

# Hildegard of Vinzgouw

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## Hildegard

French: Hildegarde

Also Known As: "Hildegard", "Hildegarda", "Hildegarde", "Hildegardis", "de Vinzgau", "von Vinschgau", "von Vintschgau", "von Vinzgouw", "von Vintzgau", "of Alemannia", "of Swabia", "Mathalgard", "Hathalgardco", "von Vinzgau", "Princess Of Swabia Hildegarde Von Allemannien", "countis de Vinzgau", "Ot..."

Birthdate: circa 758

Birthplace: Swabia (present Baden-Württemberg), Germany

Death: April 30, 783 (21-29)  
Thionville, (Present Département de la Moselle), (Present Lorraine), Frankish Empire (within present France)  
(Complications from the birth of her ninth child) 📅

Place of Burial: Metz, Département de la Moselle, Region Lorraine, France

Immediate Family: Daughter of [Gerold, count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau](#) and [Emma, of Alemannia, Duchess of Swabia](#)  
Wife of [Charlemagne](#)  
Mother of [Charles 'the Younger', King of the Franks](#); [Adalhaid](#); [Rotrude](#); ["Pépin" Carloman, King of Italy](#); [Louis I, The Pious](#) and [4 others](#)  
Sister of [Ermentrude Von Schwaben](#); [Gerold "der Jüngere" in der Baar, II](#); [Adrien, count of Orléans](#); [Megingoz in Alemannien](#); [Odon](#) and [7 others](#)

Occupation: "De gente Suavorum", Countess of Vinzgau; Queen Consort of the Franks, Drottning; Keizerin, Emperess of the West, Drottning, Drottning i Linzgau, Queen of the Franks, Countess of Linzgau, Königin des Fränkischen Reiches, wife of King, Countess of Vinzga

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#### Immediate Family

○



[Charlemagne](#)

husband

○



[Charles 'the Younger', King of t...](#)

son

○



[Adalhaid](#)

daughter



○

[Rotrude](#)

daughter

○



["Pépin" Carloman, King of Italy](#)

son

○



[Louis I, The Pious](#)

son

○



[Lothair](#)

son



○

[Berta](#)

daughter

○



[Gisela](#)

daughter

○



[Hildegarde](#)

daughter

○



[Gerold, count in Kraichgau and A...](#)

father



### Emma, of Alamannia, Duchess of S...

mother

### About Hildegard of Vinzgouw

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_the\\_Vinzgau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_the_Vinzgau)

<http://genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00020006&tree=LEO>

## Hildegard, 3rd partner & 2nd wife of Charlemagne

### Birth, Parents & Siblings

[Charlemagne] m secondly (Aix-la-Chapelle 771 before 30 Apr) HILDEGARD, **daughter of GEROLD Graf im Kraichgau [Udalrichinger] & his wife Imma (758-Thionville, Moselle 30 Apr 783[64], bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul[65])**. Einhard refers to Hildegard as "de gente Suavorum"[66]. Thegan's Vita Hludowici Imperatoris names her "Hildigardam quæ erat de cognatione Gotefridi ducis Alamannorum" and specifies that she was the daughter of Imma[67]. [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

Hildegard (758 – 30 April 783 in Thionville, France) was the **daughter of count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia**. (According to the German Wikipedia entry, she was part of the "gente Suaborum" or nobility of Swabia, and was the daughter of Gerold, Comte de Anglachgau and Imma, descendant of Hnabi, dux Alammania.)[[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

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## Hildegard

Charlemagne's second wife was Hildegard (757 or 758–783), married 771, died 783.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>] m secondly (Aix-la-Chapelle 771 before 30 Apr) HILDEGARD, daughter of GEROLD Graf im Kraichgau [Udalrichinger] & his wife Imma (758-Thionville, Moselle 30 Apr 783[64], bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul[65]). Einhard refers to Hildegard as "de gente Suavorum"[66]. Thegan's Vita Hludowici Imperatoris names her "Hildigardam quæ erat de cognatione Gotefridi ducis Alamannorum" and specifies that she was the daughter of Imma[67]. The Annales Laurissenses record the death "783 pridie Kal Mai" of "Hildegardis regina" and her burial "iuxta urbem Mettensem in basilica apostolorum et beati Arnulfi"[68]. She died from the after effects of childbirth, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard[69]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis regina"[70]. [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

By her he had nine children:

**3.1 Charles the Younger (ca. 772–4 December 811)** , Duke of Maine, and crowned King of the Franks on 25 December 800 [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>] CHARLES ([772/73]-in Bavaria 4 Dec 811[91]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' first son[92]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[93]. King Charles ordered an embargo on trade imports from England as a result[94]. His father associated Charles in the government of Francia and Saxony in 790[95]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "rex Carolus" installed "primogenitum filium suum Carolum" in "ultra Sequaname...ducatum Cenomannicum" but that this reverted to his father in the summer of the same year[96]. From

this time Charles used the title king, and was crowned King of the Franks at Rome 25 Dec 800. Einhard records that "Karolum filium suum [Karoli imperatoris]" invaded "terram Sclavorum...Sorabi" in 806 as far as "super Albium fluvium" and that "Miliduocho Sclavorum dux" was killed during the campaign[97]. At the partition agreed at Thionville in 806, Charles was designated sovereign of Francia (Austrasia and Neustria), northern Burgundy, northern Alemannia, Thuringia, Saxony, Frisia and the Bavarian Nordgau[98]. The Gesta Francorum records the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[99]. Einhard's Annales also record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[100]. The Annales Fuldenses record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[101].

:[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.2 Adalhaid (774)**, who was born whilst her parents were on campaign in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before reaching Lyons(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> ADELAIS (in Italy [Sep 773/Jun 774]-in Italy [Jul/Aug] 774, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). She was born during the siege of Pavia, but died during the return journey to France[102]. "Adelaid" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[103]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Adeleidis filia Karoli regis" specifying that she was born in Italy[104]. :[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.3 Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (775–6 June 810)** (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> HROTHRUDIS [Rotrud] ([775]-6 Jun 810[105]). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[106]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiae regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[107]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla ...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[108]. The betrothal of "Hruodrudem...quæ filiarum eius primogenita" with "Constantino, Græcorum imperatore" is recorded by Einhard[109]. Theophanes records that Empress Eirene sent ambassadors to "Carolus Francorum rege" to negotiate the betrothal of "filiae eius Erythrus" and "filio suo Constantino", dated to 781, in a later passage recording that the empress terminating the treaty "cum Francis" (dated to 787)[110]. The Annales Fuldenses record the betrothal of "Hruodtrudis filia regis" and "Constantino imperator" in 787[111]. She was given the name ERYTHRO in Greek[112]. Her father kept her and her sisters at court refusing them permission to marry[113]. Her relationship with Rorico [I] is proved by the Annales Bertiniani which record the death "867 V Id Ian" of "Hludowicus abbas monasterii et nepos Karoli imperatoris ex filia maiori natu Rohtrude"[114], read together with an earlier part of the same source in which her son Louis is named "Ludowicum abbatem monasterii Sancti Dyonisii cum fratre ipsius Gauzleno"[115]. The Gesta Francorum records the death "810 VIII Id Iun" of "Hruodrud filia imperatoris quæ natu maior erat"[116]. Einhard records the death "VIII Id Iun 810" of "Hruodrud filia imperatoris"[117]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "III Non Jun" of "Rotrudis filia Karoli imperatoris"[118]. Betrothed (781, contract broken 787[119]) to Emperor KONSTANTINOS VI, son of Emperor LEON IV & his wife Eirene (14 Jan 771-Prinkipo Island [15 Aug 797/before 806][120], bur Constantinople, Monastery of St Euphrosyne). Mistress: ([800]) of RORICO [I], son of GAUZLIN & his wife Adeltrudis --- (-after 1 Mar 839 [840], bur Abbaye de Saint-Maur de Glanfeuil, Anjou). He lived at the court of Charlemagne. Comte de Rennes 819. Comte du Maine [832].

:[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.4 Carloman, renamed Pippin (April 777–8 July 810)**, King of Italy(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>CARLOMAN [Pepin] (777-Milan 8 Jul 810, bur Verona, San Zeno Maggiore). "Pippinus" is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' second son[121]. He was baptised "PEPIN" in Rome 15 Apr 781 by Pope Hadrian, Settipani commenting that his name was changed from Carloman[122] but the primary source which identifies him by this name has not so far been identified. Crowned PEPIN I King of Italy 15 Apr 781 at Rome.

:[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.5 Louis (778–20 June 840)**, twin of Lothair, King of Aquitaine since 781, crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 813, senior Emperor from 814(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> HLUDOWIC [Louis] (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-island in the Rhine near Ingelheim 20 Jun 840, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul).

He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' third son, born a twin with Hlothar[123]. On his father's death, he adopted the title Emperor LOUIS I "der Fromme/le Pieux" 2 Feb 814, crowned at Reims [Jul/Aug] 816 by Pope Stephen IV.

:[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.6 Lothair (778–6 February 779/780)**, twin of Louis, he died in infancy[37]

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> HLOTHAR [Lothar] (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-[779/780]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' fourth son "qui biennis occubuit", born a twin with Hludowic[124]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Chlodarii pueri regis" naming "Karolus...rex genitorque tuus, genitrix regina...Hildigarda" and specifying that he was a twin[125]. :[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.7 Bertha (779-826)** <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> BERTRADA [Berta] ([779/80]-11 Mar, 824 or after). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[126]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[127]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[128]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[129]. Her father kept her and her sisters at the court of Aix-la-Chapelle refusing them permission to marry, but she was banished from court by her brother Emperor Louis I on his accession[130]. The Vita Angilberti records the relationship between "Berta filia [rex de regina Hildigarda]" and "domnus Angilbertus"[131]. The Chronicon Centulensis records that "Angilbertus" married "regis filiam Bertam" and that they had "duos filios Harnidum et Nithardum"[132]. Nithard names Bertha, daughter of King Charles, as his mother[133]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "V Id Mar" of "Berta filia Karoli imperatoris qui dedit superiorem Curtem"[134]. Mistress: (from [795]) of ANGILBERT "the Saint", son of [NITHARD & his wife Richarda] ([750]-18 Feb 814, bur Saint-Riquier, église du Saint-Sauveur et de Saint-Richard).

:[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.8 Gisela (781-808)** <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> GISELA (781 before May-after 800, maybe after 814).

"Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[135]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[136]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[137]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "filia eius [Karoli regis] domna Gisla" was baptised by "archiepiscopo...Thoma" in 781[138]. She was baptised in Milan in [May] 781[139]. :[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

**3.9 Hildegarde (782-783)** <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne> HILDEGARD (Thionville [Mar/Apr] 783-[1/8] Jun 783, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). "Hildigard" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[140]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis filiæ [Karoli regis]" specifying that she lived 40 days[141]. :[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

Please see [Charlemagne Project](#) for Source Details

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Hildegard of Vinzgau F, #103189, b. circa 757, d. 30 April 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Hildegard of Vinzgau was born circa 757 at Aachen, Germany. (1) She was the daughter of Gerold I, Count of Vinzgau and Imma of Swabia. (1) 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Hildegarde\* OF VINZGAU ABT 0757 - 30 Apr 0783

\* BIRTH: ABT 0757, Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia

Father: Gerold I\* OF SWABIA

Mother: Emma\* OF ALLEMANIA

[no source]

Född: 757 , Aachen, Rhnld, Prussia [no source]

Hildegard of Vinzgau Born: 758 She was the daughter of Gerald I of Savoy, Count of the Vinzgouw and Imma (Emma) of Allemania.[no source]

Hildegard Countess in Linzgau, Female, (758 - 30 April 783) was born in 758. She was the daughter of Gerold Count in the Vinzgau and Emma of Allemania.[<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>]

Hildegard (758-783) was the daughter of Count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia. [no source]

Hildegard (758-30 April 783) was the daughter of Count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia.[no source]

Her paternal grandparents were Gerold Mayenne and <Unknown>;

her maternal grandparents were Hnabi Allamannia and Hersuinde.

Hildegard DE VINZGAU, daughter of Gerold De Allemania I and Imma (Emma).

She had three brothers and a sister, named Ulrich, Hadrian, Odon and Irmintrudis.) [no source]

She was born 758, in Savoy, [no source]

(Ben notes: "Of Serbia" is in error. Anglachgau, or Vinzgouw as her parents' origin is called in English, is located just north of present Karlsruhe on the Right Bank of the Rhine River. This is nowhere near Serbia. My guess is that the original note taker mistook Swabia for Serbia. Anglachgau was located within the historic region of Swabia.)

Hildegard was born in year 0757 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>1</sup>

o Birth Notes

+ B: Abt. 757

Hildegard's father was Gerold Allemania I and her mother was Emma Allemania. Her paternal grandparents were Gerold Mayenne and <Unknown>; her maternal grandparents were Hnabi Allamannia and Hersuinde. She was the second of five children. She had three brothers and a sister, named Odon, Hadrian, Ulrich and Irmintrudis. [no sources]

Hildegard von Anglachgau is actually in two branches of our tree. Her ancestry goes far back through the royal house of the Lombards to that of Thuringia (475 AD) and the Ostrogoths (0 AD). [no source]

Duke Ingeramme was pointed as father of Hildegard [[Ingeramme, count of Hesbaye](#)]

## Hildegard's marriage to Charlemagne

Hildegard was the second wife of Charlemagne[1], who married her about 771 (before April 30.

[[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

Charlemagne had twenty children over the course of his life with eight of his ten known wives or concubines. His second wife was Hildegard (757 or 758–783), married 771, died 783. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>].

Nonetheless, he only had four legitimate grandsons, the four sons of his third son, Louis, by Hildegard.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>].

2nd wife: References 1.^ As described by historians such as Pierre Riché (The Carolingians, p.86.), Lewis Thorpe (Two Lives of Charlemagne, p.216) and others. Other historians list Himiltrude, described by Einhard as a concubine, as Charlemagne's first wife, and reorder his subsequent wives; accordingly Hildegard is sometimes numbered as his third wife. See Dieter Hägemann (Karl der Große. Herrscher des Abendlands, Ullstein 2003, p. 82f.), Collins (Charlemagne, p. 40.). [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

She married Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Pepin III, King of the Franks and Bertha de Laon, circa 772 in a Aix-la-Chapelle, France marriage. (1) 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Marriage: Charles I the Great, King of the Franks in 771 in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) [no source] Hildegard of Savoy was the third wife of Charlemagne.[no source] In 771 in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany, Hildegard married Charlemagne Emperor of the West, son of Pépin "the Short" King of the Franks and Bertha "Broadfoot". [<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>]

MARRIAGE: ABT 0771, Aachen,Rhineland,Prussia [no source]

Gift: 771 [no source]

Familj med Karl (Charlemagne) 'den store' av Frankerna (742 - 814) Vigsel: 771 Aix-la-Chapelle 1) (Aachen, Tyskland) [no source]

Hildegard was the second wife of Charlemagne, who married her about 771. [no source]

Hildegard was the third wife of Charlemagne, whom she married about 771. [no source]

Hildegard married Charles I the Great, King of the Franks, son of Pepin III the Short of the Franks and Bertrada of Laon, in 771 in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). (Charles I the Great, King of the Franks was born on 2 Apr 742 and died on 28 Jan 814 in Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, Austrasia.) Marriage Notes: "Later he married a daughter of of Desiderius, King of the Lombards, at the instance of his mother; but he repudiated her at the end of a year for some reason unknown, and married Hildegard, a woman of high birth, of Suabian [note: Swabian, not Serbian] origin. [no source]

## Hildegard's Death

The Annales Laurissenses record the death "783 pridie Kal Mai" of "Hildegardis regina" and her burial "iuxta urbem Mettensem in basilica apostolorum et beati Arnulfi"[68]. **She died from the after effects of childbirth**, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard[69]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis regina"[70].

[[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

(German Wikipedia says that she is buried in the Church of St. Anulf in Metz. Her feast day is on April 30.)

[[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

She died on 30 April 783 at Thionville, France. (1)783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

- DEATH: 30 Apr 0783, Thionville,Austrasia



[no source]

Död: 30 Apr 782/783 [no source]

Died: 30 Apr 783, Dudenhofen aged 25 [no source]

Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau died on Saturday, 30 April 783 at age 25 years.<sup>1,2</sup>  
.[<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>]

She died age 26 on April 30th, 783 in Thionville, Moselle France. Her burial was in Abbaye De St arnoul, Metz, Austria [no source]

She died, at the age of 26 years, on April 30th, 0783 in Thionville, Austrasia. Her burial was in Abbaye De St arnoul, Metz, Austrasia.[no sources]

"Queen Hildegard was buried in St Arnulf's Church at Metz." [no source]

## Hildegarde's Children

Charlemagne had twenty children over the course of his life with eight of his ten known wives or concubines.  
[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>]. Nonetheless, he only had four legitimate grandsons, the four sons of his third son, Louis, by Hildegard. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>]

By Hildegard he had nine children:

**1 - Charles the Younger (ca. 772–4 December 811)** , Duke of Maine, and crowned King of the Franks on 25 December 800 ([[772/73](#)-in Bavaria 4 Dec 811[91]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' first son[92]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[93]. King Charles ordered an embargo on trade imports from England as a result[94]. His father associated Charles in the government of Francia and Saxony in 790[95]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "rex Carolus" installed "primogenitum filium suum Carolum" in "ultra Sequaname...ducatum Cenomannicum" but that this reverted to his father in the summer of the same year[96]. From this time Charles used the title king, and was crowned King of the Franks at Rome 25 Dec 800. Einhard records that "Karolum filium suum [Karoli imperatoris]" invaded "terram Sclavorum...Sorabi" in 806 as far as "super Albium fluvium" and that "Miliduoch Sclavorum dux" was killed during the campaign[97]. At the partition agreed at Thionville in 806, Charles was designated sovereign of Francia (Austrasia and Neustria), northern Burgundy, northern Alemannia, Thuringia, Saxony, Frisia and the Bavarian Nordgau[98]. The Gesta Francorum records the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[99]. Einhard's Annales also record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karlus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[100]. The Annales Fuldenses record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperator qui maior natu erat"[101]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**2 Adalhaid (774)**, who was born whilst her parents were on campaign in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before reaching Lyons([[in Italy \[Sep 773/Jun 774](#)-in Italy [Jul/Aug] 774, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). She was born during the siege of Pavia, but died during the return journey to France[102]. "Adelaid" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[103]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Adeleidis filia Karoli regis" specifying that she was born in Italy[104].  
:[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**3 Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (775–6 June 810)** [[Rotrud](#)] ([775]-6 Jun 810[105]). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[106]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names

(in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[107]. Theodulf's poem *Ad Carolum Rege* changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[108]. The betrothal of "Hruodrudem...quæ filiarum eius primogenita" with "Constantino, Græcorum imperatore" is recorded by Einhard[109]. Theophanes records that Empress Eirene sent ambassadors to "Carolus Francorum rege" to negotiate the betrothal of "filia eius Erythrus" and "filio suo Constantino", dated to 781, in a later passage recording that the empress terminating the treaty "cum Francis" (dated to 787)[110]. The *Annales Fuldenses* record the betrothal of "Hruodtrudis filia regis" and "Constantino imperator" in 787[111]. She was given the name ERYTHRO in Greek[112]. Her father kept her and her sisters at court refusing them permission to marry[113]. Her relationship with Rorico [I] is proved by the *Annales Bertiniani* which record the death "867 V Id Ian" of "Hludowicus abbas monasterii et nepos Karoli imperatoris ex filia maiori natu Rohtrude"[114], read together with an earlier part of the same source in which her son Louis is named "Ludowicum abbatem monasterii Sancti Dyonisii cum fratre ipsius Gauzleno"[115]. The *Gesta Francorum* records the death "810 VIII Id Iun" of "Hruodtrud filia imperatoris quæ natu maior erat"[116]. Einhard records the death "VIII Id Iun 810" of "Hruodtrud filia imperatoris"[117]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "III Non Jun" of "Rotrudis filia Karoli imperatoris"[118]. Betrothed (781, contract broken 787[119]) to Emperor KONSTANTINOS VI, son of Emperor LEON IV & his wife Eirene (14 Jan 771-Prinkipo Island [15 Aug 797/before 806][120], bur Constantinople, Monastery of St Euphrosyne). Mistress: ([800]) of RORICO [I], son of GAUZZLIN & his wife Adeltrudis --- (-after 1 Mar 839 [840], bur Abbaye de Saint-Maur de Glanfeuil, Anjou). He lived at the court of Charlemagne. Comte de Rennes 819. Comte du Maine [832]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**4 Carloman, renamed Pippin (April 777–8 July 810)**, King of Italy[Pepin] (777-Milan 8 Jul 810, bur Verona, San Zeno Maggiore). "Pippinus" is named, and his parentage recorded, in the *Gesta Mettensium*, which specifies that he was his parents' second son[121]. He was baptised "PEPIN" in Rome 15 Apr 781 by Pope Hadrian, Settipani commenting that his name was changed from Carloman[122] but the primary source which identifies him by this name has not so far been identified. Crowned PEPIN I King of Italy 15 Apr 781 at Rome. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**5 Louis (778–20 June 840)**, twin of Lothair, King of Aquitaine since 781, crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 813, senior Emperor from 814[Louis] (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-island in the Rhine near Ingelheim 20 Jun 840, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the *Gesta Mettensium*, which specifies that he was his parents' third son, born a twin with Hlothar[123]. On his father's death, he adopted the title Emperor LOUIS I "der Fromme/le Pieux" 2 Feb 814, crowned at Reims [Jul/Aug] 816 by Pope Stephen IV. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**6 Lothair (778–6 February 779/780)**, twin of Louis, he died in infancy[37] [Lothar] (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-[779/780]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the *Gesta Mettensium*, which specifies that he was his parents' fourth son "qui biennis occubuit", born a twin with Hludowic[124]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Chlodarii pueri regis" naming "Karolus...rex genitorque tuus, genitrix regina...Hildigarda" and specifying that he was a twin[125]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**7 Bertha (779-826)** [Berta] ([779/80]-11 Mar, 824 or after). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[126]. Angilbert's poem *Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum* names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[127]. Theodulf's poem *Ad Carolum Rege* changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[128]. The *Chronicon Fontanellense* records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[129]. Her father kept her and her sisters at the court of Aix-la-Chapelle refusing them permission to marry, but she was banished from court by her brother Emperor Louis I on his accession[130]. The *Vita Angilberti* records the relationship between "Berta filia [rex de regina Hildigarda]" and "domnus Angilbertus"[131]. The *Chronicon Centulensis* records that "Angilbertus" married "regis filiam Bertam" and that they had "duos filios Harnidum et Nithardum"[132]. Nithard names Bertha,

daughter of King Charles, as his mother[133]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "V Id Mar" of "Berta filia Karoli imperatoris qui dedit superiorem Curtem"[134]. Mistress: (from [795]) of ANGILBERT "the Saint", son of [NITHARD & his wife Richarda] ([750]-18 Feb 814, bur Saint-Riquier, église du Saint-Sauveur et de Saint-Richard). :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**8 Gisela (781-808)** ([781 before May-after 800, maybe after 814](#)). "[Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam](#)" are named [daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard](#)[135]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[136]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh ...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[137]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "filia eius [Karoli regis] domna Gisla" was baptised by "archiepiscopo...Thoma" in 781[138]. She was baptised in Milan in [May] 781[139]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

**9 Hildegard (782-783)** ([Thionville \[Mar/Apr 783-\[1/8\] Jun 783, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul](#)). "Hildigard" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[140]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis filiæ [Karoli regis]" specifying that she lived 40 days[141]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

Children of Hildegard of Vinzgau and Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

-1. Charles (?) d. 811

-2. Berthe (?)

-3. Pepin I, King of the Langobardians+ b. 777, d. 8 Jul 810

-4. Louis I, Roi de France+ b. Aug 778, d. 20 Jun 840 (1)783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Family 1 : Charlemagne\*

1. +Pepin I\*
2. +Charles\*
3. Adelaide
4. +Hurodrud Rotrude
5. +Bertha\* PRUSSIA
6. Hildegard
7. Lothair
8. +Louis I\* LE DEBONAIRE
9. +Dhuada\*

[no source]

Family:

1 Charlemagne Emperor of The West, [King/Franks]

Children:

- Charles King of Germany
- Pepin (Carloman) King of Italy, [King/Lombardy]
- Adelheid Princess of Franks
- Rotrude Princess of Franks
- Adelside Princess of Franks, [Abbess/Fara]
- Bertha Princess of Franks
- Louis I Emperor of The West, [The Pious]
- Lothaire Prince of Franks
- Gisele Princess of Franks

- Hildegarde Princess of Franks

[no source]

Barn:

Pippin I (Carloman) av Italien (773 - 810)

Ludvig I 'den fromme' av Frankerna (778 - 840)

[no source]

She had issue with Charlemagne: including King Louis I and Charles 'The Younger' [no source]

They had the following children:

Charles, (772 or 773-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Adelaide (773-773 or 774-774)

Pippin (773 or 777-810), born Carloman and later renamed at baptism, king of Italy from 781

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?) [no source]

4 boys, 5 girls: Charles (0772), Pbepin (0773) Rotrude/Adbelahide (0774), Bertha (0775), Louis/Lothaire (0778), Gisaele (0781), Hildegarde (0782) [no source]

They had the following children:

Charles, (772 or 773-811), king of Neustria from 781

Adelaide (773-773 or 774-774)

Pippin, originally Carloman (773 or 777-810), king of Italy from 781 (our line / questionable)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, first king of the Franks, king of Aquitaine from 781 and emperor from 814 until 840 (our line)

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

[no source]

Hildegard's family with Charlemagne Roman. They had three sons and a daughter, named Charles, Carloman, Rotrude and Louis I (The Pious).

Male Charles Duke of Ingelheim

Charles was born in year 0772 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>2</sup> He died, at the age of 39 years, on December 4th, 0811 in Brabant, Louvain, Belgium.<sup>2</sup>

Male Paepin (Carloman) Italy

Carloman was born in April 0773 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia and was baptised on April 12th, 0781 in Rome.<sup>1</sup> 3 He died, at the age of 37 years and 3 months, on July 8th, 0810 in Milan, Italy.<sup>1</sup>

Female Rotrude Carolingian

Rotrude was born in year 0775. She died, at the age of 35 years, on June 6th, 0810.

+ Death Notes

# B: Abt. 775

P: Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

D: 6 Jun 810

Male Emperor Louis I (The Pious) Roman

Louis I (The Pious) was born on September 25th, 0778 in Ingelheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>4</sup> He died, at the age of 61 years, 8 months and 26 days, on June 20th, 0840 in Casseneuil, Lot-Et-Garonne, France. His burial was in Cathaedrale D'Aachen, Rheinland, Prussia.<sup>4</sup>

+ Death Notes

# B: Aug 0778

P: Casseneuil, France

D: 20 Jun 0840

P: near Ingelheim, Rhinehessen, Hesse

Burial: Cathaedrale D'Aachen, Rheinland, Prussia

[no sources]

Children of Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau and Charlemagne Emperor of the West

Gisela 5

Hildegard 5

Charles "the Younger" Duke of Ingelheim (772 - 811)<sup>5</sup>

Adelaide (773 - )<sup>5</sup>

Pépin King of Italy and Lombardy+ (Apr 773 - 8 Jul 810)<sup>1,2,5</sup>

Rotrud (775 - )<sup>5</sup>

Bertha of France+ (776 - 826)<sup>5,2</sup>

Lothar (778 - )<sup>5</sup>

Louis I "the Fair" Emperor of the West+ (Aug 778 - 20 Jun 841)<sup>1,6,2,5</sup>

Citations

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Moriarty, G. Andrews. "The Origin of the Carolingians", *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* volume XCVIII (October 1944).

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He had three sons by her - Charles, Pepin and Louis -and as many daughters - Hruodrud, Bertha, and Gisela. [no source]

## Hildegarde's Churches

(Hildegard was friends with St. Lioba of Tauberbischofsheim, a Benedictine missionary from England. As such, she promoted the founding of many churches, most notably, the Kloster Reichenau and the Abbey of Kempten - the last of which she is said to have founded. In 774, she gave to this abbey the bodies of saints Gordianus and Empimachus.) [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

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## Hildegard's Names

The names accepted for this person by Wikipedia appear to be:

English: Hildegard of Vinzgouw

German: Hildegard von Anglachgau (as daughter of Gerold von Anglachgau)

French: Hildegarde de Vintzgau

Dutch: Hildegard van de Vinzgau

Italian: Ildegarda di Vinzgouw

Spanish: Hildegard von Anglachgau (reverting to the German version, apparently)

Danish: Hildegard af Vinzgau

Hungarian: Hildegard vinzgouwi

Polish: Hildegarda (corka hrabiego Vizgau)

Breton: Hildegard Vintzgau

Another name for Hildegarde was Hildegard of Swabia. [no source]

Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau was also known as Hildegarde of Vinzgau.

.[\[http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm\]](http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm)

Royal Title: Empress of the Roman Empire [no source]

Nome: ou Hildegarda de de Sabóia, de Vintzgau, de Vinzgau ou de Vinzgouw. Nascimento: ou c. 757. Morte: ou na Saxônia. [no source]

Ben notes - She was married in Aachen from parents that came from the Rhine Valley, and as such I personally would propose that her name be Hildegard von Anglachgau. However, since she is apparently better known to most people here as Hildegard of Vinzgouw, I will leave her name as that.

## Book on Hildegard:

Hildegard of Bingen by Fiona Maddocks

ISBN-10: 0747262977

ISBN-13: 978-0747262978

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/exec/obidos/ASIN/0747262977/fossilien-21>

## Hildegard's Supposed Merovingian Ancestry

[\[http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/1998-04/0892394571\]](http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/1998-04/0892394571) At 06:03 PM 10/04/98 -0500:

In article <[352E8888.7D4378E5@geocities.com](mailto:352E8888.7D4378E5@geocities.com)>, [anfortas@geocities.com](mailto:anfortas@geocities.com) (Luke Stevens) wrote:

**Could anyone offer me an informed opinion as to how much credence can** be placed in the following line purporting to trace Charlemagne's wife Hildegarde back to the Merovingians?

1. Sigebert I, King of Austrasia, d.575 2. Chlodosindis, m. Chrodoald 3. Fara, Duke of Bavaria, d. 641 4. Theodon II, Duke of Bavaria, d. 716, m. Regintrude, dau. of Dagobert I 5. dau., m. Godefrid 6. Houching, Duke of Allemania, d. 727 7. Hnabi, Duke of Allemania, d. 788 8. Emma, d. 798, m. Gerold I 9. Hildegarde, m. Charlemagne

sources: 1-3: Settipani's "La prehistoire de Capetiens" p.81 3-5: "Reallexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde" art. "Agilolfinger" 5-9: Weis & Sheppard's "Ancestral Roots" 7th ed.

Well, Settipani himself sums up the ambiguous evidence and attendant doubts about the identity of Chrodoald's wife, in the text you cite. I remain a little uneasy with his convenient transformation of 'amita' in the quoted source into 'paternal aunt'. And while elsewhere he supports 5-9 (i.e. Godefrid->Hildgard, but not necessarily the Agilolfing connection), you should note that nowhere in \_Prehistoire\_ does he even mention Regintrude, wife of Theodon II (gen. 4), a difficulty which does not specifically invalidate the descent as you give it here, but which would make one want to examine the evidence cited in the Agilolfinger piece extremely closely. Have you done this?

Nat Taylor

I have not yet read Settipani (it is on order!). The above descent seems to follow in steps 2-5 (excluding Chlodosindis dau. of Sigebert) a reconstruction by K A Eckhardt [1]. Eckhardt (p.105) has Chrodoald (d.624/25) m. about 610 a name unknown dau. of Gisulf duke of the Lombards. He is tentative (and well he may be) in making Theodo II (d.716) the son of Fara (d.641). E Zoellner's very influential paper [2] addresses many of the central problems of his subject particularly the question of the origins of the Agilolfings and he has Eckhardt's hypothesis on this question in his

sights. Zoellner (or Stoermer) may have done the article on the Agilolfinger in the rather more generally accessible \*Lexikon des Mittelalters\*.

M Werner [3] discusses Regintrud at some length (pp.221-236 see also his chart at the end of the book). He considers the siblinghood of Adela of Pfalzel and Regintrud to be firm. He is more tentative in adopting the rest of Hlawitschka's well known articulation of the structure of the Hugobert/Irmina family [4] - in particular the claim that Hugobert and Irmina were parents of the two sisters Adela and Regintrud. He follows and develops (again tentatively) Jarnut's hypothesis that Regintrud married twice. Her first marriage was to a man unknown and by whom she had a daughter Piltrud (Bilitrud/Beletrud/Plektrud) who in turn married successively the brothers Theodold and Grimoald dukes of Bavaria. These two men are known sons of Theodo II. Another son of Theodo II (and his immediate successor) was Theodebert (d. by 717/18) duke of Bavaria. Theodebert was Regintrud's second husband by whom she had Hucbert and Guntrud and possibly a second son who is identified as Tassilo II. So Piltrud married her step-uncles. This hypothesis originally proposed by Jarnut [5] set out to explain the claim in the sources that Swanahild second wife of Charles Martel was the niece of Piltrud and of Odilo duke of Bavaria. According to the Jarnut/Werner hypothesis Swanahild was the daughter of Piltrud's half-brother (possibly Tassilo II) by a sister (possibly named 'Imma') sister of duke Odilo.

While the Jarnut/Werner hypothesis rules out certain options when attempting to solve the problem of the origin of duke Odilo (and of his putative sister Imma), the hypothesis as such does not commit one to a particular answer. Jarnut (p.351) does think it probable that Odilo (and his unnamed sister) was son of duke Gotfrid of Alemannia. In this he agrees with Eckhardt. But B Behr [6] disagrees with them both.

The last of the Agilolfing dukes of Bavaria, Tassilo III, was the son of duke Odilo by Hiltrud daughter of Charles Martel. This is not in dispute.

The onomastic argument for the Jarnut/Werner genealogical hypothesis is interesting. Hucbert (d.735) has a variant of the name of Regintrud's probable father, Hugobert; and Guntrud (who married a Lombard king) has a variant of Regintrud's name (guntrud -> gerentrud -> regentrud). 'Piltrud' is a variant of 'plektrud' which was name of another of Regintrud's probable sisters (first wife of Pippin II).

How is it that Odilo (d.about 748), if he was son of duke Gotfrid (d.709) of Alemannia (following Eckhardt and others), became duke of Bavaria? Eckhardt explains this by having a daughter of Theodo II (d.716) marry duke Gotfrid. This is not really plausible on chronological grounds. His onomastic argument is interesting but I think his onomastic points may well invite an explanation of the relationship between Odilo and the previous dukes that did not rely on Odilo's mother being a daughter of Theodo II. On several reconstructions of the early Agilolfings, the succession of the duchy was shared by collateral branches of the family group (eg Eckhardt himself on p.105). An onomastic case could be made for the Alemannic family being a collateral branch of the (in the male/female line of the Agilolfings). Behr does not think there is any solid evidence that Odilo was son of Gotfrid (i.e. a member of the Alemannic ducal family). Zoellner (pp.103-106) canvasses the evidence and possible hypotheses regarding Odilo's origins.

Now to Hildegard. What is known for certain is that she was the daughter of count Gerold by his wife Imma sister of Ruadpert and daughter of Nebi/Hnabi. In Thegan's "Vita" of Louis the Pious Nebi is made a son of Huoching son of Gotfrid. Behr accepts this as probable but not certain. There is some difficulty (noted by Eckhardt [7] p.62-64) with the name 'Huoching'. Strictly speaking, so goes his argument, 'Huoching' is not a personal name but a clan name like 'Agilolfing'. The personal name would be 'Hoc/Huoch'. Thegan or his source misread/misheard the original source and the line should have been reported thus: duke Gotfrid begat Nebi/Hnabi, Nebi Huoching begat Imma. On this account 'Huoching' properly refers to the clan name of the Alemannic ducal family. Thus according to Eckhardt Gotfrid would be g-grandfather of Hildegard instead of her g-g-grandfather.

ES [8] XII:24 gives the certain information on Hildegard and relies heavily on Borgolte [9]. The latter points out (p.185) that The Nebi in question had interests in the middle Rhine region not in Alemannia (Swabia) and Borgolte follows T



Mayer in rejecting a connection with the Alemannic ducal family, or at least considers it not proven. There was a Nebi who may have been connected with the ducal family and whose interests lay in Alemannia. Thegan's genealogy of Hildegard most likely confused the two.

The claim that Hildegard has a descent from the Merovingians through the Agilolfings seems very weak. The claim that Hildegard descended from duke Gotfrid is weak. It is almost certain that Regintrud was not a daughter of a Merovingian king but the daughter of Hugobert count of the palace and his wife Irmina of Oehren. It is also likely that she was not the wife of Theodo II but of his son Theodebert. The best chance for an Agilolfing descent rests on Alda/Aldana being the daughter of Charles Martel by the Agilolfing, Swanahild. For reasons recent postings to this group that chance is slim (following Hlawitschka I am agnostic on this filiation for Alda/Aldana). One should also note that K F Werner ([10] pp.161-166) thinks that an Agilolfing connection for Hildegard comes through her father, Gerold, but his argument has to do with name groups and not with precise filiations.

[1] K A Eckhardt \*Merowingerblut II: Agilolfinger und Etichonen\* (Witzenhausen, 1965) pp.105, 153 [2] E Zoellner 'Das Geschlecht der Agilolfinger' in \*Mitteilungen Oberoesterreichischen Landesarchivs\* (Linz, 1978) vol.2 pp.83-110 [3] M Werner \*Adelsfamilien im Umkreis der fruhen Karolinger: Die Verwandtschaft Irminas von Oehren und Adelas von Pfalzel\* (Sigmaringen, 1982) [4] E Hlawitschka 'Die Vorfahren Karls des Grossen' in \*Karl der Grosse, Lebenswerk und Nachleben I\* (1965) ed. W Braunfels [5] J Jarnut 'Beitraege zu den fraenkisch-bayerisch-langobardischen Beziehungen im 7. und 8. Jahrhundert (656-783)' in \*Zeitschrift fuer bayerische Landesgeschichte\* 39 (1976), pp.331-352. [6] B Behr \*Das alemannische Herzogtum bis 750\* (Frankfurt, 1975) pp.184ff [7] K A Eckhardt \*Merowingerblut I: Die Karolinger und ihre Frauen\* (Witzenhausen, 1965) [8] "ES": D Schwenicke (ed) \*Europaeische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europaeischen Staaten - Neue Folge\* Band XII (Marburg, 1992) [9] M Borgolte \*Die Grafen Alemanniens in merowingischer und karolingischer Zeit: Eine Prosopographie\* (Sigmaringen, 1986) [10] K F Werner 'Important noble families in the kingdom of Charlemagne - a prosopographical study of the relationship between king and nobility in the early middle ages' in T Reuter (ed) \*The Medieval Nobility\* (Amsterdam/New York/Oxford, 1978, 137-202. Translated from the German by T Reuter.

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Charlemagne, "when he was a young man, pledged himself in marriage to a girl of a most noble Swabian family, by the name of Hildegard, who was related to Godfrey, duke of the Alemanni. After the emperor married her, he fathered upon her three sons, of whom one was called by his father's name, Charles, the second, Pépin, who was king over Italy, the third was called Louis, who was king of Aquitaine." (Thegan of Trier, *Life of Louis*, 836-7)

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[Please place the following data into the text above. I would have, but I can't translate it. Sorry. Sharon Doubell]

Hildegard tilhørte gjennom sin mor, Imma, de gamle Schwabenhertugers hus. Hun var søster til Gerold, en bayersk markgreve som nød stor og velfortjent anseelse hos "Karl den Store" og Udalrich, som i 802 var greve i Argengau og Linzgau. [Hildegard belonged through her mother, Imma, to the old Swabian ducal house. She was the sister of Gerold, a Bavarian Margrave who need large and well-deserved reputation with "Charlemagne" and Udalrich, who in 802 was the Count of Argengau and Linzgau.]

Hun ledsaget Karl til Italien og Roma i 773-774. En av hennes døtre, Adelheid, ble født under Paviass beleiring foran byens porter. [She accompanied Charles to Italy and Rome in 773-774. One of her daughters, Adelaide, was born at the Pavia siege in front of the city gates.]

Hennes lykkelige ekteskap ble avbrutt ved hennes død 30.04.783 i Dudenhofen ved Mosel etter at hun hadde født Hildegard. [Her happy marriage was interrupted by her death 30.04.783 in Dudenhofen the Moselle after she had given birth to Hildegard.]

I "Genealogische Tabellen" av Johann Hübner kalles hun datter til hertug Childebrand i Schwaben og Brandenburg og barnebarn til den alemanniske hertug Gotfred. Det siste sier von Dunkern er feil i "Aus dem Blute Widukinds".  
["Genealogische Tabellen" by Johann Hübner called her daughter to Duke Childebrand in Swabia and Brandenburg and granddaughter to the Alemannian Duke Godfrey. The latter says von Dunkern is wrong in "Aus dem Blute Widukind ".]

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Hildegard was born 757 to Gerold of Vinzgouw (c725-799) and Emma of Alamannia (730-789) and died 30 April 783 in of unspecified causes. Hildegard married Charlemagne (Charles the Great) 770 .

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Barn:

Pippin I (Carloman) av Italien (773 - 810)

Ludvig I "den fromme" av Frankrike (778 - 840)

Karl "den yngre" av Frankrike

Bertha av Frankrike

Gisela av Frankrike

Rotrud av Frankrike

Adelheid av Frankrike

Hildegard av Frankrike

Lothar av Frankrike

Källor

1) Directory of Royal Genealogical Data, Hull, England

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Alternative name from merges: Hildegard Von Allemannien - Sharon July 2011

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Countess of Heysbaye Empress of the Holy Roman Empire Queen of France Countess of Vinzgua-Lingz

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Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau was born in 758. She was the daughter of Gerold Count in the Vinzgau and Emma of Allemannia. Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau was also known as Hildegarde of Vinzgau. In 771 Hildegarde, married Charlemagne Emperor of the West, son of Pépin "the Short" King of the Franks and Bertha "Broadfoot", in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. Hildegarde died on Saturday, 30 April 783 at age 25 years. She died from the after effects of childbirth, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard Children of Hildegarde and Charlemagne:

◦Gisela ◦Hildegard ◦Charles "the Younger" Duke of Ingelheim6 (772 - 811) ◦Adelaide6 (773 - ) ◦Pépin King of Italy and Lombardy (Apr 773 - 8 Jul 810) ◦Rotrud6 (775 - ) ◦Bertha of France+6,2 (776 - 826) ◦Lothar6 (778 - ) ◦Louis I "the Fair" Emperor of the West (Aug 778 - 20 Jun 841)

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Extract from Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700" by Frederick Lewis Weis, Walter Lee Shepherd, David Faris (1992) Hildegard, b. 758, d. 30 Apr. 783; m. 771 the Emperor Charlemagne; parents of Pepin, King of Italy, and of Louis I, "the Fair", Emperor.

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Born: 758 Marriage: Charlemagne about 771 Died: 30 Apr 783, Thionville, Moselle, France at age 25 Buried: St. Amoul Abbey, Metz, Austrasia, France

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrada\\_of\\_Laon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrada_of_Laon)

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_the\\_Vinzgau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_the_Vinzgau)

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#### Birth, Parents & Siblings

[Charlemagne] m secondly (Aix-la-Chapelle 771 before 30 Apr) HILDEGARD, daughter of GEROLD Graf im Kraichgau [Udalrichinger] & his wife Imma (758-Thionville, Moselle 30 Apr 783[64], bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul[65]). Einhard refers to Hildegard as "de gente Suavorum"[66]. Thegan's Vita Hludowici Imperatoris names her "Hildigardam quæ erat de cognatione Gotefridi ducis Alamannorum" and specifies that she was the daughter of Imma[67]. [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

Hildegard (758 – 30 April 783 in Thionville, France) was the daughter of count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia. (According to the German Wikipedia entry, she was part of the "gente Suaborum" or nobility of Swabia, and was the daughter of Gerold, Comte de Anglachgau and Imma, descendant of Hnabi, dux Alammania.)[[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)]

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#### Hildegard

Charlemagne's second wife was Hildegard (757 or 758–783), married 771, died 783.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>] m secondly (Aix-la-Chapelle 771 before 30 Apr) HILDEGARD, daughter of GEROLD Graf im Kraichgau [Udalrichinger] & his wife Imma (758-Thionville, Moselle 30 Apr 783[64], bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul[65]). Einhard refers to Hildegard as "de gente Suavorum"[66]. Thegan's Vita Hludowici Imperatoris names her "Hildigardam quæ erat de cognatione Gotefridi ducis Alamannorum" and specifies that she was the daughter of Imma[67]. The Annales Laurissenses record the death "783 pridie Kal Mai" of "Hildegardis regina" and her burial "iuxta urbem Mettensem in basilica apostolorum et beati Arnulfi"[68]. She died from the after effects of childbirth, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard[69]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis regina"[70]. [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

By her he had nine children:

3.1 Charles the Younger (ca. 772–4 December 811) , Duke of Maine, and crowned King of the Franks on 25 December 800 [CHARLES \(772/73\)](#)-in Bavaria 4 Dec 811[91]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' first son[92]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[93]. King Charles ordered an embargo on trade imports from England as a result[94]. His father associated Charles in the government of Francia and Saxony in 790[95]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "rex Carolus" installed "primogenitum filium suum Carolum" in "ultra Sequaname...ducatum Cenomannicum" but that this reverted to his father in the summer of the same year[96]. From this time Charles used the title king, and was crowned King of the Franks at Rome 25 Dec 800. Einhard records that "Karolum filium suum [Karoli imperatoris]" invaded "terram Sclavorum...Sorabi" in 806 as far as "super Albium fluvium" and that "Milduoch

Scavorum dux" was killed during the campaign[97]. At the partition agreed at Thionville in 806, Charles was designated sovereign of Francia (Austria and Neustria), northern Burgundy, northern Alemannia, Thuringia, Saxony, Frisia and the Bavarian Nordgau[98]. The Gesta Francorum records the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natus erat"[99]. Einhard's Annales also record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karlus filius imperatoris qui maior natus erat"[100]. The Annales Fuldenses record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natus erat"[101]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.2 Adalheid (774), who was born whilst her parents were on campaign in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before reaching LyonsADELAIS (in Italy [Sep 773/Jun 774]-in Italy [Jul/Aug] 774, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). She was born during the siege of Pavia, but died during the return journey to France[102]. "Adelaid" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[103]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Adeleidis filia Karoli regis" specifying that she was born in Italy[104]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.3 Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (775–6 June 810) [HROTHRUDIS \[Rotrud\]](#) ([775]-6 Jun 810[105]). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[106]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[107]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla ...Rothaidh...Hilrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[108]. The betrothal of "Hruodrudem...quæ filiarum eius primogenita" with "Constantino, Græcorum imperatore" is recorded by Einhard[109]. Theophanes records that Empress Eirene sent ambassadors to "Carolus Francorum rege" to negotiate the betrothal of "filia eius Erythrus" and "filio suo Constantino", dated to 781, in a later passage recording that the empress terminating the treaty "cum Francis" (dated to 787)[110]. The Annales Fuldenses record the betrothal of "Hruodtrudis filia regis" and "Constantino imperator" in 787[111]. She was given the name ERYTHRO in Greek[112]. Her father kept her and her sisters at court refusing them permission to marry[113]. Her relationship with Rorico [I] is proved by the Annales Bertiniani which record the death "867 V Id Ian" of "Hludowicus abbas monasterii et nepos Karoli imperatoris ex filia maiori natus Rohtrude"[114], read together with an earlier part of the same source in which her son Louis is named "Ludowicum abbatem monasterii Sancti Dionysii cum fratre ipsius Gauzleno"[115]. The Gesta Francorum records the death "810 VIII Id Iun" of "Hruodrud filia imperatoris quæ natus maior erat"[116]. Einhard records the death "VIII Id Iun 810" of "Hruodrud filia imperatoris"[117]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "III Non Jun" of "Rotrudis filia Karoli imperatoris"[118]. Betrothed (781, contract broken 787[119]) to Emperor KONSTANTINOS VI, son of Emperor LEON IV & his wife Eirene (14 Jan 771-Prinkipo Island [15 Aug 797/before 806][120], bur Constantinople, Monastery of St Euphrosyne). Mistress: ([800]) of RORICO [I], son of GAUZZLIN & his wife Adeltrudis --- (-after 1 Mar 839 [840], bur Abbaye de Saint-Maur de Glanfeuil, Anjou). He lived at the court of Charlemagne. Comte de Rennes 819. Comte du Maine [832].

: [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.4 Carloman, renamed Pippin (April 777–8 July 810), King of ItalyCARLOMAN [Pepin] (777-Milan 8 Jul 810, bur Verona, San Zeno Maggiore). "Pippinus" is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' second son[121]. He was baptised "PEPIN" in Rome 15 Apr 781 by Pope Hadrian, Settapani commenting that his name was changed from Carloman[122] but the primary source which identifies him by this name has not so far been identified. Crowned PEPIN I King of Italy 15 Apr 781 at Rome.

: [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.5 Louis (778–20 June 840), twin of Lothair, King of Aquitaine since 781, crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 813, senior Emperor from 814HLUDOWIC [Louis] (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-island in the Rhine near Ingelheim 20 Jun 840, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' third son, born a twin with Hlothar[123]. On his father's death, he adopted the title Emperor LOUIS I "der Fromme/le Pieux" 2 Feb 814, crowned at Reims [Jul/Aug] 816 by Pope Stephen IV. : [[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.6 Lothair (778–6 February 779/780), twin of Louis, he died in infancy[37] [HLOTHAR \[Lothar\]](#) (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-[779/780]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' fourth son "qui biennis occubuit", born a twin with Hludowic[124]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Chlodarii pueri regis" naming "Karolus...rex genitorque tuus, genitrix regina...Hildigarda" and specifying that he was a twin[125]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.7 Bertha (779-826) [BERTRADA \[Berta\]](#) ([779/80]-11 Mar, 824 or after). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[126]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[127]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh ...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[128]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[129]. Her father kept her and her sisters at the court of Aix-la-Chapelle refusing them permission to marry, but she was banished from court by her brother Emperor Louis I on his accession[130]. The Vita Angilberti records the relationship between "Berta filia [rex de regina Hildigarda]" and "domnus Angilbertus"[131]. The Chronicon Centulensis records that "Angilbertus" married "regis filiam Bertam" and that they had "duos filios Hamidum et Nithardum"[132]. Nithard names Bertha, daughter of King Charles, as his mother[133]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "V Id Mar" of "Berta filia Karoli imperatoris qui dedit superiorem Curtem"[134]. Mistress: (from [795]) of ANGILBERT "the Saint", son of [NITHARD & his wife Richarda] ([750]-18 Feb 814, bur Saint-Riquier, église du Saint-Sauveur et de Saint-Richard). :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.8 Gisela (781-808) [GISELA \(781 before May-after 800, maybe after 814\)](#). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[135]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[136]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh ...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[137]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "filia eius [Karoli regis] domna Gisla" was baptised by "archiepiscopo...Thoma" in 781[138]. She was baptised in Milan in [May] 781[139]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

3.9 Hildegarde (782-783) [HILDEGARD \(Thionville \[Mar/Apr 783-\[1/8\] Jun 783, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul\)](#). "Hildigard" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[140]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis filiæ [Karoli regis]" specifying that she lived 40 days[141]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

Please see Charlemagne Project for Source Details

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Hildegard of Vinzgau F, #103189, b. circa 757, d. 30 April 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Hildegard of Vinzgau was born circa 757 at Aachen, Germany. (1) She was the daughter of Gerold I, Count of Vinzgau and Imma of Swabia. (1) 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Hildegarde\* OF VINZGAU ABT 0757 - 30 Apr 0783

- BIRTH: ABT 0757, Aachen,Rhineland,Prussia

Father: Gerold I\* OF SWABIA

Mother: Emma\* OF ALLEMANIA

[no source]

Född: 757 , Aachen, Rhinlnd, Prussia [no source]

Hildegard of Vinzgau Born: 758 She was the daughter of Gerald I of Savoy, Count of the Vinzgouw and Imma (Emma) of Allemania.[no source]

Hildegard Countess in Linzgau, Female, (758 - 30 April 783) was born in 758. She was the daughter of Gerold Count in the Vinzgau and Emma of Allemania.[\[http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm\]](http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm)

Hildegard (758-783) was the daughter of Count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia. [no source]

Hildegard (758-30 April 783) was the daughter of Count Gerold of Vinzgouw and Emma of Alamannia, daughter of Hnabi, Duke of Alamannia.[no source]

Her paternal grandparents were Gerold Mayenne and <Unknown>;

her maternal grandparents were Hnabi Allamannia and Hersuinde.

Hildegard DE VINZGAU, daughter of Gerold De Allemania I and Imma (Emma).

She had three brothers and a sister, named Ulrich, Hadrian, Odon and Irmintrudis.) [no source]

She was born 758, in Savoy, [no source]

(Ben notes: "Of Serbia" is in error. Anglachgau, or Vinzgouw as her parents' origin is called in English, is located just north of present Karlsruhe on the Right Bank of the Rhine River. This is nowhere near Serbia. My guess is that the original note taker mistook Swabia for Serbia. Anglachgau was located within the historic region of Swabia.)

Hildegard was born in year 0757 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>1</sup>

o Birth Notes + B: Abt. 757 Hildegard's father was Gerold Allemania I and her mother was Emma Allemania. Her paternal grandparents were Gerold Mayenne and <Unknown>; her maternal grandparents were Hnabi Allamannia and Hersuinde. She was the second of five children. She had three brothers and a sister, named Odon, Hadrian, Ulrich and Irmintrudis. [no sources]

Hildegard von Anglachgau is actually in two branches of our tree. Her ancestry goes far back through the royal house of the Lombards to that of Thuringia (475 AD) and the Ostrogoths (0 AD). [no source]

Duke Ingeramme was pointed as father of Hildegard [\[Ingeramne, count of Hesbaye\]](#)

Charlemagne had twenty children over the course of his life with eight of his ten known wives or concubines. His second wife was Hildegard (757 or 758–783), married 771, died 783. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne). Nonetheless, he only had four legitimate grandsons, the four sons of his third son, Louis, by Hildegard. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne).

2nd wife: References 1.^ As described by historians such as Pierre Riché (The Carolingians, p.86.), Lewis Thorpe (Two Lives of Charlemagne, p.216) and others. Other historians list Himiltrude, described by Einhard as a concubine, as Charlemagne's first wife, and reorder his subsequent wives; accordingly Hildegard is sometimes numbered as his third wife. See Dieter Hägemann (Karl der Große. Herrscher des Abendlands, Ullstein 2003, p. 82f.), Collins (Charlemagne, p. 40.). [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)

She married Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Pepin III, King of the Franks and Bertha de Laon, circa 772 in a Aix-la-Chapelle, France marriage. (1) 783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Marriage: Charles I the Great, King of the Franks in 771 in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) [no source] Hildegard of Savoy was the third wife of Charlemagne.[no source] In 771 in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany, Hildegard married Charlemagne Emperor of the West, son of Pépin "the Short" King of the Franks and Bertha "Broadfoot".<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>

MARRIAGE: ABT 0771, Aachen,Rhineland,Prussia [no source] Gift: 771 [no source]

Familj med Karl (Charlemagne) 'den store' av Frankerna (742 - 814) Vigsel: 771 Aix-la-Chapelle 1) (Aachen, Tyskland) [no source]

Hildegard was the second wife of Charlemagne, who married her about 771. [no source]

Hildegard was the third wife of Charlemagne, whom she married about 771. [no source]

Hildegard married Charles I the Great, King of the Franks, son of Pepin III the Short of the Franks and Bertrada of Laon, in 771 in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). (Charles I the Great, King of the Franks was born on 2 Apr 742 and died on 28 Jan 814 in Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, Austrasia.) Marriage Notes: "Later he married a daughter of of Desiderius, King of the Lombards, at the instance of his mother; but he repudiated her at the end of a year for some reason unknown, and married Hildegard, a woman of high birth, of Suabian [note: Swabian, not Serbian] origin. [no source]

#### Hildegard's Death

The Annales Laurissenses record the death "783 pridie Kal Mai" of "Hildegardis regina" and her burial "iuxta urbem Mettensem in basilica apostolorum et beati Arnulfi"[68]. She died from the after effects of childbirth, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard[69]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis regina"[70].  
[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

(German Wikipedia says that she is buried in the Church of St. Anulf in Metz. Her feast day is on April 30.)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_Vinzgouw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw)

She died on 30 April 783 at Thionville, France. (1)783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

DEATH: 30 Apr 0783, Thionville,Austrasia [no source]

Död: 30 Apr 782/783 [no source]

Died: 30 Apr 783, Dudenhofen aged 25 [no source]

Hildegard Countess in Linzgau died on Saturday, 30 April 783 at age 25 years.<sup>1,2</sup>  
<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>

She died age 26 on April 30th, 783 in Thionville, Moselle France. Her burial was in Abbaye De St arnoul, Metz, Austria [no source]

She died, at the age of 26 years, on April 30th, 0783 in Thionville, Austrasia. Her burial was in Abbaye De St arnoul, Metz, Austrasia.[no sources]

"Queen Hildegard was buried in St Arnulf's Church at Metz." [no source]



## Hildegard's Children

Charlemagne had twenty children over the course of his life with eight of his ten known wives or concubines. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne). Nonetheless, he only had four legitimate grandsons, the four sons of his third son, Louis, by Hildegard. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne)

By Hildegard he had nine children:

1 - Charles the Younger (ca. 772–4 December 811) , Duke of Maine, and crowned King of the Franks on 25 December 800 ([772/73-in Bavaria 4 Dec 811[91]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the *Gesta Mettensium*, which specifies that he was his parents' first son[92]. The *Chronicon Fontanellense* records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[93]. King Charles ordered an embargo on trade imports from England as a result[94]. His father associated Charles in the government of Francia and Saxony in 790[95]. The *Annales Laurissenses* record that "rex Carolus" installed "primogenitum filium suum Carolum" in "ultra Sequanane...ducatum Cenomannicum" but that this reverted to his father in the summer of the same year[96]. From this time Charles used the title king, and was crowned King of the Franks at Rome 25 Dec 800. Einhard records that "Karolum filium suum [Karoli imperatoris]" invaded "terram Sclavorum...Sorabi" in 806 as far as "super Albium fluvium" and that "Miliduoch Sclavorum dux" was killed during the campaign[97]. At the partition agreed at Thionville in 806, Charles was designated sovereign of Francia (Austrasia and Neustria), northern Burgundy, northern Alemannia, Thuringia, Saxony, Frisia and the Bavarian Nordgau[98]. The *Gesta Francorum* records the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[99]. Einhard's *Annales* also record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karlus filius imperatoris qui maior natu erat"[100]. The *Annales Fuldenses* record the death "811 II Non Dec" of "Karolus filius imperator qui maior natu erat"[101]. :[\[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192\]](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

2 Adalhaid (774), who was born whilst her parents were on campaign in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before reaching Lyons(in Italy [Sep 773/Jun 774-in Italy [Jul/Aug] 774, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). She was born during the siege of Pavia, but died during the return journey to France[102]. "Adelaid" is named daughter of King Charles in the *Pauli Gesta*, when recording her place of burial[103]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Adeleidis filia Karoli regis" specifying that she was born in Italy[104]. :[\[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192\]](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

3 Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (775–6 June 810) [Rotrud ([775]-6 Jun 810[105]). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[106]. Angilbert's poem *Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum* names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[107]. Theodulf's poem *Ad Carolum Rege* changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh...Gisla ...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[108]. The betrothal of "Hruodrudem...quæ filiarum eius primogenita" with "Constantino, Græcorum imperatore" is recorded by Einhard[109]. Theophanes records that Empress Eirene sent ambassadors to "Carolus Francorum rege" to negotiate the betrothal of "filia eius Erythrus" and "filio suo Constantino", dated to 781, in a later passage recording that the empress terminating the treaty "cum Francis" (dated to 787)[110]. The *Annales Fuldenses* record the betrothal of "Hruodtrudis filia regis" and "Constantino imperator" in 787[111]. She was given the name ERYTHRO in Greek[112]. Her father kept her and her sisters at court refusing them permission to marry[113]. Her relationship with Rorico [I] is proved by the *Annales Bertiniani* which record the death "867 V Id Ian" of "Hludowicus abbas monasterii et nepos Karoli imperatoris ex filia maiori natu Rohtrude"[114], read together with an earlier part of the same source in which her son Louis is named "Ludowicum abbatem monasterii Sancti Dyonisii cum fratre ipsius Gauzleno"[115]. The *Gesta Francorum* records the death "810 VIII Id Iun" of "Hruodtrud filia imperatoris quæ natu maior erat"[116]. Einhard records the death "VIII Id Iun 810" of "Hruodtrud filia imperatoris"[117]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "III Non Jun" of "Rotrudis filia Karoli imperatoris"[118]. Betrothed (781, contract broken 787[119]) to Emperor KONSTANTINOS VI, son of Emperor LEON IV & his wife Eirene (14 Jan 771-Prinkipo Island [15 Aug 797/before 806][120], bur Constantinople, Monastery



of St Euphrosyne). Mistress: ([800]) of RORICO [I], son of GAUZZLIN & his wife Adeltrudis --- (-after 1 Mar 839 [840], bur Abbaye de Saint-Maur de Glanfeuil, Anjou). He lived at the court of Charlemagne. Comte de Rennes 819. Comte du Maine [832]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

4 Carloman, renamed Pippin (April 777–8 July 810), King of Italy[Pepin (777-Milan 8 Jul 810, bur Verona, San Zeno Maggiore). "Pippinus" is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' second son[121]. He was baptised "PEPIN" in Rome 15 Apr 781 by Pope Hadrian, Settipani commenting that his name was changed from Carloman[122] but the primary source which identifies him by this name has not so far been identified. Crowned PEPIN I King of Italy 15 Apr 781 at Rome. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

5 Louis (778–20 June 840), twin of Lothair, King of Aquitaine since 781, crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 813, senior Emperor from 814[Louis (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-island in the Rhine near Ingelheim 20 Jun 840, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' third son, born a twin with Hlothar[123]. On his father's death, he adopted the title Emperor LOUIS I "der Fromme/le Pieux" 2 Feb 814, crowned at Reims [Jul/Aug] 816 by Pope Stephen IV. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

6 Lothair (778–6 February 779/780), twin of Louis, he died in infancy[37] [Lothar (Chasseneuil-du-Poitou {Vienne} [16 Apr/Sep] 778-[779/780]). He is named, and his parentage recorded, in the Gesta Mettensium, which specifies that he was his parents' fourth son "qui biennis occubuit", born a twin with Hludowic[124]. Paulus Diaconus wrote an epitaph to "Chlodarii pueri regis" naming "Karolus...rex genitorque tuus, genitrix regina...Hildigarda" and specifying that he was a twin[125]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

7 Bertha (779-826) [Berta ([779/80]-11 Mar, 824 or after). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[126]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[127]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh ...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[128]. The Chronicon Fontanellense records that Charles I King of the Franks proposed a marriage between "Offæ Rege Anglorum sive Merciorum...filiam" and "Carolus iunior", but that King Offa refused unless "Berta filia Caroli Magni" was also married to his son which was unacceptable to the Frankish king[129]. Her father kept her and her sisters at the court of Aix-la-Chapelle refusing them permission to marry, but she was banished from court by her brother Emperor Louis I on his accession[130]. The Vita Angilberti records the relationship between "Berta filia [rex de regina Hildigarda]" and "domnus Angilbertus"[131]. The Chronicon Centulensis records that "Angilbertus" married "regis filiam Bertam" and that they had "duos filios Harnidum et Nithardum"[132]. Nithard names Bertha, daughter of King Charles, as his mother[133]. The necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "V Id Mar" of "Berta filia Karoli imperatoris qui dedit superiorem Curtem"[134]. Mistress: (from [795]) of ANGILBERT "the Saint", son of [NITHARD & his wife Richarda] ([750]-18 Feb 814, bur Saint-Riquier, église du Saint-Sauveur et de Saint-Richard). :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

8 Gisela (781-808) (781 before May-after 800, maybe after 814). "Hruodrudem et Bertham et Gislam" are named daughters of King Charles & Hildegard by Einhard[135]. Angilbert's poem Ad Pippinum Italiæ regum names (in order) "Chrodthrudis...Berta...Gisla et Theodrada" as daughters of King Charles[136]. Theodulf's poem Ad Carolum Rege changes the order slightly when he names "Berta...Chrodtrudh ...Gisla...Rothaidh...Hiltrudh, Tetdrada" as daughters of the king[137]. The Annales Laurissenses record that "filia eius [Karoli regis] domna Gisla" was baptised by "archiepiscopo...Thoma" in 781[138]. She was baptised in Milan in [May] 781[139]. :[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)]

9 Hildegard (782-783) (Thionville [Mar/Apr 783-[1/8] Jun 783, bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul). "Hildigard" is named daughter of King Charles in the Pauli Gesta, when recording her place of burial[140]. Paulus Diaconus

wrote an epitaph to "Hildegardis filiæ [Karoli regis]" specifying that she lived 40 days[141].  
:[[http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

Children of Hildegard of Vinzgau and Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

-1. Charles (?) d. 811

-2. Berthe (?)

-3. Pepin I, King of the Langobardians+ b. 777, d. 8 Jul 810

-4. Louis I, Roi de France+ b. Aug 778, d. 20 Jun 840 (1)783<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10319.htm#i103189>

Family 1 : Charlemagne\*

1. +Pepin I\* 2. +Charles\* 3. Adelaide 4. +Hurodrud Rotrude 5. +Bertha\* PRUSSIA 6. Hildegard 7. Lothair 8. +Louis I\*  
LE DEBONAIRE 9. +Dhuada\* [no source]

Family:

1 Charlemagne Emperor of The West, [King/Franks]

Children: • Charles King of Germany • Pepin (Carloman) King of Italy, [King/Lombardy] • Adelheid Princess of Franks  
• Rotrude Princess of Franks • Adelside Princess of Franks, [Abbess/Fara] • Bertha Princess of Franks • Louis I  
Emperor of The West, [The Pious] • Lothaire Prince of Franks • Gisele Princess of Franks • Hildegarde Princess of  
Franks [no source]

Barn:

Pippin I (Carloman) av Italien (773 - 810)

Ludvig I 'den fromme' av Frankerna (778 - 840)

[no source]

She had issue with Charlemagne: including King Louis I and Charles 'The Younger' [no source]

They had the following children:

Charles, (772 or 773-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Adelaide (773-773 or 774-774)

Pippin (773 or 777-810), born Carloman and later renamed at baptism, king of Italy from 781

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?) [no source]

4 boys, 5 girls: Charles (0772), Pbevin (0773) Rotrude/Adbelahide (0774), Bertha (0775), Louis/Lothaire (0778), Gisaele (0781), Hildegarde (0782) [no source]

They had the following children:

Charles, (772 or 773-811), king of Neustria from 781

Adelaide (773-773 or 774-774)

Pippin, originally Carloman (773 or 777-810), king of Italy from 781 (our line / questionable)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, first king of the Franks, king of Aquitaine from 781 and emperor from 814 until 840 (our line)

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

[no source]

Hildegard's family with Charlemagne Roman. They had three sons and a daughter, named Charles, Carloman, Rotrude and Louis I (The Pious).

Male Charles Duke of Ingelheim Charles was born in year 0772 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>2</sup> He died, at the age of 39 years, on December 4th, 0811 in Brabant, Louvain, Belgium.<sup>2</sup> Male Paepin (Carloman) Italy Carloman was born in April 0773 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia and was baptised on April 12th, 0781 in Rome.<sup>1</sup> 3 He died, at the age of 37 years and 3 months, on July 8th, 0810 in Milan, Italy.<sup>1</sup> Female Rotrude Carolingian Rotrude was born in year 0775. She died, at the age of 35 years, on June 6th, 0810. + Death Notes

1. B: Abt. 775

P: Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany D: 6 Jun 810 Male Emperor Louis I (The Pious) Roman Louis I (The Pious) was born on September 25th, 0778 in Ingelheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhineland, Prussia.<sup>4</sup> He died, at the age of 61 years, 8 months and 26 days, on June 20th, 0840 in Casseneuil, Lot-Et-Garonne, France. His burial was in Cathaedrale D'Aachen, Rheinland, Prussia.<sup>4</sup> + Death Notes

1. B: Aug 0778

P: Casseneuil, France D: 20 Jun 0840 P: near Ingelheim, Rhinehessen, Hesse Burial: Cathaedrale D'Aachen, Rheinland, Prussia [no sources]

Children of Hildegarde Countess in Linzgau and Charlemagne Emperor of the West

Gisela 5

Hildegard 5

Charles "the Younger" Duke of Ingelheim (772 - 811)5

Adelaide (773 - )5

Pépin King of Italy and Lombardy+ (Apr 773 - 8 Jul 810)1,2,5

Rotrud (775 - )5

Bertha of France+ (776 - 826)5,2

Lothar (778 - )5

Louis I "the Fair" Emperor of the West+ (Aug 778 - 20 Jun 841)1,6,2,5

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Stuart, Roderick W. Royalty for Commoners, The Complete Known Lineage of John of Gaunt, Son of Edward III, King of England, and Queen Philippa. Fourth Edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2002.

Moriarty, G. Andrews. "The Origin of the Carolingians", The New England Historical and Genealogical Register volume XCVIII (October 1944).

Moriarty, G. Andrews. "Genealogical Research in Europe: The Parentage of Count Wugrim of Angoulême", The New England Historical and Genealogical Register volume CX (January 1956).

Sewell Genealogy Site. Online <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/sitemapweb.html>

Norr, Vernon M.. Some Early English Pedigrees. Washington DC: by author, 1968.

He had three sons by her - Charles, Pepin and Louis -and as many daughters - Hruodrud, Bertha, and Gisela. [

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#### Hildegard's Names

The names accepted for this person by Wikipedia appear to be:

English: Hildegard of Vinzgouw

German: Hildegard von Anglachgau (as daughter of Gerold von Anglachgau)

French: Hildegarde de Vintzgau

Dutch: Hildegard van de Vinzgau

Italian: Ildegarda di Vinzgouw

Spanish: Hildegard von Anglachgau (reverting to the German version, apparently)

Danish: Hildegard af Vinzgau

Hungarian: Hildegard vinzgouwi

Polish: Hildegarda (corka hrabiego Vizgau)

Breton: Hildegard Vintzgau

Another name for Hildegard was Hildegard of Swabia. [no source]

Hildegard Countess in Linzgau was also known as Hildegard of Vinzgau.  
[<http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p30107.htm>]

Royal Title: Empress of the Roman Empire [no source]

Nome: ou Hildegarda de de Sabóia, de Vintzgau, de Vinzgau ou de Vinzgouw. Nascimento: ou c. 757. Morte: ou na Saxônia. [no source]

Ben notes - She was married in Aachen from parents that came from the Rhine Valley, and as such I personally would propose that her name be Hildegard von Anglachgau. However, since she is apparently better known to most people here as Hildegard of Vinzgouw, I will leave her name as that.

Book on Hildegard:

Hildegard of Bingen by Fiona Maddocks ISBN-10: 0747262977

ISBN-13: 978-0747262978

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/exec/obidos/ASIN/0747262977/fossilien-21>

Hildegard's Supposed Merovingian Ancestry

[<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/1998-04/0892394571>] At 06:03 PM 10/04/98 -0500:

In article <[352E8888.7D4378E5@geocities.com](mailto:352E8888.7D4378E5@geocities.com)>, [anfortas@geocities.com](mailto:anfortas@geocities.com) (Luke Stevens) wrote:

Could anyone offer me an informed opinion as to how much credence can be placed in the following line purporting to trace Charlemagne's wife Hildegard back to the Merovingians?

1. Sigebert I, King of Austrasia, d.575 2. Chlodosindis, m. Chrodoald 3. Fara, Duke of Bavaria, d. 641 4. Theodon II, Duke of Bavaria, d. 716, m. Regintrude, dau. of Dagobert I 5. dau., m. Godefrid 6. Houching, Duke of Allemania, d. 727 7. Hnabi, Duke of Allemania, d. 788 8. Emma, d. 798, m. Gerold I 9. Hildegard, m. Charlemagne

sources: 1-3: Settipani's "La prehistoire de Capetiens" p.81 3-5: "Reallexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde" art. "Agilolfinger" 5-9: Weis & Sheppard's "Ancestral Roots" 7th ed.

Well, Settipani himself sums up the ambiguous evidence and attendant doubts about the identity of Chrodoald's wife, in the text you cite. I remain a little uneasy with his convenient transformation of 'amita' in the quoted source into 'paternal aunt'. And while elsewhere he supports 5-9 (i.e. Godefrid->Hildgard, but not necessarily the Agilolfing connection), you should note that nowhere in \_Prehistoire\_ does he even mention Regintrude, wife of Theodon II (gen. 4), a difficulty which does not specifically invalidate the descent as you give it here, but which would make one want to examine the evidence cited in the Agilolfinger piece extremely closely. Have you done this?

Nat Taylor

I have not yet read Settipani (it is on order!). The above descent seems to follow in steps 2-5 (excluding Chlodosindis dau. of Sigebert) a reconstruction by K A Eckhardt [1]. Eckhardt (p.105) has Chrodoald (d.624/25) m. about 610 a name unknown dau. of Gisulf duke of the Lombards. He is tentative (and well he may be) in making Theodo II (d.716) the son of Fara (d.641). E Zoellner's very influential paper [2] addresses many of the central problems of his subject particularly the question of the origins of the Agilolfings and he has Eckhardt's hypothesis on this question in his sights. Zoellner (or Stoermer) may have done the article on the Agilolfinger in the rather more generally accessible *\*Lexikon des Mittelalters\**.

M Werner [3] discusses Regintrud at some length (pp.221-236 see also his chart at the end of the book). He considers the siblinghood of Adela of Pfalzel and Regintrud to be firm. He is more tentative in adopting the rest of Hlawitschka's well known articulation of the structure of the Hugobert/Irmina family [4] - in particular the claim that Hugobert and Irmina were parents of the two sisters Adela and Regintrud. He follows and develops (again tentatively) Jarnut's hypothesis that Regintrud married twice. Her first marriage was to a man unknown and by whom she had a daughter Piltrud (Bilitrud/Beletrud/Plektrud) who in turn married successively the brothers Theodold and Grimoald dukes of Bavaria. These two men are known sons of Theodo II. Another son of Theodo II (and his immediate successor) was Theodebert (d. by 717/18) duke of Bavaria. Theodebert was Regintrud's second husband by whom she had Hucbert and Guntrud and possibly a second son who is identified as Tassilo II. So Piltrud married her step-uncles. This hypothesis originally proposed by Jarnut [5] set out to explain the claim in the sources that Swanahild second wife of Charles Martel was the niece of Piltrud and of Odilo duke of Bavaria. According to the Jarnut/Werner hypothesis Swanahild was the daughter of Piltrud's half-brother (possibly Tassilo II) by a sister (possibly named 'Imma') sister of duke Odilo.

While the Jarnut/Werner hypothesis rules out certain options when attempting to solve the problem of the origin of duke Odilo (and of his putative sister Imma), the hypothesis as such does not commit one to a particular answer. Jarnut (p.351) does think it probable that Odilo (and his unnamed sister) was son of duke Gotfrid of Alemannia. In this he agrees with Eckhardt. But B Behr [6] disagrees with them both.

The last of the Agilolfing dukes of Bavaria, Tassilo III, was the son of duke Odilo by Hiltrud daughter of Charles Martel. This is not in dispute.

The onomastic argument for the Jarnut/Werner genealogical hypothesis is interesting. Hucbert (d.735) has a variant of the name of Regintrud's probable father, Hugobert; and Guntrud (who married a Lombard king) has a variant of Regintrud's name (guntrud -> gerentrud -> regentrud). 'Piltrud' is a variant of 'plektrud' which was name of another of Regintrud's probable sisters (first wife of Pippin II).

How is it that Odilo (d.about 748), if he was son of duke Gotfrid (d.709) of Alemannia (following Eckhardt and others), became duke of Bavaria? Eckhardt explains this by having a daughter of Theodo II (d.716) marry duke Gotfrid. This is not really plausible on chronological grounds. His onomastic argument is interesting but I think his onomastic points may well invite an explanation of the relationship between Odilo and the previous dukes that did not rely on Odilo's mother being a daughter of Theodo II. On several reconstructions of the early Agilolfings, the succession of the duchy was shared by collateral branches of the family group (eg Eckhardt himself on p.105). An onomastic case could be made for the Alemannic family being a collateral branch of the (in the male/female line of the Agilolfings). Behr does not think there is any solid evidence that Odilo was son of Gotfrid (i.e. a member of the Alemannic ducal family). Zoellner (pp.103-106) canvasses the evidence and possible hypotheses regarding Odilo's origins.

Now to Hildegard. What is known for certain is that she was the daughter of count Gerold by his wife Imma sister of Ruadpert and daughter of Nebi/Hnabi. In Thegan's "Vita" of Louis the Pious Nebi is made a son of Huoching son of Gotfrid. Behr accepts this as probable but not certain. There is some difficulty (noted by Eckhardt [7] p.62-64) with the name 'Huoching'. Strictly speaking, so goes his argument, 'Huoching' is not a personal name but a clan name like

'Agilolfing'. The personal name would be 'Hoc/Huoch'. Thegan or his source misread/misheard the original source and the line should have been reported thus: duke Gotfrid begat Nebi/Hnabi, Nebi Huoching begat Imma. On this account 'Huoching' properly refers to the clan name of the Alemannic ducal family. Thus according to Eckhardt Gotfrid would be g-grandfather of Hildegard instead of her g-g-grandfather.

ES [8] XII:24 gives the certain information on Hildegard and relies heavily on Borgolte [9]. The latter points out (p.185) that The Nebi in question had interests in the middle Rhine region not in Alemannia (Swabia) and Borgolte follows T Mayer in rejecting a connection with the Alemannic ducal family, or at least considers it not proven. There was a Nebi who may have been connected with the ducal family and whose interests lay in Alemannia. Thegan's genealogy of Hildegard most likely confused the two.

The claim that Hildegard has a descent from the Merovingians through the Agilolfings seems very weak. The claim that Hildegard descended from duke Gotfrid is weak. It is almost certain that Regintrud was not a daughter of a Merovingian king but the daughter of Hugobert count of the palace and his wife Irmina of Oehren. It is also likely that she was not the wife of Theodo II but of his son Theodebert. The best chance for an Agilolfing descent rests on Alda/Aldana being the daughter of Charles Martel by the Agilolfing, Swanahild. For reasons recent postings to this group that chance is slim (following Hlawitschka I am agnostic on this filiation for Alda/Aldana). One should also note that K F Werner ([10] pp.161-166) thinks that an Agilolfing connection for Hildegard comes through her father, Gerold, but his argument has to do with name groups and not with precise filiations.

[1] K A Eckhardt *\*Merowingerblut II: Agilolfinger und Etichonen\** (Witzenhausen, 1965) pp.105, 153 [2] E Zoellner 'Das Geschlecht der Agilolfinger' in *\*Mitteilungen Oberoestereichischen Landesarchivs\** (Linz, 1978) vol.2 pp.83-110 [3] M Werner *\*Adelsfamilien im Umkreis der fruehen Karolinger: Die Verwandtschaft Irminas von Oehren und Adelas von Pfalzel\** (Sigmaringen, 1982) [4] E Hlawitschka 'Die Vorfahren Karls des Grossen' in *\*Karl der Grosse, Lebenswerk und Nachleben I\** (1965) ed. W Braunsfels [5] J Jarnut 'Beitraege zu den fraenkisch-bayerisch-langobardischen Beziehungen im 7. und 8. Jahrhundert (656-783)' in *\*Zeitschrift fuer bayerische Landesgeschichte\** 39 (1976), pp.331-352. [6] B Behr *\*Das alemannische Herzogtum bis 750\** (Frankfurt, 1975) pp.184ff [7] K A Eckhardt *\*Merowingerblut I: Die Karolinger und ihre Frauen\** (Witzenhausen, 1965) [8] "ES": D Schwennicke (ed) *\*Europaeische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europaeischen Staaten - Neue Folge\** Band XII (Marburg, 1992) [9] M Borgolte *\*Die Grafen Alemanniens in merowingischer und karolingischer Zeit: Eine Prosopographie\** (Sigmaringen, 1986) [10] K F Werner 'Important noble families in the kingdom of Charlemagne - a prosopographical study of the relationship between king and nobility in the early middle ages' in T Reuter (ed) *\*The Medieval Nobility\** (Amsterdam/New York/Oxford, 1978, 137-202. Translated from the German by T Reuter.

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Charlemagne, "when he was a young man, pledged himself in marriage to a girl of a most noble Swabian family, by the name of Hildegard, who was related to Godfrey, duke of the Alemanni. After the emperor married her, he fathered upon her three sons, of whom one was called by his father's name, Charles, the second, Pépin, who was king over Italy, the third was called Louis, who was king of Aquitaine." (Thegan of Trier, Life of Louis, 836-7)

Sources that have become detached from relevant data above during merges

<http://nygaard.howards.net/files/2/1610.htm>

Källor 1) Directory of Royal Genealogical Data, Hull, England

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[Please place the following data into the text above. I would have, but I can't translate it. Sorry. Sharon Doubell]

Hildegard tilhørte gjennom sin mor, Imma, de gamle Schwabenhertugers hus. Hun var søster til Gerold, en bayersk markgreve som nød stor og velfortjent anseelse hos "Karl den Store" og Udalrich, som i 802 var greve i Argengau og

Linzgau. [Hildegard belonged through her mother, Imma, to the old Swabian ducal house. She was the sister of Gerold, a Bavarian Margrave who need large and well-deserved reputation with "Charlemagne" and Udalrich, who in 802 was the Count of Argengau and Linzgau.]

Hun ledsaget Karl til Italien og Roma i 773-774. En av hennes døtre, Adelheid, ble født under Paviass beleiring foran byens porter. [She accompanied Charles to Italy and Rome in 773-774. One of her daughters, Adelaide, was born at the Pavia siege in front of the city gates.]

Hennes lykkelige ekteskap ble avbrutt ved hennes død 30.04.783 i Dudenhofen ved Mosel etter at hun hadde født Hildegard. [Her happy marriage was interrupted by her death 30.04.783 in Dudenhofen the Moselle after she had given birth to Hildegard.]

I "Genealogische Tabellen" av Johann Hübner kalles hun datter til hertug Childebrand i Schwaben og Brandenburg og barnebarn til den alemanniske hertug Godfred. Det siste sier von Dunkern er feil i "Aus dem Blute Widukinds". ["Genealogische Tabellen" by Johann Hübner called her daughter to Duke Childebrand in Swabia and Brandenburg and granddaughter to the Alemannian Duke Godfrey. The latter says von Dunkern is wrong in "Aus dem Blute Widukind ".]

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Hildegard was born 757 to Gerold of Vinzgouw (c725-799) and Emma of Alamannia (730-789) and died 30 April 783 in of unspecified causes. Hildegard married Charlemagne (Charles the Great) 770 .

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Barn:

Pippin I (Carloman) av Italien (773 - 810)

Ludvig I "den fromme" av Frankrike (778 - 840)

Karl "den yngre" av Frankrike

Bertha av Frankrike

Gisela av Frankrike

Rotrud av Frankrike

Adelheid av Frankrike

Hildegard av Frankrike

Lothar av Frankrike

Källor

1) Directory of Royal Genealogical Data, Hull, England

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Alternative name from merges: Hildegrad Von Allemannien - Sharon July 2011

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Countess of Heysbaye Empress of the Holy Roman Empire Queen of France Countess of Vinzgua-Lingz

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Hildegard Countess in Linzgau was born in 758. She was the daughter of Gerold Count in the Vinzgau and Emma of Allemannia. Hildegard Countess in Linzgau was also known as Hildegard of Vinzgau. In 771 Hildegard, married Charlemagne Emperor of the West, son of Pépin "the Short" King of the Franks and Bertha "Broadfoot", in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. Hildegard died on Saturday, 30 April 783 at age 25 years. She died from the after effects of childbirth, according to the epitaph of her daughter Hildegard Children of Hildegard and Charlemagne:

◦Gisela ◦Hildegard ◦Charles "the Younger" Duke of Ingelheim6 (772 - 811) ◦Adelaide6 (773 - ) ◦Pépin King of Italy and Lombardy (Apr 773 - 8 Jul 810) ◦Rotrud6 (775 - ) ◦Bertha of France+6,2 (776 - 826) ◦Lothar6 (778 - ) ◦Louis I "the Fair" Emperor of the West (Aug 778 - 20 Jun 841)

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Extract from Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700" by Frederick Lewis Weis, Walter Lee Shepherd, David Faris (1992) Hildegard, b. 758, d. 30 Apr. 783; m. 771 the Emperor Charlemagne; parents of Pepin, King of Italy, and of Louis I, "the Fair", Emperor.

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Born: 758 Marriage: Charlemagne about 771 Died: 30 Apr 783, Thionville, Moselle, France at age 25 Buried: St. Amoul Abbey, Metz, Austrasia, France

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrada\\_of\\_Laon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrada_of_Laon)

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_the\\_Vinzgau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_the_Vinzgau)

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read more

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From the Geni profile ...

- Added by: Petra Spithost-Douma on February 8, 2007 - Managed by: Margaret, (C) and 751 others - Curated by: Sharon Doubell Hildegard, 3rd partner & 2nd wife of Charlemagne

Birth, Parents & Siblings

[Charlemagne] m secondly (Aix-la-Chapelle 771 before 30 Apr) HILDEGARD, daughter of GEROLD Graf im Kraichgau [Udalrichinger] & his wife Imma (758-Thionville, Moselle 30 Apr 783[64], bur Metz, église abbatiale de Saint-Arnoul[65]). Einhard refers to Hildegard as "de gente Suavorum"[66]. Thegan's Vita Hludowici Imperatoris names her "Hildigardam quæ erat de cognatione Goteфриdi ducis Alamannorum" and specifies that she was the daughter of Imma[67]. [<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLIN>]

## Om Hildegard of Vinzgouw (Norsk)

### Hildegard av Vinzgau, Dronning i Frankerriket

f. 758 i Schwaben d. 10 april 783, i Thionville var den andre konen til Karl den Store (Charlemagne) Hun var datter av grev Gerold av Schwaben og Emma Sachsen-datter av Hnabi, hertug av Schwaben.

Hildegard var en venn av den hellige Lioba og beskytter av mange kirker og klostre, spesielt klosteret Reichenau og Abbey av Kempten .Sammen med ektemannen var hun den viktigste giver til klosteret Kempten (grunnlagt i 752), som mottok økonomisk og politisk støtte. I 773/774 etter kongedømmet Langobardorum fra Italia tok de relikviene til de romerske martyrene hellige Gordianus og Epimachus til Kempten, som, sammen med jomfru Maria, var beskyttere av klosteret.

Selv ble hun gravlagt i Saint Ritch kirke i Metz.

Karl og Hildegard giftet seg i 771 i Aachen, Rheinland Preussen. De hadde barna:

1. Karl den yngre (f. 772/773, † 811) konge av Neustria i 788
2. Adalhaid (f. september 773/juni 774, † juli/august 774 i sørlige Gallia)
3. Rotrud (f. antageligvis 775, † 6. juni 810)
4. Karlmann (f. 777, † 8. juli 810), konge av Italia som Pippin
5. Ludvig den fromme (f. 778, † 840)
6. Lothar (f. juni/august 778 i Chasseneuil ved Poitiers, † 779)
7. Bertha (f. 779/780, † etter 14. januar 828), utvist fra hoffet 814
8. Gisela (f. 781 før mai, † etter 800)
9. Hildegard (f. 782 etter den 8. juni, † mellom 1. og 8. juni 783)

Gravmele: Here lies Hildegard, once Charles happy wife, by her charm, but even more by the merits of her heart the other women surpassed.

Her greatest fame, however, is the pleasure of such a man, as Karl is . To have attracted you was worthy Queen of alone . To be so powerful empire now complain all nations their death and even defiant warrior can the tears to not included. pain consumes the heart of her husband. Only one consolation is left all, that they will find their reward in heaven.

[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#\\_Toc240955192](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/CAROLINGIANS.htm#_Toc240955192)

[https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_af\\_Vinzgau](https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_af_Vinzgau)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard\\_of\\_the\\_Vinzgau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_the_Vinzgau)

## O Hildegard of Vinzgouw (русский)

Russian: Хильдегарда из Винцгау

Bulgarian: Хилдегард от Винцгау

[view all 41](#)

### Hildegard of Vinzgouw's Timeline

758	<sup>758</sup>	<a href="#">Birth of Hildegard</a> Swabia (present Baden-Württemberg), Germany
771	<sup>April 30, 771</sup> - <sup>April 30, 783</sup> Age 13	<a href="#">Hildegard worked as Keizerin/Queen of the Franks</a>
772	<sup>772</sup> Age 14	<a href="#">Birth of Charles 'the Younger', King of the ...</a> Aachen, Cologne, NRW, Germany
773	<sup>September</sup> <sup>773</sup> Age 15	<a href="#">Birth of Adalhaid</a> Pavia, Lombard Kingdom (Present Italy), Frankish Empire
775	<sup>775</sup> Age 17	<a href="#">Birth of Rotrude</a>
777	<sup>777</sup> Age 19	<a href="#">Birth of "Pépin" Carloman, King of Italy</a> Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland

778

April 16, 778  
Age 20

**Birth of Louis I, The Pious**

Casseneuil, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, Carolingian Empire (within present France)

August 778  
Age 20

**Birth of Lothair**

Casseneuil, Lot-Et-Garonne, France