

Giselbert de Lorraine II, count of Maasgau

Husband of [LOTHARINGEN Ermengarde de Lorraine](#)



Giselbert de Lorraine II, comte de Maasgau

French: Giselbert de Lorraine, comte de Basse-Lorraine

Also Known As: "Gilbert", "aka Gislebert II von TOXANDRIEN; vom MASSGAU", "Gilbert von Maasgau", "Gilbert de Moselle", "Gislebert", "Giselbert /de Hainaut/", "Giselbert Of The /Maasgau/", "(Gijsbrecht)", "Giselbert", "Darnau", "the Meuse", "Von Barnau Zu Maasgau Count Of Brabant"

Birthdate: circa 830

Death: 892 (58-66)
Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France

Immediate Family: SON OF: [Giselbert I van Sens](#)
Husband of [Princess Ermengarde de Lorraine](#)

Father of [Adalbert von Maasgau, I](#); [Reginar I "Longneck", Duke of Lorraine and Count of Hainaut](#); [Richwin de Verdun, comte d'Ardenne](#); [Ehrenfried Count in the Bliesgau, the Keldachgau and of Charmois, I](#) and [Sigard von Maasgau](#)

Occupation: Comte de Brabant, comte en Maasgau, comte de Lomme, graaf in de Lommengouw vv.846-849, graaf van de Darnau 863, Duc, de Hesbaye, Comte, de Mansuarie, de Lomegau, de Brabant, de Basse-Lorraine, Comte de Maasgau, Count of Brabant, Count of Darnau.

[view all](#)

Immediate Family

○



[Princess Ermengarde de Lorraine](#)

Wife



○

[Adalbert von Maasgau, I](#)

Son

○



[Reginar I "Longneck", Duke of Lo...](#)

Son

○



[Richwin de Verdun, comte d'Ardennes](#)

Son

○



[Ehrenfried Count in the Bliesgau...](#)

Son

○



[Sigard von Maasgau](#)

Son

About Giselbert I, count of Maasgau

Has been detached from his father - per the note - of Curator This is the Master Profile for Giselbert I, count of Maasgau.

- Curator Note from Sharon Lee Doubell (8/30/2016):
- [Giselbert van de Bidgouw](#) (b c825)
- Parents: Giselbert Bidgouw (b c. 800) & NN
- Wife: Ermengarde (ca. 828 to 849), do Emperor Lothair I & Irmgard.
- Children:
- *Reginar (850-916)
- *Albert (860 - > 928/36).

<http://genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00020429&tree=LEO>

http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giselbert_I_van_Maasgouw

Translated to English:

Giselbert I Maasgouw or Giselbert I (ca. 825 - 885 after September 6) was a Frankish nobleman and father of a family that for several centuries, would play an important role in the Duchy of Lorraine.

Giselbert was count of Maasgouw in 841. He was a supporter of Charles the Bald and when Lothair I've been following the Treaty of Verdun his reign, he decided to withdraw to West Francia. He added finally at the side of Pippin II of Aquitaine. In 846 has Giselbert Ermengarde, daughter of Emperor Lothar I, was abducted in the same year and married her in Aquitaine. After Pepin lost his position, sought refuge in his Giselbert Louis the German. Ermengarde died in 849 and he could through Charles the Bald reconcile Lothair I. The marriage was recognized and could return to the Giselbert Maasgouw. 866 He was made Count of Lomme Shire.

Giselbert was the son of Giselbert Bidgouw (born c. 800).

Giselbert married Ermengarde (ca. 828 to 849), daughter of Emperor Lothair I and Irmgard. They had the following children:

* Rainier I of Hainaut.
* Richwin of Verdun (c. 848 to 923). Beheaded his unknown first wife (and daughter of Enguerrand Friderada) for onkuishuid and married Kunigonde. Possibly she was the same as the Ardennes Kunigunde widow of palatine Wigerik. Richwin was murdered by one Boso, son of Richard.

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<http://helenesgenes.com/Lorraine.html#gi2>

Giselbert de Maasgau

b.abt.800; s/o Gainfroy de Sens and Theudelinde de Blois [de Blisqau]

m.Beertswinda de Hesbaye

CHILDREN included:

1. Giselbert [Gilbert], Count of the Moselle [Count of Brabant] b.abt.825/830

<http://mypages.allwest.com/~rognan/genealogy/pafg3076.htm#78662>

Giselbert (Gilbert) von Messgau Count In The Massgau-78662 [Parents] was born in 795 in France. He died in 842. He married Miss. Miss. Hesbaye-78405.

Miss. Miss. Hesbaye-78405 was born about 799. She married Giselbert (Gilbert) von Messgau Count In The Massgau-78662.

They had the following children:

M i Giselbert Count Of Moselle (Maasgau-11691 was born about 830. He died about 892.

Count of Massgau

''' aka Gislebert I von TOXANDRIEN; vom MASSGAU'''

HM George I s 22-oldefar.

HRE Ferdinand I s 19-oldefar.

Amerikanske præsidents 25-oldefar.

Otto von Bismarcks 26-oldefar.

Red Baron 'Richthofen s 28-oldefar.

Agnes Harris '25-oldefar.

Kone / partner: (Miss, de) Hesbaye Mulig Barn: Giselbert II von MAASGAU Alternative Fædre Mulig Child: prob. ikke Rainier (Regnier) (Count) de SAUNOIS ; prob. ikke Alberon II i Mons, qv

Hans (evt.) oldebørn: Regnier (Rainier Reginar) II (Count) af Hainaut , Giselbert (Hainaut) (Duke) de Lothringen , Simphoriane af Hainaut , Erenfried I (Count) von Bliesgau

1. GISELBERT [I], son of --- (-after 14 Jun 877, maybe after 6 Sep 885). Giselbert's origin is unknown. However, Viking connections are suggested by his supposed son's name, similar to the Nordic "Ragnar", especially bearing in mind the increasing number of Viking raids south of Frisia after [825/30] and Frankish concessions of territory in the low countries to Danish leaders[1498]. Another possibility is that Giselbert was related to Reginar [Reginhere] son of Meginhere. Graf von Maasgau. Nithard names "Giselbert count of the Maasgau" ("comes Mansuariorum") as one of the supporters of Charles II "le Chauve" King of the West Franks against his half-brother Emperor Lothaire[1499]. He was obliged to leave his county, attributed to him by Emperor Lothaire after the treaty of Verdun in 843[1500]. Giselbert supported Pépin King of Aquitaine, but after the latter fell from power found refuge with Ludwig II "der Deutsche" King of the East Franks. He abducted and married Emperor Lothaire's daughter without her father's consent (see below), but was finally pardoned by the emperor in 849 and authorised to return to his lands. An agreement between Charles II "le Chauve" and his brother Ludwig II "der Deutsche" dated Jun 860 names "nobilis ac fidelibus laicis...Gislebertus..."[1501]. Comte in Darnau: "Ansfridus...comes...et Hildiwardus filius meus" donated property "in pago Darnau, in marca vel villa Sodoia...super fluvium Geldiun, in comitatu Giselberti" to Lorsch by charter dated 5 Oct 863[1502]. An agreement dated 14 Jun 877 of Emperor Charles II "le Chauve", presumably written with his own death in mind, names "Arnulfus comes, Gislebertus, Letardus, Matfridus, Widricus, Gotbertus, Adalbertus, Ingelgerus, Rainerus" as those willing to support the emperor's son if he travels across the Meuse[1503]. Emperor Karl III granted property "in pago Condruscio...Alnith" to "Gislebertus...comes...fidelis suis Teodone" by charter dated 6 Sep 885[1504]. Although it is not certain that this refers to Count Giselbert [I], no other contemporary individual of the same name has so far been identified. m (Aquitaine 846) --- of Lotharingia, daughter of Emperor LOTHAIRE I & his wife Ermengarde de Tours ([825/30]-). The Gesta Francorum records that "Gisalbertus, vassallus Karoli" abducted "filiam Hlotharii imperatoris" and took her to Aquitaine where they were married[1505]. The Annales Fuldenses also record that "Gisalbertus vassallus Karoli" abducted "filiam Hlotharii imperatoris" and married her in Aquitaine in 846[1506]. The Annales Mettenses also date this event in 846[1507]. Settipani states that the emperor recognised the marriage in 849[1508]. Rösch says that this daughter is often named Ermengarde but that there is no contemporary proof that this is correct[1509]. Count Giselbert [I] & his wife had [two] children:

) [REGINAR [I] "Langhals/Longneck" ([850]-Meerssen [25 Aug 915/19 Jan 916]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified, although his naming his son Giselbert suggests that this affiliation is probably correct. The Annales Hanoniæ name "Rignerius Montensis comes" (although the reference to his being Comte de Mons appears to be anachronistic) as the ally of "Francone episcopo Leodiensi" against the Vikings in 870, and in a later undated passage "Raginerus" fighting "cum Frissonibus in Walacria contra Rollonem"[1510], although it is unclear from the context whether these references are to "Raginerus dictus Longi-coli". The date when Reginar was installed as Comte de Hainaut is uncertain but was probably during the last quarter of the 9th century, certainly after the date of the 877 agreement for his county would then not have been "across the Meuse".] - see below.

b) [ALBERT ([860]-after [928/36]). "Albertus" donated "villam...Aldanias...in pago Arduennense" to Stavelot by charter dated 3 Oct [932], which names "fratre meo Raginero, dux Gislebertus consanguineus meus"[1511].][http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/LOTHARINGIAN%20\(LOWER\)%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc411589037](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/LOTHARINGIAN%20(LOWER)%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc411589037)

Parentage and origin unknown

Chapter 11. GRAVEN van MAASGAU (MASAU)

Both banks of the Maas valley, from Maastricht to the county of Teisterbant and as far as the county of Tettuarina on the right bank, comprised two counties, Upper and Lower Maasgau (or Masau). The division of Lotharingian territories agreed 8 Aug 870 between Ludwig II "der Deutsche" King of the East Franks and his half-brother Charles II "le Chauve" King of the West Franks allocated "...comitatum...Masau subterior...[et] Masau superior..." between King Ludwig King Charles[1491]. Giselbert was installed as count in Maasgau, probably in the late 830s/early 840s, although no record has been found to indicate whether the county was still divided into two parts at that time and if so which of the parts was ruled by Giselbert. He was dispossessed briefly, between 846 and 849, after his dispute with Emperor Lothaire concerning his abduction of the emperor's daughter. Giselbert was also appointed count in Darnau, identified in the area of Namur, before 863. It is assumed that he retained his interests in Maasgau.

The origin of Count Giselbert is unknown. He is one of many aristocrats who appear suddenly in contemporary sources, but whose elevated status in imperial court circles is best explained by existing aristocratic connections which are unrecorded in the surviving primary source documentation. In the specific case of Giselbert, he was sufficiently influential to have had access to the emperor's daughter, whom he married although the marriage was at first unsanctioned by her father. The similarity of the name "Reginar", given to many of his descendants, to the Nordic "Ragnar" suggests Viking connections, especially bearing in mind the increasing number of Viking raids south of Frisia from [825/30] and Frankish concessions of territory in the low countries to Danish leaders[1492]. The *Annales Hanoniæ* of Jacques de Guise suggest a different origin, although this is not a wholly reliable source[1493]. Chapter VIII of the *Annales* includes a summarised descent of the counts of Hainaut from the Merovingian King Clovis, expanded with commentary in Chapters IX to XIV. The earlier generations are evidently pure fantasy, starting with an invented younger son of Clovis named "Albericus" supposedly married to the sister of the Roman Emperor Zenon. The last link in the chain before the *Annales* pass to the counts named Reginar is Manassès Comte de Rethel, whom Jacques de Guise states was father or uncle of "Raginerus", but this is uncorroborated in any other source and is unlikely to be correct.

After Giselbert's death, the influence of his family suffered a temporary eclipse. Arnulf King of Germany granted the abbey of St Servatius "in comitatu Maselant" to Trier cathedral by charter dated 1 Jul 889[1494], a loss of property which, it is suggested, would have been unlikely if the family had maintained their authority throughout Giselbert's territories. Vanderkindere suggests that the dispute concerning jurisdiction over St Servatius may have been the cause of Reginar [I]'s rupture with Zwentibold King of Lotharingia in 898[1495]. The fortunes of the Reginar family revived in the early years of the 10th century. Reginar [I] must have resumed possession of Maasgau after his reconciliation with Ludwig IV "das Kind" King of Germany as his death is recorded at Meerssen, near Maastricht, in the county of Maasgau. Reginar's son Giselbert [II] is also recorded as holding extensive lands in Maasgau, before he was elevated to the position of duke of Lotharingia in 928. Gislebert [II] was created dux (in effect duke of Lotharingia) in 928 by Heinrich I King of Germany, whose daughter he married. The rise of Giselbert [II] was cut short by his own lawlessness. Maasgau was inherited by Duke Giselbert's nephew, Rudolf, but he and his brother Reginar [III] were disgraced and banished to Bohemia in [958] by Bruno Duke of Lotharingia. It is probable that by that time the county of Maasgau had ceased to exist as an entity as several different counts are recorded as holding property in the area: Nibelung, son of Ricfried Graaf van Betuwe, received Ruremonde, Linne, Vlodrop and Melick from Baldric Bishop of Utrecht[1496], several areas were held by Comte Ansfrid [III], the future bishop of Utrecht, while much of the former county probably passed into ecclesiastical hands. The lordships of Cuyk (see the document HOLLAND & FRISIA, and DUTCH NOBILITY), Horn (see DUTCH NOBILITY), and Kessel (see LOWER RHINE, NOBILITY) emerged on the left bank of the Maas and Wassenberg, Valkenburg (see LIMBURG) and Heinsberg (see LOWER RHINE, NOBILITY) on the right bank[1497].

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REGINAR [I] "Langhals/Longneck", son of GISELBERT [I] Graf van Maasgau & his wife --- of Lotharingia ([850]-Meerssen [25 Aug 915/19 Jan 916]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. The Annales Hanoniæ name "Manicharius filius [Albonis]" (in a later passage clarified to be "Manicerius Registensis dominus") as "pater aut avunculus primi Ragineri" and "Raginerus dictus Longi-coli filius eius"[1512], which, as explained in the Introduction, must be incorrect. The Annales Hanoniæ name "Rignerus Montensis comes" (although the reference to his being Comte de Mons appears to be anachronistic) as the ally of "Francone episcopo Leodiensi" against the Vikings in 870, and in a later undated passage "Raginerus" fighting "cum Frissonibus in Walacria contra Rollonem"[1513], although it is unclear from the context whether these references are to "Raginerus dictus Longi-coli". Guillaume de Jumièges describes how "Rainier au long cou duc de Hasbaigne et du Hainaut et Radbold prince de Frise" fought the Viking Rollo but were forced back to their castles[1514]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois Fontaines also refers to "Rainerus Hainonensium comes et Hasbanii dux" fighting the Vikings, dated to 876[1515]. An agreement dated 14 Jun 877 of Emperor Charles II "le Chauve", presumably written with his own death in mind, names "Arnulfus comes, Gislebertus, Letardus, Matfridus, Widricus, Gotbertus, Adalbertus, Ingelgerus, Rainerus" as those willing to support the emperor's son if he travelled across the Meuse[1516], although it is curious that "Giselbertus...Rainerus" should both be included if one was the father of the other. The date when Reginar was installed as Comte de Hainaut is uncertain but was probably during the last quarter of the 9th century, certainly after the date of the 877 agreement for his county would then not have been "across the Meuse". "Ragenarius comes...et

coniuge mea Hersenda" confirmed the donation of revenue from "Sathanacense atque Mousense" to Saint-Dagobert de Stenay made by "Carolus...Augustus Imperiali" by charter dated to after 886[1517]. The Annales Vedastini name "Balduinus...comes et Rodulfus frater eius necnon et Ragnerus" when recording that they joined Zwentibold of Lotharingia in 895[1518]. The Breve Chronicon Epternacense names "Reinerus" as abbot of Echternach from 897 to 915[1519]. Regino records that in 898 Zwentibold King of Lotharingia banished "Reginarius ducem...sibi fidissimum et unicum consiliarium" who went with "Odacro comite et quibusdam aliis, cum mulieribus et parvulis" to "Durfos" (near "Mosa fluvius") where they were besieged[1520]. The passage appears to be the only indication that Reginar was granted the title duke. Reginar was presumably rehabilitated after King Zwentibold was murdered, as shown by the following charter. Ludwig IV "das Kind" King of Germany confirmed an exchange of property between Kloster Stablo and "Reginarius comes" by charter dated 10 Sep 902[1521]. King Ludwig IV also confirmed an exchange of property involving "Reginarius comes" by charter dated 20 Oct 906[1522], and a donation of property "...in pago ac in comitatu Hainuense" to the church of Tongern at the request of "Kepehardus et Reginharius comites" by charter dated 18 Jan 908[1523]. "Raginarius comes" and the abbot of Stavelot granted property "in pago Hasbanio in locis Honavi, Versines et Serangio" to "quidam fidelium nostrorum Harduinus" by charter dated 911, signed by "Ragenarii comitis, Issaac comitis, Macineri comitis..."[1524]. Reginar was installed as marchio by Charles III "le Simple" King of the West Franks in 915. Lay-abbot of St Servatius at Maastricht before May 898, and of Stablo and Malmédy 900-902. Richer records the death of "Ragenerus vir consularis et nobilis cognomento Collo-Longus" at "apud Marsnam palatium"[1525].

m [firstly] HERSENDa, daughter of ---. "Ragenarius comes...et coniuge mea Hersenda" confirmed the donation of revenue from "Sathanacense atque Mousense" to Saint-Dagobert de Stenay made by "Carolus...Augustus Imperiali" by charter dated to after 886[1526].

m [secondly] ALBERADA, daughter of ---. Her marriage is confirmed by the charter dated 10 Feb 968 under which her daughter-in-law "Gerberga...Francorum regina" donated "alodo...Marsnam in comitatu Masaugo" to Reims Saint-Rémy, confirmed by "comitibus Emmone et Ansfrido", for the souls of "senioris nostri piæ memoriæ Gisleberti suique...patris...et matris Rageneri et Albradæ"[1527]. The estimated birth date of her son Giselbert suggests that Alberada may have been her husband's second wife, assuming that the charter which names his other wife Hersenda can be dated to soon after 886 (see above). Another possibility is that both documents refer to the same person, one or other having incorrectly represented her name. Maybe heiress of Hainaut[1528]. Guillaume de Jumièges describes how the wife of "Rainier au long cou" returned captured prisoners to Rollo and paid him gold, silver and all the taxes of the duchy, but does not name her[1529]. Count Reginar [I] & his [second] wife had three children:

1. GISELBERT [II] ([885/900]-drowned in the Rhine, near Andernach 2 Oct 939). Richer records that "Gisleberto eius filio" succeeded on the death of "Ragenerus vir consularis et nobilis cognomento Collo-Longus"[1530]. The Miraculæ S. Maximi names "Gisilbertus admodum iuvenis dux", in a passage dated to the early 10th century[1531]. Abbot of Stablo 915/925. On the death of Giselbert's father in [915/16], Charles III "le Simple" King of the West Franks refused to install Giselbert as marchio[1532]. Giselbert rebelled against King Charles III in 918 and took refuge with Heinrich Duke of Saxony (later king of Germany). Flodoard records in 920, in relation to the dispute between "Hilduinum episcopum et Richarium abbatem" relating to "episcopatu Tungrensi", that "Gisleberto" (who at first supported the appointment of "Hilduinum" as bishop) had left "Karolo rege" and been appointed "principi" by "plurimi Lotharienses"[1533]. The Breve Chronicon Epternacense records that "Giselbertus filius eius" succeeded "Reinerus" as abbot of Echternach in 924, although the dating of this passage appears faulty[1534]. King Charles III "le Simple" restored Kloster Susteren to the abbey of Prüm by charter dated 19 Jan 916 which names "fidelium nostrorum...Widricus comes palatii, Richuinus comes, Gislebertus, Matfridus, Beringerius comites, Theodericus comes, Reinherus comes, Erleboldus"[1535]. Giselbert rebelled against King Charles III in 918, and sought help from Heinrich of Saxony (later king of Germany). He later opposed Heinrich after his accession in Germany, and maybe planned to install himself as independent ruler in Lotharingia in 920[1536]. Richer records that Giselbert was awarded the vacant properties "Traiectum, Iuppilam, Harstadium, Marsnam, Littam, Capræmontem" after he returned to favour[1537]. Widukind records that "Isilberhtum...adolescentem" was "nobili genere ac familia antiqua natus" when

Heinrich I King of Germany betrothed his daughter to him, maybe dated to [925][1538]. Flodoard's Annals record that "Berengarius" captured "Giselbertum" and only freed him after receiving "filiis Ragenarii fratris ipsius Gisleberti" as hostages, after which Giselbert ravaged the lands of "Berengarii, Ragenariiue fratris sui et Isaac comitis"[1539]. The king's forces under Eberhard [Konradiner] secured Lotharingia's submission to German overlordship in 925[1540]. Abbot of St Maximin at Trier 925/934. Created dux in 928 by Heinrich I King of Germany, effectively creating him GISELBERT Duke of Lotharingia. Liutprand names him "Gislebertum Lotharingorum ducem" when recording his marriage[1541]. "Gysalbertus dux rectorque S. Traiectenses ecclesie" donated property "Gulisam...in pago [Ardunensi] in comitatu Everhardi" to Trier by charter dated 928, subscribed by "Walgeri comitis, Thiedrici comitis, Cristiani comitis, Folcoldi comitis"[1542]. "Heinricus...rex" granted property to the canons of Crespian at the request of "Gisleberti ducis" by charter dated 24 Oct 931[1543]. He took part in a campaign of pillaging along the Rhine with Eberhard ex-Duke of Franconia and Heinrich, brother of Otto I King of Germany, and was drowned[1544]. Flodoard's Annals record that "Gislebertus...dux et Otho, Isaac atque Theodericus comites" offered the French crown to Louis IV "d'Outremer" King of the West Franks in 939[1545]. Regino records that "Gisalbertus" was drowned in the Rhine in 939[1546]. m ([928/929]) as her first husband, GERBERGA of Germany, daughter of HEINRICH I King of Germany & his second wife Mathilde [Immedinger] (Nordhausen [913/14]-Reims 5 May 984, bur Abbaye de Reims). Richer records the marriage of "Gisleberto eius filio [Rageneri...Collo-Longus]" and "Heinrici Saxonie ducis filie Gerbergae"[1547]. Liutprand states that the wife of "Gislebertum Lotharingorum ducem" was "regis sororem"[1548]. As her marriage to Giselbert coincided approximately with her husband being created dux, it is assumed that the marriage was arranged as part of the terms confirming Giselbert's submission to King Heinrich. Gerberga married secondly (end 939) Louis IV "d'Outremer" King of France. Flodoard names her "Gerbergam" when recording her second marriage[1549]. Her second husband gave her the Abbey of Notre-Dame de Laon in 951, taken from his mother on her second marriage. Abbess of Notre Dame de Soissons in 959[1550]. "Gerberga...Francorum regina" donated "alodo...Marsnam in comitatu Masauco" to Reims Saint-Remy, confirmed by "comitibus Emmone et Ansfrido", for the souls of "senioris nostri pie memorie Gisleberti sueque...patris...et matris Rageneri et Albrade", by charter dated 10 Feb 968, signed by "Arnulfi comitis...Emmonis comitis, Ansfridi comitis..."[1551]. Count Giselbert [II] & his wife had four children:

a) ALBERADE ([929/30]-). "Mathilde et Alberada" are named as daughters of "Gerberga" in the Continuator of Flodoard, which specifies that Alberade was mother of Ermentrudis but does not name Alberada's husband[1552]. Two epitaphs in the church of Saint-Remy, Marly relate to "Ragenolde" and "Albrada", although neither refers to each other[1553]. Bouchard highlights the absence of proof that the husband of Alberade of Lotharingia was Ragenold Comte de Roucy[1554]. The parentage of the couple's children is deduced by a combined reading of the different sources which refer to them. However, none of these sources name both parents, so the marriage of Alberade and Ragenold is not without all doubt. Alberade is named in a letter to Poppo of Stablo[1555]. m RAGENOLD Comte de Roucy, son of --- (-10 May 967, bur Saint-Remy).

b) HADUIDIS (before [934]-). The Liber Memoriales of Remiremont records a donation by "Dumnus Gislibertus dux...Dumna Girberga, Ainricus, Haduidis...", undated but dated to [934][1556], which suggests that the last two were children of the first two, although this is not without doubt. [m ---. As mentioned below, nothing is known about the possible husband of Haduidis.]

i) [GUY (-after 991). The Acta Concilii Remensis ad Sanctum Basolum (dated to 991) quotes Bruno Bishop of Langres referring to "...meumque consobrinum comitem Guidonem"[1557]. This Comte Guy has not otherwise been identified. If "consobrinus" is used in its strict sense, he must have been the son of Bishop Bruno's maternal aunt. Of these, the sister of Lothaire King of France, uterine sister of bishop Bruno's mother, was Mathilde Queen of Burgundy, who is not known to have had a son named Guy, and in any case her sons would presumably not have been referred to as "comes". Guy is not one of the known sons of Gerberga Ctss de Vermandois, the bishop's maternal aunt of the full blood, and in any case it would presumably only have been Gerberga's oldest son Heribert who would have been called "comes". This leaves only Haduidis (or an otherwise unrecorded sister) as the possible mother of Guy. If this is correct, nothing is known of her marriage.]

c) HENRI (before [934]-[943/45]). The Liber Memoriales of Remiremont records a donation by "Dumnus Gislibertus dux...Dumna Girberga, Ainricus, Haduidis...", undated but dated to [934][1558]. [Duke of Lotharingia 943]. Widukind records that "Conrado" was installed as Duke of Lotharingia after the deaths of "Oddone, Lothariorum præsides, ac regis nepote Heinrico"[1559]. It is suggested that "regis nepote Heinrico" was the son of Giselbert Duke of Lotharingia, and so nephew of Otto I King of Germany. If this is correct, it appears from this passage that he was briefly installed as Duke of Lotharingia before dying soon afterwards.

<d) GERBERGA ([935]-after 7 Sep 978). Settipani names her as the wife of Comte Albert, and gives her parentage, but does not cite the primary source on which this is based. A list of members of the Cathedral of Paris lists (in order) "Albertus comes, Girberga comitissa, Harbertus, Otto, Lewultus, Girbertus, Gondrada, Ricardus, Harbertus comes...", the first four individuals named apparently being Comte Albert, his wife and three sons, and the last named maybe his brother or nephew[1560]. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage more precisely has not yet been identified. m ([949/54]) [as his second wife,] ALBERT [I] Comte de Vermandois, son of HERIBERT [II] Comte de Vermandois & his wife Adela [Capet] (-8 Sep 987).

2. REGINAR [II] ([885/900]-932 or after). The Annales Hanoniæ name "Raginerus" as son of "Raginerus dictus Longi-coli"[1561]. The primary source which confirms that Reginar [II] was Comte de Hainaut has not yet been identified, but this is probably correct.

a) REGINAR [III] (920-973). The Annales Hanoniæ name "Raginerus" as son of "Raginerus [filius Ragineri dicti Longi-coli]"[1562]. "Otto...rex" confirmed the possession of Kloster Susteren by Prüm abbey by charter dated 1 Jun 949, signed by "Cuonradus dux, Herimannus dux, Hezzo comes, Godefridus comes, Rudolfus comes, Reginherus comes"[1563]. He succeeded his father as Comte de Hainaut, although the date he took control of the county is not known. - COMTES de HAINAUT.

b) RUDOLF (-after 24 Jan 966). His parentage is confirmed by Flodoard recording, in 944, that "Hugo dux" requested "Herimann[us]...qui missus erat..." to besiege "castella Ragnarii ac Rodulfi fratrum, Ludowici regis fidelium"[1564], on the assumption that "Ragnarii" refers to Count Reginar [III] (see above). "Otto...rex" confirmed the possession of Kloster Susteren by Prüm abbey by charter dated 1 Jun 949, signed by "Cuonradus dux, Herimannus dux, Hezzo comes, Godefridus comes, Rudolfus comes, Reginherus comes"[1565], the order of subscribers' names suggesting that Rudolf may have been considered senior to Reginar although it is not certain that this inevitably means that he was older. Graf von Maasgau: "Otto...rex" granted property "Cassallo...in pago Masalant in comitatu Ruodolphi" to "vassallo nostro Ansfrid" at the request of "nostri fidelis Conradis ducis" by charter dated 7 Oct 950[1566]. Comte de Hesbaie: "Otto...rex" granted Kloster Alden-Eyck "in pago Huste in comitatu Ruodulphi" to the bishopric of Liège by charter dated 4 Jul 952[1567]. "Otto...imperator augustus" confirmed the donations to the convent of Nivelles by "Regenarius comes" of property "in pago Ardenna super fluvia Aisna in comitatu Waudricia in villa Villaro" and by "predicti Regenarii filius nomine Liechardus in pago Hasbanensi in villa Gingolonham" and by "Rodolphus comes villa Lentlo" by charter dated 24 Jan 966[1568]. The charter dated 17 Jan 966, under which "Otto...imperator augustus" granted property "curtem Galmina...que quondam Rudolphi erat...n pago Haspengewe in comitatu Werenherii qua postmodum fidei nostro comiti Immoni condonavimus" to the Marienkapelle, Aachen[1569], describes that Rudolf's property was confiscated, presumably at the same time as his brother Reginar [III] was banished.

c) other children: COMTES de HAINAUT.

3. daughter. Flodoard's Annals refers to the wife of "Berengarius" as "sororem [Gislebertum]" but does not name her[1570]. m BERENGAR Comte de Namur, son of --- (-before 946).

Sources

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- [1492] McKitterick (1983), p. 230.

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- [1502] Chronicon Laureshamense, MGH SS XXI, p. 370.
- [1503] Karoli II Imp. Conventus Carisiacensis, MGH LL 1, p. 537.
- [1504] D Karl 130, p. 208, headed "verunechtet" in the compilation.
- [1505] Gesta quorundam regum Francorum 846, MGH SS I, p. 364.
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- [1510] Iacobi de Guisia Annales Hanoniæ XIV.X and XIV.XVI, MGH SS XXX Part 1, pp. 172 and 174.
- [1511] Stavelot 60, p. 142.
- [1512] Iacobi de Guisia Annales Hanoniæ VIII.XII and XIII.XXXIX, MGH SS XXX Part 1, pp. 114 and 163.
- [1513] Iacobi de Guisia Annales Hanoniæ XIV.X and XIV.XVI, MGH SS XXX Part 1, pp. 172 and 174.
- [1514] WJ, II.8, p. 38.
- [1515] Chronica Albrici Monachi Trium Fontium 998, MGH SS XXIII, p. 749.
- [1516] Karoli II Imp. Conventus Carisiacensis, MGH LL 1, p. 537.
- [1517] Calmet (1748), Tome II, Preuves, col. cxliv.
- [1518] Annales Vedastini 895, MGH SS I p. 529.
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- [1520] Reginonis Chronicon 898, MGH SS I, p. 608.
- [1521] D LK 16, p. 119.
- [1522] D LK 50, p. 174.
- [1523] D LK 57, p. 183.
- [1524] Veterum Scriptorum II, p. 38.
- [1525] Richer I.XXXIV, p. 70.
- [1526] Calmet (1748), Tome II, Preuves, col. cxliv.
- [1527] Miraeus (1723), Tome I, XXXVII, p. 48.
- [1528] Rösch (1977), p. 108.
- [1529] WJ II.8, p. 40.
- [1530] Richer I.XXXIV, p. 70.
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- [1532] McKitterick (1983), p. 309.
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- [1537] Richeri Historiæ I, 39, MGH SS III, p. 580.
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 - [1547] Richer I.XXXV, p. 70.
 - [1548] Liudprandi Antapodosis IV.20, MGH SS III, p. 321.
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 - [1553] RHGF IX, p. 105.
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 - [1557] *Acta Concilii Remensis ad Sanctum Basolum*, auctore Gerberto Archiepiscopo 9, MGH SS III, p. 661.
 - [1558] *Liber Memorialis von Remiremont*, p. 9, Hlawitschka (1969), p. 57, suggesting the estimated date.
 - [1559] *Widukindi Res Gestæ Saxonicae* II.33, MGH SS III, p. 447.
 - [1560] *Obituaires de Sens* Tome I.2, Eglise cathedrale de Paris, p. 1015.
 - [1561] *Iacobi de Guisia Annales Hanoniæ VIII.XII*, MGH SS XXX Part 1, p. 114.
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 - [1563] *D O I* 111, p. 194.
 - [1564] Flodoardi Annales 944, MGH SS III, p. 390.
 - [1565] *D O I* 111, p. 194.
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 - [1567] *D O I* 154, p. 235.
 - [1568] *D O I* 318, p. 432.
 - [1569] *D O I* 316, p. 429.
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Giselbert Von Barnau Zu Maasgau Count Of Brabant

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilbert,_Count_of_the_Maasgau

Gilbert, Count of the Maasgau From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gilbert (Giselbert), Count of Maasgau, was a vassal of Charles the Bald. He was count of Maasgau on the lower Meuse.

Gilbert's background is not known. The similarity of his son's name to the name "Ragnar" has been used as an argument to suggest a Viking connection.[1] Another possibility is that he was related to a man named Reginar, son of Meginhere (a nobleman from the court of Charlemagne). Gilbert had served King Lothair I, but defected to Lothair's half-brother Charles the Bald during the civil war of 840-843. Gilbert's lands eventually came under the rule of Lothair and his rights as count were revoked. In 846 Gilbert abducted an unnamed daughter of Lothair and his wife Ermengarde of Tours. He took her to Aquitaine and married her in an attempt to force Lothair to reinstate him.[2] Rösch suggests that Gilbert's wife was named Ermengarde, but there is no conclusive evidence that this is correct.[3]

Children may include:

Reginar, Duke of Lorraine (ca 850–916). There is no primary source unequivocally stating that Reginar was Gilbert's son.

Albert is mentioned as a brother of Reginar.[4]

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Occupation: Count of Meuse

http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giselbert_II_van_Maasgouw

' ' ' Optælling af DARNAU, i Massgau, alias Gilbert de BRABANT, ? Aka Gislebert de MANSURIE ' ' '

'HM George I s 21-oldefar.

HRE Ferdinand I s 18-oldefar.

Amerikanske præsidents 24-oldefar.

PM Churchills 28-oldefar.

HM Margrethe II har 28-oldefar.

Otto von Bismarcks 25-oldefar.

Agnes Harris '24-oldefar.

`Osawatomie 'Browns 28-oldefar.

Kone / partner: Ermengarde (Helletrude) de Lorraine Børn: Regnier (Rainer Reginar) I (Count) de Hainaut , Adalbert I von MAASGAU

Hans (evt.) Børnebørn: Regnier (Rainier Reginar) II (Count) af Hainaut , Giselbert (Hainaut) (Duke) de Lothringen , Simphorane af Hainaut , Erenfried I (Count) von Bliesgau

Fra <http://fabpedigree.com/s068/f140103.htm>

<http://genealogiequebec.info/testphp/info.php?no=24080>

Gilbert, comte de Maasgau 1 (820 - 875)

Il est aussi connu sous le nom de Giselbert en Lommegau, comte 2. En 841, il est connu sous le nom de Giselbert II, comte de Maasgau dit de Hainaut 2, 3.

Il est le fils de Giselbert de Maasgau 3 et Bertswinda de Hesbaye 3.

Il naît en 820 3. Il épouse Irmengarde de Germanie, duchesse de Moselle, fille de Lothaire Ier de Germanie, empereur d'Occident et Ermengarde, comtesse de Tours en 846. Il décède en 875 3, 5.

Il naît en 820 2. Gilbert, comte de Maasgau est cité de 840 à 885 1. Il décède en 892 2.

Liste de ses enfants connus:

1. Adalbert Ier de Maasgau (847 - 935) (de Irmengarde de Germanie, duchesse de Moselle)
2. Rainier, duc de Lotharingie dit au Long Col (850 - 915) 3, 4 (de Irmengarde de Germanie, duchesse de Moselle)
3. de Hainaut de Meuse (865 -) 2 (de Irmengarde de Germanie, duchesse de Moselle)

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Lothair I

- King of Bavaria, 814-817.
- King of Italy, 822-5, 829-840.
- Emperor, 833-4, 840-855 (joint emperor from 817)....

Children:....

- FEMALE NN;

m. 846, Giselbert, fl. 840-863, count of Masau and Darnau. In 846, Giselbert carried off an unnamed daughter of Lothair and married her ["Gisalbertus vassallus Karli filiam Hlutharii imperatoris rapuit et in Aquitaniam profectus in coniugem accepit. Hludowicus occidentem profectus mense Martio cum Karlo placitum habuit; in quo uterque eorum publice contestatus est suae non fuisse voluntatis, quod Gisalbertus filiae Hlutharii iungeretur, ut his auditis Hlutharius facilius placari potuisset." Annales Fuldenses, s.a. 846, MGH SRG 36]. This marriage appears to have been recognized in 848, when Giselbert and the emperor were reconciled ["Circa Kalendas autem Octobris general placitum habuit apud Mogontiacum, ... pro Gisalberhto, qui eodem anno ad fidem eius venerat, reconciliationis gratia direxit." Annales Fuldenses, s.a. 848, MGH SRG 37-8]. More about Giselbert can be found on the page of his conjectured son count Regnier I. Although the name of this daughter of Lothair I is not given in the sources, she has often been called Ermengarde in later sources [e.g., Anselme, 1: 43], a name whose source is unknown. Chaume would identify her with Lothair's known daughter Helletrude, widow of count Bérenger [Chaume (1925), 549 (table 11)].

<http://sballdw.home.mindspring.com/hproject/prov/lotha000.htm>

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12.684.633.244 Reginar I, geb. ca. 850; bezit tal van landgoederen in Wallonië en stroomafwaarts langs de Maas; wordt (ook in oorkonden) met verschillende titels aangeduid (graaf, markgraaf, na 911 ook missus dominicus); overl. na 25 augustus 915 en vóór 15 januari 916, tr. 12.684.633.245 Alberada N. [G.N. 1991, 580, nr. 5/213]. Ouders van 6.342.316.622. 12.684.633.246 Hendrik I, Duits koning, en diens tweede gemalin 12.684.633.247 Mathilde van Westfalen. Ouders van 6.342.316.623.

{{12,684,633,244 Reginar I, b. about 850, has numerous estates in Wallonia and downstream along the Meuse, is denoted by different titles (earl, marquis, after 911 also missus dominicus) (including charters) at. after 25 August 915 and before 15 January 916, tr.

12,684,633,245 Alberada N. [G. N. 1991, 580, No. 5/213]. Parents of 6342316622. 12,684,633,246 Henry I, German king, and his second wife 12,684,633,247 Mathilde Westphalia. Parents of 6342316623}}

GENERATIE XXXV

25.369.266.488 Giselbert, vermeld als graaf in de Maasgouw 840 en 841; is vazal van Karel 'de Kale' van West-Francië wanneer hij (vóór maart 846) een dochter van keizer Lotharius naar Aquitanië ontvoert en daar huwt; verzoent zich (na een rijksdag te Thionville okt. 848) begin 849 met de keizer; graaf van de Darnau in 863; overl. na 14 juni 877; mogelijk zoon van een Reginar die in de jaren 797-814 als gegoed in de Bidgau aanwijsbaar is; tr. (na schaking) 846 25.369.266.489 N. ('Irmingard'), geb. ca. 830. [G.N. 1991, 579, nr. 4/213]. Ouders van 12.684.633.244

{{25.369.266.488 Giselbert listed as count in Maasgouw 840 and 841, is a vassal of Charles 'the Bald' of West Francia when he kidnaps (before March 846) a daughter of Emperor Lothair to Aquitaine and married there; reconciled (after a Diet of Thionville Oct 848) 849 beginning with the Emperor. Earl of Darnau in 863; deceased. after 14 June 877, possibly the son of a Reginar in the years 797-814 as well-off is arguably the Bidgau, tr. (after elopement) 846 25,369,266,489 N. (Ermengarde), b. approximately 830. [G. N. 1991, 579, No. 4/213]. Parents of 12,684,633,244..}}

GENERATIE XXXVI

50.738.532.978 Lotharius I, geb. 795 (waarschijnlijk in Aquitanië en aldaar opgegroeid); (onder)koning in Beieren 814; tot keizer gekroond Aken juli 817; treedt in het klooster te Prüm 23-9, overl. 29 september 855 en begraven aldaar, tr. okt. 821 50.738.532.979 Ermengard, overl. 20 maart 851; dr. van Hugo graaf van Tours en Ava N. [G.N. 1991, 510, nr. 3/203]. Ouders van 25.369.266.489.

{{50,738,532,978 Lothair I, b. 795 (probably in Aquitaine where he grew up), (bottom) King of Bavaria 814; crowned emperor Aachen in July 817, enters the monastery of Prüm 23-9 at. September 29 855 and buried, tr. Oct. 821 50,738,532,979 Ermengard at. 851 March 20, Dr. Hugo Count of Tours and Ava N. [G. N. 1991, 510, No. 3/203]. Parents of 25,369,266,489.}}

<http://www.vanderkrogt.net/kwartierstaat/g20ev.html#12684633244>

(Wiki)

Gilbert (Giselbert), Count of Maasgau, was a vassal of Charles the Bald. He was count of Maasgau on the lower Meuse.

Gilbert's background is not known. The similarity of his son's name to the name "Ragnar" has been used as an argument to suggest a Viking connection.[1] Another possibility is that he was related to a man named Reginar, son of Meginhere (a nobleman from the court of Charlemagne). Gilbert had served King Lothair I, but defected to Lothair's half-brother Charles the Bald during the civil war of 840-843. Gilbert's lands eventually came under the rule of Lothair and his rights as count were revoked. In 846 Gilbert abducted an unnamed daughter of Lothair and his wife Ermengarde of Tours. He took her to Aquitaine and married her in an attempt to force Lothair to reinstate him.[2] Rösch suggests that Gilbert's wife was named Ermengarde, but there is no conclusive evidence that this is correct.[3]

Children may include: Reginar, Duke of Lorraine (c. 850–916). There is no primary source unequivocally stating that Reginar was Gilbert's son. Albert is mentioned as a brother of Reginar.

Gilbert (Giselbert), Count of Maasgau, was a vassal of Charles the Bald. He was count of Maasgau on the lower Meuse. Gilbert's background is not known. The similarity of his son's name to the name "Ragnar" has been used as an argument to suggest a Viking connection.[1] Another possibility is that he was related to a man named Reginar, son of Meginhere (a nobleman from the court of Charlemagne). Gilbert had served King Lothair I, but defected to Lothair's half-brother Charles the Bald during the civil war of 840-843. Gilbert's lands eventually came under the rule of Lothair and his rights as count were revoked. In 846 Gilbert abducted an unnamed daughter of Lothair and his wife

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[view all 21](#)

Giselbert I, count of Maasgau's Timeline

830

830 [Birth of Giselbert](#)

847

847 [Birth of Adalbert von Maasgau, I](#)
Age 17 Maas, France

855

855 [Birth of Ehrenfried Count in the Bliesgau, the Kelda...](#)
Age 25 Scarmois, Lorraine, France

855 [Giselbert worked at a French Count, probably either ...](#)
Age 25 a French Count, probably either Hainault or Lorraine

860

October 25, 860 [Birth of Reginar I "Longneck", Duke of Lor...](#)
Age 30 Verdun, Meuse, Lorraine, France

885

885 [Birth of Richwin de Verdun, comte d'Ardennes](#)
Age 55 Verdun, Meuse, Lorraine, France

892

892 [Death of Giselbert at Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Arden...](#)
Age 62 Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France

????

[Birth of Sigard von Maasgau](#)
