1. GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET (nicknamed *le Bel*), Count of Anjou and Maine, Knt., son and heir of Foulques V le Jeune, Count of Anjou, King of Jerusalem, by his 1st wife, Eremburge, Countess of Maine, daughter and heiress of Hélie, Count of Maine, born 24 Nov. 1113. He married at Le Mans, Maine 17 June 1128 MAUD OF ENGLAND, Empress of Almain (sometimes styled “Lady of the English” (rarely “Queen of the English”)), widow of Henry V, Emperor of Almain (died 23 May 1125), and daughter and heiress of Henry I, King of England, Duke of Normandy, by his 1st wife, Maud, daughter of Malcolm III (Canmore), King of Scotland. She was born at London 7 Feb. 1102. They had three sons (see below). By an unknown mistress (or mistresses), Geoffrey also had one son, Hamelin [5th Earl of Surrey], and two daughters, Emme and Mary (nun) [Abbess of Shaftesbury]. Maud was declared heir presumptive to her father in 1126. On her father, King Henry I’s death in 1135, she at once entered Normandy to claim her inheritance. The border districts submitted to her, but England chose her cousin, Stephen, for its king, and Normandy soon followed suit. The following year, Geoffrey gave Ambrières, Gorron, and Châtilon-sur-Colmont to Juhel de Mayenne, on condition that he help obtain the inheritance of Geoffrey’s wife, Maud. In 1139 Maud landed in England with 140 knights, where she was besieged at Arundel Castle by King Stephen. In the civil war which ensued, Stephen was captured at Lincoln in Feb. 1141 and imprisoned at Bristol. A legatine council of the English church held at Winchester in April 1141 declared Stephen deposed and proclaimed Maud “Lady of the English.” Stephen was subsequently released from prison and had himself recrowned on the anniversary of his first coronation. During 1142 and 1143, Geoffrey secured all of Normandy west and south of the Seine, and, on 14 Jan. 1144, he crossed the Seine and entered Rouen. He assumed the title of Duke of Normandy in summer 1144. In 1144 he founded an Augustine priory at Château-l’Ermitage in Anjou. Geoffrey held the duchy until 1149, when he and Maud conjointly ceded it to their son, Henry, which cession was formally ratified by King Louis VII of France the following year. GEOFFREY, Count of Anjou and Maine, died at Château-du-Loir 7 Sept. 1151, and was buried in St. Julien’s, Le Mans, Maine. In 1153 the Treaty of Westminster allowed Stephen should remain King of England for life and that Maud’s son, Henry, should succeed him. MAUD, late Empress of Almain, died at Rouen, Normandy 10 Sept. 1167, and was buried at Bec Abbey. At her death, her wealth was distributed to the poor, and to various hospitals, churches, and monasteries.

Children of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Maud of England:

i. HENRY II OF ENGLAND [see next]

iii. WILLIAM LONGESPEE (otherwise WILLIAM FITZ EMPRESS), Vicomte de Dieppe, of Throwley, Kent, North Luffenholt, Rutland, and Acton and Oulton, Suffolk, 3rd son, born at Argentan 21 July 1136. In 1158 he gave the nuns of St. Mary of Mortain 40 shillings of Anjou annually from his manor of Ste. Mère Eglise [Manche]. In the period, 1159–63, he sought to marry Isabel de Warenne, Countess of Surrey [see WARENNEN 2], widow of his cousin, William, Count of Boulogne and Mortain (son of King Stephen of England). The marriage was opposed by Archbishop Becket on grounds of affinity (he and her former husband being related in the 3rd degree of kinship).


Illegitimate children of Geoffrey Plantagener, by an unknown mistress (or mistresses), ____:

i. HAMELIN, 5th Earl of Surrey, married ISABEL DE WARENNEN [see WARENNEN 2].


2. HENRY II OF ENGLAND (otherwise HENRY FITZ GEOFFREY, or HENRY FITZ EMPRESS), Knt., King of England, Duke of Normandy, Count of Anjou, and, in right of his wife, Duke of Aquitaine, born at Le Mans in Maine 5 March 1132/3. He was knighted at Carlisle by his great uncle, David, King of Scotland, in 1149. He married at Bordeaux, France 18 May 1152 ELEANOR (or ÉLÉONORE) OF AQUITAINE, former wife of Louis VII le Jeune (or le Pieux), King of France, Duke of Aquitaine (divorced 21 March 1152), and eldest daughter and co-heiress of Guillaume X, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou, by his 1st wife, Éléonore, daughter of Aumary I, Vicomte of Châtellerault. She was born about 1124 (aged 13 in 1137). They had eight children (see below). By various mistresses, he also had a number of illegitimate children, including three sons, Geoffrey (clerk) [Archbishop of York], William Longespée, Knt. [Earl of Salisbury], and Morgan (clerk) [Provost of Beverley], and two daughters, including Maud (nun). By the Treaty of Winchester in 1153, Henry was recognized as King Stephen’s heir. He reached England 8 Dec. 1154, and was crowned King of England at Westminster 19 Dec. 1154, with direct rule over England and southern Wales, and a claim to the overlordship of northern Wales. His domain of England, Wales, and the French lands acquired from inheritance and marriage (ruled as separate components) was termed the “Angevin empire” (as his father was Count of Anjou). He had little difficulty in curbing the disorder of Stephen’s reign and restoring the royal authority. He encouraged the development of juries of local men in the investigation of crimes, and trial of those accused by royal justices. His writs to sheriffs improved the disposition of claims over possession of property and benefices, thereby discouraging local self-help of violent ejection and usurpation. He was the first king to attempt to break down the feudal system of government by bringing its countless independent jurisdictions into subjection to one uniform judicial administration. His reassertion of the king’s rights over the church, in particular that clerics were subject to his courts and not solely to ecclesiastical courts, led to the quarrel with his former chancellor, Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in his cathedral in Dec. 1170. In 1171 Henry invaded Ireland intent on conquest. By Christmas 1171 Waterford, Wexford, Limerick, and Cork were in his hands and all the Irish princes, except the King of Connaught, gave him hostages and promised tribute. In 1178 he reorganized the English curia regis by restricting its highest functions to a small inner tribunal of selected counsellors, which later grew into the court of the king’s bench. His final years were marked by quarrels with and between his sons, stirred into rebellion by their mother, from whom he was separated. HENRY II OF ENGLAND, King of England, died testate at Château Chinon, Normandy 6 July 1189 in the midst of a rebellion by his sons. His widow, Eleanor, died at Fontevrault (Maine-et-Loire), France 31 March 1204. They were both buried at Fontevrault Abbey. [Note: Eleanor of Aquitaine had two daughters by her 1st marriage to Louis VII le Jeune (or le Pieux), King of France, namely Marie of France (died 1198) (wife of Henry V de Laval, seigneur of Laval). Emme de Laval is identified in a charter to Evron Abbey as “daughter of Reynold, Earl of Cornwall,” which Reynold was an illegitimate son of Henry I, King of England. For particulars, see A. Angot Généalogie Violentes Maiennaises du XIIIe Siècle (1942): 292–295; NEHGR 119 (1965): 94–102, 120 (1966): 230].


iii. MAUD OF ENGLAND, born at London 1156. She married at Minden 1 Feb. 1168 (as his 2nd wife) HEINRICH (or HENRY) (nicknamed the Lion), Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, son and heir of Heinrich, Duke of Bavaria, by Gertrude, daughter of Lothar III, Holy Roman Emperor. They had four sons, Heinrich (Count Palatine of the Rhine), Lothar, Otto (IV) (King of the Romans, Count of Poitou), and Wilhelm (Count of Lüneburg), and two daughters, Maud (wife of Geoffrey III, Count of Perche, and Enguerrand III, Count of Coucy) and Richza (wife of Waldemar II, King of Denmark). He was deprived of both Bavaria and Saxony in 1180 and spent his remaining years in exile at the court of his father-in-law, King Henry II, or at Danwarderode Castle in Brunswick. In 1194 he was guaranteed possession of his Saxon alodial lands. Maud died at Brunswick 28 June 1189. He died 6 August 1195. They were buried in the collegiate church of St. Blaise, now Brunswick Cathedral in Brunswick, Germany. They are direct ancestors of House of Hanover, Roman Emperor. They had four sons, Heinrich, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, styled “our kinsman” (“cognate nostro”/”cognati nostri”) by Emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa, 259–260, 332–335 (instances of Heinrich, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, styled “our nephew” (“nepotem nostrum”)/”nepos noster”) by Emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa, 364–365 (Heinrich, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, styled “our kinsman” (“consanguineum nostrum”) by Emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa). D. Schwennnicke Europäische Stammtafeln 1 (1980): 58 (sub Welfen); 2 (1984): 83 (sub England). Journ. of Medieval Hist. 22 (1996): 379–393. B. Wheeler Eloquent of Aquitaine: Lord and Lady (2003).

iv. RICHARD OF ENGLAND (nicknamed Coeur-de-Lion or Lionheart), Knt., Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Poitou, 3rd but eldest surviving son, born at Oxford 8 Sept. 1157. In 1169 he was affianced to marry Alice of France, daughter of Louis VII le Jeune (or le Pieux), King of France, by his 2nd wife, Constance, daughter of Alfonso VII, King of Castile and Leon. She was born in 1160. In 1169 he did homage to King Louis for his mother’s inheritance, the duchy of Aquitaine, and in the following year, he was acknowledged as Duke. In 1173–4 he joined his brothers in their rebellion against their father. In the period, 1175–77, he established his authority in Aquitaine, forcing the Count of Toulouse to do him homage. In 1177 Louis demanded the immediate marriage of Richard and his daughter, Alice, but the matter was submitted to arbitration. On his older brother, Henry’s death in 1183, Richard became heir to the English crown. His father called on him to give up the duchy of Aquitaine to his younger brother, John, which led to a fresh war. In 1174–75, he fought the Angevins, led an army into Barry and besieged Richard and John at Châteauroux. A great battle was averted only by the intervention of the nobles. In 1188 Richard did homage to the French king for all his French possessions. In 1189 war broke out again. King Henry, his father, refused to assent to Richard’s marriage to Alice, or to acknowledge Richard as his heir. In July 1189 Henry was forced to sign a treaty yielding every point. On Henry’s death 6 July 1189, Richard succeeded as King of England, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey 3 Sept. 1189. He immediately set about organizing an army to join the French and Germans on the Third Crusade, whose aim was to recover Jerusalem, captured from the westerners by the Muslims in 1187. Richard left England 11 Dec. 1189; secured Acre and Jaffa and defeated the Muslims in the Battle of Arsuf, but his forces were not sufficiently strong to gain Jerusalem. He had to content with making a truce with the Islamic leader, Saladin, who much admired him. In March 1190/1 he voided his marriage contract with Alice of France. He married at Limassol, Cyprus 12 May 1191 BÉRENGÈRE (or BERENGUELA) OF NAVARRE, daughter of Sancho VI el Sabio, King of Navarre, by Sancha, daughter of Alfonso VII, King of Castile. She was born about 1163. They had no issue. On Richard’s journey home, he was imprisoned in Germany by the Duke of Austria, who had rashly insulted in the Holy Land. He was released in 1194 on payment of a huge ransom; returned to England 13 March 1194. Upon his return, Richard turned his formidable military talent to wage war against the French king. In 1199, during a minor siege at Châlus in Limousin, RICHARD I, KING OF ENGLAND was fatally injured by a crossbow bolt; and died there testate 6 April 1199. He was buried at Fontevrault Abbey (Maine-et-Loire), France. In 1204 his widow, Bérengère, ceded all her rights to the castles of Falaise, Domfront, and Bonneville-sur-Touque to King Philippe-Auguste of France, and Chateau-du-Loi to Guillaume des Roches, in exchange of the ville of le Mans and its dependencies, and 1,000 marks sterling. In 1216 she founded a chapel of religious hospitaliers of Jerusalem at Thorée in Maine. He was sincere in his desire to free the holy sepulcher… a man of many accomplishments”).
Illegitimate child of Richard I, by an unknown mistress, 


Children of Geoffrey of England, by Constance of Brittany:


e. ELEANOR OF BRITTANY, born 1182–4. She was brought up by her uncle, King Richard I, and by her paternal grandmother, Eleanor of Aquitaine. In 1193 she was contracted to marry Leopold, son of the Duke of Austria. She was sent out in 1194 in charge of Baldwin de Bethune, who turned back when he heard of Leopold’s death. In 1195 it was provided she should marry Louis, son and heir of King Philippe Auguste of France, but this project also failed. She was captured at Mirebeau 1 August 1202, and


vi. ELEANOR (or LEONOR) OF ENGLAND, married ALFONSO VIII, King of Castile [see CASTILE 3].


viii. JOHN OF ENGLAND [see next].

Illegitimate child of Henry II, by a mistress, Ykenai or Hikenai (she was living in 1180/1). [Reference: Great Roll of the Pipe 1180–1181 (Pipe Roll Soc. 30) (1909): xxiv, 64 ("mater G. cancellarii")].

i. GEOFFREY FITZ ROY, born about 1153. As a child, he was put into deacon’s orders and made Archdeacon of Lincoln. In 1173 he was elected Bishop of Lincoln at his father’s request, which election was confirmed in 1175. In 1182 he resigned his bishopric and was appointed by his father Chancellor of England, which post he held until his father’s death in 1189. In 1189 he was nominated Archbishop of York by his brother, King Richard I, was formally ordained a priest, but was not consecrated in his office until 1191. Geoffrey was zealous in raising money for his brother, Richard’s ransom in 1193, which later led to a charge of spoilation and extortion by the canons of York. In 1195 he was suspended for contumacy, but the following year was restored to his office. In 1207 he disputed with his brother, King John, about taxing church revenues for the royal treasury. After issuing an anathema against the collectors and payers of the tax, he fled overseas in despair. F. Sandford Gen. Hist. of the Kings of England (1677): 71–72. E. Foss Judges of


Illegitimate child of Henry II, by an unknown mistress, _i._:


Illegitimate child of Henry II, by a mistress, Ida ______ possible daughter of Ralph V de Tony (died 1162), of Flamstead, Hertfordshire, by Margaret, daughter of Robert, 2nd Earl of Leicester. Ida later became the wife of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk (died 1221) [see note regarding Ida's identity under LONGESPÉE 3]:

1. WILLIAM LONGESPÉE, Knt., Earl of Salisbury, married ELA OF SALISBURY [see LONGESPÉE 3].

Illegitimate child of Henry II, by a mistress, Alice of France, daughter of Louis VII le Jeune (or le Pieux), King of France, by his 2nd wife, Constance, daughter of Alfonso VII, King of Castile and Leon. Alice was born 4 Oct. 1160. She was contracted to marry King Henry II's son, Richard (afterwards King of England) in Jan. 1169. King Richard voided his marriage contract with her at Messina in March 1190/1, after which she was restored to her brother, King Philippus Augustus of France, in 1195. Alice subsequently married at Meudon 20 August 1195 Guillaume II Talvas, Count of Ponthieu and Montreuil (he died 4 Oct. 1221), son and heir of Jean I, Count of Ponthieu of Montreuil, by his last wife, Beatrix, daughter of Anselme Candavène, Count of Saint-Pol. He was born say 1171 (adult by 1195). She was living 28 July 1218. By her legitimate daughter and heiress, Marie, Countess of Ponthieu and Montreuil, Alice was great-grandmother of Eleanor of Castile, 1st wife of King Edward I of England [see PLANTAGENET 5 below]. Pere Anselme Hist. de la Maison Royale de France I (1726): 76–77 (sub France) (assigns Alice to wrong mother). L. Delisle Cat. des Actes de Philippe-Auguste (1856): 108, 119. W. Stubbs Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Hovedre 3 (Rolls Ser. 51) (1870): 302–303. W. Stubbs Hist. Works of Master Ralph of Diceto, Dean of London 1 (Rolls Ser. 68) (1876): 303, 330–331; 2 (Rolls Ser. 68): 86 (reference kindly supplied by Henry Bisharat). L.-E. de La Gorgue-Rosny Brial La Suite des Monumens des Trois Règnes de Philippe Ier, de Louis VI dit le Gros, et de Louis VII Surnommé le Jeune 1 (Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France 12) (1877): 228 (Extrait d'une Chronique de France), 383 (Ex Roderico Toletani ArchiEpiscopi), 437 (Ex Chronico Gaufredi Vosiensis: "Repudiate uxore priore, secundam Ludovicus duxit uxorem [Constantiam] que soror exstitit Regum Hispaniae, quae appellata fuit Margareta: de ista filias genuit duas, Margaretam uxorem Henrici junioris Regis [Anglie], qui apud Martellum obiit, et Aläidem que despensata fuit Richardo Ducie ejusdem Regni fratri."); 2 (Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France 13) (1869): 132 (Ex Gervasio Durbaronensis Monachi/Chronico de Regibus Anglie Sui Temporis: [sub A.D. 1169] “Richardus quoque filius Regis Anglie accept in uxorem filiam Regis Franciae [Adelama], quam habuit de filia Regis Hispanorum, et suscepit Ducatum Aquitaniae, tequitum himenti Regi Franciae super honore Ducatus”), 206 (Ex Rogeri de Hovedre: Anna Gratiae MCLXI [1161], qui erat annis septimis regni Henrici, filii Matildis Imperatrix, idem Rex et Ludoveos Rex Francorum dissenserunt propter quidam terrarum suarum divisas, et propter castella de Gisortio et de Neufle, que tunc temporis erant in manu Lodovei Regis Francorum, que idem Rex Henricus calendis est suo debere adjuvare Ducketii Normannie. Sed mox pacificati sunt in hunc modum: quod Rex Franciae traducer duas filias suas, quas habetat de uxore sua Regis Franciae, quam una vocabatur Margareta et altera Alaeeca, ad opus duorum floriorum Regni Henrici, silicet Henrici et Ricardo alhuc puerulis minimis; et tradet prophet castella de Gisortio et de Neufle in manu Templariorum custodiae, donec predictae filiae despensarentur pretatis filii Regis Henrici.”), 187 (Ex Radulfi De Diceto: engagement of Alice and

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Illegitimate child of Henry II, by a mistres, Nest, daughter of Lorwerth ab Owain, lord of Caerleon, by Angharad, daughter of Uchdrud, Bishop of Llandaff. Nest later married Ralph Bluet, Knt. (died c.1199), of Silchester, Hampshire and Lacock, Wiltshire. P.C. Bartrum Royal Bastards of Medieval England, youngest son, born at Oxford about 27 Dec. 1166. In 1172 he was contracted to marry Alice of Maurienne, eldest daughter of Humbert III, Count of Maurienne, Marquis of Italy. This marriage scheme failed in 1173, when his older brother, Henry, as count of Anjou, refused their father’s proposal to give John the castles of Chinon, Loudun, and Mirebeau. In March 1185 his father knighted him at Windsor, give John the castles of Chinon, Loudun, and Mirebeau. In 1174 it was agreed that John should have Nottingham and Marlborough Castles in England and certain castles and rents in France. In 1177 his father declared him King of Ireland, arranged his succession to the earldom of Gloucester. In March 1185 his father knighted him at Windsor, and sent him to govern Ireland. John treated the Irishmen with such insolence, they deserted the English cause and kept the Kings of Limerick, Cork, and Connaught from coming to do fealty to him. He was recalled from Ireland by his father in Sept. 1185. His father’s continued favours to him contributed to the rebellion of John’s older brother, Richard, though at the end of Henry’s reign, John deserted his father to support Richard. On Richard’s accession as king in 1189, he made John Count of Mortain in Normandy, and granted him the castles and honours of Marlborough, Ludgershall, Lancaster, Bolsover, and the Peak, the town of Nottingham, the honours of Tickhill and Wallingford, and the county of Derby, with the honour of Peverel. John married (1) at Marlborough, Wiltshire 29 August 1189 ISABEL OF GLOUCESTER, Countess of Gloucester, lady of Glamorgan, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William Fitz Robert, Earl of Gloucester, by Hawise, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, protested against the marriage, John and Isabel being related in the 3rd degree of kindred. They had no issue. He was present at the Coronation of his brother, King Richard I, in Sept. 1189. By the end of 1189, John was further granted the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, with all rights of jurisdiction. In 1191, while Richard was on crusade, John broke his promise not to enter England during Richard’s absence, and, on learning of Richard’s imprisonment in Germany, attempted unsuccessfully to seize control of England. On Richard’s
return in 1193, John was deprived of his English lands and excommunicated. In May 1193 Richard and John were reconciled by the mediation of the queen-mother. In 1195 Richard granted him the county of Mortain, the honour of Eyle, and earldom of Gloucester. In the beginning of April 1199, as Richard was dying, he named John his successor in England and all his dominions. On the death of Richard, 6 April 1199, John ascended the throne and was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey 27 May 1199. In 1199 he obtained a divorce from his wife, Isabel, on grounds of consanguinity. She was subsequently kept a state prisoner until 1214. John married (2nd) at Bordeaux 24 August 1200 ISABEL OF ANGOULÈME, daughter and heiress of Adémar (or Aimar) III Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, by Alice (or Alais, Alaidis), daughter of Pierre of France, seigneur of Courtenay, Montargis, and Châteaurenard (younger son of Louis VI, King of France). She was born in 1188, and was previously contracted to marry Hugues IX le Brun (died Nov. 1219), Count of La Marche, seigneur of Lusignan and Couhé. She was crowned queen 8 Oct. 1200. They had five children (see below). By various mistresses, King John had a large number of illegitimate children, including nine sons, Richard, Knt., Oliver, John, Geoffrey, Henry, Knt., Osbert Giffard, Knt., Eudes (or Ives), Bartholomew (clerk), and possibly Philip, and three daughters, Joan, Maud (nun), and allegedly Isabel. War with France followed John’s refusal to appear before King Philippe Auguste of France concerning the grievance of the Lusignans. At first John was successful in defending his French lands, capturing his nephew, Arthur (who died in custody), but, in 1204, he lost Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine to the French king. For the next ten years, John resided almost permanently in England (the first such Angevin king) and attempted to restore his finances for further warfare in France by determined taxation and exploitation of his feudal prerogatives (later the basis for the charge of tyranny). In 1205 he began a quarrel with the Church when he refused to accept Pope Innocent III’s nomination of Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. His intransigence in the matter led the Pope to impose an interdict on England in 1208, suspending all religious services, and excommunicating King John. In 1210 he went to Ireland, where he took Carrickfergus, seized the lands of the Lacy’s and banished the Earl of Ulster, built several fortresses, appointed sheriffs and other officers to carry out the English system of law, and coined new money. He arrested all the Jews in England, and made them pay 66,000 marks. In 1211 he made an expedition into North Wales, compelled the submission of Llywelyn, and raised fortresses. In 1213, after five years of amassing the revenues of vacant or appropriated sees and abbeys, John agreed to become a vassal to the Pope for an annual tribute of one thousand marks, with absolution from excommunication and the lifting of the interdict. In 1214 John conducted another campaign in France, and suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Bouvines on the river Margne. An alliance of barons took advantage of this defeat to launch a rebellion which was successful in forcing John to agree to a comprehensive and humiliating agreement at Runnymede near Windsor 19 June 1215 called the Magna Carta [Great Charter]. This charter defined the rights of the Church, barons, and the people. John soon repudiated the charter, claiming he acted under duress, and civil war ensued. JOHN, King of England, died testate suddenly at the Bishop of Lincoln’s castle at Newark 19 Oct. 1216, and was buried at Worcester Cathedral. His widow, Isabel, returned to France in 1217, to take up residence in her native city of Angoulême. She reasserted her control over Cognac, and entered into prolonged and violent disputes with Reginald de Pons over the castle of Merpins, and with Bartholomew le Puy. She married (2nd) 10 May 1220 Hugues X de Lusignan, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, seigneur of Lusignan, Château-Larcher, Montreuil-Bonnin, and la Mothe-Saint-Heray, son and heir of Hugues IX le Brun, Count of La Marche, by his 1st wife, Agatha, daughter of Pierre de Montrabel, seigneur of Preuilly. They had five sons, Hugh le Brun (XI), Knt. [Count of La Marche and Angoulême], Guy, Knt. [seigneur of Couhé, Cognac, Merpins, etc.], Geoffrey (I), Knt. [seigneur of Jarnac, Châteauneuf, Château-Larcher, etc.], William de Valence, Knt. [Earl of Pembroke], and Aymer (clerk) [Bishop elect of Winchester], and four daughters, Agnès (wife of Guillaume de Chauvignon), Alice (wife of John de Warenne, Knt., 7th Earl of Surrey) [see WARENNE 4], Isabelle (wife of Maurice IV de Craon), and Marguerite (wife of Raymond VII, Count of Toulouse, and Amaury VIII, Vicomte of Thouars). In 1224 Hugues de Lusignan defected to King Louis VIII of France during the Capetian invasion of Poitou, with Louis promising Isabel 2000 lives Parisis annually in return for her dower lands forfeit in England, and the annual revenues of Langeais near Tours in exchange for rights that she claimed as dower at Saumur in Anjou. In 1230 they entered into alliance with King Louis IX of France, who granted Isabel an annual pension of 5000 livres Tours in return for resignation of her dower rights she claimed in England, Normandy, and Anjou. In 1242 she and her husband, Hugues, rebelled against the French. In return for a pardon from King Louis IX, they were forced to relinquish the pensions paid to them since 1224 and to abandon their claim to Saintes. Isabel was subsequently implicated in a plot to poison King Louis IX and his brother, Alphonse, Count of Poitiers. Isabel, late Queen of England, Countess of La Marche and Angoulême, subsequently took refuge in Fontevrault Abbey, where she died testate 4 June 1246. She was initially buried in the common graveyard of the Abbey, but at her son, King Henry III’s request, her remains were moved in 1254 to the choir of the Abbey Church. Hugues X de Lusignan, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, was mortally wounded at the capture of Damietta 6 June 1249.

iv. ISABEL OF ENGLAND, born at Gloucester 1214. She married at Worms 15 or 20 July 1235 (as his 4th wife) FREDERICK (or FRIEDRICH) II, Emperor of the Romans, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, Duke of Apulia, Prince of Capua, son and heir of Heinrich VI, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Sicily, by Constance, daughter of Roger II, King of Sicily. He was born at Iesi 26 Dec. 1194. They had four children, including two sons, Heinrich (or Friedrich), and one daughter, Margarethe (wife of Albrecht II, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thüringen). Isabel died in childbirth at Foggia 1 Dec. 1241, and was buried at Andria Cathedral. Emperor FREDERICK II died at Fiorentino Castle in Lucera 13 Dec. 1250. Their daughter, Margarethe, is a remote ancestress of the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

v. ELEANOR OF ENGLAND, married (1st) WILLIAM MARSHAL, 5th Earl of Pembroke; (2nd) SIMON DE MONTFORT, Earl of Leicester [see LEICESTER 4].

Legitimated child of John of England, by a mistress, Clemence:  

i. JOAN OF ENGLAND, married LLYWELYN AP IORWERTH, Prince of North Wales [see WALES 4].

Illegitimate child of John of England, by a mistress, _____ de Warenne, daughter of Hamelin, 5th Earl of Surrey, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of William de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey [see WARENNE 2].

i. RICHARD FITZ ROY (or DE WARENNE), Knt., Baron of Chilham, Kent, married ROSE DE DOVER [see ATHOLL 4].

Illegitimate child of John of England, by a mistress, Hawise:  

Illegitimate children of John of England, by an unknown mistress (or mistresses):

i. GEOFFREY FITZ ROY. He first occurs in the records in 1200. In 1204 he received a loan by the pledge of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, and Peter de Stokes. In 1205 he led an expedition into Poitou and died the same year. 

ii. JOHN FITZ ROY, possibly a clerk, supported by the custodians of the see of Lincoln in 1201. He was living in 1214.

iii. OSBERT GIFFORD, Knt. In 1215 he received the lands of Thomas de Arderne in Oxfordshire. In 1216 he likewise received Arderne’s lands in Bundes, Norfolk, and elsewhere in Suffolk, Essex, and Sussex, and as well as the lands of Amaury le Despenser, Roger Fitz William d’Avranches. He had an exchequer fee of £20 granted to him in 1237. In the period, c.1227–41, he witnessed a charter for his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to Launceston Priory in Cornwall. In 1240 he joined Earl Richard on a crusade to the Holy Land.

iv. EUDES (or IVES) FITZ ROY, of Canewdon, Essex. In 1233 he was granted lands in Aldbury, Hertfordshire, formerly belonging to Robert Fitz Walter.

v. MAUD FITZ ROY, nun, elected Abbess of Barking 5 August 1247; died shortly before 6 Feb. 1252. W. Dugdale 

vi. MAUD FITZ ROY, elected Abbess of Barking 5 August 1247; died shortly before 6 Feb. 1252. W. Dugdale 

vii. Alleged illegitimate child of John of England, by an unknown mistress: (or mistresses):

• ii. JOHN FITZ ROY, possibly a clerk, supported by the custodians of the see of Lincoln in 1201. He was living in 1214. 

• iii. OSBERT GIFFORD, Knt. In 1215 he received the lands of Thomas de Arderne in Oxfordshire. In 1216 he likewise received Arderne’s lands in Bundes, Norfolk, and elsewhere in Suffolk, Essex, and Sussex, and as well as the lands of Amaury le Despenser, Roger Fitz William d’Avranches. He had an exchequer fee of £20 granted to him in 1237. In the period, c.1227–41, he witnessed a charter for his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to Launceston Priory in Cornwall. In 1240 he joined Earl Richard on a crusade to the Holy Land.

• iv. EUDES (or IVES) FITZ ROY, of Canewdon, Essex. In 1233 he was granted lands in Aldbury, Hertfordshire, formerly belonging to Robert Fitz Walter.

• vii. Alleged illegitimate child of John of England, by an unknown mistress:

• i. GEOFFREY FITZ ROY, born in 1200. In 1204 he received a loan by the pledge of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, and Peter de Stokes. In 1205 he led an expedition into Poitou and died the same year. 

• ii. JOHN FITZ ROY, possibly a clerk, supported by the custodians of the see of Lincoln in 1201. He was living in 1214. 

• iii. OSBERT GIFFORD, Knt. In 1215 he received the lands of Thomas de Arderne in Oxfordshire. In 1216 he likewise received Arderne’s lands in Bundes, Norfolk, and elsewhere in Suffolk, Essex, and Sussex, and as well as the lands of Amaury le Despenser, Roger Fitz William d’Avranches. He had an exchequer fee of £20 granted to him in 1237. In the period, c.1227–41, he witnessed a charter for his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to Launceston Priory in Cornwall. In 1240 he joined Earl Richard on a crusade to the Holy Land.

• iv. EUDES (or IVES) FITZ ROY, of Canewdon, Essex. In 1233 he was granted lands in Aldbury, Hertfordshire, formerly belonging to Robert Fitz Walter.

• vii. Alleged illegitimate child of John of England, by an unknown mistress:
Ponthieu and Montreuil, which marriage was annulled without consummation 27 April 1236 on grounds that they were
JEANNE DE DAMMARTIN, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Simon de Dammartin (or de Boulogne), Count of
Sometime prior to 19 Oct. 1216, he contracted to marry Yolande of Brittany, daughter of Pierre de Braine, Knt., Duke
enquire into trespasses committed by her stewards or bailiffs throughout her lands.  She died at Amesbury Priory testate
in reverence for the five wounds of Christ.  In 1290 she requested a commission of oyer and terminer from the king to
Amesbury Priory, Wiltshire, where she was veiled 7 July 1286.  She gave five pounds of silver every Friday to the poor
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk 16 Nov. 1272, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.  His widow, Eleanor, entered
Winchester to the Abbess of Fontrevault, to whom the king promised it when he visited her house in 1254.
Montfort, Earl of Leicester [see LEICESTER 4].  In the ensuing civil war, Montfort captured Henry and his eldest son,
Edward, at the Battle of Lewes in Sussex 14 May 1264. Montfort ruled England in Henry’s name until he was defeated
and killed at the Battle of Evesham 4 August 1265.  HENRY III OF ENGLAND, King of England, died testate at
Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk 16 Nov. 1272, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.  His widow, Eleanor, entered
Amesbury Priory, Wiltshire, where she was veiled 7 July 1286.  She gave five pounds of silver every Friday to the poor
in reverence for the five wounds of Christ. In 1290 she requested a commission of oyer and terminer from the king to
enquire into trespasses committed by her stewards or bailiffs throughout her lands. She died at Amesbury Priory testate
24 June 1291, where she was buried in the Convent Church.  In 1292 Henry’s heart was delivered by the Abbot of
Winchester to the Abbess of Fontrevault, to whom the king promised it when he visited her house in 1254.

4. HENRY III OF ENGLAND, King of England, son and heir, born at Winchester 1 Oct. 1207.  He ascended the
throne 19 Oct. 1216, and was crowned at Gloucester 28 Oct. 1216, again at Westminster Abbey 17 May 1220.
Sometime prior to 19 Oct. 1216, he contracted to marry Yolande of Brittany, daughter of Pierre de Braine, Knt., Duke
of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, which contract was eventually voided.  In 1226 he released all his right in the city and
county of Angoulême, the city of Saintonge, and the castles of Cognac and Merpins to his mother and step-father.

Henry assumed personal rule when he declared himself to be of full age in Jan. 1227.  He married (1st) by proxy in 1235
JEANNE DE DAMMARTIN, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Simon de Dammartin (or de Boulogne), Count of
Ponthieu and Montreuil, which marriage was annulled without consummation 27 April 1236 on grounds that they were
related in the 4th degree of kindred. He married (2nd) at Canterbury Cathedral, Kent 14 Jan. 1236 ELEANOR OF
PROVENCE, 2nd daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Bérénger V, Count and Marquis of Provence, Count of
Forcalquier, by Béatrice, daughter of Tomasso I, Count of Savoy.  They had nine children (see below).  Henry’s personal
rule in the direction of royal finances without the participation of the barons provoked discontent.  The barons
were further repelled by the influence over his government by his Queen’s Savoyard kinsmen.  His Lusignan half-
brothers involved him in a disastrous foray in France.  Henry’s need for financial support compelled him in 1258 to
agree to the creation of a privy council of barons to advise him and to oversee the administration of government.  In
1259 he gave up his claim to Normandy and other hereditary possessions of the crown in France, in return for some
territories in Gascony which had been lost.  His major baronial opponent by 1263 was his brother-in-law, Simon de
Montfort, Earl of Leicester [see LEICESTER 4].  In the ensuing civil war, Montfort captured Henry and his eldest son,
Edward, at the Battle of Lewes in Sussex 14 May 1264. Montfort ruled England in Henry’s name until he was defeated
and killed at the Battle of Evesham 4 August 1265. HENRY III OF ENGLAND, King of England, died testate at
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enquire into trespasses committed by her stewards or bailiffs throughout her lands. She died at Amesbury Priory testate
24 June 1291, where she was buried in the Convent Church.  In 1292 Henry’s heart was delivered by the Abbot of
Winchester to the Abbess of Fontrevault, to whom the king promised it when he visited her house in 1254.

III styled “kinsman” by Philippe Auguste, King of France), 179 (Raymond VII, Duke of Narbonne, Count of Toulouse, etc., styled
“kinsman”), 194 (Otto, Duke of Brunswick, styled “kinsman”), 222 (B. de Mastak [Matha] styled “kinsman”), 259, 489 (instances of
Marguerite, Countess of Flanders & Hainault styled “kinswoman”), 301 (Henry III styled “kinsman” by Albano X, King of Castile), 389–390,
392 (instances of Henry III styled “kinsman” [consobrino, consanguineus] by Louis IX, King of France), 470 (Albert, Duke of Brunswick,
styled “kinsman” by Henry III, Alice [Alasiam, Alexis] de Monte Ferrato [Montferrat] styled “kinswoman” [neptem] of Queen Eleanor of
the Reign of King Henry III (1 Rolls Ser. 27) (1862): 295–296 (reference to contract to marry Yolande of Brittany), 482 (Joan, Countess of
274, 279, 281–282 (instances of Henry III styled “kinsman” by Marguerite, Countess of Flanders and Hainault).  T. Wright Fouad
France 19) (1880): 231 (Ex Brevi Historia Comitum Provinciae: “Idelfonsus autem Comes Provincie factus Gersemend neptem Comitis
Focalquerii in uxorem duxit, ex qua Berengarium-Raimundus ultimum Comitem Catalonum habuit, qui in uxorem habuit filiam duici
Sabaloi, in cujus Berengarius minutis Nicentini juramentum fidabilitatem praestititur sub anno MCCXXIX, die nona mensis novembris.  Et hic
Berengarius fuit famosus pulchritudine quatuor filiarum suarem, videlicit … Helionoræ secundo genitæ, quam Henrico III Anglorum Regi
suffredit, de quibus meminit Hostiensis in Summa, in titulum de clandestina desponsatione, quid igitur si tota patria.”).
Papal Regis: Letters I (1893): 340 (Boson de Mastac’ [Matha], count of Bigorre, styled “kinsman”) (see article on Matha family at website—http://
Children of Henry III of England, by Eleanor of Provence:

i. EDWARD I OF ENGLAND [see next].

ii. MARGARET (or MARGERY) OF ENGLAND, born 29 Oct. 1240. She married (as his 1st wife) at York, Yorkshire 26 Dec. 1251 ALEXANDER III, King of Scotland, son and heir of Alexander II, King of Scotland, by his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of Enguerrand III de Coucy, seigneur of Coucy. He was born at Roxburgh 4 Sept. 1241. They had two sons, Alexander and David, and one daughter, Margaret (wife of Eric Magnusson, King of Norway). His wife, Margaret, died 26 Feb. 1274/5, buried at Dunfermline. King Alexander III married (2nd) at Jedburgh 14 Oct. 1285 Yolande, Countess of Montfort-l'Amaury, daughter of Robert IV, Count of Dreux, Braine, and


the English Crown. The hereditary Anglo-Norman lords continued to rule the marches of Wales with the overlordship of the English Crown. On her mother’s death in 1279, his wife, Eleanor, laid claim to the county of Ponthieu as being her lawful inheritance, to the exclusion of her brother Ferdinand’s son, Jean of Ponthieu. Eleanor died at Harby, Nottinghamshire 28 Nov. 1290, and was buried at Westminster Abbey 17 Dec. 1290. The extinction of the direct Scottish royal line in 1290 enabled Edward to press his claim to the overlordship of Scotland, but he met resistance from his choice as King of the Scots, John de Balliol. In 1296 Edward invaded Scotland, deposed Balliol and sought to occupy the kingdom. William Wallace, a supporter of Balliol, began a successful rebellion, but was decisively defeated by Edward at Falkirk in 1298. Robert de Brus, whose grandfather had been a claimant to the Scottish throne, and who was a rival of the Balliols, rebelled, and was crowned king in 1306. In 1294 Edward had become embroiled in war with his overlord, Philippe IV, King of France, who was asserting himself in the affairs of Edward’s duchy of Gascony. The extortionate demands for services and money to fight Philippe and to suppress Scottish resistance alienated his English subjects in his later years and provoked renewed baronial opposition. He married (2nd) at Canterbury Cathedral, Kent 8 Sept. 1299 (by dispensation dated 1 July 1298, they being related in the 2nd and 3rd degrees of kindred and in the 4th degree of affinity) MARGARET (or MARGUERITE) OF FRANCE, daughter of Philippe III le Hardi, King of France (descendant of King Henry II), by his 2nd wife, Marie, daughter of Henry III, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant [see FRANCE 6 for her ancestry]. She was born in 1279. They had three children (see below). EDWARD I OF ENGLAND, King of England, died testate at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle, Cumberland 7 July 1307, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. His widow, Margaret, died testate at Marlborough Castle 14 Feb. 1317, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London.
Effigy of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of England,
in Westminster Abbey.
12 Alice de Montfort, kinswoman of Queen Eleanor of Castile, is identified as Alice de la Plaunche, wife of John de Montfort, 1st Lord Montfort, of Beaudesert, Warwickshire, and daughter of William de la Plaunche, lord of la Plaunche. [See FREVILLE 8]; their younger daughter, Maud, is the grandmother of Thomas le Boteler, Knt. [See BELKNAP 10].
Ancestors of Lawrence Washington, Olive Welby, John West, Amy Willis, Thomas Wingfield, Mary Wolseley, Hawte Wyatt.


Children of Edward I of England, by Eleanor of Castile-León:

i. daughter, died 29 May ____, buried at Dominican Priory Church at Bordeaux, France. [Note: This child may be the same as the child who was born and died in Palestine in 1271]. Medieval Studies 46 (1984): 245–265.


iv. JOAN OF ENGLAND, born Jan. 1265, died before 7 Sept. 1265, buried at Westminster Abbey.


vi. ELEANOR (or ÉLÉONORE) OF ENGLAND, born at Windsor Castle, Berkshire about 18 June 1269. She was contracted to marry ALFONSO III el Libertad, King of Aragón, Count of Barcelona, son and heir of Pedro III el Grande, King of Aragón, Count of Barcelona, King of Sicily, by Constanza, daughter of Manfred, King of Sicily. Alfonso III, King of Aragón, died prior to marriage at Barcelona 18 June 1291. She married at Bristol 20 Sept. 1293 HENRI III, Count of Bar, seigneur of Torcy in Brie, son and heir of Theobald II, Count of Bar, by his 2nd wife, Jeanne, daughter of Jean, seigneur of Toucy. He was born in 1259. They had one son, Edward I [Count of Bar, seigneur of la Puisaye], and one daughter, Joan (wife of John de Warenne, Knt., 8th Earl of Surrey [see WARENNE 6]). His wife, Eleanor, died at Ghent 29 August 1298. HENRI III, Count of Bar, died at Naples Sept. 1302. Modern descendants (not traced in this book). F. Sandford Gen. Hist. of the Kings of England (1677): 138. Medieval Studies 46 (1984): 245–265. T. Wright Feudal Manuals of English Hist. (1872).


viii. JOAN OF ENGLAND [sometimes styled JOAN OF ACRE], married (1st) GILBERT DE CLARE, Knt., Earl of Gloucester and Hertford [see MONTAGU 6]. (2nd) RALPH DE MONTHERMER, Knt. (1st) Lord Montemer [see MONTAGU 6].


Child of Margaret of England, by Jean (or Jean) II, Duke of Lorraine, Brabant, etc.:


xv. ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND, married HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Knt., Earl of Hereford and Essex [see BOHUN 8].

xvi. EDWARD II OF ENGLAND [see next].

Children of Edward I of England, by Margaret of France:

i. THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, Knt., Earl of Norfolk, married ALICE DE HALES [see NORFOLK 6].

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16 Ancestors of Robert Abell, William Asfordby, Barbara Aubrey, Essex Beville, William Bladen, George & Nehemiah Blakiston, Joseph Bolles, Elizabeth Bosville, Charles Calvert, Frances, Jane & Katherine Deighton, Thomas Dudley, John Fenwick, Henry Fleet,
ii. EDMUND OF WOODSTOCK, Earl of Kent, married MARGARET WAKE, suo jure Lady Wake [see KENT 6].


6. EDWARD II OF ENGLAND [of Caernarvon], Knt., Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Count of Ponthieu and Montreuil, eldest surviving son and heir, born at Caernarvon, Caernarvonshire, Wales 25 April 1284. In 1289 he was dispensed to marry Margaret (the Maid of Norway), daughter of Eric Magnusson, King of Norway, they being related in the 3rd degree of kindred. She died at Orkney en route to Scotland about 26 Sept. 1290. Edward was created Duke of Aquitaine in France in May 1306. He ascended the throne 8 July 1307, and was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey 25 Feb. 1308. He married at Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais) 25 Jan. 1308 (by dispensation dated 1 July 1298, they being related in the 3rd and 4th degree of kindred) ISABEL (or ISABELLE) OF FRANCE, daughter of Philippe IV le Bel, King of France, and, in right of his wife, King of Navarre, Count of Champagne and Brie (descendant of King Henry II), by Jeanne (descendant of King Henry II), daughter and heiress of Enrique (or Henri) I, King of Navarre, Count Palatine of Champagne and Brie [see FRANCE 7 for her ancestry]. She was born in 1292. They had four children (see below). By an unknown mistress, he also had an illegitimate son, Adam. He had little success in meeting the problems left by his father in Scotland and Gascony. He failed to appease the barons by consultation or the borough communities by curbing the activities of his officials, and angered them by the favors which he bestowed on a foreigner, Peter de Gavaston. In 1310 Edward agreed to a degree of baronial control over government. The barons seized Gavaston and executed him in June 1312. Robert I de Brus, King of Scotland, threatened to overthrow the English lordship. Edward led an army into Scotland and was decisively defeated by Brus at Bannockburn 24 June 1314, and was unable to defend northern England against Scottish devastation. His wife, Isabel, escaped capture by voyage over a stormy sea, during which passage two of her ladies perished. Edward found new favorites, the two Hughes le Despenser, father and son. They supported him against the coalition of nobles, the Lords Ordainers, which had been constituted in 1310. The territorial ambitions of the Despensers in Wales antagonized the Welsh marcher lords. The marcher lords made an alliance with Edward’s cousin, Thomas of Lancaster, but were defeated by Edward at the Battle of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire 16 March 1321/2. Edward’s reliance on the Despensers aroused the resentment of his queen, Isabel, by inducing him to deprive her of her estates in 1324. While on a diplomatic mission in 1325 to Paris involving the dispute over Edward’s French lands, Queen Isabel formed a close political connection with Roger de Mortimer, 1st Earl of March [see MORTIMER 8], an exiled baronial opponent of Edward. Isabel and Mortimer raised an army in Germany and the Low Countries, and, in 1326, they invaded England, captured and executed the Despensers, and deposed her husband, Edward, 20 Jan. 1326/7, in favor of their son, Edward. All real power, however, was in the hands of the Queen and Mortimer. EDWARD II OF ENGLAND, late King of England, was murdered in Berkeley Castle 21 Sept. 1327, apparently in an attempt to escape the castle, and was buried at St. Peter’s Abbey at Gloucester, now the cathedral. In 1327 Robert de Mohaut and Emme, his wife, conveyed the castles and manors of Mold (or Mohaut) and Hawarden, Cheshire to Queen Isabel, for 10,000 marks subject to a life estate. On the death of Robert de Mohaut in 1329, these estates came into the possession of the Queen. In Oct. 1330 Isabel and Mortimer, who now lived almost openly together, were arrested at Nottingham by orders of her son, Edward, who speedily had Mortimer executed. Isabel subsequently retired to Castle Rising, Norfolk (a Mohaut estate), where she lived a comfortable and somewhat luxurious life. In 1338 she exchanged the Mohaut properties with William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, for an annuity of 600 marks from the tin revenue of Cornwall. She devoted herself to pious works, almsgiving, and charity, and finally took the habit of the sisters of Santa Clara. She died at Hertford Castle 22 Aug. 1358, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London. William Torrey, John & Lawrence Washington, John West, Thomas Wingfield, Hawte Wyatt.
...

Illegitimate child of Edward II of England, by an unknown mistress:


7. EDWARD III OF ENGLAND, Earl of Chester, Count of Ponthieu and Montreuil, Duke of Aquitaine, Lord of the Isle of Wight, born at Windsor Castle, Berkshire 13 Nov. 1312. He was proclaimed King as Edward III 25 Jan. 1326/7, and was crowned KING OF ENGLAND at Westminster Abbey 29 Jan. 1326/7. He married at York 24 Jan. 1327/8 (by papal dispensation dated 30 August 1327, they being related in the 3rd degree of kindred) PHILIPPE OF HAINEAULT, 3rd daughter of Guillaume III le Bon, Count of Hainault, Holland, and Zeeland, lord of Friesland, by Jeanne, daughter of Charles of France, Count of Valois, Alençon, Anjou, Chartres, Maine, and Perche (in France), Count of Barcelona, King of Aragón, Valencia, King of Constantinople, Regent of France (descendant of King Henry II) [see SICILY 8 for her ancestry]. She was probably born about 1313–5. They had twelve children (see below). During the first four years of his reign, England was governed in his name by his mother and Roger de Mortimer. Edward assumed personal rule 19–20 Oct. 1330, and had Mortimer executed. In 1333 he reversed Isabel’s and Mortimer’s policy of peace with Scotland by invading it, reviving the ambitions of his grandfather, King Edward I. Edward III’s main foreign preoccupation, however, from 1337 onwards was France, whose king, Philippe VI, then declared his Duchy of Gascony forfeited. Edward formally assumed the title of King of France in right of his mother in Jan. 1340. In June 1340 the English fleet defeated the French navy in the Battle of Sluys, off the coast of Flanders. This victory gave the English control of the English Channel for the next generation. Near continuous war ensued with some respite from truces. The army, commanded by King Edward III and his son, Edward, defeated a larger French force at the Battle of Crécy in August 1346, the victory owing to superior tactics and to the invention of the longbow, which decimated the mounted French knights. The financial burden of the war roused resentment, which was assuaged somewhat when Edward negotiated the main war taxes with the representatives of the shires and the borough communities sitting in parliament. He aroused enthusiasm for the war by engaging the chivalrous interests of the nobles in it and stirring up distrust and hatred of the French. His wife, Philippe, was co-heiress in 1345 to his brother, Guillaume IV, Count of Hainault and Holland. Bubonic plague [or the Black Death] made its first appearance in England during his reign in 1348. In 1348 he was Founder Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, a secular order of knighthood. His son, Edward, won a great victory at Poitiers in Sept. 1356, capturing the French king, Jean II. In 1360 King Edward concluded the Treaty of Bretigny, giving up his claim to the throne of France, receiving in turn the province of Aquitaine, together with Calais, Gisors, and Ponthieu in full sovereignty. Edward’s wife, Philippe, died at Windsor Castle 15 August 1369. Shortly before his wife’s death, he acquired a rapacious mistress, Alice de Perrers, by whom he allegedly had a son, John de Surrey (or Southerey), Knt. In the war of 1369–75, Charles V, King of France, won back from Edward what had been conceded in 1360.
Effigy of King Edward the Third,
in Westminster Abbey.
Effigy of Queen Philippe of Hainault,
in Westminster Abbey.
By 1375, when a truce was made at Bruges, English possessions in France had been reduced to Calais, a coastal strip of territory from Bordeaux to Boulogne, and parts of the Brittany coast. EDWARD III OF ENGLAND, King of England, died testate at Sheen Palace (now Richmond), Surrey 21 June 1377. He and his wife, Philippe, were buried at Westminster Abbey.


Children of Edward III of England, by Philippe of Hainault:

i. EDWARD OF WOODSTOCK born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire 16 June 1332. On or before 1 May 1351 she was contracted to marry Bernard d’Albret, younger son of Bernard Ezii d’Albret, Knt., sire of Albret, seigneur of Nérac, Villefranche, etc., vicomte of Tartas, Lieutenant of Aquitaine, by Mathe, daughter of Bernard VI, Count of Armagnac. On 15 Nov. 1351, five ships were ordered to take Isabel to Gascony for her marriage. In 1355 his father granted her custody of the alien priory of Burslatt, Yorkshire, and, in 1358 her father settled an income on her of 1,000 marks a year. She married
at Windsor Castle, Berkshire 27 July 1365 (as his 1st wife) ENGUERRAND (or ENGERAN) DE COUCY, K.G., Count of Soissons, Earl of Bedford, seigneur of Coucy, Oisy [Pas de Calais], and Montmirail [Marne], France, de jure Lord Gynes (in England), Marshal and Grand Butler of France, Governor of Brittany, son and heir of Enguerrand de Coucy, seigneur of Coucy (descendant of King Henry III), by Katherine of Hapsburg, 1st daughter and co-heiress of Leopold, Duke of Austria. They had two daughters, Marie (wife of Henri de Bar, seigneur of Oisy) and Philippine (wife of Robert de Vere, K.G., 9th Earl of Oxford, Marquess of Dublin, Duke of Ireland). He came to England in 1360 as one of the hostages of King John of France, and was released at marriage from his pledges. He was created Earl of Bedford 11 May 1366. In 1368 he went to Italy and served in the wars of Urban V and Gregory XI against the Visconti. In 1375 he campaigned against Leopold II of Austria in Aargau and Alsace. In 1377 he renounced his homage to the King of England, and his English lands were forfeited. His wife, Isabel, remained in England and was maintained by her nephew, King Richard II. She died 5 Oct. 1382, and was buried in the choir of the Greyfriars, Newgate. Enguerrand married (2nd) Isabel of Lorraine, daughter of Jean I, Duke of Lorraine, by his 1st wife, Sophie, daughter of Eberhard III, Count of Wurttemburg. They had one daughter, Isabel (wife of Philippe de Burgundy, Count of Nevers and Rethel). By an unknown mistress, he also had an illegitimate son, Perceval [seigneur of Aubermont]. He was taken prisoner at Nicopolis by the Turks on 28 Sept. 1396. ENGUERRAND, Isabel of Soissons, died testate at Bursa in Anatolia of the plague 18 Feb. 1396 (or 1397). [Note: Isabel of England's elder daughter, Marie de Bar left descendants, among them Henry IV, King of France (died 1610)]. F. Sandford


Ancestors of Philip & Thomas Nelson, Thomas Owsley, Katherine Saint Leger, Mary Johanna Somerset.


Child of Lionel of Antwerp, by Elizabeth de Burgh:

a. PHILIPPE DE CLARENCE, Countess of Ulster, married EDMUND DE MORTIMER, Knt., 3rd Earl of March [see MORTIMER 1].

vi. JOHN OF GAUNT, K.G., Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, married (1st) BLANCHE OF LC LANCASTER [see LANCASTER 8], married (2nd) CONSTANCE OF CASTILE-LEÓN, married (3rd) KATHERINE DE ROET (or RUET) [see BEAUFORT 8].

vii. EDMUND OF LANGLEY, K.G., 1st Duke of York, married ISABEL OF CASTILE-LEÓN [see YORK 8].


19 Ancestors of Rowland Ellis, Nathanial Littleton, Thomas Lloyd, Philip & Thomas Nelson, Samuel & William Torrey.


21 Ancestors of Barbara Aubrey, John Bevan, St. Leger Codd, Edward Digges, John Fisher, Warham Horsmanden, John Oxenbridge, Philip & Thomas Nelson, Thomas Owsey, Katherine Saint Leger, Mary Johanna Somerset.


8. EDWARD OF WOODSTOCK [nicknamed the Black Prince], Knt., K.G., Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Prince of Aquitaine, Baron of Wallingford, Berkshire and Trematon, Cornwall, 1st son and heir apparent, born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire 15 June 1330. He was knighted by his father the King at la Hogue 12 July 1346, winning his spurs at the Battle of Crécy 26 August 1346. He was present at the siege of Calais, and, after the town’s surrender, he harried and burned the country for thirty miles round. He was a Founder Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1348. He gained victory at the Battle of Poitiers 19 Sept. 1356, taking prisoner Jean, King of France. He took the principal part in negotiating the treaty of Bretigny in 1360. He married in Spring 1361 in a clandestine ceremony and 6 Oct. 1361 in a public ceremony at Windsor Castle, Berkshire (by papal dispensation dated 7 Sept. 1361, with 2nd dispensation dated 8 Dec. 1362, being related in the 3rd and 2nd degrees of kindred, and the 4th [8 3rd] degrees of kindred) JOAN OF KENT [nicknamed the Fair Maid of Kent], widow of Thomas de Holand, Knt., K.G., 1st Earl of Kent (died 26 or 28 Dec. 1360) [see KENT 7 for issue of this marriage], and daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent (son of King Edward I), by Margaret, daughter of John Wake, 1st Lord Wake [see KENT 6 for her ancestry]. She was born 29 Sept. 1328. They had two sons (see below). In 1367 he went to the aid of Pedro, King of Castile, and defeated Pedro’s brother, Enrique, Count of Trastamara, at the Battle of Nájera. He was summoned to Parliament 24 Feb. 1367/8, 8 Jan. 1369/70, and 6 Oct. 1372, under the style “Prince of Aquitaine and Wales,” and on 28 Dec. 1375, as “Prince of Wales” only, he having resigned the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony 5 Oct. 1372. EDWARD, Prince of Wales, died testate at Westminster 8 June 1376. He was buried with great state at Canterbury Cathedral. Above his tomb still hang his surcoat, helmet, shield, and gauntlets.

22 Ancestors of Essex Beville, Elizabeth Bosville, Mary Bourchier, George, Giles & Robert Brent, St. Leger Codd, Edward Digges, Muriel Gurdon, Warham Horsmanden, Mary Launce, Oliver Manwaring, Anne Mauleverer, Philip & Thomas Nelson, Katherine St. Leger, Mary Johanna Somerset.
Effigy of Edward the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral.
In 1377 his widow, Joan, reconciled John of Gaunt and the citizens of London. In 1378 she intervened on behalf of John Wyclif. She died at Wallingford Castle, Berkshire 7 August 1385, and was buried at Grey Friars, Stamford, Lincolnshire.


Children of Edward of Woodstock, K.G., by Joan of Kent:


ii. **RICHARD II OF ENGLAND** [see next].

9. **RICHARD II OF ENGLAND** [of Bordeaux], K.G., younger son, born in St. Andrew’s Abbey in Bordeaux in Aquitaine 6 Jan. 1366/7, after his father’s death created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester 20 Nov. 1376. He succeeded his grandfather, Edward III, as **King of England** 22 June 1377, and was crowned 16 July 1377. He married (1st) at Westminster Palace 20 Jan. 1381/2 **ANNE OF BOHEMIA**, daughter of Charles IV of Luxembourg, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Bohemia, by his 4th wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Bogislaw V, Duke of Pomerania. She was born at Prague 11 July 1366. They had no issue. She died at Sheen (in Richmond), Surrey [?] August 1394, and was buried at Westminster Abbey 3 August 1394. He married (2nd) at St. Nicholas, Calais 4 Nov. 1396 **ISABEL OF FRANCE**, born at Hôtel de Louvre, Paris 9 Nov. 1389, 2nd but eldest surviving daughter of Charles VI, King of France (descendant of King Henry III), by Isabel, daughter of Stephen III, Duke of Bavaria-Ingolstadt. In 1396 Pope Boniface IX absolved them of a sentence of excommunication incurred by marrying, although related in the 4th degree of kindred, and the 3rd degree of affinity. Isabel was sister of Katherine of France, wife of Henry V, King of England [see LANCASTER 10]. They had no issue. King Richard was deposed by his cousin, Henry, Duke of Hereford, 29 Sept. 1399, and was condemned by Parliament to perpetual imprisonment 27 Oct. 1399. **RICHARD II OF ENGLAND**, late King of England, died imprisoned at Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire 6 Jan. 1399/1400, his death allegedly caused by “hunger, thirst, and cold” inflicted by his keepers. His remains were buried at Langley, Hertfordshire, but later removed to Westminster Abbey. His widow, Isabel, married (2nd) at Compiègne (Oise) 29 June 1406 (by dispensation dated 5 Jan. 1404, they being related in the 2nd and 4th degrees of kindred) Charles, Duke of Orléans, Valois and Milan, Count of Angoulême, son of Louis, Duke of Orléans and Valois, by Valentine, daughter of Jean-Galéas Visconti, Duke of Milan, Count of Vertus. They had one daughter, Jeanne (wife of John II, Duke of Alençon). Isabel, Duchess of Orleans, died at Blois 13 Sept. 1409. She was buried initially at Blois, but in 1624 was her remains were transferred to the church of the Celestines in Paris.
A man of mercurial temperament, highly emotional and hot-tempered... his early mistakes soured his reign, creating mutual distrust and resentment that surfaced so dangerously in the last years... he departed from the accepted pattern of kinship, because of his arbitrary autocracy, and because of his inability to understand where power in England really lay.