

Fifty-fifth Generation

Teuhvant (Telpuil⁶⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁶⁷, Gratus⁶⁸, Iumetel⁶⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) birth date unknown.

Teuhvant had the following child:

1. **Tegfan**⁶⁴.

King Eudaf Octavius (Welsh: *Eudaf*) was a semi-legendary ruler from Welsh legend to have ruled around the period 350-80 and possibly beyond.

Octavius was brother to Constantine I and ruled over Britain while Constantine was emperor in Rome. Constantine had been crowned king of the Britons upon his father's death in 306 at York. As Constantine became more powerful, he was forced to leave Britain in the hands of a proconsul while he ruled in Rome. This prompted Octavius, then Duke of the Gewissei tribe of Celts, to begin a rebellion against Roman rule. Octavius murdered the proconsul and his aides then took the crown of Britain upon his own head.

This led to a response from Constantine who sent three legions to Britain under the command of his great-uncle, Trahern, the brother of the late King Coel. He landed at Kaerperis and captured it forcing Octavius to conscript all the island into the army to combat the Roman legions. Octavius met Trahern in a field outside Winchester where they fought and Octavius won. Trahern fled to Albany and pillaged the land. That caused Octavius to react again, where he met Trahern in Westmorland, but Octavius was defeated this time. Octavius fled Britain and Trahern took on the crown himself.

Octavius fled to seek help from King Gunbert. In Britain, supporters of Octavius managed to ambush Trahern and kill him near London, allowing Octavius to return to Britain. Once arrived, he scattered the Roman forces and retook the throne of Britain, gaining an incredible amount of wealth and prestige. Following years of rule, Octavius decided to marry his only daughter off to the Roman emperor Magnus Maximus. After a brief struggle with his nephew, Conan Meriadoc, the kingship of Britain was given to Maximus, and Octavius abdicated.

Eudaf had the following children:

1. **Elen** married Magnus Maximus
2. Erbin, ruler of Gwent
3. Cynan, ruler of Dumnonia

King Lud (King Beli (Heli)⁶⁶, Manogan⁶⁷) birth date unknown. (Welsh: *Lludd map Beli Mawr*)

Legendary King of the Britons in 62 BC. Lud is listed as the eldest son of Heli or Beli, and the brother of the historically real Caswallon, which would place Lud's existence at about 60 BC. Lud was that rare combination of warrior king and

town planner. He rebuilt New Troy or Trinovantum as it was then known, and renamed it KaerLud after him. This became Lud's Town or London. When he died he was buried by the city wall where Ludgate is named after him. There is a story of Lud in the Welsh tale "Lludd and Llefelys" wherein Lud consults his brother Llefelys on how to combat three supernatural plagues that are smiting Britain. He succeeds in defeating the source of the plagues and rules peacefully thereafter. This tale, like that of Merlin's, to which it is closely related, may be about a real British prince who ruled later. He became remembered in Welsh legend as the Celtic god Llud, also known as Nudd, the Celtic form of Nodens.

King Lud had the following child:

1. **King Tenuantius**⁶⁴.

Tiberius Claudius Nero (Appius Claudius Nero⁶⁶) birth date unknown. Tiberius was one of Julius Caesar's officers. He had proposed to confer honors on Caesar's assassins, then joined Mark Anthony's brother in his attack on Octavian, took refuge with Mark Anthony, and returned to Rome when the general amnesty was proclaimed in 39 BC.

He married **Livia Drusilla** (Livius Drusus⁶⁶ Claudianus). Livia was also of the Claudian family out of which her father passed by adoption into that of the Livii Drusi. Her husband ceded her to Octavian and three months after her new marriage Drusus, was born.

Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla had the following child:

1. **Nero Claudius Drusus**⁶⁴ was born 38 BC.

Livia died 29 AD.

King Caradoc (King Bran⁶⁶, King Llyr (Lear)⁶⁷) birth date unknown. King of Siluria which is now the region around Monmouthshire.

King Caradoc had the following children:

1. **St. Cyllin**⁶⁴.
2. Linus the Martyr.
3. Claudia.

Edern (Paternus⁶⁶, Tacit⁶⁷, Cein⁶⁸, Guorcein⁶⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³) birth date unknown.

Edern had the following child:

1. **King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)**⁶⁴ was born 400.

Artchorp (Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷_) birth date unknown.
Artchorp had the following child:

1. **King Eochaid**⁵⁴ .

King Clodius III (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. King of Franks 272-298.

King Clodius III had the following child:

1. **King Walter**⁵⁴ .

Freawine (Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) birth date unknown. Freawine, *Frowin* or *Frowinus* figures as a governor of Schleswig in *Gesta Danorum* and in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as an ancestor of the kings of Wessex, but the latter source only tells that he was the son of Frithugar and the father of Wig.

In the *Gesta Danorum*, Frowin was the father-in-law of Offa of Angel (presented as a prince and later king of Denmark), whose father king Wermund liked both Frowin and his sons Ket and Wig.

Freawine had the following children:

1. **Wig**⁶⁴ .
2. Ket

Frowin was challenged to combat by the Swedish king Athisl, and killed. He would later be avenged by his two sons Ket and Wig. However, the two sons fought against Athisl two against one, a national disgrace that was redeemed by their brother-in-law Offa, when he killed two Saxons at the same time, in "single combat". This event is referred to in *Widsith* as a duel against Myrgings.

King Conaire (Moglama⁵⁶_) birth date unknown. Conaire Cóem ("the beautiful"), son of Mug Láma, a descendant of Conaire Mór, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He came to power on the death of his father-in-law Conn Cétchathach, and ruled for seven or eight years, at the end of which he was killed by Nemed, son of Sroibcenn, in the battle of Grúitine. He was succeeded by Conn's son Art.

Conaire had three sons by Conn's daughter **Saraid** (King Conn⁵⁶, King Fedlimid⁵⁷_) : Cairpre Músc, ancestor of the Muscraige; Cairpre Baschaín, ancestor of the Corco Baiscind (the Muscraige and the Corco Baiscind were part of the early medieval federation of the Déisi Tuisceart); and **Cairbre Riata**, ancestor of the Dál Riata. The *Lebor Gabála Érenn* synchronises his reign with that of the Roman

emperor Commodus (180-192). The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* dates his reign to 136-143, that of the *Annals of the Four Masters* to 157-165.