

# Fiftieth Generation

**King Witte II** (King Witte I<sup>51</sup>\_) birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 350-400.

King Witte II had the following child:

1. **King Witigislus**<sup>49</sup> .

**King Gurgust "The Ragged"** (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.

Gurgust ruled from 480-500. He is listed in the genealogies as a grandson of Coel and the great-grandfather of Urien. In the great upheaval of the century after Roman rule, it seems likely that Gurgust inherited most of the Brigantian territory from his father Ceneu, particularly the area of Rheged and the west, though it seems that the central part of the territory went to his brother Pabo.

King Gurgust "The Ragged" had the following children:

1. **King Merchiaun**<sup>49</sup> .
2. King Eleuther.

**Eutropius** birth date unknown, was a noble from northern Dardania in modern Kosovo.

He married **Cladia Crispina** (Crispus<sup>51</sup> Commodus, Emperor Marcus Aurelius<sup>52</sup> Antoninus, Marcus Annianus<sup>53</sup> Verus\_). Eutropius and Cladia Crispina had the following child:

1. **King Constantius I**<sup>49</sup> was born 242.

**King Coilus** (King Meric<sup>51</sup>, King Arviragus<sup>52</sup>, King Cymbeline<sup>53</sup>, King Tenuantius<sup>54</sup>, King Lud<sup>55</sup>, King Beli (Heli)<sup>56</sup>, Manogan<sup>57</sup>\_) was king of the Britons during the time of the Roman occupation of Britain as recounted in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. He was the son of King Marius and ruled following his father's death from 125-170.

He married **Strada "The Fair"** (Prince Cadvan of Cambria<sup>51</sup>\_) . King Coilus had the following children:

1. Athildis<sup>49</sup> .
2. King Lucius.
3. **St. Helen "Of the Cross"** was born 248.

According to Geoffrey, Coilus was brought up in Rome and favored the company of Romans in Britain. Throughout his reign he paid Rome its tribute without question. In Britain, he allowed the nobles peace and granted them large gifts. He was succeeded by his only son, St Lucius.

**King Rhun** (King Maelgwn<sup>51</sup>, King Cadwallon<sup>52</sup>, King Einion Yrth Venedos<sup>53</sup>, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)<sup>54</sup>, Ederm<sup>55</sup>, Paternus<sup>56</sup>, Tacit<sup>57</sup>, Cein<sup>58</sup>, Guorcein<sup>59</sup>, Doli<sup>60</sup>, Guordoli<sup>61</sup>, Dyfwn<sup>62</sup>, Gurdumn<sup>63</sup>\_) (c.492-c.586, reigned from c.549) (Latin: Rugenus, English: Run), also known as Rhun Hir ('the Tall') was a king of Gwynedd.

Rhun was the son and successor of Maelgwyn. He was probably in his late twenties when his father died of the plague. The early part of Rhun's reign shows that he could claim to be the most powerful king of his day in Britain, and that he could even have established himself at the head of a pan-British kingdom.

Sometime after his father's death, presumably around 560, Elidyr, the ruler of Rheged, who had married Rhun's sister, believed he had claim to Gwynedd, and more especially the island of Anglesey. Elidyr's cousins from the north, particularly Rhydderch Hen and Clydno Eiten who ruled Strathclyde and Lothian, were wary of Rhun's power.

Rhun's half-brother Brude, had recently been elected ruler of the Picts, which meant that Rhydderch and Clydno were trapped between a growing dynastic power to north and south. Rhydderch and Clydno along with Elidyr's brother Cinmarc, sailed down to Anglesey and sacked the town of Arfon on the mainland. Instead of building upon their advantage they now retreated, clearly feeling they had taught Rhun a lesson.

But the opposite happened. Rhun gave them a demonstration of his power. Mustering forces from all over north Wales, Rhun led an army, probably the greatest force that had been seen since the days of Arthur, and marched from Wales up through Rheged and across the Pennines to York. In all that march, which lasted several months, Rhun was unopposed.

In effect he exercised authority over all of north Wales and northern Britain and, in alliance with Brude, extending into the lands of the Picts. Rhun could have sought to establish a major kingdom. But he did not have a sufficient power base back in Wales to sustain such a rule, and though his authority was recognized, he did not take control of the territory. Instead he made peace with Peredur of York, apparently marrying his cousin Perwyr, and then returned to Gwynedd.

King Rhun had the following child:

1. **King Beli**<sup>49</sup> .

**Morcant** (King Pascent<sup>51</sup>, Vortigern<sup>52</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Morcant had the following child:

1. **King Cyngen**<sup>49</sup> .

**King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"** (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 and Demetia 500s.

Although descended from Irish settlers, Aircol and his father clearly came under Roman influence. It is likely that they served in the armies developed under Ambrosius Aurelianus and Arthur to defend Britain. Aircol is also remembered as a strong patron of the church, granting lands to St. Teilo.

King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand) had the following child:

1. **King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr**<sup>49</sup> .

**King Ceredig** birth date unknown, king of Ceredigion, may have been born c. 420 AD in the Brythonic kingdom of Manaw Gododdin (approximating modern Clackmannanshire in Scotland), centred on the Firth of Forth in the area known as Yr Hen Ogledd.

He arrived in what is now modern Wales from Gododdin with his father's family when they were invited to help ward off Irish invaders. As a reward for his bravery, his father gave him the southernmost part of the territories in north-west Wales reconquered from the Irish. The realm came to be called *Ceredigion* after him.

Ceredig had the following child:

1. **Prince Uffa**<sup>49</sup> .

**Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria** (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.

He married **Walerade of the Lombards** (Wacho<sup>51</sup>, Zucchilo of the Lombards<sup>52</sup>, Claffo<sup>53</sup>, King Gudeac<sup>54</sup>\_ ). Waldrada, widow (firstly) of Theudebald, King of Austrasia (ruled 548–555), repudiated wife (secondly) of Chlothar I, King of the Franks (ruled c.558–561), was the daughter of Wacho, King of the Lombards (ruled c.510–539) and his second wife Ostrogotha, a Gepid. The *Origo Gentis Langobardorum* names "Wisigarda...secundæ Walderada" as the two daughters of Wacho and his second wife, specifying that Waldrada married "Scusuald regis Francorum" and later "Garipald". The *Historia Langobardorum* names "Waldrada" as Wacho's second daughter by his second wife, specifying that she married "Chusubald rex Francorum". Paulus Diaconus names "Wisigarda...[et] secunda Walderada" as the two daughters of King Wacho & his second wife, specifying that Walderada married "Cusupald alio regi Francorum" and later "Garipald". Gregory of Tours names Vuldetrada as the wife of King Theodebald. Herimannus names "Wanderadam" wife of "Theodpaldus rex Francorum" when recording her second marriage to "Lotharius rex patris eius Theodeberti patruus". According to Gregory of Tours, King Clotaire "began to have intercourse" with the widow of King Theodebald, before "the bishops complained and he handed her over to Garivald Duke of Bavaria", which does not imply that King Clotaire married Waldrada.

Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria and Walerade of the Lombards had the following child:

1. **Duke Gundwald of Asti**<sup>49</sup> .

Garabaldi died 595.

**Duke Hunold of Aquitaine** (Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine<sup>51</sup>, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine<sup>52</sup>, Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine<sup>53</sup>\_ ) (also known as *Hunoald*, *Hunuald*, *Chunoald*, *Chunold*, *Hunold*, or *Hunaud*), Duke of Aquitaine (735-744 or 748), succeeded his father Odo the Great in 735.

He refused to recognize the high authority of the Frankish mayor of the palace, Charles Martel, whereupon Charles marched south of the Loire, seized Bordeaux, and Blaye, but eventually allowed Hunald to retain Aquitaine on condition that he should promise fidelity.

Duke Hunold of Aquitaine had the following child:

1. **Duke Waifar of Aquitaine**<sup>49</sup> .

From 736 to 741, the relations between Charles and Hunald seem to have remained amicable. But upon Charles's death in 741, Hunald declared war against the Franks, crossed the Loire and burned Chartres. Menaced by Pepin and Carloman, Hunald begged for peace in 745 and retired to a monastery, probably on the Île de Ré.

We find him later in Italy, where he allied himself with the Lombards and was stoned to death. Hunold died 774.

**Duke Loup (Lupo) I of Gascony** (Hatton<sup>51</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown, was the Duke of Gascony and Aquitaine from about 670. His reign may have lasted a few years (to 676) or longer (to 710). He is often considered the progenitor of the Gascon dynasty of Lupus II and the Aquitainian dynasty the Eudonians.

Duke Loup I of Gascony had the following child:

1. **Adele of Gascony**<sup>49</sup> .

Lupus was the successor of Felix, whose duchy seemed to encompass almost an identical territory to the kingdom of Charibert II. Sometime after 658, Lupus rebelled against Felix and later succeeded him. He held Toulouse and Bordeaux in 673, at which time he allied with Flavius Paulus against Wamba, the king of the Visigoths, and attacked Béziers. He convoked the important synod of Bordeaux between 673 and 675. In 675, he attempted to seize Limoges, to his own destruction. He was assassinated in the process, the author of the *Miracle of Saint Martial* writing *in sedem regam se adstare*. Thereafter, the sources are silent about him and his successor(s).



**King Pharamond** (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>).

Pharamond or Faramund is a legendary early king of the Franks, first referred to in the anonymous 8th century Carolingian text *Liber Historiae Francorum*, also known as the *Gesta regnum Francorum*. In this work, which is customarily dated to 727, the anonymous author begins by writing of a mythical Trojan origin for the Franks. The emphasis of the *Liber* was upon "construct[ing] a specific past for a particular group of people."

The story is told of the election of the first Frankish king. It says that after the death of Sunno, his brother Marcomer, leader of the Ampsivarii and Chatti, proposed to the Franks that they should have one single king, contrary to their tradition. The *Liber* adds that Pharamond, named as Marchomir's son, was chosen as this first king (thus beginning the tradition of long-haired kings of the Franks), and then states that when he died, his son Chlodio was raised up as the next king. The work says no more of him.

He married **Argotta**. King Pharamond and Argotta had the following children:

1. **King Clodio(n)**<sup>49</sup> was born 380.
2. King Merovaeus was born 411.

**King Gundicaire** was born 385.

He married **Hrothildis Von Westgoten**. King Gundicaire and Hrothildis Von Westgoten? had the following child:

1. **King Gudachar**<sup>49</sup>.

King died 436 Slain by the Huns.

**King Cerdic** (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>\_) King of Wessex (519–534) and is regarded as the ancestor of all subsequent Kings of Wessex.

King Cerdic had the following child:

1. **King Cynric**<sup>49</sup>.

According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Cerdic landed in Hampshire in 495 with his son Cynric in three keels (ships). He is said to have fought a British king named Natanleod at Netley Marsh in Hampshire and killed him in 508, and to have fought at Charford (Cerdic's Ford) in 519, after which he became first king of Wessex. The conquest of the Isle of Wight is also mentioned among his campaigns, and it was later given to his kinsmen, Stuf and Wihtgar (who had supposedly arrived with the West Saxons in 514). Cerdic is said to have died in 534 and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

The early history of Wessex in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is clearly muddled. David Dumville has suggested that Cerdic's true regnal dates are 538-554. Some scholars suggest that Cerdic was the Saxon leader defeated by the British at the Battle of Mount Badon, which was probably fought sometime between 490 and 518. This cannot be the case if Dumville is correct, and others assign this battle to Ælle or another Saxon leader.

It should also be noted that while Cerdic's area of operation was, according to the *Chronicle*, in the area north of Southampton, there is also stronger archaeological evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area around Dorchester-on-Thames. This is the later location of the first West Saxon bishopric, in the first half of the seventh century, so it appears likely that the origins of the kingdom of Wessex are more complex than the version provided by the surviving traditions.

Descent from Cerdic became a necessary criterion for later kings of Wessex, and Egbert of Wessex, progenitor of the English royal house and subsequent rulers of England and Britain, claimed him as an ancestor.

**King Fergus Mor "The Great"** (Erc<sup>51</sup>, Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglema<sup>56</sup>\_) was born 440.

King of the Dal Riata Scots (498-501). Traditionally the founder of the Dal Riata dynasty of Argyll and Kintyre. Fergus and his brothers Angus and Loarn, the sons of Erc, came from the Dal Riata homeland in northern Ireland sometime around the year 498 to establish their domain

along the western headlands of Scotland. It is certain that Irish/Gaelic settlers had established themselves in these territories for several centuries living jointly with the Picts. Fergus is supposed to have brought with him the Stone of Destiny upon which all the high kings had been ordained at Tara for centuries.

King Fergus Mor "The Great" had the following child:

1. **King Domangart<sup>49</sup>** .

Fergus died 501.