

# Forty-third Generation

**King Sighard** (King Berthold of the Saxons<sup>44</sup>, Prince Bodicus<sup>45</sup>, King Hulderick<sup>46</sup>, Prince Hathwigate<sup>47</sup>, Prince Hengest of Jutes<sup>48</sup>, King Witigislus<sup>49</sup>, King Witte II<sup>50</sup>, King Witte I<sup>51</sup>) birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 633-691.

He married **Julanda**. King Sighard and Julanda had the following child:

1. **King Dieterick**<sup>42</sup>.

**King Billung of Wenden** birth date unknown. King Billung of Wenden had the following child:

1. **Dobzagera**<sup>42</sup>.

**King Sandde** (King Tegid<sup>44</sup>, King Gwyar<sup>45</sup>, King Diwg<sup>46</sup>, King Llywarch Hen<sup>47</sup>, King Elidyr "The Handsome"<sup>48</sup>, King Merchiaun<sup>49</sup>, King Gurgust "The Ragged"<sup>50</sup>, King Ceneu<sup>51</sup>, King Coel Hen "The Old"<sup>52</sup>, Guotepauc<sup>53</sup>, Tegfan<sup>54</sup>, Teuhvant<sup>55</sup>, Telpuil<sup>56</sup>, Erb (Urbanus)<sup>57</sup>, Gratus<sup>58</sup>, Iumetel<sup>59</sup>, Ritigern<sup>60</sup>, Oudicant<sup>61</sup>, Outigern<sup>62</sup>, Eliud<sup>63</sup>, Eudaf<sup>64</sup>, Eudelen<sup>65</sup>, Amalech<sup>66</sup>, Beli<sup>67</sup>, Bran the Blessed<sup>68</sup>, Llyr (Lear)<sup>69</sup>, Caswallon<sup>70</sup>, Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>), birth date unknown. King of Gwynedd 754-798.

King Sandde had the following child:

1. **King Elidyr**<sup>42</sup>.

It is probably that Gwynedd was ruled by two related houses, descendants of Cunedda. By the late eighth century Caradog had the upper hand. Caradog was certainly ruler in 768. Caradog faced increasing encroachment from the Saxons who were invading Powys during this period. Caradog seems to have met his death from the Mercians under Cenwulf.

**King Rhodri Molwynog ap Idwal** (King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr<sup>44</sup>, King Cadwaladr Fendigiad "The Blessed"<sup>45</sup>, King Cadwallon ap Cadfan<sup>46</sup>, King Cadfan ap Iago<sup>47</sup>, King Iago ap Beli<sup>48</sup>, King Beli<sup>49</sup>, King Rhun<sup>50</sup>, King Maelgwn<sup>51</sup>, King Cadwallon<sup>52</sup>, King Einion Yrth Venedos<sup>53</sup>, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)<sup>54</sup>, Ederne<sup>55</sup>, Paternus<sup>56</sup>, Tacit<sup>57</sup>, Cein<sup>58</sup>, Guorcein<sup>59</sup>, Doli<sup>60</sup>, Guordoli<sup>61</sup>, Dyfwn<sup>62</sup>, Gurdumn<sup>63</sup>) (c. 690-c. 754; reigned from c. 720) (Latin: *Rodericus*; English: *Roderick*), also known as Rhodri *Molwynog* ('the Bald and Gray'), and by some contemporary historians as Rhodri I, was a king of Gwynedd, referred to as a king of the Britons by the *Annals of Wales*.

We know little of his reign or even when he came to the throne. His reign, however, coincides with that of Athelbald of Mercia who, by 736, was styling himself King of Britain. Athelbald had seen the completion of Wat's Dyke between the borders of Mercia and Powys, but this had been more as a statement of frontier than of defense, and we can imagine that Athelbald continued to force and exercise his authority into Wales. Although it is far from clear, Rhodri may well have retreated to establish his stronghold on the

island of Anglesey, which had always been the seat of power in Gwynedd and which was the site of power struggles between Rhodri's children or grandchildren. There were no other strong Welsh chieftains at this time and we can imagine Rhodri and his family clinging proudly to their heritage, which they could trace back to Cunedda and Coel. It is not clear who succeeded Rhodri as there is an uncomfortable time span to ill before we encounter Rhodri's later successors, Hywel and Cynan, fighting for the throne. It has been suggested that he was succeeded by a distant cousin, Caradog ap Meirion.

Rhodri married Margaret ferch Duplory, an Irish princess, who bore him:

1. **King Cynan Dindaethwy ap Rhodri**<sup>42</sup>.

**King Elisedd** (King Gwylog<sup>44</sup>, King Beli ap Eiludd<sup>45</sup>, King Eiludd ap Cynan<sup>46</sup>, King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael<sup>47</sup>, King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"<sup>48</sup>, King Cyngen<sup>49</sup>, Morcant<sup>50</sup>, King Pascent<sup>51</sup>, Vortigern<sup>52</sup>) birth date unknown. Elisedd ap Gwylog (died c. 755), also known as Elise was king of Powys in eastern Wales.

Little has been preserved in the historical records about Elisedd, who was a descendant of Brochwel Ysgithrog. He appears to have reclaimed the territory of Powys after it had been overrun by the English. His great-grandson, Cyngen ap Cadell erected a column in his memory which stands not far from the later abbey of Valle Crucis. This is known as the Pillar of Eliseg, but the form *Eliseg* which appears on the column is thought to be a mistake by the carver of the inscription.



The Latin inscription not only mentions several individuals described in the *Historia Britonum*, but also complements the information presented in that text. A generally accepted translation of this inscription, one of the longest surviving inscriptions from pre-Viking Wales, is as follows:

† Concenn son of Catell, Catell son of Brochmail, Brochmail son of Eliseg, Eliseg son of Guoillauc.

† And that Concenn, great-grandson of Eliseg, erected this stone for his great-grandfather Eliseg.

† The same Eliseg, who joined together the inheritance of Powys . . . throughout nine (years?) out of the power of the Angles with his sword and with fire.

† Whosoever shall read this hand-inscribed stone, let him give a blessing on the soul of Eliseg.

† This is that Concenn who captured with his hand eleven hundred acres [4.5 km<sup>2</sup>] which used to belong to his kingdom of Powys . . . and which . . . . . the mountain

The column is broken here. One line, possibly more, lost.

. . . the monarchy . . . Maximus . . . of Britain . . . Concenn, Pascent, Maun, Annan.

† Britu son of Vortigern, whom Germanus blessed, and whom Sevira bore to him, daughter of Maximus the king, who killed the king of the Romans.

† Conmarch painted this writing at the request of king Concenn.

† The blessing of the Lord be upon Concenn and upon his entire household, and upon the entire region of Powys until the Day of Judgement.

The Pillar was thrown down by the Roundheads during the English Civil War and a grave under it opened. Edward Lhuud examined the Pillar and copied the inscription in 1696. The lower half disappeared but the upper half was re-erected in 1779. The original inscription is now illegible.

King Elisedd had the following child:

1. **King Brochfael ap Elisedd**<sup>42</sup> .

**Prince Seisyll** (Prince Clydawe<sup>44</sup>, Prince Artholes<sup>45</sup>, Prince Arnothen<sup>46</sup>, Prince Brothan<sup>47</sup>, Prince Seirwell<sup>48</sup>, Prince Uffa<sup>49</sup>, Ceredig<sup>50</sup>) birth date unknown. Prince of Cardigan

Prince Seisyll had the following child:

1. **Arthen**<sup>42</sup> .

Seisyll died 730.

**Aribert I** (King Vislas of Obortrites<sup>44</sup>) birth date unknown. Aribert I had the following child:

1. **Billung I**<sup>42</sup> .

Aribert died 724.

**Lord Warinus** (Duke Eberhard of Alsatia<sup>44</sup>, Duke Adelbertus<sup>45</sup>) birth date unknown.

He married **Ara**. Lord Warinus and Ara had the following child:

1. **Lord Isembert**<sup>42</sup> .

Warinus died 780.

**Emma of Almannia** (Duke Hnabi<sup>40</sup>, Houching of Alamannia<sup>41</sup>, Duke Godefroy<sup>42</sup>) birth date unknown. She married **Count Geraud of Swabia**. (See Count Geraud of Swabia for the children resulting from this marriage.)

**Count Hunfried de La Retie** was born 757.

Count Hunfried de La Retie had the following child:

1. **Count Adelbert I of Thurgovie**<sup>42</sup> was born 780.

Hunfried died 827.

**Count Dato Donat of Bigorre** (Count Donat Loup of Bigorre<sup>44</sup>, Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony<sup>45</sup>, Centulle of Gascony<sup>46</sup>, Duke Adalrico of Gascony<sup>47</sup>, Duke Loup II of Gascony<sup>48</sup>, Duke Waifar of Aquitaine<sup>49</sup>, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine<sup>50</sup>, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine<sup>51</sup>, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine<sup>52</sup>, Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine<sup>53</sup>) birth date unknown.

Count Dato Donat of Bigorre had the following child:

1. **Count Llop Donat of Bigorre**<sup>42</sup> .

**Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne** (Viscount Francon I of Narbonne<sup>44</sup>) birth date unknown. Viscount of Narbonne in 876-878

Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne had the following child:

1. **Viscount Mayeul of Narbonne**<sup>42</sup> .

**Gislefroy** (Dellon<sup>44</sup>) birth date unknown. Gislefroy had the following child:

1. **Count Oliba I of Carcassonne**<sup>42</sup> .

Gislefroy died 817.

**Herluin of Ponthieu** (Helgaud I of Ponthieu<sup>44</sup>, Nithard "The Chronicler"<sup>45</sup>, Agilbert of Ponthieu<sup>46</sup>) birth date unknown.

Herluin of Ponthieu had the following child:

1. **Helgaud of Ponthieu**<sup>42</sup> .

Herluin died 878.

**Erchambaldus** (Ega<sup>44</sup>) birth date unknown. Major Domo of King Clado Vaenus I. A majordomo is a person who speaks, makes arrangements, or takes charge for another. Typically, the term refers to the highest (*major*) person of a household (*domo*) staff, one who acts on behalf of the (often absent) owner of a typically large residence. Similar terms include *castellan*, *concierge*, *chamberlain*, *seneschal*, *Mayor of the Palace*, *maître d'hôtel*, *butler* and *steward*.

Erchambaldus had the following child:

1. **Lendisius**<sup>42</sup> .

Erchambaldus died 661.



**King Dagobert I** (King Clothar II<sup>44</sup>, King Chilperic<sup>45</sup>, King Chlothar<sup>46</sup>, King Clovis I "The Great"<sup>47</sup>, King Childeric I<sup>48</sup>, King Merovaeus<sup>49</sup>, King Pharamond<sup>50</sup>, Duke Marcomir<sup>51</sup>, Duke Clodius I<sup>52</sup>, Duke Dagobert<sup>53</sup>, King Walter<sup>54</sup>, King Clodius III<sup>55</sup>, King Bartherus<sup>56</sup>, King Hilderic<sup>57</sup>, King Sunna<sup>58</sup>, King Farabert<sup>59</sup>, King Cladimir IV<sup>60</sup>, King Marcomir IV<sup>61</sup>, King Odamar<sup>62</sup>, King Richemer I<sup>63</sup>, King Ratherius<sup>64</sup>, King Antenor IV<sup>65</sup>, King Clodimir III<sup>66</sup>, King Marcomir III<sup>67</sup>, King Clodius II<sup>68</sup>, King Francus<sup>69</sup>, King Antharius<sup>70</sup>, King Cassander<sup>71</sup>, King Merodacus<sup>72</sup>, King Clodomir II<sup>73</sup>, King Antenor<sup>74</sup>, King Clodius<sup>75</sup>, King Marcomir<sup>76</sup>, King Nicanor<sup>77</sup>, King Clodomir I<sup>78</sup>, King Bassanus Magnus<sup>79</sup>, King Diocles<sup>80</sup>, King Helenus I<sup>81</sup>, King Priamus<sup>82</sup>, King Antenor I<sup>83</sup>, King Marcomir<sup>84</sup>, King Antenor of Commerians<sup>85</sup>).

**Dagobert I** (c. 603 – 19 January 639) was the king of Austrasia (623–634), king of all the Franks (629–634), and king of Neustria and Burgundy (629–639). He was the last Merovingian dynast to wield any real royal power.

Dagobert was the eldest son of Chlothar II and Haldetrude (575–604). Chlothar II had reigned alone over all the Franks since 613. In 623, Chlothar was forced to make Dagobert king of Austrasia by the nobility of that region, who wanted a king of their own.

When Chlothar II granted Austrasia to Dagobert, he initially excluded Alsace, the Vosges, and the Ardennes, but shortly thereafter the Austrasian nobility forced him to concede these regions to Dagobert. The rule of a Frank from the Austrasian heartland tied Alsace more closely to the Austrasian court. Dagobert created a new duchy (the later Duchy of Alsace) in southwest Austrasia to guard the region from Burgundian or Alemannic encroachments and ambitions. The duchy comprised the Vosges, the Burgundian Gate, and the Transjura. Dagobert made his courtier Gundoin the first duke of this new polity that was to last until the end of the Merovingian dynasty.

King Dagobert I had the following child:

1. **King Siegbert III of Austrasia**<sup>42</sup> .

On the death of his father in 629, Dagobert inherited the Neustrian and Burgundian kingdoms. His half-brother Charibert, son of Sichilde, claimed Neustria but Dagobert opposed him. Brodulf, the brother of Sichilde, petitioned Dagobert on behalf of his young nephew, but Dagobert assassinated him and gave his younger sibling Aquitaine.

Charibert died in 632 and his son Chilperic was assassinated on Dagobert's orders. By 632, Dagobert had Burgundy and Aquitaine firmly under his rule, becoming the most powerful Merovingian king in many years and the most respected ruler in the West.

In 631, Dagobert led three armies against Samo, the rulers of the Slavs, but his Austrasian forces were defeated at Wogastisburg.

Also in 632, the nobles of Austrasia revolted under the mayor of the palace, Pepin of Landen. In 634, Dagobert appeased the rebellious nobles by putting his three-year-old son, Sigebert III, on the throne, thereby ceding royal power in the easternmost of his realms, just as his father had done for him eleven years earlier.

As king, Dagobert made Paris his capital. During his reign, he built the Altes Schloss in Meersburg (in modern Germany), which today is the oldest inhabited castle in that country. Devoutly religious, Dagobert was also responsible for the construction of the Saint Denis Basilica, at the site of a Benedictine monastery in Paris.

Dagobert died 19 January 639 in the abbey of Saint-Denis and was the first French king to be buried in the Saint Denis Basilica, Paris.



**Ingeld** (Cenred<sup>44</sup>, Ceolwold<sup>45</sup>, Cuthwulf (Cutha)<sup>46</sup>, Cuthwine<sup>47</sup>, King Ceawlin<sup>48</sup>, King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Brond<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

Ingeld or Ingjald was a legendary warrior who appears in early Anglo-Saxon and Norse legends. Ingeld was so well-known that, in 797, Alcuin wrote a letter to Bishop Higbald of Lindisfarne questioning the monks' interest in heroic legends with: 'Quid enim Hinielcus cum Christo?' - What has Ingeld to do with Christ?

The legends that survive tell of Ingeld as an enemy of Hroðgar, Halga and Hroðulf. The conflict between the Scyldings Hroðgar and Hroðulf on one side, and the Heaðobards Froda and Ingeld on the other, appears in both *Beowulf* and in *Widsith*. Scholars generally agree that these characters appear in both Anglo-Saxon (*Beowulf*) and Scandinavian tradition (Norse sagas and Danish chronicles). However, in the Norse tradition the Heaðobards had apparently been forgotten and the conflict is instead rendered as a family feud, or as a conflict with the Saxons, where the Danes take the place of the Heaðobards.

Ingeld had the following child:

1. **Eoppa**<sup>42</sup> .

Ingeld died 718.

**Halfdan I** (King Olaf I<sup>44</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

Halfdan I had the following child:

1. **Eystein I**<sup>42</sup> .

Halfdan died 750.

**Countess Gunza** birth date unknown.

Countess Gunza had the following child:

1. **Bishop Leoduin**<sup>42</sup> .

**King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"** (King Domangart II<sup>44</sup>, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"<sup>45</sup>, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiaed"<sup>46</sup>, King Aedan<sup>47</sup>, King Gabhran<sup>48</sup>, King Domangart<sup>49</sup>, King Fergus Mor "The Great"<sup>50</sup>, Erc<sup>51</sup>, Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglama<sup>56</sup>\_).

Eochaid mac Domangairt (d. ca. 697) was a king of Dál Riata (modern western Scotland) in about 697. He was a member of the Cenél nGabráin, the son of Domangart mac Domnaill and father of Eochaid mac Ehdach; Alpín mac Ehdach may also be a son of this Eochaid.

He is named in Dál Riata king-lists, the Duan Albanach and the *Synchronisms* of Flann Mainistrech. In some sources he is called Eochaid Crook-Nose (*Riannamail*), but modern readings take this is a being a garbled reference to Fiannamail ua Dúnchado rather than an epithet.

On the death of Domnall Donn, the kingship of Dal Riata was disputed between Eochaid and Ferchar Fota. It is presumed the Eochaid was either expelled or held captive. Ferchar died in 697 and Eochaid succeeded him in claiming the kingship, but only for a few months, he was murdered by Ferchar's son Ainbcellach.

He married **Spondana**. King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose" and Spondana had the following child:

1. **King Eochaid III**<sup>42</sup> .

**King Rhys of Gwent** birth date unknown.

King Rhys of Gwent had the following child:

1. **King Howell of Gwent**<sup>42</sup> .



**St. Arnulf** (Badegeisel II<sup>44</sup>, St. Gondolfus<sup>45</sup>, Munderic<sup>46</sup>\_ ) was born in Near Nancy August 582. In his younger years he was called to the Merovingian court to serve king Theudebert II (595-612) of Austrasia and as dux at the Schelde. Later he became bishop of Metz. During his life he was attracted to religious life and he retired as a monk. In the French language he is also known as Arnoul or Arn.

He married **Dode** 596. St. Arnulf had the following children:

1. Chlodulf of Metz
2. **Duke Ansgise**<sup>42</sup> was born 602.

Arnulf gave distinguished service at the Austrasian court under Theudebert II After the death of Theudebert in 612 he was made bishop of Metz. The rule of Austrasia came into the hands of Brunhilda, the grandmother of Theudebert, who ruled also in Burgundy in the name of her great-grandchildren. In 613 Arnulf joined his politics with Pippin of Landen and led the opposition of Frankish nobles against Queen Brunhilda. The revolt led to her overthrow, torture,

and eventual execution, and the subsequent reunification of Frankish lands under Chlothachar II.

Chlothachar later made his son Dagobert I king of Austrasia and he ruled with the help of his advisor Arnulf. Not satisfied with his position, as a bishop he was involved in the murder of Chrodoald in 624, an important leader of the Frankish Agilolfings family and a protégé of Dagobert.

From 623 (with Pippin of Landen, then the Mayor of the Palace), Arnulf was an adviser to Dagobert I. He retired around 628 to a hermitage at a mountain site in the Vosges, to realize his lifelong resolution to become a monk and a hermit. His friend Romaric, whose parents were killed by Brunhilda, had preceded him to the mountains and together with Amatus had already established Remiremont Abbey there. Arnulf settled there, and remained there until his death twelve years later.

Arnulf died August 640.

Arnulf was canonized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. In iconography, he is portrayed with a rake in his hand and is often confused in legend with Arnold of Soissons, who is a patron saint of brewing.

Shortly after 800, most likely in Metz, a brief genealogy of the Carolingians was compiled, modelled in style after the genealogy of Jesus in the New Testament. According to this source, Arnulf's father was a certain Arnoald, who in turn was the son of a *nobilissimus* Ansbertus and Blithilt (or Blithilde), an alleged and otherwise unattested daughter of Chlothar I. This late attribution of royal Merovingian descent at a time when the Carolingian dynasty was at the peak of its power contrasts clearly with the contemporary *Vita Sancti Arnulfi*'s failure to mention any such a connection: The *Vita*, written shortly after the saint's death, merely states that he was of Frankish ancestry, from "sufficiently elevated and noble parentage, and very rich in worldly goods", without making any claims to royal blood. While modern historians generally dismiss the later Carolingian genealogy as spurious, it constitutes an important link in Christian Settapani's suggested line of descent from antiquity via Flavius Afranius Syagrius.

**Pippin I** Pepin Leveux (also Peppin, Pipin, or Pippin) of Landen (c. 580 – 27 February 640), also called the Elder or the Old, was the Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia under the Merovingian king Dagobert I from 623 to 629. He was also the mayor for Sigebert III from 639 until his own death.

Pepin's father is named Carloman by the *Chronicle of Fredegar*, the chief source for his life. His byname comes from his probable birthplace: Landen, modern Belgium. He is sometimes called Pepin I and his other nicknames (Elder and Old) come from his position at the head of the family called the Pippinids after him. Through the marriage of his daughter Begga to Ansegisel, a son of Arnulf of Metz, the clans of the Pippinids and the Arnulfings were united, giving rise to a family which would eventually rule the Franks as the Carolingians.

He married **Itta** (Arnaldus<sup>44</sup>, Ansbertus "The Senator"<sup>45</sup>, Tonantius<sup>46</sup>, Tonantius<sup>47</sup> Ferreolus, Ferreolus<sup>48</sup> ...) (592-652). Pippin I and Itta had the following children:

1. **Saint Bega**<sup>42</sup> .
2. Saint Gertrude, entered the convent of Nivelles founded by her mother, also later canonized
3. Grimoald, later mayor of the palace like his father
4. Saint Bavo (or Allowin), became a hermit and later canonised

In 613, several leading magnates of Austrasia and Burgundy abandoned Brunhilda, the great-grandmother and regent of their king, Sigebert II, and turned to Chlothar II of Neustria for support, promising not to rise in defence of the queen-regent and recognizing Chlothar as rightful regent and guardian of the young king. Chief among these leading men were Warnachar II, Rado, Arnulf, and Pepin. The latter two were described by Fredegar as the "two most powerful barons of Austrasia" and they made some agreement with Chlothar at Andernach. However, while Rado was confirmed as mayor in Austrasia and Warnachar in Burgundy, Pepin did not receive his reward until 623, when he was appointed mayor in Austrasia after Chlothar made his young son Dagobert king there. Arnulf, his lifelong friend, was appointed adviser to the new king alongside him.

Pepin was praised by his contemporaries for his good government and wise counsel. Though some enemies tried to turn the king against him, their plots were foiled and Pepin remained on good terms with the king until 629, when, for reasons unknown, he retired (or was retired) to his estates, where he remained for the next decade, until Dagobert's death.

On his death, Pepin came out of retirement to take on the mayoralty in Austrasia for the heir Sigebert III and to oversee the distribution of the treasury between Sigebert and his brother, Clovis II, and his stepmother Nanthild, who was ruling on Clovis' behalf in Neustria and Burgundy. Sigebert's share of the inheritance was amicably surrendered, partly because of the friendship between Pepin and the Burgundian mayor of the palace, Aega. Pepin and Arnulf's successor as chief counselor to the king, Cunibert, Bishop of Cologne, received the treasure at Compiègne and brought it back to Metz. Not long after, both Pepin and Aega died. He was so popular in Austrasia that, though he was never canonized, he was listed as a saint in some martyrologies. His feast day was 21 February.