

Thirty-seventh Generation

Count Gisibert of Darnau (Count Gisibert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born 845. Count of the Maasgau.

He married **Ermengarde of Lorraine** (Emperor Lothar I³⁸, Irmengard of Hesbain³⁹_). Count Gisibert of Darnau and Ermengarde of Lorraine had the following child:

1. **Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut**³⁸ was born 850.

Ermengarde died 846.



King Louis II "The Stammerer" (King Charles I "The Bald"³⁸, King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine³⁷, King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) was born September 1, 846.

King of Aquitaine and later King of West Francia. He was the eldest son of Charles the Bald and Ermentrude of Orléans. He succeeded his younger brother in Aquitaine in 866 and his father in West Francia in 877, though he was never crowned Emperor.

Twice married, he and his first wife, Ansgarde of Burgundy, had two sons: Louis (born in 863) and Carloman (born in 866), both of whom became kings of France, and two daughters: Hildegarde (born in 864) and Gisela (865–884), who married Robert, Count of Troyes.

With his second wife, **Adelaide of Paris** (Count³⁸ Adalard_) born 855, he had one daughter, Ermentrude (875–914) — who was the mother of Cunigunde, wife of the Count Palatine Wigerich of Bidgau; they were the ancestors of the House of Luxemburg —, and a posthumous son, **Charles the Simple**, who would become, long after his elder brothers' deaths, king of France.

He was crowned on 8 December 877 by Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, and was crowned a second time in September 878 by Pope John VIII at Troyes while the pope

was attending a council there. The pope may even have offered the imperial crown, but it was declined. Louis the Stammerer was said to be physically weak and outlived his father by only two years. He had relatively little impact on politics. He was described "a simple and sweet man, a lover of peace, justice, and religion". In 878, he gave the counties of Barcelona, Gerona, and Besalú to Wilfred the Hairy. His final act was to march against the Vikings who were then the scourge of Europe. He fell ill and died on 10 April or 9 April 879 not long after beginning his final campaign. On his death, his realms were divided between his two sons, Carloman and Louis.

Adelaide died October 18, 900.

Duke Otto of Saxony (Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸_) Otto or Oddo (c. 851 – 30 November 912), called the Illustrious (*der Erlauchte*) by later authors, was the Duke of Saxony from 880 to his death. He was the younger son of Liudolf, Duke of Saxony, and his wife Oda, and succeeded his brother Bruno as duke after the latter's death in battle in 880. His dynasty, named after his father, is called the Liudolfing.

In 869, he married **Hedwige** (King Arnulf of Carinthia³⁸, King Carloman³⁹, Ansgarde of Burgundy⁴⁰_).

Duke Otto of Saxony and Hedwige had the following children:

1. Liudolf³⁸.
2. Thangmar.
3. Oda.
4. **King Henry I "The Fowler"** was born 876.

By a charter of Louis the Younger to Gandersheim Abbey dated 26 January 877, the *pago Suththuringa* (country of South Thuringia) is described as *in comitatu Ottonis* (in Otto's county). In a charter of 28 January 897, Otto is described as *marchio* and the *pago Eichesfelden* (Eichsfeld) is now found to be within his county (March). He was also the lay abbot of Hersfeld Abbey in 908. He was described as *magni ducis Oddonis* (great duke Otto) by Widukind of Corvey when describing the marriage of his sister, Liutgard, to King Louis.

Otto rarely left Saxony. He was a regional prince and his overlords, Louis the Younger and Arnulf, with both of whom he was on good terms, rarely interfered in Saxony. In Saxony, Otto was king in practice and he established himself as tributary ruler over the neighboring Slav tribes, such as the Daleminzi.

According to Widukind of Corvey, Otto was offered the kingship of East Francia after the death of Louis the Child in 911, but did not accept it on account of his advanced age, instead suggesting Conrad of Franconia. The truthfulness of this report is considered doubtful.

Otto died November 30, 912. He is buried in the church of Gandersheim Abbey. Hedwige died December 24, 903.

Duke Theudebert (Dietrich) of Saxony

(Count Walput of Ringelheim³⁸, Duke Wigbert of Saxony³⁹, Duke Witteking "The Great"⁴⁰, King Wernicke⁴¹, King Dieterick⁴², King Sighard⁴³, King Berthold of the Saxons⁴⁴, Prince Bodicus⁴⁵, King Hulderick⁴⁶, Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹) birth date unknown. Duke died 920.

Duke Theudebert (Dietrich) of Saxony had the following child:

1. **Saint Matilda of Ringelheim**³⁶ was born 892.

Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent" (Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹) birth date unknown. 7th Earl of Orkney. He is a descendant of Harold, Prince of Rogaland, living A.D. 650, and of Auda the Deep-Minded, wife of Olaf of Dublin, who died in 871.

He married **Donada** (King Malcolm II⁵² Mackenneth, King Kenneth II⁵⁴ MacMalcolm, King Malcolm⁵⁵ MacDonald, King Donald II⁵⁶, King Constantine I⁵⁷, King Kenneth⁵⁸ MacAlpin, King Alpin⁵⁹, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiaired"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶).

Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent" and Donada had the following children:

1. **Brusse**³⁶.
2. Turfin.

Sigurd died April 1014 in Battle of Clortarf. Donada then married **Findlaech of Moray**.

Donada and Findlaech of Moray had the following child:

1. **King Macbeth³⁶ Moray**. King died 1057. He married Gruoch. King of Scotland 1040-57



King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell" (King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Meryn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹), was born 882. (English Hywel the Good, sometimes anglicized to Howell the Good) was a well-thought-of king of Deheubarth in south-west Wales, who, using his cunning, eventually came to rule Wales from Prestatyn to Pembroke.

Ruled Dyfed 905-50; Seisyllwg, 920-50; the two kingdoms combined as Deheubarth after 920; also ruled Gwynedd and Powys 942-50.

As a descendant of Rhodri Mawr through his father Cadell, Hywel was a member of the Dinefwr branch of the dynasty and is also named Hywel ap Cadell.

Arguable the greatest of the Welsh rulers, and certainly the only one to be called "Good". By the time of his death he was king of all of west Wales. He was given Dyfed by his father Cadell ap Rhodri who had conquered it in 905, deposing the last king Rhodri ap Hyfaidd. Although Hywel ruled this as sub-king to Cadell, it was an early sign of his abilities. Hywel consolidated his rule in Dyfed by marrying Elen, the daughter of Llŵarch ap Hyfaidd. When Cadell died in 909, Hywel's brother Clydog inherited Seisyllwg but to all intents Hywel ruled Dyfed and Seisyllwg jointly with Cadell. Upon Cadell's death in 920, Hywel combined the two kingdoms to which he gave the new name of Deheubarth.

He married **Elen**. King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell and Elen had the following children:

1. Rhodri.
2. Edwin.
3. **King Owain ap Hywel**.
4. Angharat of South Wales.

Hywel Dda died 950.

Llewelyn ap Mervyn birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Queen Angharad Ferch³⁶ Llewelyn**.



Prince Rurik of Kiev. Rurik or Riurik (Russian: Рюрик; Old East Norse: *Rørik*, meaning "famous ruler"; c. 830 – c. 879) was a Varangian chieftain who gained control of Ladoga in 862, built the Holmgard settlement near Novgorod, and founded the Rurik Dynasty which ruled Kievan Rus and then Galicia-Volhynia 14th and Muscovy until the 16th century.

Riurik is the Slavic rendering of the same Germanic name as the modern Anglo-Scots *Roderick*, the Welsh Rhydderch or Spanish and Portuguese *Rodrigo*. In old Germanic languages it had forms such as *Hrodric* (Old High German) and *Hroðricus* (Old English). In Old Norse, *Hrœrekr* (Norway, Iceland) and *RøRikR* (Denmark, Sweden), from which *Riurik* is derived. The name also appears in *Beowulf* as *Hrēðrik*.

According to Russian tradition, internal dissention and feuds among the Slavs became so violent that the voluntarily chose to all upon a foreign prince who could unite them into one strong state. Their choice was Rurik, a Scandinavian chief, who in 862 became ruler of Novgorod. Two other Scandinavians, Dir and Askold, possibly legendary figures, gained control of Kiev. This date is considered the beginning of the Russian empire. From the Scandinavians, called Varangians, or Rus, came the name of Rossiya or

Russia, meaning the country of the Rus.
Rurik of Kiev had the following child:

1. **Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶** was born 875.

Rurik died 879.

King Eric of Sweden Emundsson (King Edmund of Birka³⁸, King Erik³⁹, King Bjorn⁴⁰, King Ragnar Lodbrok⁴¹_) birth date unknown. King of Sweden and Goten

King Eric of Sweden Emundsson had the following child:

1. **King Bjorn "The Old" of Sweden Ericsson³⁶**.

King Eric died 900.

Mieceslas I (Mistui I³⁸, Rodigastus³⁹, Mieceslas of the Obotrites⁴⁰, Billung⁴¹, Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obotrites⁴⁴_) birth date unknown.

He married the daughter of Prince Eule of Pluffon. They had the following child:

1. **Prince Mistui II³⁶**.

Mieceslas died 934.

Ardoino Margrave birth date unknown. Ardoino Margrave had the following child:

1. **Count Ardoino³⁶**.

Sigifredo Di Canossa (Count Adalberto³⁸_) birth date unknown. Sigifredo Di Canossa had the following child:

1. **Count Attone³⁶**.

Sigifredo died 961.

Margrave Adalberto II (Boniface of Tuscany³⁸, Margrave Adalberto I³⁹, Margrave Boniface II⁴⁰, Margrave Boniface I⁴¹_. Adalbert II (c. 875–915), called the Rich, son and successor of Adalbert I of Tuscany, and grandson of Boniface II, was much concerned in the troubles of Lombardy, at a time when so many princes were contending for the wrecks of the Carolingian Empire. Before his father died in 884 or 886, he is accredited the title of "count". He inherited from his father the titles of count and duke of Lucca and margrave of Tuscany.

Between 895 and 898, he married Bertha (c.863–8 March 925), the daughter of the Lothair II of Lotharingia and widow of the Count Theobald of Arles. Adalbert and Bertha had at least three children:

1. Guy, successor as count and duke of Lucca and margrave of Tuscany
2. **Margrave Oberto I³⁶** was born 912
3. Ermengard (died 29 February 932)

Adalbert II died on 10 or 15 September 915 and was buried in the cathedral of Lucca. His widow Bertha took over the regency for their young son Guy.

King Rudolph II (King Rudolph I³⁸, Count Conrad II³⁹, Count Conrad I of Burgundy⁴⁰, Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵_) born 877, was king of Upper Burgundy (912–937), Lower Burgundy (Provence) (933–937), and Italy (effective, 922–926—claim abandoned 933). He was the son of Rudolf I, king of Upper Burgundy, and it is presumed that his mother was his father's known wife, Guilla of Provence.

He married **Bertha of Swabia** (Duke Burchard I of Swabia³⁶, Count Burchard I of Thurgovie³⁹, Count Adalbert II of Thurgovie⁴⁰, Count Ulric I of Thurgovie⁴¹, Count Adalbert I of Thurgovie⁴², Count Hunfried de La Retie⁴³_) born 907.

King Rudolph II and Bertha of Swabia had the following children:

1. **King Conrad "The Peaceful"**³⁶ was born 924.
2. Adelaide of Lombardy was born 931.

Following his ascension to the throne in 912, Rudolf was asked by several Italian nobles to intervene in Italy on their behalf against Emperor Berengar in 922. Having entered Italy, he was crowned King of the Lombards at Pavia. In 923, he defeated Berengar at Piacenza; Berengar was murdered the following year, possibly at the instigation of Rudolf. The king then ruled Upper Burgundy and Italy together, residing alternately in both kingdoms.

However, in 926 the Italian nobility turned against him and requested that Hugh of Arles, the effective ruler of Provence (or Lower Burgundy), rule them instead. Rudolf returned to Upper Burgundy to protect himself, assuring Hugh's coronation as King of Italy in the process. The Italians then switched sides again, declaring that they wished for Rudolf to reclaim the throne. To prevent this, Hugh and Rudolf signed a treaty in 933, granting Rudolf rule of Lower Burgundy in exchange for his renunciation of all claims on the Italian throne. He married his daughter Adelaide to Hugh's son Lothar. The two Burgundian kingdoms unified, Rudolf ruled until his death in 937. He was succeeded by Conrad.

King Garcia I Sanchez (King Sancho I Garcés³⁸_) García Sánchez I, sometimes García I, II, III or IV (c. 919 – 970) was the king of Pamplona from 931 until his death in 970. He was the son of King Sancho I and Toda Aznárez. Being just six years old at the time of his father's death, his uncle Jimeno Gárces succeeded, and it was just in the last year of the latter's reign, in 930, that Garcia appears with the royal title, but this was probably just a courtesy. On Jimeno's death, 12-year old García succeeded, with his mother Toda serving as regent. This regency ended in 934, when his first cousin Caliph Abd-ar-Rahman III intervened on his behalf, and García began to rule as sole king.

With the support of his energetic and diplomatic mother, García, like his father, engaged in a number of conflicts with the Moors.

He first married his first cousin **Countess**

Andregoto Galindez daughter of Count Galindo II Aznárez Count of Aragon . King Garcia I Sanchez and Countess Andregoto Galindez had the following child:

1. **King Sancho II Garcés**³⁶ **Abarca** was born 935

Divorcing her, he then married Teresa, daughter of Ramiro II of León.

García was succeeded by his son Sancho II Garcés, nicknamed *Abarca*. He also created a novel kingdom centered at Viguera for his eldest son by Teresa, Ramiro Garcés. By her he also had son Jimeno, and a daughter, Urraca, married firstly Fernán González of Castile and secondly William II Sánchez of Gascony.



Conde Fernan Gonzalez (910–970) was the first independent count of Castile, son of Gonzalo Fernández de Lara, who had been named count of Arlanza and the Duero around the year 900, a descendant of Nuño Rasura, one of the two judges from Castile, and perhaps of Rodrigo, the first of the counts from Castile. His mother Muniadona Ramírez was so well remembered that the later Counts of Castile would sometimes be recorded by Iberian Muslim scholars as *Ibn Māma Duna* (descendant of Muniadona).

Ferdinand González was a colourful character of legendary status in Iberia, founder of the influential González de Lara family. In the year 930, Ferdinand's name appears with the title of count inside the administrative organization of eastern the Kingdom of León.

He grew up in the castle of Lara and inherited his father's title after the capture and death of his uncle, Nuño Fernández.

In 931, Ferdinand gathered under his control a strong military force composed of troops from the counties of Burgos, Asturias, Santillana, Lantaron, Álava, Castile, and Lara.

He married **Sancha of Pamplona** 932. She was the daughter of King Sancho I Garces and Urraca Anzarez de Aragon. Conde Fernan Gonzalez and Sancha of Pamplona had the following children:

1. **Urraca³⁶ de Castile.**
2. Conde Garcia I de Castile.
3. Gonzalez.
4. Sancho.
5. Nuno Fernandez.
6. Munia.
7. Fronhilda.

Sancha died December 959. He married **Urraca of Pamplona** 961. Conde Fernan Gonzalez and Urraca of Pamplona had the following children:

1. Pedro Fernandez de Castile.
2. Toda Fernandez.

His military prowess came to prominence in the Battle of Simancas in 939 and then at Sepulveda, where he wrested the region from the Moors and repopulated it. As his power increased, so did his independence from León. During this period he married Sancha, the sister of the king of Navarre, García Sánchez I. Sancha was a daughter of Sancho I of Pamplona, and Toda of Navarre.

After having fought with Ramiro II of León against the Arabs, and after the Battle of Simancas and the retreat of the Muslims, Ferdinand was dissatisfied because the king of León distributed his troops in the frontier towns and he rose in rebellion against him. He was, however, defeated and made prisoner in 944, which lasted for 3 years until he became reconciled with his sovereign, giving his daughter Urraca in marriage to the king's son, Ordoño, who afterwards became King Ordoño III.

Notwithstanding this alliance, Ferdinand continued to foment trouble and discord in León, aiming to secure his independence. He successively aided Sancho I against his brother Ordoño III, and Ordoño IV, son of Alfonso IV, against Sancho himself.

Upon the death of Ramiro II of Leon in 951, the kingdom of León experienced a dynastic crisis that Ferdinand played out to his advantage. Initially he supported the demands of Sancho I against his brother Ordoño III, but when he failed, he was forced to recognize Ordoño as king. Ordoño III's early death allowed Ferdinand to recover his maneuvering capacity, although in this occasion he didn't support his old ally, Sancho's, pretenses, but rather allied himself with the son of Alfonso IV, Ordoño IV. Defeated in 960 through Navarrese intervention, he was captured by King García of Navarre, but he recovered his freedom after making various territorial concessions. With the kingdom of León weakened and in disorder, Ferdinand slowly assured his position as legitimate independent count of Castile.



After his death in 970 the county was left to his son García Fernández. His remains were buried in the monastery of San Pedro of Arlanza.

Vermundo Nunez birth date unknown, married **Velasquita** and had the following children:

1. **Conde Fernando³⁶ Bermudez.**
2. Vela.

Vermundo died 958.

Conde Raimundo II de Riborgaza birth date unknown. He married **Gersenda de Fezensac.**

Conde Raimundo II de Riborgaza and Gersenda de Fezensac had the following child:

1. **Ava³⁶ de Riborgaza.**

Pedro Fernandez de Castile (Conde Fernan³⁷ Gonzalez_) birth date unknown. Pedro Fernandez de Castile had the following children:

1. **Count Salvador Perez³⁶ de Castile.**
2. Fernando Perez.
3. Gonzalo Perez.
4. Rodrigo Perez.



King Ramiro II of Leon (King Ordoña II of Leon³⁸)

Ramiro II (c. 900–951), son of Ordoño II, was King of León from 931 until his death. Initially titular king only of a lesser part of Asturias, he gained the crown of León (and with it, Galicia) after his brother Alfonso IV abdicated in 931.

Ramiro was the creator of a Navarrese/Leonese coalition that defeated the Muslims in the Battle of Simancas (939). This victory allowed the advance of the Leonine border of the Duero to the Tormes.

He married twice, first to **Adosina** (Count Gutierre³⁸ Osorez_), Ramiro's first cousin, being daughter of Gutier Osoriz and Ildonzia Menendez and niece of San Rosendo and of Ramiro's mother, queen Elvira Menendez. By her had sons Bermudo and **Ordoño III**, and presumably daughter Teresa, wife of García Sánchez I of Pamplona.

He subsequently married Urraca, sister of García, having Sancho I and Elvira.

He died in 951.



Duke Mieszko (Burlaf) I of Poland (Duke Ziemoniflaw of Poland³⁸) born in Poznan, Poland 922, was a duke of the Polans and the first historical ruler of Poland. Member of the Piast dynasty, he was son of the legendary Siemomysł, grandchild of Lestek and father to Bolesław

Chrobry, the first crowned prince of Poland, and Świętoślawa-Sygrйда, a Nordic queen.

In 965 Mieszko married **Dobrawa** (Dobrava, Dubrawka), daughter of Boleslav I, Duke of Bohemia.

Duke Mieszko (Burlaf) I of Poland and Dobrawa had the following children:

1. Gunhilda³⁶. She married King Swein Forkbeard.
2. **King Boleslaus I "The Brave"** of Poland was born 967.

In 977 Dobrawa died, and in 980 Mieszko married Oda von Haldensleben, daughter of Dietrich of Haldensleben, Count of the North March (965-985), after abducting her from the monastery of Kalbe.

In spite of convincing fragmentary evidence of prior political and social organization, national custom identifies the starting date of Polish history as 966, when Prince Mieszko accepted Christianity in the name of the people he ruled. In return, Poland received acknowledgement as a separate principality owing some degree of tribute to the German Empire. Under Otto I, the German Empire was an expansionist force to the West in the mid-tenth century. Mieszko accepted baptism directly from Rome in Preference to conversion by the German church and subsequent annexation of Poland by the German Empire. This strategy inaugurated the intimate connection between the Polish national identity and Roman Catholicism that became a prominent theme in the history of the Poles.

Mieszko is considered the first ruler of the Piast Dynasty (named for the legendary peasant founder of the family), which endured for four centuries between 967 and 990, Mieszko conquered substantial territory along the Baltic Sea and in the region known as Little Poland to the south. By the time he officially submitted to the authority of the Holy See in Rome in 990, Mieszko had transformed his country into one of the strongest powers in Eastern Europe. Mieszko led the Poles into Christianity (966), probably in an attempt to appease the crusading and marauding Germans. He was defeated by the margrave Gero and forced to recognize German suzerainty.

Mieszko died May 29, 992.



King Geza of Hungary (Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸) (c. 945 – 997), Grand Prince of the Magyars (before 972 – 997). Géza was the son of Taksony of Hungary, Grand Prince of the Magyars and his Pecheneg or Bulgar wife Géza's marriage with Sarolt, the daughter of Gyula of Transylvania, was arranged by his father.

Geza and Sarolt had the following children:

1. Judith (? – after 988), wife of the future King Boleslaw I of Poland
2. Margareth (? – after 988), wife of the future Tsar Gavril Radomir of Bulgaria
3. King Stephen I of Hungary (967/969/975 – 15 August 1038)
4. Maria (? – after 1026), wife of Otto Orseolo, Doge of Venice
5. Gizella (? – ?), wife of the future King Samuel Aba of Hungary

After his father's death (before 972), Géza followed him as Grand Prince of the Magyars. Shortly afterwards, a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Sankt Gallen, Bruno, who had been ordained Bishop of the Magyars, arrived to his court where he baptized Géza.

Although Géza probably never became a convinced Christian, during his rule Christianity began to spread among the Magyars. According to Thietmar of Merseburg, Géza continued to worship pagan gods; a chronicle claims that when he was questioned about this he stated he is rich enough to sacrifice to both the old gods and the new one.

In 973, twelve illustrious Magyar envoys, whom probably Géza had assigned, participated in the Diet held by Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor.

In 983, when Henry II, Duke of Bavaria rebelled against the then child Otto III, Holy Roman Emperor, the Magyars occupied Melk. However, Melk was reoccupied, already in 985, by Leopold I, Margrave of Austria. When Henry II lead his armies to the Vienna Basin in 991, the Magyars were obliged to evacuate the territories West of the Leitha (Hungarian:Lajta) River.

Geza died in 997.

Count Hermann of Palantine was born 929. He married **Heilwig** (born 931). Count Hermann of Palantine and Heilwig had the following child:

1. **Count Ezzo of Palatine**³⁸ was born 955.

Hermann died July 16, 996.



King Otto II of Saxony (King Otto I "The Great"³⁸) was born in Saxony, Germany 955. Called the Red, he was the third ruler of the Saxon or Ottonian dynasty, the son of Otto the Great and Adelaide of Italy.

He received a good education under the care of his uncle, Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, and his illegitimate half-brother, William, archbishop of Mainz. At first only co-reigning with his father, he was chosen German king at Worms in 961, crowned at Aachen Cathedral on 26 May 961, and on 25 December 967 was crowned joint emperor at Rome by Pope John XII.

He married **Theophanu**, niece of the Eastern Roman Emperor John I Tzimisces, on April 14, 972. After participating in his father's campaigns in Italy, he returned to Germany and became sole emperor on the death of his father in May 973, without meeting any opposition. They had the following children:

1. Sophia of Grandesheim³⁸.
2. Adelide of Quedlinburg.
3. **Princess Matilda of Saxony** was born 978.
4. King Otto III of Saxony was born 980.

After suppressing a rising in Lorraine, difficulties arose in southern Germany, probably owing to Otto's refusal to grant the duchy of Swabia to Henry II of Bavaria. In 974 Henry's mother, Judith, set up a conspiracy against the emperor, which included Henry, Bishop Abraham of Freising, the dukes of Bohemia and Poland, and several members of the clergy and the nobility who were discontented by the previous emperor's policies. The plan was discovered and easily suppressed, however. In the same year, Otto's forces successfully opposed an attempt by Harald I of Denmark to throw off the German yoke; however, his expedition against the Bohemians in 975 was a partial failure owing to the

outbreak of further trouble in Bavaria. The following year he restored order for the second time in Lorraine and forced Henry II to flee from Regensburg to Bohemia, Bavaria being assigned to his relative Otto of Bavaria. In 977 the king made another expedition into Bohemia, where King Boleslaus II promised to return to his earlier allegiance. Also Mieszko I of Poland submitted. See also War of the Three Henries).

After Otto had crushed an attempt by Henry to regain Bavaria, King Lothair of France invaded Lorraine with an army of 20,000 and occupied the capital Aachen for five days. Otto retired first to Cologne and then to Saxony. His mother, who was of French origin, sided with Lothair and moved to Bourgogne. In September 978, having mustered 30,000 men, Otto retaliated by invading France. He met with little resistance, but sickness among his troops compelled him to raise the siege of Paris, and on the return journey the rearguard of his army was destroyed and the baggage seized by the French. An expedition against the Poles was followed by peace with France: Lothair renounced his claim on Lorraine (980), and in exchange Otto recognized the rights of Lothair's son Louis.

Otto therefore felt himself free to travel to Italy. The government of Germany was left to arch-chancellor Willigis and to duke Bernard I of Saxony. He was accompanied by his wife, his son, Otto of Bavaria, the bishops of Worms, Metz and Merseburg and numerous other counts and barons. Crossing the Alps in what is today Switzerland, he reconciled with his mother at Pavia and then celebrated the Christmas of 980 in Ravenna.

Pope Benedict VI, elected by his father, had been imprisoned by the Romans in Castel Sant'Angelo, where he had died in 974. His successor Boniface VII had fled to Constantinople and Benedict VII, former bishop of Sutri, was now pope. Preceded by Benedict, Otto ceremoniously entered Rome on Easter day of 981.

Otto held in the city a splendid court, attended by princes and nobles from all parts of western Europe. He was next required to punish inroads of the Saracens on the Italian mainland and, most of all, the aggressive policy of the Sicilian emir Abu al-Qasim, whose fleet was harassing Apulia and whose troops had invaded Calabria. In September 981 Otto marched into southern Italy. He was first entangled in the quarrels between the local Lombard princes who had divided the area after Pandulf Ironhead's death. Otto unsuccessfully besieged Manso I of Amalfi in Salerno, but in the end obtained the recognition of his authority from all the Lombard principalities. In January 982 the German troops marched towards the Byzantine Apulia to annex this region as well to the Western Empire.

When Otto moved from Taranto, he met with a severe defeat near Stilo in July 982 (in which, among the others, al-Qasim was killed). Without revealing his identity, the emperor escaped on a Greek vessel to Rossano. He returned to Rome on November 12, 982.

At a diet held at Verona in June 983, largely attended by German and Italian princes, he had Otto III confirmed as king of Germany and prepared a new campaign against the

Saracens. He also obtained a settlement with the Republic of Venice, whose help was much needed after the defeat of Stilo. Proceeding to Rome, Otto secured the election of Peter of Pavia as Pope John XIV.

Just as the news reached him of a general rising of the Slav tribes on the eastern frontier of Germany, he died in his palace in Rome on 7 December 983. He was survived by the future emperor Otto III and three daughters. He was buried in the atrium of St. Peter's Basilica, and when the church was rebuilt his remains were removed to the crypt, where his tomb can still be seen.

Count Oliba (Count Miro³⁸, Count Guifre "Winifred" of Barcelona³⁹, Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona⁴⁰, Count Bella of Carvasonne⁴¹) Oliba Cabreta (c.920 – 990) was the count of Cerdanya from 965 and count of Besalú from 984 until his abdication in 988. He was the fourth son of Miró II and Ava. He inherited Cerdanya from his eldest brother Sunifred II and Besalú from his elder brother Miró III. He was originally under the tutelage of his mother from his father's death in 927.

He married **Ermengarda of Ampurias** (Count Gausbert of Ampurias³⁸, Count Sunyer II of Ampurias³⁹, Count Sunyer I of Ampurias⁴⁰) birth date unknown..

Count Oliba and Ermengarda of Ampurias had the following child:

1. **Count Bernardo I³⁶ Tallaferro.**

During his tenure he added Berga and Ripoll to his domains. In 979, Roger I of Carcassonne ceded Capcir to him. In 984, he assumed the direction of all his father's counties when his last brother died without heirs.

Oliba travelled twice to Rome, first in 968 with the Abbot Garin of Cuixà and second in 988 on his journey to Montecassino, the monastery to which he retired. He divided his lands betwixt his three eldest sons: Bernard received Besalú and Ripoll, Wilfred received Cerdanya, and Oliba received Berga. His fourth son, Berengar, became bishop of Elne. He also had a legitimate daughter named Adelaide, who married John d'Oriol, lord of Sales. By his mistress, Ingeberga de Besora, he had a daughter named Ingeberga who became abbess of Sant Joan de Ripoll. His wife Ermengard of Empúries, daughter of Count Gausbert, acted as regent for his sons and he lived out his days in Italy until 990.

Count Ramon Borell "Raymond I" (Count Borell II of Barcelona³⁸) birth date unknown. Count of Barcelona 972-1018.

He married **Ermesinde of Carcassonne** (Waifri of Aquitaine³⁸, Count Acfred II of Carcassonne³⁹, Count Oliba II of Carcassonne⁴⁰, Count Eudes of Carcassonne⁴¹, Count Oliba I of Carcassonne⁴², Gislefroy⁴³, Dellon⁴⁴) 1001.

Count Ramon Borell "Raymond I" and Ermesinde of Carcassonne had the following children:

1. **Adelaida "Toda" of Barcelona**³⁶.

Ramon died February 1018.

Count Guillaume I (Count Boso III of Provence³⁸, Count Ratbold II of Arles³⁹, Count Ratbold I of Arles⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Count of Provence.

He married **Adelaide D'Anjou** (Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou³³, Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou³⁴, Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶_) . Count Guillaume I and Adelaide D'Anjou had the following child:

1. **Count Guillaume II**³⁶.

Count Guillaume died 992. Adelaide died 1002.

Herbert I de Vermandois (Count Peppin II of Peronne Seigneur³⁶, King Bernhard³⁷, King Pepin³⁸_) (c. 848/850 – 907), Count of Vermandois, lord of Senlis, of Peronne and of Saint Quentin, was the son of Pepin of Vermandois.

He married **Bertha of Morvois** (Guerri I³⁸_) . Herbert I de Vermandois and Bertha of Morvois had the following child:

1. **Herbert II**³⁶ was born 885.
2. **Béatrice of Vermandois** (c. 880-931), married King Robert I of France
3. Cunigunde of Vermandois (d. 943)
4. Adele of Vermandois
5. Berenger of Vermandois, Count of Bayeaux whose grandson was Conan I of Rennes

Herbert died 902.

Count Gui of Bologne (Count Ernicule of Bologne³⁸, Count William I of Montreuil³⁹, Count Rotgaire of Montreuil⁴⁰, Count Herluin II of Montre⁴¹, Helgaud of Ponthieu⁴², Herluin of Ponthieu⁴³, Helgaud I of Ponthieu⁴⁴, Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶_) birth date unknown.

Count Gui of Bologne had the following child:

1. Count Baudouin II of Bologne³⁶.

Count Ottakar I (Count Arebo I³⁸, Marquess Ernst II³⁹, Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Count died 925. Count of Leoben

Count Ottakar I had the following child:

1. **Count Aribo II**³⁶.

Count Otto I of Zutphen (Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁸, Count Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁹_) birth date unknown. Count 966-990.

He married the daughter of **Wichard II of Pont** (Wichard II of Pont³⁸, Godfrey of Pont³⁹, Gerlach of Pont⁴⁰, Wichard I of Pont⁴¹, Otto of Pont⁴²_) . Zutphen is a town in the provence of Gelderland, the Netherlands, NNE of Arnheim. Its counts became extinct in the 12th century.

Count Otto I of Zutphen and Dau. of Wichard II of Pont had the following child:

1. **Count Gerlach of Zutphen**³⁶.

Count Otto died 990.

Count Herman I of Lorraine birth date unknown. First count Palantine 966-996.

He married **Edith (Hedwig)** (Count Theobald I of Dillengen³⁸, Count Hupald I³⁹_) birth date unknown.

Count Herman I of Lorraine and Edith (Hedwig) had the following child:

1. **Count Edza of Lorraine**³⁶.

Herman died 996.

Theophana birth date unknown. She married **King Otto II of Saxony**. King was born in Saxony, Germany 955. He was the son of King Otto I "The Great" and Adelaide of Lombardy. He married Theophanu Skleros April 14, 972. Otto II died December 7, 983.

Raoul de Gouy birth date unknown. He married **Hildegard of Flanders** (Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶_) born 934.

Raoul de Gouy and Hildegard of Flanders had the following child:

1. **Gauthier I of Vexintamiens**³⁶.

Raoul died 936.

Hildegard then married **Count Dirk II of Holland** 940. He was the son of Count Dirk I of Holland. Count died 988.

Count Dirk II of Holland and Hildegard of Flanders had the following child:

1. **Count Arnulf of Holland**³⁶.

Hildegard died April 990.

Count Landry of Breux birth date unknown.

Count Landry of Breux had the following child:

1. **Eve of Breux**³⁶ .

Count Pepin II of Senlis (Count Pepin of Vermandois³⁸, King Bernard of Lombardy³⁹_) birth date unknown. Senlis is the name or part of the name of several communes in France.

Count Pepin II of Senlis had the following child:

1. **Count Berhard of Senlis**³⁶ .

Pepin died 922.

Hrollager (Count Rogenwald³⁸_) birth date unknown.

He married **Emina**. Hrollager and Emina had the following child:

1. **Ansfred "The Dane"**³⁶ .

Alberic birth date unknown. He married **Elfgifu** (King Edward "The Elder" of England³⁶, King Alfred "The Great"³⁷, King Aethelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) daughter of King Edward The Elder of England.

Alberic and Elfgifu had the following child:

1. **Baron Bouchard I³⁶ de Montlhery**.

Count Ayman (Osmond the Dane³⁸_) birth date unknown. He married **Bertha of Burgundy**.

Count Ayman had the following child:

1. **Albert**³⁶ **de Corbiel**.

Count Ayman died 960.

Bernard "The Dane" French - *Bernard le Danois*; c.880 - before 960), was a Viking jarl (earl) of Danish origins. He put himself in the service of another jarl installed at the mouth of the Seine, the Norwegian Rollo (before 911). After the accords of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte that officially gave birth to the duchy of Normandy (911), Bernard converted to the Christianity at Rouen the following year (912) and shortly afterwards received from Rollo, the county of Pont-Audemer in the Eure then, later, the city of Harcourt.

He married **Sphreta de Burgundy**. They had the following child:

1. **Torf the Rich**³⁶ .

Under Rollo's son and successor Duke William, Bernard was charged at the beginning of the 930s with putting down the serious uprising led by a certain Riouf (a Norman from the west, who had besieged the Duke in Rouen), then in around 935 he put down a revolt in Bessin and Cotentin by Viking communities completely independent from the young and fragile power of the dukedom, unlike the east of the duchy of Normandy where its ducal power was affirmed a little later.

Later, on William's premature death by assassination, Bernard became regent of the duchy of Normandy in December 942, beside Anslech de Bricquebec, Osmond de Conteville and Raoul Taisson.

In 945-946, he appealed to Harald Bluetooth and his Danes to defend the duchy when it was attacked by the Carolingian king Louis of Outremer and Hugh the Great, duke of the Franks. Louis was attempting to retake the lands of the west in Normandy that had been granted to the Viking bands thirty years earlier.

Bernard died a few years late (before 960). He was the ancestor of two great Anglo-Norman baronial families, the Beaumonts and the Harcourts.

Lancelot de Brequebed birth date unknown.

Lancelot de Brequebed had the following child:

1. **Ermengarda**³⁶ **de Brigenberg**.

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

Margrave Bonifacio I of Tuscany had the following child:

1. Margrave Bonifacio II of Tuscany³⁶ .

Bonicace died 823.

Count Rutpert IV (Count Rupert III³⁶, Rupert II³⁹, Thuringbert⁴⁰, Rupert I⁴¹, Lambert⁴²_) Robert IV the Strong (also known as Rutpert) (820-September 15, 866), was Margrave in Neustria. His family is named after him and called Robertians. He was first nominated by Charles the Bald *missus dominicus* in 853. Robert was the father of the kings Odo and Robert I of France. Robert was the great-grandfather of Hugh Capet and thus the ancestor of all the Capetians. His father was Robert of Worms. He is also a distant ancestor of Henry VII of England.

While very little is known about the beginnings of the Robertian family, historians have been able to adduce that the family of nobles had its origins in Hesbaye. During the reign of Louis the German, the Robertian family moved from East Francia to West Francia. After his arrival in West Francia, Charles the Bald showed his favor of the family defecting from his enemy Louis by assigning Robert to the lay abbacy of Marmoutier in 852. In 853 the position of

missus dominicus in the provinces of Maine, Anjou, and Touraine was given him and he had *de facto* control of the ancient *ducatu* *Cenomannicus*, a vast duchy centered on Le Mans and corresponding to the *regnum Neustriae*. Robert's rise came at the expense of the established family of the Rorigonids and was designed to curb their regional power and to defend Neustria from Viking and Breton raids.

Despite the fact that he was a favored noble of Charles, Robert joined a rebellion against the king in 858. He led the Frankish nobles of Neustria with the Bretons under Salomon in inviting Louis the German to invade West Francia and receive their homage. The revolt had been sparked by the marriage alliance between Charles and Erispoe, Duke of Brittany, and by the investment of Louis the Stammerer with the *regnum Neustriae* (856). These actions significantly curtailed the influence both of Salomon and Robert. Charles compensated Robert for the losses suffered in this civil war by giving him the counties of Autun and Nevers in Burgundy, which greatly enlarged his landholdings. In 856 he had to defend Autun from Louis the German following the death of Lothair I. But following Erispoe's assassination in November 857, both he and Salomon rebelled.

Louis the German reached Orléans in September 858 and received delegations from the Breton and Neustrian leaders, as well as from Pepin II. The Neustrian rebels had chased Louis the Stammerer from Le Mans, his capital, earlier that year. In 861, Charles made peace with Robert and appointed him Count of Anjou, even though he had been involved in the revolt.

While count of Anjou, Robert was able to successfully defend the northern coast against the threat of a Viking invasion. In 862 Charles granted Louis the Stammerer, his son, the lay abbacy of Saint Martin of Tours, a small benefice in comparison with the kingdom he had received in 856 (and lost in 858). The young Louis rebelled and was quickly joined by Salomon, who supplied him with troops for a war against Robert.

In 862 two groups of Vikings—one the larger of two fleets recently forced out of the Seine by Charles the Bald, the other a fleet returning from a Mediterranean expedition—converged on Brittany, where one (the Mediterranean) was hired by the Breton duke Salomon to ravage the Loire valley. Robert captured twelve of their ships, killing all on board save a few who fled. He then opened negotiations with the former Seine Vikings, and hired them against Salomon for 6,000 pounds of silver. The purpose of this was doubtless to prevent them from entering the service of Salomon. Probably Robert had to collect a large amount in taxes to finance what was effectively a non-tributary Danegeld designed to keep the Vikings out of Neustria. The treaty between the Franks and the Vikings did not last more than a year: in 863 Salomon made peace and the Vikings, deprived of an enemy, ravaged Neustria.

Robert made war on Pepin II in his later years. In 863 he had to defend Autun again from Louis the German, this time after the death of Charles of Provence. Robert was in Neustria during 865 and 866, with Bretons and Vikings ravaging the environs of Le Mans.

He married **Adelaide of Tours** (Count Hugh III³⁷, Count Luitfride II³⁸, Duke Luitfride I³⁹, Duke Adelbert⁴⁰, Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴_) born 819. Count Rutpert IV and Adelaide of Tours had the following child:

1. **King Robert I**³⁶ was born 866.

In 866, Robert was killed at the Battle of Brissarthe while, unsurprisingly, defending Francia against a Viking raiding party. During the battle, Robert had entrapped the Viking commander in a nearby church. Thinking he was not endangered, Robert took off his armour and began to besiege the church. Once Robert was unarmoured, the trapped Vikings launched a surprise attack and killed him before he had time to re-arm. His success against the Vikings led to his heroic characterisation as "a second Maccabaeus" in the *Annales Fuldenses*.

Adelaide died 866.

Count Hugh III (Count Luitfride II³⁸, Duke Luitfride I³⁹, Duke Adelbert⁴⁰, Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Count of Tours.

He married **Bava**. Count Hugh III had the following child:

1. Adelaide of Tours³⁶ was born 819.
2. **Aelis** was born 819.

Hugh died ca. 839.

Richard "The Justicer" of Autun birth date unknown. Count of Autun from 880 and the first Margrave and Duke of Burgundy. He eventually attained suzerainty over all the counties of Burgundy save Mâcon and by 890 he was referred to as *dux* (duke) and by 900 as *marchio* (margrave). By 918 he was being called *dux Burgundionem* or *dux Burgundiae*, which probably signified less the existence of a unified Burgundian dukedom than feudal suzerainty over a multiplicity of counties in a specific region.

Richard was a Bosonid, the son of Bivin of Gorze and Richildis. His elder brother was Boso of Provence and his younger sister was Richildis, second wife of Charles the Bald.

In 875, after the death of the Emperor Louis II, Richard and Boso accompanied Charles to Italy for his imperial coronation. In February 876, in Pavia, while preparing for his return journey, Charles nominated Boso "Duke and Viceroy of Italy and Duke of Provence." In 877, on Charles' death, Boso returned to France and confided the realm of Italy and the duchy of Provence to Richard and Hugh the Abbot as *missi dominici*.

In 879, Boso declared himself "King of Provence" following the death of Louis the Stammerer, but Richard defected from Boso and took Boso's county of Autun, which Carloman II confirmed to him in 880. The two joined battle on the Saône and Richard captured Mâcon and garrisoned it in the name of Carloman and Louis III under the command of Bernard Plantapilosa, a relative of the hereditary Counts

of Mâcon. After taking Lyon, he besieged his brother's capital of Vienne, where he was joined by Louis, Carloman, and the emperor Charles the Fat. Richard eventually drove Boso out in 882 and captured his wife Ermengard and children Engelberga and Louis, sending them as prisoners to Autun. Boso went into hiding in Provence.

By his wife Adelaide (married 888), daughter of Conrad II, Count of Auxerre, and Ermentrude of Alsace, he had several sons and daughters:

1. Rudolph, successor and later King of France
2. **Hugh the Black**, later Duke of Burgundy
3. Ermengard, married Gilbert, Duke of Burgundy
4. Willa, married firstly Hugh, Count of Vienne, and secondly Boso, Count of Arles
5. Adelaide, married Reginar II, Count of Hainaut
6. Richilda, married Litaud I, Count of Mâcon

Richard died 921 and was buried at Sens. He was exhorted by a bishop at his deathbed to beg a pardon for shedding so much blood in his life.



King Alfred "The Great" (King Aethelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) was born in Wantage, Dorset, England 849.

Alfred was the youngest son of King Aethelwulf and his wife, Osberga. He was born at the Royal Palace of Wantage (Berkshire) in AD 849. He was brought up and educated by his mother and a famous story tells how she once promised an expensive illuminated book to the first of her children to learn to read it. Despite his young age, Alfred won the prize and he continued to understand the

importance of knowledge throughout his later reign as King. When his brother, Aethelred, became King of Wessex in AD 865, Alfred was sixteen. He quickly became a seasoned warrior and his brother's right-hand man during one of the worst periods of invasion in English history. The Vikings had been raiding along the English coast for thirty years, but Aethelred's coronation year they conquered the Kingdom of East Anglia. Within five years, their Great Heathen Army had arrived in Wessex and seized the Royal palace at Reading (Berkshire). The local ealdorman managed to contain them until the King arrived, with Alfred and the English army. A siege at Reading was unsuccessful but, soon afterward in January AD 871, Alfred regrouped his brother's troops on the nearby Berkshire Downs and led them against the Viking hoards at the Battle of Ashdown. It was one of his greatest victories but, unfortunately, a number of defeats followed that same year, resulting in Aethelred's death.

Alfred was now King of Wessex, but he was still unable to stop the Viking menace. After his defeat in the Battle of Wilton, at the end of AD 871, he decided he must sue for peace. A large payment persuaded the Vikings to retreat to York for the next four years; but, in the long-term, the money encouraged their return. King Alfred was soon forced to give away more of his treasury in AD 875 and again two years later.

Once again, however, peace was short-lived. Alfred had spent the Christmas of AD 877 at his palace in Chippenham (Wiltshire). The Vikings kept track of his movements and early in the New Year, they launched a surprise attack. Alfred narrowly escaped capture but managed to flee into the marshes of Somerset. It was here that legend says he famously burnt the cakes of a local housewife while musing upon his predicament.

From a temporary fort constructed at Athelney, Alfred rallied his remaining troops. For several months, they waged a guerrilla war against the Vikings until Alfred was able to call out the militia from Hampshire and Wiltshire. His new army crushed the invaders at Countisbury Hill (Devon) and then proceeded to their decisive victory at the Battle of Edington (Wiltshire). The Vikings were pushed back to Chippenham and besieged for three weeks before their leader, Guthrum, agreed to peace terms. The Treaty of Wedmore thus divided England in two, with the English ruling the south and the Vikings controlling the north, thence known as the 'Danelaw'. Guthrum was also obliged to be baptized into the Christian Church and retreat to East Anglia.

A new period of peace then ensued and Alfred ensured that his people would always be safe from future attacks by setting up a systems of defensive forts or 'burghs' around the country. They were given permanent garrisons but were largely unoccupied. This allowed them to act as easily taxable trading centers or mints, as well as places of refuge when the need arose. Alfred completely reorganized his army so that half his forces were always in kept in reserve and he established a proper naval attachment with improved ships built with Frisian help. He also changed military tactics. Having invited the great Welsh scholar, Asser, to his court, Alfred had him negotiate the submission of Kings Hyfaidd of Dyfed, Elisedd of Brycheiniog and

Hywel of Glywysing. Since these Welsh monarchs were already being harassed by the armies of King Anarawd of Gwynedd, they readily agreed; and an alliance with King Merfyn of Powys followed shortly afterward. In contrast, Alfred adopted an aggressive policy towards Viking settlers in Wessex and retook London in AD 886. This Alfred returned to his son-in-law, Aethelred II of Mercia and, along with the High-Reeve of Bamburgh, these two accepted his overlordship and protection. Alfred was delighted and issued new coinage to celebrate his becoming King of all the English. These alliances proved key to both English and Welsh defence when, between AD 892 and 896 armies containing of Wessex, Powysian and Mercian troops kept Viking invaders on the move and frustrated their goals. Even King Anarawd of Gwynedd eventually saw the advantages of Wessex overlordship.

The moral and religious well-being of his people was as important to King Alfred as their physical protection. Influenced by Christian kingship ideals developed during the Carolingian Renaissance, he introduced law-codes based on traditional Old Testament legislation. The Royal Court became a magnet for eminent scholars who became the nucleus around which a great resurgence in Christian learning developed. As well as Asser, Alfred's biographer, Frankish & Germanic scholars such as St. Grimbald (later appointed Dean of the New Minster in Winchester) and John the Old Saxon (appointed Abbot of Athelney) were a great influence on the King.

Despite a rebuke from Pope John VII for annexing former church lands, Alfred was a very pious man and founded a number of monasteries: Shaftesbury for his daughter, Princess Aethelgitha, and Athelney in celebration of his regaining the kingdom. He was an especially remarkable man who actually undertook a number of translations himself from Latin to old English: the *Regula Pastoralis* of Gregory the Great, the *De Comolatione Philosophiae* by Boethius, St. Augustine's *Soliloquia* and the first fifty Psalms. He, of course, commissioned other scholars to follow his example and was probably instigated the compilation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. The King was keen for others to benefit from having such works available to them; and this is made clear in the preface to his *Regula Pastralis* translation which he sent to every diocese in the Kingdom along with accompanying golden manuscript pointers. Here, he calls for his bishops to take the book's principles seriously and to ensure their priests do the same. Royal officials, like Ealdormen, were all expected to study or risk dismissal. Christian teachings encouraged the idea that kings were God's representatives on earth, and Alfred always managed to use this to his advantage.

Alfred's will shows he could be ruthless when the need arose, ensuring that his son, Edward, took the throne upon his death, rather than one of his elder cousins. He was a powerful king who commanded respect from all ethnic groups across the country; and his legacy provided a springboard for his successors to reach even greater heights.

About AD 868, he had married **Saint Ealhswith of the Gaini** (Ealdorman Aethelred "The Great"³⁸ Mucil_), daughter of Aethelred Mucil, Ealdorman of the Mercian tribe

called the Gaini, by his wife, Edburga, thought to have been the sister of St. Wistan. They had at least four other children besides **Edward**: Aethelflaed, Aethelgitha, Aelfthrit and Aethelweard.

King Alfred died on 26th October AD 899. His son built the New Minster in Winchester as a family mausoleum to house his tomb. Ealhswith died December 5, 905 in St. Mary's Abbey in Dorset. Her body was interred Winchester Cathedral, England.

Count Ramnulf II of Poitou (Count Ramnulf I of Poitou³⁹) (also spelled *Rannoux*, *Rannulf*, *Ramnulf*, and *Ranulph*; 850 – 5 August 890) Ranulf was a son of Ranulf I and Bilichild of Maine. . He was Count of Poitou from 866 and Duke of Aquitaine from 887. On the death of Charles the Fat in 888, he styled himself King of Aquitaine and did so until 889 or his death, after which the title fell into abeyance.

He may have been selected as a temporary king by the Aquitainian nobles, for they accepted Odo of France after his death. Only the *Annales Fuldenses* definitively give him this title. He is recorded to have taken custody of Charles, the young son of Louis the Stammerer and he certainly did not recognize Odo as king. He appeared in the *Annales Vedastes* in 889 with the title *dux maximae partis Aquitaniae*: "duke of the major part of Aquitaine." He founded the viscounty of Thouars at about that time, part of larger movement to create viscounts with powers over regional fortresses to man them against the Vikings.

He married an **Ermengard** (died 935) and by her had a son, Ranulf III, who succeeded him in Poitiers. His illegitimate son **Ebalus** succeeded him in Aquitaine and, upon the death of Ranulf III, in Poitiers too.

Count Eudes of Toulouse (Count Raymond I of Toulouse³⁹) birth date unknown. Odo or Eudes (also *Odon* or *Odonus*) was the Count of Toulouse from 872 to 918 or 919, when he died. He was a son of Raymond I of Toulouse and Bertha or of Bernard II of Toulouse.

He married **Gersinde D'Alby** (Count Ermengaud³⁸, Count Raymonde II³⁹ de Rouerge, Count Ermengaud⁴⁰), daughter of Ermengol of Albi, and probably had three children. His sons were **Raymond II**, whom he associated in the countship by giving him Rouergue (before 898), and Ermengol, who inherited that same province. It has been suggested for onomastic reasons that Odo was the father of Garsenda, wife of Wilfred II of Barcelona .

Eystein Glumra (Earl Ivar³⁹ , Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰) was born 830. Eystein Glumra also called Eystein Ivarsson was Jarl (Earl) of Oplande and Hedmark in Norway, the son of Ivar Halfdan and the father of **Ragnvald Eysteinnsson**.

He was married to **Aseda of Jutland** (Rognwald of Jutland³⁸, King Olaf II³⁹, Gudrod⁴⁰, Halfdan II⁴¹, Eystein I⁴², Halfdan I⁴³, King Olaf I⁴⁴).

King Bernhard (King Pepin³⁸_) 797, Vermandois, Normandy – 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy. He was the King of Italy from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married Cunigunda of Laon in 813. They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

He married **Kunigunda Cunegonde** 813. King Bernhard and Kunigunda Cunegonde had the following child:

1. **Count Peppin II of Peronne Seigneur**³⁶ was born 817.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favor of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him;

however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian offshoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard treated harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was goaled, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honors.

He is buried in Milan, Italy. Kunigunda died 835.



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

1. **Count Billung of Saxony**³⁶ .

Duke Guido I (Count Lambert of Nantes³⁸, Guido of Nantes³⁹, Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³_) birth date unknown.

He married **Itana**. Duke Guido I had the following children:

1. **Anscarius**³⁶ .
2. Rotilda of Spoleto.

Guido died 858.

Count Eberhard of Friuli (Margrave Hunroch of Friuli³⁸_) Eberhard (c. 815 – 16 December 866) was the Frankish Duke of Friuli from 846. He was an important political, military, and cultural figure in the Carolingian Empire during his lifetime. He kept a large library, commissioned works of Latin literature from Lupus Servatus and Sedulius Scottus, and maintained a correspondence with the noted theologians and church leaders Gottschalk, Rabanus Maurus, and Hincmar.

He inherited the title of Duke of Friuli from his father Unruoch II. His mother was Engeltrude, possibly a daughter of Beggo of Paris and Alp. His name is alternatively spelled Everard, Evrard, Erhard, *Eberhard*, or Eberard, or in Latinized fashion *Everardus*, *Eberardus*, or *Eberhardus*. He wrote his own name "Evrardus."

In 836 he married **Gisela** (King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine³⁷, King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Badegeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) born 819.

Count Eberhard of Friuli and Gisela had the following children:

1. Eberhard (c. 837 – 840)
2. Ingeltrude (837 or 840 – 870), probably married Henry of Franconia
3. Unruoch III (c.840 – 874)
4. **Bèrenger** (c.840 – 924), King of Italy
5. Adélar (d. 874)
6. Rudolf (d. 892)
7. Heilwig (d. 895)
8. Gisèle (d. 863)
9. Judith of Friuli, first married Arnulf I of Bavaria, second married Conrad II of Auxerre

Eberhard died 16 December 866. Gisela died 874.

Duke Suppo II birth date unknown. Suppo II was a member of the Supponid family and was related to Engelberga, the empress of Louis II. He was Count of Parma, Asti, and Turin. Along with his cousin, Suppo III, he was the chief lay magnate in Italy during Louis's reign.

His father was Adelchis of Spoleto and his mother is unknown. He himself had four sons and a daughter:

1. Adelchis
2. Arding
3. Boso
4. Wilfred
5. **Bertil of Spoleto**³⁶, married Berengar I of Italy

Suppo died 874.



King Constantine I (King Kenneth³⁸ MacAlpin, King Alpin³⁹, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King

Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_).

Causantín or Constantín mac Cináeda (Modern Gaelic *Còiseam mac Choinnich*) (died 877) was a king of the Picts. A son of Cináed mac Ailpín ("Kenneth MacAlpin"), he succeeded his uncle Domnall mac Ailpín as Pictish king following the latter's death on 13 April 862. Reckoned Constantine I in 20th century lists of kings of Scots, near-contemporary sources described Constantín as a Pictish king. Constantín's reign witnessed increased activity by Vikings, based in Ireland and Northumbria, in northern Britain and he died fighting one such invasion.

King of Alba, Picts, Scotland, and Scots. Reigned from 863 to 877. His reign was dominated by battles against or connivances with the Vikings who had settled in Ireland and who constantly harried the western coast of Scotland.

He married **Helen "Of the Cross"**. King Constantine I had the following child:

1. **King Donald II**³⁶

In 866 a major Viking raid, under their king Olaf, reached as far as Forteviot and resulted in the taking of hostages and considerable plunder. Olaf seems to have remained in Pictland and it has been suggested that he even demanded homage from Constantine, so that Olaf may have considered himself ruler of the Picts. By 870 Constantine was evidently in league with Olaf, who had married Constantine's sister. The two of them conspired, along with the other Viking leader, Ivar the Boneless, to attack Dumbarton, resulting in the fall of the British kingdom of Strathclyde. Two years later Constantine betrayed the exiled king of Strathclyde, Artgal, who was defeated and killed by the Vikings. Constantine's treachery did not benefit him in the same way it had his father. In 875 he was defeated by a Viking army led by Ivar's brother, Halfdan. The same army killed Constantine two years later in battle at Crail, when it was returning from York to Dublin. Constantine is buried on Iona.

Ealdorman Sigehelm of Kent birth date unknown. Ealdorman of Kent.

Ealdorman Sigehelm of Kent had the following child:

1. **Eadgifu (Edgiva)**³⁶ was born 905.

Margrave Liutpold of Bavaria perhaps of the Huosi family or related to the Carolingians, was the father of the great Luitpolding dynasty which dominated Bavaria and Carinthia until the mid-tenth century.

In 893, Luitpold was created margrave of Carinthia and Upper Pannonia by the Emperor Arnulf. He soon acquired counties on the Danube and in the Nordgau, even getting Regensburg around 895, and thereby setting himself up as the most prominent of Bavaria's aristocracy. He was a loyal friend of the Carolingian monarchs and enjoyed their support. He was entrusted with defense of the Hungarian

and Moravian borders.

He married **Kunigunde of Swabia** daughter of Berthold I, Count Palatine of Swabia, and sister of Erchanger, Duke of Swabia, an Ahalolfinger.

Margrave Liutpold of Bavaria and Kunigunde of Swabia had the following children:

1. **Duke Arnulf "The Bad" of Bavaria**³⁶.
2. Duke Berthold of Bavaria.

In 898, he fought successfully against Mojmir II, king of Great Moravia, on behalf of the rebel Svatopluk II and forced Mojmir to become a vassal of Arnulf. In 903, he had the title *dux Boemorum*, "duke of Bohemia." On 4 July 907, Luitpold died in the Battle of Bratislava.

Kunigunde later married Conrad I of Germany in 913.

Ansfrid de Goz (Hrolf³⁶ Turstan, Hrollager of Maer³⁹, Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰) birth date unknown.

Ansfrid de Goz had the following child:

1. **Osmet**³⁶ **de Goz**.

King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd

(King Anarawd ap Rhodri³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) was a King of Gwynedd, referred to as King of the Britons by William of Malmesbury, in whose *Gesta Regum Anglorum* his name is spelled *Judwalum* in the original Latin (anglicized *Jothwel*). In the *Annales Cambriae*, his name is spelled *Iudg*.

Idwal inherited the throne of Gwynedd on the death of his father, Anarawd ap Rhodri in 916.

He married **Avendreg of Powys**. They had the following children:

1. **Meurig**³⁶.
2. King Iago ab Idwal.
3. Rhodri.
4. King Ieuf ab Idwal.

Idwal inherited the pride of his father which was his undoing. Fiercely independent, Idwal was the most reluctant of the Welsh rulers who submitted to the English king Edward the Elder in 918 and though he was present at Athelstan's court several times over the next decade we can imagine that this was more out of necessity than desire. In 934, Idwal was forced to accompany Athelstan in his campaign against the Scots. Athelstan was pitting Celt against Celt, and though the Celts had often fought against

each other in their own lands, it had not been at the instigation of the Saxon overlords. Thereafter Idwal bided his time and, after the death of Athelstan, took up arms against his young son, Edmund. However, Edmund was no pushover. Although struggling to maintain his father's kingdom, he succeeded in fighting battles on several fronts and defeated Idwal who died in battle along with his son Elisedd. Two other sons, Iago and Ieuf were expelled.

Prince Gyrgant of Glamorgan (Ithel of Glamorgan³⁸, Owen of Glamorgan³⁹, King Morgan Hen⁴⁰, King Owen of Gwent⁴¹, King Howell of Gwent⁴², King Rhys of Gwent⁴³) birth date unknown.

Glamorgan or Glamorganshire (Welsh: *Morgannwg*) is one of the thirteen historic counties and a former administrative county of Wales. It was originally an early medieval kingdom of varying names and boundaries until taken over by the Normans as a lordship. Glamorgan is latterly represented by the three preserved counties of West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan and South Glamorgan. The name also survives in that of the county borough of the Vale of Glamorgan.

Initially it was founded as an independent petty kingdom named *Glywysing*. In the 10th century, it became known as *Morgannwg* after its greatest monarch, Morgan Hen. It was at times united with the neighboring kingdoms of Gwent and Ergyng. By virtue of its location and geography, Morgannwg was the second part of Wales, after Gwent, to fall under the control of the Normans and was frequently the scene of fighting between the Marcher Lords and Welsh princes.

He married **Angharat of Gwent** (King Gwyn³⁸). Prince Gyrgant of Glamorgan and Angharat of Gwent had the following child:

1. **Owen**³⁶ **Bendew**.

Prince Gyrgant died 1030.

Lord Tudor Trevor (Inyr³⁸, Cadfarch of Whittington³⁹) birth date unknown.

He married **Angharat of South Wales** (King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴) birth date unknown..

Lord Tudor Trevor and Angharat of South Wales had the following child:

1. **Llydocca of Hereford**³⁶.



King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine (King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Badegisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶) was born in Chasseneuil, Aquitaine August 778. Also called the Fair, and the Debonaire, he was the King of Aquitaine from 781 and co-Emperor (as Louis I) and King of the Franks with his father, Charlemagne, from 813.

Louis was born while his father Charlemagne was on campaign in Spain, at the Carolingian villa of Cassinogilum, according to Einhard and the anonymous chronicler called Astronomus; the place is usually identified with Chasseneuil, near Poitiers. He was the third son of Charlemagne by his wife Hildegard.

Louis was crowned king of Aquitaine as a child in 781 and sent there with regents and a court. Charlemagne constituted the sub-kingdom in order to secure the border of his kingdom after his devastating defeat at the hands of Basques in Roncesvalles in (778).

In 794, Charlemagne settled four former Gallo-Roman villas on Louis, in the thought that he would take in each in turn as winter residence: Doué-la-Fontaine in today's Anjou, Ebreuil in Allier, Angeac-Charente, and the disputed Cassinogilum. Charlemagne's intention was to see all his sons brought up as natives of their given territories, wearing the national costume of the region and ruling by the local customs. Thus were the children sent to their respective realms at so young an age. Each kingdom had its importance in keeping some frontier, Louis's was the Spanish March. In 797, Barcelona, the greatest city of the *Marca*, fell to the Franks when Zeid, its governor, rebelled against Córdoba and, failing, handed it to them. The Umayyad authority recaptured it in 799. However, Louis marched the entire army of his kingdom, including Gascons with their duke Sancho I of Gascony, Provençals under Leibulf, and Goths under Bera, over the Pyrenees and besieged it for two years, wintering there from 800 to 801, when it capitulated. The sons were not given independence from central authority, however, and Charlemagne ingrained in them the concepts of empire and unity by sending them on military expeditions far from their home bases. Louis campaigned in the Italian Mezzogiorno against the Beneventans at least once.

Louis was one of Charlemagne's three legitimate sons to survive infancy, and, according to Frankish custom, Louis had expected to share his inheritance with his brothers, Charles the Younger, King of Neustria, and Pepin, King of Italy. In the *Divisio Regnorum* of 806, Charlemagne had slated Charles the Younger as his successor as emperor and chief king, ruling over the Frankish heartland of Neustria and Austrasia, while giving Pepin the Iron Crown of Lombardy, which Charlemagne possessed by conquest. To Louis's kingdom of Aquitaine, he added Septimania, Provence, and part of Burgundy.

But in the event, Charlemagne's other legitimate sons died — Pepin in 810 and Charles in 811 — and Louis alone remained to be crowned co-emperor with Charlemagne in 813. On his father's death in 814, he inherited the entire Frankish kingdom and all its possessions (with the sole exception of Italy, which remained within Louis's empire, but under the direct rule of Bernard, Pepin's son).

He was in his villa of Doué-la-Fontaine, Anjou, when he received news of his father's passing. Hurrying to Aachen, he crowned himself and was proclaimed by the nobles with shouts of *Vivat Imperator Ludovicus*.

King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine had the following children:

1. **Adelaide**³⁶.
2. Emperor Lothar I was born 795.
3. King Pepin I of Aquitaine was born 803 died 838.
4. King Louis II "The German" was born 805 died 876. He married Emma of Bavaria. King of East Franks.
5. Gisela was born 819.
6. **King Charles I "The Bald"** was born June 13, 823.

During his reign in Aquitaine Louis was charged with the defense of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He reconquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and re-asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 813. As emperor he included his adult sons—Lothair, Pepin, and Louis—in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm between them. The first decade of his reign was characterized by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement. In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavorably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Louis fell ill soon after his final victorious campaigns and went to his summer hunting lodge on an island in the Rhine, by his palace at Ingelheim. On 20 June 840, he died, in the presence of many bishops and clerics and in the arms of his half-brother Drogo, though Charles and Judith were absent in Poitiers. Soon dispute plunged the surviving brothers into a civil war that was only settled in 843 by the Treaty of Verdun, which split the Frankish realm into three parts, to become the kernels of France and Germany, with Burgundy

and the Low Countries between them. The dispute over the kingship of Aquitaine was not fully settled until 860.

Louis the Pious, along with his half-brother Drogo, was buried in Saint Pierre aux Nonnains Basilica in Metz.

Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace (Adelaide³³ de Vermandois_) was born 880.

He married **Hildegarde de Ferrette**. Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace and Hildegarde de Ferrette had the following child:

1. **Count Eberhard IV**³⁶ .

Hugues died 940.

Count Adalbert III of Metz (Count Gerard I of Metz³⁸, Count Adalbert II of Metz³⁹, Count Adalbert I of Metz⁴⁰_) birth date unknown.

He married **Luitgarde D'Ardennes**. Count Adalbert III of Metz and Luitgarde D'Ardennes had the following child:

1. **Bertha of Mez**³⁶ .

Adalbert died 940.

Prince Hugh "The Great" birth date unknown.

Hugh the Great (898-16 June 956) was duke of the Franks and count of Paris, son of King Robert I of France and nephew of King Odo. He was born in Paris, Ile-de-France, France. His eldest son was Hugh Capet who became King of France in 987. His family is known as the Robertians.

Hugh's first wife was Eadhild, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, and sister of King Athelstan. At the death of Rudolph, duke of Burgundy, in 936, Hugh was in possession of nearly all the region between the Loire and the Seine, corresponding to the ancient Neustria, with the exception of the territory ceded to the Normans in 911. He took a very active part in bringing Louis IV (*d'Outremer*) from the Kingdom of England in 936, but in the same year Hugh married **Hawise of Saxony** (King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸_), a daughter of Henry the Fowler of Germany and Matilda of Ringelheim, and soon quarreled with Louis.

Prince Hugh "The Great" and Hawise of Saxony had the following child:

1. **Beatrice of France**³⁶ .

Hugh even paid homage to the Emperor Otto the Great, and supported him in his struggle against Louis. When Louis fell into the hands of the Normans in 945, he was handed over to Hugh, who released him in 946 only on condition that he should surrender the fortress of Laon. At the council of Ingelheim (948) Hugh was condemned, under pain of excommunication, to make reparation to Louis. It was not, however, until 950 that the powerful vassal became reconciled with his suzerain and restored Laon. But new

difficulties arose, and peace was not finally concluded until 953.

On the death of Louis IV, Hugh was one of the first to recognize Lothair as his successor, and, at the intervention of Queen Gerberga, was instrumental in having him crowned. In recognition of this service Hugh was invested by the new king with the duchies of Burgundy (his suzerainty over which had already been nominally recognized by Louis IV) and Aquitaine. But his expedition in 955 to take possession of Aquitaine was unsuccessful. In the same year, however, Giselbert, duke of Burgundy, acknowledged himself his vassal and betrothed his daughter to Hugh's son Otto. At Giselbert's death (8 April 956) Hugh became effective master of the duchy, but died soon afterwards, on the 16 or 17 June 956, in Dourdan.

Duke Luitolph of Swabia (King Otto I "The Great"³⁸_) Liudolf (930–6 September 957) was the duke of Swabia from 950 until 954. He was the only son of Otto I, king of Germany, from his wife Eadgyth, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England.

Liudolf married **Ida of Swabia** (Count Gebbard of Franconia³⁸, Count Udo³⁹, Vicount Eberhard II of Nordgau⁴⁰, Count Begue of Paris⁴¹, Count Girard of Paris⁴²_).

Duke Luitolph of Swabia and Ida of Swabia had the following children:

1. **Duke Otto of Swabia**³⁶ was born 954.
2. Mathilde abess of a canoness monastery in Essen

When Herman died, Otto appointed his eldest son and heir apparent duke. Liudolf was a popular ruler with the tribe. After the usurpation of Berengar II of Italy, he invaded Lombardy in 951. His father foiled his plans and invaded as well, leaving Liudolf without much gain. When Otto married Adelaide, the heiress to Italy, Liudolf felt his position threatened and raised the flag of revolt in 953. Though he had the support of his Swabians, his ally, Conrad the Red, was opposed by his own subjects in Lorraine. The Bavarians of Henry I, Duke of Bavaria, Liudolf's uncle, support Liudolf, but Henry and Otto together put down the rebellion. In 954, he was deprived of his duchy and, though reconciled with his father, he did not regain it. He invaded Italy for a second time in 957 and many cities capitulated before him and Berengar fled. He died unexpectedly of fever amidst his victorious campaign at Pombia, near Novara, on September 6 and was buried in St. Alban's Abbey, Mainz.

Michael of Hungary (Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸_) was born in Esztergom, Komárom-Esztergom, Hungary 955. Regent of Poland. Michael (Mihály), Duke between Morava and Esztergom (– ca 978 or bef. 997). Married Adelajda of Poland (– aft. 997), daughter or sister of Mieszko I of Poland and had the following child:

1. **Prince Vazul of Hungary**³⁶ was born 976.

Michael died 978 in Hungary.



Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus

(Emperor Leo VI "The Wise" of Byzantium³⁸) was born in Constantinople, Turkey 906. Constantine VII *Porphyrogenetos* or *Porphyrogenitus*, "the Purple-born" (Greek: Κωνσταντίνος Ζ΄ Πορφυρογέννητος, *Kōnstantinos VII Porphyrogennētos*), was the son of the Byzantine emperor Leo VI and his fourth wife Zoe Karbonopsina. He was also the nephew of the Emperor Alexander.

His nickname alludes to the Purple Room of the imperial palace, decorated with the stone porphyry, where legitimate children of reigning emperors were normally born. Constantine was also born in this room, although his mother Zoe had not been married to Leo at that time. Nevertheless, the epithet allowed him to underline his position as the legitimized son, as opposed to all others who claimed the throne during his lifetime. Sons born to a reigning Emperor held precedence in the Byzantine line of ascension over elder sons not born "in the purple."

Constantine was born at Constantinople, an illegitimate son born before an uncanonical fourth marriage. To help legitimize him, his mother gave birth to him in the Purple Room of the imperial palace, hence his nickname *Porphyrogenetus*. He was symbolically elevated to the throne as a two-year-old child by his father and uncle on May 15, 908. After the death of his uncle Alexander in 913, he succeeded to the throne at the age of seven, under the regency of the Patriarch Nicholas Mystikos. His regent was presently forced to make peace with Tsar Simeon of Bulgaria, whom he reluctantly recognized as Bulgarian emperor. Because of this unpopular concession, Nicholas was driven out of the regency by Constantine's mother Zoe.

By his wife **Helen Lecapenus** (Emperor Romanus I³⁸) born in Constantinople, Turkey 920, the daughter of Emperor Romanos I, Constantine VII had several children, including:

1. Leo, who died young
2. **Emperor Romanus II of Byzantium**³⁸.
3. Zoe. Sent to a convent
4. Theodora, who married Emperor John I Tzimiskes
5. Agatha. Sent to a convent
6. Theophano. Sent to a convent
7. Anna. Sent to a convent

Zoe was no more successful with the Bulgarians, by whom her main supporter, the general Leo Phokas, was defeated in 917, and in 919 she was replaced by the admiral

Romanos Lekapenos, who married his daughter Helena Lekapene to Constantine. Romanos used his position to advance to the ranks of *basileopatōr* in May 919, *kaisar* (Caesar) in September 920, and finally co-emperor in December of the same year. Thus, just short of reaching nominal majority, Constantine was again eclipsed by a senior emperor.

Romanos kept power for himself and maintained it until 944, when he was deposed by his sons Stephen and Constantine. Romanos spent the last years of his life in exile on the Island of Prote as a monk and died on June 15, 948. With the help of his wife, Constantine VII succeeded in removing his brothers-in-law and on January 27, 945, Constantine VII was once again sole emperor at the age of 39, after a life spent in the shadow. Several months later, Constantine VII crowned his own son Romanos II co-emperor. Having never exercised executive authority, Constantine remained primarily devoted to his scholarly pursuits and relegated his authority to bureaucrats and generals, as well as his energetic wife Helena Lekapene.

In 949 Constantine launched a new fleet of 100 ships (20 *dromons*, 64 *chelandia*, and 10 galleys) against the Arab corsairs hiding in Crete, but like his father's attempt to retake the island in 911, this attempt also failed. On the Eastern frontier things went better, even if with alternate success: in 949 the Byzantines conquered Germanicea, repeatedly defeated the enemy armies and in 952 crossed the upper Euphrates. But in 953 the Arab *amir* Saif ad-Dawla retook Germanicea and entered the imperial territory. The land in the east was eventually recovered by Nikephoros Phokas, who conquered Hadath, in northern Syria, in 958, and by the Armenian general John Tzimiskes, who one year later captured Samosata, in northern Mesopotamia. An Arab fleet was also destroyed by Greek fire in 957. Constantine's efforts to retake themes lost to the Arabs were the first such efforts to have any real success.

Constantine had intense diplomatic relationships with foreign courts, including the caliph of Cordoba Abd ar-Rahman III and Otto I, King of Germany. In the autumn of 957 Constantine was visited by Olga, princess of the Kievan Rus'. The reasons for this voyage have never been clarified: in any case, she was baptised with the name Helena, and began to convert her people to Christianity.

Constantine VII died at Constantinople in November 959 and was succeeded by his son Romanos II. It was rumored that Constantine had been poisoned by his son or his daughter-in-law Theophano. Helen died September 19, 961.

Athelmaer (Athelweard³⁹, Athelfrith³⁹, Athelhelm⁴⁰, King Aethelred I⁴¹) birth date unknown.

Athelmaer had the following child:

1. **Wulfnoth of Sussex**³⁶.

Athelmaer died 1016.

Styrbjorn of Sweeden Olafsson (King Olaf of Sweden Bjornsson³⁸ _) was born 959. Styrbjörn the Strong (*Styrbjörn Sterki*) or Styrbjörn the Swedish Champion (*Styrbjörn svía kappi*) (died c. 984) was according to late Norse sagas, the son of the Swedish king Olof, and the nephew of Olof's co-ruler and successor Eric the Victorious.

Styrbjörn was unusually big, strong and unruly (for a Viking) and although he was only a little boy he managed to kill a courtier who accidentally had hit him on the nose with a drinking horn. When he was 12 years old he asked his uncle for his birthright, but when he was denied the co-rulership of Sweden he sulked for a long time on his father's mound. When he was 16 the Ting decided that he was too unruly to be king of Sweden. As a compensation his uncle Eric gave him 60 well-equipped longships whereupon the frustrated Styrbjörn took his sister Gyrid and left.

He ravaged the shores of the Baltic Sea and when he was twenty, he conquered the stronghold of Jomsborg from its founder Palnetoke, and became the ruler of the Jomsvikings.

After some time he allied with the Danish king Harold Bluetooth and married his sister Gyrid to him. Styrbjörn married Harold's daughter **Thyra Haraldsdottir** (King Harald "Bluetooth"³⁴ Gormsson_), whom he was given by Harold for conquering Jomsborg. Styrbjörn had the son **Torkel Styrbjörnsson** with Thyra. Torkel had a daughter named Gytha Thorkelsdóttir, who married Godwin, Earl of Wessex and became the mother of Harold II of England.

Harold gave him even more warriors and now Styrbjörn was about to reclaim the throne of Sweden. He sailed with a huge force which included 200 Danish longships in addition to his own Jomsvikings. When they arrived at *Föret* (Old Norse: *Fyris*) in Uppland he burnt the ships in order to force his men to fight to the end. The Danish force changed its mind and returned to Denmark.

Styrbjörn marched alone with his Jomsvikings to Gamla Uppsala. His uncle was, however, prepared and had sent for reinforcements in all directions.

During the first two days, the battle was even. In the evening, Eric went to the statue of Odin at the Temple at Uppsala where he sacrificed. He promised Odin that if he won the battle, he would belong to Odin and arrive at Valhalla in ten years from then.

The third day, Eric threw his spear over the enemy and said "I sacrifice you all to Odin". Styrbjörn and his sworn men stayed, and died. Styrbjorn died 986.



Count Dirk II of Holland (Count Dirk I of Holland³⁸ _) Dirk II (920/930 – 6 May 988) was Count of Frisia (west of the Vlie) and Holland. He was the son of Count Dirk I and Geva (or Gerberge).

In 983 Emperor Otto III confirmed his rights to properties and territories in the counties of Maasland, Kinhem (Kennemerland) and Texla (Texel), thus stretching along the entire Hollandic coast (as well as inland). Count Dirk II built a fortress near Vlaardingem, which later was the site of a battle between his grandson Dirk III and an Imperial army under Godfrey II, Duke of Lower Lorraine.

In 940, he married **Hildegarde** (thought to be a daughter of Count Arnulf of Flanders, based on the names of her children), and had three known children:

1. **Count Arnulf of Holland**³⁶ .
2. Egbert became Archbishop of Trier in 977
3. Erlinde was abbess of Egmont

Dirk died in 988 and was buried in the stone church at Egmond, which he had built there. Hildegard died two years later and was also buried there.

Billung of Stubeckeshorn (Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸ _) birth date unknown. Billung of Stubeckeshorn had the following child:

1. **Duke Herman**³⁶ **Billung** was born 905.

Billung died 967.

Herbastus birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Herfastus**³⁶ **de Crepon**.

Count Fulk de Corbonais birth date unknown,
had the following child:

1. **Ivres I³⁶ de Belesme**.

Lord Arca birth date unknown. Lord Arca had the
following child:

1. **Beavionn of Connaught³⁶**.

Prince Donnchadh (King Ceallachan³⁸) birth date
unknown. First Prince of Desmond

Prince Donnchadh had the following child:

1. **Saerbtreathac³⁶**.

Donnchadh died 963.