

Redbad

Introduction	3
Research approach	3
Sources and dates of scriptures	3
Additional literature	5
Redbad's battles 689 and 714 - fragments	7
Sources and dates of scriptures	7
Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V) - [727]	8
Battle 689 at Utrecht-Dorestad, Pepin wins	8
Battle ??? - 713 (period of peace)	9
Battle 716 at Cologne - Redbad wins	9
Fredegarii - [736]	11
Battle ??? at Dorestad castle - Pepin wins	11
Battle ? at ? - Pepin wins	12
Lex Frisionum - [785]	13
Battle 689 at Utecht-Dorestad - Pepin wins	13
Battle 689 - 714 (peace), 717 (Durestadii and Utrecht are Frisian)	14
Annales Mettenses priores [early 9th century]	16
Battle 697 at Dorestad castle - Pepin wins	16
Battle 714 at Hattuariorum-Ardenne - Redbad wins	17
Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici [1017]	19
Battle 715 - [?]	19
Annales aevi Suevici - [1101 and 1184]	19
Battle 693 at ? - Pepin wins	19
Battle 715 - [?]	20
Redbad's daughter Thudsinda marriage with Grimoaldus - 713	21
Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]	21
Source: Annales Mettenses priores	21
Source: Annales Mettenses priores	22
Source: Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum	22
Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)	23
Redbad in Cologne - 714	24
Source: Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis Chronicon cum continuatione Treverensi	24
Source: Vita S. Liudgeri	24
Source: Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum	25
Source: Annales Mettenses priores	25
Redbad baptised - 718	26
Source: Annales Xantenses et Annales Vedastini	26

Source: Vita S. Liudgeri	26
Redbad's death - 719	28
Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]	28
Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]	28
Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)	28
Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (III)	29
Source: Vita S. Liudgeri	29
Source: Vita S. Liudgeri	30
Source: Vita Vulframni episcopi Senonici	31
Redbad - Apostles and Christianization	33
Redbad, Willibrord and Christianization	33
Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)	33
Source: Annales Mettenses priores	33
Source: Alucin (735-804), The Life of Willibrord, c.796 Medieval Sourcebook	34
Redbad, Boniface and Christianisation	36
Source: Vitae sancti Bonifatii archiepiscopi Moguntini	36
Source: Willibald: The Life of St. Boniface	36
Redbad, Liudger and Christianisation	37
Source: Vita S. Liudgeri	37
APPENDIX - Raw data from sources	39

Introduction

Research approach

Redbad has come to the public through the research of historians. For a reader it is not always easy to distinguish fact from fiction. For that reason we explored which scriptures mentioned Redbad. As far as we can see there are two main contemporary types of sources.

1. The Franks, describing their own history and mentioning Redbad.
2. Stories of the life of apostles, who try to convert Redbad and its people to christianity.

As a first step we collected all the [raw data from sources](#). We listed all the textual fragments that mention Redbad. Redbad goes by several name variations, like Radbod, Radbodi, Radbodum, Radbodus.

When going through the sources we have been very careful because there are more historical figures that go by a similar name. For instance Redbad should not to be mistaken for

- Radboud of Utrecht (died 917), bishop
- Radbod (prefect) (833–54), Frankish prefect
- Ratbod (archbishop of Trier) (died 915)
- Radbot, Count of Habsburg (died 1045)
- Rabodo (died 1119)

As a second step, we categorized the textual fragments by historical event. Redbad fought a number of battles, e.g. lost Dorestad, attacked Cologne, gave his daughter's hand to a Frankish prince, refused to be baptized last minute, had a difficult relationship with the christian apostles in his realm and somehow his death was a historical milestone for the Franks.

The residue of scriptures below is the result, if we focus on the sources that mention Redbad.

Sources and dates of scriptures

[Annales aevi Suevici](#)

Probably written **between 1101 and 1184**. Annales aevi Suevici is part of the Annales Welfici (Weingartenses). The Annales Welfici date back from the 12th century.

[Annales et chronica aevi Carolini](#)

The first "old chronic" extracted from the beginning of the Frankish kingdom of Christ until the **year 819**. [Georg Heinrich Pertz](#) u. a. (Hrsg.): *Scriptores (in Folio) 1: Annales et chronica aevi Carolini*. Hannover 1826, S. 280–313 ([Monumenta Germaniae Historica](#), [Digitalisat](#))

[Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici](#)

[Chronicle from 1017](#). *Passio sancti Cholomanni*. In: [Georg Heinrich Pertz](#) u. a. (Hrsg.): *Scriptores (in Folio) 4: Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici*. Hannover 1841, S. 674–678 ([Monumenta Germaniae Historica](#), [Digitalisat](#))

[Annales Mettenses priores](#)

Written in early 9th century.

[Annales Xantenses et Annales Vedastini](#)

Written in 9th century.

[Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum](#), including [Chronicarum quae dicuntur Fredegarii Scholastici libri IV. cum Continuationibus](#)

Written in 736 (or early 8th century). Covers history until 724.

[Leges Alamannorum. Leges Baiuvariorum. Leges Burgundionum. Lex Frisionum](#)

Lex Frisionum from 785.

[Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici \(V\)](#)

Written in AD 727 ([see](#)).

[Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis Chronicon cum continuatione Treverensi](#)

Written in AD 762.

[Alucin \(735-804\), The Life of Willibrord, c.796 Medieval Sourcebook](#)

Written in AD 796.

[Vitae sancti Bonifatii archiepiscopi Moguntini](#)

Written in between 755-786. Written by Willibaldus presbyter Moguntinus (Willibald von Mainz), Anscheinend englischer Herkunft, war er Kapellan des Erzbischofs Lull (PND118575260) von Mainz (755-786).

[Vita S. Liudgeri](#)

Written in before 849. Written by Altfridus episcopus Mimigardefordensis, Bischof von Münster (Nordrhein-Westfalen), † 849 April 12.

Vita Vulframni episcopi Senonici

Written in ?

Additional literature

- Blok, D.P. e.a. (1981) *Algemene Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* (Fibula-Van Dishoeck)
- Halbertsma, H. (2000) *Het rijk van de Friese koningen, opkomst en ondergang*. (Matrijs, Utrecht)
- <https://hinnewagenaar.frl/articles/boniface-and-the-frisian-lands-revisited/#edn54>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redbad,_King_of_the_Frisians
- [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radboud_\(koning\)](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radboud_(koning))
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radbod>

Redbad's battles 689 and 714 - fragments

Sources and dates of scriptures

[Annales aevi Suevici](#)

Probably written **between 1101 and 1184**. Annales aevi Suevici is part of the Annales Welfici (Weingartenses). The Annales Welfici date back from the 12th century.

[Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici](#)

[Chronicle from 1017](#). *Passio sancti Cholomanni*. In: [Georg Heinrich Pertz](#) u. a. (Hrsg.): *Scriptores (in Folio) 4: Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici*. Hannover 1841, S. 674–678 ([Monumenta Germaniae Historica](#), [Digitalisat](#))

[Annales Mettenses priores](#)

Written in early 9th century.

[Leges Alamannorum. Leges Baiuvariorum. Leges Burgundionum. Lex Frisionum](#)

Lex Frisionum from 785.

[Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici \(V\)](#)

Written in AD 727 ([see](#)).

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V) - [727]

Source: [Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici \(V\)](#). **Abteilung:** Scriptores
[Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

Halbertsma over misrekening: 692 = 690 (misschien, 697 = 695 (ja)

Battle 689 at Utrecht-Dorestad, Pepin wins

Latin text

1. *Ab Ecgbercto igitur Willibrordus , tricesimum tertium annum agens, cum undecim sociis a . 690 in Frisiam missus est.*
2. *Munus iis iniunctum iam minus facile aggredi licebat quam a . 678 / 79 sub Aldgislo ,*
3. *Quamquam enim etiam Radbodus dux , cum ipse paganus permaneret , minime obsisteret , ne evangelium genti praedicaretur , tamen post quam Pippinus dux rerum potitus est (a . 687) , inter Francos et Frisones bellum gestum est (a . 689 ?), Radbodoque devicto Frisiae pars dir a Rhenum sita ad Francos per venerat, neque fieri potuit , quin inimicitiae inter Francos christianos et Frisones paganos obortae fidei christianae propagandae obstarent .*
4. *Itaque socii , cum primo Traiectum castellum , si Alcvinus recte rettulit , tum in dicione Radbodi situm adiissent, brevi post ad Pippinum se contulerunt , et ab eo honorifice suscepti , parti Frisonum ei subditae con vertendae operam dabant , duce eos adiuvante beneficiaque in paganos baptizatos conferente.*

1. Willibrord werd, toen hij 33 jaar was, door Ecgberct naar Friesland gestuurd in het jaar 690, met elf metgezellen.
2. Ze konden de taak die hen was opgelegd minder gemakkelijk uitvoeren dan in het jaar 678/679 onder Aldgilles.
3. Want weliswaar had hun leider Radbodus, hoewel hij zelf heiden bleef, er geen bezwaar tegen dat het evangelie aan het volk werd gepredikt; maar nadat Pippinus de macht had gegrepen (a. 687) is er een oorlog gevoerd tussen de Franken en de Friezen (a. 689?). En toen Radbodus was overwonnen was het deel van Friesland dat ... de Rijn lag aan de Franken gekomen, en het kon niet anders of de vijandigheid tussen de christelijke Franken en de heidense Friezen stond het verspreiden van het christelijk geloof in de weg.
4. Dus toen het reisgezelschap was aangekomen in Utrecht, dat toen onder de heerschappij van Redbad viel, als Alcuin dat correct heeft weergegeven, is het korte tijd later naar Pippijn vertrokken. Ze werden eervol door hem ontvangen en staken hun energie in het bekeren van het

deel van Friesland dat onder Pippijn viel, met hulp van Pippijn die beneficia schonk aan de heidenen die gedoopt waren.

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. Willibrord stayed in Ireland for two decades and stayed with Egbert.
2. And that this defender was transported to Rome, he became priest for eternal life, while he was amongst his accomplices, where he proposed at that time to continue the work begun by Wilfride among the Frisians.
3. From then Willibrord left Egbert, in the thirty-third year, with eleven partners in 690, he was sent to Frisia.
4. It was less easy to undertake than in the year 678 and 679 under Aldgisl, compared to the leader Radbod, since he remained a pagan resisting the gospel, even more when Pepin, the leader in power (a. 687), fought a battle between the Franks and Frisians (a. 689) over a part of Frisia near the Rhine, bordering to the Franks, after the hostility between the Frank Christians and the pagans made the Frisones oppose the spreading of Christianity.
5. And so, comrades, when they first began the crossing the Utrecht castel, if Alcvini rightly reported, as well as the location under the sway of Radbodi to Pepin, a short while after they had retreated, and respectfully received by the Frisian party and allowed to evangelise among the pagans.

Battle ??? - 713 (period of peace)

Latin text

1. Boructuaris paulo post a Saxonibus impugnatis , Suidberctus ad Pippinum rediit et in insula Rheni quae hodie Kaiserswerth dicitur , Plectrude uxore ducis intercedente , possessionem ab eo accepit ; ubi ,
2. monasterio condito anno 713 vita defunctus est .
3. Interea termini regni Francorum propagati esse videntur , Traiectum castellum in dicionem Pippini redactum erat, et quamquam inimicitiae non deerant Frisonibusque Radbodo adversis ad Francos refugium erat , tamen pax utriusque gentis composita esse videtur , Grimoaldus filius Pippini filiam Radbodi in matrimonium duxit.

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. The Boructuars assail and a little after, by the Saxons, called Swidbert to Pepin, in the island of the Rhine and the things which this day it is said, and returned to Kaiserswerth, Plectrud the wife of the governor, having taken place, an inheritance he received from him;
2. The monastery was founded in the year he died, 713

3. On the border of the kingdom of the Franks, which was enlarged in the meantime, by adding the crossing of Utrecht to its domains, hostility from Redbad's Frisians remained against this Frankish refuge, peace between both was made by the marriage between the of Pepin's son Grimoald and the daughter of Radbodi.

Battle 716 at Cologne - Redbad wins

Latin text

1. Mense proximo Grimoaldus Leodii a Rantgario gentili interemptus est , cumque ipse Pippinus anno exeunte obiisset et regnum Francorum per complures annos bellis civilibus turbaretur , Radbodus dux Frisonum , cum Neustrasiis contra Carolum summam rerum sibi vindicantem coniunctus , a . 716 . usque ad Coloniam progressus est Carolumque in fugam vertu .
2. Totum opus Willibrordi iis annis dilabi videbatur , ecclesiae maxime ex parte a Frisonibus destructae sunt , fana denuo surgebant , clerici expulsi sunt , Traiectum in ditionem Radbodi redactum est.

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. (716) The next month [Grimoald](#) was killed at Liege by Rantgario people,
2. When Pepin died at the end of the year, the Frankish kingdom was in civil disorder for several years.
3. The Frisian duke Redbad, drew together with [Neustrasia](#) against Charles, who was forced in heavy defense in 716, and had to flee and withdraw in Cologne.
4. All the work of Willibrord seem to break down, as the largest church was broken down by the Frisians, lifting the shrines, clergy were expelled, and Utrecht under control of Redbad.

Fredegarii - [736]

Battle ??? at Dorestad castle - Pepin wins

Latin text

1. *Grimoaldus iunior cum Childeberto rege maior domus palatii super Francos electus est ; fuitque vir mitissimus , omni bonitate et mansuetudine repletus , largus in elemosinis et in orationibus promptus .*
2. *Pippinus contra Radbodem ducem gentilem Frigionum gentis adversus alterutrum bellum intulerunt castro Duristate, illinc belli **gerantes** invicem .*
3. *Pippinus victor extitit ; fugatoque Radbode duce cum Frigiones qui evaserant , idem Pippinus cum multa spolia et praeda reversus est .*
4. *Post haec Drocus , filius Pippino , a valida febre correptus , mortuus est et sepultus est in basilica beati Arnulfi confessoris Mettis urbe sepultus est .*
5. *Grimoaldus quoque ex quadam concubina genuit filium nomine Theudoaldo .*
6. *Igitur praefatus Pippinus aliam duxit uxorem nobilem et elegantem nomine Chalpaida , ex qua genuit filium ; vocavitque nomen eius lingue proprietate Carlo , crevitque puer , eligans atque egregius effectus a est .*

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. Among Grimoaldus younger and the older Childeberto king a king was selected in the palace; it was a very humble man of every kind of goodness, filled with the humility, and, in his prayers, giving alms and doing generous deeds.
2. Pepin started a campaign against the pagan king Redbad at the Dorestad castle.
3. Pepin won, and made Redbad flee with his Frisian who escaped, while Pepin returned with a lot of spoil.
4. After this occasion, Pepin's son, died of a strong fever and was buried in the cathedral city of Metz under blessing prayers of Amulfi.
5. And so Grimoald became a father of Theobald out of a concubine.
6. The name of the wife of a noble house and eliganter, Pepin, another wife, and Chalpaida The foresaid, by whom he became the father of a son; And he called the name of his tongue was property of Carlo, and he became there a young man, there is an effect from a very fair, and the sweet.

[Source](#)

Battle ? at ? - Pepin wins

Latin text

1. Grimoaldus , Pippini principis filius iunior , in aula regis Childeberti maiorum domus effectus est .
2. Pippinus quoque multa bella gessit contra Radbodem gentilem vel alios principes , contra Suevos * vel quam plurimas gentes
3. Grimoaldus quippe genuit filium * ex concubina Theudoaldo nomine *.
4. Sub idem fere tempus Drocus , filius Pippini , defunctus est, habensque Pippinus prefatus princeps filium ex alia e uxore nomine *†. 2 Carlo f. †† , virum * elegantem , egregium atque utilem .
5. Tunc enim bonae memoriae gloriosus dominus * Childebertus rex iustus migravit ad Dominum ; regnavit autem annis 17 sepultusque est Cauciaeco .
6. monasterio in basilica sancti Stephani proto martyr* . Regnavitque Daygobertus e . puer , filius eius , pro eo .
7. Habebat igitur Grimoaldus uxorem in matrimonium * nomine * Theudesindam , filiam Radbodis ducis gentilis .
8. Eratque ipse Grimoaldus maiorum domus pius , modestus , mansuetus et iustus .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. Grimoald, Pepin's youngest son, became the head in Childebert's house.
2. The wars Pepin waged against the pagan Radbode, other princes, against Suevos and quite a lot of the nations are numerous.
3. Grimoald was the father of a son of a concubine, named Theudoaldo.
4. Just about the time of the Drocus, the son of Pepin's wife, died, and having some things from his wife and had a son by the name of the captain of the aforesaid, Pepin, * †. 2 Carl F. ††, an elegant * that fine and a good idea.
5. Just the memory of the glorious bishop the lord * King Childebert Then have a particularly good sayings, he departed to the Lord; He ruled for 17 years, was buried Cauciaeco.
6. monastery in the cathedral of St. Stephen, the proto martyr. He reigned for Daygobertus out of the. a young man, his son, succeeded him as king.
7. So Grimoaldus had got married name * * Theudesind, daughter the pagan leader Radbode.
8. Grimoald ancestors of the house was a pious, modest, frankincense and just kindness.

Lex Frisionum - [785]

Source: Leges Alamannorum. Leges Baiuvariorum. Leges Burgundionum. Lex Frisionum
Abteilung: Leges [Rechtstexte] | Leges (in Folio)

Battle 689 at Utecht-Dorestad - Pepin wins

Latin text

7. Haec verba scriptoris aequalis probant, anno 677 Aldgislum regem fuisse Frisiae liberae , neque tunc Frisiam sub ditione regum Dagoberti II et Theoderici fuisse , vel contra Francos bellum gessisse .
8. – Duodecim annorum autem spatio intermisso , teste continuatore Fredegarii,
9. Pippinus ab Herestal Radbodum Frisionem vicit Durestadii , quod in confinio Frisionum et Francorum situm est ad Rhenum . inde Traiectum defluente .
10. *Frisionem vicit Durestadii , quod in confinio Frisionum et Francorum situm est ad Rhenum inde Traiectum defluente*
11. *Causam belli anno 689 gesti inter Pippinum , qui anno 687 susceperat administrationem totius regni Franconici , et Radbodum ,*
12. *quem dicunt filium Aldgisli regis , cognitam non habemus ;*
13. *ex iis autem quae Beda in Historia ecclesiastica Anglorum narrat , efficitur , Pippinum victoria illa Frisiam occidentalem Francis subiecisse .*
14. *Paulo antea Wicbertus , teste Beda , Frisionibus et Radbodo regibus eorum per duos annos frustra evangelium praedicaverat ;*
15. *anno 690 contra S . Willibrordus , ex Anglia in Frisiam profectus , plurimos Frisiones ad cultum christianum convertit ,*
16. *sustinente eum „ Pippino duce Francorum , qui nuper citeriorem Frisiam ceperat , expulso inde Rathbedo rege " 30 .*
17. *Vox nuper , qua Beda utitur in historia rerum anno 690 gestarum , innuit annum 689 , quo Pippinus Radbodum Durestadii vicerat , ut ex continuatore Fredegarii adnotavi .*
18. *Frisia citeriore autem significari Frisiam occidentalem , quam lex Frisionum dicit cis Fli , neque solos pagos eius dem in occidentali parte Rheni sitos ,*
19. *probat , et Pippinus illo tempore Willibrordum , auxilio Sergii papae , archiepiscopum Frisionum faciendo , et S . Adalbertus , socius S . Willibrordi , domicilium suum constituendo Egmundae in Nordhollandia 31 .*

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. The reliable written sources mention that in 677 Aldgisl made Frisia free Friesland was not under the authority of kings and Tedderic was Dagobert II, despite the wars with the Franks.

2. After a twelve year of impasse (689), according to the book Fredegario continuatore,
3. Pepin Herestal won Durestadii, situated at the Rhine crossing and the boundary between Frisians and Franks, from the Frisian Radbode.
4. When the Frisians won Durestadii, on the border of the Frisians and the Franks, and situated next to the Rhine, around Utrecht.
5. It caused the war between the principles, in the year of 689 Pepin, who had received the government of the whole of the reign of the Franks in the year 687,
6. and of Radbod's Frieslanders, whom they say was the son of the king Aldgisl, of which we have no evidence,
7. however mentioned by Bede in the history of the Church of England,
8. results in the victory of Pepin who had subjected those of the western Frisia.
9. Paul, previously Wicbertus, according to Bede, preached the Gospel in vain to the Frisians and Radbodo to those two years.
10. In the year around 690 S. Willibrord, he set out from England to Frisia and, in abundance, the Frisians had turned to the worship of the Christian, was supported by "Pepin, the Frank leader", who recently had taken Nearer Friesland and expelled King Radbod.
11. Recently Bede, making use of 690 years of history, hints on the year of 689 that Pepin won (at) the Radboda Durestadii, as mentioned in the Fredegarii continuatore.
12. Further, it is indicated that the law of the Frisians applied to the Western part of Frisia, at the south the side of the Vlie, and to the people in the individual villages of the western part of the Rhine, which explains why Pepin, at the time of Willibrordum; serving the Pope Sergius, the reigning archbishop of the Frisians and S. ADALBERTUS, member S. Willibrord, were establishing a residence in the Egmundae nordholland.

Battle 689 - 714 (peace), 717 (Durestadii and Utrecht are Frisian)

Latin text

1. Ab anno 689 , quo Frisia Cisflevana a Francis erat expugnata , usque ad annum 714 , Franci et Frisii liberi in pace vixerunt ;
2. hoc vero anno Radbodus , Pippino mortuo ac potentia Francorum bellis internis diminuta , devicit Karolum Martellum iuvenem , et rursus occupavit Frisiam , citeriorem dictam ratione habita Francorum et Anglorum , eamque possedit usque ad mortem , quam obiit 719 ;
3. Radbodo autem defuncto , Karolus Martellus terra illa iterum potitus est , atque eam regno Francorum in omne tempus attribuit .
4. Conferas de hac re Vitam Bonifacii , quae anno 717 Radbodum paganum Durestadii et Traiecti regnantem ostendit , ita ut vir sanctus , qui in Frisiam venisset , ut evangelium doceret , terram relinqueret , anno autem 719 , Radbodo mortuo , in ipsam rediret , atque ibidem per tres annos continuos Karolo favente Frisiones multos in cultum christianum converteret .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. From the year 689, when the Franks conquered Frisia Cisflevana (Cisfli = Vlie, vana = old, Oude Vlie or West Frisia), until the year of 714 the Franks and the Frisians and their children lived in the peace;
2. This very same year, Pepin died and the power of Franks crumbled due to internal wars, Redbad defeated the young Charles Martel and took once more possession of Frisia at the cost of the Franks and the English inhabitants, and possessed it until he died in 719.
3. When Redbad died, Charles Martel took possession again of West Frisia.
4. In the description of Boniface's life, it shows that in the year 717 pagan Redbad ruled Durestadii and Utrecht, so that a holy man, who is in Frisia had come with the intention to teach the gospel, returned in 719, when Redbad died, to the land and who was there for three years in a row converted many Frisians, as Charles wished.

Annales Mettenses priores [early 9th century]

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Battle 697 at Dorestad castle - Pepin wins

Latin text

1. Anno ab incarnatione Domini DCXCVII . Pippinus princeps duxit exercitum contra Frisiones et Radbodem ducem ipsorum immitem atque paganum , qui verba principis Pippini sepe contempserat et fines principatus eius crebris irruptionibus vexabat .
2. Adunato igitur exercitu iuxta castrum quod dicitur Durestadum . castra metatus est .
3. Cui occurrit cum valida et superba manu Radbod , aciemque * invicem construens , valida pugna commissa est , ubi Frisiones magna clade percussi sunt .
4. Fugatoque duce eorum Radbod , Pippinus victor exstitit .
5. Captis itaque innumerabilibus spoliis victor ad propria reversus est .
6. Hinc annis singulis circumspicit gentes cum exercitu Pippinus fortiter proterit et suae ditioni subegit .
7. Lapsisque post haec aliquibus annis , anno ab incarnatione Domini DCCVIII .
8. <skipped>
9. Drogo filius Pippini ** defunctus est et sepultus est iuxta Metensem a urbem in basilica beati Arnulfi confessoris .
10. Cui in principatum germanus eius Grimoaldus b Pippino genitore suo ordinante successerat.
11. Anno e ab incarnatione Domini DCCVIII .
12. Pippinus contra Alamannos exercitum ducens magnifice de illis , contrita omni illa regione , triumphavit .
13. Anno DCCX . Pippinus iterum contra rebelles Alamannos exercitum duxit .
14. Incensaue eadem regione captivisque et spoliis multis adeptis victor ad propria revertitur .
15. Eodemque anno aquae inundaverunt valde .
16. Anno DCCXI . ab incarnatione Domini Hildebertus rex obiit . Sepultusque est Cautiaco in basilica sancti Stephani martiris .
17. Qui gubernante Pippino regnaverat annos l XVI.
18. Post cuius decessum m Pippinus * solita pietate filium eius Dagobertum in regem ordinavit .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. In the year of our Lord 697, Pepin led an army against the Frisians, and their ruthless pagan ruler, Radbode, who challenged him with words and frequent invasion of their territories.
2. So the army gathered at the castle, which was located at Dorestad.

3. Who met Redbad with a strong and superb hand, deploying them in alignment and a huge battle struck a big disaster struck on the Frisiones.
4. Under leadership of Redbad they fled, leaving Pepin was the winner.
5. And so countless trophies were taken to the winner's own home.
6. Every year neighbouring people were confronted with the strong army of Pepin.
7. After that some years lapsed until the incarnation of the Lord 708.
8. <skipped>

Source: Annales Mettenses priores. **Abteilung:** Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Battle 714 at Hattuariorum-Ardenne - Redbad wins

Latin text

1. Secundo autem anno post discessum patris sui Pippini Carolus Austrasiorum sortitus est principatum .
2. Nam primo anno post obitum Pippini Raginfridus usque ad Mosam fluvium Austrasios vastavit et cum Radbodo fœdus iniit , Saxones que terram Hattuariorum vastaverunt .
3. Eodem tempore Dagobertus rex obiit , qui regnavit annis V . Cui successit Hilpericus .
4. Cum ergo audisset idem Hilpericus cum Raginfrido , quod Carolus solium patris magna iam ex parte conscenderat , invidia , immo terrore ducti , exercitum adversus eum congregant *, * Radbodo suggerentes , ut ipse ex una parte super eum irrueret , ipsi vero ex altera parte per Arduennam silvam in Ripuarios exercitum ducerent , ut ipsum ex utrisque partibus cohercerent .
5. Carolus autem pre **cellentissimus** princeps de adventu Radbodi certior factus occurrit ei .
6. **Initoque** certamine , magna ex utraque parte clades exstitit .
7. Dirimente nocte cedem , hostis uterque suis sese mandavit .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. In the second year after the departure of his father, Charles, Pepin obtained the government over Austrasia.
2. For the first year after the death of Pepin, Raginfrid went to the Meuse capturing Austrasians and king Redbad denied his pact agreed of Austrasia, and laid waste to the land of [Hattuariorum](#) (The Chattuarii or Attoarii were a Germanic tribe of the Franks).
3. At the same time the king of the death of Dagoberto, who reigned five years, was succeeded by Hilperich.
4. The same thing for Hilperich was heart for Raginfrid, because like Charles he was about to ascend the throne of his father kingdom, with envy, and with great terror, armies drew together against him, on the other hand Redbad forced his way, ad on the other hand the

[Ripuarii](#) (Frankish tribe) army conquered the Ardennes, so that the attack was coerced.

5. Charles learned about the fact and headed out to confront Redbad.
6. By confronting a major disaster against both hands took place.
7. In a short night, both parts were reported.

Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici [1017]

Source: [Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici]
Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Battle 715 - [?]

Latin text

1. 715 b . Karolus contra Radbodum b * pugnavit .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. 715 b. Charles fought against Radbodum b.

Annales aevi Suevici - [1101 and 1184]

Source: [Annales aevi Suevici]
Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Battle 693 at ? - Pepin wins

Latin text

1. Anno Domini 693 , Pippinus victoriosus dux Francorum validam expeditionem direxit contra Radbodum regem Frisie .
2. Qui Radbodus eidem duci potenter obstitit , verumtamen Deo disponente victus succubuit .
3. Tempore huius floruit beatus Willebrordus adhuc presbiter , egregius predicator verbi Dei ;
4. qui apud castrum Traiectense iuxta fundum primordialis ecclesie sancti Thome quoddam oratorium in honore sancte crucis supere edificavit , in quo primo consecravim baptisterium renativi fontis .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. In the year of 693, Pepin, the French leader is strong and directed a victorious campaign against the Frisian king Radbod.
2. He who powerfully prevented Radbod, by God, disposed of the one he defeated.
3. At this time the content priest Willebrordus Priest was an excellent preacher of the word of God;
4. Who, at the utrecht castle, near the foot of the original church of St. Thomas, built on top of a chapel in honor of the cross, for the first time consecrated a baptism fountain for rebirth.

Battle 715 - [?]

Latin text

1. 715 b . Karolus contra Raðbodum b * pugnavit .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. 715 b. Charles has fought against Raðbodum b.

Source: [Annales aevi Suevici (Supplementa tomorum XVI et XVII). Gesta saec. XII. XIII. (Supplementa tomorum XX-XXIII)]

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Redbad's daughter Thudsinda marriage with Grimoaldus - 713

Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Latin text

Thudsinda , filia Radbodi , uxor Grimal di 290 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Thudsinda, daughter Radbodus, wife of the gods GRIMAL 290.

Source: Annales Mettenses priores

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grimoald_the_Younger

He married [Theudesinda](#) (or Theodelinda), daughter of [Radbod, King of the Frisians](#), and had two sons: [Theudoald](#) and Arnold. While en route to visit the tomb of [Saint Lambert](#) at [Liège](#), he was assassinated by a certain Rangar, in the employ of his father-in-law.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiadsvind>

it *Liber Pontificalis* (Corpus XXXVI 1, side 168) en *Beda Venerabilis* (Corpus XLVI9, page 218)

Latin text

1. Mense proximo Grimoaldus Leodii a Rantgario gentili interemptus est.

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. (716) The next month [Grimoald](#) was killed at Liege by Rantgario people.

Latin text

Grimoaldus maior domus , fil . Pippini II . princ . 17 , 5 . 18 , 1 . 19 ; uxor : filia Radbodi ducis Fris . ; fil . : Theodaldus . Grimualdus , Grimaldus , dux Benevent . , fil . Haregisi ducis 74 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Grimoaldus bigger house fil. Pepin 2. the beginning. 17: 5. 18, 1. 19; his wife, daughter Radbodi leader Fris. til., Theodald. Grimuald, Grimaldi, chief Benevent. Fil. 74 Haregisi leader.

Source: Annales Mettenses priores

Latin text

In illo tempore Grimoaldus n filiam Radbodi ducis Frisionum duxit uxorem . Anno DCCXII . Pippinus 8 iterum obstinatione Alamannorum o motus , Rethnum p transiens , cum valida manu totam illam regionem subvertit suaeque ditioni subegit 9 . Anno q DCCXIII . Pippinus princeps infra principatus sui terminos ea quae pacis erant 10 disponens in nullam partem eo anno exercitum duxit 11 . Anno r ab incarnatione Domini DCCXIII . Egrotante Pippino in Iopila 12 villa publica 13 , quae sita est super fluvium

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

At that time, Grimoaldus n Radbodi leader's daughter married the Frisians. In 712 g. Pepin 8 to the obdurate Germans oh movement, p Rethnum passing, with a strong total control of their country, destroyed in flight 9. In 713 m. Pepin, to be the chief of the things which make for peace, within the limits of its own superiority, that year, he led an army 10 had been disposing them in any part of the 11. A year of our Lord 714. Egrotante Pepin Iopila 12 13 public village, which is located on the river

Source: [Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum](#)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

Latin text

Theudesinda , fil . Radbodi ducis Fris . , uxor Grimoaldi II . maioris domus , 172 , 15 . 173 , 1 . 324 , 15 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Theudesind fil. Radbodi leader Fris., His wife Grimoald 2. the majority of the house; 172, 15. 173, 1. 324, 15.

Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

Latin text

monasterio condito , anno 713 . vita defunctus est 5 . Interea termini regni Francorum propagati esse videntur , Traiectum castellum in dicionem Pippini redactum erat 6 , et quamquam inimicitiae non deerant Frisonibusque Radbodo adversis ad Francos refugium erat 7 , tamen pax utriusque gentis composita esse videtur , Grimoaldus filius Pippini filiam Radbodi in matrimonium duxit 8 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

When the monastery, the year 713. died 5. Of the border of the kingdom of the Franks, was enlarged in the meantime, they seem to be, reduced to the crossing at the village was under the dominion of Pepin 's 6, and, although it was a refuge for the men to the Franks by adversity, hatred, were not wanting some Frisonibusque Radbodo 7, the peace nonetheless, seems to be composed of both nations, the son of Pepin' s Grimoald in marriage, and brought him to the daughter of Radbodi 8.

Latin text

Mense proximo Grimoaldus Leodii a Rantgario gentili interemptus est 7 , cumque ipse Pippinus anno exeunte obiisset et regnum Francorum per complures annos bellis civilibus turbaretur , Radbodus dux Frisonum , cum Neustrasiis contra Carolum summam rerum sibi vindicantem coniunctus , a . 716 . usque ad Coloniam progressus est Carolumque in fugam vertit 8 . Totum opus Willibrordi iis annis dilabi videbatur , ecclesiae maxima ex parte a Frisonibus destructae sunt , fana denuo surgebant , clerici expulsi sunt , Traiectum in dicionem Radbodi redactum est 9 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Grimoald Liege last month was killed by a Greek Rantgario 7, when he died at the end of the year, Pepin, and to France for several years, civil disorder, Radbodus leader Frisian Neustrasiis against Charles had taken the whole enterprise is linked by. 716. Charles had advanced to the colony to defeat 8. The whole process seemed to be the throng of the work of Willibrord they had been, by the Frisians were broken down at the church The churches for the most part, again rising up in the houses of the high, the clergy were driven out, the control of their Radbodi realized that after the crossing at 9.

Redbad in Cologne - 714

[Source: Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis Chronicon cum continuatione Treverensi](#)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Latin text

a . 716 : quando Radbodus venit in Colonia mense Martio

English Google translate text

a. 716 Radbodus when he arrived in Cologne in March

Source: Vita S. Liudgeri

Latin text

Tenuit huius monasterii curam pastorem per quatuordecim annorum . Anno autem ab incarnatione domini nostri Iesu Christi septingentesimo et decimo sexto iussu Ragenfredi , maioris domus , sive potius quod verius est tyranni , de regimine monasterii proicitur , et Wando monachus , filius Baldrici , eius in loco subrogatur per annos tres . Eodem denique anno venit Radbodus , dux Frisonum , navali ordine usque Coloniam urbem . Contra quem Carolus , sagacissimus exarchus , bellum instauravit .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

The pastoral care of this house held for fourteen years had passed. In the incarnation of Christ hundred and sixteenth orders Ragenfredi, the majority of the house, or rather more accurately what is the great out of the monastery to projected monk and Wanda, son Baldrici, was substituted in place for three years. Finally, the same year he Radbodus, the leader of the Frisian naval order

to Cologne city. On the other hand, whom Charles, the most extraordinary sagacity exarch, the war, and built again.

Source: Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

Battle of Cologne

1) Filius Childerici II . erat ; cf . Pertz , Dipl . I , p . 74 . 2) Cf . Ann . S . Amandi I . I . : Radbodus venit in Colonia mense Martio . 3) ab alia parte prestolante Radbodo duce cum exercitu suo ; actenus ad Coloniam pergite Fred . 4) Amblève prope Malmedy . 5) Potius Remensis . Ceterum Carolum Martellum cum Magno confusum et quae hic narrantur tota ex historia Pseudo - Turpini sumpta esse , nemo est , qui non videat . Ibi praeter Rolandum

1) The son Childerici 2. was ; c. Peru, Dipl. 1, p. 74. 2) C. Ann. S. Loving I. I., Radbodus arrived in Cologne in March. 3) From the other side waited Radbodo leader with a force; hertofore in Cologne continues to Fred. 4) Amblève near Malmedy. 5) Better Reims. Which is here, however, the stories are so confusing, so the whole of Charles Martel with from the history of the Great Pseudo - Turpini was taken out to be, there is no one who does not see.

Source: Annales Mettenses priores

Latin text

1. Radbodus dux Frisonum , cum Neustrasiis contra Carolum summam rerum sibi vindicantem coniunctus , a . 716 . usque ad Coloniam progressus est Carolumque in fugam vertu .

English text

1. The Frisian duque Redbad, drew together with [Neustrasia](#) against Charles, who was forced in heavy defense in 716, and had to flee and withdraw in Cologne.

Redbad baptised - 718

Source: Annales Xantenses et Annales Vedastini

Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi (SS rer. Germ.)

Abteilung: [Scriptores \[Geschichtsschreiber\]](#) | [Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi](#)

Latin text

1. DCCXVIII (718) Radbodus dux Fresonum predicante sancto Wlframno episcopo ad hoc pervenit , ut baptizandus unum pedem in sacrum fontem intingeret , sed percunctatus sanctum antistitem , ubi maior esset numerus regum seu nobilium gentium Fresonum , in caelesti regione aut in tartarea dampnatione , audivit ab eo , quod antecessores sui , qui sine baptismo obierunt , dampnationis suscepissent sententiam .
2. Qui statim pedem a fonte retraxit , dicens se non posse carere consortio predecessorum suorum et cum parvo numero e sedere in caelesti regno .
3. DCCXVIII . Mortuus est f autem prefatus dux Radbodus sine baptismo

English Google translate text

1. In 718 the holy Wlframni preaches to Redbad. Leader of the Frisians, to the point where he was a candidate to become baptised, but when standing with one foot on the holy well, he inquired the holy bishop if where the greater the number of nobles of the nations and the kings of the Fresons, were in the heavenly regions or in damnation in hell, if the ancestors who have died without baptism, were condemned without verdict.
2. He immediately withdrew his foot from the well. He said that he can not live without the company of their predecessors.
3. In the year 719, the leader Radbodus died without being baptized.

Source: Vita S. Liudgeri

die Liudgers Neffe Altfrid, dritter Bischof von Münster (839 – 849), auf Grund von Erkundigungen vor allem im Verwandtenkreis seinem Schreiber diktierte. Deutsch von B. Senger, Das Leben des heiligen Liudger von Altfrid: Liudger in seiner Zeit (1982) 21-46. Die Vita II (nach 850) und die Vita III (von den Werdener Mönchen nach 864) sind Bearbeitungen der ersten.

<https://www.paulusdom.de/gotteshaus/heiliger-ludgerus/vita-des-heiligen-liudger/>

1. 718 , Radbodus dux Fresonum , predicante sancto Wlframno episcopo ad hoc pervenit , ut baptizandus unum pedem in sacrum fontem intingeret , sed percunctatus sanctum antistitem , ubi maior esset numerus regum

seu nobilium gentium Fresonum , in caelesti regione , aut in tartarea dampnatione , audivit ab eo , quod antecessores sui qui sine baptismo obierunt , dampnationis suscepissent sententiam .

2. Qui statim pedem a fonte retraxit , dicens se non posse carere consortio praedecessorum suorum , et cum parvo numero sedere in caelesti regno . 719 .
3. Mortuus est autem praefatus dux Radbodus sine baptismo sexto anno Karoli . 720 .

English Google translate text

1. In 718 the holy Wlframni preaches to Redbad. Leader of the Frisians, to the point where he was a candidate to become baptised, but when standing with one foot on the holy well, he inquired the holy bishop if where the greater the number of nobles of the nations and the kings of the Fresons, were in the heavenly regions or in damnation in hell, if the ancestors who have died without baptism, were condemned without verdict.
2. He immediately withdrew his foot from the well. He said that he can not live without the company of their predecessors.
3. In the year 719, the leader Radbodus died without being baptized, in the 6th year of Charles.

Redbad's death - 719

<https://hcommons.org/deposits/objects/hc:11696/datastreams/CONTENT/content>

While several sources imply that Radbod died after being defeated by Charles, 10
10 For example, Willibald, Vita Bonifatii, 5; Alcuin, Vita Willibrordi, 13.

Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Latin Text

Interea Radbodus dux g moritur . Annoque insequente Karolus legationem ad Eudonem dirigens , amicitiasque cum eo faciens : ille vero Chilpericum regem cum multis muneribus reddidit Mortuus quidem est Noviomagus h civitate, regnavitque annis 5 . Franci vero Thedosium , filium Dagoberti regis iunioris , super se statuunt in regem .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Meanwhile g Radbodus leader dies. And in a year he died the following sent to tell Charles about Eudo at a venture, and friendship with him that doeth: but he shall Chilperic, king of the city, with the h Noyon with many gifts to their dead, indeed, is, and he reigned 5 years. The Franks, however, Thodosius, the son of the son of Dagobert, king of the younger, and, to be king over them, which they set up.

Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores (in Folio)

Latin text

Interea Radbodus dux moritur] ex ann . Lauresh . inserta . 86) Anno 726 .] solus anni numerus ex ann . Lauresh . reliqua genuina sunt . 87) Anno 731

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Meanwhile Radbodus leader dies] of the year. Lauresh. insert. 86) In the year 726.] The number of years the only aim. Lauresh. The rest are genuine. 87) In the year 731

Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

718 . fines Saxonum vastavit , proximo anno Radbodus adversarius acerrimus obiit , Francorum potentia apud Frisones restituebatur . Iam vero , ' atrocis cessante regis Raedbodi persecutione 4 ' , a . 719 . adiutor clarissimus futurus cum Willibrordo coniunctus est Bonifatius , qui modo , benedictione Gregorii II . papae accepta , Roma redierat , ut populis Germaniae convertendis operam navaret .

718. Saxon country ravaged last year Radbodus most determined opponent has died, the French power was restored at the Frisones. Now, however, the absence of fierce persecution Raedbodi 4 ' , a . 719. When Willibrordo assistant honored to be joined by Boniface called the blessing of Gregory 2. having received the pope 's, Rome they would have done, in order that the work of the conversion of the peoples of Germany and Engaging.

Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (III)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

tamen Frisones de hominibus immolandis sortem misisse auctor (c . 6 . 8) enarrans Alcvini (I , 11) vestigia subsequitur , eademque apud utrumque leguntur verba : labori institisse (c . 11) , paucis diebus ante obitum Radbodi a . 719 . cum duce collo cutum esse (c . 9 . 10) auctor voluerit , neque fieri potuit , ut episcopus tum adfuerit , qui nequaquam usque ad illum annum vitam produxit . Itaque pleraque quae narrantur aut pro fabulis aut pro dubiis habenda sunt , particulis chartarum exceptis , quas auctor more Fontanellensium Vitae inseruit (c . 3) .

However, the Frisians sent a lot of sacrificing the author (c. 6. 8), explaining Alcvini (1, 11) follows the steps the same for both read as follows: fatigue, urged (c. 11), a few days before the death of Radbodi. 719. When the guide neck cutum (c. 9. 10), the author wants to be able to assist the bishops who have not been up to the year life of abundance. Doubtful, therefore, for the most part are to be considered which are related either on behalf of or in favor of the stories, the particles of paper, with the exception of, the author of more Fontanellensium of life, which he inserted it into the (ch. 3).

Source: Vita S. Liudgeri

Latin text

Contigit autem Pippinum ducem Francorum de hac luce migrasse , et filium eius Karolum regno potiri patris , qui multas gentes sceptris adiecit Francorum . Inter quas etiam cum triumpho gloria Fresiam , extincto Radbodo , paterno addidit imperio , in qua tunc gente sanctus Willibrordus positus est praedicator , sedesque episcopi palis in Traiecto castello delegata est , sicut in libello de vita ipsius Willibrordi scriptum legitur .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

It turned out, however, depart from this light duke of the Franks Pepin, and his son, Karl, control of the Kingdom of the Father, didst strike through with the nations, he added, who did many of the Franks. The three are also being triumphant Friesland with the death Radbodo father We added the government, in which the nation St. Willibrord child is telling the seat of a bishop pegs into the Maastricht town has been delegated, as in a book written about the life of WilUbrordi read.

Source: Vita S. Liudgeri

Latin text

1 . Vitam sancti Liutgeri ratum duxi altius repetendam a , ut quibus in hoc seculo sit parentibus editus , evolvam . Fuit in diebus **Radbodi** , regis Fresonum , vir qui dam nobilis in ea gente Wursingus nomine , cognomento Ado ; qui quamvis fidem sanctae Trinitatis nondum sciret , erat tamen adiutor pauperum , defensor oppressorum , in iudicio quoque iustus . Set quia gens illa eo tempore in errore infidelitatis erat ex caecata , multi multa iniusta a rege et ab eius ministris sunt perpassi ; alios enim rex idem insidiando necaverat et hereditates eorum possidebat , alios vero extra terminos effugabat et nihilominus sibi hereditates eorum vendicabat . Set vir praefatus se minime subtrahens , quominus veritatem coram rege et eius principibus defenderet , nullius personam in iudicando iuste et amplectendo veritatem respiciebat . Qua de re contigit , ut magnas a rege crudeli insidias pateretur , ita ut iuberet illum callide interfici , et facultates suas tolli . Quod letale consilium illi continuo unus ex consiliariis regis nuntiare curavit , eo quod a pluribus diligeretur .

2 . Tunc Wursingus una cum coniuge sua Adalgarda , et filio uno quem habebant , Nothgrimo nomine , et cum paucis domesticis suis occulte fugiens , ad ducem Francorum , nomine Grimoldum , pervenit . Qui benigne ab eodem duce susceptus , habitavit in regione Francorum , et imbutus fide catholica , baptismi consecutus est gratiam una cum coniuge sua et filio ac domo reliqua . Post praefati vero ducis obitum singuli duces Francorum venerabilem Wursingum honoratum beneficiis retinuerunt secum , uxor vero eius in peregrinatione

alterum sibi genuit filium , nomine Thiatgrimum , et filias novem , et defuncta obiit in pace , nec non et sex filiae eius in virginitate subtractae sunt . Pater igitur filios duos cum filiabus tribus quae remanse rant , cum timore Domini nutriens , servavit castitatem suam reliquum tempus vitae suae .

3 . Hiis ita gestis rex **Radbodus** infirmari coepit infirmitate , qua et mortuus est , et sex annis continuis ante diem mortis suae paulatim traxit dolorem , coepitque regnum eius deficere , regnum quoque Francorum augmentando proficere . Infirmatus autem , misit ad vir um memoratum Wursingum , postulans ut ad se rediret , recepturus hereditatem suam , insuper et alia multa se daturum ei spopondit , si pacem se - cum tenere voluisset : set vir catholicus precibus eius non acquievit Iterum autem Radbodus misit ad eum , postulans ut si ipse venire noluisset , saltem filium suum ad se mitteret , et iuravit se ei daturum , quicquid sibi promiserat . Igitur Wursingus tandem precibus victus , misit ad eum filium suum iuniorem . Quem ille benigne suscipiens , fecit honorifice habitare secum , et restituit ei hereditatem patris . Ipse ta men pater cum seniore filio et filiabus habitavit in regione Francorum usque ad obitum regis *.

4 . Contigit autem Pippinum ducem Francorum de hac luce migrasse , et filium eius Karolum regno potiri patris , qui multas gentes sceptris adiecit Francorum . In ter quas etiam cum triumphi gloria Fresiam , extincto Radbodo , paterno addidit imperio , in qua tunc gente sanctus Willibrordus positus est praedicator , sedesque episcopalis in Traiecto castello delegata est , sicut in libello de vita ipsius Willibrordi scriptum legitur .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

"Dedit igitur Karolus memorato Wursingo benefitium in confinio Fresonum et direxit eum ad patriam suam causa fidei roborandae. Qui veniens, accepta heriditate propria, habitavit in loco qui dicitur Suabsna juxta Traiectum et coepit esse adjutor sancti Willibrordi cum filiis et propinquiis suis, in quibuscumque potuerat."

"Karel (Martel) gaf aan Wursing een leen grenzend aan Fresia en stuurde hem naar zijn vaderland terug om het geloof te verkondigen. Hij kwam daar, accepteerde zijn eigen erfgoed, woonde in de plaats die Suabsna genoemd werd dicht bij Traiectum en werd helper van de heilige Willibrordus, met zijn kinderen en verwanten stond hij hem bij zoveel hij kon."

After this the king of the Radbodus fell sick of his sickness of which he died. For six years of illness he suffered from a continual and dragging pain before the day of his death. During that time he began to fail his kingdom, allowing the Franks to extend their kingdom. While being ill he called for a man, the aforementioned Wursingum (granfather of Liudger, red.), to return to him, to receive his heritage, and, in addition many other things. He would give it to him and promised the desired peace that he had wanted.

But when the Catholic man did not responded, then again Radbodus sent a message to him, asking that if he did not come, at least to send his son and swore that he would give whatever he had proposed.

Finally, Wursingus listened to the entreaty and he sent to him his son, a younger man. He kindly took it and did honor to dwell with him and restored the estate of his father.

{RAW} 3. After this, at the king of the Radbodus fell sick of his sickness of which he died: is to say, before the day of his death, little by little, and drew the pain for six years without a break, and he began to fail in his kingdom, the kingdom of the Franks, too, be augmented to make progress. Has been weakened, however, and sent it to the man, um, the aforementioned Wursingum, he asked for in order to return to him, to receive his heritage, and, in addition, and many other things He would give it to him, and promised that, if he desired peace with - when he had wanted to hold: but a man of Catholic who has been in like manner they did not give ear, then again, Radbodus sent a message to him, asking that if he did not come, at least to send his son, and swore that he would give whatever he had proposed. Therefore, Wursingus entreaties, he at last, he sent to him, to his son, a younger man. What part of the sow, beginning with kindness, He hath done with honor to dwell with him, and restored to him a estate of his father. And He is the son of the daughters of ta men dwelt in the country of the Franks, with one more aged as far as the father of the death of the king *.

Source: Vita Vulframni episcopi Senonici

Latin text

Vita Willibrordi Alcviniana , quae in V . Condedi expilata est , etiam biographo Vulframni nota fuit ; nam etsi Beda quoque Willibrordi (c . 9) meminit 11 , tamen Frisiones de hominibus immolandis sortem misisse auctor (c . 6 . 8) enarrans Alcvini ei labori institisse (c . 11) , paucis diebus ante obitum Radbodi a . 719 . cum duce collocutum esse (c . 9 . 10) auctor voluerit , neque fieri potuit , ut episcopus tum adfuerit , qui nequaquam usque ad illum annum vitam produxit . Itaque pleraque quae narrantur aut pro fabulis aut pro dubiis habenda sunt , particulis chartarum exceptis , quas auctor more Fontanellensium Vitae inseruit (c . 3) .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Life WilUbrordi Alcviniana that the 5. Robbed after making it known to the biographer Vulframni; For although Bede also WilUbrordi (ch. 9) remembers 11, however Frisiones lot of people sacrificed to send the author (c. 6. 8), explaining Alcvini urged him to work (c. 11), a few days before the death of Radbodi. 719. When the leader to be conferred (c. 9. 10), the author wants to be able to assist the bishops who have not been up to the year life of abundance. Doubtful, therefore, for the most part are to be considered which are related either on behalf of or in favor of the stories, the particles of paper, with the exception of, the author of more Fontanellensium of life, which he inserted it into the (ch. 3).

Latin text

Ea quae de Radbodo duce Frisionum ille tradidit inutilia esse inprimis Cointius 12 et Rettberg 13 demonstrarunt . Res enim relatae minime inter se conveniunt , cum Vulframnum a . 700 . ad evangelium Frisionibus praedicandum profectum esse , quinque annos ei labori instituisse (c . 11) , paucis diebus ante obitum Radbodi a . 719 . cum duce collo cutum esse (c . 9 . 10) auctor voluerit , neque fieri potuit , ut episcopus tum adfuerit , qui nequaquam usque ad illum annum vitam produxit . Itaque pleraque quae narrantur aut pro fabulis aut pro dubiis habenda sunt , particulis chartarum exceptis , quas auctor more Fontanellensium Vitae inseruit (c . 3) .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

She is the leader of the Frisians Radbodo was given a particularly useless cointes Rettberg 12 and 13 showed. There is in fact in a manner related to one an other quite inconsistent with one, with the Vulframn from the. 700. to proclaim the Gospel to the Frisians, there should be five years and urged it to work (c. 11), a few days before the death of Radbodi. 719. When the guide neck cutum (c. 9. 10), the author wants to be able to assist the bishops who have not been up to the year life of abundance. Doubtful, therefore, for the most part are to be considered which are related either on behalf of or in favor of the stories, the particles of paper, with the exception of, the author of more Fontanellensium of life, which he inserted it into the (ch. 3).

Latin text

1. 718 . fines Saxonum vastavit , proximo anno Radbodus adversarius acerrimus obiit , Francorum potentia apud Frisones restituebatur .
2. Iam vero , ' atrocis cessante regis Raedbodi persecutione ' , a 719 . adiutor clarissimus futurus cum Willibrordo coniunctus est Bonifatius , qui modo , benedictione Gregorii II . papae accepta , Roma redierat , ut populis Germaniae convertendis operam navaret.

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

1. In 718 the Saxon county was ravaged, the same year the most determined opponent Radbodus died.
2. Now, however, the absence of Raedbodi cruel persecutions, in 719, Bonifatius was assigned as the helper of Willibrord by the blessed pope Gegorius II, returned from Rome assist diligently the conversion of Germania.

Redbad - Apostles and Christianization

Redbad, Willibrord and Christianization

Source: [Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici \(V\)](#)

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum

Latin text

Neque Willibrordus regiones sedi finitimas fidei christianae acquirere contentus erat . Ultra fines regni Francorum progressus , ipsum Radbodum adiit ; deinde primus evangelium usque ad Danos pertulit ; sed re infecta ei redeundum erat , nisi quod triginta pueros e Danis secum duxit et in itinere baptizavit 7 . Navis ad Fositesland insulam Fosite deo sacram pervenit , ubi , religione gentilium contempta , in fonte sacro tres homines baptizavit animaliaque pascentia mactari et pro cibo sumi iussit 8 . Unde Radbodus , ut iniurias deorum ulcisceretur , per tres dies de peregrinis sortes consuluit , unusque e sociis Willibrordi sorte ostensus et interfectus est ; ceteri cum episcopo dimissi sunt et in regnum Francorum redierunt 9 .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

He was content to set down the neighboring regions to acquire the Christian faith is not Willibrordus. Well beyond the frontiers of the kingdom of the Franks, he came forth, he went to the very Radbode; After the first good news to the Danes had endured; but without accomplishing their object to him to go back to, unless it was the boys from the Danes, and thirty with him, and brought him on the way, and verily baptized with the 7. The ship arrived at the sacred to the god Fosite Fositesland the island, where, I, despising the religion of the Gentiles, in the spring is to be slaughtered and used for food may be taken to be grazing of a consecrated and ordered the three men verily baptized with the other animals as 8. Hence Radbodus, as injuries gods to avenge the three days of the citizens had consulted one of the partners WilUbrordi lot has been killed; Together with the Bishop and the others were sent back to France 9.

Source: Annales Mettenses priores

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Latin text

Fedus quoque cum Radbodo duce Frisionum contra Pippinios ** pacti sunt . Sed Dominus , qui dat et non impropertat 6 , Carolum b de insidiis nover

calibus 7 eruens , palam eum trepidantibus populis m . 8 manifestum produxit . Tunc veluti cum sol preclaros o radios eclipsin p ad modicum passus q cuncto exeret orbi , sic Pippini Karolus dignissimus haeres 9 languentibus et pene desperantibus de salute populis robustissimus r defensor illuxit . Ut autem aperte cunctanti plebi apparuit s , tanto favore tantaque gratulatione ab universis susceptus est , acsi dominator eorum Pippinus ad consolationem a eorum revixisset b .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Radbodo pact with the leader of the Frisians Pippinios ** arranged. But the Lord who gives without reproach 6 Charles B of hiding Nover delivering verbal 7, it is evident that while those people in. 8 have been produced. For instance, when the sun's rays into eclipse praclaros O p suffered a little, which puts the whole world and thus deserving of Pepin Charles, heir to nearly 9 of weakness and despair about the safety of the strongest R is the defense shined. In order to clear hanging people appeared's powerful support from all received congratulations, such as if it is their Lord Pepin from the comfort of their revived b.

[Source: Alucin \(735-804\), The Life of Willibrord, c.796 Medieval Sourcebook](#)

[7] So the man of God, accompanied by his brethren, as we have already said, set sail, and after a successful crossing they moored their ships at the mouth of the Rhine. Then, after they had taken some refreshment, they set out for the Castle of Utrecht, which lies on the bank of the river, where some years afterwards, when by divine favour the faith had increased, Willibrord placed the seat of his bishopric.[1] But as the Frisian people, among whom the fort was situated, and Radbod, their king,[2] still defiled themselves by pagan practices, the man of God thought it wiser to set out for Francia and visit Pippin,[3] the king of that country, a man of immense energy, successful in war and of high moral character. The duke received him with every mark of respect; and as he was unwilling that he and his people should lose the services of so eminent a scholar, he made over to him certain localities within the boundaries of his own realm, where he could uproot idolatrous practices, teach the newly converted people and so fulfil the command of the prophet: " Drive a new furrow and sow no longer among the briars." [Jer 4:3]

[1] Willibrord's church was built from the ruins of the old Roman camp at Fectio (Vecht).

[2] From the beginning of his reign in 697 Radbod had been antagonistic to anything that savoured of Frankish domination and had ruthlessly destroyed churches and other buildings erected by the Franks.

[3] Pippin II, mayor of the palace of Clovis II. He it was who gave the church at Antwerp, previously the scene of the labours of St. Amand and St. Eloi, to the missionaries for their shelter and support.

The man of God tried also to propagate the Gospel teaching outside the boundaries of the Frankish kingdom. He had the boldness to present himself at the court of Radbod, at that time King of the Frisians and like his subjects, a pagan. Wherever he travelled he proclaimed the Word of God without fear; but though the Frisian king received the man of God in a kind and humble spirit, his heart was hardened against the Word of Life. So when the man of God saw that his efforts were of no avail he turned his missionary course towards the fierce tribes of the Danes. At that time, so we are told, the Danish ruler was Ongendus,[1] a man more savage than any wild beast and harder than stone, who nevertheless, through divine intervention, received the herald of truth with every mark of honour.

[1] Ongendus has been identified with Ongentheow of Beowulf.

It came about, however, that Pippin, King of the Franks, died,[1] and his son Charles became head of the realm. [2] Charles brought many nations under the power of the Franks, and among these were the Frisians, whose lands were added to his dominions after the defeat of Radbod. At that time St. Willibrord was officially appointed to preach to the Frisian people, and his episcopal see was fixed at the fortress of Utrecht. Being given greater scope for the preaching of the Gospel, he now attempted to bring into the Church by baptism the people that had recently been won by the sword. He allowed no error or past ignorance to pass unnoticed and lost no time in shedding upon them the light of the Gospel, so that soon among that people the statement of the prophet was fulfilled: " In that place where it was said unto them, Ye are not my people, it shall be said unto them, Ye are the sons of the living God." [Hos 1:10]

[1] Pippin died 14 December 714. At this juncture Radbod revolted, and during the disturbances that followed Willibrord retired to his monastery at Echternach.

[2] Charles Martel, the natural son of Pippin. He obliged Radbod to raise the siege of Cologne and then attacked the Neustrians at Compiègne, 26 Sept 714, where he put

them to rout. It was during this time that St. Boniface arrived with his companions in Utrecht, but, finding the conditions unpropitious for preaching, he returned home.

Redbad, Boniface and Christianisation

Source: Vitae sancti Bonifatii archiepiscopi Moguntini

Abteilung: Scriptores [Geschichtsschreiber] | Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi

Latin text

787 . Britanniam interdum depraedantibus , neque vero aevo Radbodi , scilicet saeculo proximo ineunti , cum illi sedes novas in insula et quaesiverant et occupaverant , bellis gravissimis cum Anglis gestis 2 . Cum fraudem ullam verbis illis subesse persuadere mihi vix possim , facere non possum , quin ea ad auctorem parte priore saeculi IX . scribentem referam neque ad Radbodum , qui ipse saepius Danos infestos passus atque ,

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

787. Who pluck the Britain, at times, nor do they consider the age Radbodi, was entering upon his neighbor, that is, the world, and when he had searched for, and point out to him possessed of a revolt in the island, the wars, the most serious being achieved, with the English, 2. I may be able to persuade me to have scarcely any words it is to be subject to fraud, since, I can not do it, that it was by the author of the ones lie in front of the world 9. 's words I will tell you, nor to the Radboda, since He Himself has suffered, and often disaffected and the Danes,

[Source: Willibald: The Life of St. Boniface](#)

[Source II](#)

But a fierce quarrel that broke out between Charles, the prince and noble leader of the Franks, and Radbod, the king of the Frisians, as a result of a hostile incursion by the pagans, caused great disturbances among the population of both sides, and through the dispersion of the priests and the persecution of Radbod the greater part of the Christian churches, which previously had been subject to Frankish control, were laid waste and brought to ruin. Moreover, the pagan shrines were rebuilt and, what is worse, the worship of idols was restored. When the man of God perceived the wicked perversity of Radbod he came to Utrecht and, after waiting for a few days, spoke with the king, who had also gone there. And having

traveled about the country and examined many parts of it to discover what possibility there might be of preaching the Gospel in future, he decided that if at any time he could see his way to approach the people he would minister to them the Word of God. On this purpose of his, his glorious martyrdom many years later set its seal.

Afterward, accompanied by his brethren, he went into Francia, and, on learning of the death of Radbod, king of the Frisians, being desirous that Frisia also should hear the Word of God, he joyfully took ship and sailed up the river. In this way he reached districts that had hitherto been left untouched by the preaching of the Gospel. The ending of the persecution raised by the savage King Radbod permitted him to scatter abroad the seed of Christian teaching to feed with wholesome doctrine those who had been famished by pagan superstition. The results of this work, so close to his heart, were swift and spontaneous. The divine light illumined their hearts, the authority of the glorious leader Charles over the Frisians was strengthened, the word of truth was blazened abroad, the voice of preachers filled the land, and the venerable Willibrord with his fellow missionaries propagated the Gospel.

Redbad, Liudger and Christianisation

Source: [Vita S. Liudgeri](#)

Latin text

Vitam sancti Liutgeri raturum duxi altius repetendam a , ut quibus in hoc seculo sit parentibus editus , evolvam . Fuit in diebus Radbodi , regis Fresonum , vir qui dam nobilis in ea gente Wursingus nomine , cognomento Ado ; qui quamvis fidem sanctae Trinitatis nondum sciret , erat tamen adiutor pauperum , defensor oppressorum , in iudicio quoque iustus . Set quia gens illa eo tempore in errore infidelitatis erat ex caecata , multi multa iniusta a rege et ab eius inistris sunt perpassi ; alios enim rex idem insidiando necaverat et hereditates eorum possidebat , alios vero extra terminos effugabat et nihilominus sibi hereditates eorum vendicabat .

English text by Google Translate (to be translated)

Holy Liutgeri valid life she became more deeply from that of their parents in this world is born, it evolves. There was in the days of Radbodi, the king of the Frisians, is the man who possessed among them, Wursingus is known in the name of the dam, whose name was called Ado; who although he did not yet believe in the Holy Trinity, he knew, and yet he was a helper of the poor, the defender of the oppressed, in the judgment, has also just. However, because the nation would be in the error of unbelief, of those at the time of the blinded him, from the king and from his unjust, many have you had made of this they bore; for the king of the same thing by lying in ambush killed himself in possession of

their inheritances, and others; and some, and drove out beyond the boundaries of their inheritances, and then claimed none the less.

Unde opus Alcvini auctori notum fuisse certum mihi videtur esse . Ea quae de Radbodo duce Frisionum ille tradidit inutilia esse inprimis Cointius 12 et Rettberg 13 demonstrarunt . Res enim relatae minime inter se conveniunt , cum Vulframnum a . 700 . ad evangelium Frisionibus praedicandum profectum esse , quinque annos ei labori instituisse (c . 11) , paucis diebus ante obitum Radbodi a . 719 . cum duce collo cutum esse (c . 9 . 10) auctor voluerit , neque fieri potuit , ut episcopus tum adfuerit , qui nequaquam usque ad illum annum vitam produxit . Itaque pleraque quae narrantur aut pro fabulis aut pro dubiis habenda sunt , particulis chartarum exceptis , quas auctor more Fontanellensium Vitae inseruit

APPENDIX - Raw data from sources

Raw data from sources can be found here:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1j8Di_JNrAn6PvRXRgT0wlh3hDilvS0A5-VAD79Jmb1M/edit?usp=sharing

1. Annales aevi Suevici
2. Source: [Annales aevi Suevici (Supplementa tomorum XVI et XVII). Gesta saec. XII. XIII.
3. Source: [Annales aevi Suevici (Supplementa tomorum XVI et XVII). Gesta saec. XII. XIII. (Supplementa tomorum XX-XXIII)]
4. Source: [Annales et chronica aevi Carolini]
5. Source: [Annales, chronica et historiae aevi Carolini et Saxonici] (Supplementa tomorum XX-XXIII)]
6. Source: Annales Mettenses priores
7. Source: Annales Xantenses et Annales Vedastini
8. Source: Fredegarii et aliorum Chronica. Vitae sanctorum
9. Source: Leges Alamannorum. Leges Baiuvariorum. Leges Burgundionum. Lex Frisionum
10. Source: Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)
11. Source: Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis Chronicon cum continuatione Treverensi
12. Source: Alucin (735-804), The Life of Willibrord, c.796 Medieval Sourcebook
13. Source: Vitae sancti Bonifatii archiepiscopi Moguntini
14. Source: Vita S. Liudgeri
15. Source: Vita Vulframni episcopi Senonici
16. Source: Willibald: The Life of St. Boniface