

# Seventieth Generation

**Caswallon** (Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>), fl 60 – c48 BC, was a historical British chieftain who led the defence against Julius Caesar's second expedition to Britain in 54 BC.

Cassivellaunus is the first British individual known to history. He appears in Julius Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War*, having been given command of the combined British forces opposing Caesar's second invasion of Britain. Caesar does not mention Cassivellaunus's tribe, but his territory, north of the River Thames, corresponds with that inhabited by the tribe named the Catuvellauni at the time of the later invasion under Claudius.

Caesar tells us that Cassivellaunus had previously been at constant war with the British tribes, and had overthrown the king of the Trinovantes, the most powerful tribe in Britain at the time. The king's son, Mandubracius, fled to Caesar in Gaul.

Despite Cassivellaunus's harrying tactics, designed to prevent Caesar's army from foraging and plundering for food, Caesar advanced to the Thames. The only fordable point was defended and fortified with sharp stakes, but the Romans managed to cross it. Cassivellaunus dismissed most of his army and resorted to guerilla tactics, relying on his knowledge of the territory and the speed of his chariots.

Five British tribes, the Cenimagi, the Segontiaci, the Ancalites, the Bibroci and the Cassi, surrendered to Caesar and revealed the location of Cassivellaunus's stronghold at Wheathampstead, which Caesar proceeded to put under siege. Cassivellaunus managed to get a message to the four kings of Kent, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus and Segovax, to gather their forces and attack the Roman camp on the coast, but the Romans defended themselves successfully, capturing a chieftain called Lugotorix. On hearing of the defeat and the devastation of his territories, Cassivellaunus surrendered. The terms were mediated by Commius, Caesar's Gallic ally. Hostages were given and a tribute agreed. Mandubracius was restored to the kingship of the Trinovantes, and Cassivellaunus undertook not to wage war against him. All this achieved, Caesar returned to Gaul where a poor harvest had caused unrest. The Roman legions did not return to Britain for another 97 years.

Caswallon had the following child:

1. **Llyr (Lear)**<sup>69</sup>

**Llud** (Beli Mawr<sup>71</sup>), birth date unknown. Lludd Llaw Eirint, "Lludd of the Silver Hand", son of Beli Mawr, is a legendary hero from Welsh mythology. As Nudd Llaw Eirint (the earlier form of his name, cognate of the Irish Nuada Airgetlám, derived from the pre-Roman British god Nodens).

Llud had the following child:

1. **Penardun**<sup>69</sup>

He rebuilt New Troy and renamed it KaerLud. This became Llud's Town or London. When he died he was buried by the city wall where Ludgate is named after him.

**King Itermon** (Hathra<sup>71</sup>, Hwala<sup>72</sup>, Bedwig<sup>73</sup>, Seskef<sup>74</sup>, Magi<sup>75</sup>, Moda<sup>76</sup>, Vingener<sup>77</sup>, Vingethor<sup>78</sup>, Einridi<sup>79</sup>, Loridi<sup>80</sup>, Tror Thor<sup>81</sup>, King Munon of Troy<sup>82</sup>) birth date unknown. King of the Angles.

Itermon had the following child:

1. **Hermon**

**King Antharius** (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>) was born before 74 BC. King Antharius died in 37 BC. He was killed by the Gauls.

King Antharius had the following child:

1. **King Francus of the Sicambri**