

BRITISH ISLES

Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

PART I

Early Mythical Rulers

The history of the British Isles is a history of conflicts that ranged over both the main islands, between the islands across the Irish Sea, and with the continent across the English Channel and the North Sea. The roots of these conflicts lie perhaps with the geographic location of the islands. They were the recipient of colonizing movements from two directions - from Hibernia (Spain) and western Gaul (France) from the south - from northern Gaul across the English Channel and from the western European lands along the east side of the North Sea.

Stone Age peoples populated the region before the North Sea inundation that separated the islands from the continent at the end of the last ice age about 10,000 BCE. These were the “dark-haired” people encountered by the first waves of Celtic migrations, probably the Attecotti mentioned in the sagas. They were not Indo-Europeans and their organization is unknown; a single kingdom, a tribal confederation or a collection of independent tribes. While modern archaeological methods have worked out the prehistoric story fairly well, the Celtic stories of their genesis and descent that produced the modern Irish, Scots and Britons (including the Welsh) are wholly fantastic and only begin to correspond with history around the time of Roman occupation of Britain.

Using Bower’s *Scotichronicon* and other early compilers of these stories, the following consensus emerges. The first generations are from Genesis:

God
Adam
Seth
Enos
Cainon
Malaleel
Javeth
Enoch
Matusalem
Lamech
Noe
Jafeth

Jafeth had two sons, one, Javan, was ancestor of the Britons. So the Britons after Javan were:

Iobaath (or Ibath)
Baath (or Baoth)
Ethrocht (perhaps)
Izrau (or Esru)
Ezra (or Sru or Zru)
Iara (perhaps)
Rea (or Ara)
Abir (or Abor or Aoy)
Oth (or Aboth or Boath)
Ecthet
Aurthach (or Aurtecht)
Ethach (or Ethechr)
Mair (or Mar)
Simeon (or Sem)
Boib (or Banb)
Thoi (or Toe)
Ougomum (or Agnoman)
Fetebir (Fether)
Alanus

Who was progenitor of the Alani people (the Alans). His son was Isichion, and from here the line is in dispute. According to Bower, Brutus was son of Isichion. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, the line after Isichion continues:

Dardanus of Phrygia
Erichthonius
Tros
Ilus (either father of or same as)
Laomedon
Anchises
Aeneas (who fled from Troy)
Ascanius
Silvius
Brutus, king of Albion
(reigned from age 35 to death at 60)

Brutus begins the standard list of rulers of the Britons. Return now to the list at Jafeth. Jafeth's other son was Gomer, the ancestor of the Scots. According to the sagas, the Scots left Egypt in the time of Moses - the Exodus - and settled in Spain. From there a further series of settlements led to the colonization of Ireland. From there the Scots were fully established in Scotland under Fergus I. So the line follows Gomer as:

Rifad (Scot)
Lamfind
unknown
Fenius Farsaid
unknown
Gaythelos

The Scots consider themselves descended from Scotta, daughter of the pharaoh that pursued Israel in Exodus and supposedly drowned in the Red Sea. Her husband was Gaythelos, a Scythian (not Greek) nobleman. His nationality is explained by the resemblance between the words 'Scythia' and 'Scotia' which is to imply an ancestral link between the native people of two countries.

Scotta and her husband were expelled after the departure from Egypt of the Israelites and the death of Pharaoh. They eventually settle in Spain. Although Gaythelos is supposed to have seen Ireland, his line lives on in Spain for about 240 years where it comes down to Hiber, Nonel and Micelius Espayn. From Hiber, Spain is named Hibernia (Iberia) and since he settled for awhile in Ireland, that place was named Hibernia.

Micelius has three sons, Partholomus, Hibertus and Hermonius. The latter, Hermonius, begins the standard list of rulers of the Scots, whose descendants much later settle in the Irish Dalriata.

PART II

Rulers from Myth to History

The Britons tended to think of Brutus as their eponymous ancestor, as himself as descendant of Aeneas, thus providing a double connection with Rome and with Troy. Though not mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth, Britain was ruled by giants before the arrival of Brutus:

Albion
Nausithous the Magnificent
Rhexenor
Alcinous
Laodamas

The last, Gogmagog, was defeated by Brutus who thereby became ruler of all Britain. He had three sons, the first being Locrinus who succeeds his father as king of Loegria - the southern region of Totnes (or Dartmoor) to the rivers Humber and Trent - the area eventually called Britain. The two other sons were Camber and Albanacrus. Camber became king of Cambria which was west of Locrinus' holdings and included the area of modern Wales. Albanacrus became king of Albany which extended from the river Humber to the north, which included the area of modern Scotland.

While Geoffrey doesn't give us any reign dates, other lists do. If they can be believed - which isn't very likely - Brutus came to the rule about 1166 BCE

There are differences between Geoffrey's list and the others; each has names the others don't have. Here in this list the following conventions are used: (G) indicates Geoffrey's list, (O) indicates other lists and (B) indicates the name is common to all.

Brutus (B) (I (the first), rules 23 years (O)) (Eponym of Britain (G))
Locrinus (B) (rules 10 years (O)) (Eponym of England (Loegri)(G))

Gwendolen (B) (fem., rules 15 years (O))
 Maddan (B) (rules 40 years (O))
 Mempricious (B) (rules 20 years (O))
 Ebraucus (B) (rules 39 years (O)) (Eponym of York (Eboracum))(G))
 Brutus (II (O)) Greenshield (B)
 Leil (B) (rules 25 years (O)) (Eponym of Carlisle (G))
 Rud Hud Hudibras (B) (rules 39 years (O))
 Lear (O) (Leir, Celtic God (G)) (rules 60 years (O)) Said to be Shakespeare's King Lear (O)
House of Albany (O)
 Maglaunus, husband of Goneril and next below. Accession date given as 855 (O).
House of Cornwall (O)
 Henwinus; husband of Regan (O)
House of Troy (O)
 Lear (restored), date given is 852 (O)
 Cordelia (fem.), date given is 849 (O) (Queen Cordelia (Celtic Goddess))(G))
House of Albany (O)
 Morgan I (in Northumbria) with next below (O) (Marganus I (Misplaced King of Glwysing))(G))
House of Cornwall (O)
 Cunedagius (B) ((in Southumbria), said to rule to 811 (O)) (Misplaced King of Gwynedd (G))
 Rivallo (B) ((Misplaced King of Domnonee))(G))
 Gurgustius (O) (Gurgastius (Misplaced King of Rheged))(G))
 Sisillius I (B) (Misplaced King of Ceredigion)(G)
 Jago (Misplaced King of Gwynedd)(G)
 Kimarcus (B) (Misplaced King of North Rheged)(G)
 Gorboduc (B) (Misplaced King of North Rheged)(G)
 Ferrex (B) with next below (O)
 Porrex I (B)
House of Loegria (O)
 Pinor (O) Five unnamed (unknown) kings (G)
House of Monmouth (O)
 Dunvallo Molmutius (B) said to rule 40 years (O) Misplaced King of Bryneich (G)
 Belinus (B) in Southumbria; rules with next below (O) Celtic God (G)
 Brennius (B) in Northumbria (O) Celtic God (G)
 NOTE: Supposed to be the Brennus that sacked Rome in 390 BCE
 Gurguit Barbruc (B) Misplaced King of Meirionydd (G)
 Guitheilin (B) Misplaced King of Dunoding (G)
 Marcia (fem.)(O) Queen Marica (Eponym of Mercia)(G)
 Sisillius II (B) Misplaced King of Ceredigion (G)
 Kinarius (B) Misplaced King of Dumnonia (G)
 Danius (B) Celtic Goddess (G)
 Morvidus (B) Misplaced King of Rhufoniog (G)
 Gorbonianus (B) Misplaced King of Bryneich (G)
 Archgallo (O)
 Elidurus (B) the Dutiful, rules 5 years (O) Misplaced King of South Rheged (G)
 Ingenius (G)
 Peredurus (Misplaced King of Ebrauc)(G)
 Archgallo (B) restored, rules 10 years (O) Misplaced King of Strathclyde (G)
 Elidurus (B) the Dutiful (restored) (O) (again) (G)
 Archgallo (again)(G)
 Ingenius (in Southumbria) rules seven years with next below (O)
 Peredur (in Northumbria) rules more than seven years (O)
 Elidurus (B) the Dutiful (re-restored)(O) (again)(G)
 A king whose name has been lost (O) Son of Gorbonianus (G)
 Marganus II (B) Misplaced King of Glywysing (G)
 Enniaunus (B) rules 8 years (O) Misplaced King of Gwynedd (G)
 Idvallo (B) Misplaced King of Gwynedd (G)

Runo (B) Misplaced King of Gwynedd (G)
Gerennus (B) Misplaced King of Dumnonia (G)
Catellus (B) Misplaced King of Powys (G)
Millus (B) Misplaced King of Maelienydd (G)
Porrex II (B)
Cherin (B) Misplaced King of Dumnonia (G)
Fulgenius (B)
Edadus (B)
Andragius (B) Misplaced Chief of the Catuvellauni (G)
Urianus (B) Misplaced King of North Rheged (G)

The following rulers may be considered semi-historical. Their dates of accession are conjectural and are not given by Geoffrey of Monmouth. They are common to both lists except where noted.

133 Eliud (or Elihud (O)) Misplaced King of Powys (G)
128 Cledaucus (or Dedantius (O)) Misplaced King of Ceredigion (G)
123 Clotenus (or Detonus (O)) Misplaced King of Dyfed (G) [Wales]
121 Gurgintius (Misplaced King of Ergyng (G))
118 Merianus (Misplaced King of Meirionydd (G))
116 Bledudo (Celtic God (G))
114 Cap
111 Oenus
109 Sisillius III (Misplaced King of Ceredigion (G))
House of Beldgabred (O)
107 Beldgabred
97 Archmail (Misplaced King of Glywysing (G))
Kings Chosen by Lot (O)
95 Eldol
91 Redon
89 Redechius (Misplaced King of Strathclyde (G))
86 Samuil (Misplaced King of the South Pennines (G))
84 Penessil
81 Pyrrhus (O) Pir (G)
House of Capoir (O)
79 Capoir (Misplaced King of Penllyn (G))
77 Digueillus
73 Beli Mawr (O) Heli (Celtic God)(G) [Beli Mawr is also King of Dyfed, of the Silures of Wales]
72 Llud (O) Lud (Celtic God)(G) [Also King of Dyfed, of the Silures of Wales]

From here on the rulers of Britain are historical.

The Scots - that include the Irish - according to the Sagas, migrated to Ireland from Spain. There are several stories that relate how this came about. One scenario asserts there were three invasions of Ireland from Spain. The first was led by Partholomus (Partholon) who perished as a result of the plague. The second was led by Nimeth (Nemed) but eventually returned to Spain. The third was led by the three sons of Mil Espaine, a soldier of Spain. The sons were Eber Dann, Erimon and Eber Finn. they suffered some supernatural vicissitudes but were eventually successful. Later immigrants from Spain increased the population.

Some of these other settlers in addition to the sons of Mil (of Scythian descent known as Mil of Spain) are the Fir Bolg, the "Men of Bags", and the Tuatha De Danann, "People of the Goddess Danu". All shared a common line of descent from the biblical Rifad Scot and spoke the same language, Gaelic. The Fir Bolg were descended from Nemed by way of his grandson (or great-great-grandson) Semeon who was probably Simon Brecc. After their defeat by the Tuatha De Danann, the Fir Bolg sought refuge in the Scottish islands and the mainland.

One concept is that there was only one entrance to Ireland from Spain, but there is a dispute as to who led the movement: (1) Eber (Hiber) and Hymec; (2) the sons of Mil (Micelius) and (3) Partholon (Partholomus).

Others who led the single "invasion" are (1) Nelus and Scota, (2) Gaythelos and Scota and (3) Symon Brek.

Irish legend supports several invasions: (1) Partholon, (2) Nemed, (3) the Fir Bolg, (4) the Tuatha De Danann and (5) the Sons of Mil. Only the last was successful even though remnants of the others did remain in Ireland. There were eight sons of Mil, but only three were important; Eber Donn who drowned and left Ireland to his brothers; Euimon

who took north Ireland and Eber Finn ('Fairhaired'). Eber Finn died fighting Erimon who thus became ruler of all Ireland.

A variation of the three invasions; (1) Hiber (Eber) and Hymec, sons of Gaythelos; (2) Hermonius (Erimon), Partholomus (Partholon) and Hibertus (Eber), sons of Micelius (Mil) and (3) Simon Brecc. All are Gaelic speakers descended from a common ancestor.

After the first conquest, Hiber returned to Spain as ruler of the Scots there; Micelius was his descendant and his son Hermonius also eventually returned to royal responsibilities in Spain. Simon Brecc is regarded as a descendant of Hermonius and Micelius.

There are several king lists, or "Rolls of Kings." Some begin before Erimon which is probably a list of the leaders of the Fir Bolg and the Tuatha De Danann (some stories state that giants ruled Ireland before the Scots arrived). Years of accession are given that have no historical veracity. Slainge is the first of these kings (or giants) who rule for 235 years. Erimon with his brother Eber defeated the last of the Tuatha De Danann (or giants) and assumed the rule - becoming the first High King - the date which varies from 1700 to 1434 BCE.

Here is the list of the Fir Bolg:

Slainge
Rudhraighe
Gann, who ruled with Geannan
Sengann
Fiacha Cennfinnian
Rinnan
Foidhbhgen
Eochaidh

After the Fir Bolg came the Tuatha De Danann:

Breas the Beautiful
Nuatha of the Silver Hand
Lugh of the Long Arm
Eochaidh All-Father
Dealbaeth
Fiacha

MacCuill (Son of the Hazelwood) who rules with MacCeacht (Son of the Plow) and
MacGreine (Son of the Sun)

Early first wave of Celts (?) The Tuatha De Danann defeat the Fir Bolg (Picts). Further influx of the first wave - the Q (or C) Celts of the La Tene Iron culture, migrate to Ireland from Spain and south-west France about 350 - 330 BCE. They - Heremon, Heber and Ir with the Milesians - vanquish the Tuatha De Danann. Thus begins the list of the "Ard-Ri" or High Kings of Ireland. This "Roll of Kings", a catalogue of the kings of Ireland who supposedly succeeded the Sons of Mil, lists 158 kings from the time of Erimon son of Mil to Mael-Sechlainn II who died in 1022. Many of the earlier monarchs are euphemized local divinities who can sometimes be identified with individuals among the Tuatha De Danann. This same "Roll" contains an account of the arrival of the Picts, first in Ireland, then in Scotland.

NOTE: The numbers in brackets [n] indicate the accepted ruler number. This list only takes the numbers up to number 114, Fergus I Blacktooth, thereafter the kings are historical. Most of the rulers have names that are spelled differently on different lists. Many, if not all, are given here.

[1] Heber (Eibher, Eber) with [2] Heremon (Eireamhon, Eremon)

Sons of Milesius (also known as Mileadh also known as Gallamh) of Spain, and after his death they, with their six brothers and a fleet, set forth from Breoghan's Tower or Brigantia (now Corunna) in Galicia, Spain, and sailed to Ireland. Five of the eight brothers lost their lives. The three surviving brothers overcame all opposition, landed safely. They were the first High Kings after they conquered the Tuatha De Danann, defeating the three kings () at Slieve-Mis and then at Tailten where they and their queens were slain. They divided Ireland between themselves but after a year they quarrelled, and at Geashill, Eireamhon was victorious. Eireamhon, now sole monarch, then chose Teamhair as his place of residence and subdivided the country, assigning the provinces to different sub-Kings, or Ri. Legend has it that Eireamhon married a Jewish woman, Tea Tephí, and that Teamhair (Tara) is named after her. Eireamhon tries to impose tribute on the Picts.

[3] Muimhne with [4] Luighne and [5] Laighne; sons of Heremon

Ir ([6] Er) with [7] Orba and [8] Fearon (Fearan) and [9] Ferga (Fergen) and Nuadha (Nuadhat) I Neacht, sons of Heber, rule one half year.

[10] Irial Faidh, son of Heremon

Caused much of the country to be cleared of the ancient forests. He won four remarkable battles over his enemies; Ard Inmath, at Teabtha, where Stirne was slain; the second battle was at Teamhuighe, against the Fomhoraice, where their leader Eichtghe was slain; third was Loch Muighe where Lugrot was slain and forth was Cuill Martho where the four sons of Heber were defeated.

- [11] Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh
- [12] Conmael (Conmaol), 5th son of Heber
- [13] Tighernmas (Tighearnmhas), son of Follach, son of Eithrial
Idir-riacht / Interregnum - not in all lists
- [14] Euchaith I Eadghadhach (Eochu I)
- [15] Cearmhna (the Fair Haired)(Finn)(Fionn) with [16] Sobhairce
Eochaidh (II)(Eochu II)([17] Eochaidh Faebhar Ghlas)(Eochaidh II Faobharghlas)
- [18] Fiacha (Fiachadh)(I) Labhrainne (Fiacha II)
During his reign all the inhabitants of Scotland (Picts?) were brought in subjection to the Irish Monarchy.
Tribute was perhaps demanded and probably refused.
- [19] Eochaidh Mumho (Eochu III) (Eochaidh III Mumho)
- [20] Aengus Olmucadha (Angus I) (Aonghus I Olmucadha)
He went with a strong army into Alba and in thirty pitched battles overcame them (the Scots) and forced them to pay the required tribute.
- [21] Enna Airgtheach (Enna I) (Eanna I Airgtheach)
- [22] Roitheachtaigh (Roihteachtaigh I)
- [23] Sedna (Sedna I) (Seadhna I)
- [24] Fiacha Fionn Scothach (Fiacha Finsothach) (Fiacha II) (Fiachadh II Fionnscothach)
- [25] Muineamhon
- [26] Faildeargdoid
- [27] Eochaidh Ollamh Fodhla (Eochaidh the Land's Master) (Eochu IV) (Ollamh Fodhla)
He is the first to institute the Feis Teamhrach (or "Parliament of Tara"), a general meeting of nobility, gentry, priests, historians, and men of learning in all arts and professions. They meet once every three years at the palace of Tarah for making laws, reforming general abuses, revising antiquities, genealogies, and chronicles, and purging them from all corruption and falsehood.
- [28] Finnachta (Elim of the Great Wine-Snow) (Fionnachta I)
- [29] Slanoll
- [30] Gedhe Ollghothach (Gedhe of the Great Voice)
- [31] Fiacha Finnailches (Fiacha III) (Fiachadh III Fionnailches)
- [32] Bearngal
- [33] Oilioll (Oilioll I)
- [34] Sima Saoghalach (Sima) (Sioma Saoghaileach)
- [35] Roihteachtaigh (Roihteachtaigh I)
- [36] Elim Oillfinshneachta (Elim the Sot) (Elim I Oillfinshneachta)
- [37] Giallachaidh
- [38] Art Imleach (Art I) (Imleach)
- [39] Nuadhat Finnfail (Nuada II) (Fionn Fail)
- [40] Breas
- [41] Eochaidh Apathach (Eochu V) (Eochaidh IV Apathach)
- [42] Finn (Fionn)
- [43] Sedna Innarraigh (Sedna II) (Seadhna II Innarraigh)
- [44] Simon Breac (Simon the Speckled) (Simon Brecc)
- [45] Duach Finn (Duach the Fair-haired) (Duach I) (Fionn)
- [46] Muireadhach Bolgrach (Muireadhach I Bolgrach)
- [47] Enda Dearg (Enda the Ruddy) (Eanna II)
- [48] Lughaidh Iardonn (Lugha I) (Lughaidh I) (Iardonn)
- [49] Sirlamh (Siorlamh)
- [50] Eochaidh Uaircheas (Eochu VI) (Eochaidh V Uaircheas)
- [51] Eochaidh Fiadhmuine (Eochu VII) (Eochaidh VI), ruling with [53] Conaing Begeaglach (Conaing I)
- [52] Lughaidh Laimhdhearg (Lughaidh of the Red Hand) (Lugha II) (Lughaidh II Laimhdhearg)
- [53] Restored as Conaing II (Beag-Eaglach)
- [54] Art (Art II) (Art I)

- [55] Fiacha Tolgrach (Fiacha IV)
- [56] Oilioll Finn (Oilioll the Fair-haired) (Oilioll II) (Oilioll II Fionn)
- [57] Eochaidh (Eochu VIII) (Eochaidh VII)
- [58] Airgeatmhar
- [59] Duach Ladharach (Duach II) (Duach II Ladhgrach)
- [60] Lughaidh Laighdhe (Lugha III) (Lughaidh III Laighdhe)
- [61] Aedh Ruadh (Aedh the Red) (Aedh I) Aodh I Ruadh) - reigns seven years
- [62] Dithorba - reigns seven years
- [63] Cimbaeth (Cimbaoth) - reigns seven years
- Then a sequence of restorations: [61] [62] [63] [61] [62]. With the second restoration of Cimbaeth, he ruled with one Macha, a feminine name, later she ruled by herself:
- [61], [62] and [63] are three brothers who agree to take turns ruling Ireland “each reign lasting seven years.” The reason they made this agreement respecting the sovereignty was, because they were the sons of three brothers. Thus they rotated the Monarchy between them, each in turn resigning every seven years, each of them serving three terms.
- [64] Macha Mongruadh (Queen) (Macha)
- Daughter of Aodh Ruadh [61]. With death of her father, she said that her father’s turn to the sovereignty was hers. Dithorba and Cimbaeth said that they would not give the sovereignty to a woman. A battle was fought between them; Macha defeated them, and expelled Dithorba, with his sons, into Connaught, so that he was slain in Corann. She forced Cimbaeth to marry her and gave him the sovereignty. Ard Mhacha (Armagh) is named after her.
- [65] Reachtaidh Righdhearg
- Called “Righ-dearg” or the red king, for having slain queen Macha. He went into Scotland with a powerful army to reduce to obedience the Pictish nation, then growing refractory in the payment of their yearly tribute to the Monarchs of Ireland.
- [66] Ugaine Mor (Ugaine the Great)
- Called Ugaine the Great, for while early Irish kings supposedly made many military expeditions into foreign countries, he is supposed to have been King of Ireland and the whole of the west of Europe as far as the Mediterranean. He married Caesair, daughter to the King of France and had twenty five children “among whom he divided Ireland into as many parts.” Ugaine is said to have been contemporary with Alexander the Great.
- [67] Badhbhchadh - reigns one year or less
- [68] Laeghaire Lorc (Loeguire I) (Laoghaire I Lorc)
- [69] Cobhthach Cael Breagh (cobhthach Caol Breagh)
- [70] Labhraidh Loingseach (Labhraidh the Mariner)
- [71] Melghe Molbhthach
- [72] Modhcorb
- [73] Aenghus Ollamh (Aenghus the Learned) (Angus II) (Aonghus II Ollamh)
- [74] Irerea
- [75] Fearcorb (Fearchar)
- [76] Connia Caemh (Connia the Handsome) (Connia Caomh)
- [77] Oilioll Caisfhiacloch (Oilioll of the Crooked Teeth) (Oilioll III) (Oilioll III Caisfhiacloch)
- [78] Adamair
- [79] Eochaidh Ailtleathan (Eochu IX) (Eochaidh VIII Ailtleathan)
- [80] Fearghus Fortamhail (Fergus I) (Fearghus I Fortamhail)
- [81] Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach (Aongus III Tuirmheach)
- [82] Conall Cillamhrach (Conall I Collamhrach)
- [83] Nia Sedhamain (Nia Seadhamain)
- [84] Enna Aighneach (Enna II) (Enna III Aighneach)
- [85] Crimthann Cosgrach (Criomthann I Cosgrach)
- [86] Ruadhraige (Rory the Great)
- [87] Innatmar (Innaatmar)
- [88] Breasal Boidhiobhadh (Breasal)
- [89] Lughaidh Luaighne (Lugha IV) (Lughaidh IV Luaighne)
- [90] Congal Claroineach (Congal) (Conghalach I)
- [91] Duach Dallta Deadhadh (Duach III Dallta Deadhadh)

[92] Fachtna Fathach (Fachtna the Great)
[93] Eochaidh Feidhleach (Eochaidh of the Constant Sighs) (Eochu X) (Eochaidh X Feidhleach)

Abolished the division of Ireland by Ugain, returning to the five provinces.

[94] Eochaidh Aireamh (Eochaidh Gravedigger) (Eochu XI) (Eochaidh IX Aireamh)

NOTE: In some lists [94] precedes [93].

[95] Ederscel (Eidirsceol), rules with Clann Eimhir Finn

[96] Nuadha Neacht (Nuada III) (Nuadhat III)

[97] Conaire Mor (Conaire the Great) (Connor I) (Conaire I)

Idir-Riocht / Interregnum - throne is vacant for six years.

[98] Lughaidh Sriabh nDearg (Lughaidh of the Red Circles) (Lugha V) (Lughaidh V)

[99] Conchobhar Abhradhruadh (conchobhar of the Ruddy-Brown) (Conchubhar I)

[100] Crimthann Niadhnaid (Crimthann II)

Was married to Nar-That-Chaoch, daughter of Laoch, who lived in the land of the Picts (Scotland). He assisted the Picts and Britains in their wars with the Romans. He carried out an expedition against the Romans in Britain from which he brought to Ireland various spoils: A splendid war chariot; golden-hilted swords and shields; a table studded with three hundred brilliant gems; a pair of greyhounds; 300 cows and a great quantity of other precious articles. He was killed at a feast given by the Attacotti to which they invited all Ireland's nobility, most of whom they killed.

[101] Cairbre Cinncait (Cairbre Cat-head) Cairbre I Ceanncait) - some lists also include "with Moran".

One of the Attacotti (Aitheach Tuatha) who became king after he had killed the nobility, except for the three nobles that escaped; Fearadhach Finnfeachtach, Tibraide Tireach and Corb Olum.

[102] Fearadhach (Faraday) Finnfeachtach

[103] Fiatach Finn (Fiatach Fionn)

[104] Fiacha Finnfolaidh (Fiacha V) (Fiachadh IV)

[105] Elim (Elim II)

At this point, the listings begin to emerge from the realm of pure legend, and progressively take on something which eventually resembles genuine historical record. Not to disparage the foregoing, for within them lies some remembrance of ancient chieftains and ancient battles.

[106] Tuathal Teachtmhar (Tuathal the Legitimate) (Tuathal I Teachtmhar)

Held the first Feis Teamhrach since the reign of Ollamh Fodhla (number [27]). Solicited the support of Agricola in the recovery of the kingdom of Ireland. Was only able, however, to gain the help of his grandfather, king of Alba (Scotland). Came into Ireland and fought and overcame his enemies in twenty-five battles in Ulster, twenty-five in Leinster, as many in Connaught, and thirty-five in Munster, restoring the true royal blood and heirs to their respective provincial kingdoms. Imposed the great and insupportable fine (or "Eric") to be paid every second year by the province of Leinster to the Monarchs of Ireland for ever, for the death of his only two daughters Fithir and Darina.

[107] Mal (Mal MacRochraidhe)

[108] Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar (Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver)

[109] Cathaer Mor (Cathair the Great) (Cathair Mor)

[110] Conn Ceadcathach (Conn of the Hundred Battles) (Conn Cead Cathach)

Fought and killed Cathair Mor (number [109]) to become High King. He also fought against Eoghan Mor (also called Mogh Nuadhat) and they divided Ireland between themselves just as Eireamhon and Eibhear had done. And just like them, the Northerner was eventually victorious.

[111] Conaire (Connor II) (Conaire II)

Had three sons; Cairbre Musc; Cairbre Baschaein and Cairbre Riadal from whom are the Dal Riada.

[112] Art (Art II Aoinfhear)

His sister, Sarad, was the wife of number [111].

[113] Lughidh (Lugha VI) (Lughaidh VI)

[114] Fearghus Duibhdeadach (Fergus I Blacktooth) (Fearghus II)

The next ruler, Cormac, is the first truly historical king.

The Pictish Chronicle, *Chronica de Origine Antiquorum Pictorum*, states that the origin of both the Picts and Scots was Scythia. They had white hair and so were called Albani. Actually the Picts were Celts, but of a different strain than the Goidelic and Brythonic types in the rest of Britain.

The Chronicle does not state how the Picts moved from Scythia to Alba, or northern Scotland. The first ruler was Cruithne. It is said he ruled 100 years and had seven sons that followed him, but it is more likely that these seven names designate the Pictish states over which he ruled:

Cirech (Angus and Mearns)
 Fotla (Atholl and Gowrie)
 Fortriu (Strathearn and Menteith)
 Fiobh (Fife)
 Ce (Mar and Buchan)
 Moireabh (Moray)
 Cat (Caithness)

Other sources state that early rulers of the Picts weren't kings but only judges. The list continues after Cruithne:

Circin
 Fidach
 Fortrenn
 Floclaid
 Got
 Ce
 Fibaid

Total years they ruled is given as 231. But these seven are suspect because their names are similar to those of Cruithne's seven "sons". The list continues:

Gede olgudach
 Denbecan (or Oenbecan)
 Olfinecta
 Guidid gaed brechach
 Gest gurcich
 Wurgest

Total years these six ruled is given as 360. After Wurgest, one Bruide bont ruled for 48 years and began a line of rulers named Bruide that ruled for 150 years - possibly including himself - before the non-Bruide named rulers begin again:

Bruide Pant	Bruide Mund
Bruide Urpant	Bruide Urmund
Bruide Leo	Gud (Gilgidi)
Bruide Urleo	Tharain
Bruide Gant	Morleo
Bruide Urgant	Deocilunon
Bruide Gnith	Ciniad (Cimoiod) son of Arcois
Bruide Urganth	Deoord
Bruide Fecir	Bliesblituth
Bruide Urfecir	Dectotric brother of Diu
Bruide Cal	Fosconbutts (Usconbutts)
Bruide Urcal	Crautreic (Carvorst)
Bruide Cint	Deordiuois (Deo Ardivois)
Bruide Urcint	Foist (Uist) (Vist)
Bruide Fec	Ru
Bruide Urfec	Gartnait Bolc
Bruide Ru	Gartnait Ini
Bruide Urru	Bruide (Breth) son of Buthut
Bruide Gart	Wipoig (Vipoig) Namet
Bruide Urgart	Fiacha Albus
Bruide Cinid	Canutulachama
Bruide Urcinid	Dornornauch Nerales
Bruide Uip	Feredach Uecla (Vuradech vecla)
Bruide Uruip	Gartnait Diuberr
Bruide Grid	Talorg (Talorc) son of Archiuir (Achivir)
Bruide Urgrid	Drust son of Erp

Drust son of Erp, said to have ruled 100 years and fought 100 battles, was supposedly succeeded by Talorg (Talorc) son of Aniel, who begins the historical kings. By this time political pressure has forced the Pictish judgeship to become a kingship, though the descent is still matrilineal.

The Scots trace their lineage from the Dal Riada of northern Ireland. Again, the two lists used here, the Book of Ballymote and the "Ancient Lineage", are similar, but differences exist.

Aengus Turmech (Teamrach) of Tara. The 81st monarch.

Fiachu Fer-mara, his son; ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada and Argyle in Scotland

Ailill Erand (Ailill Erann)

Feradach

Forgo

Maine (Maine Mor)

Arnail (Arndail)

Ro-Thrir (Rothrer)

Trir (Trer)

Ro-Sin

Sin

Dedad

Iar

Ailill (Ailill Anglonnach)

Eogan

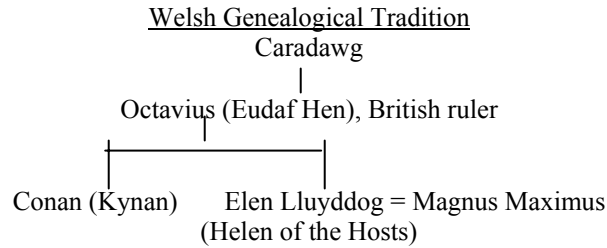
Eterscel (the 95th monarch of Ireland)

Conaire Mor (the Great) the 97th monarch of Ireland

For the next 12 or 13 rulers of Dalriada, the lists differ

Daire Dornmor
Coirpre Crom-chend
Mug-Iama
Conaire Coeom
Coirpre Riata (Cairbre Rioghfhoda)
Cindtai
Guaire
Cince
Fedlimid Lamdoit
Fiachu Tathmael
Eochaid Antoit
Aithir
Laithluaithi

Cairpre Finn Mor
Daire Dornmar
Cairpre Cromnechenn
Lugaid Allathach
Mugh Lamha
Conaire
Eochaid (Cairpre Riata)
Fiacha Cathmail
Eochaid Antoit
Achir Cirre
Finn Fiacc
Cruithluithe



Maximus is considered the “father” of Wales because of his aid of forces that brought a noted independence to the Welsh. Though somewhat shaky in the earlier dates, Welsh rulers are considered historic rulers.

PART III Historical Rulers

Rulers of Britain

Notes in addition to this list are from Geoffrey of Monmouth as (). Additional notes are designated in brackets [].

- 61 Cassivelaunus (Chief of the Catuvellauni)
- 48 Tasciovanus (Tenvantius; Chief of the Catuvellauni)
- 1 CE Cym (Cymbeline; Chief of the Catuvellauni)
- 40 Togodumnus [or Guiderius] (Guiderius; son of the Chief of the Catuvellauni)
- 61 Arvirargus [or Gweyrydd] (Historical British Leader) [ruler of Welsh kingdom of Dyfed]
- 74 Meurig (Marius) [ruler of Welsh kingdom of Dyfed]
- 125 Coel I (Coilus; misplaced *Dux Britanniarum*) [ruler of Welsh kingdom of Dyfed]
- 150 Lucius [Lleirwg Mawr] (King of Britium Edessenorum; dies 156) [ruler of Welsh kingdom of Dyfed]
- 180 To Rome directly
- 208 Sulgenius [Argentocoxos] [the anti-Roman resistance leader Fulgentius?]
[House of the Severi]
- 211 Geta [to 212], rules with Bassianus
- 217 To Rome directly
[Usurping British Emperors]
- 286 Carausius (British Emperor) [Roman governor at York]
- 293 Allectus [to 297] (British Emperor) [Roman governor at York]
[Roman Commander]
- 296 Asclepiodotus (Praetorian Prefect)
[House of Votadini]
- 305 Coel [II; “Old King Cole”] (Misplaced *Dux Britanniarum*)
[House of the Constantii]
- 305 Constantius Chlorus (Roman Emperor)
- 306 Constantine I the Great (I; Roman Emperor) [dies 337]
[House of the Gewissei]
- 312 Octavius [Welsh ruler Eudaf Hen; dies 383]
[House of the Votadini]
- 312 Trahern
[House of the Gewissei]
- 313 Octavius [restored]
[House of the Votadini]
- 355 Maximianus [Welsh name Maccsen Wledig; dies 388] (British Emperor) [Magnus Maximus; gov. at York]
[House of the Dumnonii]
- 383 Caradoc
- 383 Dionotus
- 388 To Rome directly [to 407]
[Usurping British Emperors]
- 406 Marcus [Roman governor at York]

- 407 Gracianus the Freedman (British Emperor) [Roman governor at York]
 [House of Brittany]
- 407 Constantine II [dies 411] (British Emperor)
- 409 Constans (Son of British Emperor)
- 409 Interregnum
 [House of the Gewissei]
- 425 Vortigern (Historical King in Britain)
- 466 Vortimer
- 471 Vortigern [restored, dies 480]
 [House of Brittany]
- 480 Aurelius Ambrosius (Historical British Leader)
- 496 Uther Pendragon
- 496 Arthur [“Once and Future King”] (Historical British Leader, dies 542)
 [House of Dumnonii]
- 537 Constantine III [Bendegit Custennin] (King of Dumnonia)
 [House of Brittany]
- 538 Aurelius Conanus (King of Powys [Wales])
 [House of Dyfed]
- 539 Vortiporius [Gwrthefyr] (Vortiporus; King of Dyfed [Wales])
 [House of Gwynedd]
- 540 Maelgwn Hir (Malgo; King of Gwynedd) [Welsh ruler Maelgwyn I]
 [House of Wessex]
- 549 Cerdic (Keredic (Misplaced King of Elmet)) [probably not the same as Welsh king Cerdic (519-534)]
- 554 Interregnum (three unnamed (unknown) tyrants) [possibly three kings of Wales]
 [House of Gwynedd]
- 615 Cadfan (Cadvan (king of Gwynedd) [Wales])
- 620 Cadwallon (Cadwallo (king of Gwynedd)) [Cadwallon II of Wales]
- 634 Interregnum [Oswald?]
- 655 Cadwaladr Fendigaid [dies 682] (Cadwallader (king of Gwynedd, dies 689) [Cadwalladr of Wales]
 [First House of Mercia]
- 658 Wulfhere
- 675 Aethelred I [dies 716]
- 704 Cenred
- 709 Ceolred
- 716 Aethelbald I
 [Second House of Mercia]
- 757 Beornred
 [First House of Mercia]
- 757 Offa
- 796 Ecgrifith
- 796 Cenwulf [Coenwulf]
- 821 Ceolwulf
 [Second House of Mercia]
- 823 Beornwulf
 [Third House of Mercia]
- 825 Ludeca
 [Fourth House of Mercia]
- 827 Wiglaf [dies 839]
 [House of Wessex]
- 829 Egbert [dies 839]
 [Fourth House of Mercia]
- 830 Wiglaf [restored]
- 839 Wigmund [Wigstan?]
 [House of Wessex]
- 840 Aethelwulf [dies 858]
- 856 Aethelbald II
- 860 Aethelbert
- 866 Aethelred II

- 871 Alfred the Great
- 899 Edward the Elder [to 919; dies 924]

Rulers of Ireland

For their relation to the Irish state rulers, see Appendix III.

- 254 Cormac Ulfhada Mac Airt (aka; Cormac Ulhada, or Cormac)
- 277 Eochaidh XI (aka; Eocha I Gunait, or Eochaidh Gunnat)
- 279 Cairbre II Lifiochair (aka; Cairbre II Aiffeachair, or Cairbre Liffeachair)
- 296 Fothadh I and Fothadh II (aka; Faharsy with Fachardy, or Fothadh Cairptheach and Fotadh Airgtheach)
- 297 Fiachadh V (aka; fiacha VI, or Fiacha Sraibhtine)
- 327 Colla Uais (aka; Cairoll)
- 331 Muireadhach II (aka; Moiready Tireach)
- 357 Caolbhadh (aka; Caolbhach, or Caelbhadh)
- 358 Eochaidh XII (aka; Eocha II Slaves-Lord, or Eochaidh Muighmheadoin)
- 366 Criomthann III (aka; Crimthan, or Crimhthann)
- 378/9 Niall I Naoighiallach (aka; Niall of the Nine Hostages)
- 405/6 Daithi (aka; Dathi)
- 428 Laoghaire II (aka; Laeghaire)
- 463 Oilioll IV Molt
- 482/3 Lughaidh VII
- 507/8 Muircheartach I Mor Mac Earca
- 527/8 Tuathal II
- 544 Diarmuid I
- 565 Domhnall I Ilchealgach and Fearghus III (joint rule)
Other lists show; Donal I (of Aileach 566) and Fergus II (of Aileach 546 – 566)
- 566 Eochaidh XIII and Baodan I (joint rule). Other lists show; Dochaidh and Baedan
- 568 Ainmire
- 570 Baodan II (aka; Baedan or Baedan II)
Other lists have him preceded by Baedan I Yellow Hair of Aileach 566 and Eocha III of Aileach 572
- 572 Aodh II Mac Ainmire (aka; Aedh II, or Aedh I)
- 598 Aodh III Allan and Colman (aka; Aedh Slaine and Colman Rimidh, or Aedh II Slaine and Coleman the Celibate (of Aileach 580 -)
- 604/5 Aodh IV Uairiodhrach (of Aileach 604 -)
- 612 Maolcobha (aka; Mael Cabo, or Maelcobha)
- 615 Suibhne (aka; Suibhne Mearn, or Suibne the Little of Aileach 612 – 628)
- 628 Domhnall II (aka; Donal II)
- 642 Conall II and Ceallach (aka; Conall Cael and Ceallach, or Coanl with Kelly (dies 558))
- 654 Conall III
- 657/8 Blathmac and Diarmuid II (aka; Diarmaid and Blathmac, or Dermot II and Blathmac (of Ulster 647 – 670; dies 670))
- 665 Seachnasach (aka; Shaughnessy)
- 670/1 Ceannfaolaidh (aka Cenn Faelad, or Ceannfaetadh)
- 674/5 Fionnachta II (aka; Finnaachta Fleadhach, or St. Finniety Fleadha)
- 690 Loingseach
- 704 Conghalach II (aka; congall I Cionmaghair, or Congal of Ceann Maghair)
- 711 Fearghal (aka; Fergal of Aileach 681 – 722)
- 722 Fogartach (aka; Fogerty)
- 724 Cionnaith (aka Cínaeth, or Kenneth)
- 727 Flaithbheartach (aka; Flaugherty, dies 765)
- 734 Aodh V Alainn (aka; Aedh Allan, or Aedh IV the Handsome of Aileach 722 -)
- 743 Domhnall III (aka; Domhnall, or Donal III of Meath 715 – 763)
- 763 Niall II Frasach (aka; Niall Frosach, or Niall II of Showers (Aileach 743), dies 778)
- 770 Donnchadh (aka; donchat I of Meath 765 – 797)
- 797 Aodh VI Oirdnidhe (aka; Aedh V the Dignified of Aileach 788 -)
- 818/9 conchubhar II (aka; Conchobhar, or Conchobar II of Meath 803 – 833)
- 832/3 Niall III Caille (aka; Niall Caille, or of Aileach 823, dies 846)
- 838 Some lists place Thorgest the Tyrant, a Viking, here.

- 845/6 Maoilsheachlainn I (aka; Malchy I of Meath 845 -)
 863 Aodh VII Finnliath (aka; Aedh VI the White-Grey of Aileach 867 -)
 879 Flann (aka; Fiann Sinna, or Flann Sionna of Meath 876 – 916)
 915/6 Niall IV Glum (or Glun) Dubh (or Dugh) (aka; Niall Glundugh, or Niall IV Black-knee of Aileach 915 -)
 918/9 Muircheartach II Na Geochall (or gCochall) Craicneach
 Some lists have here Donnchadh, or Donchad II of Meath 911 -)
 943/4 Conghalach III (aka; Congal II Cnogba)
 955/6 Domhnall IV Ard Mhacha O Neill (aka; Domhnall, or Donal IV of Aileach 943 – 56; 972 – 80)
 979/80 Maoilshearchlainn II (aka; Maelseachlainn Mor (Malachy II), or Malachy II of Meath 976 - ; dies 1022)
 1002 Brian Boru (aka; Brian Boromhe)
 1014 Maoilshearchlainn II (restored)
 1022 Cordran Claireach and Conn O Lochlainn (jointly)
 Some lists state “vacant”, or chronic civil war
 1024 Donnchadh O Briain (aka; Donchad(h) – opposed by (1042) Diarmaid, or Dermot the Impetuous)
 1064 Toirdealbach O Briain (aka; toirhealbhach Ua Briain, or Turlough I)
 1086 Muircheartach Mor O Briain (aka; Muircheartach Ua Briain)
 1089/90 Domhnall O Lochlainn (aka; Domhnall MacLochlainn, or Donal V of Aileach 1083 – 1121)
 1101 Mircheartach Mor O Briain (restored)
 1117 Diarmuid O Briain
 1118/9 Domhnall O Lochlainn (restored)
 1121 Idir-Riocht / Interregnum
 1127 Toirdealbach Mor O Conchubhair (aka; toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, or Turlogh II of Connaught 1106 – 1156)
 1153 Aodh O Lochlainn
 1154 Toirdealbach Mor O Conchubhair (restored)
 1156 Aodh O Lochlainn (restored)
 Some lists have here Muircheartach II, aka; Muircheartach macNeill macLochlainn
 1166 Ruaidhri O Conchubhair (aka; Ruaidri Ua Conchobair, or Rory O’Connor, dies 1198)
 1175 Idir-Riocht / Interregnum (some lists state to England)
 1258-60 Brian II
 1315/6 Eadbhard I (aka; Edward Bruce, to 1318)

Rulers of Dalriada

Although these kings are historical, there are several lists that are all different. Finding the best consistency possible among them and correlating this with synchronistic events in which these kings were involved, this list presents the best sequence of the kings of Dalriada. See Appendix I

- 500 Fergus I MacErc
 501 Domangairt mac Fergus
 507 Comgall mac Domangrat
 538 Gabran mac Domangrat
 558 Conall mac Comgall
 574 Aedan mac Gabran
 608 Eochaid I Buide mac Aedain
 629 Connad Cerr (rules one year jointly)
 629 Domnall Brecc mac Echdach
 642 Ferchar I mac Connad
 650 Conall II Crandomna, rules jointly with Dunchad mac Canaing (who only rules to 654)
 660 Domangort II mac Domnal
 673 Maelduin mac Domnal
 688 Domnall II Donn
 695 Ferchar Fota
 697 Eochaid II Crook-nose (very short rule, possibly jointly)
 697 Ainbcellach mac Ferchar
 698 Fiannamail mac Conall
 700 Selbach mac Ferchar
 723 Dungal mac Selbach

- 726 Eochaid III the Venomous (mac Eochaid?)
- 733 Alpin I mac Eochaid (short rule, possibly jointly)
- 733 Muiredach mac Ainbcellach
- 736 Eogan II mac Muiredach
- 739 Aed Fiond the White (Aed Finn mac Eochu)
- 778 Fergus II mac Eochaid
- 781 Eochaid the Venemous (one year)
- 781 Constantine mac Fergus
- 820 Angus II (Oengus) mac Fergus
- 834 Drust mac Constantine
- 837 Eoganan I mac Angus
- 839 Alpin mac Eochaid
- 841 Kenneth I MacAlpin

Rulers of the Picts

Although these kings are historical, there are several lists that are all different. Finding the best consistency possible among them, correlating this with synchronistic events in which these kings were involved and keeping to the reign lengths given in the Pictish Chronicle as best as possible, this list presents the best sequence of the kings of the Picts. See Appendix II

- 387 Talorg mac Keother
- 412 Drust I mac Erp
- 452 Talorg II mac Aniel
- 456 Nectan I Morbet mac Erp
- 480 Drust Guorthinmoc
- 510 Galan I Arilith
- 522 Drust mac Udrost, rules jointly with Drust mac Gyrom. Indication of Pictland's north-south division
- 532 Gartnaidh mac Gyrom
- 539 Celtran mac Gyrom
- 540 Talorg III mac Murtholic
- 551 Drust V mac Munaith
- 552 Galam II Cennelath. Rules in the south until 580
- 553 Bridei I mac Maelcon
- 583 Gartnait IV mac Aedan
- 594 Nectan II Connon mocu Erp
- 614 Ciniath mac Luthrenn
- 633 Gartnaidh V mac Wid
- 637 Brude II mac Wid
- 642 Talorg IV mac Wid
- 654 Talorcan I mac Eanfrith
- 658 Gartnaidh VI mac Donnel
- 665 Drust (V?) mac Donnel
- 672 Brudei III mac Billi
- 693 Taran mac Entifidich
- 697 Brude IV Derelei
- 708 Nechtan IV mac Derile
- 724 Drostan (Drest) mac Talorc
- 726 Alpin
- 728 Oengus (Angus) mac Fergus
- 758 Brude V mac Fergus
- 760 Cineod mac Wredech
- 772 Fergus (Alpin II) mac Wro
- 776 Drest VII
- 77_ Talorgen II. This ruler is uncertain. If Drest rules one year, Talorgen rules four. If Drest rules four years, then Talorgen never ruled. More than likely the ruler is Drest VII mac Talorgen.
- 780 Talorgan III mac Angus
- 782 Conall mac Taidg

787 Constantine mac Fergus
822 Angus II mac Fergus
834 Drest mac Constantine rules jointly with Talorgan mac Wthoil
837 Uven (Eogan) mac Angus
839 Wrad mac Bargoit
841 Brede VI mac Degart
842 Kenneth I mac Ferath

ANGLO-SAXON RULERS of ENGLAND

DATE	NORTHUMBRIA		KENT	SUSSEX	WESSEX	MERCIA	E. ANGLIA	ESSEX
	BERNICIA	DEIRA						
450			(455) Hengist					
				(477) Aelle				
			(488) Aesc					
500	(fl) Esa							
			(512) Octa					
					(519) Cerdic			
	(fl) Eoppa (son)							
					(534) Cynric			
			(540) Eormenric					
	(547) Ida (son)							
550								
	(559) Glappa (son)	(559) Aelle (son of Yffi)						
	(560) Adda (bro)				(560) Ceawlin			
			(565) Aethelberht I					
	(568) Aethelric (bro)							
	(572) Theodoric (bro)							
						(fl) Icel	(fl) Wehha	
	(579) Frithuwald (bro)							
								(fl) Sledda
	(585) Hussa (grandson of Ida)					(585) Creoda (son)		
		(589) Aethelric (bro)						
							(fl) Wuffa	
	(593) Aethelfrith (son of Aethelric)				(593) Ceol	(593) Pybba (son)		
					(597) Ceolwulf			
600								(fl) Saeberht
	(604) Aethelfrith (son of Aethelric)						(fl) Tytila	
						(606) Ceorl (kinsman of Creoda)		
					(611) Cynegils			
							(615?) Raedwald	

	(616) Edwin (of Deira)(son of Aelle)	(616) Eadbold					
						(625) Ragenhere	
					(626) Penda (son of Pybba)		
						(628) Sigherht	
						(632) Anna	
	(633)Eanfrith (son of Aethelfrith)	(633) Osric (son of Aelfric)					
	(634) Oswald (son of Aethelfrith)						
			(640) Earconbert				(fl) Sigberht I
	(642) Oswiu (bro)			(642) Cenwealth			
		(644) Oswine (son of Osric)					
650							
		(651) Aethelwald (son of Oswald)					(651) Aethelhere
					Northumbrian Rule	(653) Aethelwald	
					(655) Peada (son)		
		(656) Alchfrith (son of Oswiu)			Mercian Rule		
					(658) Wulfhere (bro)		
			(fl) Aethelwold				(fl) Sigberht II
						(661) Eadwulf	
	(664) Oswiu (of Bernicia)	(664) Egbert I					
	(670) Ecgfrith (son of Oswiu)	(670) Aelfwine (son of Oswiu; to 679)					
				(672) Q. Seaxburh			
			(673) Hlothere	(673) Aescwine			
			(fl) Aethelwalh		(675) Aethelred I (bro)		(fl) Swidhelm
				(676) Centwine (bro of Cenwealth)			(fl) Sighere and Sebbi
	(685) Aeldfrth (son of Oswiu)	(685) Eadric		(685) Caedwalla			(fl) Sighard and Swefred
				(688) Ine			
		(690) Wihtrud					
700							(±) Offa
			(702) Watt				

		(fl) Ealhmund		(786) Beorhtric		
	(789) Osred II (son of Ealhred)					
	(790) Aethelred I (again)					
		(793) Eadbert				
	(796) Osbald then Eardwulf				(796) Ecgfrith (son of Offa) then Coenwulf (line of Coenwalh)	
800						(fl) Sigered to 805
				(802) Egbert		
	(806) Aelfwald II					
	(808) Eardwulf (restored)					
	(810) Eanred (son)					
						(820) Aethelstan
					(821) Cenelm (son) then Ceolwulf I (line of Coenwalh)	
					(823) Beornwulf I (line of Beornred)	
		(825) Aethelwulf (son of Egbert of Wessex)			(825) Ludecan	
					(827) Wiglaf (f-i-l of Coelwulf I's daughter)	
					Wessex 828-830	
				(839) Aethelwulf (son)		(839) Aethelweard
					(840) Wigstan (g-son) then Beorhtwulf (line of Beornwulf)	
	(841) Aethelred II (son)					
	(844) Raedwulf (usp) then Aethelred II					
	(848) Osbeorht					
850					(852) Burghred	
						(855) Edmund
				(856) Aethelbald (son)		
		(858) To Wessex				

				(860) Aethelberht (bro)		
	(863) Aelle II (usurper)					
	Sub-kings under Norse York Rule			(866) Aethelred I (bro)		
	(867) Ecgberht I					
						(870) Oswald
	(872) Ricsige			(871) Alfred the Great (bro)	Sub-Kings under Norse Rule	
					(874) Ceolwulf II (line of Ceolwulf I)	
						(875) Guthrum
	(876) Ecgberht II					
	878-Under Norse York control				Mercian Rule	
					(879) Aethelred II (to 911)	
					Wessex Overlordship	
					(884) Aethelred II	
					(888) Aethelflaed	
	High-Reeves of Bamburgh					(890) To Danes
900		(?) Eadulf		(899) Edward I the Elder (son)		
		(913) Ealdred I (son)				
					(918) Aelfwynn	
					(919) To Wessex	
				(924) Aethelstan (son)		
		(930) Osulf (son)				
				(940) Edmund I the Elder (½ bro)		
				(946) Eadred (bro)		
950						
				(955) Edwy (son of Edmund I)		
				(959) Edgar (bro)		
		(963) Waltheof				

		(son, to 970)					
					(975) Edward the Martyr (son) ①		
					(979) Ethelred II the Unready (bro)②		
		(995) Uchtred <i>the Bold</i> (son)					
1000							
					House of Denmark		
					(1013) Sweyn Forkbeard		
					(1014) Ethelred II		
		1016 Eadulf I (bro)			(1016) Edmund II Ironside (son) ③		
		1019 Ealdred II (son of Uchtred)			then Canute		
					(1037) Harold I Harefoot (son) ④		
		1038 Eadulf II (bro)					
					(1040) Haricanute (½ bro) ⑤		
					House of Cerdic		
					(1042) Edward the Confessor ⑥		
1050							
					House of Godwin		
1066					Harold II (Jan. to Oct.) ⑦		
					House of Cerdic Edgar Atheling (Oct to Dec; not crowned) ⑧		

NOTES: ① Son of Edgar by his first wife, Ethelfleda the Fair, daughter of Ealdorman Ordmaer.

② Son of Edgar by his second wife, Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Ealdorman of Devon, and widow of Ethelwald, Ealdorman of East Anglia.

- ③ Son of Ethelred II the Unready's first wife Elfleda, daughter of Ealdorman Thored.
- ④ Son of Canute by his first wife Elgiva, daughter of Alfhelm, Earl of Northampton.
- ⑤ Son of Canute by Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy and widow of Ethelred II the Unready.
- ⑥ Son of Ethelred II the Unready by his second wife, Emma, daughter of Richard I of Normandy.
- ⑦ Son of Godwin, Earl of Wessex by Gytha, grandniece of Sweyn.
- ⑧ Grandson of Edmund II Ironside. Chosen king by Witan on death of Harold II.