

Rise to Breoton

The Family Chronical of House Eadric

Circa 1078AD



By Wulphere Tynedale

Commissioned: Emperor Eanfrith Wiroson of Breoton

Petty King Wiro I 'the Noble Lion' of Norþymbraþland

(Reigned 867 – 943AD)

Rising to the throne of Dunholm in 867AD during the invasion of Halfdan 'Whiteshirt' of Jorvic, Wiro showed great guile by escaping the clutches of the Norseman, and retaining the Earldom of Dunholm under Nordic rule until the successful peasant revolt of Gyrth Colvile (Petty King of Norþymbraþland 880-895AD) returned the Earldom to Christendom.

It wasn't until twenty years into his reign when Wiro would be able to show his military prowess; when he defeated Ulf Colvile in battle over the Earldom of Norþriðing in 888AD, and Cytelburn Poclintun for the Earldom of Eastriðing in 891AD.

Highly regarded as an architect, Wiro built and improved the Wards under his rule, particularly starting the sanitation efforts that allowed the growth of the regions to excel compared to the Petty Kingdoms surrounding the Earldom.

This was just one side to the genius of Wiro, and by 902AD he had conquered the Earldom of Dere in a short campaign against Æthelgifu Colvile, which saw the great city of Eoforwic under his control.

The next years would prove to be challenging for Wiro, however, as in 904AD smallpox had gripped the Earldom of Westriðing and the Great City of Eoforwic where the Eadric family had taken up residence. Losing first his first-born son Hacon, who was regarded as both genius and handsome, his athletic nature was not enough to save him from his affliction.

Additionally, Norse raids had long been an issue for the Anglo-Saxon kings, and Wiros' kingdom was no different, with one particular raid of Dunholm was particularly gruesome, as Ulfr Roaldsson pillaged their ancestral home.

912AD saw the death of his comely daughter Ælfthryth, and 916AD saw the death of his wife Katrien Geldern. However, Wiro continued diligently with his duty as Petty King improving his Wards further and organising the farmland of his nation.

By 919AD Petty King Wiro marched North and took the City of Bebbenburh and the Earldom of Norþymbreland defeating Amelberga Colvile. Achieving almost undisputed domination of the North of Ænglaland, with only a few Wards not under his direct control. In 928AD one of these lands, the Earldom of Cumbraland fell under the Petty Kingdoms direct rule, after the defeat of Eadhild Colvile.

The next few years, however, saw the loss of his sons Petre and Thoræd in 931AD and 933AD respectively. However, Wiro pushed on once again besting Amelberga of Norþymbreland as she attempted to reclaim the Earldom. It was after this victory that Wiro first started styling himself as Petty King Wiro of Norþymbreland.

However, just one year later saw him once again lose a son as Ulfcytel succumbed to heart failure in 934AD. And his grandson Æelle, of whom he was particularly fond, was killed during the siege of Annand. His sacrifice wouldn't be in vain, however, as Annandesdæl would be added to the Kingdom in 937AD.

Petty King Wiro 'the Noble Lion' of Norþymbreland died on the 22nd December 943AD, of old age, at age 94.



Petty King Wiro II Petreson of Norþymbreland and Dere

(Reigned 943 – 971AD)

Son of the second born son of Petty King Wiro I of Norþymbreland; Petty King Wiro II, was a surprising successor to his grandfathers titles. Considered an indulgent wastrel before his ascension to the throne, Wiro II proved to be quite the opposite upon succession as he continued the building work started by his grandfather, and under his shrewd administration the Kingdom grew to new heights.

While his reign was in general more peaceful than his grandfathers; Wiro II was quick to start as he defeated Petty King Guthmund II of Cornweall to add the Earldom of Lindsey to Norþymbreland. Personally leading the siege where he was wounded in battle in 946AD.

The wound proved to be of little issue as he embarked on a pilgrimage to Koln the next year.

On his return he, inspired by the infrastructure in Frankia, sought about the building of multiple castles throughout the Kingdom, as well as setting up workshops in many of the bigger cities.

In 969AD he was forced to defend his land against, the giant, King Máenach MacMáel-Muire Ailpin of Alba as he launched an invasion. However, this was punished a year later as Wiro II added Hrocasburh to his realm.

Petty King Wiro II Petreson of Norþymbraland died on 27th April 971AD of old age at 75.



Petty King Petre 'the Architect' of Norþymbreland, Dere and Eastengle

(Reigned 971 – 1035AD)

Thrust into rulership at the age of nine Petre 'the Architect' of Norþymbreland ascended to the throne at a time of great peril; during the early days of the doomed First Crusade for Jerusalem; after the passing of his father Petty King Wiro II whilst crossing by boat on the way to the Holy lands.

A man who proved to be a thrifty clerk, a fine administrator, and a brilliant architect; Petre had to overcome fierce challenges as he created a hegemony over Ænglaland.

Under the regency of his Aunt Wulfflæd Wirodohtor, the Kingdom added the Earldom of þonceasterscīr in 975AD after defeating Hesso Colvile.

After assuming the throne in full in 977AD he married Petty Queen Richgard Aribonen, a Bavarian noblewoman, with whom he raised six children.

In 980AD he defeated Duchess Æthelflæd Osmunddohtor of Cornweall in a battle for Grantabrycgscīr. And then added the Earldom of Galweg after a victory against King Domall III

MacMáenach Ailpin of Alba in 983AD. And the Earldom of Westmoringaland which he took from Petty King Sigabert Mel.

In 993AD Petty King Petre started to gain a reputation as a recluse rarely traveling outside his holdings in Eoforwic, instead preferring to plan from behind closed doors.

This did not affect his ability to rule effectively, however, as the Shire of Iigeraceaster was added in 993AD in a victory against Petty King Gronw II ab Arfael of Deheubarth.

Just two years later in 995AD he added the Isle of mæn after once again defeating Domall III of Alba. And then again defeating the Kingdom of Alba in 999AD, this time lead by King Cernacháchan I MacConán Eólin Duib, to add the Earldom of Boðen, and the Great City of Edynburh, which he gifted to his son Æofric.

By 1002AD, at the age of 40, Petre was already a respected Administrator, continuing and improving on the works of his predecessors.

In 1004AD, Petre made the first moves in pacifying the South as he took the Earldom of Norþfolk in a war against Petty King Sigeberht Beorhtricson of Eastengle, which he bestowed on his other brother Hereward Petreson.

In 1005AD he once again moved against Alba, this time under King Niall 'the Marked' Néill, adding the Earldom of Linliðagæscir.

Then the Earldom of Stæffordscir was added after a campaign against Petty King Gronw II in 1011AD. And in 1013AD Petre added the title Petty Kingdom of Eastengle to his list of titles after defeating Petty King Birgur Sunison Kjarbarey, whom he vassalized.

By 1014AD the stress of such a constant campaign schedule was starting to get to Petty King Petre, who was rumoured to engage in self-flagellating.

In 1019AD Petty King Petre took part in the failed Second Crusade for Jerusalem.

In 1021AD Petre gained the Earldom of Snotingahamscir in battle against Petty Queen Sæthryth of Mierce, which he granted to his son Ælfnoth.

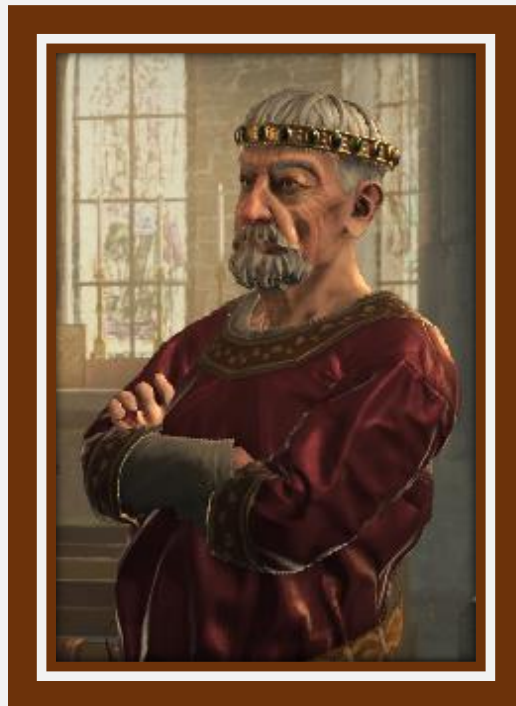
In 1025AD war once again beckoned against Alba as the Earldom of Fib was taken from King Máell Sechnaill MacTailefhlaith Donnchaid. And in 1028AD Petre marched back down to Deheubarth to battle for the Earldom of Norþweorþig.

Despite the pace of his military campaigns Petre also gained a reputation for enjoying life, with courtiers and vassals happy under his reign to enjoy hunting and revelling.

However, this and his advancing age, in 1034AD he added Earldom of Carrick to his domain after a war with Alba, who were once again under a new King: King Garalt MacFiachnae Ailpin.

And in what would end up to be his last campaign: he defeated the newly crowned King of Wēalas Tydy ap Delyth Ebrauc-Mathrafal to add the Earldom of Scrobbesburh in 1035AD.

Petty King Petre of Norþumbraland died on the 4th November 1035AD of old age at 73.



**Brytenwalda Wiro Petreson of Breoton,
King of Ænglaland, Scotland, and Írland,
Duke of Norþymbreland, Eastengle and Dere
(Reigned 1035–1062)**

Inheriting the Petty Kingdoms of Norþymbreland and Dere at the age of fifty Wiro III was already well experienced serving at his fathers court. Groomed for kingship Wiro was blessed by natural intellect and ability for courtroom intrigue. A man with a fearsome reputation who, through near constant warring, united the isles of Breoton.

Knowing that he may not have the time afforded to other kings inheriting younger in life; Wiro immediately set about satisfying his immense ambition. Beating the King of Alba in a war for the Earldom of Dynbær on behalf of his daughter-in-law Hungifu Hayles.

1039AD may go down as the greatest year in Norþymbrian history. Defeating Mormear Idwal Bwr of the Mearns; and Petty King Beorhtsige Herewealdson of Éastseaxe; beating them both into submission. It was after these two victories: on the 20th of November, that Petty King Wiro III of Norþumbreland and Dere crowned himself King Wiro I of Ænglaland. Subsequently crowning his brother, Hereward, as Duke of Eastengle.

Next, in 1040AD, he forcefully vassalized Petty King Cearl Æthelwulfson of Hwicce. And in 1041AD was victorious against the dwarf King Cydifor ap Tydy Ebrauc-Mathrafal of Waëls.

In 1045AD he fought on two fronts as he defeated both King Áeducán 'the Marred' ua Conchobar Ruad of Ére, and the heretical Jarl Gnupa Bragisson Sigurdr of Munster, taking land off both.

Then a year later he warred once again against Petty King Beorhtsige Herewealdson of Éastseaxe as he finally vassalized the region.

In 1037 Wiro once again marched into Waëls, this time under King Tydy II ap Cydifor Ebrauc-Mathrafal, as they once again ceded land to the Æglalanders.

Then in 1039AD he marched back up north to take on the Heretical Adamantist Queen Órnat MacMáel Sechnaill Donnchaid of Alba; unifying the lands of loðen.

The next ten years were that of a rare peace for King Wiro, as he set about upgrading the administration of his kingdom, and embarked on a long pilgrimage to visit the churches of the Vatican.

However, in 1051AD King Wiro travelled further north than ever to cast out the last of the Norse colonists defeating Jarl Gyða Alfeirdsdóttir Ulfing of Murræife seizing her lands for the cross.

In 1053AD he once again warred against King Áeducán 'the Marred' of Éire and took the lands of Kunnakster. Then just two years later he warred once again with King Tydy II of Waëls.

In 1057AD King Wiro met with the heretic Queen Órnat of Alba taking the last of her lands in the mainland of Breton. With this victory King Wiro of Ænglaland declared himself King of Scotland as well.

1057AD also saw King Wiro defend his borders against a new Norse threat Jarl Steen Sarasan Falk of the Utiege in the West of Scotland.

Then with both Scotland and Ænglaland under his control and with a hegemony in Írland and Waëls; King Wiro declared himself Brytenwalda of the Bretons in a lavish crowning ceremony.

Then in 1061AD he also added the Kingdom of Írland in its entirety to the Empire having fully defeated King Áeducán 'the Marred' of Éire in the third war between the two lands.

1061AD and 1062AD saw Brytenwalda Wiro add more lands in Waëls to his domain after another war with King Tydy. And complete his domination of Īrlanð with the defeat and subsequent vassalisation of Jon II Bragisson Dovre of Munster.

Brytenwalda Wiro Petreson of Breoton, King of Ænglaland, Scotland, and Īrlanð, Duke of Norþymbreland, Eastengle and Dere died on the 26th November 1062 due to complications related to obesity.

