

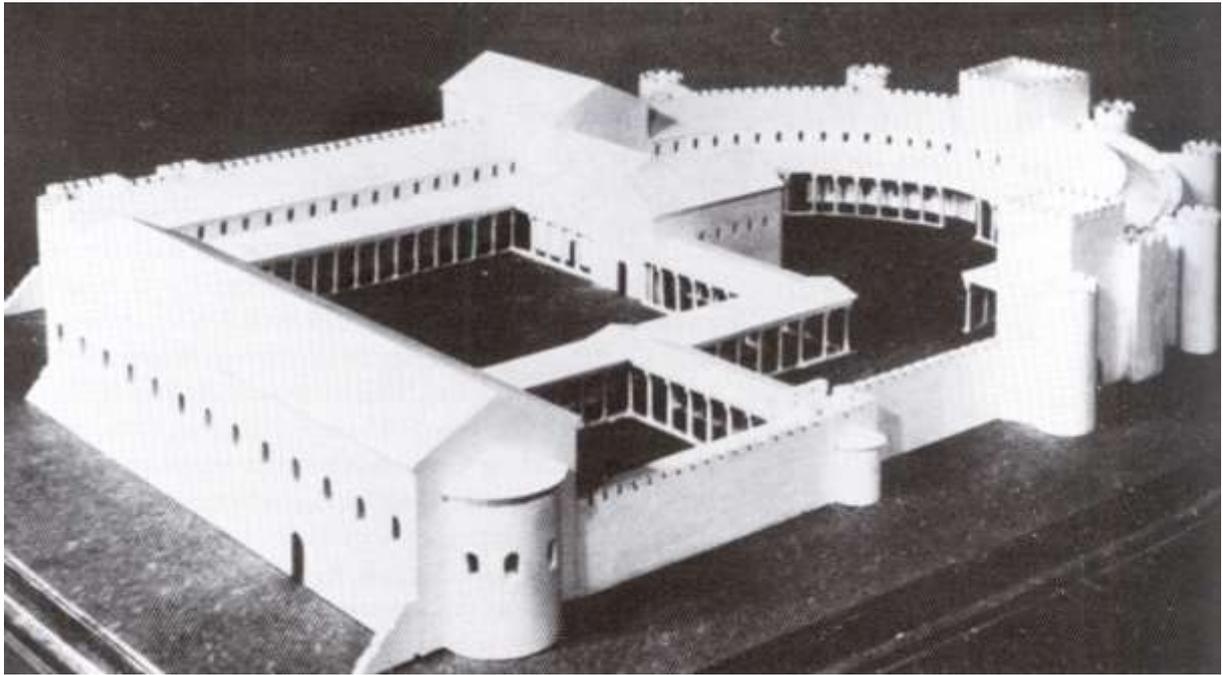
OM KARL DEN STORES ANER

Karl den Store (se generation XXXIX, ane nr. 901178686036) levede fra 748 til 814. Han var konge af Frankerriget fra 771 og tysk-romersk kejser fra 800.



Karl den Stores rige overlevede dets grundlægger, og det dækkede store dele af Europa mellem 795 og 843, da en delingsaftale opsplittede det mellem hans sønnesønner:

Burgunderne og de mellemste frankere blev underlagt Lothar 1. (grønt), østfrankerne, bajrerne og sakserne kom under Ludvig den Tyske (gult), mens Karl den Skaldede regerede over vestfrankerne (violet).



Rekonstruktion af Karl den Store's og hans efterfølgeres residens i Ingelheim, beliggende ved Bingen sydvest for Mainz .



En af Karl den Store's armringer

Karl den Store's forældre var:

2. **Pepijn III de Korte**. Konge af Frankien. Levede fra 715 til 768.
3. **Bertrada van Laon**, hans hustru. Levede fra 720 til 783.

Pepijn III de Korte var den første karolingske konge af Frankien. Han startede sin karriere som "maior domus" (den mest magtfulde efter kongen) for den (sidste) merovingske konge Childeric III. I november 751 afsatte han Childeric III og overtog selv kongemagten.

Pepijn III de Korte og Bertrada van Laon fik mindst 6 børn:

1. **Karl den Store**, født i 748
2. Carloman (født i 751, død i 771)
3. Gisela (født i 757, død i 810)
4. Pepin (født i 759, død 661/662)
5. Chrotais (døde som ung)
6. Adelais (døde som ung).

1. Karl den Store (på fransk "Charlemagne", på hollandsk "Karel de Grote") havde følgende kendte merovingske bedsteforældre, oldeforældre, tip-oldeforældre og tip-tip-oldeforældre:

Bedsteforældre

4. Karel Martel, "Konge" af Frankien
5. Rotrude van Trier, levede fra 690
til ca. 725.
6. Caribert van Laon
7. Bertrada van Keulen

Oldeforældre

8. Pepijn van Herstal, hertug af Austrasien,
levede fra
645
til 714.
9. Alpaida
10. Liutwin van Trier
11. Døchter van Chrodobertus II
13. Bertrada de Oudere



Karel Martel

Tipoldeforældre

16. Ansegisus, levede fra 612 til 662
17. Begga, døde 693
18. ? Dodo
20. Warinus van Poitiers
21. Kunza van Metz
22. Chrodobertus II
26. Theuderik III der Merovingers, Konge af Frankien, Levede fra
651 til 691.
27. Clotilda van Herstal, datter af 16, døde omkring 695
28. Childebert III der Merovingers, søn af 26, konge af Frankien,
døde 711.

Tip-tipoldeforældre

- 32. Arnulf van Metz, biskop af Metz, levede fra omkring 580 til
640.
- 33. Sint-Doda
- 34. Pepijn van Landen, døde omkring 640
- 35. Ida van Nijvel, levede fra 592 til omkring 650
- 40. Bodilon van Trier
- 41. Sigarde ??
- 42. Chlodulf, bisschop van Metz
- 44. Lantbertus I
- 52. Clovis II der Merovingers, konge af Frankien, levede fra 633
til 657.
- 53. Bathildis, døde 680.

Kildemateriale

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayor_of_the_Palace

Mayor of the Palace was an early medieval title and office, also called majordomo, from the Latin title *maior domus* ("superior of the house"), used most notably in the Frankish kingdoms in the 7th and 8th centuries.

During the 7th century, the office of Mayor of the Palace developed into the true power behind the throne in Austrasia, the northeastern portion of the Kingdom of the Franks under the Merovingian dynasty. The Major Domo held and wielded the real and effective power to make decisions affecting the Kingdom, while in the mid to late Merovingian period, kings had been reduced to performing merely ceremonial functions, which made them little more than nominal kings or figureheads.

The office became hereditary in the family of the Pepinids with powerful mayors of the palace such as Charles Martel, who proclaimed himself Duke of the Franks, and for the last four years of his reign did not even bother with the *façade* of a King. After Austrasia and Neustria were reunited in one kingdom, Pepin III – Major Domo since 747 – took the crown of the Merovingians in 751 to establish the line of Carolingian kings. His son Charlemagne assumed even greater power when he was crowned emperor in 800, thus becoming one of the most prominent figures in European history.

Kildemateriale fortsat

http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955191

Carolingian kings

INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the family of the Frankish kings and emperors known to history as the Carolingians until the division of the empire under the Treaty of Verdun in 843, and thereafter the Carolingian rulers of the kingdom of the West Franks (France) until their extinction in the male line in 987. The kings of Lotharingia and kings of the East Frankish kingdom (Germany), both also formed under the 843 treaty, are shown in the documents *LOTHARINGIA, KINGS* and *GERMANY, KINGS & EMPERORS* respectively. The Carolingian kings of Italy and dukes of Aquitaine are set out in the two documents *ITALY, EMPERORS & KINGS* and *AQUITAINE*. All these documents are hyperlinked from this document.

The Carolingian monarchy was established in 751 when Pepin "le Bref", *maior domus* of Childeric III, last king of the Merovingian dynasty, deposed his nominal lord and declared himself king with the support of the Papacy. At that time, the Frankish empire covered Francia (Austrasia and Neustria), Alemannia, Burgundy, Provence, Thuringia and the archbishoprics of Metz and Trier. The territory of the empire was considerably extended during the succeeding fifty years. King Pepin conquered Aquitaine in 768. King Charles I subjugated the Italian Lombard kingdom in 773, Friulia in 776, Saxony in 777, and the march of Spain in 778. Bavaria and Carinthia were incorporated into the Frankish kingdom in 787, with full control over Alemannia, Hessen and Thuringia being confirmed by 797. The Frankish empire was formally established when Charles was crowned emperor by the Pope in Rome in 800.

The inherent weakness of the Carolingian Frankish empire was the continual process of territorial division designed to placate junior members of the dynasty, although presumably some sort of regional sub-rule was inevitable given the empire's geographic extent and ethnic diversity. The tradition of dividing the territory between family members started when King Pepin died in 768, when his younger son Carloman was granted Burgundy, Provence, Gothia, Alsace and Swabia, while the older son Charles ruled in Neustria, Aquitaine and the larger part of Austrasia, although the kingdom was reunited after Carloman died in 771. Emperor Charles formalised another division in 806, under which his oldest son Charles ruled Austrasia, Neustria, northern Burgundy, northern Alemannia, Thuringia, Saxony, Frisia and the Bavarian Nordgau, his second son Pepin was confirmed as king of Italy and in addition received Bavaria, Carinthia (except Nordgau) and Alemannia south of the river Danube, while the third son Louis became sovereign of Aquitaine, Gascony, Septimania, Provence and southern Burgundy.

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This territorial split was short-lived as the two older sons predeceased their father. The numerous territorial divisions promulgated by Emperor Louis I were particularly controversial, especially after his youngest son by his second marriage was brought into the picture in 829 when he was invested with Alemannia, Rhætia, Alsace and part of Burgundy at the age of six. The following ten years saw civil war between the emperor's four sons, only finally settled by the Treaty of Verdun in 843 which brought about the final division of the empire into the three separate kingdoms of the West Franks (France), the East Franks (Germany), and Lotharingia, an artificial creation between the other two kingdoms stretching from the North Sea coast in the north to Italy in the south.

After the 843 partition, the imperial title was retained by the senior Lotharingian/Italian branch of the dynasty until the death of Emperor Louis II (see ITALY, EMPERORS & KINGS) without male heirs in 875. After this date, the title was borne by his youngest paternal uncle, Charles II "le Chauve" King of the West Franks. On his death two years later, it passed to the East Frankish branch (see GERMANY, KINGS & EMPERORS), with whom it remained until the extinction of the dynasty in the male line in 911.

A striking feature of the genealogy of the Carolingian dynasty is the absence of detailed information concerning the daughters of the family. The examples are numerous:

- Gisela, daughter of King Pepin, about whose possible marriage there is some speculation.
- the relationships of three of the daughters of Emperor Charlemagne (none of whom married their lovers, it would appear).
- the daughters of Emperor Louis I.
- the four younger daughters of Emperor Charles II "le Chauve" by his first wife.
- two of the daughters of Louis III "le Bègue" King of the West Franks.

The case of Frederuna, first wife of Charles III "le Simple" King of the West Franks, is also interesting as only sketchy information is known about her origin (although presumably she was from a prominent family), and very little is known about her six daughters.

Presumably some, if not all, of these Carolingian princesses contracted marriages with the nobility and left descendants, although few hints concerning such descents are provided in the primary sources so far consulted. This absence of information is curious as the prestige of descent from the Carolingian dynasty was such that later sources frequently refer indirectly to such descents, but without giving enough detail to reassure the researcher about the accuracy of the assertion.

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Carolingian kings

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Two such dubious cases have been included in this document, in square brackets to indicate doubt: firstly, those of Chunibert, supposed grandson of King Pepin, and secondly the possible descent of the Udalrichinger counts in northern Switzerland from an otherwise unknown sister of Charles II "le Chauve" King of the West Franks. It is also possible that descents in the male line exist from the illegitimate sons of the Carolingian emperors and kings. For example, Arnoul, illegitimate son of Emperor Louis I who installed him as Comte de Sens, may have married and had children about whom nothing is revealed in the sources. The same is true of Arnoul and Drogo, illegitimate sons of Charles III "le Simple" King of the West Franks, about whom only their names and parentage are known from the primary sources.

Kildemateriale fortsat

http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955191

Chapter 1. KINGS of the FRANKS 751-840 (CAROLINGIANS) 3
PEPIN 751-768, CARLOMAN 768-771

PEPIN, son of CHARLES "Martel" & his first wife Chrothrudis (715-Saint-Denis 24 Sep 768, bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). Einhard names "*Karlomannum...et Pippinum atque Grifonem*" as the three sons of "*Karlus maior domus*" when recording the latter's death [1]. He succeeded his father as *maior domus* jointly with his brother Carloman. They deprived their half-brother Grifo of his inheritance and defeated him after he rebelled against them. In the division of territories agreed with his brother Carloman, Pepin governed Neustria, Burgundy, Provence, Metz and Trier. The brothers were faced with revolts in Frisia, Bavaria, Alemannia and Aquitaine. As a symbolic assertion of their authority, they nominated Childeric III as Merovingian king in 743. In 745, Pepin appropriated the province of Alemannia for himself. He deposed King Childeric III at Soissons in Nov 751, with approval from Pope Zacharius [2], and succeeded as PEPIN "le Bref" King of the Franks. He was anointed king at Saint-Denis 28 Jul 754 by Pope Stephen III [II], who had come to France to seek Pepin's help against the Lombards [3]. During his expedition to Italy the following year, Pepin obliged the Lombards to accept the independence of Rome, marking the beginning of the Papal State. He captured Narbonne from the Muslim invaders in [759], and finally conquered Aquitaine after the death of Duke Waifar in 768. The necrology of Prüm records the death "768 VIII Kal Oct" of "*Pippinus vir illuster*" [4]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "VIII Kal Oct" of "*Pipinus rex*" [5]. The *Annales Metenses* record the death "VIII Kal Oct" of "*Pippinus*" and his burial "*in basilica beati Dionysii*" [6]. His burial place is confirmed by the *Annales Laurissenses* which record that the body of "*domna Berta regina*" was transferred to "*ecclesia sancti Dionysii martiris*" next to her husband [7].

m ([743/44]) BERTRADA [Berta] "au Grand Pied", **daughter of CHARIBERT Comte de Laon & his wife ---** ([720]-Choisy-au-Bac, near Compiègne 12 Jul 783 [8], bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). The *Annales Laurissenses* record the marriage in 749 of "*Bertradem cognomine Bertam, Cariberti Laudunensis comitis filiam*" and "*Pippinus*" [9]. "*Pippinus rex Francorum*" donated property to found Kloster Prüm by charter dated 13 Aug 762 which names "*coniux mea Bertrada...genitor suus Heribertus*" [10]. Pepin planned to divorce his wife, but was convinced otherwise by Pope Paul I in 762. After the death of her husband, she assumed a prominent role in government.

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PEPIN, son of CHARLES "Martel" & his first wife Chrothrudis

She tried unsuccessfully to reconcile her two sons, meeting with Carloman at Seltz and also travelling to Italy in 770 [11]. The *Annales Fuldenses* record that "Berhta regina" brought "*filiam Desiderii regis Langobardorum*" back from Italy as the wife for "Karlo filio suo" [12].

The *Annales Laurissenses* record the death "783 IV Id Jul" of "*domna Berta regina*", her burial "*in Cauciaco*", and the subsequent transfer of her body to "*ecclesia sancti Dionysii martiris*" next to her husband [13]. The necrology of Argenteuil Priory records the death "IV Id Jul" of "*Bertrada regina*" [14].

King Pepin & his wife had six children:

1. **CHARLES** (near Aix-la-Chapelle 2 Apr 748-Aix-la-Chapelle 28 Jan 814, bur Aix-la-Chapelle, Chapelle Sainte-Marie). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitum* names (in order) "*Karolum et Karlomannum et Gislam*" as children of "*Pipinus rex...ex Bertrada regina*" [15]. On the death of his father, he received the larger part of Austrasie, Neustrie and western Aquitaine, succeeding as CHARLES I Joint-King of the Franks, crowned 9 Oct 768 at Noyon.

- see below.

2. **CARLOMAN** (751-Samoussy, near Laon 4 Dec 771, bur Reims, église de l'abbaye de Saint-Rémi). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitum* names (in order) "*Karolum et Karlomannum et Gislam*" as children of "*Pipinus rex...ex Bertrada regina*" [16]. He is named second son of King Pepin and Bertrada in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [17]. At the coronation of his father in 754, Carloman was also anointed by the Pope with his brother Charles [18]. On the death of his father, he received Burgundy, Provence, Gothia [Septimania], Alsace and Swabia, succeeding as CARLOMAN Joint King of the Franks. He refused to support his brother in suppressing a revolt in Aquitaine in Mar 769, but they were reconciled in early 770. His death is recorded in the Royal Frankish Annals [19]. Einhard records the death "II Non Dec" 771 of "*Karlomannus frater [Karoli]*" at "*villa Salmontiaci*" [20]. The *Annales Fuldenses* record the death "II Non Dec 771 in villa Salmuntiaci" of "*Karlomannus rex*" and his burial "Remis" [21]. The *Annalium Sancti Amandi* records the death at "*Salmuniaco 771 pridie Non Dec*" of "*Karlomannus*" [22]. The *Annales Xantenses* record the death "II Non Dec 771" of "*Karlomannus rex*" [23]. The *Annales Laurissenses* record that "*Carlomanni*" was buried "*iuxta urbem Remorum in basilicam beati Remigii*" in 771 [24]. The necrology of Reims Saint-Rémi records the death "II Non Dec" of "*Karlomannus Francorum rex*" [25]. m ([769]) GERBERGA --- (-772 or after). The *Annales Laurissenses* name "*Girberga uxor Carlomanni*" when recording that she left for Italy after her husband died [26].

Kildemateriale fortsat**PEPIN, son of CHARLES "Martel" & his first wife Chrothrudis**

She is not mentioned in any of the surviving charters of her husband [27]. The *Annales Lobienses* record that "*uxor eius [=Karlomannus] cum duobus filiis et Otgario marchione*" took refuge with "*Desiderium regem, patrem suum*" after the death of her husband [28], which would mean that she was Gerberga of the Lombards, daughter of Desiderius King of the Lombards.

Settipani highlights that this may be incorrect, assuming that the text results from confusion with the first wife of Carloman's older brother King Charles being the daughter of King Desiderius, and the fact that Gerberga sought refuge at the Lombard court [29].

Another factor is also significant in deciding the question: numerous authorities, for example the *Annales Fuldenses* [30], record the visit to Italy of Queen Berta, mother of Charles and Carloman, to bring back the bride for her son Charles, but none mentions two sisters being brought back as brides for the two brothers. On the other hand, the fact that King Desiderius supported the candidacy of Gerberga's son Pepin to succeed his father could have been motivated by a close family relationship (see below). There is no direct proof of the date of Gerberga's marriage. If Gerberga was the daughter of King Desiderius, it is reasonable to suppose that the marriage would have taken place at the same time as the marriage of Carloman's brother, whose first wife was the daughter of King Desiderius, although this would leave little time for two children to have been born from the marriage before Carloman died. King Carloman & his wife had two children:

a) PEPIN (770-after 774). The *Annales Petaviani* record the birth in 770 of "*Pipini filii Karlomanni*" [31]. The *Annales Lobienses* record his mother's departure to Italy "*cum duobus filiis*" after her husband's death [32]. Einhard also records that "*Karlomannus frater [Karoli]...uxor eius et filii*" went to Italy after Carloman died [33]. Desiderius King of the Lombards supported Pepin's claim to succeed his father, and requested Pope Adrian I to crown him. He fled King Charles I to Verona in 774 and was later confined to a monastery [34].

b) child (-after 772). The evidence for the existence of this second child is provided by the *Annales Lobienses* which record his mother's departure to Italy "*cum duobus filiis*" after her husband died [35]. Einhard also records that "*Karlomannus frater [Karoli] ...uxor eius et filii*" went to Italy after Carloman died [36]. Although he does not specify how many children were involved, there was presumably insufficient time between Carloman's marriage and his death for his wife to have given birth to more than two children. There is no indication of the sex of this second child.

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PEPIN, son of CHARLES "Martel" & his first wife Chrothrudis

3. **GISELA** (757-Chelles 30 Jul 810). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitis* names (in order) "*Karolum et Karlomannum et Gislam*" children of "*Pipinus rex...ex Bertrada regina*" [37]. Einhard names "*Gisla unica soror*" of King Charles, specifying that she was "*a puellaribus annis religiosæ conversationi mancipata*" [38]. Abbess of Chelles 788. "*Ghysela regis filia Pippini et Bertredane regine*" donated "*Villa Putialis*" to Saint-Denis by charter dated 12 Jun 799 [39].

"*Carolus...rex Francorum et Langobardorum*" confirmed the donation to the abbey of Saint-Denis by "*illustris deo sacrata Gisla...soror nostra*" by charter dated 15 Jun 799 which names "*domne Bertradane genitricis nostre*" [40].

[41] Betrothed (765, contract broken 766) to LEON of Byzantium, son of Emperor KONSTANTINOS V "Kopronymos" & his first wife Eirene [née Chichek] of the Khazars (Jan 750-8 Sep 780, bur Constantinople, Church of the Holy Apostles). He succeeded in 775 as Emperor LEON IV. [m WENILO [Bishop of Laon].

Settipani discusses this possible marriage, noting that "Gisela and her husband Wenilo" are listed in the obituary of Argenteuil [42]. However, the couple's being named together in this obituary does not appear consistent with Gisela's monastic career which, as shown above, she started more than twenty years before she died.]

4. **PEPIN** (759-[761/62]). The *Annales Laurissenses* record the birth in 759 of "*Pippinus regis filius*" who was named after his father, specifying that he lived two years and died in his third year [43]. His birth and death two years later are recorded in the Royal Frankish Annals [44].

5. **CHROTHAIS** (-young, bur Metz, Saint Arnoul). "*Rodthaid*" is named daughter of King Pepin in the *Pauli Gesta*, when recording her place of burial [45]. Paulus Diaconus wrote a poem in memory of "*Rothaidis filiæ Pippini regis*", which names "*germanus...Karolus, Pippinus pater...Pippinus proavus...abavus Anschisa...[huius] pater...beatus Arnulfus*" [46].

6. **ADELAIS** (-young, bur Metz, Saint Arnoul). "*Adelaid*" is named daughter of King Pepin in the *Pauli Gesta*, when recording her place of burial [47]. Paulus Diaconus wrote a poem in memory of "*Adheleidis filiæ [Pippini regis]*" [48].

7. [daughter . The only reference to this unnamed daughter is in the *Vita Maximini Episcopi Trevirensis* which records that "*Pippini regis ex filia nepos...Chunibertus*" was "*atrociter a dæmone vexatus*" and cured after he was taken to the saint [49], assuming that "nepos" in this context is correctly translated as grandson. This contradicts Einhard who names Gisela as the only sister of Charles I King of the Franks [50]. m ---.] [One possible child:]

a) [CHUNIBERT . The *Vita Maximini Episcopi Trevirensis* records that "*Pippini regis ex filia nepos...Chunibertus*" was "*atrociter a dæmone vexatus*" and cured after he was taken to the saint [51].]

Kildemateriale fortsat

PEPIN, son of CHARLES "Martel" & his first wife Chrothrudis

The *Annales Murbacenses* record the foundation of the monastery in 715 by "*comes...Eberhardus, filius ducis Adelberti*", and his donations following the death of "*filio predicti comitis*", with the consent of "*fratris sui Leudofredi et coniugis sue Emeltrudis*", and his burial in the monastery [52].

8. [daughter . The only reference to this unnamed daughter is in the *Annales Murbacenses* which records that "*sanctus Sintpertus sive Simbertus, Caroli magni ex sorore nepos*" was fifth abbot of the monastery of Murbach [53]. m ---.] [One possible child:]

a) [SINTBERT . The *Annales Murbacenses* name "*sanctus Sintpertus sive Simbertus, Caroli magni ex sorore nepos*" as fifth abbot of the monastery of Murbach [54].]

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<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/MEROVINGIANS.htm>

FRANKS,

Merovingian kings**INTRODUCTION**

Early sources are inconsistent regarding the origin of the Franks. Gregory of Tours is cautious, recording that "*it is commonly said*" that they came from Pannonia, crossed the Rhine, and marched through Thuringia, citing "*the historians whose works we still have*" (although none of these works to which he refers appears to have survived to the present day) [1]. If this is correct, Frankish occupation of Pannonia predated the arrival of the Ostrogoths, which is probably dated to the last decades of the 4th century from the account provided by Jordanes in his mid-6th century *Getica* [2]. The possibility of an early connection with Thuringia is reinforced by Chlodio's supposed grandson King Childerich seeking refuge there during his temporary exile from France. A more colourful version of the early history of the Franks is provided by the 7th century chronicler known as Fredegar who records a Trojan origin, and asserts that Merovech was conceived when Chlodio's wife went swimming and encountered a Quinotaur [3]. Ian Wood comments that there is no reason to believe that the Franks were involved in any long distance migration, as "*archaeology and history suggest that they originated in the lands immediately to the east of the Rhine*" [4]. This could also indicate Thuringia.

The Franks are first mentioned in the context of the Barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire in the 3rd century, Aurelius Victor and Eutropius stating that they crossed the Rhine near Köln in [257]. Gregory of Tours reports that "*the Franks...set up in each country district and each city long-haired kings chosen from the foremost and most noble family of their race*" [5]. If correct, this suggests a multiplicity of local leaders about whom nothing is known. Many Frankish tribes remained east of the Rhine, but by [500] most had settled west of the river [6]. Gregory reports that Chlodio was the first Frankish leader to invade Roman-occupied Gaul, as far as the river Somme [7]. He attributes to him the title "King of the Franks", but Chlodio was presumably only one of the many local Frankish leaders and hardly a "king" in the sense in which the word is used today. It is not known whether Chlodio was the only Frankish leader to invade Roman-occupied Gaul.

The Merovingian Franks quickly imposed themselves throughout Gaul. This presumably was partly because they were geographically well placed to fill the power vacuum left by the collapse of the Roman Empire, but was also attributable to the personality and capabilities of King Clovis.

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Merovingian kings

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Although there are indications that the authority of Chlodio's supposed grandson Childerich was limited to "*Belgica Secunda*" [8], the latter's son Clovis subjugated the different Frankish sub-groups in the territory of what is now France and, by the end of his life, ruled between the Rhine and Loire valleys as well as in Aquitaine. It is also possible that descents in the male line exist from the illegitimate sons of the Carolingian emperors and kings. For example, Arnoul, illegitimate son of Emperor Louis I who installed him as Comte de Sens, may have married and had children about whom nothing is revealed in the sources. The same is true of Arnoul and Drogo, illegitimate sons of Charles III "le Simple" King of the West Franks, about whom only their names and parentage are known from the primary sources.

Kildemateriale fortsat

merovingian nobility

Chapter 1. MAIORES DOMUS of the KINGDOM of AUSTRASIA (also in NEUSTRIA from 688) 4

D. Family of ARNULF

CHARLES "Martel", son of PEPIN [II] "le Gros" or "d'Herstal" & his second [wife] Chalpais [Alpais] ([690]-Quierzy-sur-Oise, Aisne 16 or 22 Oct 741, bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). The *Chronicon Moissiacense* names "Karolum" as son of "Pippinus præfatus princeps...ex alia uxore nomine Alpaigde" [150]. He was imprisoned by his father's first wife after his father died [151]. However, the Neustrians revolted against Plectrudis, Charles escaped, was at first defeated by the Neustrians, but won the battle of Amblève, near Liège, in 716. He was victorious at Vinchy, near Cambrai, 28 May 717 after which Chilperic II King of Neustria fled with his *maior domus*, leaving Charles unchallenged to succeed as *maior domus* in Austrasia. "Karolus" donated his part in "villa Bollane" to "monasterium Efternacum" by charter dated 23 Feb 717, which names "genitore meo Pippino" [152]. He conquered the Saxons in 718 and the Frisians in 719 when he captured Utrecht. He conquered the Neustrians, together with their ally Eudes Duke of Aquitaine, in 719. He released and recognised King Chilperic II, becoming *maior domus* in Neustria. "Theudericus rex Francorum" confirmed a donation to the abbey of St Denis on the request of "Carlo maiorem domus nostro" by charter dated 1 Mar 723 [153]. He defeated the Muslim invaders, under Abd-al-Rahman bin Abd Allah al-Ghafiqi [Governor of Andalucia], at Moussais near Poitiers 25 Oct 732. He extended his authority to other French provinces: Hunald Duke of the Aquitanians swore allegiance to him in 736, he subjugated Burgundy and Provence in 736-738. In 737, he omitted to nominate a successor on the death of King Theoderic IV, signalling the effective end of the Merovingian monarchy. The *Annales Sancti Amandi* record the death "741 Id Oct" of "Karolus dux Francorum" [154]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "XVII Kal Nov" of "Karolus princeps" [155]. The Continuator of Fredegar records the same date for his death and his burial place [156].

m firstly CHROTHRUDIS, daughter of --- ([690]-[724/25]). The *Annales Laureshamenses* record the death in 724 of "Hortrudis" [157]. The *Annales Mosellani* record the death in 725 of "Chrothrud" [158]. Settipani quotes a name list in the *Liber confraternitatum augiensis* which reads in part "Karolus maior domus, Pippin rex...Karolus imperator...Ruadtrud, Ruadheid, Svanahild regina, Bertha regina, Hiltikart regina, Fastrat regina, Liutkart regina..." [159].

Kildemateriale fortsat

He makes the obvious links between "*Karolus maior domus...Svanahild regina*", "*Pippin rex...Bertha regina*" and "*Karolus imperator...Hiltikart regina, Fastrat regina, Liutkart regina*", deducing that "*Ruadtrud, Ruadheid*" must also be linked logically to "*Karolus maior domus*" because of the order in which the names are listed. The primary source which specifically names the first wife of Charles "Martel" has not been identified.

m secondly (725) SUANACHILDIS [Suanhilde], niece of ODILO Duke of Bavaria, daughter of --- (-after 17 Sep 741). The precise parentage of Suanachildis is not known. The Continuator of Fredegar records that "*matrona quondam...Beletrude et nepta sua Sunnichilde*" were captured and taken to Austrasia by Charles "Martel" in [724/25] [160]. Einhard names "*Swannhilde neptem Odilonis ducis Baioariorum*" as the mother of Grifo [161]. The precise relationship between Suanhilde and Pilitrude, who was the wife in turn of the brothers Grimoald and Theodoald, has not been identified. She instigated the marriage of her stepdaughter to Odilo Duke of Bavaria according to the Continuator of Fredegar [162]. After the death of her husband, she incited her son to rebel against her stepsons. She was defeated and sent to the monastery of Chelles, Seine-et-Marne. "*Karlus maiorum domus filius Pippini quondam*" donated property "*villa Clippiacum in pago Parisiaco*" to the abbey of St Denis by charter dated 17 Sep 741, subscribed by "*Radberti comitis, Raygaubaldi comitis, Salaconis comitis, matrone Sonechildis, Grifonis filii sui*" [163].

Mistress (1): CHROTHAIS, daughter of ---. Settipani quotes a name list in the *Liber confraternitatum augiensis*, quoted above under Chrothrudis first wife of Charles "Martel", concluding that "*Ruadtrud, Ruadheid*" must be linked logically to "*Karolus maior domus*" because of the order in which the names are listed [164].

Mistress (2): ---. The name of the second mistress of Charles "Martel" is not known.

Charles "Martel" & his first wife had three children:

1. CARLOMAN ([705/10]-4 Dec 754, bur Vienne, Isère). Einhard names "*Karlomannum...et Pippinum atque Grifonem*" as the three sons of "*Karlus maior domus*" when recording the latter's death [165]. The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitum* names (in order) "*Pipinum, Karlomannum, Griphonem et Bernardum*" sons of "*Karolus senior...ex regina*" [166]. "*Karlomanni filii eius*" subscribed the charter dated 1 Jan 722 under which "*Karolus maiorum domus filius Pippini quondam*" donated property "*castrum...Fethna sitam in pago Nifterlaco*" to the monastery "*infra muros Traiecto castro*" [167]. He succeeded his father as *maior domus*, jointly with his brother Pepin. They deprived their half-brother Grifo of his inheritance, and defeated him after he rebelled against them. In the division of territories agreed with his brother, Carloman governed Austrasia, Alemannia, Thuringia and northern Alsace.

Kildemateriale fortsat

The brothers were faced with revolts in Frisia, Bavaria, Alemannia and Aquitaine. As a symbolic assertion of their authority, they nominated Childeric III as [Merovingian] king in 743.

Einhard records that "Karlomannus" was in Saxony at "castrum Hohseoburg" and there accepted the surrender of "Theodericum Saxonem illius loci primarium" in 743 [168]. "Childerichus rex Francorum" with "Karolomanno maiores domus, rectori palatio nostro" confirmed donations to the monastery of Stablo and Malmedy by charter dated Jul 744 [169]. In 745, Carloman's brother Pepin appropriated the province of Alemannia for himself. Carloman reasserted his authority with an expedition against the Alemans in 746, massacring the leaders who had betrayed him to his brother. This triggered the defection of his other supporters, and Carloman relinquished power. The *Chronicon Sancti Medardi Suessionensis* records that "Karlomannus frater Pippini junioris" became a monk in 745 and that "Pippinus junior parvus frater eius" obtained the whole of "Principatum Francorum" [170]. The Royal Frankish Annals record that, after 15 Aug 747, he left for Rome, where he built the monastery of St Sylvester on Monte Soracte before moving to the monastery of St Benedict at Monte Cassino where he became a monk [171]. He returned to France in 753 to oppose the request by Pope Stephen III (II) for Frankish help against the Lombards [172]. The *Annales Moselleni* record the death in 754 of "Karlomannus" [173]. m ---. The name of Carloman's wife is not known. Carloman & his wife had [three or more] children:

a) DROGO ([730/35]-after 753). "Karlemannus maiorum domus filius quondam Karoli" made a donation of property including "villa ...Levione...in pago Condustrinse..." to "monasterio Stabulaus seu Malmundario" dated 8 Jun [746], subscribed by "Drogone filio eius" [174]. He succeeded his father in 747 as *maior domus*. His uncle Pepin set him aside in 753 and sent him to a monastery where he died soon after.

b) [other children. Settipani refers to texts which refer to "the children of Carloman" without naming them, but he does not cite these sources [175].]

2. PEPIN [III] (715-Saint-Denis 24 Sep 768, bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). Einhard names "Karlomannum...et Pippinum atque Grifonem" as the three sons of "Karlus maior domus" when recording the latter's death[176]. The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitis* names (in order) "Pipinum, Karlomannum, Griphonem et Bernardum" sons of "Karolus senior...ex regina" [177]. He succeeded his father as *maior domus* jointly with his brother Carloman. He succeeded in 751 as PEPIN "le Bref" King of the Franks.

- KINGS of the FRANKS (CAROLINGIANS).

Kildemateriale fortsat

3. **CHILTRUDIS** [Hiltrude] (-754, bur Hostenhoven, Kloster Gengenbach). The Continuator of Fredegar names "*Chiltrudis*" as daughter of Charles "Martel", stating that her "*wicked stepmother*" incited her to joined Odilo of Bavaria whom she married without the permission of her brothers [178].

After the death of her husband, she was regent in Bavaria for her son Duke Tassilo III. The *Annales Moselleni* record the death in 754 of "*Hildtrud*" [179]. m (741) ODILO Duke of Bavaria [Agilolfinger], son of --- (-18 Jan 748, bur Hostenhoven, Kloster Gengenbach).

His brother-in-law Carloman invaded Bavaria, and Odilo was forced to recognise Frankish suzerainty in 744.

Charles "Martel" & his [first/second wife/mistress] had two possible children:

4. [LANDRADA. Settipani quotes an Aquitaine necrology which lists "*Willelmus...pater eius Theodericus, mater Aldana soror Hiltrudis et Landradæ*" [180]. He suggests that "*Hiltrudis*" was the wife of Odilo Duke of Bavaria, and therefore that all three sisters were daughters of Charles "Martel". The theory is attractive but not conclusive, as its validity depends on there being no other contemporary Hiltrudis, which is not provable. If it is correct, there is no indication about the mother of Landrada and Aldana. Hlawitschka highlights the case against the affiliation [181].]

5. [ALDANA. Settipani quotes an Aquitaine necrology which lists "*Willelmus...pater eius Theodericus, mater Aldana soror Hiltrudis et Landradæ*" [182]. He suggests that "*Hiltrudis*" was the wife of Odilo Duke of Bavaria, and therefore that all three sisters were daughters of Charles "Martel". The theory is attractive but not conclusive, as its validity depends on there being no other contemporary Hiltrudis, which is not provable. If it is correct, there is no indication about the mother of Landrada and Aldana. Hlawitschka highlights the case against the affiliation [183]. "*Willelmus...comes*" names "*genitore meo Theuderico et genitrice mea Aldana*" in his charter dated 14 Dec 804 (version two: dated 15 Dec 804) for the foundation of the monastery of Gellone [184]. m THEODERIC Comte d'Autun, son of --- (-before 804).]

Charles "Martel" & his second wife had one child:

6. GRIFO ([726]-killed in battle Saint Jean de Maurienne 753). Einhard names "*Karlomannum...et Pippinum atque Grifonem*" as the three sons of "*Karlus maior domus*" when recording the latter's death, specifying that "*Grifo...minor natu...matrem habuit Swannhilde neptem Odilonis ducis Baioariorum*" [185]. The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitis* names (in order) "*Pipinum, Karlomannum, Griphonem et Bernardum*" sons of "*Karolus senior...ex regina*" [186]. "*Karlus maiorum domus filius Pippini quondam*" donated property "*villa Clippiacum in pago Parisiaco*" to the abbey of Saint-Denis by charter dated 17 Sep 741, subscribed by "*Radberti comitis, Raygaubaldi comitis, Salaconis comitis, matrone Sonechildis, Grifonis filii sui*" [187].

Kildemateriale fortsat

His father bequeathed to Grifo the central part of his territory, but his stepbrothers Carloman and Pepin deprived him of this inheritance and split the land between themselves. Grifo rebelled, incited by his mother, but was defeated at Laon and imprisoned by Carloman at Neufchâteau in the Ardennes [188]. He was released in 747 by his brother Pepin and fled to Saxony, where he raised an army although armed conflict was avoided [189]. He invaded Bavaria where he was recognised as Duke in 748 in succession to Duke Odilo, but was deposed by Pepin who installed their nephew Tassilo III as duke. According to the Royal Frankish Annals, in 748 Pepin granted Grifo the duchy of Mans and twelve counties in Neustria, although the source does not identify these counties more precisely [190].

The Continuator of Fredegar records that in 748 "*germanus ipsius rege...Gripho*" fled once more and allied himself with Waifar Duke of the Aquitanians [191]. Grifo rebelled yet again, in alliance with the Bretons. He fled to Lombardy to join Aistulf King of the Lombards but was caught and killed while he was passing the Alps by "*Theudoeno comite Viennense...et Frederico Ultraiurano comite*" [192], two of Pepin's supporters. His escape to Italy, capture and death at the hands of "*Theodoino comite in valle Maurienna*" is also recorded in the *Annales Laurissenses* [193]. m ---. The name of Grifo's wife is not known. Grifo & his wife had [two possible] children:

a) [GRIFO. Settipani refers to a commemorative name list from Remiremont in which the names "*Griffo, Carolus*" follow immediately after another "*Griffo*", which may indicate that the former were sons of the latter [194], although even if this is correct there is no proof that the latter Grifo was the same person as the son of Charles "Martel".]

b) [CHARLES. Settipani refers to a commemorative name list from Remiremont in which the names "*Griffo, Carolus*" follow immediately after another "*Griffo*", which may indicate that the former were sons of the latter [195], although even if this is correct there is no proof that the latter Grifo was the same person as the son of Charles "Martel".]

Charles "Martel" had one illegitimate son by Mistress (1):

7. BERNARD (before 732-787). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitis* names (in order) "*Pipinum, Karlomannum, Griphonem et Bernardum*" as sons of "*Karolus senior...ex regina*" [196]. Comte.

- FAMILIES of ADALHARD and WALA.

Charles "Martel" had two illegitimate sons by Mistress (2):

8. HIERONYMUS (-after [782]). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitis* names (in order) "*Remigium et Geronimum*" as sons of "*Karolus senior...ex concubina*" [197]. Comte. Abbé de Saint-Quentin.

- FAMILY of HIERONYMUS.

Kildemateriale fortsat

9. REMIGIUS (-787). The *Genealogica Arnulfi Comitum* names (in order) "Remigium et Geronimum" as sons of "Karolus senior...ex concubina" [198]. Bishop of Rouen 755-771. The *Annales Mosellani* record the death in 787 of "Remigius et Bernehardus" [199].

Kildemateriale fortsat

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/FRANKSMaiordomi.htm>merovingian nobility

Chapter 1. MAIORES DOMUS of the KINGDOM of AUSTRASIA (also in NEUSTRIA from 688) 4
D. Family of ARNULF

PEPIN [II] "le Gros" or "d'Herstal", son of ANSEGISEL & his wife Begga ([645]-Jupille, near Liège 16 Dec 714, bur Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names "Anschisus" as father of "Pippinum" [86]. "Pippinus" declares himself "*filius Ansegisili*" in his charter dated 20 Feb 691, which also names "*matrona mea Plectrudis*" [87]. The *Annales Xantenses* name "Pippinus" as son of "Anchisus dux" when recording that he succeeded on the death of his father in 685 [88], although this is misdated. "*Pipinum secundum*" is named as son of Ansegisel and Begga in the *Chronicon Sancti Huberti* [89]. Duke of Austrasia [675]. He fled from the palace in 679 after opposing *maior domus* Ebroin. Civil war with Neustria broke out, and Pepin defeated the Neustrians at Tertry, Somme in Jun 687 before becoming *maior domus* of Austrasia in [688/90]. He became *maior domus* of Neustria in 688 after the murder of *maior domus* Berchar [90]. "*Pippinus filius Ansegisili quondam necnon...matrone mea Plectrudis*" donated property to the church of St Arnulf at Metz by charter dated 20 Feb 691 [91]. "*Childebertus rex Francorum*" names "*Pippino maiorem domus nostro*" in his charter dated 14 Mar 697 [92]. Fredegar (Continuator) records that he defeated Radbod Duke of the Frisians at Duurstede in [692/97] [93]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the death of "Pippinus" after ruling for 27 years [94]. The *Chronicon Sancti Medardi Suessionensis* records the death in 714 of "*Pippinus senior Princeps Francorum et Dux, Præfectus Palatii et Major-domus*" and the accession of "*Carolus dictus Martellus in loco patris*" [95]. The *Annales Metenses* record the death "*XVII Kal Ian 714*" of "*Pippinus princeps*" [96].
m firstly ([670/75]) PLECTRUDIS, daughter of HUGOBERT & his wife [Irmina Abbess of Oeren] (-after 717, bur Köln, St Maria im Kapitol). "Pippinus" names "*matrona mea Plectrudis, filia Huogoberti quondam*" in his two charters dated 13 May 706 [97]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*Pippino...uxor nobilissima...Plectrudis*" but does not give her origin [98]. After the death of her husband, she "took everything under her control" according to Fredegar (Continuator) [99]. The *Monumenta Epternacensia* records that "*Raginfredum maiorem domus*" married "*Plectrudem*" [100], but this is not corroborated by other sources. She was regent for her grandson Theodebald, but opposed by her stepson Charles "Martel" whom she imprisoned. Charles escaped, and defeated the forces of Plectrudis at Vinchy, near Cambrai, 28 May 717. She founded St Maria im Kapitol at Köln.

Kildemateriale fortsat

[m] **secondly (bigamously) CHALPAIS [Alpais], sister of DODO**, daughter of ---. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "*puellam nobilem...Alpaidem*" as second wife of Pepin, specifying that she was "*soror...Dodonis qui domesticus Pippini principis erat*" [101]. The mid-12th century *Genealogica ex Stirpe Sancti Arnulfi* names "*Alpade, sorore Dodonis, qui sanctum Lambertum episcopum Leodinensem martyrisavit*" as second wife of Pepin [102]. Settipani [103] does not support the theory that Alpais was the sister of Bertrada, mother of Charibert, whose daughter married Pepin King of the Franks, the hypothesis being based on King Pepin and his wife inheriting property from their respective fathers. The Chronicle of St Bèze records that "*Dodone comite*" killed "*sanctus Lambertus Tungrorum Episcopus*" [104]. Mistress (1): ---. The name of Pepin's mistress is not known. Pepin & his first wife had two children:

1. DROGO (-24 Mar 708, bur Metz, Abbaye de Saint-Arnoul [105]). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*maioris Drocus...minoris Grimoaldus*" as the two sons of "*Pippino [et]...uxor nobilissima...Plectrudis*", specifying that Drogo accepted "*ducatum Campaniæ*" [106]. "*Drogo et Grimoldus*" are named as sons of Pepin and his wife Plectrudis in the *Gesta Fontanellensium* [107]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "*Drogo...et Grimoaldus*" as sons of Pepin and "*legitima sua coniunx Plictrudis*", specifying that Drogo was "*dux...Campanensium*" [108]. Fredegar (Continuator) records that his father invested Drogo as dux in Champagne in [688/90] [109], and dux of the Burgunds after 697. This is the only example so far identified of a late 7th century creation of a dux apparently assigned to govern a particular territory. The *Annales Metenses* record the death of Drogo in 708 and his burial "*iuxta Mettensem urbem in basilica beati Arnulfi confessoris*" [110]. The Obituaire of Saint-Arnoul de Metz includes "*IX Kal Apr Drogo dux*" [111]. m (after 688) ADALTRUDIS, daughter of BERCHAR maior domus in Neustria & his wife Anstrudis. Her origin is determined from the charter of "*Childebertus rex Francorum*" dated 14 Mar 697 which names "*Drogus...socer suos...Bercharius...coniuge sui Adaltrute*" [112]. On the other hand, the *Annales Metenses* name "*Austrudem filia Warattonis quondam...maioris domus derelictam Bertarii*" as wife of "*Drogonem primogenitum suum [Pippini]*" [113]. The *Gesta Fontanellensium* also names Adaltrudis, wife of Drogo, as "*filia Warattonis [et] Ansfledis coniugis eius*" [114], but the 697 charter is probably a more reliable source as, if it is correctly dated, it was written only a few years after the death of Berchar. Drogo & his wife had four children:

a) ARNOUL (before 700-after 723). "*Arnulfus dux filius Drogonis*" donated his part in "*villa Bollane*" to "*monasterium Efternacum*" by charter dated to [715/16] [115]. His birth date is estimated by Settipani on the assumption that he was no longer a minor at the time of this first recorded attestation [116].

Kildemateriale fortsat

A charter dated 25 Jun 715, classified as spurious in the collection, purports to record the donation by "*Hugo sacerdos et germanus meus...Arnulfus dux nec non Pippinus et Godefridus*" to the church of Metz which names "*genitorem nostrum...Drogonem...avus noster Pippinus*", subscribed by "*Milonis, Widonis comitis, Remberti comitis, Lamberti comitis, Warnarii comitis*" [117]. In 723, Arnoul conspired with his brothers against their uncle Charles "Martel". [m ---. If Arnoul had children (see below), the name of his wife is not known.] Possible children:

i) [children . It is possible that Arnoul left descendants in Upper Lotharingia: a bull of Pope Leo IX, son of Hugues d'Egisheim in Alsace, mentions Arnoul as his ancestor, and names Arnoul's father and three brothers [118].]

b) HUGO (-Jumièges Apr 730, bur Jumièges). The *Annales Metenses* name "*Drogoni...filium...Hugonem*" and record that he was brought up by "*matrona Ansfredis avia sua relictæ uxor Warattonis*" [119]. Assuming that the reference to Ansfredis is correct, she was the great-grandmother of Hugo not his grandmother, if the origin of Hugo's mother is correct as identified above. He is named as son of Drogo and Adeltrude in the *Gesta Fontanellensium* [120]. A charter dated 25 Jun 715, classified as spurious in the collection, purports to record the donation by "*Hugo sacerdos et germanus meus...Arnulfus dux nec non Pippinus et Godefridus*" to the church of Metz which names "*genitorem nostrum...Drogonem...avus noster Pippinus*", subscribed by "*Milonis, Widonis comitis, Remberti comitis, Lamberti comitis, Warnarii comitis*" [121]. Abbé de Saint-Denis, Jumièges et Fontenelle. Elected Bishop of Rouen 719, and Bishop of Bayeux and Paris 723. He supported Charles "Martel" and was rewarded with the abbacy of St Wandrille in 723, and the abbacies of Jumièges, La Croix and Saint-Leufroy [122].

c) PEPIN (-after 723). A charter dated 25 Jun 715, classified as spurious in the collection, purports to record the donation by "*Hugo sacerdos et germanus meus...Arnulfus dux nec non Pippinus et Godefridus*" to the church of Metz which names "*genitorem nostrum...Drogonem...avus noster Pippinus*", subscribed by "*Milonis, Widonis comitis, Remberti comitis, Lamberti comitis, Warnarii comitis*" [123]. Pepin revolted with his brothers Arnoul and Godefroi against their uncle Charles "Martel" in 723.

d) GODEFROI (-after 723). A charter dated 20 Feb 691, classified as spurious in the collection, purports to record the donation of "*Godefridus dux filius Drogonis*" to Metz St Arnulf [124], although it is unlikely that Godefroi was born at that date. A charter dated 25 Jun 715, classified as spurious in the collection, purports to record the donation by "*Hugo sacerdos et germanus meus...Arnulfus dux nec non Pippinus et Godefridus*" to the church of Metz which names "*genitorem nostrum...Drogonem...avus noster Pippinus*", subscribed by "*Milonis, Widonis comitis, Remberti comitis, Lamberti comitis, Warnarii comitis*" [125].

Kildemateriale fortsat

Godefroi revolted with his brothers Arnoul and Pepin against their uncle Charles "Martel" in 723. Settipani[126] suggests that Godefroi was the father of Humbert Comte de Bourges, who died after 778.

2. GRIMOALD (-murdered Liège Apr 714). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "maioris Drocus...minoris Grimoaldus" as the two sons of "Pippino [et]...uxor nobilissima...Plectrudis" [127]. "Drogo et Grimoldus" are named as sons of Pepin and his wife Plectrudis in the *Gesta Fontanellensium* [128]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "Drogo...et Grimoaldus" as sons of Pepin and "legitima sua coniunx Plictrudis" [129]. His father named him *maior domus* in Neustria [130] in [695], and in Burgundy in [700]. "Childeberthus rex Francorum" names "Grimoaldo maiorum domus nostri" in his charter dated 25 Feb 702 [131]. His father created him *dux* in Champagne and *dux* of the Burgunds in 708. The *Annales Metenses* record that, after the death of Drogo, "Pippino genitore suo" appointed "germanus eius Grimoaldus" to succeed "in principatum" [132]. "Childebercthus rex Francorum" names "Grimoaldo maiorem domus nostri...Gairinus quondam loce ipsius Parisiace comis...Sigofredus comis palatie nostre" in his donation to the abbey of St Denis by charter dated 13 Dec 710 [133]. Fredegar (Continuator) records that Grimoald was murdered by Rantgar, a pagan Frisian, at the tomb of St Lambert at Liège [134]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records that Grimoald was murdered by "Rantgario gentile, filio Belial" at "basilica sancti Landeberti martyris Leudico" [135]. m (711) THEODESINDIS, daughter of RATBOD Duke of the Frisians & his wife ---. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "Theudesindam filiam Radbodi ducis" as wife of "Grimoaldus" [136]. Her marriage is referred to by the Continuator of Fredegar, which does not give her name [137]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* refers to the betrothal of "Grimoaldus" and "Rabbodonis ducis Fresionum...filia" [138]. The *Chronicon Moissiacense* names "Thudsindam filiam Radbodi ducis" as wife of "Grimaldus" [139]. The date of the marriage is provided by the *Annales Metenses* which record the marriage in 711 of "Grimoaldus" and "filiam Radboldi ducis Frisionum" [140]. Mistress (1): ---. The name of Grimoald's mistress is not known. Grimoald had one illegitimate son by Mistress (1):

a) THEODALD ([707/08]-killed 741). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "Grimoaldus...filium ex concubina Theudoaldo" [141]. The *Annales Metense* name "Grimoaldi filium eius parvulum ex concubina nata nomine Theodaldum" when recording his appointment as *maior domus* for King Dagobert II [142]. He was legitimate according to the *Monumenta Epternacensia* which names "Theodaldum, filium Grimoaldi...ex Theodesina filia regis Rabodi" [143]. After the death of his father, his grandfather Pepin chose Theodald as his heir although he was still a child. His paternal grandmother appointed him *maior domus* in Austrasia in 714.

Kildemateriale fortsat

The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records that "Theudoaldo" was appointed *maior domus* after "Ragamfredo" fled [144]. He was opposed by his uncle Charles "Martel", but fled after the battle of Compiègne 26 Sep 715 [145]. The *Annales Alammanici* record in 741 that "*Theodaldus interfectus est*" [146].

Pepin & his second [wife] had one child:

3. CHARLES "Martel" ([690]-Quierzy-sur-Oise, Aisne 16 or 22 Oct 741, bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). The *Chronicon Moissiacense* names "Karolum" as son of "*Pippinus præfatus princeps...ex alia uxore nomine Alpaigde*" [147]. He succeeded his father in 717 as *maior domus* in Austrasia. - see below.

Pepin had one illegitimate son by Mistress (1):

4. CHILDEBRAND (-after 751, maybe after 762). Childebrand was either the illegitimate son of Pepin "le Gros" by an unknown mistress or his second son by his second [wife] Chalpais. He is described as "*germanus*" of Charles "Martel" by the Continuator of Fredegar, in the part which Childebrand himself sponsored [148]. Count in Burgundy, Duke in Provence 737/39. Historian, he was the author of part of the continuations of the chronicle of Fredegar written during the reign of King Pepin (751-768). m ---. The name of Childebrand's wife is not known. Childebrand & his wife had one child:

a) NIBELUNG ([705/20]-before 786). The Continuator of Fredegar names Nibelung as son of Childebrand, specifying that he assumed his father's work on the chronicle after the latter died [149]. An approximate birth date range of [705/20] is assigned to Nibelung for the purposes only of narrowing the possible birth date ranges of his supposed descendants.

- DESCENDANTS of NIBELUNG

Brother and sister, parents not known:

20. **DODO**. Domesticus. The Chronicle of St Bèze records that "*Dodone comite*" killed "*sanctus Lambertus Tungrorum Episcopus*" [486].

21. **CHALPAIS [Alpais]**. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "*puellam nobilem...Alpaidem*" as second wife of Pepin, specifying that she was "*soror...Dodonis qui domesticus Pippini principis erat*" [487]. The mid-12th century *Genealogica ex Stirpe Sancti Arnulfi* names "*Alpade, sorore Dodonis, qui sanctum Lambertum episcopum Leodinensem martyrisavit*" as second wife of Pepin [488].

Settipani [489] does not support the theory that Alpais was the sister of Bertrada, mother of Charibert, whose daughter married Pepin King of the Franks, the hypothesis being based on King Pepin and his wife inheriting property from their respective fathers. m (bigamously) as his second wife, PEPIN [II] "le Gros" or "d'Herstal", son of ANSEGISEL & his wife Begga ([645]-Jupille, near Liège 16 Dec 714, bur Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul).

Kildemateriale fortsat

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/FRANKSMaiordomi.htm#Bertradadied78>

merovingian nobility

Chapter 4. OTHER MEROVINGIAN NOBILITY. 32

H. MEROVINGIAN COUNTS, 8th century

1. --- . m BERTRADA, daughter of ---. The editor of Einhard's Annals in the *MGH SS* series records that "*Pippinus...uxoris pater et Avia Charibertus et Bertradana*" founded the monastery of Prüm[520]. This is presumably based on the charter dated 23 Jun 720 under which "*Bertrada seu Berta et filius meus Chairibertus*" donated property to Prüm, witnessed by "*Bernarius, Chrodolande, Theodericus*" [521], although the charter is probably spurious as it predates the foundation of the abbey. It is assumed that this refers to the mother of Charibert, father of Queen Bertrada, although another possibility is that it refers to the wife of Charibert and an otherwise unknown son of Charibert, brother of Queen Bertrada. The *Monumenta Epternacensia* record a donation by "*Berta, filiis meis Chardradus et Harbertus*" [522].

[Three] children:

a) HARDRAD (-after 720). The *Monumenta Epternacensia* record a donation by "*Berta, filiis meis Chardradus et Harbertus*" [523].

b) CHARIBERT [Heribert] (-after 23 Jun 720). "*Bertrada seu Berta et filius meus Chairibertus*" donated property to Prüm by charter dated 23 Jun 720 [524], although the charter is probably spurious as it predates the foundation of the abbey. The *Monumenta Epternacensia* record a donation by "*Berta, filiis meis Chardradus et Harbertus*" [525]. Comte de Laon. m ---. The name of Charibert's wife is not known. Charibert & his wife had one child:

i) BERTRADA [Berta] "au Grand Pied" ([720]-Choisy-au-Bac, near Compiègne 12 Jun 783 [526], bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). The *Annales Laurissenses* record the marriage in 749 of "*Bertradem cognomine Bertam, Cariberti Laudunensis comitis filiam*" and "*Pippinus*" [527]. "*Pippinus rex Francorum*" donated property to found Kloster Prüm by charter dated 13 Aug 762 which names "*coniux mea Bertrada...genitor suus Heribertus*" [528]. Pepin planned to divorce his wife, but was convinced otherwise by Pope Paul I in 762. After the death of her husband, Bertrada assumed a prominent role in government. She tried unsuccessfully to reconcile her two sons, meeting with Carloman at Seltz and also travelling to Italy in 770 [529]. The necrology of Argenteuil Priory records the death "*IV Id Jul*" of "*Bertrada regina*" [530]. m ([743/44]) PEPIN *maior domus*, son of CHARLES "Martel" *maior domus* of Austrasia and Neustria [Carolingian] & his first wife Chrothrudis (715-Saint-Denis 24 Sep 768, bur église de l'abbaye royale de Saint Denis). He succeeded in 751 as PEPIN "le Bref" King of the Franks.

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c) **WETA** . "Asuarus" abbot of Prüm noted a donation to the abbey by "*filia in Christo Wetane*", which names "*genetricis tue [Wetane] Bertradane*" and "*Cario et coniuge tue Wettane*", by undated charter dated to [762/804] [531]. It is not certain that "*Bertradane*" was the same person as the mother of Charibert, although the common connection with Prüm indicates that this is possible. If this is correct, the charter is probably datable to the earliest part of the suggested date range, assuming that the date of Bertrada's 720 charter (see above) is correct and at that date her son Charibert was already an adult. m CARIO .]

Kildemateriale fortsat

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/FRANKSMaiordomi.htm#DodaMTheoderic III>

merovingian nobility

Chapter 1. MAIORES DOMUS of the KINGDOM of AUSTRASIA (also in NEUSTRIA from 688) 4

D. Family of ARNULF

2. ANSEGISSEL ([612]-killed [662]). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names (in order) "*duos filios Anschisum et Chlodolfum*" as sons of Arnulf "*iuventutis suæ tempore ex legitimi matrimonii copula*" but does not name their mother [65]. The *Vita Chrodegangi Episcopi Mettensis*; names "*Anchisæ*" as second son of "*Arnulfum sanctum*" [66]. "...*necnon et domesticorum Flodulfi, Ansigisili, Bettelini, Gariberti*" consented to a donation to the monastery of Stabulo and Malmédy by King Sigebert III in a charter dated to [648] [67]. "*Childericus rex Francorum, Emnehildis et Bilihildis...reginæ ...Gundoino duce et Hodone domestico*" confirmed the property of the monastery of Stabulo and Malmedy on the advice of "*Grimoaldo, Fulcoaldo, Adregisilo, Bobone ducibus, Chlodulfo, Ansegisilo, Gariberto domesticis*" by charter dated 6 Sep 667 [68], although the presence of "*Grimoaldo*" in the document ten years after the attested death of the only known Duke Grimoald suggests that the document may have been subject to some alteration. He was killed by a nobleman Gundoen [69]. m ([643/44]) BEGGA, daughter of PEPIN [I] "l'Ancien" or "de Landen", *maior domus* of King Clotaire II & his wife Itta --- (-693). The *Cronica Hohenburgensis* names "*huius soror [beata Gerdrudis] Begga*" as wife of "*Angiso sancti Arnulfi filio*" [70]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "*Pippinus...principes Francorum...sanctæ Beggæ matris eius*" [71]. She founded the Abbey of Andenne, near Namur, 691 with nuns from the Abbey of Nivelles. The *Annales Xantenses* record the death in 698 of "*Sancta Begga mater Pippini ducis*" [72].

Ansegisel & his wife had [two] children:

a) PEPIN [II] "le Gros" or "d'Herstal" ([645]-Jupille, near Liège 16 Dec 714, bur Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names "*Anschisus*" as father of "*Pippinum*" [73]. "*Pippinus filius Ansegisili quondam necnon...matrone mea Plectrudis*" donated property to the church of St Arnulf at Metz by charter dated 20 Feb 691 [74]. He defeated his adversaries at Tertry, Somme in Jun 687 before becoming *maior domus* of Austrasia in [688/90].

- see below.

Kildemateriale fortsat

b) [CHROTHECHILDIS [Rotilde] [Doda] (-692 or after). Settipani approves the theory of Maurice Chaume according to which the wife of King Theoderic III was the daughter of Ansegisel[75]. However, this does not appear to be directly supported by primary source evidence. "*Theudericus rex Francorum*" donated property at the request of "*regine nostre Chrodochilde...et...Berchario maiorem domos nostre*" to the abbey of St Denis by charter dated 30 Oct 688[76]. "*Chrotechildis regina*" is named mother of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin[77]. She was regent for her son King Chlodovech III until 692. The epitaph of King Theoderic III and his wife bore the inscription "*rex Theodericus...cum coniuge Doda*", assumed to be another name by which Rotilde was known[78]. m THEODERIC III King of the Franks in Neustria, son of CLOVIS II King of the Franks in Neustria & his wife Bathildis --- ([651]-[2 Sep 690/12 Apr 691], bur Arras, basilique Saint-Vaast).]

Kildemateriale fortsat

FRANKS,

merovingian kings

Chapter 2. KINGS of the FRANKS [451/57]-751 (MEROVINGIANS) 4

THEODERICH III 673-690

THEODERICH, son of CLOVIS II King of the Franks in Neustria & his wife Bathildis --- ([651]-[2 Sep 690/12 Apr 691], bur Arras, basilique Saint-Vaast). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names (in order) "*Chlotharium, Childericum atque Theudericum*" as the three sons of "*Chlodoveus...ex Balthilde regina eius*", recording in the following paragraph that Theoderich succeeded his brother after a reign of 4 years [468]. The parentage of "*Theodorici regis*" is given in the Cartulaire de Saint-Bertin [469]. He succeeded his brother in 673 as THEODERICH III King of the Franks in Neustria and Burgundy, under the protection of the *maior domus* Ebroin. After the latter was deposed and imprisoned at Luxeuil, King Theoderich was deposed, tonsured [470], forced to become a monk at Saint-Denis, and replaced by his younger brother Childerich. After the latter's assassination, King Theoderich was restored in Neustria end 675. After the *maior domus* Berthar was defeated by the Austrasians, King Theoderich was forced to flee but was captured by Pepin, *maior domus* in Austrasia. According to the Continuator of Fredegar, he died "*after a reign of seventeen years*" [471]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the death of "*Theudericus rex*" after a reign of 19 years [472]. The *Chronicon Sancti Medardi Suessionensis* records the death in 693 of "*Theodericus Rex*" and the accession of "*Clodoveus filius eius*" [473].

m CHROTECHILDIS [Rotilde] [Doda], daughter of --- (-692 or after). "*Theudericus rex Francorum*" donated property at the request of "*regine nostre Chrodochilde...et...Berchario maiorem domos nostre*" to the abbey of St Denis by charter dated 30 Oct 688 [474]. "*Chrotechildis regina*" is named as mother of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [475]. She was regent for her son King Chlodovech III until 692. The necrology of Arras Saint-Vaast names "*Theodericus rex Galliæ, Doda uxor regina*" [476]. The epitaph of King Theoderich III and his wife bore the inscription "*rex Theodericus...cum coniuge Doda*", assumed to be another name by which Rotilde was known [477]. Settipani approves the theory of Maurice Chaume that the wife of King Theoderich III was Chrotechildis, daughter of *maior domus* Ansegisel [478]. However, this does not appear to be directly supported by primary source evidence.

Kildemateriale fortsat

King Theoderich III & his wife had [three] children:

1. **CHLODOVECH [Clovis]** ([678]-695, bur Choisy-au-Bac, near Compiègne, basilique Saint-Etienne). "*Chlodoveus rex Francorum*" names "*avunculi nostri Chlothacharii et Childerici...et genitor nostri Theuderici quondam regis...avos nostros Chlodoveus quondam rex*" in his deed dated 1 Jun 691, subscribed by "*genitricis nostræ Chrodechildis reginæ*" [479]. He is named as son of Theoderich in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [480]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*Chlodoveus filius eius [=Theuderici regis]...puer...ex regina...Chrodchilde*" when recording his succession to his father and reign of two years [481]. He succeeded his father in 690 as CLOVIS III King of the Franks, under the authority of Pepin d'Herstal [Carolingian], but died after "*having reigned four years*" [482]. The *Chronicon Sancti Medardi Suessionensis* records the death in 695 of "*Clodoveus puer Rex*" and the accession of "*Childebertus frater eius*" [483].

2. **CHILDEBERT** (-14 Apr 711, bur Choisy-au-Bac, near Compiègne, basilique Saint-Etienne). "*Childebertus rex Francorum*" names "*geniture nostro Theuderico condam rige*" in his deed dated 14 Mar 697 [484]. "*Hildebertus*" is named brother of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [485]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*Childebertus frater eius [=Chlodoveus rex]*" when recording that he succeeded his brother [486]. He succeeded his brother in 695 as CHILDEBERT III King of the Franks, under the authority of Pepin d'Herstal [Carolingian]. The *Annales Metenses* record the death of "*Hildebertus rex*" in 708 and his burial "*Cauciaco in basilica sancti Stephani martyris*" [487]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the death of "*Childebertus rex*" after a reign of 17 years and his burial "*Cauciaeco monasterio in basilica sancti Stephani protomartyris*" [488]. The Continuator of Fredegar records his death after reigning sixteen years and his burial place [489]. The *Chronicon Sancti Medardi Suessionensis* records the death "*XVIII Kal Mai*" in 712 of "*Childebertus Rex Francorum*" [490]. m [ERMENECHILDIS], daughter of ---. Settipani states that Ermenechildis is named as the wife of King Childebert III in the 12th century *Gesta Episcoporum Tullensis* [491]. She is not named in the *Vita Dagoberto III Regis Francorum* which relates the life of her son [492]. King Childebert III & his wife had one child:

a) **DAGOBERT** ([697/98]-[3 Sep/31 Dec] 715, bur Choisy-au-Bac, near Compiègne, basilique Saint-Etienne). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*Daygobertus puer filius eius [=Childebertus rex]*" when recording that he succeeded his father [493]. The *Vita Dagoberto III Regis Francorum* names "*Dagobertus rex...Theodericus avus ipsius...Hildebertus pater ipsius*" [494].

Kildemateriale fortsat

"Dagoberctus rex Franco-rum" names "consobrinus noster Guntramnus rex...avi nostri Chlothacharius et item Dagobertus seu etiam Chlodoveus, nec non et Chlothacharius...et avus noster Theudericus...et avunculus noster item Chlodoveus...et genitor noster Childebertus quondam reges" in his deed dated 18 Jan 712 [495]. "Dagobertus" is named son of King Childebert III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [496]. He succeeded his father in 711 as DAGOBERT III King of the Franks, under the authority of Pepin d'Herstal [Carolingian]. The Continuator of Fredegar and the *Liber Historiæ Francorum* both record that he died "after a reign of five years" [497]. The *Monumenta Epternacensia* record that "Dagobertus rex" was killed in 715 "in Cortia silva" and buried "Satiniaco" [498]. m ---. The name of King Dagobert III's wife is not known. King Dagobert III & his wife had one child:

i) THEODERICH ([712]-[16 Mar/30 Apr] 737, bur église de l'abbaye de Saint-Denis). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "Theudericum...filium Dagoberto iunioris" recording his succession and reign of six years [499]. "Theudericus rex Francorum" names "proavi nostri Clodovei et...avunculorum nostrorum Clothacharii et Childerici...et avorum nostrorum Theudericus et Childeberti atque consobrini nostri Chilperici quondam regis" in his deed dated 3 Mar 721 [500]. After being taken from the monastery of Chelles, Charles "Martel" installed him [30 Jan/13 May] 721 as THEODERICH IV King of the Franks. He was not replaced as King of the Franks until six years after his death.

3. [BERTRADA [Berta]. Abbess of Prüm. Settipani suggests that Bertrada, abbess of Prüm and great grandmother of Charlemagne, was the daughter of King Theoderich III, basing this on the transmission of the names Charibert and Theoderich into the Carolingian family [501]. m ---.]

Kildemateriale fortsat

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/FRANKSMaiordomi.htm#DodaMTheoderic III>

merovingian nobility

Chapter 1. MAIORES DOMUS of the KINGDOM of AUSTRASIA (also in NEUSTRIA from 688)

D. Family of ARNULF

ARNOUL [Arnulf], son of [ARNOLD & his wife ---] ([580/85]-Remiremont 18 Jul [640], bur Remiremont, later transferred to Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul). The origins of Arnulf are unknown. The *Vita Sancti Arnulfi* names "Arnulfus episcopus prosapia genitus Francorum" but gives no further details of his ancestry [42]. The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names "Arnulfus...ex nobilissimo fortissimoque Francorum stemmate ortus", with no further information on his parentage, as ninth bishop of Metz and "palatii moderator" [43]. A 9th century genealogy names "beatum Arnulfum episcopum" as the son of Arnold [44]. Settipani points out that this genealogy forms part of a series compiled at Metz, from the late 8th century onwards, which glorify the ancestry of the Carolingian dynasty by establishing descent from the early Merovingians as well as from a family of Roman senatorial origin [45]. Further confusion is added by the *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* which names "Agiulfus" as sixth bishop of Metz, stating that "patre ex nobili senatorum familia orto, ex Chlodovei regis Francorum filia procreatus", and that "nepos ipsius...Arnoaldus" succeeded him as bishop [46], the alleged senatorial and Merovingian ancestry appearing to provide the basis for the 9th century genealogy although the latter assigns the descent to what appears to be a different Arnold. The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* makes no family connection between Arnulf and his predecessor bishops. Another genealogy from the 8th/9th century names "Buotgisis" as father of "Arnulfum...episcopum urbis Metensium", although the editor of the *Monumenta Germaniæ* in which this is published cites another source which names "Burtgisis, qui a multis cognominatur Arnoaldus" although the dating of the latter is unclear [47]. Arnulf entered the service of Theodebert King of Austrasia, becoming intendant of the royal domains. Together with Warnachar, *maior domus* of the palace of Burgundy, he helped King Clotaire II defeat King Sigebert II and the latter's great-grandmother Queen Brunehildis in 613 [48]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "Pippinus...principes Francorum...paterni avi eius Arnulfi", specifying that he was "*primo maior domus regis post Mettensis episcopus*" [49], although no other document has been found which indicates that Arnulf held the position of *maior domus* in Austrasia. Elected Bishop of Metz in [613], Arnulf retired to the monastery of Remiremont, Vosges in 629.

Kildemateriale fortsat

A charter dated 20 Feb 691 of "*Pippinus filius Ansegisili quondam necnon...matrone mea Plectrudis*" donating property to the church of St Arnulf at Metz specifies that "*domnus et avus noster Arnulphus*" was buried in the church [50]. A list of bishops of Metz records "Arnulfus" as 29th bishop, that he held the position for 10 years, and died "*XVII Kal Sep*" [51].

m [DODA], daughter of ---. The 11th century life of her son Chlodulf names "*mater...Chlodulfi Doda*" [52]. Settipani states that this is the only source which names Arnulf's wife, and inevitably casts doubt on the accuracy of the source written several centuries after she lived [53].

Arnulf & his wife had [three] children:

1. CHLODULF ([610]-8 May [697], bur Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names (in order) "*duos filios Anschisum et Chlodolfum*" as sons of Arnulf "*iuventutis suæ tempore ex legitimi matrimonii copula*" but does not name their mother [54]. The *Vita Chrodegangi Episcopi Mettensis* names "*primogenitus...Clodulfus*" as one of the two sons of "*Arnulfum sanctum*" [55]. The *Annales Xantenses* names "*Clodulfus*" as son of "Arnulfus" when recording that he became bishop after his father died [56]. "*...necnon et domesticorum Flodulfi, Ansigisili, Bette lini, Gariberti*" consented to a donation to the monastery of Stabulo and Malmédy by King Sigebert III in a charter dated to [648] [57]. "*Childericus rex Francorum, Emnehildis et Bilihildis ...reginæ...Gundoino duce et Hodone domestico*" confirmed the property of the monastery of Stabulo and Malmedy on the advice of "*Grimoaldo, Fulcoaldo, Adregisilo, Bobone ducibus, Chlodulfo, Ansegisilo, Gariberto domesticis*" by charter dated 6 Sep 667 [58], although the presence of "*Grimoaldo*" in the document ten years after the attested death of the only known Duke Grimoald suggests that the document may have been subject to some alteration. He was elected Bishop of Metz in 657. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "*Pippinus...principes Francorum...Clodulfi Mettensis episcopi...patruus ipsius*" [59]. A list of bishops of Metz records "*Chlodulfus*" as 32nd bishop, holding the position for 40 years and 20 days, and his death "*VIII Id Mai*" [60]. **m [CHILDA [Hilda], daughter of ---.** According to the tradition of Los, the body of St Amour was conferred to "*Hilda, femme du noble Clodolfus*" [61]. No other reference to the name of Chlodulf's wife has been found.] Chlodulf & his wife had [two] children:

a) [AUNULF (-before 16 Dec 714). He is named only in a charter of Emperor Otto I dated 30 Apr 948, confirming the donation to the church of Metz of property at Russon near Tongres which previously belonged to "*Clodulfus ... filio suo Aunulfo*", and which the latter bequeathed to Pepin on dying [62].]

Kildemateriale fortsat

b) [MARTIN. A 9th century genealogy names "Martinum" as the son of "Flodulfus", son of "beatus Arnulfum", specifying that he killed Ebroin at "Ercriaco palatio" and was later elected a bishop [63]. A charter dated 15 May 653, classified as spurious in the collection, of "Sigisbertus...Francorum rex" purports to record his donation to the monastery "sancti Matthiæ in prædio sancti Petri Trevericæ" and names "consanguinei nostri domini Martini filii Clodulphi filii Arnulphi ducis, ducis Austriæ Mosellanicæ ac Moselant", who is also named among the subscribers of the document [64].]

2. ANSEGISSEL ([612]-killed [662]). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names (in order) "duos filios Anschisum et Chlodolfum" as sons of Arnulf "iuventutis suæ tempore ex legitimi matrimonii copula" but does not name their mother [65]. The *Vita Chrodegangi Episcopi Mettensis*; names "Anchisæ" as second son of "Arnulfum sanctum" [66]. "...necnon et domesticorum Flodulfi, Ansigisili, Bettelini, Gariberti" consented to a donation to the monastery of Stabulo and Malmédy by King Sigebert III in a charter dated to [648] [67]. "Childericus rex Francorum, Emnehildis et Bilihildis...reginæ ...Gundoino duce et Hodone domestico" confirmed the property of the monastery of Stabulo and Malmedy on the advice of "Grimoaldo, Fulcoaldo, Adregisilo, Bobone ducibus, Chlodulfo, Ansegisilo, Gariberto domesticis" by charter dated 6 Sep 667 [68], although the presence of "Grimoaldo" in the document ten years after the attested death of the only known Duke Grimoald suggests that the document may have been subject to some alteration. He was killed by a nobleman Gundoen [69]. m ([643/44]) BEGGA, daughter of PEPIN [I] "l'Ancien" or "de Landen", maior domus of King Clotaire II & his wife Itta --- (-693). The *Cronica Hohenburgensis* names "huius soror [beata Gerdrudis] Begga" as wife of "Angiso sancti Arnulfi filio" [70]. Sigeberto's *Vita Landiberto episcopi Traiectensis* names "Pippinus...principes Francorum...sanctæ Beggæ matris eius" [71]. She founded the Abbey of Andenne, near Namur, 691 with nuns from the Abbey of Nivelles. The *Annales Xantenses* record the death in 698 of "Sancta Begga mater Pippini ducis" [72]. Ansegisel & his wife had [two] children:

a) PEPIN [II] "le Gros" or "d'Herstal" ([645]-Jupille, near Liège 16 Dec 714, bur Metz, basilique de Saint-Arnoul). The *Gesta Episcoporum Mettensis* names "Anschisus" as father of "Pippinum" [73]. "Pippinus filius Ansegisili quondam necnon...matrone mea Plectrudis" donated property to the church of St Arnulf at Metz by charter dated 20 Feb 691 [74]. He defeated his adversaries at Tertry, Somme in Jun 687 before becoming maior domus of Austrasia in [688/90].

- see below.

Kildemateriale fortsat

b) [CHROTHECHILDIS [Rotilde] [Doda] (-692 or after). Settipani approves the theory of Maurice Chaume according to which the wife of King Theoderic III was the daughter of Ansegisel [75]. However, this does not appear to be directly supported by primary source evidence. "*Theudericus rex Francorum*" donated property at the request of "*regine nostre Chrodochilde...et...Berchario maiorem domos nostre*" to the abbey of St Denis by charter dated 30 Oct 688 [76]. "*Chrotechildis regina*" is named mother of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [77]. She was regent for her son King Chlodovech III until 692. The epitaph of King Theoderic III and his wife bore the inscription "*rex Theodericus...cum coniuge Doda*", assumed to be another name by which Rotilde was known [78]. m THEODERIC III King of the Franks in Neustria, son of CLOVIS II King of the Franks in Neustria & his wife Bathildis --- ([651]-[2 Sep 690/12 Apr 691], bur Arras, basilique Saint-Vaast).]

3. [WALCHISUS. The *Domus Carolingia Genealogia* names (in order) "*Flodulfum, Walchisum et Anschisum*" as sons of "*Arnulfum episcopum*", specifying that Walchisus was father of "*Wandregisilum confessoem Domini*" [79]. The *Vita S. Wandregisili* records that "*Walchisus*" was "*consobrinus...Pippini...Principis Francorum*" [80].] m ---. The name of Walchisus's wife is not known. Walchisus & his wife had one child:

a) WANDREGISEL (-21 Apr 665). The *Vita S. Wandregisili* names "*Walchisus...consobrinus...Pippini...Principis Francorum*" as father of "*Wandregisilus cognomento Wando*" [81]. The *Gesta Abbatum Fontanellensium* names "*Wandregisilus*" as the first abbot of Fontanelle and in a later passage specifies that he was son of "*Walchisus...patruus Pippini ducis Francorum filii Anchisi*" [82]. The *Vita Ansberti* names "*princeps Pipinus Ansegisili filius*" as "*consobrinus...beati patris Wandragisili*" [83]. The *Annales Xantenses* record the death in 665 of "*Sanctus Wandregisilus*" [84]. The *Vita S. Wandregisili* records the death "*menso quarto, die primo et vicesimo...annus...665*" aged 96 of "*Beatus Wandregisilus*" [85], although her age must be considerably exaggerated if her parentage is correctly shown here.

Kildemateriale fortsat

http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/MEROVINGIANS.htm#_Toc184188207

FRANKS,

merovingian kings

Chapter 2. KINGS of the FRANKS [451/57]-751 (MEROVINGIANS) 4

CLOVIS II [638/39]-657

CHLODOVECH [Clovis], son of DAGOBERT I King of the Franks & his second wife Nantechildis (633-[Oct/Nov] 657). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names "*Sighiberto et Chlodovecho*" as the two sons of "*Dagobertus rex...ex regina sua Nanthilde*" [429]. The *Gesta Dagoberti* and Fredegar both record his birth in the 12th year of his father's reign [430]. From the moment of his birth, his father planned his succession in Neustria, while his older half-brother was to continue to rule in Austrasia. He succeeded his father in [638/39] as CLOVIS II King of the Franks in Neustria, under the regency of his mother and *maior domus* Aega. After the death of the latter, his successor Erchinoald became effective ruler in Neustria. "*Chlodovius rex Francorum*" names "*genitoris nostri Dagobercthi regis...genetrix nostra domna Nantechilda*", the latter also subscribing the document, in his donation of property to the abbey of St Denis dated to [645] [431]. King Clovis II was involved in the capture and execution of Grimoald *maior domus* of Austrasia. According to the Continuator of Fredegar, "*in his latter years his mind became affected*" [432]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* states that King Clovis was dedicated to fornication, gluttony and drink and died after reigning 16 years [433]. According to The Continuator of Fredegar, he died after reigning 18 years [434].

m (648) BATHILDIS, daughter of --- (-convent of Chelles [680], bur convent of Chelles, *église Sainte-Croix*). The *Vita Sanctæ Balthildis* names "*Balthildaem reginam...ex genere Saxonum*", without giving further details about her origin, and records her marriage to "*Chlodoveum Dagoberti quondam regis filium*" [435]. According to the Continuator of Fredegar, she was "*a sensible and attractive woman*" [436]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the marriage of "*Chlodovechum filium eius [=regis Daygoberti]*" and "*de genere Saxonorum...Balthilde*" [437]. She was regent in Neustria for her son King Clotaire III [438], and installed her son Childerich as king in Austrasia. "*Chlothacharius rex Francorum*" donated property to the monastery "*in civitatis Trecassinæ*" by charter dated to [657/58] which names "*genitor noster Chlodoveus...genitrix nostra Baltildis regina*", the latter also subscribing the charter [439]. She was forced to retire to the convent of Chelles in 664 when her son King Chlothachar III reached the age of majority by *maior domus* Ebroin.

Kildemateriale fortsat

King Clovis II & his wife had three children:

1. CHLOTHACHAR [Clotaire] ([650]-[10 Mar/9 May] 673, bur église Notre-Dame de l'abbaye de Chelles). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names (in order) "*Chlotharium, Childericum atque Theudericum*" as the three sons of "*Chlodoveus...ex Balthilde regina eius*", recording that the eldest son Clotaire succeeded his father after a reign of 16 years, with his mother as regent [440]. He is named *avunculus* of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [441]. He succeeded his father in 657 as CLOTAIRE III King of the Franks in Neustria and Burgundy, under the regency of his mother and *maior domus* Erchinoald. Even after attaining the age of majority in 664, the government of the kingdom was in the hands of *maior domus* Ebroin. "*Chlothacharius rex Francorum*" donated property to the monastery "*in civitatis Trecassinæ*" by charter dated to [657/58] which names "*genitor noster Chlodoveus...genitrix nostra Baltildis regina*", the latter also subscribing the charter [442]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records that "*Chlotharius rex puer*" died after reigning for four years [443].

2. THEODERICH ([651]-[2 Sep 690/12 Apr 691], bur Arras, basilique Saint-Vaast). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names (in order) "*Chlotharium, Childericum atque Theudericum*" as the three sons of "*Chlodoveus...ex Balthilde regina eius*" [444]. He succeeded his brother in 673 as THEODERICH III King of the Franks in Neustria and Burgundy.
- see below.

3. CHILDERICH (-murdered forest of Lognes, near Chelles [18 Oct/10 Nov] 675, bur Paris, Saint-Germain-des-Prés). The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* names (in order) "*Chlotharium, Childericum atque Theudericum*" as the three sons of "*Chlodoveus...ex Balthilde regina eius*" [445]. "*Theudericus regis*" names "*germano nostro Childerico quondam rege*" in his deed dated 681 [446]. He is named *avunculus* of King Clovis III in the Cartulaire of Saint-Bertin [447]. He was installed in [18 Oct/9 Dec] 662 as CHILDERICH II King of the Franks in Austrasia by his mother after the death of *maior domus* Grimoald, under the regency of his aunt Queen Chimnechildis. "*Childericus rex Francorum et Chinechildis regina...Bertuino comiti et Bertelando vicario*" donated property "*villam...Barisiacum...in pago Laudunensi*" to "*Amando episcopo*" by charter dated to [1 Aug 661] [448]. "*Childericus rex Francorum, Bonifacio duci*" donated property on the advice of "*Emhilde regine*" to the monastery of St Gregory in Vosges by charter dated to [660/62] [449]. "*Childericus rex Francorum*" donated property on the request of "*Amelrico, Bonifacio ducibus*" and the advice of "*Emnehildæ reginæ*" by charter dated to [664/66] [450].

Kildemateriale fortsat

The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records that "*Childericum...alium fratrem eius [Chlotharii regis]*" reigned in Austrasia with "*Vulfoaldo duce*", and that after his brother King Theoderich III was deposed he became King of the Franks, also backed by Wulfoald [451]. According to the Continuator of Fredegar, King Childerich was "*altogether too light and frivolous*", aroused "*scandal and contempt...among the Frankish people*" and was murdered with his pregnant queen by Bodilo [452]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* also records that "*Childericum*" and his pregnant wife were murdered by Bodilo [453]. m ([664/6 Sep 667]) BILICHILDIS, daughter of [SIGEBERT III King of the Franks & his wife Chimnechildis] (-murdered forest of Lognes, near Chelles [18 Oct/10 Nov] 675, bur Paris, Saint-Germain-des-Prés). "*Childericus rex Francorum, Emnehildis et Bilihildis...reginæ...*" confirmed the property of the monastery of Stablo and Malmedy by charter dated 6 Sep 667 [454]. The *Passio Leudegarii* states that it was reported that "*Childericum*" married "*filia sui...avunculi*", the editor of this edition assuming that this means that she was the daughter of King Sigebert [455]. Given that *avunculus* normally indicates maternal uncle, this text appears insufficiently clear to conclude that the wife of King Childerich II was the daughter of King Sigebert III or, if she was, that she was his legitimate daughter. No other source has been found which corroborates the origin of Queen Bilichildis. However, contemporary Merovingian charters frequently use "*avunculus*" to include paternal uncle, which suggests that this may have been a general localised usage at the time. The fact that she and her supposed mother are named together in the charter dated 6 Sep 667 of "*Childericus rex Francorum, Emnehildis et Bilihildis...reginæ...*" confirming the property of the monastery of Stablo and Malmedy [456] suggests that Chimnechildis ["*Emnehildis*"] & Bilihildis may have been mother and daughter. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records that "*Childericum*" and his pregnant wife were murdered by Bodilo [457]. King Childerich II & his wife had [three] children:

a) DAGOBERT (-murdered forest of Lognes, near Chelles [18 Oct/10 Nov] 675, bur Paris, Saint-Germain-des-Prés). The *Vita Lantberti* records the murder of "*rex Hildericus...cum coniuge sua...Bilhilde filioque...Dagoberto*" [458].

b) CHILPERICH (-Noyon early 721, bur Noyon). "*Chilperichus rex Francorum*" names "*avunculus noster Theodericus et consobrini nostri Chlodovius, Childebercthus et Dagobercthus quondam regis*" in his deed dated 29 Feb 716 [459]. "*Chilperichus rex Francorum*" names "*genetur noster Childaericus...abuncoli nostri Chloдохarius et Theodericus, quondam regis*" in his deed dated [5] Mar 716 [460]. He survived the massacre of his parents and brother, and was placed in a monastery, receiving the name Daniel. The *Annales Metenses* name "*Danielum quondam clericum...atque Chilpericum*" as successor of King Dagobert II [461].

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He was proclaimed CHILPERICH II King of the Franks in Austrasia [24 Jun/31 Dec] 715 by Neustrian nobility after they defeated the Austrasians. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the succession of "*Danielem quondam clericum*" under the name "*Chilpericum*" [462]. The Continuator of Fredegar records that he and *maior domus* Ragamfred were defeated by Charles "Martel" at Vinchy, Cambrésis 21 Mar [717] [463]. He was deposed by Charles "Martel" in [Feb 718] and replaced by King Clotaire IV. He was handed to Charles "Martel" by Eudes Duke of Aquitaine at Noyon and died soon after, having reigned for six years [464]. The *Gesta Francorum* records the death in 720 of "*Hilperico*" [465]. The *Liber Historiæ Francorum* records the death of "*Chilperico rege*" after a reign of 5 years and his burial in "*Noviomo civitate*" [466].

c) [daughter . The *Vita Nivardi Episcopi Remensis* records that "*Reolus*" married "*Childericus rex Francorum...regis filiam*" while he was still "*comes*" before he became bishop of Reims. The same source says that this daughter was "*neptam...beati Nivardi*", who was the predecessor of Reolus at Reims, and that she and Reolus had a son "*Gedeonem*" [467]. No other source has been found which identifies the relationship between Nivard and the wife or mistress of King Childerich II. m REOL, son of ---. Bishop of Reims.]

