

GRANHOLM GENEALOGY

BRITISH ROYAL ANCESTRY, BOOK 4

Kings of Kent

INTRODUCTION

The British ancestry is very much a patchwork of various beginnings. Until King Alfred the Great established England various Kings ruled separate parts. In most cases the initial ruler came from the mainland. That time of the history is shrouded in myths, which turn into legends and subsequent into history.

Alfred the Great (849-901) was a very learned man and studied all available past history and especially biblical information. He came up with the concept that he was the 72nd generation descendant of Adam and Eve. Moreover he was a 17th generation descendant of Woden (Odin). Proponents of one theory claim that he was the descendant of Noah's son Sem (Shem) because he claimed to descend from Scaef, a marooned man who came to Britain on a boat after a flood. See the *Biblical Ancestry* and *Early Mythology Ancestry* books).

The book *British Mythical Royal Ancestry from King Brutus* shows the mythical kings including Shakespeare's King Lear. The lineages are from a common ancestor, Priam King of Troy. His one daughter Troana leads to us via Scaef, the descendants from his other daughter Creusa lead to the British lineage. No attempt has been made to connect these rulers with the historical ones.

Before Alfred the Great formed a unified England several Royal Houses ruled the various parts. Not all of them have any clear lineages to the present times, i.e. our ancestors, but some do. I have collected information which show these. These include

British Royal Ancestry Book 1, Legendary Kings from Brutus of Troy to including King Leir.

British Royal Ancestry Book 2, Kings of Mercia, from a mythical grandson of Woden (Odin) to Lady Godiva's granddaughter, who married King Harold II of England.

British Royal Ancestry Book 3, Kings of Wessex, from Cerdic, who came to Brittany in 495 to Harold II of England, my 27th great grandfather.

British Royal Ancestry Book 4, Kings of Kent from Hengest, who came from the mainland to Britain to King Alfred the Great and his sons.

British Royal Ancestry Book 5, Kings of Anglo-Saxons from Hengest's son, Hartwaker of Saxony to Henry the Fowler, the Duke of Saxony who became the first German King of the Ottoman Dynasty.

British Royal Ancestry Book 6, Kings of England from King Alfred the great to present time.

The books include ancestral lineage list with names **highlighted** for which text has been included.

Descendants of: Hengest Ruler of Kent As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Hengest Ruler of Kent** #16638 b. 420 d. 488 (47th great grandfather)
- 2 **Octa King of Kent** #16637 (46th great grandfather)
- 3 **Eormenric King of Kent** #16636 (45th great grandfather)
- 4 **Ethelbert King of Kent** #15856 b. 552 d. 24 Feb 616 (44th great grandfather)
m. **Saint Bertha (Aldeberge) Princess of Paris** #15857 b. 539 d. 612
[daughter of Charibert I King of Paris #16634 and Ingoberga Queen of Paris #16635]
- 5 **Saint Aethelburh Princess of Kent** #18161 (44th great-aunt)
m. **Edwin King of Northumbria** #18163
 - 6 **Saint Eanflaed Queen of Bernicia** #18164 (first cousin, 44 times removed)
m. **Oswiu King of Northumbria** #18165
 - 7 **Ecgrith King of Northumbria** #18167 b. 645 d. 685 (second cousin, 43 times removed)
m. **Aethelhryth Princess of East Anglia** #18166
[daughter of Anna King of East Anglia #18111 and Saewara #18112]
- 5 **Eadbald King of Kent** #15854 b. 582 d. 20 Jan 640 (43rd great grandfather)
m. **Emma Princess of Austrasia** #15855
- 6 **Eorcenbert King of Kent** #15852 b. 624 d. 14 Jul 664 (42nd great grandfather)
m. **Saint Seaxburh Princess of East Anglia** #15853 d. 699
[daughter of Anna King of East Anglia #18111 and Saewara #18112]
 - 7 **Hlothhere King of Kent** #18160 d. 685 (42nd great-uncle)
- 7 **Egbert I King of Kent** #15851 b. 641 d. 673 (41st great grandfather)
- 8 **Wihtrud King of Kent** #15849 b. 670 d. 23 Apr 725 (40th great grandfather)
m. **Ethelburga Queen of Kent** #15850
- 9 **Ethelbert II King of Kent** #15848 d. 762 Ruled 648-762 (39th great grandfather)
- 10 **Ethelbertsdotter II Princess of Kent** #15847 (38th great grandmother)
m. **Eahmund (Elmund) King of Kent** #15846 b. 758 Wessex, England d. 785 Killed
[son of Eafa of Wessex #17615]
- 11 **Egbert III King of Wessex and Kent** #15844 b. 784 Wessex, d. Nov 838 Wessex, England (37th great grandfather)
m. **Redburga (Saint Ida) Queen of England** #15845 b. 788 Wessex, England
[daughter of Natronai al-Makir Theodoric Duke of Toulouse #16068 and Alda (Hilda) Princess of the Franks #16067]
- 12 **Aethelwulf King of Wessex and Kent** #15830 b. 795 Aachen in court of Charlemagne d. 858 (36th great grandfather)
m. **Osburh (Osburga) of Wright Queen of England** #15831 b. 810 d. 852
[daughter of Oslac Chief Butler Of Wessex #16453]
- 13 **Aethelred I King of Wessex and Kent** #15839 b. 843 Wessex, England d. 872 (35th great grandfather)
- 13 **Alfred "The Great" King Of England** #15680 b. 849 Bershire, England d. 26 Oct 901 Hampshire (34th great grandfather)
m. **Ealhswith (Ethelbirth) Queen Of England** #15681 m. 868 b. abt 852 d. 5 Dec 905
[daughter of Ethelred Mucil Ealdorman of the Gaini #17588 and Eadburga Princess of Mercia #17590]
- 13 **Aethelstan King of Wessex and Kent** #18157 (36th great-uncle)
- 13 **Aethelbald King of Wessex and Kent** #18158 (36th great-uncle)
- 13 **Ethelbert King of Wessex and Kent** #18159 (36th great-uncle)

Kingdom of Kent

The **Kingdom of Kent** (*Cent* in [Old English](#), *Cantia regnum* in [Latin](#)) was a kingdom in what is now [south east England](#). It was founded at an unknown date in the 5th century by [Jutes](#), members of a Germanic people from continental Europe, some of whom settled in Britain after the withdrawal of the [Romans](#). It was one of the seven traditional kingdoms of the so-called [Anglo-Saxon heptarchy](#), but it lost its independence in the 8th century, when it became a sub-kingdom of [Mercia](#). In the 9th century, it became a sub-kingdom of [Wessex](#), and in the 10th century, it became part of the unified [Kingdom of England](#) which was created under the leadership of Wessex. Its name has been carried forward ever since as the [county of Kent](#).

Romano-British Ceint



The Kentish coastline was known as the [Saxon Shore](#) and was guarded by a series of very effective fortresses. After the evacuation of the last Roman legions from Britain a number of [Jutish](#) ships made landfall in Britain. The British ruling council offered them payment in return for *federati* service defending the realm in the north from the incursions of [Picts](#) and [Scots](#). According to legend they were promised provisions and offered the island of Ruoihm (as originally spelt by [Nennius](#)) - now known as the [Isle of Thanet](#) - in perpetuity to use as a base for their operations. It is recorded in the [Anglo-Saxon Chronicles](#) that their leader, Hengist, advised:

Take my advice and you will never fear conquest from any man or any people, for my people are strong. I will invite my son and his cousin to fight against the Irish [the Scoti], for they are fine warriors.

The Jutes began making ever increasing demands for provisions from their hosts, who became increasingly divided and fractious. Each time the Britons threatened to withhold the supplies the Jutes threatened to break the alliance and ravage the country. [Vortimer](#), Vortigern's son, assembled an army and attacked the Jutes. Vortimer died at the [Battle of Aylesthrep](#) alongside [Horsa](#), the Jutish co-ruler of Kent. The next year the Jutes were attacked again at the [Battle of Creganford](#).

A banquet is said to have taken place ostensibly to seal a peace treaty between the Britons and their Germanic foes, which may have involved the cession of modern-day Essex. The story tells that the "Saxons"—which probably includes Angles and Jutes—arrived at the banquet armed, surprising the British, who were slaughtered. This event was dubbed the [Night of the Long Knives](#) by [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) and is the original event to bear that name. The only escapees from this slaughter were said to be Vortigern himself. The historical existence of this event and of persons involved in it is conjectural, as textual evidence is weak and only begins in the 7th century.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hengest>

Hengist and Horsa

Hengist and Horsa, from A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence by Richard Verstegan (1605)



Hengist (or **Hengest**) and **Horsa** (or **Hors**) are figures of British legend, which records them as the two [Germanic](#) brothers who led the [Angle](#), [Saxon](#), and [Jutish](#) armies that conquered the first territories of [England](#) in the 5th century AD. Hengist, through his son (who varies by source), is traditionally listed as the founder of the [Kingdom of Kent](#).

Hengist and Horsa are attested in [Bede's](#) 8th-century *[Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum](#)*; in the 9th-century *[Historia Brittonum](#)*, attributed to [Nennius](#); and in the *[Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#)*, a collection of annals compiled from the end of the 9th century. [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) greatly expanded the story in his influential 12th-century pseudohistory *[Historia Regum Britanniae](#)*, which was adapted into several other languages. As a result, the pair

appear in various other later works.

According to these sources Hengist and Horsa arrived in [Britain](#) as mercenaries serving [Vortigern](#), [King of the Britons](#). This event is traditionally recognised as the beginning of the [Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain](#). Sources disagree with whether Hengist was the father or grandfather of [Oisc of Kent](#) and [Octa of Kent](#), one of whom succeeded Hengist as king of Kent. In the *[Historia Brittonum](#)* Hengist had an unnamed daughter (her name is first given in *[Historia Regum Britanniae](#)* as [Rowena](#)) who seduced Vortigern, eventually leading to the [Night of the Long Knives](#) when Hengist's men massacred the [Britons](#) at a peace accord. While the early sources indicate that Horsa died fighting the Britons, no details are provided about Hengist's death until Geoffrey's *[Historia](#)*, which states that Hengist was beheaded by [Eldol](#), the British duke of [Gloucester](#), and buried in a [mound](#).

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

The *[Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#)* entry for the year 449 records that Hengest and Horsa were invited to Britain by [Vortigern](#) to assist his forces in fighting the [Picts](#). Hengist and Horsa arrived in a location called Ipwinesfleet, and went on to obtain victory against the Picts wherever they fought them. Hengist and Horsa sent word to the Angles describing "the worthlessness of the [Britons](#), and the richness of the land" and asked for assistance. Their request was granted and support arrived. Afterward, more peoples arrived in Britain from "the three powers of [Germany](#); the Old Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes." The Old Saxons populated the areas of [Essex](#), [Sussex](#), and [Wessex](#). The Jutes populated the area of Kent, the [Isle of Wight](#) and an area of the adjacent mainland that would later be part of Wessex. The [East Angles](#), [Middle Angles](#), [Mercians](#) and "all those north of [Humber](#) arrived "from the region of [Anglia](#), (a peninsula in [Southern Schleswig](#), [Northern Germany](#)) "which has ever since remained waste between the Jutes and Saxons".

In the entry for the year 455 the *Chronicle* details that Hengist and Horsa fought with Vortigern at [Aylesford](#) and that Horsa died there. Hengist took control of the kingdom with his son Esc. In 457, Hengist and Esc fought against British forces in [Crayford](#) "and there slew four thousand men." The Britons left the land of Kent and fled to London. In 465, Hengist and Esc fought against the Welsh near a location called [Wippedfleet](#). Under their command a [thegn](#) was killed, "whose name was Wipped." In the year 473, the final entry in the *Chronicle* mentioning Hengist or Horsa, Hengist and Esc are recorded as having fought "the Welsh", having taken "immense booty" and the Welsh having "fled from the English like fire."

Historia Brittonum



Hengist (1611) depicted by John Speed

longer support them.

After the Saxons had lived on Thanet for "some time" Vortigern promised them supplies of clothing and other provisions on condition that the Saxons assist him in fighting the enemies of his country. The Saxons increased in number and the Britons were unable to keep their agreement. The Britons told the Saxons that the Saxons' numbers had increased, that they no longer needed Saxon assistance and that the Saxons should go home as the Britons could no

Vortigern allowed Hengist to send for more of Hengist's countrymen to come over to Britain and fight for Vortigern. Messengers were sent to "[Scythia](#)", where "a number" of warriors were selected, and, with sixteen ships, the messengers returned. With the men came Hengist's beautiful daughter. Hengist prepared a feast, inviting Vortigern, Vortigern's officers, and [Ceretic](#), his translator. Prior to the feast, Hengist enjoined his daughter to serve the guests plenty of wine and ale so that they would get very intoxicated. The plan succeeded. "At the instigation of the Devil" Vortigern fell in love with Hengist's daughter and promised Hengist whatever he liked in exchange for her betrothal.

Vortigern had meanwhile incurred the wrath of [Germanus of Auxerre](#) and gone into hiding at the advice of his counsel. But at length his son [Vortimer](#) engaged Hengist and Horsa and their men in battle, drove them back to Thanet and there enclosed them and beset them on the western flank. The war waxed and waned; the Saxons repeatedly gained ground and were repeatedly driven back. Vortimer attacked the Saxons four times: first enclosing the Saxons in Thanet, secondly fighting at the river [Derwent](#), the third time at [Epsford](#), where both Horsa and Vortigern's son [Catigern](#) died, and the Saxons were defeated and fled to their ships.

After a "short interval" Vortimer died and the Saxons became established, "assisted by foreign pagans." Hengist convened his forces and sent to Vortigern an offer of peace. Vortigern accepted, and Hengist prepared a feast to bring together the British and Saxon leaders. However, he instructed his men to conceal knives beneath their feet. At the right moment, Hengist shouted "*nima der sexa*", and his men massacred the unsuspecting Britons.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oisc_of_Kent

Oisc of Kent

Oisc (alternately **Oeric**, **Aesc** or **Esc**) was an early [king](#) of [Kent](#) who ruled from about 488 to about 516.

Little is known about him, and the information that does survive regarding his life is often vague and suspect. He seems to have been the son or the grandson of [Hengest](#), who led the initial [Anglo-Saxon](#) conquest and settlement of Kent. According to [Bede's](#) *[Ecclesiastical History of the English People](#)*, Oisc's given name was Orric. Bede indicates that he was the son of Hengest, and came to [Britain](#) with him, with the permission of the [British](#) king [Vortigern](#). He was the father of [Octa](#), who succeeded him. His descendents called themselves "[Oiscingas](#)" after him.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eormenric_of_Kent

Eormenric of Kent

Eormenric of Kent was [King of Kent](#) from circa 534/540 to 564/580. His father may have been [Octa of Kent](#), whom Eormenric succeeded. His son, [Aethelberht of Kent](#), in turn succeeded him circa 580/590, according to the *[Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#)*.

[Gregory of Tours](#) records that the marriage of Aethelberht to a [Frankish](#) princess, [Bertha](#), took place while he was *filius regis* (the son of the king), most likely during the reign of his father, whom the genealogies name Eormenric. Therefore Eormenric can be regarded as the first historical King of Kent. As the date of the marriage is not known, Eormenric's reign cannot be dated. The [Venerable Bede](#) placed his death in 560, but since his son's wife was not even born at that time, it seems unlikely. Rather, Gregory implies that Aethelberht's father was still reigning as of his writing (589).

Eormenric's Frankish connexion goes deeper than his daughter-in-law. The first component of his name *Eormen-* was uncommon in England at the time, but common in [Francia](#). Both *Eormen-* and *-ric* were used repeatedly in naming by the [Oiscingas](#) thereafter

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%86thelberht_of_Kent

Aethelberht of Kent (15856 43rd ggf)

Aethelberht (also **Aethelbert**, **Aethelberht**, **Aethelbert**, or **Ethelbert**) (c. 560 – 24 February 616) was **King** of **Kent** from about 580 or 590 until his death. In his *[Ecclesiastical History of the English People](#)*, the monk [Bede](#) lists Aethelberht as the third king to hold *imperium* over other [Anglo-Saxon](#) kingdoms. In the late ninth century [Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#) Aethelberht is referred to as a [bretwalda](#), or "Britain-ruler". He was the first English king to convert to Christianity.

*Statue of Aethelberht
Interior of Rochester Cathedral*



He was the son of [Eormenric](#), succeeding him as king, according to the Chronicle. He married [Bertha](#), the Christian daughter of [Charibert](#), king of the [Franks](#), thus building an alliance with the most powerful state in contemporary [Western Europe](#); the marriage probably took place before Aethelberht came to the throne. The influence of Bertha may have led to the decision by [Pope Gregory I](#) to send [Augustine](#) as a [missionary](#) from Rome. Augustine landed on the [Isle of Thanet](#) in east Kent in 597. Shortly thereafter, Aethelberht was converted to Christianity, churches were established, and wider-scale conversion to [Christianity](#) began in the kingdom. Aethelberht provided the new church with land in Canterbury, at what came to be known as [St Augustine's Abbey](#).

Aethelberht's [code of laws](#) for Kent, the earliest written code in any [Germanic language](#), instituted a complex system of fines. Kent was rich, with strong trade ties to the continent and, it may be that Aethelberht instituted royal control of trade. For the first time following the Anglo-Saxon invasion, coins began circulating in Kent during his reign.

Aethelberht later was [canonised](#) for his role in establishing [Christianity](#) among the Anglo-Saxons, as were his wife and daughter. His [feast day](#) originally was 24 February, but was changed to 25 February.

In the fifth century, raids on Britain by continental peoples had developed into full-scale migrations. The newcomers are known to have included [Angles](#), [Saxons](#), [Jutes](#), and [Frisians](#), and there is evidence of other groups as well. These groups captured territory in the east and south of England, but at about the end of the fifth century, a British victory at the battle of [Mons Badonicus](#) halted the Anglo-Saxon advance for fifty years. Beginning about 550, however, the British began to lose ground once more, and within twenty-five years it appears that control of almost all of southern England was in the hands of the invaders.

The Anglo-Saxon invasion may have involved military coordination of different groups within the invaders, with a leader who had authority over many different groups and [Ælle of Sussex](#)

may have been such a leader. Once the new states began to form, conflicts among them began and dominance of the other nations could lead to wealth in the form of tribute. A weaker state also might ask for the protection of a stronger neighbour against a warlike third state. Overlordship, for either reason, was a central feature of Anglo-Saxon politics; it is known to have begun before Aethelberht's time, although the details are unknown, and kings were being described as overlords in this sense, as late as the ninth century.

Ancestry, accession, and chronology

According to Bede, Aethelberht was descended directly from Hengist. Bede gives the line of descent as follows: "Ethelbert was son of Irminric, son of Octa, and after his grandfather Oeric, surnamed Oisc, the kings of the Kentish folk are commonly known as Oiscings. The father of Oeric was Hengist." An alternative form of this genealogy, found in the [Historia Brittonum](#) among other places, reverses the position of Octa and Oisc in the lineage. The first of these names that can be placed historically with reasonable confidence is Aethelberht's father, whose name now usually is spelled Eormenric. The only direct written reference to Eormenric is in Kentish genealogies, but Gregory of Tours does mention that Aethelberht's father was the king of Kent, though Gregory gives no date. Eormenric's name provides a hint of connections to the kingdom of the Franks, across the English channel; the element "Eormen" was rare in names of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy, but much more common among Frankish nobles.^[14]

One other member of Aethelberht's family is known: his sister, Ricole, who is recorded by both Bede and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the mother of Sæberht, king of the East Saxons.

The dates of Aethelberht's birth and accession to the throne of Kent are both matters of debate. Bede, the earliest source to give dates, is thought to have drawn his information from correspondence with Albinus. Bede states that when Aethelberht died in 616 he had reigned for fifty-six years, placing his accession in 560. Bede also says that Aethelberht died twenty-one years after his baptism. Augustine's mission from Rome is known to have arrived in 597, and according to Bede, it was this mission that converted Aethelberht.^[16] Hence Bede's dates are inconsistent.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eadbald_of_Kent

Eadbald of Kent

Eadbald was [King](#) of [Kent](#) from 616 until his death in 640. He succeeded his father [Aethelberht](#), who made Kent the dominant force in [England](#) during his reign and became the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert to [Christianity](#) from [Anglo-Saxon paganism](#). Eadbald's accession was a significant setback for the growth of the church, since he retained his indigenous paganism and did not convert to Christianity for at least a year, and perhaps for as much as eight years. He was ultimately converted by either [Laurentius](#) or [Justus](#), and separated from his first wife, who had been his stepmother, at the insistence of the church. Eadbald's second wife was Ymme, who may have been a Frankish princess. She bore him two sons, Eormenred and [Eorcenberht](#), and a daughter, [Eanswith](#).

Coin of Eadbald of Kent



Eadbald's influence was less than his father's, but Kent was powerful enough to be omitted from the list of kingdoms dominated by [Edwin of Northumbria](#). Edwin's marriage to Eadbald's sister, [Aethelburg](#), established a good relationship between Kent and Northumbria which appears to have continued into [Oswald](#)'s reign. When Aethelburg fled to Kent on Edwin's death in about 633, she sent her children to [Francia](#) for safety, fearing the intrigues of both Eadbald and Oswald. The Kentish royal line made several strong diplomatic marriages over the succeeding years, including the marriage of [Eanflæd](#), Eadbald's niece, to [Oswiu](#), and of Eorcenberht to [Seaxburh](#), daughter of King [Anna of East Anglia](#).

Eadbald died in 640, and was succeeded by Eorcenberht. Eormenred may have been his oldest son, but if he reigned at all it was only as a junior king.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eorcenberht_of_Kent

Eorcenberht of Kent

Eorcenberht of Kent (also **Earconberht**, or **Earconbert**) (d.14 July 664) was king of the [Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Kent](#) from 640 until his death, succeeding his father [Eadbald](#).

The [Mildrith](#) legend suggests that he was the younger son of Eadbald, and that his older brother Eormenred was deliberately passed over, although another possibility is that they ruled jointly.

According to [Bede](#) (*HE* III.8), Eorcenberht was the first king in Britain to command that [pagan "idols"](#) ([cult images](#)) be destroyed and that [Lent](#) be observed. It has been suggested that these orders may have been officially committed to writing, in the tradition of Kentish law-codes initiated by [Aethelberht](#), but no such text survives.

After the death of [Honorius](#), [Archbishop of Canterbury](#), Eorcenberht appointed the first [Saxon](#) archbishop, [Deusdedit](#), in 655.

Eorcenberht married [Seaxburh of Ely \(15853\)](#) [s:Ecclesiastical History of the English People/Book 3#8](#), daughter of king [Anna of East Anglia](#). They had two sons, [Ecgberht](#) and [Hlothhere](#), who each consecutively became king of Kent, and two daughters who both were eventually canonized: Saint [Eorcengota](#) became a nun at [Faremoutiers Abbey](#) on the continent, and Saint [Ermenilda](#) became abbess at [Ely](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_of_East_Anglia

Anna of East Anglia

Anna was a mid-7th century [King of East Anglia](#). He was the nephew of [Raedwald of East Anglia](#), and probably the second of the sons of [Eni](#), Raedwald's brother, to hold the kingdom, ruling (c. 636–653/654).

Family

Anna is always referred to by this name, though it may be an abbreviated or familiar form of a diathematic name. He married before becoming king, sometime before 630. His wife, whose name may have been Saewara, brought to the marriage a daughter from a previous union named Saethryth. Anna had four known daughters, all canonised as saints, a process in which the family took an active part: [Seaxburh of Ely](#) (the eldest), [Saint Aethelthryth](#) (also called Etheldreda or Audrey), [Aethelburg of Faremoutiers](#) and [Withburga](#), and a son whose name is preserved as Jurmin, possibly a modification of *Eormen*. Jurmin was of warrior age in 653. Anna himself and all of his daughters became renowned for their saintly Christian virtues.

Earlier life and faith

Etheldreda's birth, in 631, was located at [Exning, Suffolk](#), by tradition preserved at [Ely](#) as per the "*Liber Eliensis*." Exning was an important place strategically, as it stood just on the East Anglian side of the [Devil's Dyke](#), a major earthwork stretching between the [Fen](#) edge and the headwaters of the [River Stour](#), built at an earlier date to defend the East Anglian region from attack from the direction of [Cambridge](#) or via the [Icknield Way](#). An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Exning reveals that it had distinguished occupants during the sixth century. Anna may therefore have been resident there in 631 in a defensive capacity, watching the border in case of assault from [Mercia](#) which was hostile to the newly-Christian rule of Sigeberht.

Emergence of Anna's rule

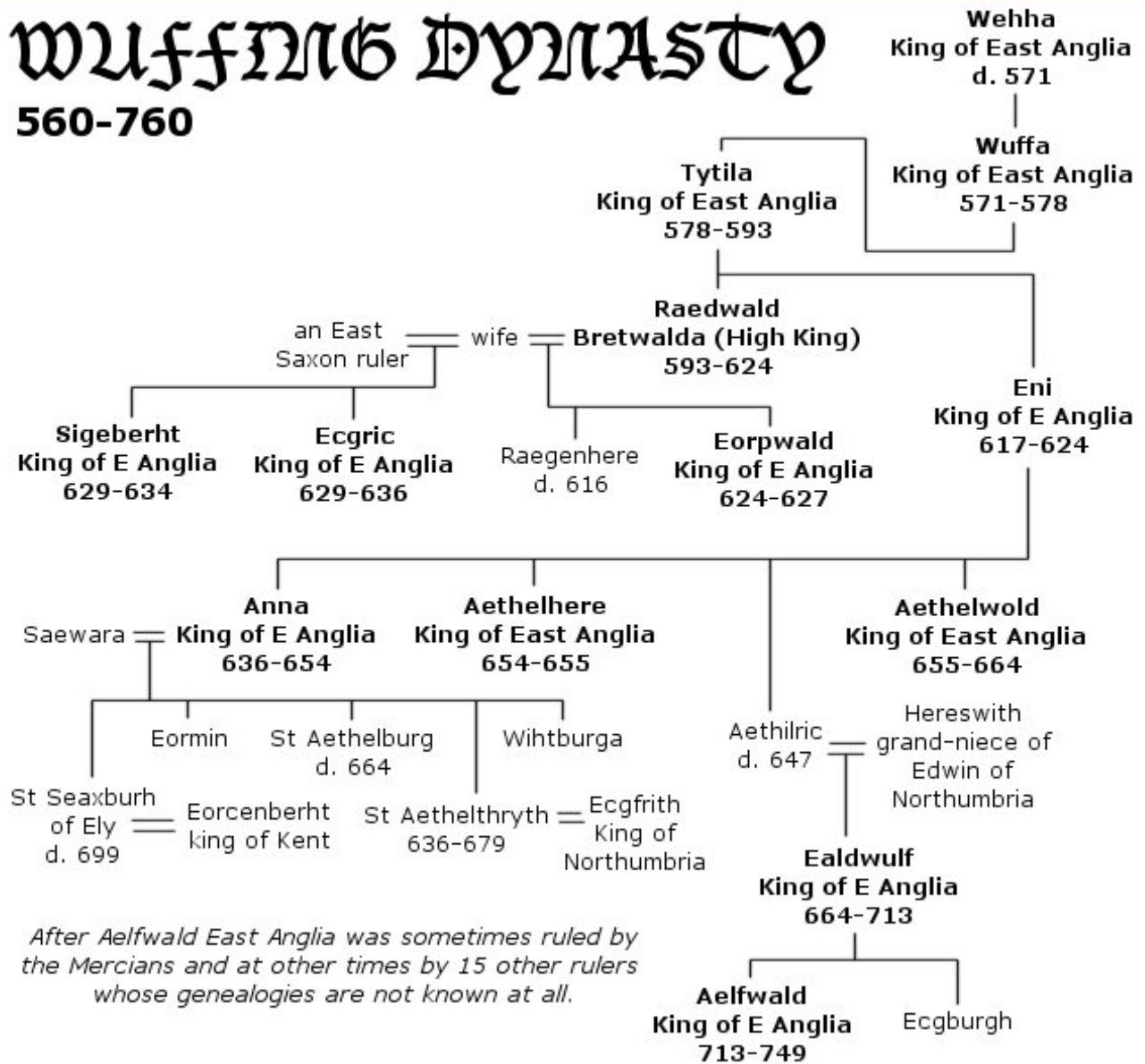
During the years 632-633 King [Edwin of Northumbria](#), with his centre of Christian power in Northumbria, was overthrown. Edwin was slain and Northumbria ravaged by [Cadwallon ap Cadfan](#) supported by the Mercian armies, and Edwin's family and bishop narrowly escaped to [Kent](#). However King [Oswald of Northumbria](#) emerged to restore Northumbrian authority, and [Saint Aidan](#) was sent to [Lindisfarne](#) to bring the Irish mission to his court. This gave him independence both from the heathen cause of Mercia and the Roman ecclesiastical authority of [Canterbury](#) in Kent. At about the same time [Saint Fursey](#) came to East Anglia from [Ireland](#).

The Mercians, led by [Penda](#), then turned on East Anglia and slew Sigeberht and Ecgric, and routed the East Anglian army. Anna recovered East Anglian rule and must have relied upon the support of Oswald to sustain it. Felix remained his bishop at [Dommoc](#) until his death in 647. Anna arranged a very important diplomatic marriage between his daughter [Seaxburh](#) and King

The following family tree includes all kings of East Anglia from 560 until 749 except for the usurper [Ricberht](#).

WUFFING DYNASTY

560-760



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eni_of_East_Anglia

Eni of East Anglia

Eni or **Ennius** was a supposed early 7th century [King of East Anglia](#). He was certainly the son of [Tytlla](#) and brother of [Raedwald](#), both Kings of East Anglia.

There is no historical mention of Eni as a King of the East Angles, nor is there any clear evidence that he was one. The principal references to him are in [Bede's Ecclesiastical History](#), and in the East Anglian dynastic tally preserved in the *Anglian Collection*. The tally is not a regnal list but a series of genealogical affiliations - hence it does not mention Raedwald, who was not a direct ancestor of the line of Eni.

It is possible, but nowhere indicated, that Raedwald associated Eni to his power as an East Anglian regent or sub-king during the period of his own ascendancy, 616-624. The sources we have indicate that [Eorpwald](#), Raedwald's son, succeeded his father.

Eni is identified by Bede as the father of three East Anglian Kings, namely [Anna](#) (r. 636-654), [Aethelhere](#) (r. 654) and [Aethelwold](#) (r. 654-664). In the Anglian Collection tally he is also the grandfather of King [Ealdwulf](#) (r. 664-713), whose father was Aethilric son of Eni (*Ening*). Since the power reverted to Ealdwulf in 664 after the rule of his uncles, it is often supposed that Aethilric was an elder brother of Anna, Aethelhere and Aethelwold, and may be the same person as King [Ecgric](#), who shared the throne with [Sigeberht](#) (c 629-634) and died with him in 636. [Hereswith](#), Ealdwulf's mother, had already left East Anglia for a monastic life in [Gaul](#) by 647 (Bede, History, iv.23) so Aethilric had probably died by then.