

Odilo I Duke of Bavaria

Public Profile: <https://www.geni.com/people/Odilo-I-Herzog-von-Bayern/6000000001744974006>



Odilo of Bavaria, Duke of Bavaria

Also Known As: "Odilan", "Odilo", "Odilon", "Uatalo", "Uatilo", "Uatillo", ""Doigts Agiles""

Birthdate: circa 680

Birthplace: Herzogtum Bayern, Frankish Empire (within present Germany)

Death: January 18, 748 (64-72)
Gengenbach, (Present Baden-Württemberg), Duchy of Bavaria

Place of Burial: Gengenbach, Ortenaukreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

Immediate Family: Son of [Gotfrid, duke of the Alemannians](#) and [Wife of Gottfrid of the Alamannians](#)
Husband of [Utilo von Bavaria](#) and [Hiltrud d'Austrasie, Duchess of Bavaria](#)
Father of [Tassilo III, duke of Bavaria](#) and [Hildtrude of Bavaria](#)
Brother of [Lantfrid I, Duke of the Alemannians](#); [Imma of Alamannia, Abbesse de Nonnberg](#); [Huoching of the Alemannians](#); [Willichaire Herzog von Alemannien](#); [Theutbold II, Duke of the Alemannians](#); [Liutfried of Alamannien](#) ; [Regarde of Bavaria](#) and [Berthold](#) «less

Occupation: Duke of Bavaria 736-748, Duke of Bavaria, Duke of Bavaria, Duke of Bavaria 736-748

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Immediate Family



○ [Utilo von Bavaria](#)
wife



○ [Hiltrud d'Austrasie, Duchess of ...](#)
wife



○ [Tassilo III, duke of Bavaria](#)
son



○ [Hildtrude of Bavaria](#)
daughter

○



[Gotfrid, duke of the Alamannians](#)
father

○



[Wife of Gottfrid of the Alamannians](#)
mother



○ [Lantfrid I, Duke of the Alamannians](#)
brother

○



[Imma of Alamannia, Abbess of No ...](#)
sister



Huoching of the Alemanni

brother



Willichaire Duke of Alemannia

sister



Theutbold II, Duke of the Aleman...

brother



Liutfried of Alamannien

brother

About Odilo I, Duke of Bavaria

Odilo (?-748), Duke of Bavaria. He might have been a son of the Alemannian duke [Gottfrid](#). His mother might have been an Agilolfing, perhaps a daughter of [Theodo I](#) or [Theodo II](#), which would explain his possession of the duchy of Bavaria and the Agilolfing name that he gave to his son [Thassilo](#).

Stewart Baldwin summarizes the evidence as follows: "The suggestion that he [Gottfrid] was married to a daughter of duke Theodo (II not V) is based on a string of conjectures:

1. It has been conjectured that duke Odilo of Bavaria was a son of Gottfried. This conjecture has been accepted by many scholars, and I am inclined to regard it as probably true, but the evidence is not that strong.
2. Assuming that the first conjecture is correct, it has been conjectured on top of that that Odilo's mother was an Agilolfing, in order to explain his possession of the duchy of Bavaria and to explain the Agilolfing name that he gave to his son Thassilo."

(Stewart Baldwin, soc.genealogy.medieval, May 18, 2012)

Wikipedia - English

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odilo_of_Bavaria

Odilo (also Uatalo, d. 18 January 748) was an Alamannic nobleman, a son of Gotfrid of the house of the Agilolfings. He ruled Thurgau until 736, when with the death of Hugbert of Bavaria the older line of the Agilolfing became extinct and he inherited the rulership of Bavaria, which he held until his death in 748.

Odilo presided over the establishment of bishoprics in Bavaria in 739, when the dioceses of Regensburg, Freising, Passau, and Salzburg were established by St. Boniface, followed in 741 by Würzburg.

In 741, Odilo married Hiltrud, daughter of the Frankish Mayor of the Palace Charles Martel, but a year later he found himself at war with Martel's sons Carloman and Pepin the Short. Odilo had to accept Frankish overlordship over

Bavaria, but remained duke. After his death, Grifo, half-brother of Carloman and Pepin, sought to establish his own rule in Bavaria, but was defeated by Pepin who installed Odilo's infant son Tassilo III as duke of Bavaria.

Odilo is accepted as the founder of the abbeys Niederaltaich, Mondsee, and a number of others. He ordered that the Lex Baiuvariorum, the tribal law of the Bavarii, be written down.

Odilo and Hiltrud were the parents of Tassilo III.

Odilo was buried in Gengenbach Abbey.

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Geuenich, Dieter, History of the Alemanni, Verlag W. Kohlhammer Stuttgart Berlin Cologne 1997.

Wikipedia - German

- [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odilo_\(Bayern\)](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odilo_(Bayern))

Duke Odilo (* before 700, † January 18, 748) was from 736 until his death Duke of the Duchy of Baiern.

Odilo came from the Bavarian ducal family of Agilolfinger. Since 736 Duke as successor Hugbert, he realized in 739 the Bavarian diocesan division. The dioceses of Regensburg, Freising, Passau and Salzburg were founded by canon law and their borders determined. In 742 Odilo married Hiltrud, a daughter of the Franconian Hausmeier Karl Martell, with whose sons Karlmann and Pippin the Younger came to conflict in 743. Odilo was defeated in the Battle of the Lech, fled and then had to confirm the Frankish sovereignty over Bavaria, but retained his office as Duke. Later in the year Karlmann then carried out a punitive expedition against the East Saxons, who had moved into the fight with Odilo.

The Bavarian Duchy was downsized and existed only south of the Danube. After Odilos death Pippin 749 must pull against Bayern. After his victory Odilos son Tassilo III., Born. 741, under the tutelage of his mother Hiltrud appointed successor to his father.

Odilo is considered the founder of the monasteries Benediktbeuern in 739, Niederaltaich (with Pirmin) in 741 and Mondsee 748 in today's Upper Austria and a number of other monasteries. He also initiated the writing of the Lex Baiuvariorum, the Bavarian tribal law, and was in the monastery Gengenbach in Ortenaukreis, which was founded by Pirmin 727 buried.

literature

Sigmund Ritter von Riezler: Oatilo. In: General German Biography (ADB). Volume 24. Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig 1887, p. 83 f.

Jörg Jarnut: Odilo. In: New German Biography (NDB). Volume 19. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1999, p. 419.

Wilhelm Blum: ODILO (Oatilo). In: Biographical Bibliographic Church Lexicon (BBKL). Volume 6, Herzberg 1993, ISBN 3-88309-044-1, Sp. 1110-1112.

In English:

Duke Odilo (b. before 700, d. 18 January 748) was from 736 until his death the Duke of the stem duchy of Bavaria.

Odilo came from the Bavarian ducal family Agilolfinger. In 736, he succeeded Hugbert as Duke, and in 739 obtained the separation of the diocese of Bavaria. The dioceses of Regensburg, Freising, Passau, and Salzburg had been canonically established with defined boundaries.

In 742, Odilo married Hiltrud, daughter of the Franconian Mayor of the Palace (Steward) Karl Martell. In 743, the marriage created a conflict with Charles' sons Carloman and Pepin the Short. Odilo was routed at the Battle of Lech, and was forced to confirm Frankish suzerainty over Bavaria, but was allowed to retain his position as Duke. Later in the year, Charles led a punitive expedition into eastern Saxony, with whom he had invited Odilo along to take part.

The Bavarian Duchy was reduced, however, and only remained south of the Danube. On Odilo's death, Pippin launched another campaign into Bayern in 749. After his victory, Odilo's son Tassilo III was given over to the guardianship of his mother Hiltrud as his father's successor.

Odilo is considered the founder of several monasteries, including the Benediktbeuern in 739, Niederaltaich (with Pirmin) in 741, and Mondsee in present Austria in 748, along with several other monasteries. He also encouraged the writing of the Lex Baiuvariorum, the Bavarian tribal law.

He was buried at the Kloster Gengenbach in Ortenaukreis, which had been founded by Pirmin in 727.

Foundation for Medieval Genealogy

- <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/BAVARIA.htm#Odilo>

ODILO, son of --- (-18 Jan 748, bur Hostenhoven, Kloster Gengenbach).

The parentage of Odilo is not known.

Einhard names "Swannhilde neptem Odilonis ducis Baioariorum" as the mother of Grifo[87]. The Continuator of Fredegar names "matrona quondam...Beletrude et nepta sua Sunnichilde"[88]. Reading these two sources together, the impression is that Odilo may have been a brother of Dukes Grimoald and Theodald. However, as shown above, all sources so far identified only name the latter two as the sons of Duke Theodo.

It is assumed that Odilo was not the brother or son of Duke Hugobert, whom he succeeded, as such a relationship is not mentioned in any of the contemporary sources so far identified. It appears more likely that Odilo was related more remotely to his predecessors, but the precise relationship can only be guessed at.

He succeeded in 739 as ODILO Duke of Bavaria. The Salzburg Annals record that Odilo succeeded as Duke of Bavaria in 739 following the death of "Hucbertus dux Bawarie"[89]. The Annales Ducum Bavarie also record that "Oudilo dux" succeeded "Hucpertus dux"[90].

He married his wife without the permission of her brothers[91].

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

The Annales Metenses record the death in 749 of "dux Odilo"[92]. The necrology of Regensburg St Emmeran records the death "XV Kal Feb" of "Otilo dux"[93].

m (741) CHILTRUDIS [Hiltrude], daughter of CHARLES "Martel" maiordomus of Austrasia and Neustria [Carolingian] & his first wife Chrothrudis --- (-754, bur Hostenhoven, Kloster Gengenbach).

The Continuator of Fredegar names "Chiltrudis" as daughter of Charles "Martel", stating that her "wicked stepmother" incited her to joined Odilo of Bavaria whom she married without the permission of her brothers[94]. After the death of her husband, she was captured by Grifo who usurped the throne from her son[95]. After her son was restored, Hiltrude became regent in Bavaria during his minority.

Duke Odilo & his wife had one child:

1. TASSILO ([742]-11 Dec or 5 Jan after 794).

After the death of Tassilo's father, Grifo, brother of Pepin maiordomus of the Franks, invaded Bavaria where he was recognised as Duke but was deposed by his brother who installed his nephew as TASSILO II Duke of Bavaria[99]. Duke Tassilo swore vassalage to Pepin King of the Franks at Compiègne in 757[100]. Tassilo deserted King Pepin in Aquitaine in 763, returning to Bavaria[101]. The Salzburg Annals record that Tassilo subjugated Carinthia in 772[102]. He eventually surrendered to King Charles in 787 and renewed his oath of vassalage[103]. He rebelled again in 788, making contacts with the Avars who attacked the Franks, but was obliged by the king to be tonsured[104]. He entered the monastery of Jumièges, and finally renounced his dukedom at the synod of Frankfurt in 794[105].

m LIUTBERGA [Liutpiric] of the Lombards, daughter of DESIDERIUS King of the Lombards & his wife Ansa --- (-after 788).

Named as the wife of Duke Tassilo in the Royal Frankish Annals, which describe her as "his rancorous wife ... a woman hateful to God". She and her daughters became nuns when her husband was deprived of his dukedom in 788[110].

Duke Tassilo & his wife had four children:

a) THEODO (8 Oct ---- -after 788). Named son of Tassilo in the Royal Frankish Annals, his father gave him as hostage to Charles I King of the Franks in 787[113]. His father appointed him as joint Duke of Bavaria in 777. He was tonsured with his father in 788 [104], and became a monk in cloister of St Maximin 788.

b) THEOTBERT . Monk 788.

c) daughter . Nun at Chelles.

d) daughter . Nun at Laon.

From Karl-Heinz Schreiber's Genealogy Middle Ages German-language site:

http://www.mittelalter-genealogie.de/agilolfinger/odilo_herzog_von_bayern_748.html

Odilo Duke of Bavaria (736-748)

a 715-18.1748

Buried: Gengenbach Monastery

Son of Alemannian Duke Gotfrid and an AGILOLFINGERIN

Sepp considers him a son of Huckberts, Riezler a son of Tassilo II.

Spindler: While for Odilo a derivation of both Hucbert and Tassilo II suspected, but has not been proven by anyone.

Lexicon of the Middle Ages: Volume VI column 1351

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Odilo, Bavarian Duke since 736

+ 748

Buried: Gengenbach Monastery

apparently son of the Alemannic Duke Gottfried from the Alemannic line of AGILOLFINGER

oo Hiltrud, daughter of Charles Martells and sister Pippins III. and Karlmanns

Son:

Tassilo III.

There is much to suggest that Odilo first held an Alemannic duchy before he received the Duchy of Bavaria in 736. Despite a difficult situation in the early years of the dukes, he succeeded in establishing the canonical bishoprics of Regensburg, Passau, Freising and Salzburg as early as 739 in association with Boniface, thereby creating a church organization that is still valid today. Whether this bishop's organization became the main reason for the opposition in Bavaria, which caused Odilo to flee to the court of Karl Martell and his wife Swanahild, a relative of Odilo, is no longer detectable.

During the escape he married Hiltrud. Even during his lifetime Karl Martells (+ 741) Odilo was able to return to Bavaria, founded immediately thereafter the monastery Niederaltaich in connection with the monastery Reichenau and had in cooperation with Boniface the monastery Eichstätt founded by Willibald. In 742/43 the conflict with Pippin and Karlmann became more acute, nourished by the marriage with Hiltrud, by the Carolingian succession crisis due to the claims of Grifo and by the ecclesiastical activities of Boniface in Franconia. 743 Odilo was attacked and defeated with his allies by Pippin. Odilo received only Bavaria south of the Danube, while the areas north of the Danube were Franconian. With the defeat of Odilo his Bavarian special way in church matters was also ended. The Hausmeier set up in Salzburg with Virgil an abbot and bishop of Carolingian confidence. Despite domestic and foreign policy difficulties of the 40's Odilo managed to bring the Slavic carantans under his command, to begin the Karantanenmission and to establish a number of other monasteries in addition to Niederaltaich and Mondsee.

Literature:

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- J. Jahn, Ducatus Baiuvariorum (Monogr. Zur Gesch. Des MA 35, 1991), 221-259

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Odilo (Oatilo, Uatiolo), Duke of Bavaria

+ 748

Buried: Osterhofen

Father:

Gottfried, Alemannic Duke (+ 709)

oo Hiltrud, daughter of Karl Martell

From the Alemannic line of AGILOLFINGER.

Deployed by the Franconian Hausmeiern, Odilo entered the succession of Duke Hucbert to 713/37.

First of all, franc-friendly politics.

Gradual solution from the Carolingian authority.

739 Causes of the canonical order of the country church by Boniface.

740/41 stay at the Carolingian court.

Campaign against Karlmann and Pippin led in 743 to the defeat on the Lech.

744 confirmed again by the Hausmeiern as Duke in the area smaller Bavaria.

Efforts to organize the Bavarian regional church; Monastic foundations, including Niederaltaich.

Literature:

ADB 24; BWB 2; LThK 7; J. Jarnut, Stud. Üb. Hsg. O. (736-748), in: MIOG 85, 1977.

Schieffer Rudolf: page 49

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"Die Karolinger"

After the death of Duke Hukberts, the leadership of the Duchy fell to Odilo, who is also attested as the close relative of Swanahild and, moreover, with good reasons, is said to be the offspring of a connection between the Alemannic ducal family and the AGILOLFINGER. He promoted the Roman-Christian organization of a ducal regional church in conjunction with Boniface, in order to counterbalance the Franks and his unruly nobility. Swanahild's relative, Duke

Odilo, stayed, apparently displaced by Bavarian magnates, 740/41 in the Francia, and then tied his relationship with Charles's daughter Hiltrud, from her son Tassilo III. - with well-witnessed year of birth 741 - emerged, by the way a scandal, which was still embarrassed to LUDWIGS OF THE RELIGIOUS times. After Karl Martells death Hiltrud hurried to Bavaria and married now the father of her small son against the will of their brothers. He fought the conquest policy of the two Franconian Hausmeier, who defeated him in 743 on the Lech, but after territorial assignments in his position left. He subjugated the Karantanians, was supported by the church, founded the monastery of Nieder-Altaich and initiated the "Lex Baiuvariorum"

Spindler Max: page 163

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"Handbook of Bavarian History"

The successor of Hucbert, who died around 736, was Odilo, whose relation to his predecessor is unknown. Zöllner has tried to prove that Odilo was a son of Duke Gottfried of Alemannie and thus a brother of the Alemannic Duke Lantfrid. Eckhardt's suggestion that Gottfried had been married to a daughter of Duke Theodos is rejected by Störmer, who, however, tries to give further reasons for this Alemannic-Bavarian diversion. Of course, objections have also been raised against these genealogical relations. Odilo appears in the Salzburg Fraternity Book in the Descent of the other Agilolfing Dukes. As with Hucbert, his appointment by the Franconian Hausmeier is repeatedly asserted, but it can not be proven. It is also unlikely; all indications suggest that Odilovom was completely independent at the beginning of his reign. Proof of this is the fact that he completed the organization of the Bavarian Church, which had already begun work for Duke Theodo in the name of independence, through direct contact with the Roman emissary Boniface. The fact that Bavaria formed an independent empire can also be seen from the fact that Charles Martell was unable to dispose of the division of his empire in 741, unlike in the case of Alemannia and Thuringia. which had already begun Duke Theodo in the name of independence, through direct contact with the Roman emissary Boniface completed. The fact that Bavaria formed an independent empire can also be seen from the fact that Charles Martell was unable to dispose of the division of his empire in 741, unlike in the case of Alemannia and Thuringia. which had already begun Duke Theodo in the name of independence, through direct contact with the Roman emissary Boniface completed. The fact that Bavaria formed an independent empire can also be seen from the fact that Charles Martell was unable to dispose of the division of his empire in 741, unlike in the case of Alemannia and Thuringia.

Until the death of Karl Martell, Bavaria remained unmolested, and it was not until the reign of his two sons Pippin and Karlmann that renewed warfare aroused by dynastic entanglements, which we can no longer recognize to the last. On Swanahilts advice Hiltrud, the daughter Karl Martells from his first marriage, after the death of her father (22.10.741) went to Duke Odilo of Bavaria and married against the will and advice of their brothers with him. Whether there was a connection between the uprising Grifos and the fight Odilos of Bavaria with Karl Mann and Pippin, is no longer to decide. It would be possible, after all, that the Bayern Duke has intervened in favor of his relatives. In any case, Odilo became the center of an all-Western opposition to the imperialist policies of the two Hausmeiers. When Karlmann and Pippin attacked him in 743, there were Saxon, Alemannic and Slavic troops in Odilo's army, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine was in league with him, and Odilo had a papal envoy, Sergius, who attacked the Franks tried to hold on to Bavaria. This unambiguous Papal statement for Bavaria is astounding and has been acknowledged in the literature accordingly. Perhaps it is connected with the fruitless papal attempt to find support among the Franks against the longobards who oppressed him.

Finally, Odilo seems to have fought his battle in the name of legitimacy, which he was entitled to consider himself all the more justifiable as the Carolingian Hausmeier were at least nominally still no independent rulers. With a similar argument a generation earlier, Duke Godfrey of Alan had justified his fight against Pippin the Middle, and a suggestion suggestive of this was apparently also taken at the time of Odilosin the Lex Baiuvariorum. How seriously the KAROLINGER took such an argument can be seen from the fact that they still before the beginning of their

campaign against Odilo of Bavaria in the spring of 743 with Childebert III. Once again a MEROWINGER king used, although the throne was already vacant since 732. The military decision, however, fell against Bayern; After the two armies had stood for 15 days on the Lech, the Franks crossed the river in an unexpected place and fell in the Bavarian army's side and in the back. The battle site is sought near Apfeldorf near Epfach, the battle itself ended with a complete defeat of the Bavarian Heerbannes, the victors roamed the country for 52 days plundering. Duke Odilo retired behind the Inn. The Brever Notitiae report that he fell into the hands of the winner may not be true. The peace that came about did not resemble the punitive judgment which the Alemanni had to endure after a new insurrection in 746 at Canstatt. The gentle treatment of Bavaria had Odilo probably also due to his relationship with the KAROLINGERN,

Störmer Wilhelm: page 23-28

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"Adelsgruppen"

Also Odilo, the brother of the two Alemannic dukes Landfried and Theutbald, possessed prior to the assumption of his Bavarian Dukats in the Alemannic area apparently a larger rule, namely in the area of Pfungen at Winterthur. Here, the holy Pirmin initially built his monastery, before it moved to the Reichenau. In the area around Pfungen, another mountain with an already prehistoric, then medieval fortification bears the name Odilos: the Uetliberg. That, of course, Odilo "resided" in this castle, as Josef Siegwart assumes, can not be assumed in this form.

According to the admittedly quite late tradition of Gallus Öhem, Watilon (= Odilo), the son of Duke Gottfried, received the holy Pirmin in the above-mentioned Pfungen, ie directly at the Uetliberg, and gave him land there for the construction of the monastery. After 709, the death of Duke Gottfried, Pirmin should have left Pfungen and finally chose the island Reichenau as a monastery place. Sprandel emphasizes that the sons of Gottfried largely determined the fate of the monastery. Even if they were not always friendly to the Reichenau Abbey, close contact between Odilo and the abbey becomes apparent in the fact that his Bavarian monastery Niederaltaich received the Reichenau Patronal Feast of St. Mauritius, and even the first monks from Reichenau.

Erich Zöllner has shown that Odilonoch is associated with another Alemannic monastery: Gengenbach an der Kinzig in the western Black Forest. According to a recent tradition, Duke Odilo was not only involved in the founding of this monastery, he should also be buried there.

We return once again to the beginnings of Odilo in Bavaria: Even in Karl Martell's time, Odilo became Hugiber's successor to the Bavarian Herzogsstuhl, evidently under the influence of Swanahild, who in the Einhardsannalen to 741 is called neptis Odilos. Under Swanahild's influence finally stood her stepdaughter Hiltrud, Sister Pippins, who married on the advice of Swanahild against the will of her brothers Duke Odilo, but obviously also for political reasons. Odilo is also after the death of Charles Martell along with his relative, the Alemannic Duke, and with Swidker, the owner of the regio Eichstätt, the defender of the Swanahild heir Grifo against Pippin and Karl man. Due to the influence Swanahilds came with Odilo obviously a Swabian line of AGILOLFINGER on the Bavarian Herzogsstuhl. It is striking that this means that the two tribes upstream of the Eastern Alps are practically in the hands of a family. This can not be explained by the interest of the Franconian general empire, but only by dynastic interests behind which Swanahild was behind.

741

oo Hiltrud, daughter of Karl Martell
a 715-754

Children:

Tassilo III.

741-11.12. after 794

Literature:

-
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Odilo I, Duke of Bavaria's Timeline

680 ⁶⁸⁰ [Birth of Odilo](#)
Herzogtum Bayern, Frankish Empire (within present Germany)

736 ⁷³⁶ [Odilo worked as Duke of Bavaria](#)
- January 18, 748
Bavaria, Germany
Age 56

741 ⁷⁴¹ [Birth of Tassilo III, duke of Bavaria](#)
Age 61
Germany

748 ^{January 18, 748} [Death of Odilo](#)
Age 68
Gegenbach, (Present Baden-Württemberg), Duchy of Bavaria

⁷⁴⁸ [Burial of Odilo](#)
Age 68
Gegenbach, Ortenaukreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

???

Birth of Hildtrude of Bavaria

???

Odilo worked as Duc, of Bavaria

???

Odilo worked as Unknown GEDCOM info: Hertug Unknown ...
