

Forty-sixth Generation

King Hulderick (Prince Hathwigate⁴⁷, Prince Hengest of Jutes⁴⁸, King Witigislus⁴⁹, King Witte II⁵⁰, King Witte I⁵¹_) birth date unknown. King of the Saxons 524-540.

King Hulderick had the following child:

1. **Prince Bodicus**⁴⁵.

King died 540.

King Diwg (King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) birth date unknown. King of Man around 600's.

Diwg is listed as the son of Llywarch Hen and as the ancestor of Gwriad, the father of Merfyn Frych. Although tradition linked the descendants of Llywarch with the Isle of Man, it is not clear how far Gwriad's ancestors held authority over Man. It is probably that Diwg and his descendants held Man as vassals to the rulers of Gwynedd as a defense against the Irish throughout the seventh and eighth centuries.

King Diwg had the following child:

1. **King Gwyar**⁴⁵.

Uther-Pendragon.



Uther Pendragon (Emperor Constantine II⁴⁷, Emperor Constantine "The Great"⁴⁸, King Constantius I⁴⁹, Eutropius⁵⁰_) birth date unknown. King of the Britains in 498. His son, alleged to be the King Arthur, succeeded his father in 516 at age 15, repulsed the invading Saxons and

died 21 May 542, buried at Glastonbury with his wife Guinever.

Uther is best known from Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* (1136) where he is the youngest son of King of Britannia Constantine II. His eldest brother Constans succeeds to the throne on their father's death, but is murdered at the instigation of his adviser Vortigern, who seizes the throne. Uther and his other brother Aurelius Ambrosius, still children, flee to Brittany. After Vortigern's alliance with the Saxons under Hengist goes disastrously wrong, Aurelius and Uther, now adults, return. Aurelius burns Vortigern in his castle and becomes king.

With Aurelius on the throne, Uther leads his brother's army to Ireland to help Merlin bring the stones of Stonehenge from there to Britain. Later, while Aurelius is ill, Uther leads his army against Vortigern's son Paschent and his Saxon allies. On the way to the battle, he sees a comet in the shape of a dragon, which Merlin interprets as presaging Aurelius's death and Uther's glorious future. Uther wins the battle and takes the epithet "Pendragon", and returns to find that Aurelius has been poisoned by an assassin. He becomes king and orders the construction of two gold dragons, one of which he uses as his standard. He secures Britain's frontiers and quells Saxon uprisings with the aid of his retainers, one of which is Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall. At a banquet celebrating their victories, Uther becomes obsessively enamored of Gorlois' wife, Igera (Igraine), and a war ensues between Uther and his vassal. Gorlois sends Igera to the impregnable castle of Tintagel for protection, while he himself is besieged by Uther in another town. Uther consults with Merlin, who uses his magic to transform the king into the likeness of Gorlois and thus gain access to Igera at Tintagel. He spends the night with her, and they conceive a son, Arthur; but the next morning it is discovered that Gorlois had been killed. Uther marries Igera, and they have another child, a daughter called Anna. She later marries King Lot and becomes the mother of Gawain and Mordred (in later romances she is called Morgause, and is usually Igera's daughter by her previous marriage). Uther later falls ill, but when the wars against the Saxons go badly he insists on leading his army himself, propped up on his horse. He defeats Hengist's son Octa at Verulamium (St Albans), despite the Saxons calling him the "Half-Dead King." However, the Saxons soon contrive his death by poisoning a spring he drinks from near Verulamium.

Uther Pendragon had the following children:

1. **Margawse**⁴⁵.
2. Arthur Pendragon.

King Cadwallon ap Cadfan (King Cadfan ap Iago⁴⁷, King Iago ap Beli⁴⁸, King Beli⁴⁹, King Rhun⁵⁰, King Maelgwn⁵¹, King Cadwallon⁵², King Einion Yrth Venedos⁵³, King Cunedda Lothian (Gododdin)⁵⁴, Eder⁵⁵, Paternus⁵⁶, Tacit⁵⁷, Cein⁵⁸, Guorchein⁵⁹, Doli⁶⁰, Guordoli⁶¹, Dyfwn⁶², Gurdumn⁶³), birth date unknown, was the King of Gwynedd from around 625 until his death in battle. The son and successor of Cadfan ap Iago, he is best remembered as the King of the Britons who devastated Northumbria, defeating and killing its king, Edwin, prior to his own death in battle against Oswald of Bernicia.

Cadwallon was the son of Cadfan, but whereas his father chose wise counsel whereby to govern, Cadwallon preferred the spear and sword.

King Cadwallon ap Cadfan had the following children:

1. **King Cadwaladr Fendigiald "The Blessed"**⁴⁵.

The story of Cadwallon and Edwin of Mercia is one of those remarkable relationships in history. Legend has it that both were of about the same age although in reality Edwin was older. When Edwin was driven out of Northumbria by Athelfrith he was given refuge in the courts of Gwynedd and Powys. This brought Athelfrith hammering on the door of Gwynedd and an enmity between the two kingdoms. One might think that when Edwin was restored to the throne of Northumbria in 617 all would be well between them, but not so. We may conjecture that as youths Edwin and Cadwallon had grown apart and become rivals and that rivalry developed into a fury in later years. Once restored to the throne Edwin determined to conquer Britain. He soon captured the British kingdom of Elmet and deposed its king back toward the sea. Cadwallon, unprepared, fled to the islet of Priestholm, off Anglesey, and from there escaped to Ireland. His exile lasted about seven years, during which time Edwin's authority spread over all of northern England and Wales and the Isle of Man.

Around 626 Edwin was converted to Christianity and ceased his conquests. Cadwallon returned from Wales and was restored to his kingdom, though as a vassal to Northumbria. But Cadwallon would have none of that. He entered into an alliance with Penda, the new warlord of the Mercians who had his eyes firmly set on power, and the combined armies entered into a prolonged war with Edwin.

The climactic battle came at Haethfeld just north of Doncaster, in October 633 when the combined powers of Cadwallon and Penda were too much for the Northumbrian army. Edwin was killed, as were most of his family and many of his nobles. Cadwallon had regained the old kingdom of his forbearers for it was from Northumbria that Cunedda had come two centuries before. Cadwallon could have been a great king. He was remembered as such by the Welsh because he re-established the might of the British against the Saxons. Had he been a wise king, he could have restored British might and glory. But he lost his chance, and the British never again regained such power. At his death he was only in his late thirties. His son, Cadwaladr was too young to take power, and Gwynedd was lost to an adventurer called Cadfael.

King Eiludd ap Cynan (King Cynan Garwyn "The Cruel" ab Brochfael⁴⁷, King Brochfael Ysgythrog "of the Tusks"⁴⁸, King Cyngen⁴⁹, Morcant⁵⁰, King Pascent⁵¹, Vortigern⁵²) birth date unknown. King of Powys 615-?

The brother of Selyf, Eiludd presumably survived the battle of Chester and endeavored to regain control of Powys. Since little is heard of Powys at this time it is possible that he ruled only as a client king of Cadfan of Gwynedd.

One theory asserts that when Manwgan ap Selyf came to the throne in 613 he was a young boy, which led to an invasion of Powys by Eluadd ap Glast (alias Eiludd Powys), the erstwhile King of Dogfeiling. The usurper probably managed to hold the throne for some thirty years or more before he was killed fighting the Northumbrians, possibly at the Battle of Maes Cogwy (Oswestry) in 642. The Dogfeiling dynasty was finally crushed by the Saxons around 656.

King Eiludd ap Cynan had the following child:

1. **King Beli ap Eiludd**⁴⁵.

King Arthwyr (King Pedr⁴⁷, King Cyngar⁴⁸, King Vortepor or Gwrthefyr⁴⁹, King Aircol Lawhir "Longhand"⁵⁰, King Tryffin I Farfog "The Bearded"⁵¹, King Aed⁵², King Corath⁵³, King Eochaid⁵⁴, Artchorp⁵⁵, Angus⁵⁶, Fiachu⁵⁷) birth date unknown. King of Dyfed 590's

One of the candidates for the real King Arthur. He was a tyrannical ruler and it is memories of him that created the darker side of the legendary Arthur.

King Arthwyr had the following child:

1. **King Nowy (or Noe)**⁴⁵.

Prince Arnothen (Prince Brothan⁴⁷, Prince Seirwell⁴⁸, Prince Uffa⁴⁹, Ceredig⁵⁰) birth date unknown. Prince Arnothen had the following child:

1. **Prince Artholes**⁴⁵.

King Raginpert of Turin (Godepert⁴⁷, Vicount Aripert I⁴⁸, Duke Gundwald of Asti⁴⁹, Duke Garabaldi of lower Bavaria⁵⁰, Duke Theodebert⁵¹, Duke Theodon III⁵², Duke Theodon II⁵³, Duke Theodon I⁵⁴) birth date unknown.

Raginpert (also *Raghinpert* or *Reginbert*) was the Duke of Turin and then King of the Lombards briefly in 701. He was the son of Godepert and grandson of Aripert I. He usurped the throne in 701 and removed Liutpert, his grandnephew, putting his son Aripert in line for the succession.

Duke Reginpert of Turin had the following child:

1. **Aripert II**⁴⁵.

He and his Neustrians (men of Piedmont) went out to meet the regent, Ansprand, in battle and defeated him at Novara, but died shortly after. His son Aripert did not succeed in taking the throne right away.

Centulle of Gascony (Duke Adelrico of Gascony⁴⁷, Duke Loup II of Gascony⁴⁸, Duke Waifar of Aquitaine⁴⁹, Duke Hunold of Aquitaine⁵⁰, Duke Eudes "Otto" of Aquitaine⁵¹, Duke Boggis of Aquitaine⁵², Duke Charibert II of Aquitaine⁵³) birth date unknown.

Centulle of Gascony had the following child:

1. **Duke Loup Centulle of Gascony**⁴⁵ .

Centulle died 812.

St. Agilbert of Ponthieu was a Frank who served Charlemagne as a diplomat, abbot, poet and semi-son-in-law. He was of noble Frankish parentage, and educated at the palace school in Aquisgranum (Aachen) under Alcuin. He is venerated as a saint, on the day of his death—18 February 814.

When Charlemagne sent his young son Pepin to Italy as King of the Lombards Angilbert went along as *primicerius palatii*, a high administrator of the satellite court. As the friend and adviser of Pepin, he assisted for a while in the government of Italy. Angilbert delivered the document on Iconoclasm from the Frankish Synod of Frankfurt to Pope Adrian I, and was later sent on three important embassies to the pope, in 792, 794 and 796

In 790 he was named abbot of Centulum, also called *Sancti Richarii monasterium* (Saint-Riquier) in northern France, where his brilliant rule gained for him later the renown of a saint. It was not uncommon for the Merovingian, Carolingian, or later kings to make laymen abbots of monasteries; the layman would often use the income of the monastery as his own and leave the monks a bare minimum for the necessary expenses of the foundation. Angilbert, in contrast, spent a great deal rebuilding Saint-Riquier, and when he completed it Charlemagne spent Easter of the year 800 there.

He married **Bertha** (Hildegarde of Swabia⁵², Duke Otto II of Swabia⁵³) birth date unknown. Agilbert of Ponthieu and Lady Berthe had the following child:

1. **Nithard "The Chronicler"**⁴⁵ .

Angilbert's non-sacramental relationship with Bertha was evidently recognized by the court - if she had not been the daughter of the King historians might refer to her as his *concubine*. They had at least two sons, one of whom, Nithard, became a notable figure in the mid-9th century. Control of marriage and the meanings of legitimacy were hotly contested in the Middle Ages. Bertha and Angilbert are an example of how resistance to the idea of a sacramental marriage could coincide with holding church offices.

His poems reveal the culture and tastes of a man of the world, enjoying the closest intimacy with the imperial family. He accompanied Charlemagne to Rome in 800 and was one of the witnesses to his will in 814. Angilbert was the Homer of the emperor's literary circle, and was the probable author of an epic, of which the fragment which has been preserved describes the life at the palace and the meeting between Charlemagne and Leo III. It is a mosaic from Virgil,

Ovid, Lucan and Venantius Fortunatus, composed in the manner of Einhard's use of Suetonius, and exhibits a true poetic gift. Of the shorter poems, besides the greeting to Pippin on his return from the campaign against the Avars (796), an epistle to David (Charlemagne) incidentally reveals a delightful picture of the poet living with his children in a house surrounded by pleasant gardens near the emperor's palace. The reference to Bertha, however, is distant and respectful, her name occurring merely on the list of princesses to whom he sends his salutation.

Duke Vanbertus (Duke Wamburtus⁴⁷, Duke Albero⁴⁸, King Clodio(n)⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius III⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodemir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸) birth date unknown. Duke of Moselle.

He married **Blitildis**. Duke Vanbertus and Blitildis had the following child:

1. **Lady Gertrudis**⁴⁵ .

Vanderbertus died 570.

King Chlothar (King Clovis I "The Great"⁴⁷, King Childeric I⁴⁸, King Merovaeus⁴⁹, King Pharamond⁵⁰, Duke Marcomir⁵¹, Duke Clodius I⁵², Duke Dagobert⁵³, King Walter⁵⁴, King Clodius II⁵⁵, King Bartherus⁵⁶, King Hilderic⁵⁷, King Sunna⁵⁸, King Farabert⁵⁹, King Cladimir IV⁶⁰, King Marcomir IV⁶¹, King Odamar⁶², King Richemer I⁶³, King Ratherius⁶⁴, King Antenor IV⁶⁵, King Clodemir III⁶⁶, King Marcomir III⁶⁷, King Clodius II⁶⁸, King Francus⁶⁹, King Antharius⁷⁰, King Cassander⁷¹, King Merodacus⁷², King Clodomir II⁷³, King Antenor⁷⁴, King Clodius⁷⁵, King Marcomir⁷⁶, King Nicanor⁷⁷, King Clodomir I⁷⁸, King Bassanus Magnus⁷⁹, King Diocles⁸⁰, King Helenus I⁸¹, King Priamus⁸², King Antenor I⁸³, King Marcomir⁸⁴, King Antenor of Commerians⁸⁵) was born 499.

Chlothar I (or *Chlothachar*, *Chlotar*, *Clothar*, *Clotaire*, *Chlotochar*, or *Hlothar*, giving rise to Lothair; 497 – 561), called the Old (*le Vieux*), King of the Franks, was one of the four sons of Clovis. He was born about 497 in Soissons (now in Aisne *département*, Picardie, France).

On the death of his father in 511, he received, as his share of the kingdom, the town of Soissons, which he made his capital; the cities of Laon, Noyon, Cambrai, and Maastricht; and the lower course of the Meuse River. But he was very ambitious, and sought to extend his domain.

He was the chief instigator of the murder of his brother Chlodomer's children in 524, and his share of the spoils consisted of the cities of Tours and Poitiers.

Clotaire's first marriage was to Guntheuc, widow of his own brother Chlodomer, sometime around 524. They had no children.

His second marriage, which occurred around 532, was to Rade Gund, daughter of Bertachar, King of Thuringia, whom he and his brother Theuderic defeated. She was later canonized. They had no children. His third and most successful marriage was to Ingund, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

His next marriage was to a sister of Ingund, Aregund, with whom he had a son:

1. **King Chilperic** was born 539.

When the Ostrogoths ceded Provence to the Franks, he received the cities of Orange, Carpentras, and Gap. In 531, he marched against the Thuringii with his nephew Theudebert I and in 542, with his brother Childebert I against the Visigoths of Spain. On the death of his great-nephew Theodebald in 555, Clotaire annexed his territories. On Childebert's death in 558 he became sole king of the Franks.

He also ruled over the greater part of Germany, made expeditions into Saxony, and for some time exacted from the Saxons an annual tribute of 500 cows. The end of his reign was troubled by internal dissensions, his son Chram rising against him on several occasions. Following Chram into Brittany, where the rebel had taken refuge, Clotaire shut him up with his wife and children in a cottage, which he set on fire. Overwhelmed with remorse, he went to Tours to implore forgiveness at the tomb of St Martin, and died shortly afterwards.

Cathwulf (Cutha) (Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁶, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_).

Cutha Cathwulf was the third son of Cuthwine and consequently a member of the House of Wessex. Although a member of the direct male line from Cynric to Egbert, Cathwulf was never king. He is said to have been born in c. 592 and his death date is unknown.

Cathwulf was born in tumultuous times. He was the third son of Cuthwine, son of Ceawlin, son of Cynric, the son of Cerdic, the first of the Saxons to come across the sea from Germany; and he and his people were still relatively out of place in a world dominated by the Britons. He was born in the final year of his father's time as prince of the Saxons.

Ceawlin lost the throne of Wessex in June 592. The annal for that year in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reads, at least in part: "Here there was great slaughter at Woden's Barrow, and Ceawlin was driven out." Woden's Barrow is a tumulus, now called Adam's Grave, at Alton Priors, Wiltshire. His opponent was Ceol, the next king of Wessex, who ruled for six years. The origins of the battle are unclear; it is probable that nothing more than greed and a lust for power motivated Ceol. Cuthwine, then twenty-seven, was a commander in the fateful battle; but upon defeat, as the rightful heir to the throne, he fled the place along with the others.

The following year (593) saw the deaths of Ceawlin and his brothers in unclear circumstances, although likely in another battle. Cuthwine escaped from this defeat also, and went into exile to the east with his young family. If Ceol and Ceolwulf made efforts to eradicate the members of the original branch of the ruling family, they were unsuccessful. At any rate the Cuthwines remained at large during this period, far from fugitives after the first few years of their supposed exile.

Cuthwulf (Cutha) had the following child:

1. **Ceolwold**⁴⁵.

He lived a long life, remaining in a powerful position throughout the reign of Cynegils son of Ceol; and then Cenwalh, son of Cynegils, became king. In the year 645 Penda of Mercia overran the kingdom (in return for Cenwalh's repudiation of Penda's sister) and was for three years king, sending Cenwalh into exile in East Anglia. Cuthwine is recorded as having been present at the negotiations along with his sons, but little more is known of his activities. Nevertheless, much can be deduced. If this experienced prince was not the sole ruler of Wessex during the years of Cenwalh's exile (naturally in a subservient position to Penda) then it is likely that he was a member of the ruling body; but, given the tangled diplomacy of the times and his eastern power base, it is equally likely that he aided Cenwalh in his successful attempt to regain the throne in 648.

After this, he appears infrequently as a shadowy figure, apparently already passing into legend among the common people as a result of his long-held position against the (at times) brutal role of Ceol and his family. There is reason to suggest that he was already dead by this time; at any rate he would have been past eighty by the beginning of Cenwalh's reign and it seems inconceivable that he would have lived to see the reinstatement of his line to the throne of Wessex.

This enigmatic prince and his long roster of descendants were not forgotten by the West Saxons, however. When the line of Ceol finally became extinct, first Caedwalla of Wessex and then Ine of Wessex became king; both great-grandsons of Cuthwine. Nowadays he occurs in many places simply as one of a long list of names in the descent from Egbert back to the dawn of time, but it is thanks to him that this continuous descent can be traced at all.

King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Haired"

(King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_) was king of Dál Riata from around 608 until 629. "Buide" refers to the color yellow, as in the colour of his hair.

He was a younger son of Áedán mac Gabráin and became his father's chosen heir upon the death of his elder brothers. Adomnán's *Life of Saint Columba* has Columba foresee that Eochaid, then a child, will succeed his father in preference to his adult brothers Artúr, Eochaid Find and Domangart.

King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared" had the following children:

1. **King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"**⁴⁵ .
2. King Conall Crandomna.

Although he ruled for twenty years nothing specific can be stated in the surviving records about his reign. At the time of his death, he is styled as King of the Picts. It was during Eochaid's reign in 617, that Athelfrith of Northumbria died, and his children sought refuge from Edwin in the lands of the Picts and Scots. There was continued trouble between Eochaid and the rulers of Ulster, where the Irish territory of Dal Riata was.

Munderic (King Cloderic "The Parricide"⁴⁶, King Siegbert "The Lame"⁴⁷, King Childebert⁴⁸, Clovis "The Riparian"⁴⁹_) birth date unknown, was a Merovingian pretender and claimant to the Frankish throne. He was a wealthy nobleman and landowner with vast estates in the region around Vitry-le-Brûle (Vitry-en-Perthois now) near Châlons-sur-Marne. The chief source for his life and deeds is Gregory of Tours.

In 532 or 533 or around that year he put forth a claim to royal descent as being or claiming to be a son of Chlodoric the Parricide and asked for a share of the kingdom of Austrasia from Theuderic I. He had a band of sworn followers. Theuderic attempted to summon him to court in order to kill him, but after Munderic refused, a force was sent against him. The pretender took refuge with his loyal supporters in Vitry. The Austrasian army, however, lacked siege engines and were unable to seriously invest the place. Theuderic responded by sending a personal courier of his, Arigisel, to negotiate for the rebels to come out, which they did. The dishonest ambassador had them cut down immediately.

He married a daughter of Florentinus (born 485), a Roman senator, and his wife Artemia, daughter of Rusticus of Lyons. They were the parents of **Gondulphus of Tongeren**, Bodegisel, Patrician of Provence, and Mummolin, possibly mayor of the palace of Neustria.

Tonantius (Tonantius⁴⁷ Ferreolus, Ferreolus⁴⁸ _) (also called Tonance Ferréol) (440 or say 450 – 511 or after 517), *vir clarissimus* between 507 and 511, was a Roman Senator who lived in Narbonne, then Narbo, and a Senator of Narbonne between 479 and 517. He was also present and seen at Rome in 469 and 475 and was known to be a friend and relative of Sidonius Apollinaris. He was the son of Tonantius Ferreolus and wife Papianilla. His wife's name was thought to have been lost to the ages but, according to the reference below she was Industria of Narbonne, then *Narbo*, born ca 450 or 465, whom he married before 475, daughter of Flavius Probus, Roman Senator, and wife Eulalia (?) (a German cousin of Sidonius Apollinaris).

Tonantius had the following child:

1. **Ansbertus "The Senator"**⁴⁵ .

Tonantius Ferreolus was a witness when Sidonius Apollinaris, then bishop of Clermont, between 461 and 467, sent a letter to his friend, Donidius, describing a visit he made, a "most delightful time in the most beautiful country in the company of Tonantius Ferreolus (the elder) and Apollinaris, the most charming hosts in the world". He was on the estates of his father when Sidonius Apollinaris visited between 461 and 467. As Sidonius relates, "at Prusianum, as the other (estate) is called, (the young) Tonantius and his brothers turned out of their beds for us because we could not be always dragging our gear about: they are surely the elect among the nobles of our own age."

King Cloderic "The Parricide" (King Siegbert "The Lame"⁴⁷, King Childebert⁴⁸, Clovis "The Riparian"⁴⁹_)

King Cloderic "The Parricide" had the following children:

1. Munderic⁴⁵ .
2. **Blithilde**.

Cloderic murdered his own father, Sigobert the Lame, in order to take his kingdom. Chlodoric acted upon the instigation of Clovis I a rival king of the Salian Franks. After Sigobert's death Clovis then accused Chlodoric of the murder and had him killed in his turn for the crime. In this way Clovis became king of Sigobert's and Chlodoric's people.

Gregory suggests that Chlodoric was murdered in the same campaign that also killed the Frankish King Chararic. Before, Clovis had killed King Ragnachar and his brothers. After all these murders Gregory tells us that Clovis lamented that he had no family left anymore, implying that amongst his own casualties were close relatives.