

# Forty-eighth Generation



**King Hengest of Jutes** (King Witigislus<sup>49</sup>, King Witte II<sup>50</sup>, King Witte I<sup>51</sup>) birth date unknown, was a semi-legendary ruler of Kent in southeast England. His name is common Germanic for "stallion". He is paired in the early sources with his brother Horsa ("horse").

There are several early sources that refer to a "Hengest". The earliest clear source is Bede, whose *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (written about 730) states that Hengest was brought to Britain by Vortigern as a mercenary, to fight the Picts. Bede's dating puts this at between 449 and 455, but this cannot be treated as definite. It is generally believed, then, that Hengest established the Kingdom of Kent around 455 AD, but this is not known for certain. As many auxiliary garrisons near Hadrian's wall were Frisian (Cuneus Frisiorum Vinoviensium (3rd century), Cuneus Frisiorum Vercoviensium (early 3rd century), Cohors I Frisiavonum (Frixagorum) (3rd-4th century), Hengist has been identified as of Frisian stock. However, Bede also says that Hengest was a Jute, and that the Jutes settled in Kent and the Isle of Wight; Saxons and Angles settled the south and east of England, respectively. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle gives a similar version, apparently using Bede as a source; this part of the Chronicle probably dates from the late ninth century. The *Historia Britonum* (written around 830) gives a full genealogy of Hengist and identifies him as a descendent of Finn, king of the Frisians. There is also a character named Hengest who appears in two Old English poems: "The Fight at Finnsburg" and *Beowulf*. From the two poems together, it is apparent that Hengest is a member of King Hnaef the Dane's company, who on Hnaef's death leads his men against King Finn of Frisia.

King Hengest of Jutes had the following child:

1. **Prince Hathwigate**<sup>47</sup>.

Hengest died 488.

**King Elidyr "The Handsome"** (King Merchiaun<sup>49</sup>, King Gurgust "The Ragged"<sup>50</sup>, King Ceneu<sup>51</sup>, King Coel Hen "The Old"<sup>52</sup>, Guotepauc<sup>53</sup>, Tegfan<sup>54</sup>, Teuhvant<sup>55</sup>, Telpuil<sup>56</sup>, Erb (Urbanus)<sup>57</sup>, Gratus<sup>58</sup>, Iumetel<sup>59</sup>, Ritigern<sup>60</sup>, Oudicant<sup>61</sup>, Outigern<sup>62</sup>, Eliud<sup>63</sup>, Eudaf<sup>64</sup>, Eudelen<sup>65</sup>, Amalech<sup>66</sup>, Beli<sup>67</sup>, Bran the Blessed<sup>68</sup>, Llyr (Lear)<sup>69</sup>, Caswallon<sup>70</sup>, Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>) birth date unknown, ruled Northern Britain from 540-560.

Elidyr was the son of Merchiaun who became king of Rheged some time in the mid sixth century. He almost certainly inherited the kingdom of the Isle of Man. Elidyr had married the sister of Rhun, king of Gwynedd.

King Elidyr "The Handsome" had the following child:

1. **King Llywarch Hen**<sup>47</sup>.

On the death of Maelgwyn, Elidyr believed he had a claim on Anglesey so he invaded the island in about 560. He was killed 560 in Anglesey in the conflict. His brother Cinmarc and other kings of the North raided Anglesey in revenge.



**Emperor Constantine "The Great"** (King Constantius I<sup>49</sup>, Eutropius<sup>50</sup>). His coins give his name as M., or more frequently as C., Flavius Valerius Constantinus. He was born at Naissus, now Nisch in Serbia Nis, Serbia -- *Ed.*, the son of a Roman officer, Constantius, who later became Roman Emperor, and St. Helena, a woman of humble extraction but remarkable character and unusual ability. The date of his birth is not certain, being given as early as 274 and as late as 288. After his father's elevation to the dignity of Caesar we find him at the court of Diocletian and later (305) fighting under Galerius on the Danube. When, on the resignation of his father, Constantius was made Augustus, the new Emperor of the West asked Galerius, the Eastern Emperor, to let Constantine, whom he had not seen for a long time, return to his father's court. This was reluctantly granted. Constantine joined his father, under whom he had just time to distinguish himself in Britain before death carried off Constantius (25 July, 306).

Constantine was immediately proclaimed Caesar by his troops, and his title was acknowledged by Galerius somewhat hesitatingly. This event was the first break in Diocletian's scheme of a four-headed empire (tetrarchy) and was soon followed by the proclamation in Rome of Maxentius, the son of Maximian, a tyrant and profligate, as Caesar, October, 306.

During the wars between Maxentius and the Emperors Severus and Galerius, Constantine remained inactive in his provinces. The attempt which the old Emperors Diocletian and Maximian made, at Carmentum in 307, to restore order in the empire having failed, the promotion of Licinius to the position of Augustus, the assumption of the imperial title by Maximinus Daia, and Maxentius' claim to be sole emperor (April, 308), led to the proclamation of Constantine as Augustus. Constantine, having the most efficient army, was acknowledged as such by Galerius, who was fighting against Maximinus in the East, as well as by Licinius.

So far Constantine, who was at this time defending his own frontier against the Germans, had taken no part in the quarrels of the other claimants to the throne. But when, in 311, Galerius, the eldest Augustus and the most violent persecutor of the Christians, had died a miserable death, after cancelling his edicts against the Christians, and when Maxentius, after throwing down Constantine's statues, proclaimed him a tyrant, the latter saw that war was inevitable. Though his army was far inferior to that of Maxentius, numbering according to various statements from 25,000 to 100,000 men, while Maxentius disposed of fully 190,000, he did not hesitate to march rapidly into Italy (spring of 312). After storming Susa and almost annihilating a powerful army near Turin, he continued his march southward. At Verona he met a hostile army under the prefect of Maxentius' guard, Ruricius, who shut himself up in the fortress. While besieging the city Constantine, with a detachment of his army, boldly assailed a fresh force of the enemy coming to the relief of the besieged fortress and completely defeated it. The surrender of Verona was the consequence. In spite of the overwhelming numbers of his enemy (an estimated 100,000 in Maxentius' army against 20,000 in Constantine's army) the emperor confidently marched forward to Rome. A vision had assured him that he should conquer in the sign of the Christ, and his warriors carried Christ's monogram on their shields, though the majority of them were pagans. The opposing forces met near the bridge over the Tiber called the Milvian Bridge, and here Maxentius' troops suffered a complete defeat, the tyrant himself losing his life in the Tiber (28 October, 312). Of his gratitude to the God of the Christians the victor immediately gave convincing proof; the Christian worship was henceforth tolerated throughout the empire (Edict of Milan, early in 313). His enemies he treated with the greatest magnanimity; no bloody executions followed the victory of the Milvian Bridge. Constantine stayed in Rome but a short time after his victory. Proceeding to Milan (end of 312, or beginning of 313) he met his colleague the Augustus Licinius, married his sister to him, secured his protection for the Christians in the East, and promised him support against Maximinus Daia. The last, a bigoted pagan and a cruel tyrant, who persecuted the Christians even after Galerius' death, was now defeated by Licinius, whose soldiers, by his orders, had invoked the God of the

Christians on the battle-field (30 April, 313). Maximinus, in his turn, implored the God of the Christians, but died of a painful disease in the following autumn.

Of all Diocletian's tetrarchs Licinius was now the only survivor. His treachery soon compelled Constantine to make war on him. Pushing forward with his wonted impetuosity, the emperor struck him a decisive blow at Cibalae (8 October, 314). But Licinius was able to recover himself, and the battle fought between the two rivals at Castra Jarba (November, 314) left the two armies in such a position that both parties thought it best to make peace. For ten years the peace lasted, but when, about 322, Licinius, not content with openly professing paganism, began to persecute the Christians, while at the same time he treated with contempt Constantine's undoubted rights and privileges, the outbreak of war was certain, and Constantine gathered an army of 125,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, besides a fleet of 200 vessels to gain control of the Bosphorus. Licinius, on the other hand, by leaving the eastern boundaries of the empire undefended succeeded in collecting an even more numerous army, made up of 150,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, while his fleet consisted of no fewer than 350 ships. The opposing armies met at Adrianople, 3 July, 324, and Constantine's well-disciplined troops defeated and put to flight the less disciplined forces of Licinius. Licinius strengthened the garrison of Byzantium so that an attack seemed likely to result in failure and the only hope of taking the fortress lay in a blockade and famine. This required the assistance of Constantine's fleet, but his opponent's ships barred the way. A sea fight at the entrance to the Dardanelles was indecisive, and Constantine's detachment retired to Elains, where it joined the bulk of his fleet. When the fleet of the Licinian admiral Abantus pursued on the following day, it was overtaken by a violent storm which destroyed 130 ships and 5000 men. Constantine crossed the Bosphorus, leaving a sufficient corps to maintain the blockade of Byzantium, and overtook his opponent's main body at Chrysopolis, near Chalcedon. Again he inflicted on him a crushing defeat, killing 25,000 men and scattering the greater part of the remainder. Licinius with 30,000 men escaped to Nicomedia. But he now saw that further resistance was useless. He surrendered at discretion, and his noble-hearted conqueror spared his life. But when, in the following year (325), Licinius renewed his treacherous practices he was condemned to death by the Roman Senate and executed.

Henceforth, Constantine was sole master of the Roman Empire. Shortly after the defeat of Licinius, Constantine determined to make Constantinople the future capital of the empire, and with his usual energy he took every measure to enlarge, strengthen, and beautify it. For the next ten years of his reign he devoted himself to promoting the moral, political, and economical welfare of his possessions and made dispositions for the future government of the empire. While he placed his nephews, Dalmatius and Hannibalianus in charge of lesser provinces, he designated his sons Constantius, Constantine, and Constans as the future rulers of the empire. Not long before his end, the hostile movement of the Persian king, Shâpûr, again summoned him into the field. When he was about to march against the enemy he was seized with an illness of which he died in May, 337, after receiving baptism.

Emperor Constantine "The Great" had the following child:

1. **Emperor Constantine II**<sup>47</sup> was born February 317.

**King Iago ap Beli** (King Beli<sup>49</sup>, King Rhun<sup>50</sup>, King Maelgwn<sup>51</sup>, King Cadwallon<sup>52</sup>, King Einion Yrth Venedos<sup>53</sup>, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)<sup>54</sup>, Edern<sup>55</sup>, Paternus<sup>56</sup>, Tacit<sup>57</sup>, Cein<sup>58</sup>, Guorchein<sup>59</sup>, Doli<sup>60</sup>, Guordoli<sup>61</sup>, Dyfwn<sup>62</sup>, Gurdumn<sup>63</sup>) (c. 560-613; reigned from c. 599) (Latin: *Iacobus*; English: *James*) was King of Gwynedd 599-613.

The name Iago is the Welsh equivalent to Jacob or James. Although little is recorded about Iago ap Beli, it was during his reign that the power of the Angles in Mercia grew under Pyba and his son Penda. Later evidence suggests that the Welsh and the Mercians became allies, and it may be that Iago entered into some form of agreement with Pybba that the latter would not attack him in return for support for Mercia when needed. This was especially important because of the growing power of Athelfrith of Northumbria.

King Iago ap Beli had the following child:

1. **King Cadfan ap Iago**<sup>47</sup>.

Iago died 613.

## King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"

(King Cyngen<sup>49</sup>, Morcant<sup>50</sup>, King Pascent<sup>51</sup>, Vortigern<sup>52</sup>). Brochwel ap Cyngen (died c. 560), better known as Brochwel Ysgrithrog, was a king of Powys in Eastern Wales. The unusual nickname *Ysgithrog* has been translated as 'of the canine teeth', 'the fanged' or 'of the tusk' (perhaps because of big teeth, horns on a helmet or, most likely, his aggressive manner).

Brochwel was the son of King Cyngen Glodrydd and his wife St. Tudlwystl, a daughter of Brychan ap Gwynnwen ap Tewdr. As far as is known Brochwel married Arddyn Benasgel, sometimes written Arddun Penasgell (Wing Headed), daughter of King Pabo Post Prydain.

The first ruler of Powys to establish himself in the bardic memory, where his name became synonymous with his kingdom. This suggests that it was Brochfael more than any of his predecessors who carved out a kingdom from the mass of chieftainships of Wales. His capital was Pengwern, the Celtic fortress that became Shrewsbury, Brochfael was the father of St. Tysilio, whose cult spread throughout Wales and whose mission probably helped bond the emerging kingdoms of Wales for at least a brief period. It was St. Tysilio who established the ecclesiastical center of Powys at Meifod.

King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks" had the following children:

1. **King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael**<sup>47</sup>.
2. Saint Tysilio

**King Cyngar** (King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr<sup>49</sup>, King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"<sup>50</sup>, King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"<sup>51</sup>, King Aed<sup>52</sup>, King Corath<sup>53</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>54</sup>, Artchorp<sup>55</sup>, Angus<sup>56</sup>, Fiachu<sup>57</sup>) birth date unknown. King of Dyfed 550's, he was the son and successor of Vortepor. No other details are known, though it is certain that he would have faced conflict from the sons of Maelgwyn who endeavored to expand the power of Gwynedd at this time.

King Cyngar had the following child:

1. **King Pedr**<sup>47</sup>.

**Prince Seirwell** (Prince Uffa<sup>49</sup>, Ceredig<sup>50</sup>) birth date unknown. Prince Seirwell had the following child:

1. **Prince Brothan**<sup>47</sup>.

**King Aripert I** (Duke Gundwald of Asti<sup>49</sup>, Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria<sup>50</sup>, Duke Theodebert<sup>51</sup>, Duke Theodon III<sup>52</sup>, Duke Theodon II<sup>53</sup>, Duke Theodon I<sup>54</sup>) birth date unknown. (also spelled *Aribert*) was king of the Lombards (653-661) in Italy. He was the son of Gunduald, duke of Asti, who had crossed the Alps from Bavaria with his sister Theodelinda. As a relative of the Bavarian ducal house, his was called the Bavarian Dynasty.

Aripert I had the following child:

1. **Godepert**<sup>47</sup>.

He was the first Roman Catholic king of the Lombards, elected after the assassination of the Arian Rodoald. Not a warrior, he is mostly renowned for his church foundations. He spread Catholicism over the whole Lombard realm and built the Church of the Saviour in Pavia, the capital. He left the kingdom in a state of peace, asking the nobles to elect jointly his two sons, Berthari and Godepert, which they did Aripert died 661.

**Duke Loup (Lupo) II of Gascony** (Duke Waifar of Aquitaine<sup>49</sup>, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine<sup>50</sup>, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine<sup>51</sup>, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine<sup>52</sup>, Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine<sup>53</sup>) birth date unknown, is the third-attested historical duke of Gascony (*dux Vasconum* or *princeps*), appearing in history for the first time in 769. His ancestry is subject to scholarly debate.

In 769, a final rising of the Aquitanians against Charlemagne and Carloman was put down and the rebel, Hunald (either the same Hunald as above or another), was forced to flee to the court of Lupo in Gascony. Lupo had thitherto been his ally, lending him Gascon troops. Lupo, however, did not desire to bring down upon himself the wrath of the Frankish kings and handed Hunald, along with his wife, over to Charlemagne. He himself did homage for his province, recognising Charlemagne's suzerainty.

Duke Loup II of Gascony had the following child:

1. **Duke Adalrico of Gascony**<sup>47</sup>.

Loup may have been a Basque, but perhaps a Frank or Roman (Aquitanian). He may have been a royal appointment of Pepin III (in 768), but he may have been elected duke by the people. The extent of his territory is unknown. He may have ruled all of Aquitaine after 769, but that is not likely. His Gascony did border the Agenais and its northern border seems to have been the Garonne.

Bordeaux was not under his control, but that of a separate line of Carolingian-appointed counts. His power may or may not have extended to the Pyrenees, but the trans-Pyrenean Basques were also under Carolingian suzerainty, as seen by Einhard's reference to Basque *perfidia* (treachery) at Roncesvalles. This region may have been part of Lupo's realm. Lupo has nevertheless been implicated by some historians in the ambush of Roland.

Loup died 778.

**Duke Albero** (King Clodio(n)<sup>49</sup>, King Pharamond<sup>50</sup>, Duke Marcomir<sup>51</sup>, Duke Clodius I<sup>52</sup>, Duke Dagobert<sup>53</sup>, King Walter<sup>54</sup>, King Clodius III<sup>55</sup>, King Bartherus<sup>56</sup>, King Hilderic<sup>57</sup>, King Sunna<sup>58</sup>, King Farabert<sup>59</sup>, King Cladimir IV<sup>60</sup>, King Marcomir IV<sup>61</sup>, King Odamar<sup>62</sup>, King Richemer I<sup>63</sup>, King Ratherius<sup>64</sup>, King Antenor IV<sup>65</sup>, King Clodemir III<sup>66</sup>, King Marcomir III<sup>67</sup>, King Clodius II<sup>68</sup>) birth date unknown. Duke of Moselle. Patriarch of the Carolingian Kings of France.

He married **Argotta**. Duke Albero and Argotta had the following child:

1. **Duke Wamburtus**<sup>47</sup>.

Albero died 491.



**King Childeric I** (King Merovaeus<sup>49</sup>, King Pharamond<sup>50</sup>, Duke Marcomir<sup>51</sup>, Duke Clodius I<sup>52</sup>, Duke Dagobert<sup>53</sup>, King Walter<sup>54</sup>, King Clodius III<sup>55</sup>, King Bartherus<sup>56</sup>, King Hilderic<sup>57</sup>, King Sunna<sup>58</sup>, King Farabert<sup>59</sup>, King Cladimir IV<sup>60</sup>, King Marcomir IV<sup>61</sup>, King Odamar<sup>62</sup>, King Richemer I<sup>63</sup>, King Ratherius<sup>64</sup>, King Antenor IV<sup>65</sup>, King Clodemir III<sup>66</sup>, King Marcomir III<sup>67</sup>, King Clodius II<sup>68</sup>, King Francus<sup>69</sup>, King Antharius<sup>70</sup>, King Cassander<sup>71</sup>, King Merodacus<sup>72</sup>, King Clodomir II<sup>73</sup>, King Antenor<sup>74</sup>, King Clodius<sup>75</sup>, King Marcomir<sup>76</sup>, King Nicanor<sup>77</sup>, King Clodomir I<sup>78</sup>, King Bassanus Magnus<sup>79</sup>, King Diocles<sup>80</sup>, King Helenus I<sup>81</sup>, King Priamus<sup>82</sup>, King Antenor I<sup>83</sup>, King Marcomir<sup>84</sup>, King Antenor of Commerians<sup>85</sup>) born 437, was the Merovingian king of the Salian Franks from 457 until his death, and the father of Clovis.

He succeeded his father Merovech (Latinised as Meroveus or Merovius) as king, traditionally in 457 or 458. With his Frankish warband he was established with his capital at Tournai, on lands which he had received as a *foederatus* of the Romans, and for some time he kept the peace with his allies.

In about 463 in Orléans, in conjunction with the Roman General Aegidius, who was based in Soissons, he defeated the Visigoths, who hoped to extend their dominion along the banks of the Loire River. After the death of Aegidius, he first assisted *Comes* ("count") Paul of Angers, together with a mixed band of Gallo-Romans and Franks, in defeating the Goths and taking booty. Odoacer reached Angers but Childeric arrived the next day and a battle ensued. Count Paul was killed and Childeric took the city. Childeric, having delivered Angers, followed a Saxon warband to the islands on the Atlantic mouth of the Loire, and massacred them there. In a change of alliances, he also joined forces with Odoacer, according to Gregory of Tours, to stop a band of the Alamanni who wished to invade Italy.

He married **Basing of Thuringia** 463. King Childeric I and Basing of Thuringia had the following child:

1. **King Clovis I "The Great"**<sup>47</sup> was born 465.

He died in 481 and was buried in Tournai, leaving a son Clovis, afterwards king of the Franks.

Childeric's tomb was discovered in 1653 (May 27) by a mason doing repairs in the church of Saint-Brice in Tournai, a city in modern Belgium, where numerous precious objects were found, including a richly ornamented sword, a torse-like bracelet, jewels of gold and cloisonné enamel with garnets, gold coins, a gold bull's head and a ring with the inscription CHILDERICI REGIS ("of Childeric the king"), which identified the tomb. Some 300 golden bees were also found. On the night of November 5–6, 1831, the treasure of Childeric was among 80 kilos of treasure stolen from the Library and melted down for the gold. A few pieces were retrieved where they had been hidden in the Seine, including two of the bees. The record of the treasure, however, now exists only in the fine engravings made at the time of its discovery, and in some reproductions made for the Habsburgs.

**King Chilperic II of Burgundy** (King Gudachar<sup>49</sup>, King Gundicaire<sup>50</sup>) (c. 450 – 493) was the King of Burgundy from 473 until his death, though initially co-ruler with his father from 463. He began his reign in 473 after the partition of Burgundy with his brothers Godegisel, Godomar, and Gundobad; he ruled from Valence and his brothers ruled respectively from Geneva, Vienne, and Lyon. They were all sons of Gundioch.

Sometime in the early 470s Chilperic was forced to submit to the authority of the Roman Empire by the *magister militum* Ecdicius Avitus. In 475 he probably sheltered an exiled Ecdicius after the Visigoths had obtained possession of the Auvergne.

Chilperic II of Burgundy had the following child:

1. **Clothilda of Burgundy**<sup>47</sup> was born 475.

After his brother Gundobad had removed his other brother Godomar (Gundomar) in 486, he turned on Chilperic. In 493 Gundobad assassinated Chilperic and drowned his wife, Caretena, then exiled their two daughters, Chroma, who became a nun, and Clotilda, who fled to her uncle, Godegisel. When the Frankish king, Clovis I, requested the latter's hand in marriage, Gundobad was unable to decline. Clovis and Godegisel allied against Gundobad in a long, drawn out civil war.

Chilperic died 486 (killed).

**King Ceawlin** (King Cynric<sup>49</sup>, King Cerdic<sup>50</sup>, Elesa<sup>51</sup>, Elsa<sup>52</sup>, Gewis<sup>53</sup>, Wig<sup>54</sup>, Freawine<sup>55</sup>, Frithugar<sup>56</sup>, Brond<sup>57</sup>, Baeldaeg<sup>58</sup>, Woden<sup>59</sup>, Frithuwald<sup>60</sup>, Frealaf<sup>61</sup>, Frithuwulf<sup>62</sup>, Finn<sup>63</sup>). Ceawlin (also spelled "Ceaulin" or "Caelin") (died c. 593) was a king of Wessex, in what is now southwestern England. He may have been the son of Cynric of Wessex, and the grandson of Cerdic of Wessex, who is recorded in early sources as the leader of the first group of West Saxons to come to England. Ceawlin was active at a time when the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England was being completed; by the time he died, little of southern England remained in the hands of the native Britons.

He is recorded as fighting with his father at the battle of Beranburh in 556. In 560 he teamed up with fellow Saxon Cutha to fight on a united front against Athelbert, the new king of Kent, who was expanding his frontiers. Events went poorly for Ceawlin, although he won another victory over the British at Fathanlea in 584, it was not without cost, and his ally Cutha was slain. Fethanlea is usually placed in Oxfordshire, but there was another decisive battle against the British near Tintern on the Wye, which both sides identified as a victory. A few years later it was recorded that there was "great slaughter" at Adam's Grave, east of Devizes, and Ceawlin was "expelled". The records do not say whether this battle was against the British or against fellow Saxons, as this was the period of the great influx of Mercian Angles. In the following year Ceawlin "perished", though the records do not say how.

King Ceawlin had the following child:

1. **Cuthwine**<sup>47</sup>.

Ceawlin died in 593, having been deposed the year before, possibly by his successor, Ceol.

**King Gabhran**<sup>48</sup> (King Domangart<sup>49</sup>, King Fergus Mor "The Great"<sup>50</sup>, Erc<sup>51</sup>, Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglama<sup>56</sup>) was born 538.

Gabrán mac Domangairt was king of Dál Riata in the middle of the 6th century. He is the eponymous ancestor of the Cenél nGabraín.

The successor of Comgall as the fourth king of the Irish Scots. During his reign, Comgall had succeeded in establishing a strong Dal Riatan kingdom in the area of

Argyll and Kintyre. It seems that Gabhran endeavored to expand that kingdom westward into the territory of the Picts, taking advantage of the inter-tribal battles between not only the Picts and the British, but also those two cultures and the invading Angles. Gabhran was initially successful, and he seems to have established a rapport with a northern British enclave of the Gododdin in the Mearns around modern Brechin. Gabhran married Luan, daughter of Brychan of the Gododdin and granddaughter of Dumnagual Hen. After a series of battles, the Scots were routed and forced back into their core territory.

He married **Luan**. King Gabhran had the following children:

1. Eoganan<sup>47</sup>.
2. King Aedan was born 532.

Gabhran died 558; killed in battle.

**Ferreolus**. Tonantius Ferreolus (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**. She was a partner who shared his troubles, according to Sidonius



**King Childebert** (Clovis "The Riparian"<sup>49</sup>). Childebert I (c.496 – 13 December 558) was the Frankish king of Paris, a Merovingian dynast, one of the four sons of Clovis I who shared the kingdom of the Franks upon their father's death in 511. He was one of the sons of Saint Clotilda, born at Reims.

In the partition of the realm, he received as his share the town of Paris, the country to the north as far as the river Somme, to the west as far as the English Channel, and the Armorican peninsula (modern Brittany). His brothers ruled in

different lands: Theuderic I in Metz, Chlodomer in Orléans, and Clotaire I in Soissons.

In 523, Childebert participated in a war against Godomar of Burgundy. Chlodomer died in the Battle of Vézeronce. In 524, after the murder of Chlodomer's children, Childebert annexed the cities of Chartres and Orléans.

He took part in later various expeditions against the kingdom of Burgundy. He besieged Autun in 532 and, in 534, received as his share of the spoils of that kingdom the towns of Mâcon, Geneva, and Lyon. When Witiges, the king of the Ostrogoths, ceded Provence to the Franks in 535, the possession of Arles and Marseilles was guaranteed to Childebert by his brothers. The annexation of that province was completed, with Clotaire's help, in the winter of 536–537.

In 531, he received pleas from his sister Chrotilda, wife of King Amalaric of the Visigoths. The Arian king of Hispania, Chrotilda claimed, was grossly mistreating her, a Catholic. Childebert went down with an army and defeated the Gothic king. Amalaric retreated to Barcelona, where he was assassinated. Chrotilda died on her return journey to Paris of unknown causes.

Childebert made other expeditions against the Visigoths. In 542, he took possession of Pamplona with the help of his brother Clotaire and besieged Zaragoza, but was forced to retreat. From this expedition he brought back to Paris a precious relic, the tunic of Saint Vincent, in honour of which he built at the gates of Paris the famous monastery of St Vincent, known later as St-Germain-des-Prés.

King Childebert had the following child:

1. **King Siegbert "The Lamé"**<sup>47</sup>.