

Forty-seventh Generation

Prince Hathwigate (Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹) birth date unknown.

Prince Hathwigate had the following child:

1. **King Hulderick**⁴⁶.

Hathwigate died 524.

King Llywarch Hen (King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁶, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) King of Rheged and Man 560-595.

Llwarch was the son of Elidyr who was killed in about the year 560. Although he succeeded to the kingdom of Rheged it is unclear exactly where the boundaries of the territory were. His authority may also have extended to the Isle of Man, though this was conquered by Aedan of Dal Riata in 582.

King Llywarch Hen had the following child:

1. **King Diwg**⁴⁶.

He is said to have lived to a great age, dying perhaps as late as 640 when he must have been well into his nineties. He was more of a scholar and poet than a ruler and it seems that once the power of Rheged waned after the death of Urien and later Owain, Llwarch retired to his relatives in Powys in North Wales, where he was court poet.



Emperor Constantine II (Emperor Constantine "The Great"⁴⁸, King Constantius I⁴⁹, Eutropius⁵⁰) was a Roman general who declared himself Western Roman Emperor in 407, abdicated in 411, and was captured and executed shortly afterwards.

He was remembered as a King of the Britons in the Welsh chronicles and Geoffrey of Monmouth's highly popular and legendary *Historia Regum Britanniae*, where he comes to power following Gracianus Municeps' reign, which had ended with his assassination. Geoffrey states that Britain was in civil crisis after the death of Gracianus, so the people called for help from their cousins in Brittany. The contemporary king of Brittany, Aldroenus, did not wish to

rule both Brittany and Britain, and so sent his brother to rule instead as Constantine II.

Constantine accepted the kingship and repelled the Huns and Picts who had invaded Britain. Geoffrey reports that co-leaders Guanius and Melga, previously exiled to Ireland, had led an invasion force composed of Scots (Gaels), Picts, Norwegians, Dacians and "others" into Britain. They had seized Alba as far as Hadrian's Wall and from there began their devastations in the island. Constantine led an army of Britons to victory against them. He was then proclaimed king at a council held at Silchester. Constantine reportedly married "a lady, descended from a noble Roman family". His unnamed wife was a former student of Guidelium, Archbishop of London. The "Breton Royal Pedigree: Kings of Brittany, Princes of Cornouaille & Domnonée" by David Nash Ford identifies the wife as "Ivoire ferch Llancelod" (Ivory, daughter of Llancelod). The name has found its place in several modern genealogies. On the other hand genealogist David Hughes has suggested the wife of Constantine III to be "Severa", an alleged daughter of Honorius and niece of Theodosius I. This Honorius is identified by the poem "In Praise of Serena" by Claudian and the "Historia Nova" by Zosimus to have been a brother of Theodosius I and father of Serena.

Geoffrey reports that Constantine and his wife were parents to Constans, Ambrosius Aurelianus, and **Uther Pendragon**. Constans, the eldest, was delivered to the church of Amphibalus in Winchester to "take upon him the monastic order". Aurelius and Uther were assigned to education under Guidelium. Constantine reigned for ten years before being assassinated by an unnamed employee of his, identified only as a Pict. The Pict "under pretence of holding some private discourse with him, in a nursery of young trees where nobody was present, stabbed him with a dagger." His death was reportedly followed by a succession crisis. The nobility of the kingdom argued over who should follow him on the throne. "Some were for setting up Aurelius Ambrosius; others Uther Pendragon; others again some other persons of the royal family." Vortigern, identified in the text as "king of the Gewisseans" instead offered the throne to Constans. Constans left monastic life and travelled with Vortigern to London. Vortigern declared him King, "though not with the free consent of the people. Archbishop Guithelin was then dead, nor was there any other than durst perform the ceremony of his unction, on account of his having quit the monastic order. However, this proved no hindrance to his coronation, for Vortigern himself performed the ceremony instead of a bishop.

King Cadfan ap Iago (King Iago ap Beli⁴⁸, King Beli⁴⁹, King Rhun⁵⁰, King Maelgwn⁵¹, King Cadwallon⁵², King Einion Yrth Venedos⁵³, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)⁵⁴, Edern⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorkein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³). He is one of the last of the legendary kings of Britain as recounted by Geoffrey of Monmouth, who calls him Cadvan and makes him king of the North Welsh, later king of all the Britons.

Cadfan ap Iago (c. 580–625; reigned from c. 615) (Latin: *Catamanus*; English: *Gideon*) was a King of Gwynedd. The son of King Iago, he assumed the crown of Gwynedd probably around 615, shortly after the Battle of Caerllion (today's Chester), during which the forces of Powys were defeated by Æthelfrith of Bernicia.

King Cadfan ap Iago had the following child:

1. **King Cadwallon ap Cadfan**⁴⁶.

Cadfan was generally considered to have been a wise and just ruler, noted for his ability to maintain the rule of law and peace during an increasingly hostile period in British history.



His memorial stone at Llangadwaladr Church in Anglesey refers to him as "Catamanus rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum" (King Cadfan the wisest and most renowned of all kings). He was succeeded by his son Cadwallon.

King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab

Brochfael (King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"⁴⁶, King Cyngen⁴⁹, Morcant⁵⁰, King Pascent⁵¹, Vortigern⁵²) was King of Powys around 600.

Cynan Garwyn has little more recorded of him than his name and that he was the ruler of lands in the Kingdom of Powys, Wales in the 7th century. Even those records are in poetry or manuscripts written more than two hundred years after he is thought to have lived.

He is thought to be the eldest son of Brochwel Ysgithrog and father of Selyf Sarffgadau, and usually considered as a Prince of Powys who held authority for a period between those two. Some genealogies record that he married Gwenwynwyn 'of the Scots'.

King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael had the following child:

1. **King Eiludd ap Cynan**⁴⁶.

It is sometimes argued that he died with his son at the Battle of Chester in circa AD 613 but any precise description would be based more on the desire to create a myth of the foundation of a dynasty or legend of Powysian glory than on available evidence.

King Pedr (King Cyngar⁴⁸, King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr⁴⁹, King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"⁵⁰, King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"⁵¹, King Aed⁵², King Corath⁵³, King Eochaid⁵⁴, Artchorp⁵⁵, Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷) birth date unknown. King of Dyfed. 570's

Nothing is known of his reign, but he was a contemporary of Rhun of Gwynedd and may have been a vassal to Rhun's all-powerful kingdom.

King Pedr had the following child:

1. **King Arthwyr**⁴⁶.

Prince Brothan (Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰) birth date unknown. Prince Brothan had the following child:

1. **Prince Arnothen**⁴⁶.

King Godepert (Vicount Aripert I⁴⁸, Duke Gundwald of Asti⁴⁹, Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria⁵⁰, Duke Theodebert⁵¹, Duke Theodon III⁵², Duke Theodon II⁵³, Duke Theodon I⁵⁴) (also *Gundipert*, *Godebert*, *Godipert*, *Godpert*, *Gotebert*, *Gotbert*, *Gotpert*, *Gosbert*, or *Gottbert*) was king of the Lombards (crowned 661), eldest son and successor of Aripert I. He was an Arian who governed from the ancient capital, Pavia, while his brother, Perctarit, a Roman Catholic, governed from Milan.

Godepert had the following child:

1. **Duke Reginpert of Turin**⁴⁶.

In a war with his brother - begun with the year - he beckoned Duke Grimoald I of Benevento, who assassinated him in his Pavian palace, the *Reggia*. His son Reginpert managed to escape and would later rule. But first, Grimoald seized the throne. Godepert died 662.

Duke Adelrico of Gascony (Duke Loup II of Gascony⁴⁸, Duke Waifar of Aquitaine⁴⁹, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine⁵⁰, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine⁵¹, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine⁵², Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine⁵³) birth date unknown.

Duke Adelrico of Gascony had the following children:

1. **Centulle of Gascony**⁴⁶.
2. Count Ximeno of Bigorre.

Adelrico died 812.

Duke Wamburtus (Duke Albero⁴⁸, King Clodio(n)⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodemir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸) birth date unknown. Duke of Moselle.

Duke Wamburtus had the following child:

1. **Duke Vanbertus**⁴⁶ .

Wamburtus died 582.



King Clovis I "The Great" (King Childeric I⁴⁶, King Merovaeus⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodemir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸, King Francus⁶⁹, King Antharius⁷⁰, King Cassander⁷¹, King Merodacus⁷², King Clodomir II⁷³, King Antenor⁷⁴, King Clodius⁷⁵, King Marcomir⁷⁶, King Nicanor⁷⁷, King Clodomir I⁷⁸, King Bassanus Magnus⁷⁹, King Diocles⁸⁰, King Helenus I⁸¹, King Priamus⁸², King Antenor I⁸³, King Marcomir⁸⁴, King Antenor of Commerians⁸⁵).

Clovis was the first King of the Franks to unite all the Frankish tribes under one king. He also brought them Christianity. At age 16, he succeeded his father Childeric I in 481 as King of the Salian Franks, one of the Frankish tribes who were then occupying the area west of the lower Rhine, with their centre around Tournai and Cambrai along the modern frontier between France and Belgium, in an area known as Toxandria.

In 486, with the help of Ragnachar, Clovis defeated Syagrius, the last Roman official in northern Gaul, who ruled the area around Soissons in present-day Picardie. This victory at Soissons extended Frankish rule to most of the area north of the Loire. After this, Clovis secured an alliance with the Ostrogoths through the marriage of his sister Audofleda to their king, Theodoric the Great. He followed this victory with another in 491 over a small group of Thuringians east of the Frankish territories. Later, with the help of the other Frankish sub-kings, he narrowly defeated the Alamanni in the Battle of Tolbiac.

He had previously married (493) the Christian Burgundian princess **Clothilda of Burgundy** (Chilperic II of Burgundy⁴⁸, King Gudachar⁴⁹, King Gundicaire⁵⁰_) born 475, and, according to Gregory of Tours, as a result of his victory at Tolbiac (traditionally set in 496), he converted to her Trinitarian Catholic faith. This set Clovis apart from the other Germanic kings of his time, such as those of the Visigoths and the Vandals, who had converted from heathen beliefs to Arian Christianity.

King Clovis I "The Great" and Clothilda of Burgundy had the following children:

1. King Clodomir⁴⁶ .
2. King Childebert I.
3. **King Chlothar** was born 499.

Clovis is remembered for three main accomplishments : his unification of the Frankish nation, his conquest of Gaul, and his conversion to the Roman Catholic Faith. By the first act, he assured the influence of his people beyond the borders of Gaul, something no petty regional king could accomplish. By the second act, he laid the foundations of a later nation-state: France. Finally, by the third act, he made himself the ally of the papacy and its protector as well as that of the people, who were mostly Catholics.



Clovis I is traditionally said to have died on 27 November 511; however, the *Liber Pontificalis* suggests that he was still alive in 513. After his death, he was interred in Saint Denis Basilica, Paris. Upon his death his realm was divided among his four sons: Theuderic, Chlodomer, Childebert, and Clotaire. This partitioning created the new political units of the Kingdoms of Rheims, Orléans, Paris and Soissons and inaugurated a period of disunity which was to last, with brief interruptions, until the end (751) of his Merovingian dynasty. Clothilda died June 548 in Tours, France.

King Berthaire birth date unknown. King Berthaire had the following child:

1. **Radeganda**⁴⁶ .

Cuthwine (King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) born c. 565, was a member of the House of Wessex, son of Ceawlin of Wessex. After the deposition of his father Ceawlin from the throne of Wessex in 592 he did not inherit the throne which passed to his cousin, Ceol. Instead he went into exile for many decades, remaining a strong leader of the Saxons and passing on the royal line through his three sons.

He was born in the fifth year of his father's long reign over the West Saxons. He was a grandson of Cynric, the son of Cerdic, the first of the Saxons to come across the sea from Germany; and he and his people were still relatively out of place in a world dominated by the Britons. Nothing is known of his early life.

Ceawlin lost the throne of Wessex in June 592. The annal for that year in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reads, at least in part: "Here there was great slaughter at Woden's Barrow, and Ceawlin was driven out." Woden's Barrow is a tumulus, now called Adam's Grave, at Alton Priors, Wiltshire. His opponent was Ceol, the next king of Wessex, who ruled for six years. Ceawlin died in exile the following year, along with Cwichelm and Crida, his brothers and commanders of the armies is what is now Dorset and Hampshire.

The origins of the battle are unclear; it is probable that nothing more than greed and a lust for power motivated Ceol. Cuthwine, then twenty-seven, was a commander in the fateful battle; but upon defeat, as the rightful heir to the throne, he fled the place along with his family.

As stated above, the following year (593) saw the deaths of his father and uncles in unclear circumstances, although likely in another battle. Cuthwine escaped from this defeat also, and went into exile to the east with his young family (see below). For the first few years at least he lived as an outlaw, although his persecution seems to have waned somewhat when Ceol was supplanted by his brother.

Ceol, described as a ruthless leader, was a son of Cutha (the brother of Ceawlin and a son of Cynric) and hence a cousin of Cuthwine; and Ceolwulf, his brother, reigned for seventeen years after him. Great fragmentation of control among the West Saxons occurred at this time: Ceol and Ceolwulf were in control of Wiltshire, as opposed to the upper Thames valley where Cuthwine and his household were almost certainly based. Other factions are believed to have existed in Devon and Gloucestershire as the house of Ceol struggled to increase their supremacy over Wessex.

If Ceol and Ceolwulf made efforts to eradicate the members of the original branch of the ruling family, they were unsuccessful. At any rate Cuthwine remained at large during this period and some sources indicate that around the year 605 Ceolwulf may have been forced into a power-sharing deal with him, his brother (with whom he had previously shared power) having been dead seven years. At any rate, Cuthwine was far from a fugitive after the first few years of his supposed exile.

In his princely years before the death of his father Cuthwine had at least three sons; Cynebald, born 585; Cedda, born 590, and **Cutha Cathwulf**, born 592. The name of their mother is not recorded, but it is possible that she died in the tumult surrounding Cuthwine's flight into exile given that Cuthwine had no more children after that time. Cedda became the father of Coenberht, in turn the Caedwalla of Wessex and his brother Mul of Kent, both kings in later years. Through Cutha Cathwulf, Cuthwine's youngest son, were ultimately descended the Kings of Wessex after the line of Ceol became extinct in 685.

He lived a long life, remaining in a powerful position throughout the reign of Cyneigils son of Ceol; and then Cenwalh, son of Cyneigils, became king. In the year 645 Penda of Mercia overran the kingdom (in return for Cenwalh's repudiation of Penda's sister) and was for three years king, sending Cenwalh into exile in East Anglia. Cuthwine is recorded as having been present at the negotiations along with his sons, but little more is known of his activities. Nevertheless, much can be deduced. If this experienced prince was not the sole ruler of Wessex during the years of Cenwalh's exile (naturally in a subservient position to Penda) then it is likely that he was a member of the ruling body; but, given the tangled diplomacy of the times and his eastern power base, it is equally likely that he aided Cenwalh in his successful attempt to regain the throne in 648.

After this, he appears infrequently as a shadowy figure, apparently already passing into legend among the common people as a result of his long-held position against the (at times) brutal role of Ceol and his family. There is reason to suggest that he was already dead by this time; at any rate he would have been past eighty by the beginning of Cenwalh's reign and it seems inconceivable that he would have lived to see the reinstatement of his line to the throne of Wessex.

This enigmatic prince and his long roster of descendants were not forgotten by the West Saxons, however. When the line of Ceol finally became extinct, first Caedwalla of Wessex and then Ine of Wessex became king; both great-grandsons of Cuthwine. Nowadays he occurs in many places simply as one of a long list of names in the descent from Egbert back to the dawn of time, but it is thanks to him that this continuous descent can be traced at all.

King Aedan (King Gabhran⁴⁹, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_) was a king of Dál Riata from circa 574 until his death, perhaps on 17 April 609. The kingdom of Dál Riata was situated in modern Argyll and Bute, Scotland, and parts of County Antrim, Ireland. Genealogies record that Áedán was a son of Gabrán mac Domang.

Áedán was the chief king in Dál Riata, ruling over lesser tribal kings. The *Senchus fer n-Alban* records the subdivisions of Dál Riata in the seventh and eighth centuries, but no record from Áedán's time survives. According to the *Senchus*, Dál Riata was divided into three sub-kingdoms in the seventh century, each ruled by a kin group named for their eponymous founder. These were the Cenél nGabráin,

named for Áedán's father, who ruled over Kintyre, Cowal and Bute; the Cenél Loairn of northern Argyll; and the Cenél nÓengusa of Islay. Within these there were smaller divisions or tribes which are named by the *Senchus*. Details of the Irish part of the kingdom are less clear.

Looking outward, Dál Riata's neighbours in north Britain were the Picts and the Britons. Late in Áedán's life, the kingdom of Bernicia would become the greatest power in north Britain.

In Ireland, Dál Riata formed part of Ulster, ruled by Báetán mac Cairill of the Dál Fiatach. The other major grouping in Ulster were the disunited tribes of the Cruithne (or Picts), later known as the Dál nAraidi. The most important Cruithne king in Áedán's time was Fiachnae mac Báetáin. Beyond the kingdom of Ulster, and generally hostile to it, were the various kingdoms and tribes of the Uí Néill and their subjects and allies. Of the Uí Néill kings, Áed mac Ainmuirech of the Cenél Conaill, Columba's first cousin once removed, was the most important during Áedán's reign.

King Aedan had the following children:

1. Arthur⁴⁶.
2. King Gartnait.
3. **King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"** was born 583.

He was a contemporary of Saint Columba, and much that is recorded of his life and career comes from hagiography such as Adomnán of Iona's *Life of Saint Columba*. Áedán appears as a character in Old Irish and Middle Irish language works of prose and verse, some now lost.

The Irish annals record Áedán's campaigns against his neighbors, in Ireland, and in northern Britain, including expeditions to the Orkney Islands, the Isle of Man, and the east coast of Scotland. As recorded by Bede, Áedán was decisively defeated by Æthelfrith of Bernicia at the Battle of Degsastan. Áedán may have been deposed, or have abdicated, following this defeat.

Áedán was succeeded by his son Eochaid Buide. Adomnán gives an account of Columba's prophecy that Eochaid's older brothers would predecease their father. Áedán's other sons are named by the *Senchus fer n-Alban* as Eochaid Find, Tuathal, Bran, Baithéne, Conaing, and Gartnait. Adomnán also names Artúr, called a son of Conaing in the *Senchus*, and Domangart, who is not included in the *Senchus*. Domangart too may have been a grandson rather than a son of Áedán, most likely another son of Conaing. The main line of Cenél nGabráin kings were the descendants of Eochaid Buide through his son Domnall Brecc, but the descendants of Conaing successfully contested for the throne throughout the 7th century and into the 8th.

Tonantius Ferreolus (Ferreolus⁴⁹ _) (405 or ca 420 – 475), was the praetorian prefect of Gaul (*praefectus praetorio Galliarum*) from 451. He was either "personally related to" or "connected through (...) relatives" with Sidonius Apollinaris, and was associated with Thaumastus in the impeachment of Arvandus. He was the son of Ferreolus, born say 390, and wife Syagria, *clarissima femina* (?), born say 390, and thus maternal grandson of Flavius Afranius Syagrius, Consul in 382. He married Papianilla, *clarissima femina*, born ca 415, a niece of Emperor Avitus and the first cousin of another Papianilla, wife of Sidonius Apollinaris, and they had many children, among whom **Tonantius Ferreolus**.

King Siegbert "The Lame" (King Childebert⁴⁶, Clovis "The Riparian"⁴⁹_) birth date unknown, was a king of the Franks in the area of Zülpich (Latin: *Tolbiac*) and Cologne.

King Siegbert "The Lame" had the following child:

1. **King Cloderic "The Parricide"**⁴⁶ was born 457.

Siegbert was murdered by his own son in 509 at the instigation of Clovis I, King of the Salic Franks.