

Fifty-third Generation

Guotepauc (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) birth date unknown.

Guotepauc had the following child:

1. **King Coel Hen "The Old"**⁵² .

Cadfan (Cynan⁵⁴, Eudaf⁶⁵) birth date unknown. Cadfan had the following child:

1. **Ystradwal**⁵²



Magnus Maximus (ca. 335–August 28, 388), also known as Maximianus and Macsen Wledig in Welsh, was a Hispanic usurper of the Western Roman Empire from 383 until his death, in 388, by order of Emperor Theodosius I.

Maximus was a distinguished general who served under Theodosius the Elder. He certainly served with him in Africa in 373 and on the Danube in 376. It is likely he also may have been a junior officer in Britain during the quelling of the Great Conspiracy in 368. Assigned to Britain in 380, he defeated an incursion of the Picts and Scots in 381. Maximus was proclaimed emperor by his troops in 383. He went to Gaul to pursue his imperial ambitions taking a large number of British troops with him.

Following his conquest of Gaul, Maximus went out to meet his main opponent, Gratian, whom he defeated near Paris. Gratian, after fleeing, was killed at Lyon on August 25, 383. Continuing his campaign into Italy Maximus was stopped from overthrowing Valentinian II, who was aged only twelve, when Theodosius I, the Eastern Roman Emperor, sent Flavius Bauto with a powerful force to stop him. Negotiations followed in 384 including the intervention of Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, leading to an accord with Valentinian II and Theodosius I in which Maximus was recognized as an Augustus in the west.

Maximus made his capital at Augusta Treverorum (Treves, Trier) in Gaul and ruled Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Africa. He issued coinage and a number of edicts reorganizing Gaul's system of provinces. Some scholars believe Maximus may have founded the office of the Comes Britanniarum as well. He became a popular emperor, Quintus Aurelius

Symmachus delivered a panegyric on Maximus' virtues. He used barbarian forces such as the Alamanni to great effect. He was also a stern persecutor of heretics. It was on his orders that Priscillian and 6 companions became the first people in the history of Christianity to be executed for heresy, in this case of Priscillianism, by other Christians (though the civil charges were for the practice of magic), and their property was confiscated. These executions went ahead despite the wishes of prominent men such as St. Martin of Tours. Maximus' edict of 387 or 388 which censured Christians at Rome for burning down a Jewish synagogue, was condemned by Bishop Ambrose who said people exclaimed: 'the emperor has become a Jew'.

Legendary versions of Maximus' career in which he marries a Welsh princess Helen may have been in popular circulation in Welsh speaking areas from an early point. Although the story of Helen and Maximus's meeting is almost certainly fictional, there is some evidence for the basic claims. Magnus Maximus had the following children:

1. **Severa**⁵²
2. Owain, High King of the Britons, c411-c425

In 387 Maximus managed to force Valentinian II out of Rome after which he fled to Theodosius I. Theodosius I and Valentinian II then invaded from the east and campaigned against Magnus Maximus in July-August 388, their troops being led by Richomeres and other generals. Maximus was defeated in the Battle of the Save, and retreated to Aquileia. Meanwhile the Franks under Marcomer had taken the opportunity and invaded at the same time further weakening Maximus' position.

Andragathius, *magister equitum* of Maximus and killer of Gratian, was defeated near Siscia, his brother Marcellinus again at Poetovio. Maximus surrendered in Aquileia and although pleaded for mercy was executed. The Senate passed a decree of *Damnatio memoriae* against him. However, his wife and two daughters were spared. Maximus' son, Flavius Victor, was defeated and executed by Valentinian's *magister peditum* Arbogast in the fall of the same year.

Marcus Annius Verus birth date unknown, was a Roman man who lived in the 1st century and 2nd century. He was the son of an elder Annius Verus, who gained the rank of senator and praetor. His family originated from Uccibi (modern Espejo) near Corduba (modern Córdoba) in Spain. The family possibly came to prominence and became wealthy through olive oil production in Spain.

Marcus Annius Verus and Domitia Lucilla had the following son:

1. **Emperor Marcus Aurelius**⁵² Antoninus was born June 121.



Emperor Antoninus Pius (19 September, 86–7 March 161), Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus, generally known in English as Antoninus Pius was Roman emperor from 138 to 161. He was the fourth of the Five Good Emperors and a member of the Aurelii. He did not possess the sobriquet "Pius" until after his accession to the throne. Almost certainly, he earned the name "Pius" because he compelled the Senate to deify his adoptive father Hadrian; the *Historia Augusta*, however, suggests that he may have earned the name by saving senators sentenced to death by Hadrian in his later years.

He was the son and only child of Titus Aurelius Fulvus, consul in 89 whose family came from Nemausus (modern Nîmes) and was born near Lanuvium and his mother was Arria Fadilla. Antoninus' father and paternal grandfather died when he was young and he was raised by Gnaeus Arrius Antoninus, his maternal grandfather, a man of integrity and culture and a friend of Pliny the Younger. His mother married to Publius Julius Lupus (a man of consular rank), Suffect Consul in 98, and bore him a daughter called Julia Fadilla.

As a private citizen between 110–115, he married **Annia Galeria Faustina the Elder**. They had a very happy marriage. She was the daughter of consul Marcus Annii Verus and Rupilia Faustina (a half-sister to Roman Empress Vibia Sabina). Faustina was a beautiful woman, renowned for her wisdom. She spent her whole life caring for the poor and assisting the most disadvantaged Romans.

Faustina bore Antoninus four children, two sons and two daughters. They were:

1. Marcus Aurelius Fulvus Antoninus (died before 138); his sepulchral inscription has been found at the Mausoleum of Hadrian in Rome.
2. Marcus Galerius Aurelius Antoninus (died before 138); his sepulchral inscription has been found at the Mausoleum of Hadrian in Rome. His name appears on a Greek Imperial coin.
3. Aurelia Fadilla (died in 135); she married Lucius Lamia Silvanus, consul 145. She appeared to have no children with her husband and her sepulchral inscription has been found in Italy.

4. Annia Galeria Faustina Minor or **Faustina the Younger** (between 125-130-175), a future Roman Empress, married her maternal cousin, future Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Faustina the elder died in 141.

Having filled with more than usual success the offices of quaestor and praetor, he obtained the consulship in 120; he was next appointed by the Emperor Hadrian as one of the four proconsuls to administer Italia, then greatly increased his reputation by his conduct as proconsul of Asia. He acquired much favor with the Emperor Hadrian, who adopted him as his son and successor on 25 February, 138, after the death of his first adopted son Lucius Aelius, on the condition that Antoninus would in turn adopt Marcus Annii Verus, the son of his wife's brother, and Lucius, son of Aelius Verus, who afterwards became the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (colleague of Marcus Aurelius).

On his accession, Antoninus' name became "Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pontifex Maximus". One of his first acts as Emperor was to persuade the Senate to grant divine honours to Hadrian, which they had at first refused; his efforts to persuade the Senate to grant these honours is the most likely reason given for his title of *Pius* (dutiful in affection; compare *pietas*). Two other reasons for this title are that he would support his aged father-in-law with his hand at Senate meetings, and that he had saved those men that Hadrian, during his period of ill-health, had condemned to death. He built temples, theaters, and mausoleums, promoted the arts and sciences, and bestowed honors and financial rewards upon the teachers of rhetoric and philosophy.

In marked contrast to his predecessors Trajan and Hadrian, Antoninus was not a military man. One modern scholar has written "It is almost certain not only that at no time in his life did he ever see, let alone command, a Roman army, but that, throughout the twenty-three years of his reign, he never went within five hundred miles of a legion". His reign was the most peaceful in the entire history of the Principate; while there were several military disturbances throughout the Empire in his time, in Mauretania, Iudaea, and amongst the Brigantes in Britannia, none of them are considered serious. The unrest in Britannia is believed to have led to the construction of the Antonine Wall from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde, although it was soon abandoned. He was virtually unique among emperors in that he dealt with these crises without leaving Italy once during his reign, but instead dealt with provincial matters of war and peace through their governors or through imperial letters to the cities such as Ephesus (of which some were publicly displayed). This style of government was highly praised by his contemporaries and by later generations.

After the longest reign since Augustus (surpassing Tiberius by a couple of months), Antoninus died of fever at Lorium in Etruria, about twelve miles (19 km) from Rome, on 7 March 161, giving the keynote to his life in the last word that he uttered when the tribune of the night-watch came to ask the password—"aequanimitas" (equanimity). His body was placed in Hadrian's mausoleum, a column was dedicated to him on the Campus Martius, and the temple he had built in the Forum in 141 to his deified wife Faustina was

rededicated to the deified Faustina and the deified Antoninus.



King Cymbeline (Cunobelin) (King

Tenuantius⁵⁴, King Lud⁵⁵, King Beli (Heli)⁵⁶, Manogan⁵⁷) (late 1st century BC - 40s AD) was a historical king in pre-Roman Britain, known from passing mentions by classical historians Suetonius and Dio Cassius, and from his many inscribed coins. He appears to have controlled a substantial portion of south-eastern England, and is called "*Britannorum rex*" ("king of the Britons") by Suetonius.

Cunobelinus appears to have taken power around AD 9, minting coins from both Camulodunum (Colchester, capital of the Trinovantes) and Verlamion (later the Roman town of Verulamium, now modern St Albans), capital of the Catuvellauni. Cunobelinus appears to have maintained quite good relations with the Roman Empire. He used the title *Rex* (Latin "king") and classical motifs on his coins, and his reign saw an increase in trade with the continent. Archaeology shows an increase in luxury goods imported from the continent, including Italian wine and drinking vessels, olive oil and fish sauces from Hispania, glassware, jewellery and Gallo-Belgic tableware, which from their distribution appear to have entered Britain via the port of Camulodunum. He was probably one of the British kings that Strabo says sent embassies to Augustus. Strabo reports Rome's lucrative trade with Britain: the island's exports included grain, gold, silver, iron, hides, slaves and hunting dogs.

King Cymbeline had the following child:

1. King Arviragus⁵⁸.

His rise to fame was rapid and it is possible that he was an exile of the royal court that sought revenge. He first overran the Trinovantes and established his base at Camulodunum around AD 1, and then laid claim to the Catuvellaunian lordship. He may at this time have been embattled with Andoco, but by the second decade AD, Cunobelin was fully in power along the northern bank of the Thames and making encroachments south of the Thames. By about 20 he ruled all of the southeast, finally deposing Verica around 40, by which time he must have been in his sixties. He died soon after, probably in 41, leading to family squabbles. The power of Cunobelin concerned the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula, all of whom considered campaigns against him, but they became more pre-occupied with the German hostilities. Cunobelin may thus be seen as the last great pre-Roman British king.

Emperor Claudius I (Nero Claudius Drusus⁵⁴, Tiberius Claudius Nero⁵⁵, Appius Claudius Nero⁵⁶).

Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus was born in Lugdunum (Lyon) in 10 BC, as the youngest son of Nero Drusus (Tiberius' brother) and of Antonia the younger (who was the daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia).

Suffering from ill-health and an alarming lack of social skills, for which most believed him mentally handicapped, he received no public office from Augustus except once being invested as an augur (an official Roman soothsayer). Under Tiberius he held no office at all.

Generally he was considered an embarrassment at court. Under Caligula's reign he was granted a consulship as colleague to the emperor himself (AD 37), but otherwise he was treated very badly by Caligula (who was his nephew), suffering public disrespect and scorn from him at court. At the assassination of Caligula in January AD 41, Claudius fled to one of the apartments of the palace and hid behind one of the curtain. He was discovered by the praetorians and taken to their camp, where the two praetorian prefects proposed him to the troops who hailed him emperor. His being made emperor, despite his feebleness and having no military or even administrative experience at all, is most likely due to his being the brother of Germanicus who had died in AD 19 and had been very popular with the soldiery. Also he might have been deemed a possible puppet emperor, whom one could easily control, by the praetorians.

The senate first considered the restoration of the republic, but faced with the praetorians' decision, the senators fell in line and bestowed imperial power upon Claudius. He was short, possessed neither natural dignity nor authority. He had a staggering walk, 'embarrassing habits', and 'indecent' laugh and when annoyed he foamed disgustingly at the mouth and his nose ran. He stammered and had a twitch. He was always ill, until he became emperor. Then his health improved marvelously, except for attacks of stomach-ache, which he said even made him think of suicide.

In history and in the accounts of ancient historians, Claudius comes as a positive mishmash of conflicting characteristics: absent-minded, hesitant, muddled, determined, cruel, intuitive, wise and dominated by his wife and his personal staff of freedmen. He was probably all of these things. His choice of women was in no doubt disastrous. But he may well have had good reason to prefer the advice of educated and trained, non-Roman executives to that of potentially suspect aristocratic senators, even if some of those executives did use their influence to their own financial advantage.

The senate's initial hesitation in granting him the throne was the source of much resentment by Claudius. Meanwhile the senator disliked him for not being their free choice of ruler. So Claudius came to be the first Roman emperor in a line of many to follow who was not truly appointed by the senate, but by the army's men.

He also came to be the first emperor who granted the praetorians a large bonus payment at his accession (15'000 sesterces per man), creating another ominous precedent for the future.

Claudius first actions in office though marked him out as an exceptional emperor. Though he needed to for honor's sake to deal with Caligula's immediate assassins (they were sentenced to death), he did not begin a witch hunt. He abolished the treason trials, burned criminal records and destroyed Caligula's infamous stock of poisons. Claudius also returned many of Caligula's confiscations. In AD 42 the first revolt against his rule took place, led by the governor of Upper Illyricum, Marcus Furius Camillus Scribonianus.

The attempt of rebellion was easily put down before it ever really got started. However it revealed that the instigators of the uprising had possessed connections with very influential nobility in Rome. The subsequent shock of just how close to his person such conspirators may be, led the emperor to adopt stringent security measures. And it is partly due to these measures that any of the six or more plots against the emperor during his twelve year reign didn't meet with success.

However, the suppression of such conspiracies cost the lives of 35 senators and over 300 equestrians. What wonder that the senate didn't like Claudius!

Immediately after the failed rebellion of AD 42, Claudius decided to distract any attention from such challenges to his authority by organizing a campaign to invade and conquer Britain. A plan close to the army's heart, as they already once before had intended to do so under Caligula. - An attempt which had ended in a humiliating farce.

It was decided that Rome could no longer pretend that Britain did not exist, and a potentially hostile and possibly united nation just beyond the fringe of the existing empire presented a threat which could not be ignored. Also Britain was famed for its metals; most of all tin, but also gold was thought to be there. Besides, Claudius, for so long the butt of his family, wanted a piece of military glory, and here was a chance to get it.

By AD 43 the armies stood ready and all preparations for the invasion were in place. It was a formidable force, even for Roman standards. Overall command was in the hands of Aulus Plautius.

Plautius advanced but then got into difficulties. His orders were to do this if he met any sizable resistance. When he received the message, Claudius handed over the administration of the affairs of state to his consular colleague Lucius Vitellius, and then himself took to the field. He went by river to Ostia, and then sailed along the coast to Massilia (Marseilles). From there, travelling overland and by river transport, he reached the sea and crossed to Britain, where he met up with his troops, who were encamped by the river Thames.

Assuming command, he crossed the river, engaged the barbarians, who had rallied together at his approach, defeated them, and took Camelodunum (Colchester), the barbarian's apparent capital. Then he put down several other tribes, defeating them or accepting their surrender. He confiscated the tribes' weapons which he handed over to Plautius with orders to subdue the rest. He then headed back to Rome sending news of his victory ahead. When the senate heard about his achievement, it granted him the title of Britannicus and authorized him to celebrate a triumph through the city.

Claudius had been in Britain just sixteen days. Plautius followed up the advantage gained, and was from AD 44 to 47 governor of this new province. When Caratacus, a royal barbarian leader, was finally captured and brought to Rome in chains, Claudius pardoned him and his family.

In the east Claudius also annexed the two client kingdoms of Thracia, making them into another province. Claudius also reformed the military. The granting of Roman citizenship to auxiliaries after a service of twenty-five years was introduced by his predecessors, but it was under Claudius that it truly became a regular system. Were most Romans naturally intent on seeing the Roman empire as a solely Italian institution, the Claudius refused to do so, allowing senators to be drawn also from Gaul. In order to do so, he revived the office of censor, which had fallen into disuse. Though such changes caused storms of xenophobia by the senate and appeared only to support accusations that the emperor preferred foreigners to proper Romans.

With the help of his freedmen advisors, Claudius reformed the financial affairs of the state and empire, creating a separate fund for the emperor's private household expenses. As almost all grain had to be imported, mainly from Africa and Egypt, Claudius offered insurances against losses on the open sea, to encourage potential importers and to build up stocks against winter times of famine. Among his extensive building projects Claudius constructed the port of Ostia (Portus), a scheme already proposed by Julius Caesar. This eased congestion on the river Tiber, but the sea currents should gradually cause the harbor to silt up, which is why today it is no longer present.

Claudius also took great care in his function as a judge, presiding over the imperial law-court. He instituted judicial reforms, creating in particular legal safeguards for the weak and defenseless.

Of the loathed freedmen at Claudius' court, the most notorious were perhaps Polybius, Narcissus, Pallas, and Felix, the brother of Pallas, who became governor of Judaea. Their rivalry did not prevent them from working in concert to their common advantage; it was virtually a public secret that honors and privileges were 'for sale' through their offices. But they were men of ability, who rendered useful service when it was in their own interest to do so, forming a sort of imperial cabinet quite independent from the Roman class system.

It was Narcissus, the emperor's minister of letters (i.e. he was the man who helped Claudius deal with all his matters of correspondence) who in AD 48 took the necessary actions when the emperor's wife Valeria Messalina and her lover Gaius Silius attempted to overthrow Claudius, when he was away at Ostia. Their intent was most likely to place the Claudius' infant son Britannicus on the throne, leaving them to rule the empire as regents.

Claudius was extremely surprised and appears to have been indecisive and confused as to what to do. So it was Narcissus who took hold of the situation, had Silius arrested and executed and Messalina driven into suicide.

But Narcissus was not to benefit from having saved his emperor. In fact it became the reason of his very downfall, as the emperor's next wife Agrippina the younger saw to it that the freedman Pallas, who was finance minister, soon eclipsed Narcissus' powers.

Agrippina was granted the title of Augusta, a rank no wife of an emperor had held before. And she was determined to see her twelve year old son Nero take the place of Britannicus as imperial heir.

She successfully arranged for Nero to be betrothed to Claudius' daughter Octavia. And a year later Claudius adopted him as son.

Then on the night of the 12 to 13 October AD 54 Claudius suddenly died. His death is generally attributed to his scheming wife Agrippina who didn't care to wait for her son Nero inherit the throne and so poisoned Claudius with mushrooms.

Emperor Claudius I had the following child:

1. **Venissa**⁵² .

Prince Coel (St. Cyllin⁵⁴, King Caradoc⁵⁵, King Bran⁵⁶, King Llyr (Lear)⁵⁷) birth date unknown. Prince Coel had the following child:

1. **King Lleuver Mawr (Lucius The Great)**⁵² .

King Einion Yrth Venedos (King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)⁵⁴, Ederm⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorcein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³) (c. 420-500; reigned from the 470s) (Latin: *Engenius*), also known as Einion Yrth ('the Impetuous') was a king of Gwynedd.

One of the sons of Cunedda, it is believed he traveled with his father to North Wales in the early 450s to expel Irish raiders from the region. After his father's death, Einion inherited control over the newly founded kingdom of Gwynedd. Aided by his brother Ceredig, ruler of Ceredigion, and his nephew Meirion, ruler of Meirionnydd, Einion built upon his father's successes and further established his family's rule in the region.

He was succeeded by two sons; **Cadwallon Lawhir** and Owain Ddantgwyn.

King Corath (King Eochaid⁵⁴, Artchorp⁵⁵, Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷) birth date unknown. King of Demetia 420's.

Corath was the son of Eochaid and ruler of the Demetian Irish in southwest Wales in the first quarter of the fifth century. Although nothing is recorded of his reign it is certain that Corath must have established his power base across much of south Wales towards the territory of Gwent and probably north towards Cenedotia. It was almost certainly the expansion during his reign and that of his son Aed that brought Cunedda to North Wales to contain the Irish advance.

King Corath had the following child:

1. **King Aed**⁵² .

Duke Theodon II (Duke Theodon I⁵⁴) birth date unknown. Duke Theodon II had the following child:

1. **Duke Theodon III**⁵² .

Theodon died 537.

Claffo (King Gudeac⁵⁴) birth date unknown. Claffo had the following children:

1. **Zucchilo of the Lombards**⁵² .
2. **Tato** (died 510) King of the Lombards



King Charibert II of Aquitaine (King Clothar II⁴⁴, King Chilperic⁴⁵, King Chlothar⁴⁶, King Clovis I "The Great"⁴⁷, King Childeric I⁴⁸, 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_) (c.608–8 April 632), a son of Clotaire II and his second wife Sichilde, was briefly king of Aquitaine from 629 to his death, with his capital at Toulouse.

When his father, Clotaire II, King of the Franks, died in 629, Charibert made a bid for the kingdom of Neustria against his elder half-brother Dagobert I, who had already been king of Austrasia since 623. In the ensuing negotiations, Charibert, a minor, was represented by his uncle Brodulf, the brother of Queen Sichilde. Dagobert had Brodulf killed and ceded the near-independent realm of Aquitaine to Charibert. This agreement was confirmed in 631, when Charibert stood godfather to Dagobert's son Sigebert.

He married **Gisela of Gascony** (Duke Amand of Gascony⁵⁴_). Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine and Gisela of Gascony had the following child:

1. **Duke Boggis of Aquitaine**⁵² .

Charibert's realm included Toulouse, Cahors, Agen, Perigueux, and Saintes, to which he added his possessions in Gascony. Charibert was married to Gisela, the heiress of Amand of Gascony. His fighting force subdued the resistance of the Basques, until the whole of the Basque Country was under his control.

In 632, Charibert died at Blaye, Gironde—possibly assassinated on Dagobert's orders—and soon after that Charibert's infant son Chilperic was also killed. Aquitaine passed again to Dagobert. Both Charibert and his son are buried in the early Romanesque Basilica of Saint-Romain at Blaye.

Duke Dagobert (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) birth date unknown. Duke died 317.

Duke Dagobert had the following child:

1. **Duke Clodius I**⁵² .

Gewis (Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) birth date unknown.

Gewis appears in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as the son of Wig and a descendant of Woden. He is also described as the father of **Esla**, the father of Elesa, the father of Cerdic of Wessex who invaded Britain and founded the kingdom of Wessex. That an earlier pedigree of the kings of Bernicia is very similar, except that it has Bernic, eponymous ancestors of the Bernicians, in the same place as the later Wessex pedigree substitutes Gewis, eponymous ancestor of the Gewissae or West Saxons, has led to the suggestion that the later Wessex pedigree may have been modified from that of the Bernicians.

King Eochaid (King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_) birth date unknown. High King of Ireland 277-279.

King Eochaid had the following children:

1. **King Athirco**⁵² .
2. King Findacher.
3. King Thrinklind.
4. King Romaich.
5. King Angus.
6. **Eochaid**.