

# Fifty-first Generation

**King Witte I** birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 300-350.

King Witte I had the following child:

1. **King Witte II**<sup>60</sup>.

**King Ceneu** (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>, lumetel<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.

Ruler of the southern Votadini or of the Brigantes in Yorkshire, probably 450s-70s. It may have been him who faced the settlement of Deira by Soemil.

King Ceneu had the following children:

1. **King Gurgust "The Ragged"**<sup>50</sup>.
2. Ceneu.
3. Masguic.
4. Mor.
5. King Pabo.



**Emperor Crispus Commodus** (Emperor Marcus Aurelius<sup>52</sup> Antoninus, Marcus Annius<sup>53</sup> Verus\_) birth date unknown. Lucius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus (31 August 161 – 31 December 192) was a Roman Emperor who ruled from 180 to 192 (also with his father, Marcus Aurelius, from 177 until 180).

Commodus was born as Lucius Aurelius Commodus in Lanuvium, near Rome, the son of the reigning emperor, Marcus Aurelius. He had an elder twin brother, Titus Aurelius Fulvus Antoninus, who died in 165. On 12 October 166, Commodus was made Caesar together with his younger brother, Marcus Annius Verus; the latter died in

169, having failed to recover from an operation, which left Commodus as Marcus Aurelius's sole surviving son. He was looked after by his father's physician, Galen, in order to keep him healthy and alive.

Commodus is known to have been at Carnuntum, Marcus Aurelius' headquarters during the Marcomannic Wars, in 172. It was presumably there that, on 15 October 172, he was given the victory title *Germanicus* in the presence of the army. The title suggests that Commodus was present at his father's victory over the Marcomanni. On 20 January 175, Commodus entered the College of Pontiffs, the starting point of a career in public life.

In April 175, Avidius Cassius, governor of Syria, declared himself emperor following rumors that Marcus Aurelius had died. Having been accepted as emperor by Syria, Palestine and Egypt, Cassius carried on his rebellion even after it had become obvious that Marcus was still alive. During the preparations for the campaign against Cassius, the prince assumed his toga virilis on the Danubian front on 7 July 175, thus formally entering adulthood. Cassius, however, was killed by one of his centurions before the campaign against him could begin.

Commodus subsequently accompanied his father on a lengthy trip to the eastern provinces, during which he visited Antioch. The emperor and his son then traveled to Athens, where they were initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. They then returned to Rome in the autumn of 176.

Marcus Aurelius was the first emperor since Vespasian to have a son of his own, and though he himself was the fifth in the line of the so-called Five Good Emperors who had each adopted their successor, it seems to have been his firm intention that Commodus should be his heir. On 27 November 176, Marcus Aurelius granted Commodus rank of *Imperator*, and in the middle of 177, the title *Augustus*, giving his son the same status as his own and formally sharing power. On 23 December of the same year, the two Augusti celebrated a joint triumph, and Commodus was given tribunician power. On 1 January 177, Commodus became consul for the first time, which made him, aged 15, the youngest consul in Roman history up to that time. He subsequently married Bruttia Crispina before accompanying his father to the Danubian front once more in 178, where Marcus Aurelius died on 17 March 180, leaving the 19-year-old Commodus sole emperor.

Whereas the reign of Marcus Aurelius had been marked by almost continuous warfare, that of Commodus was comparatively peaceful in the military sense but was marked by political strife and the increasingly arbitrary and capricious behavior of the emperor himself. In the view of Dio Cassius, a contemporary observer, his accession marked the descent "from a kingdom of gold to one of rust and iron."

He married **Bruttia Crispina**. Crispus Commodus and Bruttia Crispina had the following child:

1. Cladia<sup>50</sup> Crispina.

Dio Cassius, a first-hand witness who had no reason to defend Commodus, describes him as "not naturally wicked but, on the contrary, as guiltless as any man that ever lived. His great simplicity, however, together with his cowardice, made him the slave of his companions, and it was through them that he at first, out of ignorance, missed the better life and then was led on into lustful and cruel habits, which soon became second nature." His recorded actions do tend to show a rejection of his father's policies, his father's advisers, and especially his father's austere lifestyle, and an alienation from the surviving members of his family. It seems likely that he was brought up in an atmosphere of Stoic asceticism, which he rejected entirely upon his accession to sole rule. After repeated attempts on Commodus' life, Roman citizens were often killed for raising his ire. One such notable event was the attempted extermination of the house of the Quintilii. Conianus and Maximus were executed on the pretext that, while they weren't implicated in any plots, their wealth and talent would make them unhappy with the current state of affairs.

Disdaining the more philosophic inclinations of his father, Commodus was extremely proud of his physical prowess. He was generally acknowledged to be extremely handsome. As mentioned above he ordered many statues to be made showing him dressed as Hercules with a lion's hide and a club. He thought of himself as the reincarnation of Hercules, frequently emulating the legendary hero's feats by appearing in the arena to fight a variety of wild animals. He was left-handed, and very proud of the fact. Cassius Dio and the writers of the Augustan History say that Commodus was a skilled archer, who could shoot the heads off ostriches in full gallop, and kill a panther as it attacked a victim in the arena.

The emperor also had a passion for gladiatorial combat, which he took so far as to take to the arena himself, dressed as a gladiator. This action was considered to be unusual conduct for an emperor by the people of Rome. The Roman people also found Commodus' naked gladiatorial combats to be disgraceful and disgusting. It was rumored that he was actually the son, not of Marcus, but of a gladiator whom his mother Faustina had taken as a lover at the coastal resort of Caieta. In the arena Commodus always won, since his opponents always submitted to the emperor. Thus, these public fights would not end in a death. Privately, it was his custom to slay his practice opponents. For each appearance in the arena, he charged the city of Rome a million sesterces, straining the Roman economy.

In November 192, Commodus held Plebian Games in which he shot hundreds of animals with arrows and javelins every morning, and fought as a gladiator every afternoon, naturally winning all the bouts. In December he announced his intention to inaugurate the year 193 as both consul and gladiator on 1 January.

At this point the prefect Laetus formed a conspiracy with Eclectus to supplant Commodus with Pertinax, taking Marcia into their confidence. On 31 December Marcia poisoned his food, but he vomited up the poison and the conspirators therefore sent the wrestler Narcissus to strangle him in his bath. Upon his death, the Senate declared him a public enemy (a *de facto damnatio memoriae*) and restored the original name to the city of Rome and its institutions. Commodus' statues were thrown down. His body was buried in the Mausoleum of Hadrian. However, in 195, the emperor Septimius Severus, trying to gain favor with the family of Marcus Aurelius, rehabilitated Commodus's memory and had the Senate deify him.

**King Meric** (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>\_.) birth date unknown. King of the Britons during the time of the Roman occupation of Britain.

He married the **Daughter of Queen Boadicea**.

King Meric and Daughter of Queen Boadicea had the following children:

1. **King Coilus**<sup>50</sup>.
2. Eurgen.

He ruled wisely in the time when the Picts first came to Britain. A fleet of ships under the leadership of Sodric came from Scythia and landed in Albany. Once there, they began to destroy the lands and Marius was forced to react. Following numerous battles, Marius killed Sodric and set up a stone there to remember that triumph. In addition, that land became known as Westmorland after him. In respect for the people he defeated, he gave them a small portion of Albany called Caithness to live in. Marius refused, however, to give them women to marry so the Picts fled to Ireland and took wives there.

Marius established close ties with Rome and good diplomacy through tribute and respect of the Roman citizens in Britain. He followed the laws of his ancestors and ruled the justly. When he died in 125, he was succeeded by his son, Coilus.

**Prince Cadvan of Cambria** birth date unknown.

He married **Gladys "The Younger"** (King Lleuver Mawr (Lucius The Great)<sup>52</sup>, Prince Coel<sup>53</sup>, St. Cyllin<sup>54</sup>, King Caradoc<sup>55</sup>, King Bran<sup>56</sup>, King Llyr (Lear)<sup>57</sup>\_). Prince Cadvan of Cambria and Gladys "The Younger" had the following child:

1. **Strada "The Fair"**<sup>50</sup>.

**King Maelgwyn** (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>, Guorcein<sup>59</sup>, Doli<sup>60</sup>, Guordoli<sup>61</sup>, Dyfwn<sup>62</sup>, Gurdumn<sup>63</sup>\_).

Maelgwn Gwynedd, more formally Maelgwn ap Cadwallon (c. 480 – c. 547 AD, reigned from 520s?) (Latinized: Maglocunus, derived from Brittonic nominative \*Maglocuu, genitive \*Maglocunos), also known as Maelgwn Hir ('the Tall'), was an early king of Gwynedd and a character from Welsh mythology.

Maelgwyn was one of the most powerful rulers of early sixth century Britain. Maelgwyn's nickname, *Hir*, means Tall, and his name, *gwyn*, means fair, so we can picture him as a tall, powerful, blond man, probably quite handsome.

Maelgwyn's life was turbulent. Called "first in evil", he was regarded as a vicious tyrant, but he also had a period of repentance during which he turned to the church, before he once again took up a life of tyranny. In his youth he killed his uncle. This may have been Owain or Eugene, the father of Cynlas, who became a rival over the territories within Gwynedd.

It is possible that Maelgwyn had been too young when his father died to inherit directly but that a year or two later, perhaps still only in his late teens, he took control by force. Having established himself in Gwynedd he then seems to have been smitten by his conscience, for he is alleged to have become a monk. It was quite common amongst the Celtic nobility for older brothers to become secular rulers and the younger brothers to enter the church.

Maelgwyn may have been a younger brother who rebelled against the church in his youth but later saw the error of his ways. This suggests that Maelgwyn stepped down as ruler and there is no evidence that this happened. What evidence there is suggests that rather than enter the church, Maelgwyn paid for his past deeds by bounty to it. He is reputed to have founded the bishopric of Bangor and to have built or strengthened other churches. However, this period of grace only lasted a limited time before Maelgwyn returned to his evil ways.

He married, but soon his passions turned to his nephew's wife. Maelgwyn murdered his wife and nephew and took his nephew's wife as his own. There is also reason to believe that he married a Pictish princess. He established a rich and powerful court at Deganwy, to which he attracted many bards whom he ensured wrote copiously of his triumphs and achievements.

King Maelgwn had the following children:

1. **King Rhun**<sup>50</sup> .
2. King Brude

His son and successor, Rhun, was almost certainly a child of the first marriage. Maelgwyn was also the father of Brude, who was chosen by the Picts to be their leader. By the time of his death Maelgwyn was firmly established as the primary ruler of the British, and a natural successor to Arthur.

**King Pascent** (Vortigern<sup>52</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. King of Gwerthryniion around 460's

Pascent is listed as the third son of Vortigern who inherited the heartland of his father's lands in mid-south Wales around Builth. There was by all accounts fighting between Pascent and his brothers as well as rival kings, but in time Pascent established a kingdom which would survive for a further twelve generations until the last ruler, Ffernafael, in the mid eighth century. Little else is known of the kingdom.

King Pascent had the following child:

1. **Morcant**<sup>50</sup> .

**King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"** (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. Ruled in the 480's.

He was presumably the son of Aed, although it is with him that the names of rulers shift from Irish to a Romanized Celtic. Tryffin may be no more than the Celtic translation of Tribune. Since his son, Aircol, is the Celtic form of Agricola, and his grandson, Vortepor, was known as the Protector, rather than King, we must recognize that some other influence may have been at work at this time.

Tradition states he married the daughter of Clotri, a British lord of Dyfed, descended from Magnus Maximus. King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded" had the following child:

1. **King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"**<sup>50</sup> .

Although the Roman Empire had long abandoned Britain by the 470s, attempts to sustain the Roman culture and civilization continued, particularly in the former Roman heartlands of Gloucester and southeast Wales.

It is possible that this influence reached into Demetia, and that one branch of the ruling family became strongly Romanized and found themselves as senior officials in the army of Amrosius Aurelianus and subsequently Arthur. It is recorded that Cunedda and his sons drove the Irish out of north Wales, and pushed them back in the south.

It is likely that at this time Demetia was split into two, with the territory of Brycheiniog being separated to the east, and Demetia taking the form of later Dyfed on the southeast peninsula.

Tryffin may be no more than the Celtic translation of Tribune.

**Duke Theodebert** (Duke Theodon III<sup>52</sup>, Duke Theodon II<sup>53</sup>, Duke Theodon I<sup>54</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

Duke Theodebert had the following child:

1. **Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria**<sup>50</sup> .

Duke died 584.

**King Wacho** (Zucchilo of the Lombards<sup>52</sup>, Claffo<sup>53</sup>, King Gudeac<sup>54</sup>) birth date unknown, was king of the Lombards before they entered Italy from an unknown date (perhaps circa 510) until his death in 539. Wacho usurped the throne by assassinating (or having assassinated) his uncle, King Tato (again, probably around 510). Tato's son Ildchis fought with him and fled to the Gepids where he died. Wacho had good relations with the Franks.

Wacho married three times. His first marriage was to Radegund, daughter of Bisinus, King of the Thuringi.

His second marriage was to **Austrigusa** (King Elemund of the Gepidae<sup>52</sup>), a Gepid possibly named after her maternal descent from Ostrogothic rulers. Austrigusa was the mother of two daughters: Wisigarda (who married Theudebert I of Austrasia) and **Waldrada** (who married firstly Theudebald of Austrasia, secondly Chlothar I, King of the Franks, and thirdly Garibald I of Bavaria). Wacho's third marriage was to Silinga, a Heruli-mother of Waltari.

**Duke Eudes "Oo" of Aquitaine** (Duke Boggis of Aquitaine<sup>52</sup>, Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine<sup>53</sup>) birth date unknown.

Otto or Odo the Great (also called *Eudes* or *Eudo*) (died c. 735), Duke of Aquitaine, obtained this dignity about 700. His territory included the southwestern part of Gaul from the Loire to the Pyrenees, with his capital in Toulouse. He retained it until his abdication in 735.

His earlier life is obscure, as is his ancestry and succession. Several Dukes of Aquitaine have been named as Odo's father: Boggis or Bertrand, to which errant historians ascribed descent from the Merovingian Charibert II (based on the forged Charte d'Alaon), but also Duke Lupus I, who was not Merovingian at all. Odo is called the brother of Hubertus.

Odo succeeded to the ducal throne as early as 679, probably the date of the death of Lupus, or 688. Other dates are possible, including 692, but he was certainly in power by 700. In 715 he declared himself independent during the civil war raging in Gaul. It is not likely that he ever took the title of king.

He married **Valtrude of Verdun**. Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine and Valtrude of Verdun had the following children:

1. **Duke Hunold of Aquitaine**<sup>50</sup>.
2. Hatton.
3. Count Aznar of Aragon.

In 718, he appears as the ally of Chilperic II of Neustria and the Mayor of the Palace Ragenfrid, who may have offered recognition of his kingship over Aquitaine. They were fighting against the Austrasian mayor of the palace, Charles Martel; but after the defeat of Chilperic at Soissons that year, he probably made peace with Charles by surrendering to him the Neustrian king and his treasures.

Odo was also obliged to fight both the Umayyads and the Franks who invaded his kingdom. On 9 June 721 he inflicted a major defeat upon Anbasa ibn Suhaym Al-Kalbi at the Battle of Toulouse, a victory celebrated with gifts from the Pope and solidifying Odo's independence. To help secure his borders he married his daughter, probably named Lampegia, to Uthman ibn Naissa, called "Munuza" by the Franks, the deputy governor of what would later become Catalonia. The peace was not to last. Within a few years, he was again attacked by Charles Martel and defeated near Bordeaux by the Umayyads. Meanwhile, his Muslim ally fell out with the Umayyad rulers, who exerted their own control over the region. Odo was compelled to fight for Charles, who defeated the Umayyads at the Battle of Tours in 732.

In 735 the Duke Odo abdicated and was succeeded by his son Hunald. He died sometime later, probably in a monastery, perhaps as late as 740. His popularity in Aquitaine is attested by the *Vita Pardulfi*.

**Hatton** (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.

Hatton had the following child:

1. **Duke Loup I of Gascony**<sup>50</sup>.

**Duke Marcomir** (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>) birth date unknown. Duke of East Franks.

Duke Marcomir had the following child:

1. **King Pharamond**<sup>50</sup>.

Marcomir died 404.

**Elesa** (King 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>) birth date unknown.

Elesa had the following child:

1. **King Cerdic**<sup>50</sup>.

**King Erc** (Eochaid<sup>52</sup>, King Eochaid<sup>53</sup>, King Corbred (Cairbre)<sup>54</sup>, King Conaire<sup>55</sup>, Moglama<sup>56</sup>) birth date unknown, was king of Irish Dál Riata until 474. The *Annals of the Four Masters* imply Erc was the same person as Muiredach son of Eógan mac Néill son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, High King of Ireland at the end of the 5th century.

There is a legendary ancestry of his son back to Old King Cole, to the first Christian King of Ireland in the third century, to Milesius of Spain and his wife Scota (daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus of Egypt, and to Noah's son Japhet). Erc's sons Loarn, Fergus and Angus settled Dalriada (Argyle) in Scotland in 496.

Erc had the following child:

1. **King Fergus Mor "The Great"** was born 440.

Erc died 474 in County Antrim, Ulster.