

Forty-second Generation

King Dagobert II of Austrasia (King Siegbert III of Austrasia⁴², King Dagobert I⁴³, King Clothar II⁴⁴, King Chilperic⁴⁵, King Chlothar⁴⁶, King Clovis I "The Great"⁴⁷, King Childeric I⁴⁸, King Merovaeus⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodomir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸, King Francus⁶⁹, King Antharius⁷⁰, King Cassander⁷¹, King Merodacus⁷², King Clodomir II⁷³, King Antenor⁷⁴, King Clodius⁷⁵, King Marcomir⁷⁶, King Nicanor⁷⁷, King Clodomir I⁷⁸, King Bassanus Magnus⁷⁹, King Diocles⁸⁰, King Helenus I⁸¹, King Priamus⁸², King Antenor I⁸³, King Marcomir⁸⁴, King Antenor of Commerians⁸⁵).

Dagobert II (c. 650 – December 23, 679) was the king of Austrasia (676–79), was the son of Sigibert III (631–56), an Austrasian king of the Merovingian line. The Arnulfing mayor of the Austrasian palace, Grimoald the Elder, the son of Pippin of Landen, and Dagobert's guardian, had had his own son Childebert adopted by Sigibert III, when Sigibert was still childless. Then when Sigibert died in 656, Grimoald seized the throne for his own son and had Dagobert tonsured and exiled.

The tale that Dagobert was ordered to be killed and his death published about, but that he was spirited out of the country, seems to be an embellishment, perhaps developed to explain the silence of Dagobert's mother Chimnechild. She may have cooperated with Grimoald to set up Childebert the Adopted; later she hoped by marrying her daughter Bilichild to Childeric II to keep the eventual Austrasian heir in her bloodline. It has also been hypothesised that Chimnechild was not Dagobert's mother, thus her reason for abandoning him.

Dagobert was given to the care of Desiderius, Bishop of Poitiers, where there was a cathedral school. The boy was sent on to a monastery in Ireland, sometimes identified as Slane, to be further trained as a page at an Anglo-Saxon court in England. An old tradition relates that he married Mechthilde, an Anglo-Saxon princess, during his exile, but the tradition that among his daughters was Saint Hermine, abbess of Oëren, and Saint Adula, abbess of Pfalz, are fabrications, perhaps designed to link the saintly foundresses of these abbeys with the revered Merovingian line.

In the meantime the great nobles of Austrasia appealed to Clovis II, king of Neustria, who expelled the usurpers, executing Grimoald and Childebert, and added Austrasia to his own realm. The dating of these events is greatly confused, they occurred perhaps as early as 657 or as late as 661, under Clotaire III, Clovis' son. The effective ruler however was the Neustrian *major domo* Ebroin, who was obliged soon thereafter (in 660 or 662) to give the Austrasian realm a king of its own once more: the choice was the child king Childeric II, brother of Clotaire III, with a mayor of the palace, Wulfoald, as regent. The young king

was assassinated on a hunt near Maastricht in 675, and in the chaotic power struggle that ensued, the Austrasian magnates, who wanted a king of Merovingian blood, pressed Wulfoald for the return of Dagobert, while opponents of Wulfoald acclaimed one Clovis III, possibly an impostor. Ebroin returned from a monastic "retirement" to lead Clovis' partisans, but Wulfoald effected Dagobert's succession in 676, partly through the help of Wilfrid, Bishop of York, on Clovis' untimely death. In spite of the continuing bitter enmity of Ebroin and the party who had attempted to press Clovis as an alternate candidate, Dagobert was restored to a portion of his rightful lands, a territory along the Rhine, which pious tradition relates that he governed with the mildness and piety his childhood experience had taught him, but which history suggests he left largely to the mayor of the Austrasian palace, while he concerned himself more with the founding of cloisters and abbeys, including Surbourg and Wissembourg in Alsace, where the Duke was his cousin. Nonetheless, he was undoubtedly an intelligent, educated man, an adult at the time of his succession, who could not be completely controlled by factions and mayors.

King Dagobert II of Austrasia had the following child:

1. **Adela**⁴⁷ .

The dynamics of Dagobert's career are largely a passive reflection of the competition between two sources of power, patronage and prestige, the palace institutions of Neustria on the one hand, and on the other, of Austrasia, firmly in the control of the Arnulfing dynasty that would become the Carolingians in the following century. In the chaos, the search for a consistent, rational pattern is hard to follow in the shifting loyalties.

During revived conflict between Neustria and Austrasia, Dagobert in his turn was murdered in another hunting incident, December 23, 679, near Stenay-sur-Meuse in the Ardennes, probably on orders from Ebroin, still mayor of the palace in Neustria. Wilfrid must have remained in Austrasia until this time, because, according to his biographer, Wilfrid left Austrasia after the death of Dagobert, in mortal danger from the supporters of Ebroin. At the cloister of Stenay afterwards there grew a cult of Dagobert, venerated as early as 1068 as "Saint Dagobert". The cult spread from there into Lotharingia and Alsace, and Saint Dagobert is recognized by the Roman Catholic Church, like his father and many royal Merovingians.

King Dieterick (King Sighard⁴³, King Berthold of the Saxons⁴⁴, Prince Bodicus⁴⁵, King Hulderick⁴⁶, Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigisus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹) birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 691-740.

He married **Dobzagera** (King Billung of Wenden⁴³). King Dieterick and Dobzagera had the following child:

1. **King Wernicke**⁴⁷ .

Dietrick died 740.

King Elidyr (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), birth date unknown. King of Gwynedd 814-25.

King Elidyr had the following child:

1. **King Gwriad**⁴¹ .

King Cynan Dindaethwy ap Rhodri (King Rhodri Molwynog ap Idwal⁴³, King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr⁴⁴, King Cadwaladr Fendigiad "The Blessed"⁴⁵, King Cadwallon ap Cadfan⁴⁶, King Cadfan ap Iago⁴⁷, King Iago ap Beli⁴⁸, King Beli⁴⁹, King Rhun⁵⁰, King Maelgwn⁵¹, King Cadwallon⁵², King Einion Yrth Venedos⁵³, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)⁵⁴, Edern⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorkein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³_) birth date unknown. Cynan Dindaethwy - was King of Gwynedd (798 – 816) in medieval north-west Wales, referred to as "King of the Britons" by the Annals of Ulster. Cynan was son of Rhodri Molwynog ap Idwal and Margaret ferch Duplory and ascended to the throne of Gwynedd after first his father died and then his cousin Caradog ap Meirion, who had become king after Rhodri, died in 798.

It is not exactly clear who ruled Gwynedd in the last years of the eighth century. There were certainly a series of power struggles between collateral lines of descent from Cunedda and his successors, especially after the death of Cadwaladr when Gwynedd entered a period under weaker rulers whose power was overshadowed by the might of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. Evidently many young princes believe they were the ones who could restore Gwynedd to its old glory, and Cynan was one of these. Although it is not clear when he came to power, certainly by the year 813 it is recorded that he was waging a civil war with Hywel, who was either his brother or a distant cousin. Hywel gained the upper hand in 814, but Cynan won back control in 816, only to die later that year. Cynan almost certainly sought help in his war from Gwriad, the ruler of the Isle of Man, who had married Cynan's daughter Esysyllt. Esysyllt became the mother of Merfyn Frych who established a new dynasty in Gwynedd and began the re-establishment of Gwynedd's power.

King Cynan Dindaethwy ap Rhodri and Matilda of Flint had the following child:

1. **Esysyllt**. She married King Gwriad. (See King Gwriad for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Cynan died 816.

King Brochfael ap Elisedd (King Elisedd⁴³, King Gwylog⁴⁴, King Beli ap Eiludd⁴⁵, King Eiludd ap Cynan⁴⁶, King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael⁴⁷, King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"⁴⁸, King Cyngen⁴⁹, Morcant⁵⁰, King Pascent⁵¹, Vortigern⁵²_) birth date unknown. King of Powys around 760's .

Little is known of his reign except that it would have paralleled that of Mercia's greatest king, Offa. Although the dates of Brochfael's reign are not known it is possible that he reigned for a considerable period. It was during his reign that Offa's Dyke was constructed.

King Brochfael ap Elisedd had the following child:

1. **King Cadell ap Brochfael**⁴¹ .

Arthen (Prince Seisyll⁴³, Prince Clydawe⁴⁴, Prince Artholes⁴⁵, Prince Arnothen⁴⁶, Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰_) birth date unknown. Arthen died 807.

Arthen had the following child:

1. **Prince Dufnwal**⁴¹ .

Billung I (Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obortrites⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. The House of Billung was a dynasty of Saxon noblemen in the 9th through 12th centuries. The first known member of the house was Count Wichmann, mentioned as a Billung in 811. Oda, the wife of Count Liudolf, oldest known member of the Liudolfing House, was also a Billung.

In the 10th century, the property of the family was centered in the Bardengau around Lüneburg and they controlled the march named after them. In the middle of the 10th century, when the Saxon dukes of the House of Liudolfing had also become German kings, King Otto the Great entrusted more and more of his ducal authority to Hermann Billung. For five generations, the House of Billung ruled the Duchy of Saxony. The house became extinct when Duke Magnus died in 1106 without sons; the family's property was divided between his two daughters. His daughter Wulfhild married Henry IX, Duke of Bavaria, a member of the House of Welf; his daughter Eilika married Otto, Count of Ballenstedt, a member of the Ascanian House. As a consequence, for the following decades control of Saxony was contested among Welfs and Ascanians.

Billung I had the following child:

1. **Billung**⁴¹ .

Lord Isembert (Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵_) birth date unknown. Isembert was part of the court of Charlemagne and fought against the Saracens; he married Charlemagne's sister-in-law.

He married **Irmintrudis of Swabia** (Count Geraud of Swabia³⁹_). Lord Isembert and Irmintrudis of Swabia had the following child:

1. **Count Guelph I of Altdorf**⁴¹ was born 787.

Count Adelbert I of Thurgovie (Count Hunfried de La Retie⁴³_) was born 780.

Count Adelbert I of Thurgovie had the following child:

1. **Count Ulric I of Thurgovie**⁴¹ was born 802.

Count died 844.

Chościsko is a legendary figure in a Polish prehistory, father of Piast the Wheelwright, the founder of the Piast dynasty. Chościsko's name is probably derived from Old Slavonic *chost* or *chwošt* meaning *tail*.

Chościsko had the following child:

1. **Piast**.

Ügyek or Előd (second half of the 8th century – first half of the 9th century), was the legendary father of **Álmos**, the first High Prince of the Magyars. His wife was Emese, who had seen a divine dream of a Turul bird that flew over her and got her with child before Álmos's birth, pursuant to the legends.

Count Llop Donat of Bigorre (Count Dato Donat of Bigorre⁴³, Count Donat Loup of Bigorre⁴⁴, Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony⁴⁶, Centulle of Gascony⁴⁶, Duke Adelrico of Gascony⁴⁷, Duke Loup II of Gascony⁴⁸, Duke Waifar of Aquitaine⁴⁹, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine⁵⁰, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine⁵¹, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine⁵², Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine⁵³_) birth date unknown.

Count Llop Donat of Bigorre had the following child:

1. **Cout Lllop of Bigorre**⁴¹ .

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

Viscount Mayeul of Narbonne had the following child:

1. **Visconte Franocn II of Narbonne**⁴¹ .

Mayeul died 911.

Count Oliba I of Carcassonne (Gislefroy⁴³, Dellon⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Count Oliba I of Carcassonne had the following child:

1. **Count Eudes of Carcassonne**⁴¹ .

Count Oliba died 837.

Helgaud of Ponthieu (Herluin of Ponthieu⁴³, Helgaud I of Ponthieu⁴⁴, Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶_) birth date unknown. Governor of Ponthieu

Helgaud of Ponthieu had the following child:

1. **Count Herluin II of Montre**⁴¹ .

Helgaud died 926.

Otto of Pont birth date unknown. Otto of Pont had the following child:

1. **Wichard I of Pont**⁴¹ .

Otto died 850.

Lambert birth date unknown. Lambert had the following child:

1. **Rupert I**⁴¹ .

Adelhelm birth date unknown. Adelhelm had the following child:

1. **Williswint**⁴¹ .

Lendisius (Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Lendisius had the following child:

1. **Duke Adalric**⁴¹ .

Lendisius died 680.

King Siegbert III of Austrasia (King Dagobert I⁴³, King Clothar II⁴⁴, King Chilperic⁴⁵, King Chlothar⁴⁶, King Clovis I "The Great"⁴⁷, King Childeric I⁴⁸, King Merovaeus⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodimir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸, King Francus⁶⁹, King Antharius⁷⁰, King Cassander⁷¹, King Merodacus⁷², King Clodomir II⁷³, King Antenor⁷⁴, King Clodius⁷⁵, King Marcomir⁷⁶, King Nicanor⁷⁷, King Clodomir I⁷⁸, King Bassanus Magnus⁷⁹, King Diocles⁸⁰, King Helenus I⁸¹, King Priamus⁸², King Antenor I⁸³, King Marcomir⁸⁴, King Antenor of Commerians⁸⁵) (c. 630–656/660) was the king of Austrasia from 634 to his death probably on 1 February 656, or maybe as late as 660. He was the eldest son of Dagobert .

To satisfy the Austrasian aristocracy, who exercised a certain autonomy, Siegbert's father gave him the kingdom of Austrasia although it remained part of the larger Frankish realm. On the death of Dagobert, Siegbert ruled Austrasia independently, and free from any subjection to Neustria. Under the tutelage of Blessed Pepin of Landen and other saints of the time, the young king grew into pious adulthood.

He married **Immachilde**. King Siegbert III of Austrasia had the following children:

1. **Berswinde**⁴¹ .
2. King Dagobert II of Austrasia.

He tried in vain to add Thuringia to his kingdom, but was defeated by Duke Radulph in 640. Though only ten years of age, he was the leader of his army. The *Chronicle of Fredegar* records that the rout left him weeping in his saddle. From this, we can surmise that, at least in part, the downfall of the Merovingian dynasty was a result of child rule, for both Siegbert and his younger brother Clovis II, who ruled in Neustria, were prepubescent children who could not fight on the field and whose regents had their own interests at heart.

It was under his reign that the mayor of the palace began to play the most important role in the political life of Austrasia. That mayor, Grimoald, the son of Pepin I, managed to convince the king to adopt his son Childebart. When Siegbert finally had a son of his own, the future Dagobert II, the mayor of the palace felt threatened, and on the death of Siegbert (at the age of 25) he exiled the young Dagobert to Ireland. Siegbert's remains, defiled during the French Revolution, are preserved in the cathedral at Nancy.

Though not a success as a king, he was revered as the founder of numerous monasteries, hospitals, and churches. He is regarded as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church and is the patron saint of Nancy.

Eoppa (Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) birth date unknown.

Eoppa had the following child:

1. **Eafa**⁴¹ .

Eystein I (Halfdan I⁴³, King Olaf I⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Eystein I had the following children:

1. **Halfdan II**⁴¹ .
2. Geva.

Eystein died 780.

Bishop Leoduin (Countess Gunza⁴³_) birth date unknown. Bishop Leoduin had the following child:

1. **Guido of Treves**⁴¹ .

Leoduin died 713.

King Eochaid III (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_)

Eochaid mac Ehdach was king of Dál Riata (modern western Scotland) from 726 until 733. He was a son of Eochaid mac Domangairt. Eochaid came to power as king of Dál Riata in 726, presumably deposing Dúngal mac Selbaig. Selbach may have tried to restore his son to power, and fought against Eochaid's supporters at *Irros Foichnae* in 727, but without apparent success. The annals vary as to whether the despatch of a fleet from Dál Riata to Ireland to aid Flaithbertach mac Loingsig in his war with Áed Allán should be placed in the reign of Eochaid, or that of his successor.

He married **Spondana of the Picts**. King Eochaid III and Spondana of the Picts had the following child:

1. **King Aed Find "The Fair"**⁴¹ .
2. daughter. She married Ferat.
3. King Drust.
4. daughter. She married King Angus II.

At his death in 733, Eochaid is named king rather than lord of Dál Riata, which may suggest that after the defeat of Dúngal and Selbach his reign was unchallenged. His son, Áed Find, was later king of Dál Riata.

King Howell of Gwent (King Rhys of Gwent⁴³_) birth date unknown. King Howell of Gwent had the following child:

1. **King Owen of Gwent**⁴¹ .

Duke Ansgise (St. Arnulf⁴³, Bادهgeisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) was born 602.

He married **Bega** (Pippin I⁴³_) 639. Saint Begga (also Begue) (615–December 17, 693) was the daughter of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, and his wife Itta. On the death of her husband, she took the veil, founded several churches, and built a convent at Andenne on the Meuse River (Andenne sur Meuse) where she spent the rest of her days as abbess. She was buried in Saint Begga's Collegiate Church in Andenne.

Some hold that the Beguine movement which came to light in the 12th century was actually founded by St. Begga; and the church in the beguinage of Lier, Belgium, has a statue of St. Begga standing above the inscription: *St. Begga, our foundress*. The Lier beguinage dates from the 13th century. More than likely, however, the Beguines derived their name from that of the priest Lambert le Begue, under whose protection the witness and ministry of the Beguines flourished.

Duke Ansgise and Bega had the following child:

1. **Duke Pippin II**⁴¹ was born 635.
2. Martin of Laon
3. Clotilda of Heristal, who was married to Theuderic III of the Franks

Ansgise died 685. Bega died 694.

Count Warinus birth date unknown. Count of Poitiers (638-677).

He married **Kunza** daughter of Clodoule, Bishop of Metz. Count Warinus and Kunza had the following child:

1. **St. Lievin**⁴¹ .

Warinus died 677.

Duke Godefroy birth date unknown. Duke Godefroy had the following child:

1. **Houching of Alamannia**⁴¹ .

Godefroy died 709.

Count Ethico II (Duke Adalric⁴¹, Lendisius⁴², Erchambaldus⁴³, Ega⁴⁴_) birth date unknown. Count Ethico II had the following child:

1. **Count Alberic of Lower Alsace**⁴¹ .

Count Girard of Paris birth date unknown.

He married **Rotrude**. Count Girard of Paris and Rotrude had the following child:

1. **Count Begue of Paris**⁴¹ .