

# Forty-fifth Generation

**Prince Bodicus** (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.

Prince Bodicus had the following child:

1. **King Berthold of the Saxons**<sup>44</sup>.

Bodicus died 568.

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

He married **Margawse** (Uter<sup>46</sup> Pendragon, Emperor Constantine II<sup>47</sup>, Emperor Constantine "The Great"<sup>48</sup>, King Constantius I<sup>49</sup>, Eutropius<sup>50</sup>) birth date unknown.

King Gwyar and Margawse had the following child:

1. King Tegid<sup>44</sup>.

**King Cadwaladr Fendigiad "The Blessed"** (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>, Edern<sup>55</sup>, Paternus<sup>56</sup>, Tacit<sup>57</sup>, Cein<sup>58</sup>, Guorkein<sup>59</sup>, Doli<sup>60</sup>, Guordoli<sup>61</sup>, Dyfwn<sup>62</sup>, Gurdumn<sup>63</sup>) King of Gwynedd 655-682.

Cadwaladr was perhaps the last great British hero, remembered in Welsh texts almost like another Author. He was the son of Cadwallon, and was still a boy when his father was killed in battle. He was presumably raised in exile either in Ireland or in one of the neighboring Welsh kingdoms. The native Venedotians of Gwynedd did not like their usurper king Cadfael, they hailed Cadwaladr as a promised savior to deliver them from his yoke and to conquer the English again, echoing the achievements of Cadwallon. Unfortunately he did not live up to their expectations. In 658 he led an army against the West Saxons at Peonne in Somerset and was soundly defeated. Thereafter he seems to have spent his years establishing peace and prosperity in Gwynedd, rather than attempting to conquer the English. He established at least three religious foundations in Gwynedd and became highly regarded as a good and pious ruler. Indeed he was remembered as a saint in the Welsh church.

King Cadwaladr Fendigiad "The Blessed" had the following child:

1. **King Idwal Iwrch (Roebuck) ap Cadwaladr**<sup>44</sup>.

According to the *Annales Cambriae*, he died of plague in 682. He is the last British king recorded and his death seems to mark the end of the last chapter of British resistance against the Saxons.

**King Beli ap Eiludd** (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. King of Powys around 630's.

Beli features in the ancestry of Elisedd of Powys but the ancient genealogy provides confusing dates.

King Beli ap Eiludd had the following child:

1. **King Gwylog**<sup>44</sup>.

**King Nowy (or Noe)** (King Arthwyr<sup>46</sup>, King Pedr<sup>47</sup>, King Cyngar<sup>48</sup>, King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr<sup>49</sup>, King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"<sup>50</sup>, King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"<sup>51</sup>, King Aed<sup>52</sup>, King Corath<sup>53</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>54</sup>, Artchorp<sup>55</sup>, Angus<sup>56</sup>, Fiachu<sup>57</sup>) birth date unknown. King of Dyfed 610's.

The legendary King Arthur also had a son called Nowy who died fighting in the West. Nowy was a strongly religious king; he bestowed much land to the church. The exact length of his reign is uncertain.

King Nowy (or Noe) had the following children:

1. **Sanan**<sup>44</sup>.
2. King Gwlyddien. King of Dyfed 640's. It was during his reign that the Welsh annals record "the hammering of the region of Dyfed" in the year 645. This was probably the onslaught from Artgyls of Ceredigion who may have been assisted by the ambitious Morgan ap Arthwyr of Gwent.

**Prince Artholes** (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 Artholes had the following child:

1. **Prince Clydawe**<sup>44</sup>.

**Aripert II** (Duke Reginpert of Turin<sup>46</sup>, Godepert<sup>47</sup>, Vicount Aripert I<sup>48</sup>, Duke Gundwald of Asti<sup>49</sup>, Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria<sup>50</sup>, Duke Theodebert<sup>51</sup>, Duke Theodon III<sup>52</sup>, Duke Theodon II<sup>53</sup>, Duke Theodon I<sup>54</sup>) (also spelled *Aribert*) was the king of the Lombards from 701 to 712. Duke of Turin and son of King Reginpert, and thus a scion of the Bavarian Dynasty, he was associated with the throne as early as 700. He was removed by Liutpert, who reigned from 700 to 702, with the exception of the year 701, when Reginpert seized the throne. After his father's death, he tried to take the throne, too. He defeated Liutpert and the regent Ansprand's

men at Pavia and captured the king, whom he later had strangled in his bath. He seized the capital and forced Ansprand over the Alps. He was firmly in power by 703.

Aripert II had the following child:

#### 1. **Petrissa**<sup>44</sup> .

His reign was a troubled one. In 703, Faroald, duke of Spoleto, attacked the Exarchate of Ravenna, but Aripert refused to assist him, for he wanted good relations with papacy and empire. He tried nevertheless to assert his authority over Spoleto and Benevento in the Mezzogiorno. He nursed friendship with Pope John VI by donating vast tracts of land in the Cottian Alps to the Holy See. This friendship helped him little, for he had many rebellions to deal with and many Slovene raids into Venetia.

In 711, Ansprand, whom he had exiled, returned with a large army from the duke of Bavaria, Theudebert. Many Austrians (the men of Venetia and the east) joined the returning regent and battle was joined by Pavia. Aripert fled to his capital when the tide went against him, but he hoarded the treasures and tried to cross over into Gaul by night. He drowned in the River Ticino and Ansprand was acclaimed sovereign. He was the last Bavarian to wear the Iron Crown.

Aripert died 712.

**Duke Adelbertus** (Duke Adalric<sup>41</sup>, Lendisius<sup>42</sup>, Erchambaldus<sup>43</sup>, Ega<sup>44</sup>\_) birth date unknown, was the Duke of Alsace from sometime after 683 and probably before 700 until his death. He was the second duke of the family of the Etichonids and the first to inherit the duchy from his father.

The son of Adalrich and Berswinda, Adalbert was created Count of the Sundgau by his father circa 683. It is unknown if Adalbert appointed another count to succeed him after taking over the ducal office, exercised the comital powers himself, or left the office vacant. Under Adalbert, Etichonid control of the offices of the duchy of Alsace and of the monasteries of the region became entrenched.

Adalbert's first wife was Gerlinda (perhaps of Aquitaine); his second wife was **Ingina**, a wealthy woman of Alsace, and she was the mother of his children. was succeeded by his eldest son, Liutfrid, who in turn made Adalbert's second son, **Eberhard**, a count as early as the 720s. His daughters Eugenia and Gundlinda both entered the nunnery of their aunt Odilia at Hohenburg, where Eugenia eventually succeeded as abbess. Gundlinda was later abbess of Niedermünster

Adalbert seems to have concentrated his power in northern Alsace (the later Nordgau) around the Diocese of Strasbourg. He founded the convent of Saint Stephen at Strasbourg and installed his daughter Attala as its first abbess. In 722 he established a monastery in honour of the Saint Michael the Archangel at Honau on an island in the Rhine north of Strasbourg. This last establishment was co-founded by a group of monks from Ireland led by the first abbot, Benedict. Honau passed to King Theuderic IV on Adalbert's death.

**Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony** (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.

Lupo III Centule (Basque: *Otsoa Wasco*, French: *Loup Centulle*, Gascon: *Lop Centullo*, Latin: *Lupus Centullus*, Spanish: *Lope* or *Lobo Centulo*; died circa 820) was the Duke of Gascony briefly from 818 until his deposition by Pepin I of Aquitaine in 819.

Lupo was a Gascon rebel against the authority of Pepin in Aquitaine. In 818, the death of García left a power vacuum in Gascony which Lupo attempted to fill. Pepin responded quickly, however, and entered Gascony, emanating a diploma at Castillon-sur-Dordogne the next year. He formally deposed Lupo and sent Berengar of Toulouse and Guerin of Auvergne into the region to dislodge him from power. He was replaced by Aznar Sánchez, who assumed power in Aragon as well.

Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony had the following child:

#### 1. **Count Donat Loup of Bigorre**<sup>44</sup> .

**Nithard "The Chronicler"** (Agilbert of Ponthieu<sup>46</sup>\_) (800 - 844), was a Frankish historian, was the grandson of Charlemagne, by Bertha, a daughter of the emperor. His father was Angilbert. Governor of Ponthieu in 814.

Nithard was born sometime before Charlemagne was crowned *Imperator Augustus* in December 800. He was probably raised either at the imperial palace, where his mother continued to live until the death of the emperor, or at the monastery of St. Riquier, where his father was lay abbot. He would have been educated most likely at the imperial *schola*, which offered the kind of high-quality instruction in both military and literary training he is known to have received.

Nithard "The Chronicler" had the following child:

#### 1. **Helgaud I of Ponthieu**<sup>44</sup> .

Nithard himself later became lay abbot of St Riquier *in commendam*. He served his cousin Charles the Bald in both war and peace, carrying out two missions to Lothar during the Carolingian Civil War and fighting at Fontenoy in June 841. It is probable that he died as the result of wounds received whilst fighting for him against the Northmen near Angoulême. The date of his death is disputed among scholars, but consensus is now for June 14, 844. In the 11th century his body, with the fatal wound still visible, was found in the grave of his father, Angilbert.

**Duke Richmeres** birth date unknown.

He married **Lady Gertrudis** (Duke Vanbertus<sup>46</sup>, Duke Wamburtus<sup>47</sup>, Duke Albero<sup>48</sup>, King Clodio(n)<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 Clodemir III<sup>66</sup>, King Marcomir III<sup>67</sup>, King Clodius II<sup>68</sup>) birth date unknown.

Duke Richmeres and Lady Gertrudis had the following child:

1. **Lady Gerberga**<sup>44</sup>.

Gertrudis died 655.



**King Chilperic** (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 Clodemir 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<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>) was the king of Neustria (or Soissons) from 561 to his death. He was one of the sons of Clotaire I, sole king of the Franks, and Aregund.

Immediately after the death of his father in 561, he endeavored to take possession of the whole kingdom, seized the treasure amassed in the royal town of Berny and entered Paris. His brothers, however, compelled him to divide the kingdom with them, and Soissons, together with Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Théroutanne, Tournai, and Boulogne fell to Chilperic's share. His eldest brother Charibert received Paris, the second eldest brother Guntram received Burgundy with its capital at Orléans, and Sigebert received Austrasia. On the death of Charibert in 567, his estates were augmented when the brothers divided Charibert's kingdom among themselves and agreed to share Paris.

Not long after his accession, however, he was at war with Sigebert, with whom he would long remain in a state of—at the very least—antipathy. Sigebert defeated him and marched to Soissons, where he defeated and imprisoned Chilperic's eldest son, Theudebert. The war flared in 567, at the death of Charibert. Chilperic immediately invaded Sigebert's new lands, but Sigebert defeated him. Chilperic later allied with Guntram against Sigebert (573), but Guntram changed sides and Chilperic again lost the war.

Chilperic I's first marriage was to Audovera. They had four children:

1. Theudebert, died in the war of 575
2. Merovech of Soissons (d.578), married the widow Brunhilda and became his father's enemy
3. Clovis of Soissons, assassinated by Fredegund in 580
4. Basina, nun, led a revolt in the abbey of Poitiers

When Sigebert married Brunhilda, daughter of the Visigothic sovereign in Spain (Athanagild), Chilperic also wished to make a brilliant marriage. He had already repudiated his first wife, Audovera, and had taken as his concubine a serving-woman called Fredegund.

His concubinage and subsequent marriage to **Fredegund** produced four more legitimate offspring:

1. Samson, died young
2. Rigunth, betrothed to Reccared but never married
3. Theuderic, died young
4. **Clotaire**, his successor in Neustria, later sole king of the Franks

He accordingly dismissed Fredegund, and married Brunhilda's sister, Galswintha. But he soon tired of his new partner, and one morning Galswintha was found strangled in her bed. A few days afterwards Chilperic married Fredegund.

This murder was the cause of more long and bloody wars, interspersed with truces, between Chilperic and Sigebert. In 575, Sigebert was assassinated by Fredegund at the very moment when he had Chilperic at his mercy. Chilperic then made war with the protector of Sigebert's wife and son, Guntram. Chilperic retrieved his position, took from Austrasia Tours and Poitiers and some places in Aquitaine, and fostered discord in the kingdom of the east during the minority of Childebert II.

In 578, Chilperic sent an army to fight the Breton ruler Waroch of the Vannetais along the Vilaine. The Frankish army consisted of units from the Poitou, Touraine, Anjou, Maine, and Bayeux. The *Baiocassenses* (men from Bayeux) were Saxons and they in particular were routed by the Bretons. The armies fought for three days before Waroch submitted, did homage for Vannes, sent his son as a hostage, and agreed to pay an annual tribute. He subsequently broke his oath, but Chilperic's dominion over the Bretons was relatively secure, as evidence by Venantius Fortunatus celebration of it in a poem.

He was detested by Gregory of Tours, who dubbed him as the Nero and Herod of his time (*History of the Franks* book vi.46): he had provoked Gregory's wrath by wresting Tours from Austrasia, seizing of ecclesiastical property, and appointing as bishops counts of the palace who were not clerics. His reign in Neustria also saw the introduction of the Byzantine punishment of eye-gouging. Yet, he was also a man of culture: he was a musician of some talent, and his verse (modeled on that of Sedulius) is well-regarded; he reformed the Germanic alphabet; and he worked to reduce the worst effects of Salic law upon women.

It was one day in September of 584, while returning from the chase to his royal villa of Chelles, that Chilperic was stabbed to death.

**Ceolwold** (Cuthwulf (Cutha)<sup>46</sup>, Cuthwine<sup>47</sup>, King Ceawlin<sup>48</sup>, King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Brond<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>) was born 594.

Ceolwold's ancestry is unclear. If he was the son of Cutha, his father would have been a renowned soldier whose son would have been a welcome leader of the Gewise. He seems to have fought against everyone, including the Picts and the Scots.

Ceolwold had the following child:

1. **Cenred**<sup>44</sup>.

Ceolwold died 611.

**King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"** (King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"<sup>46</sup>, King Aedan<sup>47</sup>, King Gabhran<sup>48</sup>, King Domangart<sup>49</sup>, King Fergus Mor "The Great"<sup>50</sup>, Erc<sup>51</sup>, Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglama<sup>56</sup>) was king of Dál Riata, in modern Scotland, from about 629 until 642. He was the son of Eochaid Buide.

He first appears in 622, when the Annals of Tigernach report his presence at the battle of Cend Delgthen (probably in the east midlands of Ireland) as an ally of Conall Guthbinn of Clann Cholmáin. This is the only battle known where Domnall Brecc fought on the winning side.

King Domnall Brecc had the following children:

1. **King Domangart II**<sup>44</sup>.
2. King Garnait mac Gwid.
3. King Drust mac Donuel.

His reign saw the Scots of Dal Riata lose much of what they had gained during the reign of Aedan mac Gabhran. The early part of his life saw him heavily involved fighting in Ireland alongside the Irish high king, also called Domnall, but by the year 629 the complicated hostilities in Ulster had caused a change in allegiance. In 635 and 638 he was defeated in battles against the Picts, and in 642 he was killed in battle at Strathcarron, near Falkirk, by Owen Mac Bili of the Strathclude Britons.

**St. Gondulfus** (Munderic<sup>46</sup>) (also *Gundulfus*, *Gondulf*, *Gondon*; born c. 524, died c. 6 July 607) was the Bishop of Tongres and Bishop of Maastricht in the sixth century.

His predecessor, Monulphus (Monulf), transferred the seat of the bishopric from Tongeren to Maastricht, which thenceforth was the actual residence of the bishops of Tongeren. However, the official title of the Bishop of Tongeren, *episcopus Tungrorum*, was retained until the eleventh century, even when the episcopal see had been transferred by Lambert of Maastricht from Maastricht to Liège.

St. Gondulphus is known to have been married to **Palatina de Troyes**, they had a son named **Baudgise D'Aquitaine II**, who became Duke of Aquitaine, France.

Bishop Gondulphus is a somewhat enigmatic figure indeed, one is inclined to question whether he be not identical with Monulphus. But the two saints must nevertheless be distinguished. Monulphus must have occupied the See of Tongeren until the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century, while a Bishop of Maastricht named Betulphus was present at the Council of Paris in 614. Gondulphus, then, would be inserted between Monulphus and Betulphus, at least if this Betulphus must not be identified with Gondulphus on the grounds that the case is analogous to that of the episcopal list of Mainz, where Bertulfus and Crotoldus must be reckoned identical. Furthermore, the episcopal lists of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, whose value is, however, not very great, ignore the historically attested Betulphus, and make Gondulphus the immediate successor of Monulphus. The biographies of Gondulphus, which are handed down to us from the Middle Ages, are merely an extract from the *Vita Servatii* of the priest Jocundus. They are quite without value and are full of legends. If they are to be believed, Gondulphus endeavoured to rebuild the town of Tongeren, which had been destroyed by the barbarian invasions. But heaven opposed his scheme, and miraculously manifested its desire to the saint. Furious wolves fell upon the pagan colonists of this region, and devoured them before the eyes of the horrified bishop. Thus has legend quite obscured the authentic history of St. Gondulphus, the fact of his episcopacy at Maastricht being the only one that is authentic. According to local tradition he occupied the episcopal see for seven years and died about 607. This last statement does not tally with his presence at Paris in 614, if he is to be considered identical with the Betulphus who assisted at that council. In any case he was buried in the nave of the church of Saint-Servais at Maastricht, which had been magnificently restored by his predecessor, St. Monulphus.

The bodies of Monulphus and Gondulphus were solemnly exhumed in 1039 by the Bishops Nithard of Liège and Gérard of Cambrai. An epitaph commemorating this event was afterwards misinterpreted, and gave rise to a legend according to which the two saints arose from their tomb in 1039 in order to assist at the dedication of the church of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and at the conclusion of the

ceremony returned to their tomb to resume their eternal sleep.

**Ansbertus "The Senator"** (Tonantius<sup>46</sup>, Tonantius<sup>47</sup> Ferreolus, Ferreolus<sup>48</sup> \_) (505 or ca 535 – 570 or 611), "Ansbertus nobilissimus genuit Arnoldum ex Blitchildi filia Clotharii regis Francorum, et Feriolum et Modericum et Tarsicium.", was a Gallo-Roman Senator. He was the son of Ferreolus, Senator of Narbonne (born 470) and his wife Saint Dode. He was the great-grandson of Tonantius Ferreolus and wife Papianilla.

He married **Blithilde** (King Cloderic "The Parricide"<sup>46</sup>, King Siegbert "The Lame"<sup>47</sup>, King Childebert<sup>48</sup>, Clovis "The Riparian"<sup>49</sup>\_) before 555 and they had:

1. **Annual** or Arnoldus or Arnoald, Bishop of Metz and Margrave of Schelde
2. Saint Munderic, Bishop of Arisitum
3. Tarsicius or Tarsice