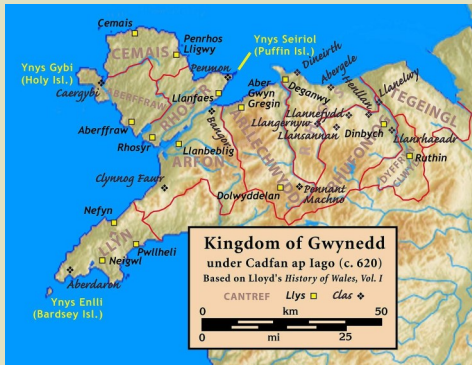


The Rise of Gwynedd During Sub Roman Britain.



Kingdom of Gwynedd in the 7th century. Ward-Perkins writes-

'First, the native British offered exceptionally effective resistance to the Anglo-Saxon invaders. It took until 1282, when Edward I conquered Gwynedd, for the last part of Roman Britain to fall. Indeed a strong case can be made for Gwynedd as the very last part of the entire Roman Empire, east and west, to fall to the barbarians.'

(Ward-Perkins, Bryan "Why Did the Anglo-Saxons Not Become More British" (1 June 2000). pp. 527)

(Online Image, Kingdom of Gwynedd, c. 620, John Edward Lloyd's *History of Wales, Vol I*, 2nd edition)

The Cantiorix Inscription, a stone found in Ffestiniog, Wales.

'Cantiorix lies here / he was a citizen of Venedos / cousin / of Maglos the magistrate'*

*The area of the kingdom of Gwynedd was named Venedotia in Latin. (he was a citizen of Gwynedd)

(Online website, <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/303044/> [accessed 14/12/22])



Padarn Beisrudd (paternus of the scarlet cloak), Grandfather of Cunedda Wledig

A classic paludamentum, which may have been worn by Paternus of the scarlet robe. Signifying a position of importance in the Roman forces or as foederati. His cloak is said to have been one of the thirteen treasures of Wales and is thought to be incorrectly referenced in the Vita of Saint Padarn, he gives it to Arthur and he becomes Christian.

'This tunic is not fitting for the habit of any malign person, but for the habit of the clerical office.'

(Online, <https://www.maryjones.us/ctexts/padarn.html>, vita of Saint Padarn. Accessed [13/12/22])

(Bibi Saint-Pol, photographer, Bust of Septimius Severus wearing a paludamentum. 2007-02-08, Glyptothek, Munich.)



Cunedda Wledig, progenitor of the royal house of Gwynedd.

"Cunedda is presented as a significant dynastic founder, with his sons being the founders of eponymous kingdoms in Wales. These sons are named in our earliest genealogical tracts, the Harleian genealogies, dating probably from the tenth century"

(Jankulak K. Cunedda ab Edern, Self published, The Encyclopedia of Medieval Literature in Britain, Edited by Siân Echard and Robert Rouse. (2017))

(Online Image, Llywelyn2000/NLW Cropped from File:History of the Kings (f.18) Morgan and Cunedda.jpg (10 March 2016))

In 1216, the kingdom of Gwynedd was finally conquered by the king of England Edward the first after over 800 years of rule from a line of Brythonic kings that can be traced to a soldier that was loyal to Rome.

(Online Image, Sodacan, Traditional arms of the House of Aberffraw, rulers of the Kingdom of Gwynedd, attributed to Llywelyn the Great (d. 1240). Recorded in the *Chronica Majora* (c. 1250) 25 September 2010)

