

Sixty-ninth Generation

Llyr (Lear) (Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹), birth date unknown. Llŷr is a figure in Welsh mythology, the father of **Brân**, Brânwen and Manawydan by Penarddun. The Welsh Triads mention he was imprisoned by Eurosdydd; the Second Branch of the *Mabinogi* names Eurosdydd as the father of Penarddun's younger two sons, Nisien and Efnisien. Llŷr corresponds to Lir in Irish mythology, and, like the latter, he is identified as a god of the sea.

He married **Penardun** (Llud⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹).

Llyr and Penardun had the following children:

1. **Bran**
2. Branwen
3. Manawydan

King Heremon (Itermón⁷⁰, Hathra⁷¹, Hwala⁷², Bedwig⁷³, Seskef⁷⁴, Magi⁷⁵, Moda⁷⁶, Vingener⁷⁷, Vingethor⁷⁸, Einridi⁷⁹, Loridi⁸⁰, Tror Thor⁸¹, King Munon of Troy⁸²) birth date unknown, is a legendary Danish king known through a short account of his exile in the Old English poem *Beowulf* and from appearances in some genealogies as the father of Scyld. He may be the same as one of the personages named Hermóðr in Old Norse sources.

In genealogies Heremod appears as son of Itermón son of Hratha son of Hwala or Gwala who may be the same as the Ecgwela mentioned in the passage just cited.

Heremon had the following child:

1. **Scedlwa Skjold**

King Francus of the Sicambri (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) was born before 37 BC. Francus is a legendary eponymous king of France, a descendant of the Trojans, founder of the Merovingian dynasty and forefather of Charlemagne.

The Sicambri were a Germanic people living in what is now called the Netherlands at the turn of the first millennium. Originating in the Germanic-Celtic contact zone (c.f. Nordwestblock), they had become Frankish by the 4th century, associated with the Low Franconian Salians.

The Sicambri appear in history around 55 BC, during the time of conquests of Gaul by Julius Caesar and his expansion of the Roman Empire. Caesar wrote in his *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* that at the confluence of the Rhine and Meuse River a battle took place in the land of the Menapii with Tencteri and Usipetes. When these two peoples were routed by him their cavalry escaped and

found asylum north of the river with the Sicambri. Caesar then built a bridge across the river to punish the Sicambri.

Claudius Ptolemy located the Sicambri, together with the Bructeri Minores, at the most northern part of the Rhine and south of the Frisians who inhabit the coast north of the river. Strabo located the Sicambri next to the Menapii, "who dwell on both sides of the river Rhine near its mouth, in marshes and woods. It is opposite to these Menapii that the Sicambri are situated". So the Sicambri must have lived at the lower Rhine in what is now called the Netherlands.

When Caesar defeated the Eburones he invited all of the peoples that were interested to destroy the remainder. The Sicambri responded to Caesar's call. They took large amounts of cattle, slaves and plunder. Caesar commented that "these men are born for war and raids", "No swamp or marsh will stop them". After the raid on Eburones they moved on against the Romans. They destroyed some of Caesar's units, in revenge of his campaign against them and when the remains of the legion withdrew into the city Atuatuca the Sicambri went back across the Rhine.

In 16 BC their leader Melo, brother of Baetorix, organised a raid and defeated a Roman army under the command of Marcus Lollius, which sparked a reaction from the Roman Empire and helped start the series of Germanic Wars. Later the Sicambri under Deudorix, son of Baetorix, joined the rebellion of Arminius with whom they terminated the 3 Roman legions of Publius Quinctilius Varus.

In 11 BC, a part of this tribe was forced by Nero Claudius Drusus to move to the south side of the lower Rhine, where they evidently formed a component of the Franks.

King Francus had the following child

1. **King Clodius II**

King Francus died 11 BC.