

Forty-fourth Generation

King Berthold of the Saxons (Prince Bodicus⁴⁵, King Hulderick⁴⁶, Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹) birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 568-633.

King Berthold of the Saxons had the following child:

1. **King Sighard**⁴³.

King Tegid (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 Tegid had the following child:

1. **King Sandde**⁴³.

King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr (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, Ederm⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorcein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³) King of Gwynedd 682-720.

After the death of Cadwaladr the history of the Welsh ruling houses enters a dark period for over a century until the emergence of Merfyn Frych and Rhodri the Great. Idwal's nickname, Iwrch or 'roebuck', suggests that he was probably small and elegant in stature, and almost certainly young when he came to the throne. Like his father, therefore, he was probably not warlike, but preferred to rule wisely and pay countenance to the church. Nevertheless, it is evident that during Idwal's reign the Welsh sought to protect their lands from the encroaching power of Mercia to the east. Powys was more vulnerable, and their rulers were weaker, so in the early years of the eighth century Idwal would have joined when the opportunity offered in a series of raids on Mercian territory during the comparatively weak reign of Coenred. The result was the construction by the Mercians, of Wat's Dyke, which ran from the southern end of the Dee estuary down towards Oswestry. This formed a line of demarcation between Mercian and Welsh territory and was not ostensibly intended as a defense. Idwal may not have lived to see the completion of the Dyke.

King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr had the following child:

1. **King Rhodri Molwynog ap Idwal**⁴³.

Idwal died 720.

King Gwylog (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 (fl 700s?). Gwylog ap Beli (695? – 725) was one of the rulers of the Kingdom of Powys, son of Beli ap Eiludd.

Gwylog is shown both as the father of Elisedd who lived about 725 and as the son of Beli who lived about 620, and these dates are incompatible.

Gwylog married **Sanan** (King Nowy (or Noe)⁴⁵, King Arthwyr⁴⁶, King Pedr⁴⁷, King Cyngar⁴⁸, King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr⁴⁹, King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"⁵⁰, King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"⁵¹, King Aed⁵², King Corath⁵³, King Eochaid⁵⁴, Artchorp⁵⁵, Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷) the daughter of Nowy of Dyfed, which would place Gwylog back around the period 620 or even earlier. King Gwylog and Sanan had the following child:

1. **King Elisedd**⁴³.

Prince Clydawe (Prince Artholes⁴⁵, Prince Arnothen⁴⁶, Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰) birth date unknown.

Prince Clydawe had the following child:

1. **Prince Seisyll**⁴³.

King Vislas of Obortrites birth date unknown. Semi-legendary first king of the Obotrites.

He married **Petrissa** (Aripert II⁴⁵, Duke Reginpert of Turin⁴⁶, Godepert⁴⁷, Vicount Aripert I⁴⁸, Duke Gundwald of Asti⁴⁹, Duke Garibaldi of lower Bavaria⁵⁰, Duke Theodebert⁵¹, Duke Theodon III⁵², Duke Theodon II⁵³, Duke Theodon I⁵⁴) birth date unknown.. King Vislas of Obortrites and Petrissa had the following child:

1. **Aribert I**⁴³.

Vislas died 700.

Duke Eberhard of Alsatia (Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵) birth date unknown. Duke Eberhard of Alsatia had the following child:

1. **Lord Warinus**⁴³.

Count Donat Loup of Bigorre (Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony⁴⁵, 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 Donat Loup of Bigorre had the following child:

1. **Count Dato Donat of Bigorre**⁴³ .

Viscount Francon I of Narbonne birth date unknown. Viscount of Narbarre in 852

Viscount Francon I of Narbonne had the following child:

1. **Viscount Lindoin of Narbonne**⁴³ .

Dellon birth date unknown. Dellon had the following child:

1. **Gislefroy**⁴³ .

Helgaud I of Ponthieu (Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶) birth date unknown. Governor of Ponthieu

Ponthieu is a former province of northern France. Its chief town is Abbeville.

Helgaud I of Ponthieu had the following child:

1. **Herluin of Ponthieu**⁴³ .

Helgaud died 864.

Ega birth date unknown.

He married **Lady Gerberga** (Duke Richmeres⁴⁵) birth date unknown. Ega and Lady Gerberga had the following child:

1. **Erchambaldus**⁴³ .

Gerberga died 655.



King Clothar II (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 Clodemir 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).

Chlothar II (or *Chlotar*, *Clothar*, *Clotaire*, *Chlotochar*, or *Hlothar*, giving rise to Lothair; 584 – 629), called the Great (*le Grand*) or the Young (*le Jeune*), King of Neustria, and, from 613 to 629, King of all the Franks, was not yet born when his father, King Chilperic I died in 584. His mother, Fredegund, was regent until her death in 597, at which time the thirteen-year-old Chlothar began to rule for himself. As king, he continued his mother's feud with Brunhilda, queen of Austrasia, with equal viciousness and bloodshed.

The first wife of Chlothar II was **Haldetrude** (ca 575–604). She was the mother of **Dagobert I**. Chlothar's second wife was Bertrada. His third wife was Sichilde, who bore him Charibert II and a daughter, Oda.

In 599, he made war with his cousins, Theuderic II of Burgundy and Theudebert II of Austrasia, who defeated him at Dormelles (near Montereau). At this point, however, the two brothers took up arms against each other. In 605, he invaded Theuderic's kingdom, but did not subdue it. He remained often at war with Theuderic and the latter died in Metz in late 613 while preparing a campaign against him. At that time, Warnachar, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, and Rado, mayor of the palace of Burgundy, abandoned the cause of Brunhilda and her great-grandson, Sigebert II, and the entire realm was delivered into Chlothar's hands. Brunhilda and Sigebert met Chlothar's army on the Aisne, but the Patrician Aletheus, Duke Rocco, and Duke Sigvald deserted the host and the grand old woman and her king had to flee. They got as far as the Orbe, but Chlothar's minions caught up with them by the lake Neuchâtel. Both of them and Sigebert's younger brother Corbo were executed by Chlothar's orders.

In that year, Chlothar II became the first king of all the Franks since his grandfather Chlothar I died in 561 by ordering the murder of the infant Sigebert II (son of Theuderic), whom the aging Brunhilda had attempted to set on the thrones of Austrasia and Burgundy, causing a rebellion among the nobility. This led to the delivery of Brunhilda into Chlothar's hands, his thirst for vengeance leading to his formidable old aunt enduring the agony of the rack for three whole days, before suffering a horrific death, dragged to death by an unbroken horse.

In 615, Chlothar II promulgated the Edict of Paris, a sort of Frankish Magna Carta that reserved many rights to the Frankish nobles while it excluded Jews from all civil employment for the Crown. The ban effectively placed all literacy in the Merovingian monarchy squarely under ecclesiastical control and also greatly pleased the nobles, from whose ranks the bishops were ordinarily exclusively drawn. Chlothar was induced by Warnachar and Rado to make the mayoralty of the palace a lifetime appointment at

Bonneuil-sur-Marne, near Paris, in 617. By these actions, Chlothar lost his own legislative abilities and the great number of laws enacted in his reign are probably the result of the nobles' petitions, which the king had no authority not to heed.

In 623, he gave the kingdom of Austrasia to his young son Dagobert I. This was a political move as repayment for the support of Bishop Arnulf of Metz and Pepin I, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, the two leading Austrasian nobles, who were effectively granted semi-autonomy.

Chlothar II died in October 629 in Paris, France after 45 years on the throne, longer than any other Merovingian dynast save for his grandfather Chlotar I, who ruled from 511 to 561.

Cenred (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.

Cenred of Wessex was a member of the House of Wessex and a member of the direct male line from Cynric to Egbert. It is possible that Cenred ruled alongside his son Ingeld for a period. There is weak evidence for joint kingships, and stronger evidence of subkings reigning under a dominant ruler in Wessex, not long before his time. Ine acknowledges his father's help in his code of laws, and there is also a surviving land-grant that indicates Cenred was still reigning in Wessex after Ine's accession.

Cenred had the following children:

1. **Ingeld**⁴³ .
2. King Ine. King died 728 in Rome, Italy. He married Ethelburh. King of Wessex 688-726. Married Ethelburh. Abdicated the throne.
3. Abbess Cwenburh of Wimborne.
4. Cuthburh. She married King Aldfrid of Northumbria. Foundress of the Wimborne Abbey

King Olaf I birth date unknown. King of Vestland
King Olaf I had the following child:

1. **Halfdan I**⁴² .

Olaf died 710.

King Domangart II (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) was king in Dál Riata (modern western Scotland) and the son of Domnall Brecc. It is not clear whether he was over-king of Dál Riata or king of the Cenél nGabráin.

The son of Domnall Brecc, Domangart became the sole ruler of the Scots in 660 after the kingdom had been divided since the disastrous defeat of his father at Mag Rath in 637.

His reign was marked by a consolidation of the kingdoms, giving it something of its former strength, but though Domangart made advances against the Picts amongst the Western Isles and Highlands, it is not recorded that he made any significant territorial gains to the east. He was succeeded by his cousin Maelduin.

King Domangart II had the following child:

1. **King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"**⁴³ .

Badegeisel II (St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶) birth date unknown.

He married **Suevian**. Badegeisel II and Suevian had the following child:

1. **St. Arnulf**⁴³ was born August 582.

Arnaldus (Ansbertus "The Senator"⁴⁵, Tonantius⁴⁶, Tonantius⁴⁷ Ferreolus, Ferreolus⁴⁸) birth date unknown. Bishop of Metz

He married **Dado of Saxony**. Arnaldus and Dado of Saxony had the following child:

1. **Itta**⁴³ .