

Fifty-fourth Generation

Tegfan (Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, lumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴_)
birth date unknown.

Tegfan had the following child:

1. **Guotepauc**⁵³.



King Tenvantius (King Lud⁵⁵, King Beli (Heli)⁵⁶, Manogan⁵⁷_) born ca 20 BC, was a historical king of the Catuvellauni tribe before the Roman conquest of Britain. The **Catuvellauni** were a Celtic/Belgic tribe or state of south-eastern Britain.

Tenvantius was the first chief of the Catuvellauni to mint coins. These are found extensively along the route of the Thames and even into the territory of the Trinovantes in Essex. Whether or not Tasciovanus is a son or nephew of Caswallon is not certain, but he was clearly operating from a similar power base to his predecessor. Tasciovanus made incursions into the territories of the Atrebates and the Cantii and established the Catuvellauni as the primary tribe of southeast Britain. Exactly when Tasciovanus died is unclear as the end of his reign blurs into the rise in power of Cunobelin. Tasciovanus is the same as Tenvantius. He was nephew of Caswallon and son of Lud who ruled Cornwall before he became High King of Britain. He was a very warlike king who nevertheless pursued rigorously the rule of law.

King Tenuantius had the following child:

1. **King Cymbeline**⁵³.

Tenvantius died ca 10 AD.



Nero Claudius Drusus (Tiberius Claudius Nero⁵⁵, Appius Claudius Nero⁵⁶_) (14 January 38 BC - 14 September 9 BC), born Decimus Claudius Drusus also called Drusus, Drusus I, Nero Drusus, or Drusus the Elder was a Roman politician and military commander.

Drusus the youngest son of Roman Empress Livia Drusilla from her marriage to Tiberius Nero. He was born shortly before Livia divorced Tiberius Nero and married Augustus (17 January, 38 BC), giving rise to rumors that Augustus was the real father, although this is widely discredited by modern historians as Augustus had not yet met Livia when Drusus would have been conceived. Before Augustus married Livia, Tiberius Claudius Nero was declared Drusus' biological father. According to Suetonius, he was born with the praenomen *Decimus*, but it was later changed to *Nero*. He was raised in Claudius Nero's house with his brother, the future emperor Tiberius, until his father's death. Drusus and his brother Tiberius developed a famously close relationship in this environment that would last the rest of their lives. Tiberius named his eldest son after his brother (in violation of Roman naming standards), and Drusus did likewise.

Drusus married Antonia Minor, the daughter of Mark Antony and Augustus' sister, Octavia Minor, and gained a reputation of being completely faithful to her. Their children were Germanicus, Livilla, the future **Emperor Claudius**, and at least two others who did not survive infancy. After Drusus' death, Antonia never remarried, though she outlived him by nearly five decades.

Drusus was one of the most distinguished men of his time. His agreeable manners, handsome person and brilliant military talents gained him the affection of his troops while his liberal principles endeared him to the people. He died thirty days after being thrown from his horse.

King Cyllin (King Caradoc⁵⁵, King Bran⁵⁶, King Llyr (Lear)⁵⁷) birth date unknown. King of Siluria. The Silures were a powerful and warlike tribe of ancient Britain, occupying approximately the counties of Monmouthshire, Breconshire and Glamorganshire in south Wales.

Cyllins' brother, Linus the Martyr and his sister Claudia and her husband Rufus Pudens reputedly aided the Apostle Paul.

King Cyllin had the following child:

1. **Prince Coel**⁵³.

King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin) (Edern⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorchein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³) (c. 386–c. 460 AD) reigned from the 440s or 450s) (Latin: *Cunetacius*; English: *Kenneth*), also known as Cunedda *Wledig* ("holder of lands"), was an important early Welsh leader, and the progenitor of the royal dynasty of Gwynedd. Ruler of Northern Britain but subsequently founder of the Venedotian kingdom of Gwynedd. King of North Wales, 450-60. Cunedda is one of the founding fathers of the Welsh royal dynasty.

The name *Cunedda* derives from the Brythonic word *counodagos*, meaning 'good lord'. His genealogy is traced back to Padarn Beisrudd, which literally translates as Paternus of the Scarlet Robe. One traditional interpretation identifies Padarn as a Roman (or Romano-British) official of reasonably high rank who had been placed in command of Votadini troops stationed in the Clackmannanshire region of Scotland in the 380s or earlier by the Emperor Magnus Maximus. Alternatively, he may have been a frontier chieftain who was granted Roman military rank, a practice attested elsewhere along the empire's borders at the time. In all likelihood, Padarn's command in Scotland was assumed after his death by his son, Edern (Latin: *Æturnus*), and then passed to Edern's son, Cunedda.

Cunedda and his forebears led the Votadini against Pictish and Irish incursions south of Hadrian's Wall. Sometime after this, the Votadini troops under Cunedda relocated to North Wales in order to defend the region from Irish invasion. Cunedda established himself in Wales, in the territory of the Venedoti, which would become the centre of the kingdom of Gwynedd. Two explanations for these actions have been suggested: either Cunedda was acting under the orders of Maximus (or Maximus's successors) or Vortigern, the high king of the British in the immediate post-Roman era. The range of dates (suggested by P. C. Bartrum) runs from the late 370s, which would favor Maximus, to the late 440s, which would favor Vortigern.

Cunedda's supposed grandson Maelgwn Gwynedd was a contemporary of Gildas, and according to the *Annales Cambriae* died in 547. The reliability of early Welsh genealogies is not uncontested however, and many of the claims regarding the number and identity of Cunedda's heirs did not surface until as late as the 10th century. Nonetheless, if we accept this information as valid, calculating back from this date suggests the mid-5th century interpretation.

He married **Gwawl**. She is the daughter of King Coel Hen "The Old". King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin) and Gwawl had the following child:

1. **King Enion Yrth Venedos**

Around the year 450 the problems throughout Britain became acute. Famine ravaged the land and Britain was beset by further invasions from the Saxons to the east and the Irish to the west. At this time, Cunedda and his family moved south, leaving his son Tybion in control of the north. He established himself in north Wales in what became latter Gwynedd. A battle poem celebrating his successes calls him Cunedda the Lion.

King Eochaid (Artchorp⁵⁵, Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷) birth date unknown. Irish chieftan of Demetia 400.

The name ascribed to the chieftain of the Deisi, in Leinster, who led settlers across from Ireland at about the end of the fourth century to establish themselves in south-west Wales and in parts of Cornwall.

King Eochaid had the following child:

1. **King Corath**⁵³.

Duke Theodon I birth date unknown. Duke of Bavaria

Duke Theodon I had the following child:

1. **Duke Theodon II**⁵³.

Theodon died 511.

King Gudeac birth date unknown. King of the Lombards.

King Gudeac had the following child:

1. **Claffo**⁵³.

Duke Amand of Gascony birth date unknown. Duke Amand of Gascony had the following child:

1. **Gisela of Gascony**⁵³.

King Walter (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 Clodimir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸, King Francus⁶⁹, King Antharius⁷⁰, King Cassander⁷¹, King Merodacus⁷², King Clodimir II⁷³, King Antenor⁷⁴, King Clodius⁷⁵, King Marcomir⁷⁶, King Nicanor⁷⁷, King Clodimir 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 the Franks 298-306.

King Walter had the following child:

1. **Duke Dagobert**⁵³ .

Walter died 306.



Wig (Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_) birth date unknown, the son of Freawine (Frowin), and an early Northumbrian genealogical collection makes him father of Bernic, ancestor of the kings of Bernicia. This pedigree is thought to have been borrowed, replacing Bernic of the Bernicians with supposed son Gewis, eponymous ancestor of the kings of Wessex.

Frowin/Freawine was challenged to combat by the Swedish king Athisl, and killed. King Wermund who liked their father subsequently raised Wig and his brother Ket as his own. They later avenged their father, but they fought against Athisl two against one, a national disgrace that was redeemed by their brother-in-law, King Wermund's son 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.

Wig had the following child:

1. **Gewis**⁵³ .

King Corbred (Cairbre) (King Conaire⁶⁵, Moglama⁶⁶_) birth date unknown.

The founder of the kingdom of Dal Riata in Antrim. Cairbre was one of the sons of Conaire, the high king of Ireland. He lived in Munster but was forced north around the year 220 by famine. He and his followers settled in the north-easternmost point of Antrim where the Irish enclave of Dal Riata was established - the name means Riada's share. Apparently the settlers argued and Cairbre led a further band over the sea to Argyll and Kintyre and thereby founded the original Scottish kingdom of Dal Riata over which Fergus Mac Erc later established kingship. Although most of the story is legend there is no reason to deny its possibility. Cairbre could also claim descent from Fergus

MacFeradach, an earlier legendary founder of the Scottish kingdom. Amongst Cairbre's descendants are several identified as early kings of the Scots.

King Corbred (Cairbre) had the following children:

1. **King Eochaid**⁶³ .