

Rechila

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Rechila^[1] (died 448) was the Suevic King of Galicia from 438 until his death. There are few primary sources for his life, but Hydatius was a contemporary Christian (non-Arian) chronicler in Galicia.

When his father, Hermeric, turned ill in 438, he retired from active political life (dying in 441) and handed the reins of government and the royal title over to his son.^[2] He endeavoured to expand the Suevic kingdom to fill the vacuum left by the retiring Vandals and Alans. In 438 he defeated Andevotus, the *comes Hispaniarum*, on the river Genil (Singillio).^[3] The Roman position in Iberia became so tenuous that three *magistri utriusque militiae* (masters of both services) were sent to the peninsula between 441 and 446.

Invading southern Iberia, Rechila took the provincial capitals of Mérida in 439 and Seville in 441.^[4] These conquests were extremely significant, but nothing of the sequence of events leading to them is known. The provinces of Lusitania, Baetica, and Carthaginiensis were subjected to the Suevi with the exception of the Levante and the Mediterranean seaboard.^[5]

Rechila was involved in near constant war with the Romans. While returning in 440 from his third embassy to the Suevi, the Roman legate Censorius was captured by Rechila near Mértola (*Myrtilis*). The king had him imprisoned for the remainder of his reign.

Rechila died a pagan in Mérida: *gentilis moritur* ("died a gentile") according to Hydatius, but Isidore of Seville, writing well over a century and a half later, and whose source was Hydatius, says *ut ferunt, gentilitatis vitam finivit* ("finished his life a gentile, so they say"). There is no reason, however, for accepting Isidore's doubts, which were probably precipitated by the fact that Rechila's son and successor was the Catholic Rechiar.^[6] Some scholars have raised the contention that his father raised him that way in order to foster good relations with the Church and bring about the easy conversion of the Suevi.^[7]

Notes

- [^] Spanish: *Requila*; in Portuguese: *Réquila* or *Réquita*.
- [^] Thompson, *Romans and Barbarians*, 165. Hermeric did not, as Isidore mistakenly believed, retain some royal powers after 438 (Thompson, 220).
- [^] Thompson, *Romans and Barbarians*, 173.
- [^] Thompson, *Romans and Barbarians*, 172.
- [^] Thompson, *Romans and Barbarians*, 182.
- [^] Thompson, *Romans and Barbarians*, 218 and 306 n30.
- [^] Thompson, "The Conversion of the Spanish Suevi", 79, who denies this.



Animation showing Rechila's conquests (438–48).

Sources

- Thompson, E. A. "The Conversion of the Spanish Suevi to Catholicism." *Visigothic Spain: New Approaches*. ed. Edward James. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1980. ISBN 0-19-822543-1.
- Thompson, E. A. *Romans and Barbarians: The Decline of the Western Empire*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1982. ISBN 0-299-08700-X.

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| Preceded by Hermeric | King of Galicia 438–448 | Succeeded by Rechiar |
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