chronicle by its author's faulty interpretation of Byzantine sources. Indeed, none of Igor's activity are recorded in the chronicle prior to 941.

Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the Drevlians in 945 (Leo the Deacon describes how Igor met his death: "They had bent down two birch trees to the prince's feet and tied them to his legs; then they let the trees straighten again, thus tearing the prince's body apart.") and revenged by his wife, Olga of Kiev. The Primary Chronicle blames his death on his own excessive greed, indicating that he was attempting to collect tribute a second time in a month. As a result, Olga changed the system of tribute gathering (poliudie) in what may be regarded as the first legal reform recorded in Eastern Europe.

Olga died 969 in Novgorod, Kiev.

**King Bjorn "The Old" of Sweden Ericsson** (King Eric of Sweden Emundsson<sup>37</sup>, King Edmund of Birka<sup>38</sup>, King Erik<sup>39</sup>, King Bjorn<sup>40</sup>, King Ragnar Lodbrok<sup>41</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Björn (ruled 882-932) was the father of Olof (II) Björnsson and Eric the Victorious, and he was the grandfather of Styrbjörn the Strong, according to the *Hervarar saga* and *Harald Fairhair's saga*. According to the two sagas, he was the son of an Erik who fought Harald

Fairhair and who succeeded the brothers Björn at Hauge and Anund Uppsala.

King Bjorn "The Old" of Sweden Ericsson had the following children:

1. **King Eric VI "The Victorious" Bjornsson**<sup>35</sup> .
2. King Olaf of Sweden Bjornsson.

When Björn died, Olof and Eric were elected to be co-rulers of Sweden.

**Skogul-Tosti** was born 909. Skoglar Toste or Skoglar Tosti (there are several variations) was a chieftain from the Swedish province of West Götaland. According to Snorri Sturluson, he was the father of Sigrid the Haughty. For some time he gave refuge to Harald Grenske, who later came back to woo Sigrid, only to be killed by her for his persistence. Toste is mentioned in several sagas, such as Heimskringla, and is said to have been the first to demand danegeld, in 970. Toste's great-grandson Stenkil became the King of Sweden in 1060.

His name *skoglar*, *skauglar* or *skagul* is due to his experience in battle (*skagul* is one of the many names for battle in Old Norse).

Skogul-Tosti had the following children:

1. **Sigrid "The Houghty"**<sup>35</sup> .
2. Earl Wolf of Gautland.

**Prince Mistui II** (Mieceslas I<sup>37</sup>, Mistui I<sup>38</sup>, Rodigastus<sup>39</sup>, Mieceslas of the Obotrites<sup>40</sup>, Billung<sup>41</sup>, Billung I<sup>42</sup>, Aribert I<sup>43</sup>, King Vislas of Obotrites<sup>44</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Mistui II became a Christian in 973.

Prince Mistui II had the following child:

1. **Prince Mieceslas**<sup>35</sup> was born 919.

Mistui died 985.

**Count Amadeus of Ringelheim** birth date unknown. He married **Gemma of Bavaria**.

Count Amadeus of Ringelheim and Gemma of Bavaria had the following child:

1. **Count Berthold of Maurienne**<sup>35</sup> .

**Count Ardoino** (Ardoino<sup>37</sup> Margrave\_) birth date unknown. Count Ardoino had the following child:

1. **Count Manfred I**<sup>35</sup> .

Count Ardoino died 972.

**Count Attone** (Sigifredo<sup>37</sup> Di Canossa, Count Adalberto<sup>38</sup> \_) Adalbert Atto or Adalberto Azzo (died 13 February 988) was the first Count of Canossa and founder of that noble house which eventually was to play a determinant rôle in the political settling of Italy and the Investiture Controversy in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Adalbert first appears in sources as a son of Sigifred, who is called *de comitatu Lucensi*, signifying that he hailed from Lucca. He was originally a vassal of King Lothair II and a *miles* of Adelard, Bishop of Reggio. He rose to prominence rapidly by sheltering Queen Adelaide in his castle at Canossa after she fled from the castle of Garda (951), where Berengar II had imprisoned her.

In 958, he was made a count *sine re*, by Adelaide. He did not appear again as a count in documents until December 961, during Berengar's ascendancy. On 20 April 962, he appeared as count of Reggio and Modena (*comes Regensis sive Mutinensis*). These appointments were probably a further product of his support for Adelaide and her new husband, Otto I of Germany. With the queen, he negotiated a division of power with the bishop of Reggio whereby the bishop was confirmed as *comes civitatis*, count of the city, and Adalbert as *comes comitatus*, count of the county, where the county was said to begin three or four miles outside the city walls. He appears with a similar title, *comes comitatus Mantuanensis*, in Mantua in a letter of the abbess of Santa Giulia dated 10 June 977.

Adalbert married **Supponid Hildegard (Ildegarda)** and had three sons: Geoffrey and Tedald, who became respectively bishop (970) and count (1001) of Brescia, and Rudolph, who predeceased him. He had a daughter **Prangarda** who married Manfred I of Susa.

Adalbert Atto built a monastery at Canossa in 961, dedicated to S. Apollonio in 971. He also built a monastery at Brescello. He and his family were all buried in S. Apollonio.

**Margrave Oberto I** (Margrave Adalberto II<sup>37</sup>, Boniface of Tuscany<sup>38</sup>, Margrave Adalberto I<sup>39</sup>, Margrave Boniface II<sup>40</sup>, Margrave Boniface I<sup>41</sup> \_) Oberto I Obizzo (also Otbert) (912 - 15 October 975) was an Italian count palatine and founder of the Obertenghi family. He was, by heredity, Count of Milan from 951.

Soon after assuming the Italian throne, Berengar II reorganized his territories south of the Po River, dividing them into three new marches (frontier districts) named after their respective margraves: the *marca Aleramica* of Aleram of Montferrat, the *marca Arduinica* of Arduin Glaber, and the *marca Obertenga* of Oberto. This last division consisted of eastern Liguria and was also known as the *marca Januensis* or March of Genoa. It consisted of Tuscany with the cities of Genoa, Luni, Tortona, Parma, and Piacenza.

He married **Guilla of Spoleto**.

Margrave Oberto I and Guilla of Spoleto had the following child:

1. **Margrave Oberto II**<sup>35</sup>.
2. Adelberto II

In 960, he had to take refuge in Germany. The next year, Pope John XII asked Otto I of Germany to intervene in Italy to protect him from Berengar. When Otto took control of Italy, Oberto was able to return to his lands, with the title of count palatine confirmed by Otto.

Oberto died October 15, 975.

**King Conrad "The Peaceful"** (King Rudolph II<sup>37</sup>, King Rudolph I<sup>38</sup>, Count Conrad II<sup>39</sup>, Count Conrad I of Burgundy<sup>40</sup>, Count Guelph I of Altdorf<sup>41</sup>, Lord Isembert<sup>42</sup>, Lord Warinus<sup>43</sup>, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia<sup>44</sup>, Duke Adelbertus<sup>45</sup> \_) was born 924. He was the king of Burgundy from 937 until his death. He was the son of King Rudolph II, the first king of a united Burgundy and Bertha of Swabia. Conrad is sometimes numbered Conrad I as king of Burgundy and as Conrad III of Provence, since he inherited Provence in 948.

After 964, he married **Matilda of France** (King Louis IV<sup>35</sup> "d'Outre-Mer", King Charles III "The Simple" of<sup>36</sup> France, King Louis II "The Stammerer"<sup>37</sup>, Ermentrude<sup>38</sup> de Orleans \_), daughter of Louis IV of France and Gerberga of Saxony. They had the following children:

1. Bertha (967 – 16 January 1016), married Odo I, Count of Blois, and then Robert II of France
2. **Matilda** (born 969), possibly married Robert, Count of Geneva
3. Rudolph (971 – 6 September 1032)
4. Gerberga (born 965), married Herman II, Duke of Swabia

He was secondly married to Adelaide of Bellay. They were parents to at least one daughter.

His reign was peaceful (hence his byname) and he was popular with his subjects. The only war in which he got involved was a simultaneous invasion of Saracens and Magyars in which he played them off against each other. He then routed them in combat.

Conrad died 993.

**King Sancho II Garcés Abarca** (King Garcia I<sup>37</sup> Sanchez, King Sancho I Garcés<sup>38</sup> \_) was born 935. Sancho II Garcés Abarca was the Jiménez King of Pamplona and Count of Aragon from 970 until his death. He was the son of García Sánchez I and Andregota, daughter and heiress of Galindo Aznárez II, Count of Aragon. After his succession, he recognized his younger brother Ramiro as King of Viguera.

The *Historia General de Navarra* by Jaime del Burgo says (referencing in turn the *Anales del Reino de Navarra* of José de Moret) that on the occasion of the donation of the villa of Alastue by Sancho to the monastery of San Juan de la Peña in 987, he titled himself "King of Navarre," the first

time that title had been used. In other places, he appears as the first King of Aragon and in others the third. These titles, however, did not come into common usage until the late eleventh century. The epithet "Abarca," meaning "sandal," is not contemporary, but is medieval.

After 962 he married **Urraca de Castile** (Conde Fernan<sup>37</sup> Gonzalez\_).

King Sancho II Garces Abarca and Urraca de Castile had the following children:

1. Ramiro<sup>35</sup>.
2. Gonzalo.
3. Abda "La Vascona".
4. **King Garcia II "The Tremulous" Sanchez** was born 964.

Under Sancho and his immediate successors, Navarre reached the height of its power and its largest size. During this period, the Navarre was united to the Kingdom of León and the County of Castile by familial bonds. The Navarrese monarchy supported the young Ramiro II when he secured the throne of León.

Upon the death of the Caliph of Cordoba, Al-Hakam II, in 976, and the succession of his son Hisham II, who had been taught by Al-Mansur Ibn Abi Aamir, the prospects of the Christian kingdoms seemed dim. The troops of Al-Mansur defeated the Christians at Torrevicente, south of Soria. Afterwards, the Muslims returned to triumph at Taracueña, near Osma. In 975, Sancho was defeated by the Moors at San Esteban de Gormaz, and in 981 at Rueda, a dozen kilometers from Tordesillas, the Christians suffered another humiliating defeat.

Because he could not defeat Al-Mansur by arms, Sancho went to Córdoba as an ambassador for his own kingdom, bringing many gifts for the victorious Al-Mansur, making a pact with him and agreeing to give the Muslim his daughter Urraca in marriage. From this union was born Abd al-Rahman Sanchuelo, the second successor of Al-Mansur who tried to usurp the Caliphate of Córdoba from the Umayyad heir.

In 972, he founded the monastery of San Andrés de Cirueña. In 976, at the monastery of Albelda, the cultural and intellectual centre of his kingdom, the *Codex Vigilanus* was completed. It is one of the most important illuminated manuscripts of medieval Spain, containing the canons of the Councils of Toledo, a copy of the *Liber Iudiciorum*, and the first Western representation of the Arabic numerals, among many other texts.

**Conde Fernando Bermudez** (Vermundo<sup>37</sup> Nunez\_) birth date unknown.

He married **Elvira**. Conde Fernando Bermudez and Elvira had the following children:

1. **Jimena<sup>35</sup> Fernandez**.
2. Gome.
3. Oneca.

4. Justa.
5. Gotina.

Fernando died 978.



**Conde Garcia I de Castile** (Conde Fernan<sup>37</sup> Gonzalez\_) García Fernández, called of the White Hands (Spanish: *Él de las Manos Blancas*) (Burgos, 938 — Córdoba, 995), was the count of Castile and Alava from 970 to 995. The son of Count Fernán González, he continued to recognize the suzerainty of the Kingdom of León, even though he was practically autonomous.

In 960, Garcia married **Ava de Riborgaza** (Conde Raimundo II<sup>37</sup>\_), daughter of Raymond II, count of Ribagorza.

Conde Garcia I de Castile and Ava de Riborgaza had the following children:

1. Mayor García, married Raymond III, count of Pallars-Jussà, they claimed Ribagorza
2. **Sancho García**, conde de Castilla
3. Urraca García
4. Gonzalo García (died 979)
5. Elvira García (died 1017), married in 991 Bermudo II of León
6. Toda García, married Sancho Gómez of Saldaña, of the powerful Beni Gómez family
7. Oneca García, married in 995 Almanzar, chamberlain of Cordoba

In order to expand his frontiers at the expense of the Moors, in 974 he expanded the social base of the nobility by promulgating decrees stating that any vassal of Castrojeriz who equipped a knight for battle would enter the ranks of the nobility.

Garcia died 995. His body was interred Cordoba. Ava died 995.

**Count Salvador Perez de Castile** (Pedro Fernandez<sup>37</sup>, Urraca of Pamplona<sup>38</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

Count Salvador Perez de Castile had the following children:

1. **Urraca**<sup>35</sup> .
2. Gonzalo Salvadores.

**King Ordonia III of Leon** (King Ramiro II of Leon<sup>37</sup>, King Ordonia II of Leon<sup>38</sup>\_) was born 926. Ordoño III was the king of León from 951 to 956, son and successor of Ramiro II (931-951). He confronted Navarre and Castile, who supported his half-brother Sancho the Fat in disputing Ordoño's claim to the throne.

This was not the only problem of his reign, however, he had to deal with internal rebellion, attacks from the Muslims of al-Andalus, and the rebellion of Galicia. In response to the Muslims, Ordoño III sent troops as far as Lisbon (955). Before this great show of force, the Muslims had nothing to do but ask for peace. Negotiations ended with a treaty between the king of León and the caliph of Córdoba Abd al-Rahman III (912-961).

He married **Aragonta Pelaez**. King Ordonia III of Leon and Aragonta Pelaez had the following child:

1. **King Vermundo "The Gouty" of Leon**<sup>35</sup> was born 953.

Ordonia died 956 in Zamora.



## King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland

(Duke Mieszko (Burislaf) I of Poland<sup>37</sup>, Duke Ziemonislav of Poland<sup>38</sup>\_) Bolesław I the Brave (or Valiant) (Polish: *Bolesław I Chrobry*; Czech: *Boleslav Chrabrý*;) was born in Poznan, Poland 967. In the past he was also known as Bolesław I the Great (Polish: *Bolesław Chrobry I (Wielki)*), ruled as Duke of Poland from 992-1025 and as the first King of Poland in 1025. He was a member of the Piast dynasty.

In 998 he married **Judith of Hungary** (King Geza of Hungary<sup>37</sup>, Prince Taksony of Hungary<sup>38</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland and Judith of Hungary had the following child:

1. **King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland**<sup>35</sup> was born 990.

Boleslav was the first Polish ruler to style himself King. He succeeded his father Mieszko I, duke of Poland. As king, he greatly expanded Polish territories. In 1025, Poland gains independence from the Holy Roman Empire as Boleslav the Brave makes himself King. He dies within a few months at age 33 leaving a nation that is one of Europe's most powerful, extending from the Elbe to the Bug and from the Danube to the Baltic, with Russia as her vassal. Boleslav's eldest son will reign until 1034 as Mieszko II, but other sons take parts of the country, and dynastic conflicts begin that will lose most of Boleslav's territorial gains to neighboring countries.

Ruled first as prince and then as king. At the time of his accession as prince, Poland was a small principality on the Vistula River. Boleslav conquered eastern Pomeranian, Silesia, and Moravia, and in 1003 forced Bohemia to acknowledge him as its duke. He fought the Holy Roman emperors Otto III and Henry II for possession of Lusatia, on the Polish border, and by the Peace of Bautzen received it as a fief. At Boleslav's death Poland was one of the strongest states in Europe extending beyond the Carpathian Mountains and the Oder and Dniester rivers.

Boleslav continued the policy of appeasing the Germans while taking advantage of their political situation to gain territory wherever possible. Frustrated in his efforts to form an equal partnership with the Holy Roman Empire, Boleslav gained some non-Polish territory in a series of wars against his imperial overlord in 1003 and 1004. The Polish conqueror then turned eastward, extending the boundaries of his realm into present-day Ukraine. Shortly before his death July 17, 1025, Boleslav won international recognition as the first king of a fully sovereign Poland.

**Count Ezzo of Palatine** (Count Hermann of Palatine<sup>37</sup>\_) Ezzo (c. 955 – 21 March 1034), sometimes called Erenfried, Count Palatine of Lotharingia of the Ezzonen dynasty, was the son of Herman I.

In 992, having married **Matilda of Saxony** (King Otto II of Saxony<sup>37</sup>, King Otto I "The Great"<sup>38</sup>\_) was born in Saxony, Germany 978 (died 1025), a daughter of Emperor Otto II and Theophanu, Ezzo became prominent during the reign of his brother-in-law, Emperor Otto III. His power was increased due to the liberal grant of lands in Thuringia and Franconia which his wife received out of Ottonian possessions. Candidate to the imperial throne at the death of Otto III, he received huge territories (Kaiserswerth, Duisburg, and Saalfeld) for renouncing to the throne, making him the most powerful man in the empire after the emperor. Otto's successor, Emperor Henry II, was less friendly towards the powerful count, although there was no serious trouble between them until 1011. Some disturbances in Lotharingia quickly forced the emperor to come to terms, and Ezzo's assistance was purchased with additional imperial fiefs.

Count Ezzo of Palatine and Princess Matilda of Saxony had the following children:

1. Liudolf (c. 1000–10 April 1031), Count of Zütphen.
2. Otto I (died 1047), Count Palatine of Lotharingia and later Duke of Swabia as Otto II.
3. Hermann II (995–1056), Archbishop of Cologne.
4. Theophanu (died 1056), Abbess of Essen and Gerresheim.
5. **Richeza of Lotharingia** (died 21 March 1063), Queen of Poland, married with King Mieszko II of Poland.
6. Adelheid (died c. 1030), Abbess of Nijvel (Nivelles).
7. Heylwig, Abbess of Neuss.
8. Mathilde, Abbess of Dietkirchen and Villich.
9. Sophie, Abbess of St. Maria, Mainz.
10. Ida (died 1060), Abbess of Cologne and Gandersheim Abbey (founded in 852 by her ancestor Liudolf, Duke of Saxony).

Very little is known about Ezzo's later life, but we are told that he died at a great age at Saalfeld on 21 March 1034. Matilda died November 4, 1025.

Ezzo founded Brauweiler Abbey near Cologne, the place where his marriage had been celebrated. It was dedicated in 1028 by Pilgrim, archbishop of Cologne. Ezzo and his wife were buried at Brauweiler.

**Count Ermengaud I** Ermengol I or Armengol I (974 – 1010), called *el de Córdoba*, was the Count of Urgell from 992 to his death. He was the second son of Borrell II of Barcelona and his first wife, Letgarda, granddaughter of Raymond Pons of Toulouse. He was the second of the counts of Urgel and famous mainly for his participation in the Reconquista.

Before 10 July 1000, Ermengol married Tetberga, presumably a daughter of Artaud I, Count of Forez, by his wife Tetberga of Limoges. Tetberga died between 7 April and 3 November 1005, when Ermengol's second wife is first mentioned. As his second wife, Ermengol married Guisla (Gisela), whose family is not known, but who could be the homonymous daughter of Gausfred I of Roussillon, named in her father's will in February 989. She survived him and was still alive on 18 November 1010. From this second union came two children:

1. **Ermengol II**, his successor
2. Ermesinda, married before 1029 Raymond III, Count of Pallars-Jussà

A man of culture, Ermengol was open to influences from wider Europe and he made two voyages to Rome, in 998 and 1001. He was a stimulus to his nobles in making pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela or Le Puy. He also reformed the judiciary of his county to make justice more available to all. He also began to reassert his authority over the outlying castles of his realm, whose lords were acting independent of his power.

He also maintained an intense war against the Caliphate of Córdoba. In 1003, Urgell was invaded by Abd al-Malik al-Muzaffar. Aided by Raymond Borrel of Barcelona, Bernard I of Besalú, and Wifred II of Cerdagne, Ermengol beat them

back at the Battle of Torà. In 1004, he was imprisoned in Albesa after fighting against Lleida. In 1008, he led several successful expeditions against the Moors. In 1010, he participated in the expedition of his brother Raymond Borrel of Barcelona against Córdoba itself. He died nearby at Castell de Bacar, thirty seven years of age.

**Count Bernardo I Tallaferro** (Count Oliba<sup>37</sup>, Count Miro<sup>38</sup>, Count Guifre "Winifredl" of Barcelona<sup>39</sup>, Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona<sup>40</sup>, Count Bella of Carvasonne<sup>41</sup>) birth date unknown.

He married **Adelaida "Toda" of Barcelona** (Count Ramon Borell "Raymond I"<sup>37</sup>, Count Borell II of Barcelona<sup>38</sup>) birth date unknown. Count Bernardo I Tallaferro and Adelaida "Toda" of Barcelona had the following child:

1. **Constanza Velasquita<sup>35</sup> de Besalu.**

Bernardo died 1020.

**Count Guillaume II** (Count Guillaume I<sup>37</sup>, Count Boso III of Provence<sup>38</sup>, Count Ratbold II of Arles<sup>39</sup>, Count Ratbold I of Arles<sup>40</sup>) birth date unknown.

He married **Gerberge de Bourgogne** (Ermentrude<sup>33</sup> de Roucy, Count Renaud of Rheims<sup>34</sup>, Count Herbert II of Vermandois<sup>35</sup>) birth date unknown.

Count Guillaume II and Gerberge de Bourgogne had the following child:

1. **Count Bertrand I of Provence<sup>35</sup>.**

**Count Gello of Blois** birth date unknown. Count Gello of Blois had the following child:

1. **Count Theoblad I of Blois<sup>35</sup>** was born 915.

Gello died 928.

**Herbert II** (Herbert I<sup>37</sup> de Vermandois) was born 885. Count of Vermandois and Count of Troyes, he was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois.

He inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Saint de Soissons abbey. His marriage with Adela of France (also known as Liégarde) brought him the County of Meaux. In 918, he was also named Count of Mézeris and of the Véxin. With his cousin Bernard, Count of Beauvais and Senlis, he constituted a powerful group in the west of France, to the north and east of Paris. In 923, he imprisoned King Charles III in Chateau-Thierry, then in Péronne

He was first married to Adela, and then to Hildebrante of France (895-931), daughter of Robert I of France. With Adela, he had 7 children:

1. Adele of Vermandois (910-960), married 934 Count Arnulf I of Flanders, also a descendant of Charlemagne



2. Eudes of Vermandois, Count of Amiens and of Vienne, (910-946)
3. Herbert "the Elder", Count of Meaux and of Troyes (- 993)
4. Robert of Vermandois, Count of Meaux and Chalons (- 968)
5. Adalbert I, Count of Vermandois (915-987), married Gerberga of Lorraine, also a descendant of Charlemagne
6. **Luitgarde of Vermandois** (ca 920-978), married 943 Theobald I of Blois
7. Hugh of Vermandois (died 962), Archbishop of Reims

In 922, the Archbishop of Rheims, Seulf, called on Herbert II to reduce some of his vassals who were in rebellion against him. On the death of Seulf, in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims, which had a large inheritance in France and Germany. In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this County for Eudes, his eldest son. He settled there, initially against the will of King Rudolph and constructed a fortress there. Rudolph yielded to pressure to free king Charles III, whom Herbert still held in prison. In 930, Herbert took the castle of Vitry in Perthois at the expense of Boso, the brother of King Rudolph. Rudolph united his army with the army of Hugh, marquis of Neustria, and in 931, they entered Rheims and defeated Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Chateau-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 without having succeeded in building the principality of which he dreamed. His succession was reconciled by Hugh the Great, maternal uncle of his children. It took place in 946 and led to an equitable distribution between the sons of Herbert II: Herbert III, Robert, Albert, and Hugh (his other son Eudes died before 946). As for his girls, Adela was married to Arnulf I, count of Flanders, Luitgarde (widow of William Longsword) was married to Theobald I, count of Blois, the first lieutenant of Hugh. She brought to Theobald Provins and domains in the Mézeris.

**Mengasus** birth date unknown. He married **Gerberge**. Mengasus and Gerberge had the following child:

1. **Irmintrud of Gueldre**<sup>35</sup>.

Mengasus died 1001.

**Count Baudouin II of Bologne** (Count Gui of Bologne<sup>37</sup>, Count Ernicule of Bologne<sup>38</sup>, Count William I of Montreuil<sup>39</sup>, Count Rotgair of Montreuil<sup>40</sup>, Count Herluin II of Montre<sup>41</sup>, Helgaud of Ponthieu<sup>42</sup>, Herluin of Ponthieu<sup>43</sup>, Helgaud I of Ponthieu<sup>44</sup>, Nithard "The Chronicler"<sup>45</sup>, Agilbert of Ponthieu<sup>46</sup>\_ ) Baldwin II of Boulogne (ca. 990 - ca. 1033) was a son of Arnulf III, Count of Boulogne, who he succeeded as count of Boulogne.

He married **Adele of Holland** (Count Arnulf of Holland<sup>36</sup>, Hildegard of Flanders<sup>37</sup>, Alix<sup>38</sup> de Vermandois\_). Count Baudouin II of Bologne and Adele of Holland had the following child:

1. **Count Eustace I of Bologne**<sup>35</sup>.

**Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of Brabant** (Count Regnier III of Hainaut<sup>34</sup>, Count Regnier II of Hainaut<sup>35</sup>, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut<sup>36</sup>, Count Giselbert of Darnau<sup>37</sup>, Count Giselbert of Massgau<sup>38</sup>, Count Gainfroi<sup>39</sup>, Duke Mainier of Austria<sup>40</sup>\_). Lambert I of Leuven nick named "The Bearded" (born in Leuven, Belgium c. 950, died in Florennes, Belgium on September 12, 1015) was the first Count of Leuven.

He was the son of Regnier III, Count of Hainaut and Adela, brother of Reginar IV, Count of Mons, husband of Gerberga of Lower Lorraine, and father of two other counts of Leuven, Henry I of Leuven and Lambert II of Leuven along with **Matilda of Leuven (Maud)**.

Lambert was killed by Godfrey II, Duke of Lower Lorraine in battle for Godfrey's claim of Count of Verdun.

**Count Aribo II** (Count Ottakar I<sup>37</sup>, Count Arebo I<sup>38</sup>, Marquess Ernst II<sup>39</sup>, Marquess Ernst I<sup>40</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Count of Leoben 955-973

Count Aribo II had the following child:

1. **Count Ariba III**<sup>35</sup>.

**Count Gerlach of Zutphen** (Count Otto I of Zutphen<sup>37</sup>, Everhard of Niederlahngau<sup>38</sup>, Count Everhard of Niederlahngau<sup>39</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

Count Gerlach of Zutphen had the following child:

1. **Wernher of Zutphen**<sup>35</sup>.

**Count Edza of Lorraine** (Count Herman I of Lorraine<sup>37</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

He married **Matilda of Saxony** (King Otto II of Saxony<sup>37</sup>, King Otto I "The Great"<sup>38</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Count Edza of Lorraine and Matilda of Saxony. had the following children:

1. **Count Ludolph of Zutphen**<sup>35</sup>.
2. Rixa of Lorraine.

Edza died 1034. Matilda died 1024.

**Ulric of Arnstein** birth date unknown.  
Ulric of Arnstein had the following child:

1. **Arnold of Arnstein**<sup>35</sup> .

**Gauthier I of Vexintamiens** (Raoul<sup>37</sup> de Gouy\_)  
birth date unknown.

He married **Eve of Breux** (Count Landry of Breux<sup>37</sup>\_)  
birth date unknown. Gauthier I of Vexintamiens and Eve of  
Breux had the following child:

1. **Count Gauthier II of Vexintamiens**<sup>35</sup> .

**Count Berhard of Senlis** (Count Pepin II of  
Senlis<sup>37</sup>, Count Pepin of Vermandois<sup>38</sup>, King Bernard of  
Lombardy<sup>39</sup>\_) Bernard of Senlis (919–947).

Count Berhard of Senlis had the following child:

1. **Adela of Senlis**<sup>35</sup> .
2. Robert I of Senlis (d. 1004)

**Ansfred "The Dane"** (Hrollager<sup>37</sup>, Count  
Rogenwald<sup>38</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

Ansfred "The Dane" had the following child:

1. **Ansfred**<sup>35</sup> **de Goz**.

**Count Raoul of Cambray** (Count Baldwin I "Bras  
der Fer" of Flanders<sup>35</sup>, Anachar "Great Forester"<sup>36</sup>\_) birth  
date unknown.

Count Raoul of Cambray had the following child:

1. **Count Isaac of Cambray**<sup>35</sup> .

**Baron Bouchard I de Montlhery** (Alberic<sup>37</sup>\_)  
birth date unknown.

He married **Ildegardede Bois** (Count Theoblad I of  
Blois<sup>35</sup>, Count Gello of Blois<sup>36</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Baron  
Bouchard I de Montlhery and Ildegarde de Bois had the  
following child:

1. **Baron Bouchard II de Montlhery**.

**Albert de Corbiel** (Count Ayman<sup>37</sup>, Osmond the  
Dane<sup>38</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Albert de Corbiel had the  
following child:

1. **Germaine**<sup>35</sup> **de Corbiel**.

**Torf the Rich** (Bernard "The Dane"<sup>37</sup>\_) birth date  
unknown. Torf de Harcourt, Lord of Turgueville.

In 955 he married **Ermengarda de Brigenberg**  
(Lancelot<sup>37</sup> de Brequebed\_) birth date unknown.

Torf the Rich and Ermengarda de Brigenberg had the  
following child:

1. **Turof of Pontaudemar**<sup>35</sup> .

**Margrave Bonifacio II of Tuscany** (Margrave  
Bonifacio I of Tuscany<sup>37</sup>\_) birth date unknown. **Boniface II**  
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.

Margrave Bonifacio II of Tuscany had the following child:

1. **Margrave Alberto I of Tuscany**<sup>35</sup> .

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.

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.

Bonifacio died 846.

**Asperleng of Vaudreuil** birth date unknown.  
She married **Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy**.  
(See Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy for the  
children resulting from this marriage.)

**Arnold le Gros** birth date unknown. Arnold le Gros  
had the following child:

1. **Giroi**<sup>35</sup> **D'Eschauffon**.

**Thurston de Montfort** birth date unknown.  
Thurston de Montfort had the following children:

1. **Gisele**<sup>35</sup> **de Montfort**.
2. Hugh I de Montfort.

Thurston died 1023.

**Yvres de Beaumont** birth date unknown.

Yvres de Beaumont had the following child:

1. **Yvres I<sup>35</sup> de Beaumont.**

Yvres died 968.

**Count Baldwin IV of Flanders** (980–May 30, 1035), known as *the Bearded*, was Count of Flanders from 988 until his death. He was the son of Arnulf II of Flanders. His mother was Rozala of Lombardy.

Baldwin first married Ogive of Luxembourg, by whom he had a son and heir Baldwin V. He later married Eleanor of Normandy daughter of Richard II of Normandy, by whom he had at least one daughter **Judith** who married Welf I, Duke of Bavaria.

In contrast to his predecessors Baldwin turned his attention to the east and north, leaving the southern part of his territory in the hands of his vassals the counts of Guînes, Hesdin, and St. Pol.

To the north of the county Baldwin was given Zeeland as a fief by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II, while on the right bank of the Scheldt river he received Valenciennes (1013) and parts of the Cambresis and Hainaut.

In the French territories of the count of Flanders, the supremacy of the Baldwini remained unchallenged. They organized a great deal of colonization of marshland along the coastline of Flanders and enlarged the harbour and city of Brugge.

**Raoul de Beaufou** birth date unknown. Raoul de Beaufou had the following child:

1. **Richard<sup>35</sup> de Beaufou.**

Raoul died 1066.

**Count Raoul of Bayeux** (Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy<sup>34</sup>, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson<sup>35</sup>, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson<sup>36</sup>, Eystein<sup>37</sup> Glumra, Earl Ivar<sup>38</sup>, Halfdan "The Old"<sup>39</sup>, Sveide "The Viking"<sup>40</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

He married **Erneburge de Caux**.

Count Raoul of Bayeux and Erneburge de Caux had the following child:

1. **Emme<sup>35</sup> de Bayeux.**

**King Robert I** (Count Rutpert IV<sup>37</sup>, Count Rupert III<sup>38</sup>, Rupert II<sup>39</sup>, Thuringbert<sup>40</sup>, Rupert I<sup>41</sup>, Lambert<sup>42</sup>\_) Robert I (August 15, 866 – June 15, 923), King of Western Francia (922 – 923), was the younger son of Robert the Strong, count of Anjou, and the brother of Odo, who became king of the Western Franks in 888. West Francia evolved over time into France; under Odo, the capital was fixed on Paris, a large step in that direction. His family is known as the Robertians.

Robert was married twice. Through his first wife, **Aelis** (Count Hugh III<sup>37</sup>, Count Luitfride II<sup>38</sup>, Duke Luitfride I<sup>39</sup>, Duke Adelbert<sup>40</sup>, Duke Adalric<sup>41</sup>, Lendisius<sup>42</sup>, Erchambaldus<sup>43</sup>, Ega<sup>44</sup>\_) born 819, a descendant of Charlemagne, he had two daughters:

1. Emma of France (894–935) married Rudolph, Duke of Burgundy,
2. **Hildebranda** (895–931) married Herbert II of Vermandois

Aelis died 866.

Through his second wife, Béatrice of Vermandois, daughter of Herbert I of Vermandois, he had his only son, Hugh the Great, who was later *dux Francorum* and father of King Hugh Capet, and a daughter Richilda.

He was present at the Siege of Paris in 885. Appointed by Odo ruler of several counties, including the county of Paris, and abbot *in commendam* of many abbeys, Robert also secured the office of *Dux Francorum*, a military dignity of high importance. He did not claim the crown of West Francia when his brother died in 898; but recognizing the supremacy of the Carolingian king, Charles the Simple, he was confirmed in his offices and possessions, after which he continued to defend northern Francia from the attacks of the Norsemen.

The peace between the king and his powerful vassal was not seriously disturbed until about 921. The rule of Charles, and especially his partiality for a certain Hagano, had aroused some irritation; and, supported by many of the clergy and by some of the most powerful of the Frankish nobles, Robert took up arms, drove Charles into Lorraine, and was himself crowned king of the Franks (*rex Francorum*) at Rheims on June 29, 922. Collecting an army, Charles marched against the usurper and, on June 15, 923, in a stubborn and sanguinary battle near Soissons, Robert was killed, according to one tradition in single combat with his rival.

**Ingelgerius** birth date unknown. Ingelger or Ingelgarius (died 888) was a Frankish nobleman, who stands at the head of the Plantagenet dynasty. Later generations of his family believed he was the son of Tertullus (Tertulle) and Petronilla.

Ingelgerius had the following child:

1. **Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou<sup>35</sup> .**

Around 877 he inherited his father Tertullus's lands in accordance with the Capitulary of Quierzy which Charles the Bald had issued. His father's holdings from the king included Château-Landon in *beneficium*, and he was a *casatus* in the Gâtinais and Francia. Contemporary records refer to Ingelger as a *miles optimus*, a great military man.

Later family tradition makes his mother a relative of Hugh the Abbot, an influential counselor of both Louis II and Louis III of France, from whom he received preferment. By Louis II Ingelger was appointed viscount of Orléans, which city was under the rule of its bishops at the time. At Orléans Ingelger made a matrimonial alliance with one of the leading families of Neustria, the lords of Amboise. He married Adalais, whose maternal uncles were Adalard, Archbishop of Tours, and Raino, Bishop of Angers. Later Ingelger was appointed prefect (military commander) at Tours, then ruled by Adalard.

At some point Ingelger was appointed Count of Anjou, at a time when the county stretched only as far west as the Mayenne River. Later sources credit his appointment to his defense of the region from Vikings, but modern scholars have been more likely to see it as a result of his wife's influential relatives. He was buried in the church of Saint-Martin at Châteauneuf. He was succeeded by his son Fulk the Red.

**Hugh "The Black" of Burgundy** (Richard "The Justicer" of Autun<sup>37</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Hugh the Black was Duke of Burgundy from 923 until his death. He was a Bosonid through his father, who was the younger brother of Boso of Provence.

Hugh was the last son of Duke Richard of Autun and Adelaide of Auxerre. He succeeded his older brother Rudolph in Burgundy, when the latter was elected King of France, as Raoul.

Hugh "The Black" of Burgundy had the following child:

1. **Ermengarde of Burgundy**<sup>35</sup>.

Hugh died 952.



**King Edward "The Elder" of England** (King Alfred "The Great"<sup>37</sup>, King Æthelwulf<sup>38</sup>, King Egbert<sup>39</sup>, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent<sup>40</sup>, Eafa<sup>41</sup>, Eoppa<sup>42</sup>, Ingeld<sup>43</sup>, Cenred<sup>44</sup>, Ceolwold<sup>45</sup>, Cuthwulf (Cutha)<sup>46</sup>, Cuthwine<sup>47</sup>, King Ceawlin<sup>48</sup>,

King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Brond<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>\_) was born 871. Edward (Old English: *Ēadweard se Ieldra*) was King of England (899 – 924). He was the son of Alfred the Great (*Ælfrēd se Grēata*) and Alfred's wife, Ealhswith, and became King upon his father's death in 899.

He was king at a time when the Kingdom of Wessex was becoming transformed into the Kingdom of England. The title he normally used was "King of the Anglo-Saxons"; most authorities do regard him as a king of England, although the territory he ruled over was significantly smaller than the present borders of England.

Of the five children born to Alfred and Ealhswith who survived infancy, Edward was the second-born and the elder son. Edward's name was a new one among the West Saxon ruling family. His siblings were named for their father and other previous kings, but Edward was perhaps named for his maternal grandmother Eadburh, of Mercian origin and possibly a kinswoman of Mercian kings Coenwulf and Ceolwulf. Edward's birth cannot be certainly dated. His parents married in 868 and his eldest sibling Æthelġæd was born soon afterwards as she was herself married in 883. Edward was probably born rather later, in the 870s, and probably between 874 and 877.

The first appearance of Edward, called *filius regis*, the king's son in the sources is in 892, in a charter granting land at North Newnton, near Pewsey in Wiltshire, to ealdorman Æthelhelm, where he is called *filius regis*, the king's son. Although he was the reigning king's elder son, Edward was not certain to succeed his father. Until the 890s, the obvious heirs to the throne were Edward's cousins Æthelwold and Æthelhelm, sons of Æthelred, Alfred's older brother and predecessor as king. Æthelwold and Æthelhelm were around ten years older than Edward. Æthelhelm disappears from view in the 890s, seemingly dead, but a charter probably from that decade shows Æthelwold witnessing before Edward, and the order of witnesses is generally believed to relate to their status. As well as his greater age and experience, Æthelwold may have had another advantage over Edward where the succession was concerned. While Alfred's wife Ealhswith is never described as queen and was never crowned, Æthelwold and Æthelhelm's mother Wulfthryth was called queen.

Edward married (although the exact status of the union is uncertain) a young woman of low birth called Ecgwynn around 893, and they became the parents of the future King Athelstan and a daughter who married Sihtric, King of Dublin and York in 926. Nothing is known about Ecgwynn other than her name, which was not even recorded until after the Conquest.

When he became king in 899, Edward set Ecgwynn aside and married **Ælflæd**, a daughter of Æthelhelm, the ealdorman of Wiltshire. Their son Ælġweard may have briefly succeeded his father, but died just over two weeks later and the two were buried together. Edward and Ælġflæd had six daughters: Eadgyth who married Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor; Edgiva aka Edgifu, whose first marriage was to Charles the Simple; **Eadhild**, who married Hugh the

Great, Duke of Paris; Ælfgifu who married "a prince near the Alps", sometimes identified with Conrad of Burgundy or Boleslaus II of Bohemia; and two nuns Eadflæd and Eadhild. A son, Edwin Ætheling who drowned in 933 was possibly Ælflæd's child, but that is not clear. Ælflæda died 920. Her body was interred Westminster Cathedral.

Edward married for a third time, about 919, to Edgiva, aka Eadgifu, the daughter of Sigeheilm, the ealdorman of Kent. They had two sons who survived infancy, Edmund and Edred, and two daughters, one of whom was Saint Edburga of Winchester the other daughter, Eadgifu, married Louis l'Aveugle.

When Alfred died, Edward's cousin Aethelwold, the son of King Ethelred of Wessex, rose up to claim the throne and began Æthelwold's Revolt. He seized Wimborne, in Dorset, where his father was buried, and Christchurch (then in Hampshire, now in Dorset). Edward marched to Badbury and offered battle, but Aethelwold refused to leave Wimborne. Just when it looked as if Edward was going to attack Wimborne, Aethelwold left in the night, and joined the Danes in Northumbria, where he was announced as King. In the meantime, Edward is alleged to have been crowned at Kingston upon Thames on 8 June 900.

In 901, Aethelwold came with a fleet to Essex, and encouraged the Danes in East Anglia to rise up. In the following year, he attacked Cricklade and Braydon. Edward arrived with an army, and after several marches, the two sides met at the Battle of Holme. Aethelwold and King Eohric of the East Anglian Danes were killed in the battle.

Relations with the North proved problematic for Edward for several more years. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* mentions that he made peace with the East Anglian and Northumbrian Danes "of necessity". There is also a mention of the regaining of Chester in 907, which may be an indication that the city was taken in battle.

In 909, Edward sent an army to harass Northumbria. In the following year, the Northumbrians retaliated by attacking Mercia, but they were met by the combined Mercian and West Saxon army at the Battle of Tettenhall, where the Northumbrian Danes were destroyed. From that point, they never raided south of the River Humber.

Edward then began the construction of a number of fortresses (*burhs*), at Hertford, Witham and Bridgnorth. He is also said to have built a fortress at Scergeat, but that location has not been identified. This series of fortresses kept the Danes at bay. Other forts were built at Tamworth, Stafford, Eddisbury and Warwick.

He died leading an army against a Welsh-Mercian rebellion, on 17 July 924 at Farndon-Upon-Dee and was buried in the New Minster in Winchester, Hampshire, which he himself had established in 901. After the Norman Conquest, the minster was replaced by Hyde Abbey to the north of the city and Edward's body was transferred there. His last resting place is currently marked by a cross-inscribed stone slab within the outline of the old abbey marked out in a public park.

**Count Ebalus "The Bastard" of Poitou Manzer** (Count Ramnulf II of Poitou<sup>37</sup>, Count Ramnulf I of Poitou<sup>38</sup>) Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 – 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. The meaning of his surname is disputed. Manzer is a Germanic habitational name, but also a Germanic personal name formed from *magin*, meaning "strength" or "might" (cf *magnus*). The same surname was used by another Prince from Occitania, Arnaud Manzer, Count of Angoulême (born 952-died 988/92) who also was a bastard. No any other European Prince had name Manzer. This fact makes problematic the speculation about Germanic origin of the Ebles' surname.

Ebles succeeded his father Ranulf in 890, but was driven out in 892 by Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France. Ebles gained the backing of William the Pious, Count of Auvergne, who placed Aquitaine under his own authority in 893.

In 902, Ebles launched the reconquest of his county with an army lent by his distant relative William the Pious. He took Poitiers while Aymar was away and established control of the county. He was invested as count by Charles III, with whom Ebles had been raised.

He married **Emiliane** 911.

Count Ebalus "The Bastard" of Poitou Manzer and Emiliane had the following children:

1. Bishop Ebalus of Limoges<sup>38</sup>.
2. **Count William I (III) "Towhead" of Poitou** was born 915.

In 927, William the Younger, successor of William the Pious, and then his successor, his brother Aefred, died in the space of one year. Aefred had made Ebles his heir; Ebles thus found himself Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Auvergne, and Velay.

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Ebalus died 935.

**Count Raymond II of Toulouse** (Count Eudes of Toulouse<sup>37</sup>, Count Raymond I of Toulouse<sup>38</sup>) birth date unknown, was the Count of Toulouse, Nîmes, and Albi. He was the, probably elder, son of Odo of Toulouse and Garsenda. Margrave of Bothie, 919-23.

Raymond married **Guinidilda**, daughter of Wilfred II Borrel, Count of Barcelona. They had the following child:

1. Count Raymond III Pons of Toulouse was born 921.

In 886, at the death of Bernard the Calf, he succeeded to the comital title in Nîmes and Albi while Odo his father received the county of Toulouse. In 898, his father made him Count of Rouergue. In 906, Odo gave Rouergue to his younger son Ermengol and made Raymond co-count in Toulouse. In 918, Odo died and Toulouse went to Raymond, while Rouergue, along with Nîmes and Albi, went to Ermengol. Raymond also received his father's title of Duke of Septimania. He died in 924 and left his titles to his son Raymond Pons.

**Ragnald I "The Wise" Eysteinnsson** (Eysteinn<sup>37</sup> Glumra, Earl Ivar<sup>38</sup>, Halfdan "The Old"<sup>39</sup>, Sveide "The Viking"<sup>40</sup>) was born 830.

He married **Ranghild (Hildir) Hrolfsdottir**. Also known as Count Regnvald "The Rich" and as "The Wise", Earl of North and South More, of Raumsdale in Norway.

Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson and Ranghild (Hildir) Hrolfsdottir had the following children:

1. Ivar<sup>35</sup>.
2. Thori "The Silent".
3. **Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson** was born 846.

Ragnald died 890 in Maer Norway.

**Count Berenger of Bayeaux de Senlis** birth date unknown. Count Berenger of Bayeaux de Senlis had the following child:

1. **Duchess Poppa of Normandy de Valois**<sup>35</sup>.

**Count Peppin II of Peronne Seigneur** (King Bernhard<sup>37</sup>, King Pepin<sup>38</sup>) was born 817. Pepin was the first count of Vermandois, lord of Senlis, Peronne, and Saint Quentin. He was the son of King Bernard of Italy and Cunigunda.

Pepin first appears in 834 as a count to the north of the Seine and then appears as same again in 840. In that year, he supported Lothair I against Louis the Pious.

Pepin's wife is unknown, but his heir inherited much Nibelungid territory and so historian K. F. Werner hypothesised a marriage to a daughter of Theodoric Nibelung. Their children included:

1. Count Peppin<sup>35</sup>.
2. Count Bernard.
3. **Herbert I de Vermandois** was born 840.
4. Cunigunda
5. Gunhilde de Vermandois who married first the Margrave Berengar I of Neustria and then Count Guy of Senlis.

Peppin died 840.

## Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders

(Count Baldwin I "Bras der Fer" of Flanders<sup>35</sup>, Anachar "Great Forester"<sup>36</sup>) was born 863. Nicknamed *Calvus* (*the Bald*) Baldwin was the second count of Flanders. He was also hereditary abbot of St. Bertin from 892 till his death. He was the son of Baldwin I of Flanders and Judith, a daughter of Charles the Bald.

The early years of Baldwin's rule were marked by a series of devastating Viking raids. Little north of the Somme was untouched. Baldwin recovered, building new fortresses and improving city walls, and taking over abandoned property, so that in the end he held far more territory, and held it more strongly, than had his father. He also took advantage of the conflicts between Charles the Simple and Odo, Count of Paris to take over the Ternois and the Boulonnias.

In 893 he married **Ælfthryth** (Ælfthryth, Elfrude, Elfrida), (King Alfred "The Great"<sup>37</sup>, King Aethelwulf<sup>38</sup>, King Egbert<sup>39</sup>, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent<sup>40</sup>, Eafa<sup>41</sup>, Eoppa<sup>42</sup>, Ingeld<sup>43</sup>, Cenred<sup>44</sup>, Ceolwold<sup>45</sup>, Cuthwulf (Cutha)<sup>46</sup>, Cuthwine<sup>47</sup>, King Ceawin<sup>48</sup>, King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Brond<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>). The marriage was motivated by the common Flemish-English opposition to the Vikings, and was the start of an alliance that was a mainstay of Flemish policy for centuries to come.

Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders and Ælfthryth had the following children:

1. Count Adelulf of Boulogne<sup>35</sup>.
2. Ealswid
3. Ermentrud
4. **Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders** was born 890.

In 900, he tried to curb the power of Archbishop Fulk of Rheims by assassinating him, but he was excommunicated by Pope Benedict IV. He died September 10, 918 at Blandinberg and was succeeded by his eldest son Arnulf I of Flanders. His younger son Adalulf was (the first) count of Boulogne. Ælfthryth died June 7, 929 in Flanders. Her body was interred St. Peters Abbey, Ghent.

**Adela** birth date unknown. She married **Count Herbert II of Vermandois**. (See Count Herbert II of Vermandois for the children resulting from this marriage.)

**Count Billung of Saxony** (Count Athelbert<sup>37</sup>) birth date unknown.

Count Billung of Saxony had the following children:

1. Wichmann<sup>35</sup>.
2. **Duke Herman Billung** was born 905.

Billung died March 26, 967.

**Anscarius** (Duke Guido I<sup>37</sup>, Count Lambert of Nantes<sup>38</sup>, Guido of Nantes<sup>39</sup>, Lambert of Nantes<sup>40</sup>, Guido of Treves<sup>41</sup>, Bishop Leoduin<sup>42</sup>, Countess Gunza<sup>43</sup>) birth date unknown.

Anscarius had the following child:

1. **Count Adalbert of Ivrea**<sup>35</sup>.

Anscarius died 896.

**King Berenger I** (Count Eberhard of Friuli<sup>37</sup>, Margrave Hunroch of Friuli<sup>38</sup>) Berengar of Friuli (c. 845 – 7 April 924) was the Margrave of Friuli from 874 until no earlier than 890 and no later than 896, King of Italy (as Berengar I) from 887 (with interruption) until his death, and Holy Roman Emperor from 915 until his death.

His family was called the Unruochings after his grandfather, Unruoch II. Berengar was a son of Eberhard of Friuli and Gisela, daughter of Louis the Pious and his second wife Judith. He was thus of Carolingian extraction on his mother's side. He was born probably at Cividale. His name in Latin is *Berengarius* or *Perngarius* and in Italian is *Berengario*. Sometime during his margraviate (899), he married **Bertilla**, daughter of Suppo II, thus securing an alliance with the powerful Supponid family.

Duke Berenger I and Bertil of Spoleto had the following child:

1. **Gisela of Friula**<sup>35</sup>.

When his older brother Unruoch III died in 874, Berengar succeeded him in the March of Friuli. With this he obtained a key position in the Carolingian Empire, as the march bordered the Croats and other Slavs who were a constant threat to the Italian peninsula. He was a territorial magnate with lordship over several counties in northeastern Italy. He was an important channel for the men of Friuli to get access to the emperor and for the emperor to exercise authority in Friuli. He even had a large degree of influence on the church of Friuli. In 884–885, Berengar intervened with the emperor on behalf of Haimo, Bishop of Belluno.

When, in 875, the Emperor Louis II, who was also King of Italy, died, having come to terms with Louis the German whereby the German monarch's eldest son, Carloman, would succeed in Italy, Charles the Bald of West Francia invaded the peninsula and had himself crowned king and emperor. Louis the German sent first Charles the Fat, his youngest son, and then Carloman himself, with armies containing Italian magnates led by Berengar, to possess the Italian kingdom. This was not successful until the death of Charles the Bald in 877. The proximity of Berengar's march to Bavaria, which Carloman already ruled under his father, may explain their cooperation.

In 883, the newly-succeeded Guy III of Spoleto was accused of treason at an imperial synod held at Nonantula late in May. He returned to the Duchy of Spoleto and made an alliance with the Saracens. The emperor, then Charles the Fat, sent Berengar with an army to deprive him of Spoleto. Berengar was successful before an epidemic of

disease, which ravaged all Italy, affecting the emperor and his entourage as well as Berengar's army, forced him to retire.

In 886, Liutward, Bishop of Vercelli, took Berengar's sister from the nunnery of S. Salvatore at Brescia in order to marry her to a relative of his; whether or not by force or by the consent of the convent and Charles the Fat, her relative, is uncertain. Berengar and Liutward had a feud that year, which involved his attack on Vercelli and plundering of the bishop's goods. Berengar's actions are explicable if his sister was abducted by the bishop, but if the bishop's actions were justified, then Berengar appears as the initiator of the feud. Whatever the case, bishop and margrave were reconciled shortly before Liutward was dismissed from court in 887.

By his brief war with Liutward, Berengar had lost the favour of his cousin the emperor. Berengar came to the emperor's assembly at Waiblingen in early May 887. He made peace with the emperor and compensated for the actions of the previous year by dispensing great gifts. In June or July, Berengar was again at the emperor's side at Kirchen, when Louis of Provence was adopted as the emperor's son. It is sometimes alleged that Berengar was pining to be declared Charles' heir and that he may in fact have been so named in Italy, where he was acclaimed (or made himself) king immediately after Charles' deposition by the nobles of East Francia in November that year (887). On the other hand, his presence may merely have been necessary to confirm Charles' illegitimate son Bernard as his heir (Waiblingen), a plan which failed when the pope refused to attend, and then to confirm Louis instead (Kirchen).

Berengar was the only one of the *reguli* (petty kings) to crop up in the aftermath of Charles' deposition besides Arnulf of Carinthia, his deposer, who was made king before the emperor's death. Charter evidence begins Berengar's reign at Pavia between 26 December 887 and 2 January 888, though this has been disputed. Berengar was not the undisputed leading magnate in Italy at the time, but he may have made an agreement with his former rival, Guy of Spoleto, whereby Guy would have West Francia and he Italy on the emperor's death. Both Guy and Berengar were related to the Carolingians in the female line. They represented different factions in Italian politics: Berengar the pro-German and Guy the pro-French.

In Summer 888, Guy, who had failed in his bid to take the West Frankish throne, returned to Italy to gather an army from among the Spoletans and Lombards and oppose Berengar. This he did, but the battle they fought near Brescia in the fall was a slight victory for Berengar, though his forces were so diminished that he sued for peace nevertheless. The truce was to last until 6 January 889.

After the truce with Guy was signed, Arnulf of Germany endeavored to invade Italy through Friuli. Berengar, in order to prevent a war, sent dignitaries (leading men) ahead to meet Arnulf. He himself then had a meeting, sometime between early November and Christmas, at Trent. He was allowed to keep Italy, as Arnulf's vassal, but the *curtes* of Navus and Sagus were taken from him. Arnulf allowed his army to return to Germany, but he himself celebrated

Christmas in Friuli, at Karnberg.

Early in 889, their truce having expired, Guy defeated Berengar at the Battle of the Trebbia and made himself sole king in Italy, though Berengar maintained his authority in Friuli. Though Guy had been supported by Pope Stephen V since before the death of Charles the Fat, he was now abandoned by the pope, who turned to Arnulf. Arnulf, for his part, remained a staunch partisan of Berengar and it has even been suggested that he was creating a Carolingian alliance between himself and Louis of Provence, Charles III of France, and Berengar against Guy and Rudolph I of Upper Burgundy.

In 893, Arnulf sent his illegitimate son Zwentibold into Italy. He met up with Berengar and together they cornered Guy at Pavia, but did not press their advantage (it is believed that Guy bribed them off). In 894, Arnulf and Berengar defeated Guy at Bergamo and took control of Pavia and Milan. Berengar was with Arnulf's army that invaded Italy in 896. However, he left the army while it was sojourning in the March of Tuscany and returned to Lombardy. A rumor spread that Berengar had turned against the king and had brought Adalbert II of Tuscany with him. The truth or falsehood of the rumor cannot be ascertained, but Berengar was removed from Friuli and replaced with Walfred, a former supporter and "highest counselor" of Berengar's, who soon died. The falling out between Berengar and Arnulf, who was crowned Emperor in Rome by Pope Formosus, has been likened to that between Berengar II and Otto I more than half a century later.

Arnulf left Italy in the charge of his young son Ratold, who soon crossed Lake Como to Germany, leaving Italy in the control of Berengar, who made a pact with Lambert, Guy's son and successor. According to the *Gesta Berengarii Imperatoris*, the two kings met at Pavia in October and November and agreed to divide the kingdom, Berengar receiving the eastern half between the Adda and the Po, "as if by hereditary right" according to the *Annales Fuldenses*. Bergamo was to be shared between them. This was a confirmation of the *status quo* of 889. It was this partitioning which caused the later chronicler Liutprand of Cremona to remark that the Italians always suffered under two monarchs. As surety for the accord, Lambert pledged to marry **Gisela**, Berengar's daughter.

The peace did not long last. Berengar advanced on Pavia, but was defeated by Lambert at Borgo San Donnino and taken prisoner. Nonetheless, Lambert died within days, on 15 October 898. Days later Berengar had secured Pavia and become sole ruler. It was during this period that the Magyars made their first attacks on Western Europe. They invaded Italy first in 899. This first invasion may have been unprovoked, but some historians have suspected that the Magyars were either called in by Arnulf, no friend of Berengar's, or by Berengar himself, as allies. Berengar gathered a large army to meet them and refused their request for an armistice. His army was surprised and routed near the Brenta River in the eponymous Battle of the Brenta (24 September 899).

This defeat handicapped Berengar and caused the nobility to question his ability to protect Italy. As a result, they supported another candidate for the throne, the aforementioned Louis of Provence, another maternal relative of the Carolingians. In 900, Louis marched into Italy and defeated Berengar; the following year he was crowned Emperor by Pope Benedict IV. In 902, however, Berengar struck back and defeated Louis, making him promise never to return to Italy. When he broke this oath by invading the peninsula again in 905, Berengar defeated him at Verona, captured him, and ordered him to be blinded on 21 July. Louis returned to Provence and ruled for another twenty years as Louis the Blind. Berengar thereby cemented his position as king and ruled undisputed, except for a brief spell, until 922. As king, Berengar made his seat at Verona, which he heavily fortified. During the years when Louis posed a threat to Berengar's kingship, his wife, Bertilla, who was a niece of the former empress Engelberga, Louis's grandmother, played an important part in the legitimization of his rule. She later disappeared from the scene, as indicated by her absence in his charters post-905.

In 904, Bergamo was subjected to a long siege by the Magyars. After the siege, Berengar granted the bishop of the city walls and the right to rebuild them with the help of the citizens and the refugees fleeing the Magyars. The bishop attained all the rights of a count in the city.

In January 915, Pope John X tried to forge an alliance between Berengar and the local Italian rulers in hopes that he could face the Saracen threat in southern Italy. Berengar was unable to send troops, but after the great Battle of the Garigliano, a victory over the Saracens, John crowned Berengar as Emperor in Rome (December). Berengar, however, returned swiftly to the north, where Friuli was still threatened by the Magyars.

As emperor, Berengar was wont to intervene outside of his *regnum* of Italy. He even dabbled in an Episcopal election in the diocese of Liège. After the death of the saintly Bishop Stephen in 920, Herman I, Archbishop of Cologne, representing the German interests in Lotharingia, tried to impose his choice of the monks of the local cloister, one Hilduin, on the vacant see. He was opposed by Charles III of France, who convinced Pope John to excommunicate Hilduin. Another monk, Richer, was appointed to the see with the support of pope and emperor.

In his later years, his wife Bertilla was charged with infidelity, a charge not uncommon against wives of declining kings of that period. She was poisoned. He had remarried to one named Anna by December 915. It has been suggested, largely for onomastic reasons, that Anna was a daughter of Louis of Provence and his wife Anna, the possible daughter of Leo VI the Wise, Byzantine Emperor. In that case, she would have been betrothed to Berengar while still a child and only become his *consors* and *imperatrix* in 923. Her marriage was an attempt by Louis to advance his children while he himself was being marginalised and by Berengar to legitimise his rule by relating himself by marriage to the house of Lothair I which had ruled Italy by hereditary right since 817.



By 915, Berengar's eldest daughter, Bertha, was abbess of San Salvatore in Brescia, where her aunt had once been a nun. In that year, the following year, and in 917, Berengar endowed her monastery with three privileges to build or man fortifications. His younger daughter, Gisela, had married Adalbert I of Ivrea as early as 898 (and no later than 910), but this failed to spark an alliance with the Anscarids. She was dead by 913, when Adalbert remarried. Adalbert was one of Berengar's earliest internal enemies after the defeat of Louis of Provence. He called on Hugh of Arles between 917 and 920 to take the Iron Crown. Hugh did invade Italy, with his brother Boso, and advanced as far as Pavia, where Berengar starved them into submission, but allowed them to pass out of Italy freely.

Dissatisfied with the emperor, who had ceased his policy of grants and family alliances in favor of paying Magyar mercenaries, several Italian nobles — led by Adalbert and many of the bishops — invited Rudolph II of Upper Burgundy to take the Italian throne in 921. Moreover, his own grandson, Berengar of Ivrea, rose up against him, incited by Rudolph. Berengar retreated to Verona and had to watch sidelined as the Magyars pillaged the country. John, Bishop of Pavia, surrendered his city to Rudolph in 922 and it was sacked by the Magyars in 924. On 29 July 923, the forces of Rudolph, Adalbert, and Berengar of Ivrea met those of Berengar and defeated him in the Battle of Fiorenzuola, near Piacenza. The battle was decisive and Berengar was *de facto* dethroned and replaced by Rudolf. Berengar was soon after murdered 7 April 924 at Verona by one of his own men, possibly at Rudolph's instigation. He left no sons, only a daughter (the aforementioned Bertha) and an anonymous epic poem, the *Gesta Berengarii Imperatoris*, about the many happenings of his troublesome reign.

**Ermentrude of France** (King Louis II "The Stammerer"<sup>37</sup>, Ermentrude<sup>38</sup> de Orleans\_) birth date unknown.

Ermentrude of France had the following child:

1. **Cunegonde**<sup>35</sup> was born 890.

Ermentrude died 870.

**Hugh III of Hohenbugh** birth date unknown. He married **Hildeberg**. Hugh III of Hohenbugh and Hildeberg had the following child:

1. Eberhard IV of Hohenbugh<sup>35</sup>.



**King Donald II** (King Constantine I<sup>37</sup>, King Kenneth<sup>38</sup> MacAlpin, King Alpin<sup>39</sup>, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"<sup>40</sup>, King Aed Find "The Fair"<sup>41</sup>, King Eochaid III<sup>42</sup>, King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"<sup>43</sup>, King Domangart II<sup>44</sup>, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"<sup>45</sup>, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"<sup>46</sup>, King Aedan<sup>47</sup>, King Gabhran<sup>48</sup>, King Domangart<sup>49</sup>, King Fergus Mor "The Great"<sup>50</sup>, Erc<sup>51</sup>, Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglama<sup>56</sup>). Domnall mac Causantín (Modern Gaelic: *Dòmhnall mac Chòiseim*), anglicized as Donald II (d.900) was King of the Picts or King of Scotland (*Alba*) in the late 9th century. He was the son of Constantine I (Causantín mac Cináeda). Donald is given the epithet *Dásachtach*, "the Madman", by the Prophecy of Berchán.

Donald became king on the death or deposition of Giric (Giric mac Dúngail), the date of which is not certainly known but usually placed in 889.

King Donald II had the following child:

1. King Malcolm<sup>35</sup> MacDonald.

He usurped power by deposing his cousin Giric and Eochaid and took over a kingdom that extended from the farthest north of Britain down to Bernicia and Strathclyde, borders roughly equal to the modern-day Scotland. He was the first ruler to be termed *Ri Alban*, or king of Scotland. During his reign he lost some territory to the Norse who having already established themselves amongst the Western Isles, now sought to dominate the north. The earldom of Orkney was created at around this time, and Thorstein The Red laid waste to Caithness and Sutherland establishing his own kingdom in the north. Donald placed his emphasis on integrating the former British kingdom of Strathclyde into Scotland.

Donald died 900 in Dun-fother. His body was interred Isle of Iona, Scotland.

**Eadgifu (Edgiva)** (Ealdorman Sigehelm of Kent<sup>37</sup>) was born 905. Eadgifu died August 25, 968. Her body was interred Cantabury Cathedral, England. She married **King Edward "The Elder" of England** 920. (See King Edward "The Elder" of England for the children resulting from this marriage.)

**Duke Arnulf "The Bad" of Bavaria** (Margrave Liutpold of Bavaria<sup>37</sup>) birth date unknown. Arnulf, called the Bad (German: *der Schlimme*) or the Evil (*der Böse*), was the duke of Bavaria from 907 until his death. He was a member of the Luitpolding dynasty.

Arnulf was the son of Margrave Luitpold of Bavaria and Cunigunda, daughter of Berthold I, the count palatine of Swabia. After the death of his father at the 907 Battle of Brezalauspurc he followed him as ruler of the Bavarian estates around Regensburg.

In 910 he married **Judith of Friuli** (Count Eberhard of Friuli<sup>37</sup>, Margrave Hunroch of Friuli<sup>38</sup>) daughter of Count Eberhard of Friuli and Gisela of Verona.

Duke Arnulf "The Bad" of Bavaria and Judith of Friuli had the following children:

1. Duke Eberhard of Bavaria<sup>35</sup>.
2. Arnulf of Bavaria.
3. Hermann.
4. Margrave Luitpold.
5. Ludwig.
6. **Judith of Bavaria** was born 925.

Besieged by frequent raids by the Hungarians and desperate to raise funds to finance a defense, Arnulf strengthened his power through confiscation of church lands and property, which earned him the nickname "the Bad". He re-established the stem duchy of Bavaria and eventually negotiated a truce with the Hungarians who thereafter largely passed through Bavaria on their raids into other German territories.

Arnulf vigorously resisted King Conrad I, whom he had supported in the course of his election and who in 913 had married his mother Cunigunda. In Conrad's conflict with Erchanger and Burchard II of Swabia he backed his Swabian cousins and later challenged Conrad's successor, Henry the Fowler of Saxony. According to the *Annales Iuvavenses*, in 920, *Baiuarii sponte se reddiderunt Arnolfo duci et regnare ei fecerunt in regno teutonicorum*: the Bavarians, with some other East Franks, elected Arnulf king in opposition to Henry (actually in 919). Arnulf's "reign" was short-lived. Henry defeated him in two campaigns in 921, confirmed his sovereignty over Bavaria in return for Arnulf's renunciation of his royal claim.

Arnulf died July 14, 937 in Regensburg and is buried at St. Emmeram's Abbey.

**Osmet de Goz** (Ansfrid<sup>37</sup>, Hrolf<sup>38</sup> Turstan, Hrollager of Maer<sup>39</sup>, Count Ragenwald of Maer<sup>40</sup>) birth date unknown. Osmet de Goz had the following child:

1. **Onfray<sup>35</sup> D'Exmes**.

**Meurig** (King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd<sup>37</sup>, King Anarawd ap Rhodri<sup>38</sup>, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"<sup>39</sup>, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"<sup>40</sup>, King Gwriad<sup>41</sup>, King Elidyr<sup>42</sup>, King Sandde<sup>43</sup>, King Tegid<sup>44</sup>, King Gwyar<sup>45</sup>, King Diwg<sup>46</sup>, King Llywarch Hen<sup>47</sup>, King Elidyr "The Handsome"<sup>48</sup>, King

Merchiaun<sup>49</sup>, King Gurgust "The Ragged"<sup>50</sup>, King Ceneu<sup>51</sup>, King Coel Hen "The Old"<sup>52</sup>, Guotepauc<sup>53</sup>, Tegfan<sup>54</sup>, Teuhvant<sup>55</sup>, Telpuil<sup>56</sup>, Erb (Urbanus)<sup>57</sup>, Gratus<sup>58</sup>, Iumetel<sup>59</sup>, Ritigern<sup>60</sup>, Oudicant<sup>61</sup>, Outigern<sup>62</sup>, Eliud<sup>63</sup>, Eudaf<sup>64</sup>, Eudelen<sup>65</sup>, Amalech<sup>66</sup>, Beli<sup>67</sup>, Bran the Blessed<sup>68</sup>, Llyr (Lear)<sup>69</sup>, Caswallon<sup>70</sup>, Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>), birth date unknown.

He married **Avendreg of Powys**. Meurig had the following child:

1. **Idwal<sup>35</sup>**.

Meurig died 986.

**Owen Bendew** (Prince Gyrgant of Glamorgan<sup>37</sup>, Ithel of Glamorgan<sup>38</sup>, Owen of Glamorgan<sup>39</sup>, King Morgan Hen<sup>40</sup>, King Owen of Gwent<sup>41</sup>, King Howell of Gwent<sup>42</sup>, King Rhys of Gwent<sup>43</sup>) birth date unknown.

He married **Eva of Glamorgan**. Owen Bendew and Eva of Glamorgan had the following child:

1. **Ednowen<sup>35</sup> Bendew** was born 1070.

**Llydocca of Hereford** (Lord Tudor<sup>37</sup> Trevor, Inyr<sup>38</sup>, Cadfarch of Whittington<sup>39</sup>) birth date unknown.

He married **Angharat of North Wales** (King Iago ab Idwal<sup>37</sup>). Llydocca of Hereford and Angharat of North Wales had the following children:

1. **Gwerfyl of Hereford<sup>35</sup>**.

**Count Bello of Carcassonne**. Bello also known in Latin as Borellus Ausonus (born 755 died 812) was the son of Guillaume I de Razes.

Bello stands at the head of the Bellonid Dynasty of Carcasson and Razes which reached its apex in Wilfred the Hairy who is usually regarded as the progenitor of the House of Barcelona.

Count Bello of Carcassonne had the following children:

1. **Count Sunifred I of Urgell<sup>35</sup>**.
2. Count Sunyer I of Ampurias.
3. Guisclafred, his successor in Carcassonne
4. Oliba I, Count of Razes
5. Rotaude de Razes, who married Alaric de Blanchefort

**Anachar "Great Forester"** birth date unknown. Envoy to the Gauls of Kings Charles II.

Anachar "Great Forester" had the following child:

1. **Count Baldwin I "Bras der Fer" of Flanders<sup>35</sup>**.

Anachar died 837.



**King Charles I "The Bald"** (King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine<sup>37</sup>, King Charlemagne<sup>38</sup>, King Pepin "The Short"<sup>39</sup>, King Charles<sup>40</sup> Martel, Duke Pippin II<sup>41</sup>, Duke Ansgise<sup>42</sup>, St. Arnulf<sup>43</sup>, Bodegisel II<sup>44</sup>, St. Gondulfus<sup>45</sup>, Munderic<sup>46</sup>). Charles the Bald (13 June 823 – 6 October 877), Holy Roman Emperor (875–877, as Charles II) and King of West Francia (843–877), was the youngest son of the Emperor Louis the Pious by his second wife Judith.

He was born on 13 June 823 in Frankfurt, when his elder brothers were already adults and had been assigned their own *regna*, or subkingdoms, by their father. The attempts made by Louis the Pious to assign Charles a subkingdom, first Alemannia and then the country between the Meuse and the Pyrenees (in 832, after the rising of Pepin I of Aquitaine) were unsuccessful. The numerous reconciliations with the rebellious Lothair and Pepin, as well as their brother Louis the German, King of Bavaria, made Charles's share in Aquitaine and Italy only temporary, but his father did not give up and made Charles the heir of the entire land which was once Gaul and would eventually be France. At a diet near Crémieux in 837, Louis the Pious bade the nobles do homage to Charles as his heir. This led to the final rising of his sons against him and Pepin of Aquitaine died in 838, whereupon Charles received that kingdom, finally once and for all. Pepin's son Pepin II would be a perpetual thorn in his side.

The death of the emperor in 840 led to the outbreak of war between his sons. Charles allied himself with his brother Louis the German to resist the pretensions of the new emperor Lothair I, and the two allies defeated Lothair at the Battle of Fontenay-en-Puisaye on June 25, 841. In the following year, the two brothers confirmed their alliance by the celebrated Oaths of Strasbourg. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Verdun in August 843. The settlement gave Charles the Bald the kingdom of the West Franks, which he had been up till then governing and which practically corresponded with what is now France, as far as the Meuse, the Saône, and the Rhône, with the addition of the Spanish March as far as the Ebro. Louis received the eastern part of the Carolingian Empire, known as the East Francia and later Germany. Lothair retained the imperial title and the Iron Crown of Lombardy. He also received the central regions from Flanders through the Rhineland and Burgundy as king of Middle Francia.

Charles married **Ermentrude**, daughter of Odo I, Count of Orléans, in 842. She died in 869. They had the following children:

1. **Judith** (844–870), married firstly with Ethelwulf of Wessex, secondly with Ethelbald of Wessex (her stepson) and thirdly with Baldwin I of Flanders
2. Louis the Stammerer (846–879)
3. Charles the Child (847–866)
4. Lothar (848–865), monk in 861, became Abbot of Saint-Germain
5. Carloman (849–876)
6. Rotrud (852–912), a nun, Abbess of Saint-Radegunde
7. Ermentrud (854–877), a nun, Abbess of Hasnon
8. Hildegard (born 856, died young)
9. Gisela (857–874)

The first years of Charles's reign, up to the death of Lothair I in 855, were comparatively peaceful. During these years the three brothers continued the system of "confraternal government", meeting repeatedly with one another, at Koblenz (848), at Meerssen (851), and at Attigny (854). In 858, Louis the German, invited by disaffected nobles eager to oust Charles, invaded the West Frankish kingdom. Charles was so unpopular that he was unable to summon an army, and he fled to Burgundy. He was saved only by the support of the bishops, who refused to crown Louis king, and by the fidelity of the Welfs, who were related to his mother, Judith. In 860, he in his turn tried to seize the kingdom of his nephew, Charles of Provence, but was repulsed. On the death of his nephew Lothair II in 869, Charles tried to seize Lothair's dominions, but by the Treaty of Mersen (870) was compelled to share them with Louis the German.

Besides these family disputes, Charles had to struggle against repeated rebellions in Aquitaine and against the Bretons. Led by their chiefs Nomenoë and Erispoë, who defeated the king at Ballon (845) and Juvardel (851), the Bretons were successful in obtaining a *de facto* independence. Charles also fought against the Vikings, who devastated the country of the north, the valleys of the Seine and Loire, and even up to the borders of Aquitaine. Several times Charles was forced to purchase their retreat at a heavy price. Charles led various expeditions against the invaders and, by the Edict of Pistres of 864, made the army more mobile by providing for a cavalry element, the predecessor of the French chivalry so famous during the next 600 years. By the same edict, he ordered fortified bridges to be put up at all rivers to block the Viking incursions. Two of these bridges at Paris saved the city during its siege of 885–886.

In 875, after the death of the Emperor Louis II (son of his half-brother Lothair), Charles the Bald, supported by Pope John VIII, traveled to Italy, receiving the royal crown at Pavia and the imperial insignia in Rome on December 29. Louis the German, also a candidate for the succession of Louis II, revenged himself by invading and devastating Charles' dominions, and Charles had to return hastily to Francia. After the death of Louis the German (28 August 876), Charles in his turn attempted to seize Louis's kingdom, but was decisively beaten at Andernach on October 8, 876. In the meantime, John VIII, menaced by the

Saracens, was urging Charles to come to his defense in Italy. Charles again crossed the Alps, but this expedition was received with little enthusiasm by the nobles, and even by his regent in Lombardy, Boso, and they refused to join his army. At the same time Carloman, son of Louis the German, entered northern Italy. Charles, ill and in great distress, started on his way back to Gaul, but died while crossing the pass of Mont Cenis at Brides-les-Bains, on 6 October 877.

According to the Annals of St-Bertin, Charles was hastily buried at the abbey of Nantua, Burgundy because the bearers were unable to withstand the stench of his decaying body. He was to have been buried in the Basilique Saint-Denis and may have been transferred there later. It was recorded that there was a memorial brass there that was melted down at the Revolution.

**Count Eberhard IV** (Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace<sup>37</sup>, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace<sup>38</sup>, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace<sup>39</sup>, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace<sup>40</sup>, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace<sup>41</sup>, Count Ethico II<sup>42</sup>) birth date unknown. Vassal of the Archbishopric of Reims.

He married **Bertha of Mez** (Count Adalbert III of Metz<sup>37</sup>, Count Gerard I of Metz<sup>38</sup>, Count Adalbert II of Metz<sup>39</sup>, Count Adalbert I of Metz<sup>40</sup>).

Count Eberhard IV and Bertha of Mez had the following children:

1. **Gerard of Lower Alsace**<sup>35</sup>.
2. Adelaide of Lower Alsace.
3. Count Adalbert of Metz.
4. Count Hugh III Von Egisheim.
5. Count Hugues III Von Egisheim.

Eberhard died December 966. Bertha died 986.

**Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc** (c. 942–978) was the count of Bar and duke of Upper Lorraine. He was a son of Wigeric, count of Bidgau, also count palatine of Lorraine, and Cunigunda, and thus a sixth generation descendant of Charlemagne.

In 954 he married **Beatrice of France** (Prince Hugh "The Great"<sup>37</sup>) daughter of Hugh the Great, count of Paris, and Hedwige of Saxony. He received in dowry the revenues of the abbey of Saint-Denis in Lorraine. He constructed a fortress at Fains, on the frontier between France and Germany, and exchanged fiefs with the bishop of Toul. Thus, he created his own feudal domain, the county of Bar. So he became the founder of the House of Bar or the House of Ardennes-Bar, a cadet branch of the House of Ardennes.

Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc and Beatrice of France had the following child:

1. Henry (died between 972 and 978)
2. Adalberon II (958–1005), bishop of Verdun and Metz
3. **Duke Thierry I of Lorraine**<sup>35</sup>.
4. Ida, married Radbod of Altenbourg, who built the castle

of Habichtsburg and is thus an ancestor of the great Habsburg family which dominated Europe in the sixteenth century.

The duchy of Lorraine was at that time governed by the archbishop of Cologne, Bruno, who was called the *archduke* on account of his dual title. In 959, he, in concert with his brother, the Emperor Otto I, divided the duchy, appointing as margraves (or vice-dukes) one Godfrey in Lower Lorraine and Frederick in Upper Lorraine. After Bruno's death, in 977, Frederick and Godfrey were styling themselves dukes.

**Duke Otto of Swabia** (Duke Luitolph of Swabia<sup>37</sup>, King Otto I "The Great"<sup>38</sup>) was born 954. Duke of Swabia in 973 and Duke of Bavaria in 975.

He married **Immeltrudis of Lorraine**. Duke Otto of Swabia and Immeltrudis of Lorraine had the following child:

1. **Duke Herman II of Swabia**<sup>35</sup>.

Otto died 983.

**Prince Vazul of Hungary** (Michael of Hungary<sup>37</sup>, Prince Taksony of Hungary<sup>38</sup>) was born in Esztergom, Komárom-Esztergom, Hungary 976. Vazul (Basil) was a Hungarian noble of the Árpád family, Duke between Morava (March) and Esztergom (Hran or Gran). He was the grandson of Taksony. His father Michael (Mihály), Duke between Morava (March) and Esztergom (Hron or Gran) (– ca 978 or bef. 997) and his mother was Michael's wife Adelajda of Poland (– aft. 997), daughter or sister of Mieszko I of Poland. His brother was Ladislaus the Bald.

Prince Vazul of Hungary had the following children:

1. **King Bela I of Hungary**<sup>35</sup>.
2. King Andrew I of Hungary.
3. Levente.

He was a cousin of Stephen I of Hungary. He took part in a conspiracy aimed at the murder of king Stephen, since he was excluded from the royal succession in favor of Pietro Orseolo. The assassination attempt failed. Vazul had his eyes gouged out and molten lead poured in his ears; his sons were exiled.

Of Vazul's three sons (with his wife from Tátony family or a woman who may (or may not) have been daughter of Tsar Samuel of the Bulgarians, Katun Anastazya) András (Andrew I), Béla and Levente, two would ascend the throne after the dynastic struggle following the death of Stephen I. The line of Árpád kings following Stephen is therefore referred to as the Vazul line.

Vazul died 1037.

**Emperor Romanus II of Byzantium** (Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogentus<sup>37</sup>, Emperor Leo VI "The Wise" of Byzantium<sup>38</sup>). Romanos II or Romanus II (Greek: Ρωμανός Β΄, *Rōmanos II*) (938–15 March 963) was a Byzantine emperor.

Romanos II was a son of Emperor Constantine VII and Helena Lekapene, the daughter of Emperor Romanos I and his wife Theodora. Named after his maternal grandfather, Romanos was married, as a child, to Bertha, the illegitimate daughter of Hugh of Arles, King of Italy. On April 6, 945, after the fall of the Lekapenoi, Constantine VII associated his son Romanos on the throne. With Hugh out of power in Italy and dead by 947, and Bertha herself dead in 949, Romanos secured the promise from his father that he would be allowed to select his own bride. Romanos' choice fell on an innkeeper's daughter named Anastaso, whom he married in 956 and renamed Theophano, born in Constantinople, Turkey 941..

Emperor Romanus II of Byzantium and Theophano of Byzantium had the following children:

1. **Emperor Constantine VIII of Byzantium**<sup>35</sup> .
2. Emperor Basil II. Byzantine Emperor (963)
3. Anna

In November 959 Romanos II succeeded his father on the throne, among rumors that he or his wife had sped up the end of Constantine VII by poison. Romanos carried out a virtual purge of his father's courtiers and replaced them with his own friends and those of his wife. Among the persons removed from court were the Empress Mother, Helena, and her daughters, all of them being relegated to a monastery. Nevertheless, many of Romanos' appointees were able men, including his chief adviser, the eunuch Joseph Bringas.

The pleasure-loving sovereign could also leave military matters in the adept hands of his generals, in particular the brothers Leo and Nikephoros Phokas. In 960 Nikephoros Phokas was sent with a fleet of 1,000 *dromons*, 2,000 *chelandia*, and 308 transports (entire fleet was manned by 27,000 oarsmen and marines) carrying 50,000 men to recover Crete from the Muslims. After a difficult campaign and the 9-month siege of Chandax, Nikephoros successfully re-established Byzantine control over the entire island in 961. Following a triumph celebrated at Constantinople, Nikephoros was sent to the eastern frontier, where the Emir of Aleppo Sayf al-Daula was engaged in annual raids into Byzantine Anatolia. Nikephoros conquered Cilicia and even Aleppo in 962, sacking the palace of the Emir and taking possession of 390,000 silver dinars, 2,000 camels, and 1,400 mules. In the meantime Leo Phokas and Marianos Argyros had countered Magyar incursions into the Byzantine Balkans.

After a lengthy hunting expedition Romanos II took ill and died on March 15, 963. Rumor attributed his death to poison administered by his wife Theophano. Romanos II's reliance on his wife and on bureaucrats like Joseph Bringas had resulted in a relatively capable administration, but built up resentment among the nobility, which was associated with the military.

**Wulfnoth of Sussex** (Athelmaer<sup>37</sup>, Athelweard<sup>38</sup>, Athelfrith<sup>39</sup>, Athelhelm<sup>40</sup>, King Aethelred I<sup>41</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Wulfnoth Cild is thought to have been the father of **Godwin, Earl of Wessex** and thus the grandfather of King Harold Godwinson. Earl Godwin's father was certainly named Wulfnoth, a relatively uncommon name. He is thus assumed to be the same person as Wulfnoth Cild, a thegn in Sussex.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reports that in 1009 Wulfnoth, commanding a force of 20 ships, was accused, of what is not said, to King Ethelred the Unready by Earl Brihtric (or "Beohtric"), Eadric Streona's brother. Wulfnoth retaliated by ravaging the south coast, leading to Brihtric being sent with a force of 80 ships to deal with him. Brihtric's ships were caught in a storm, driven ashore, and then burned by Wulfnoth and his men. Wulfnoth was sentenced to exile but his son Godwin remained in England.

In 1014, the will of King Ethelred's son the Ætheling Athelstan states that Godwin was to receive "the estate at Compton which his father possessed." This land was willed by Alfred the Great for the descendants of his elder brother Ethelred I and has been used by Professor David Hurmiston Kelley amongst others as evidence of Wulfnoth's descent from Ethelred.

Wulfnoth died 1015.

**Thorkils Sprakalegg** (Styrbjorn of Sweeden<sup>37</sup> Olafsson, King Olaf of Sweden Bjornsson<sup>38</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Torkel Styrbjörnsson, Torgils, Sprakalägg or Sprakling is considered to have been the son of the disinherited Swedish prince Styrbjörn the Strong, the son of king Olof (II) Björnsson of Sweden. His mother was Thyra Haraldsdotter, the daughter of Harold Bluetooth (king of Denmark and Norway).

Thorkils Sprakalegg had the following children:

1. **Gytha**<sup>35</sup> .
2. Eilaf.
3. Ulf (Wolf). He married Astrid.

He died at the Battle of Swold September 999 or 1000.

**Duke Herman Billung** (Billung of Stubeckeshorn<sup>37</sup> , Count Athelbert of Sachsen<sup>38</sup>\_) was born 905. Margrave of Saxony and one of the most well-known members of the House of Billung.

Hermann is generally counted as the first Billung Duke of Saxony, but his exact position is unclear. King Otto I appointed Hermann margrave in 936, granting him a march north of the Elbe between the Limes Saxoniae and Peene Rivers. Having more autonomy than his contemporary margrave Gero, Hermann exacted tribute from the Polabian Slavs inhabiting the March of the Billungs. He often fought against the West Slavic tribes of the Redarians, Abotrites, and Wagrians.

Hermann Billung was probably married twice, first to a woman named Oda (who died on 15 March in an unknown year), and second to **Hildegarde of Westerbουργ**.

He had five children:

1. Bernhard I (died 1011), Duke of Saxony.
2. Liutger (died 26 February 1011) Count in Westfalengau, attested in 991, buried in St. Michaels in Lüneburg, married Emma (died 3 December 1038), buried in the Bremen Cathedral, daughter of Immed IV (Immedinger), sister of Bishop Meinwerk of Paderborn.
3. Suanhilde (born between 945 and 955, died 28 November 1014, buried in the monastery of Jena, reburied after 1028 in the Georgskirche of Naumburg in Saale, married 1st in 970 Thietmar I (died after 979) Margrave of Meissen, married (2) before 1000 Ekkehard I (murdered 30 April 1002 in Pöhlde); in 992 Margrave of Meissen, buried in the monastery of Jena, reburied after 1028 in the Church of Georg Naumburg (Saale).
4. **Mathilde** (born between 935 and 945, died 25 May 1008 in Ghent St. Peter), married 1st in 961 to Balduin III, Count of Flanders (died 1 January 962), married second Gottfried der Gefangene (died on 3/4 April after 995) in 963/982, Count of Verdun (Wigeriche), buried in St. Peter's in Ghent.
5. Imma, in 995 Abbess of Herford

By 953 Otto I, who was also Duke of Saxony, began entrusting more and more of his authority in Saxony to Hermann during his absences. However, Hermann was never named as duke in royal documents. Instead, he is named as a military leader, count, and margrave. His son Bernard inherited and strengthened his father's position and managed to be recognized as duke.

Hermann had property around Lüneburg and founded the monastery of St. Michael in that city. He died 27 March 973 in Quedlinburg.

**Herfastus de Crepon** (Herbastus<sup>37</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Herfastus de Crepon had the following child:

1. **Senfrie**<sup>35</sup>.

**Ivres I de Belesme** (Count Fulk<sup>37</sup> de Corbonais\_) birth date unknown. Ivres I de Belesme had the following child:

1. **William**<sup>35</sup> de Belleme.

Ivres died 997.

**King Cenneidig (Kennedy)** birth date unknown. Cennétig mac Lorcáin was king of the Dál gCais, one of the tribes of the Déisi, subject peoples in Munster. Their name was new, first recorded in the 930s, and they had previously been an undistinguished part of the northern Déisi. The kings of Munster at this time came from the Eóganachta, a vast, complex group of kindreds who claimed descent from Eógan Már. The learned men of the Dál gCais provided a new, and improved, genealogy for their kings, tracing their descent from Eógan Már's brother Cormac Cass.

The Dál gCais were based in eastern County Clare, part of the region known as Tuadmumu (later Thomond), a name which first appears in 944 in the report of the defeat of Cennétig at Gort Rotacháin by the Eóganachta king Cellachán Caisil.

He married **Beavionn of Connaught** (Lord Arca<sup>37</sup>\_). He is said to have had 11 children including:

1. **King Brien**<sup>35</sup> **Borom** was born 941.

The report of Cennétig's death in 951 calls him "king of Tuadmumu."

**Saerbtreatac** (Prince Donnchadh<sup>37</sup>, King Ceallachan<sup>35</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Saerbtreatac had the following child:

1. **Prince Carthac**<sup>35</sup>.