

*This book is of great importance for the past, the present, and the future. The mystery of King Arthur is solved. The identity of the true King Arthur is revealed. He was known by name as “the one who leads in battle” and he was the son of Uther Pendragon. He was “Born of Fire!” It is all true!*

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KING ARTHUR PENDRAGON **BORN OF FIRE!**

NIGEL DRYDEN CUNNINGHAM

# KING ARTHUR PENDRAGON *BORN OF FIRE!*



**NIGEL DRYDEN CUNNINGHAM**

# **The True Life Story Of The Cunedda Family Dynasty**

## **Contents**

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Preface</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PART 1 IDENTIFYING KING ARTHUR</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Chapter 1 A Very Ancient History</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Chapter 2 King Arthur Cunedda – Born of Fire</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Chapter 3 King Arthur Cunedda Dynasty</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Chapter 4 The Closing of Roman Rule in Britain</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>PART 2 THE HISTORICAL NARRATIVE</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Chapter 5 The Western Roman Emperor</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Chapter 6 The Holy Fathers Son</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Chapter 7 The Imposter – Vortigern’s Reign</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Chapter 8 A Noble Roman Gentleman</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Chapter 9 The Fiery Head Dragon</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Chapter 10 The Mystery of Riothamus</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Chapter 11 Arthur by Another Name</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Chapter 12 King Arthur the Great, Leader of Battles</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Chapter 13 After Mons Badonicus</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Chapter 14 The Battle of Camlann</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Chapter 15 The Dragon of Britain</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>PART 3 ANGLO SAXONS DISPELLED</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Chapter 16 The Anglo Saxon Hoax and the Seven Kingdoms</b>	<b>199</b>

<b>PART 4 AFTERMATH AND CONSEQUENCES OF KING ARTHUR</b>	227
<b>Chapter 17 The Kings and Princes of Wales</b>	229
<b>Chapter 18 Aedan MacGabran and the Kings of Scotland</b>	236
<b>Chapter 19 Cunningham</b>	242
<b>Chapter 20 The English Language</b>	249
<b>Chapter 21 Genealogy: The Battle of the Genes: The Once and Future King</b>	262
<b>Chapter 22 Conclusion</b>	271
<b>Maps</b>	285
<b>Appendices</b>	291
<b>Appendix 1 The Cunningham stone tablet</b>	293
<b>Appendix 2 Gaelic Pronunciation</b>	297
<b>Appendix 3 German Lesson</b>	299
<b>Appendix 4 The King Arthur denialists</b>	301
<b>References</b>	303
<b>Bibliography</b>	309
<b>Index</b>	311
<b>About the Author</b>	318

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<b>Tables</b>	
Table 1 Chart of Kings 401-547	41
Table 2 Two Parallel Time Frames	44
Table 3 Timeline in History	50
Table 4 Roman Emperors	51
Table 5 Cerdicing Dynasty of Wessex	211
Table 6 Welsh Princes – Deheubarth, Powys and Gwynedd	234
Table 7 Welsh Princes – House of Tudor	235
Table 8 Descent of Cinaed MacAlpin from Aedan MacGabran	239
Table 9 Scottish Kings – House of Cunaed	240
Table 10 Scottish Kings – House of Canmore	241
Table 11 Blood of the Isles – Distribution of Paternal Clans	263

# **KING ARTHUR PENDRAGON, *BORN OF FIRE!***

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## **BOOK SUMMARY**

### **Name Origin**

King Arthur is remembered from the Gaelic version of his name which is Cion Aodha. Cionaodha is the Gaelic version of the Brythonic name Cunedda. Aodha was the ancient Celtic Sun God and God of Fire. Cion and Cun as in Cuning means “King”, and it also means “head” as in Ken and Pen. The modern form of Cunedda and Cionaodha is Kenneth. Cunedda and Cionaodha both translate as “head dragon”. Dragon is derived from Aodh, the God of Fire. Aodha with an “a” added means the son of Aodh. “Ao” is what is known as a diphthong. “dh” and “dd” as contained in Aodha and Cunedda are pronounced “th”. Aodha is therefore pronounced Arthur. The name relates to dragons not bears. The Gaelic and English versions of the name are a perfect match. Einion Yrth ap Cunedda was Uther Pendragon, the father of King Arthur. Yrth is Uther. Cunedda translates as Pendragon. Uther Pendragon had two sons, Owain Ddantgwyn and Cadwallon Lawhir. The name Cadwallon means Battle Leader and Lawhir means long hand. The Leader of Battles with the long hand was King Arthur of Mt Badon.

### **Two matching dynasties**

The Cunedda dynasty equates to and matches the Arthurian dynasty, on a king by king basis. They are one and the same. The two dynasties are a perfect match both in terms of calendar years and equivalent names, as explained in the book.

<b>Cunedda</b> dynasty	<b>Arthurian</b> dynasty (see Geoffrey of Monmouth)
Cunedda Wledig aka Edern ap Padarn	Emperor Constantine 3rd
Cunedda ap Edern	Emperor Constans
Eternus ap Cunedda aka Emrys Wledig	Ambrosius Aurelianus
Einion Yrth ap Cunedda	Uther Pendragon
Cadwallon Lawhir ap Einion	King Arthur of Mons Badonicus
Owain Ddantgwyn ap Einion	King Arthur of Camlann
Maelgwn Gwynedd	Mordred

Cunedda Wledig and his son Cunedda ap Edern have been conflated in history. Edern ap Padarn was Cunedda Wledig, and it was Edern who married Gwawl verch Coel, who was the mother of the younger Cunedda, and not his spouse. This is confirmed by the Triads Ynys Prydein edited by Rachel Bromwich. This conflation of the two Cuneddas resulted in the loss of one generation in the Arthurian dynasty and in some versions of Nennius. The correct version of Nennius is the one that refers to Cunedda as Maelgwn’s great great grandfather, who is Edern ap Padarn. It is Edern ap Padarn who is Cunedda Wledig. Another version refers to Cunedda as Maelgwn’s great grandfather but four generations do not fill the 146 year time frame. The result of this is that the Arthurian dynasty is also collapsed by one generation. Geoffrey of Monmouth records Constans as an older brother of Ambrosius and Uther Pendragon but he is in fact their father. It was Edern ap Padarn who as Cunedda Wledig drove out the Irish from North Wales in 401, which was 146 years before (the end of) Maelgwn’s reign in 547. The date of 401 is supported by Prof Charles-Edwards of Oxford

University. It was Cunedda Wledig (meaning Emperor) who was elevated by his army in 407 to Western Roman Emperor Constantine 3rd. The Elegy to Cunedda written by the bard Taliesin refers to him crossing the Channel and as “the man who gained sway over the habitable surface of the world”.

### **History by the numbers**

Nennius’s dating of events is precise, consistent and correct. It all reconciles. Geoffrey of Monmouth’s account, which is undated, matches almost perfectly with Nennius’s timeframes and event sequence. There are in fact two parallel timeframes given by Nennius which are separated by 18 years. Each of the timeframes commence with the end of Constantine’s (Edern ap Padarn aka Cunedda Wledig) reign as King of Britons. His reign ended in 411 but his death (as Edern ap Padarn) is recorded in 429. Constans reigned from 412 until he was overthrown by Vortigern in 425. The alternative but incorrect timeframe is 430 until 443. In the fourth year of Vortigern’s reign the Saxons led by Hengist and Horsa came to Britain, which is in 429. The alternative year of 447 given by Nennius is wrong. Bede compounds this error by recording the year as 449. The Battle of Mt Badon was recorded by Bede as occurring 44 years after the Saxon Adventus which according to Bede would be in 493, but this date is according to the second timeframe which is out by 18 years. The correct date is therefore 475. Bede also got the 44 years wrong by using 449 instead of 447. The Battle of Mt Badon occurred in 475 (493) which is 46 years after the Saxon Adventus in 429 (447). We know that 429 is the correct year because that is the same year in which St Germanus came to Britain.

Vortigern was defeated by Ambrosius Aurelianus 12 years after Vortigern usurped the Crown, which was in 437. This dating is provided by Nennius. Ambrosius reigned as King of Britons from 437 until his death in 451, which was the year of Halley’s Comet as described by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Merlin (according to Geoffrey of Monmouth’s history book) says that the comet heralds Uther’s son, who will become Britain’s greatest leader. Ambrosius was succeeded by his brother Uther Pendragon. The following Easter (452) Uther held a great celebration, which ultimately resulted in him seducing Ygernia at Tintagel Castle one week later. Uther’s seduction of Ygernia led to the birth of King Arthur around New Year 453. This timeframe matches King Arthur with Cadwallon Lawhir, whose name means “Leader of Battles with the long hand”. King Arthur was famously referred to as the “Leader of Battles”. It was also said that 940 Saxons were killed at the Battle of Mons Badonicus by his hand alone. The Bard Taliesin confirms Cadwallon as being King Arthur when he refers to Arthur as “Hu of the expanded wings”. Hugh is a variant name of Aodha/Arthur. Expanded wings refers to Lawhir (long arms). Arthur was crowned King (Regent) at the age of 15, which event can be dated to 468. In 468/469 Riothamus campaigned in Gaul and has been identified as King Arthur by Geoffrey Ashe. Riothamus was not King Arthur but he was Uther Pendragon. Riothamus suffered a crushing defeat in Gaul. He gathered together the survivors of his army and then disappeared, according to a history written by Jordanes. He reappears in Geoffrey’s history book as Uther Pendragon “the half dead king”, which indicates that he was severely injured in the Gallic campaign but managed to return to Britain. Uther died shortly thereafter in 470. It was a young King Arthur who led the Britons to victory over the Saxons and Franks at Mons Badonicus (Mt Badon) in 475. It was Childeric the King of the Franks who was defeated by King Arthur at Mons Badonicus. Prof Charles-Edwards of Oxford

University says that the area of Anglo Saxon settlement expanded up to 475. It can be concluded that King Arthur's victory at Mons Badonicus in 475 permanently stopped the territorial expansion of Anglo Saxon settlement. King Arthur (Cadwallon Lawhir) died in 517 and was succeeded by his brother Owain Ddantgwyn as King of Britons. The Battle of Camlann was recorded by the *Annales Cambriae* as occurring in 537, but that is according to the second timeframe which is out by 18 years. The correct year is 519. In that year Maelgwn fought and killed his uncle King Owain Ddantgwyn (his name translates as King Arthur the Lesser). Maelgwn Gwynedd the Dragon of Britain then reigned as King of Britons until his own death in 547. Guinevere (her name translates as "wife of King Arthur") was wrongly accused in later centuries of betraying her husband King Arthur, but he had already died in 517, and all she was doing was supporting the succession of their son Maelgwn Gwynedd against his uncle the King. Maelgwn Gwynedd's (aka Maglocunus) name translates as Cunedda ap Cunedda, which identifies his father's (Cadwallon's) name as Cunedda/Cionaodha/ King Arthur. Cadwallon was a title meaning Leader of Battles.

### **The Cunningham Clan**

Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History* written in 731 refers to a story about the Cunningas (Cunninghams) of the seventh century. It is clear from his account that the Cunningham district (In Cuningum) in Scotland is named after the Cunningham clan and family. The name of the district means "among the Cunninghams". This information is confirmed by Professor Charles-Edwards of Oxford University. The Cunningham name of the seventh century matches and reconciles with the Cunedda family name of the fifth and sixth centuries, which confirms that it is almost certain that the Cunninghams are descended from Cunedda, and therefore also from King Arthur, either through direct descent from King Arthur's progeny or otherwise through his siblings or uncles and cousins (all of whom descend from King Arthur's grandfather Cunedda ap Edern). The last words of the last chapter of the book are "in Cuningum Cionaodha" which means "among Cunninghams King Arthur".

### **Anglo Saxon Hoax**

The book also uncovers the Anglo Saxon Hoax thereby providing a double whammy against the Anglo Saxonist "history" of Britain.

### **The Foundation Stone of Britain**

Almost every page of the book contains valuable information and evidence, which it is not possible to recount in a short summary. The evidence for the true identity of King Arthur is both conclusive and overwhelming. This book restores the foundation stone of Post Roman Britain from the fifth century to the present day. It is that foundation stone on which Britain was built and still stands. It is the same foundation stone from which Britain's Crown draws its legitimacy and power; the foundation stone on which Britain was created and constituted; the true source of the Once and Future King. Every King or Prince of Wales, and every King of Scotland was descended from King Arthur. All the Kings of Wessex and England claimed descent from Cerdic and his son Cynric. Cerdic was the fifth son of Cunedda, and the brother of Uther Pendragon. The Tudors, the Stuarts, and the present Royal family are all descended

from King Arthur. The lineage and lines of descent from King Arthur are disclosed in the book.

### **King Arthur in Literature**

King Arthur is the foundation stone of Britain's history and also of Britain's literature, which combined together constitutes the Matter of Britain. The historical King Arthur is the source and inspiration for the literature. The intrinsic value and the resilience of the literature is derived from its source. The literature cannot be properly understood, studied or evaluated in isolation from its true source.

### **The list of Contents**

Please refer to the attachment.

### **Book distribution**

The Book will be distributed to bookshops in Wales by the Wales Book Council. The appointment of a distributor for other parts of Britain, and for Ireland, is currently in progress. The book will be distributed to bookshops in Australia and New Zealand by Booktopia; and in South Africa by Xavier Nagel which distribution will include Exclusive Bookshops. We are currently negotiating with IPG to distribute the book to bookshops in the USA and Canada. The book can be ordered from Cunningham Clan Society of America by members. The book will also be able to be ordered from [www.asmedia.com.au](http://www.asmedia.com.au) once the new website is completed. The book will also be available from Amazon and other online sources in due course.

### **Book dimensions and RRP**

The book consists of 320 pages and its dimensions are 234mm x 153mm.

RRP: Australia \$45, Canada \$40.50, Ireland €27.80, New Zealand \$49.50, South Africa R450, UK £24.75, USA \$30.

### **Concluding comment**

This is a monumental and ground breaking book which repositions, remakes and rewrites, from the ground up, all of British history (from the fifth century of King Arthur to Winston Churchill, and Queen Elizabeth in the twenty-first century). It is therefore desirable and necessary that the book is widely distributed in order to meet the widespread interest and audience which it will inevitably generate.