

Twenty-fifth Generation

Sir Robert Plumpton (birth date unknown) is of an ancient family settled in Yorkshire since the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066. Knighted 1307.

He married **Lucy de Ros** (Sir William²⁶, William²⁷ de Ros, Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk²⁸ _) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Sir William²⁴ Plumpton.**

Robert Plumpton died 1325.

Euphemia Fitz Roger (Robert²⁶, Roger²⁷ Fitz John, John²⁸ Fitz Robert_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Ralph²⁴ de Nevill.**

Earl Robert de Ferrers (Earl William²⁶, William²⁷, Earl Robert²⁸, Earl William²⁹, Earl Robert of Derby³⁰, Earl Robert³¹, Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenulf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴_) was born December 1241, at Tutbury Castle in Derbyshire, England, the son of William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby and the Earl's second wife Margaret de Quincy (born 1218), daughter of Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester and Helen of Galloway.

In 1249, at the age of 10, he married the seven-year-old Mary, daughter of Hugh XI of Lusignan Count of La Marche, the eldest of Henry III's half-brothers, at Westminster Abbey. This arranged marriage is an indication of Henry's high regard for his father. William died in 1254, so that Robert became a knight and inherited the title while he was still a minor. He and his estates became a ward of Prince Edward. In 1257, Edward sold the wardship to the queen and Peter of Savoy for 6000 marks, which might have been a source of Ferrers' later antipathy for the prince.

Robert came of age in 1260 and was able to take possession of his lands. He inherited vast estates. Firstly those which had passed to him from his Norman ancestors, a large part of Derbyshire including the area later known as Duffield Frith, together with parts of Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire. In addition, there was Chartley Castle in Staffordshire, and all Lancashire between the Ribble and the Mersey. This had come from the estate of Ranulph de Blondeville, 4th Earl of Chester whose sister, Robert's grandfather had married. By careful management the estate had become worth around £1500 which meant that the Ferrers family was among the wealthiest in the country.

In 1266 he joined a number of previous Montfortian supporters, including Baldwin de Wake, lord of Chesterfield, in a rebellion. Robert was captured, attainted of high treason, and imprisoned in Windsor Castle until 1269. Duffield Castle was pulled down and Henry's second son, Edmund, was given possession of his lands and goods.

His final years were spent in the company of his family. His first wife, Mary, had died sometime between 1266 and 1269, and the marriage had been childless. In 1269, a month after his release from prison, he married **Alianore de Bohun** (Humphrey²⁶, Humphrey²⁷, Humphrey²⁸, Humphrey²⁹, Henry³⁰_) birth date unknown. , daughter of Humphrey de Bohun and granddaughter of Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Hereford.

Until 1275, when he recovered Chartley, the family appeared to have lived on his mother's dower lands in Northamptonshire. The couple had at least two children:

1. Alianore²⁴ de Ferrers.
2. **John de Ferrers** was born June 20, 1271.

Robert died in 1279 and it is thought that he was buried at the priory of St Thomas, at Stafford. His widow survived until 1314. She initially brought a claim against Edmund for dower in the past de Ferrers lands, but she finally settled at the manor of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire.

Robert de Muscegros (John²⁶, Sir Robert²⁷ de Muscegros_) was born 1252. Sir Robert was "of Charlton Somersetshire." His heir was Hawyse who married Baron John de Ferrers. Robert was Lord of Stowell, Norton and Charlton Somerset; Kemerton and Boddington, Co. Gloucester, Hampsted and Aldworth, Berks.

He had the following child:

1. **Hawisede²⁴ Muscegros** was born December 21, 1276.

Robert de Muscegros died December 1280.

John de Sudley (Lady²⁶ de Say, William²⁷, William²⁸ de Say, Geoffrey²⁹_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Joan²⁴ de Sudley.**

Baron Henry de Percy (Baron Henry²⁶, William²⁷, Henry²⁸, Joscelyn²⁹ de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Labert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born March 25, 1273.

He married **Eleanor de Arundel** (Sir Richard²⁶ Fitz Alan_) birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Baron Henry²⁴ de Percy** was born February 6, 1300.

Baron de Percy died October 1314. His body was interred Fountains Abbey. Eleanor died July 1328. Her body was interred Beverly Minister, Yorkshire.

Lord Robert de Clifford (Sir Roger²⁶ Clifford, Sir Roger²⁷, Sir Roger²⁸, Baron Walter II²⁹) was born 1274, son of Roger de Clifford (d. 1282), he inherited the estates of his grandfather, Roger de Clifford, in 1286. He then obtained through his mother part of the extensive land of the Viponts, and thus became one of the most powerful barons of his age. He was summoned to parliament as a baron in 1299.

During the reigns of Edward I and Edward II, Clifford was a prominent soldier. He won great renown at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle in 1300. After taking part in the movement against Edward II's favorite, Piers Gaveston, Clifford was killed at Bannockburn, 24 June 1314.

He married **Maud de Clare** (Lord Thomas²⁶, Earl Richard of Gloucester²⁷, Earl Gilbert of Gloucester²⁸ de Clare, Earl Richard²⁹) born in Gloucester 1279. Maud died February 1, 1324.

They had the following children:

1. **Idoine²⁴ de Clifford.**
2. Roger de Clifford.
3. Robert de Clifford.

Edmund "Crouchback" Leicester

Plantagenet (King Henry III²⁶, King John "Lackland" I²⁷, Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine²⁸, Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine²⁹, William IX "The Troubadour" of Aquitaine³⁰) was born in London, England January 16, 1245, the second surviving son of Eleanor of Provence and King Henry III of England.

In 1253 he was invested by Pope Innocent IV in the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia. At about this time he was also made Earl of Chester. These were of little value as Conrad IV of Germany, the real King of Sicily, was still living and the Earldom of Chester was transferred to his elder brother Edward.

Edmund soon obtained, however, important possessions and dignities, for soon after the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, 6th Earl of Leicester in 1265, Edmund received the Earldom of Leicester and of Lancaster and also the honor of the Stewardship of England and the lands of Nicolas de Segrave. In 1267 he was granted the lordship of Builth Wells in opposition to the then holder, Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. To help him conquer the land he was also granted his elder brother's lordships of the Trilateral of Skenfrith, Grosmont and White Castle together with Monmouth.

In 1271 he accompanied his elder brother Edward on the Ninth Crusade to Palestine. Some historians, including the authors of the Encyclopedia Britannica article on him, state that it was because of this that he received the nickname *Crouchback* (which they say means "cross back") indicating that he was entitled to wear a cross on his back.

He married twice. He married **Aveline de Forz** in Westminster Abbey, London, England, April 9, 1269. She was the daughter of William de Forz, Count of Aumale and Isabel de Revers, Countess of Aumale. She died just 4 years after the marriage, at the age of 15, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. The couple had no children, though some sources believe she may have died in childbirth or shortly after a miscarriage.

He married a second time in Paris, on February 3, 1276 to **Blanche of Artois** (Count Robert I of Artois²⁶, King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France²⁷, King Philip II Augustus of France²⁸, King Louis VII "The Younger" of France²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) born 1247.

She married twice. She married **King Henry I "The Fat" of Navarre** 1269. He was the son of King Theobald I of Navarre and Margaret de Bourbon. King died July 22, 1274. She married **Edmund "Crouchback" Leicester Plantagenet** in Paris, France, February 3, 1276.

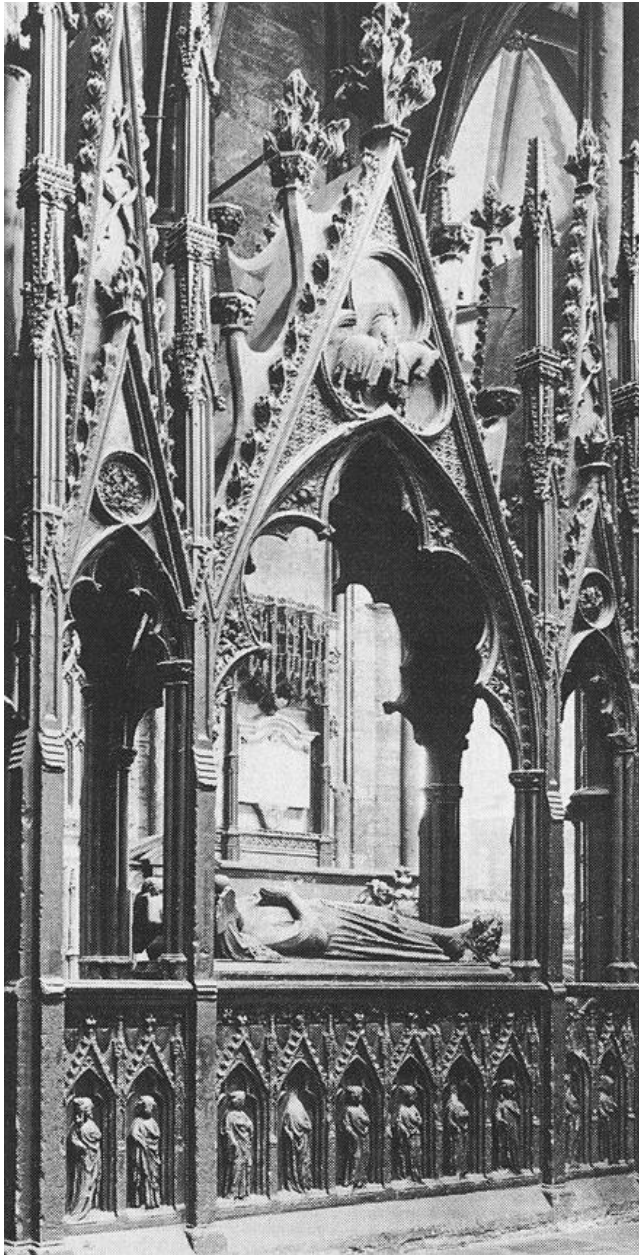
King Henry I "The Fat" of Navarre and Blanche of Artois had the following children:

1. Theobald²⁴.
2. Queen Joan I of Navarre was born 1271.

Edmund "Crouchback" Leicester Plantagenet and Blanche of Artois had the following children:

1. Joan of Beaufort²⁴ Plantagenet.
2. Mary Plantagenet.
3. Earl Thomas of Lancaster Plantagenet was born 1277. Earl died 1322. Led the barons against his cousin Edward II and was (1314-18) the virtual ruler of England. Defeated in battle of Borough Bridge, he was beheaded for treason.
4. **Earl Henry of Lancaster Plantagenet** was born 1281.

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He died at age 51 while besieging Bordeaux for his brother on June 5, 1296 in Bayonne, and was interred on July 15, 1296 at Westminster Abbey, London, England. Blanche died May 2, 1302. Her body was interred Minorenes Convent of Aldgate.

Sir Patrick Chaworth (Patrick²⁶, Pain²⁷ de Chaworth_) birth date unknown. He married **Isabella de Beauchamp** (Earl William²⁶ de Beauchamp, William²⁷_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Maud²⁴ Chaworth** was born 1282.

Robert de Neville (Robert²⁶, Geoffrey²⁷ de Neville, Robert²⁸ Fitz Maldred , Maldred²⁹ , Dolfyn Staindropshire³⁰, Uchtred fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³² , Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴_) birth date unknown. Robert extended the possession of the family into Yorkshire by his marriage with the heiress of Middleham.

He married **Mary FitzRandolf** (Ralph²⁶_) birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Lord Randolph²⁴ de Neville** was born October 18, 1262.

Robert died 1271. Mary died April 11, 1320. Her body was interred Coverham Abbey.

Lord Robert FitzRoger birth date unknown, married **Margery La Zouche** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Eupheme²⁴ FitzRoger** was born 1267.

James de Aldithley (Sir Henry²⁶ de Audley, Adam²⁷, Liulf²⁸, Adam²⁹ de Aldithley_) was born 1220. James was the Keeper of the Castle of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Justiciar of Ireland, and Sheriff of Salop (Shropshire) on the border between England and Wales. James died June 1272 in Ireland.

In 1244 he married **Ela Longespee** (Earl William²⁶, King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress²⁷ , Geoffrey V "The Fair"²⁸ Plantagenet, Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹ , Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Lord Hugh²⁴ de Audley** was born 1267.

Edmund de Mortimer birth date unknown, married **Margaret de Fiennes** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Isolt²⁴ de Mortimer** was born 1265.

Earl Roger de Mortimer (Lord Edmund²⁶ Mortimer, Lord Roger²⁷, Ralph²⁸, Roger²⁹ de Mortimer, Hugh³⁰, Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) was born in Netherwood, Herefordshire May 3, 1287.

Mortimer, grandson of Roger Mortimer, 1st Baron Mortimer, was born at Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, England, the firstborn of Edmund Mortimer, 2nd Baron Mortimer and his wife, Margaret de Fiennes. Edmund Mortimer had been a second son, intended for minor orders and a clerical career, but on the sudden death of his elder brother Ralph, Edmund was recalled from Oxford University and installed as heir. As a boy, Roger was probably sent to be fostered in the household of his formidable uncle, Roger Mortimer of Chirk. It was this uncle who had carried the head of Llywelyn the Last to King Edward I in 1282.

Like many noble children of his time, Roger was betrothed young, to **Joan de Geneville** (Piers²⁶, Lord Geoffrey²⁷ de Geneville, Simon²⁸ de Joinville, Geoffrey IV²⁹, Geoffrey III³⁰) born in Ludlow, Shropshire February 2, 1284, the daughter of a neighboring lord. They were married in Shropshire, March 6, 1306, and immediately began a family. Through his marriage with Joan de Geneville, Roger not only acquired increased possessions in the Welsh Marches, including the important Ludlow Castle, which became the chief stronghold of the Mortimers, but also extensive estates and influence in Ireland. However, Joan de Geneville was not an "heiress" at marriage. Her grandfather, Geoffrey de Geneville, at the age of eighty in 1308, conveyed most, but not all, of his Irish lordships to Roger Mortimer, and then retired.

Roger Mortimer's childhood came to an abrupt end when Lord Wigmore was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Builth in July 1304. Since Roger was underage at the death of his father, he was placed by King Edward I under the guardianship of Piers Gaveston, and was knighted by Edward in 1306. In that year also Roger was endowed as Baron Wigmore, and came into his full inheritance. His adult life began in earnest.

In 1308 he went to Ireland in person, to enforce his authority. This brought him into conflict with the de Lacys, who turned for support to Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. Mortimer was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Edward II. In 1316, at the head of a large army, he drove Bruce to Carrickfergus and the de Lacys into Connaught, wreaking vengeance on their adherents whenever they were to be found.

In 1318, Mortimer joined the growing opposition to Edward II and the Despencers, and he supported Humphrey de Bohun, 4th earl of Hereford, in refusing to obey the king's summons to appear before him in 1321. Forced to surrender to the king at Shrewsbury in January 1322, Mortimer was consigned to the Tower of London, but by drugging the constable, escaped to France, pursued by warrants for his capture dead or alive, in August 1323. In the following year Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II, anxious to escape from her husband, obtained his consent to her going to France to use her influence with her brother, King Charles IV, in favor of peace. At the French court the queen found Roger Mortimer, who became her lover soon afterwards. At his instigation, she refused to return to England so long as the Despencers retained power as the king's favorites.

The scandal of Isabella's relations with Mortimer compelled them both to withdraw from the French court to Flanders, where they obtained assistance for an invasion of England. Landing in England in September 1326, they were joined by Henry, Earl of Lancaster; London rose in support of the queen, and Edward took flight to the west, pursued by Mortimer and Isabella. After wandering helplessly for some weeks in Wales, the king was taken prisoner on 16 November, and was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son. Though the latter was crowned as Edward III on January 25, 1327, the country was ruled by Mortimer and Isabella, who were widely believed to have arranged the murder of Edward II in the following September at Berkeley

Castle. Modern scholarship has cast doubt on this however; it is now almost certain that the ex-king was not buried in 1327 but secretly maintained alive on Mortimer's orders until his fall from grace in 1330.

Rich estates and offices of profit and power were now heaped on Mortimer. He was made constable of Wallingford Castle, and in September 1328 he was created Earl of March. However, although in military terms he was far more competent than the Despencers, his ambition was troubling to all. His own son, Geoffrey, mocked him as "the king of folly." During his short time as ruler of England he took over the lordships of Denbigh, Oswestry, and Clun (all of which previously belonged to the Earl of Arundel). He was also granted the *marcher* lordship over Montgomery by the Queen.

The jealousy and anger of many nobles was aroused by Mortimer's use of power; Henry, Earl of Lancaster, one of the principals behind Edward II's deposition, tried to overthrow Mortimer, but the action was ineffective as the young king passively stood by. Then, in March of 1330, Mortimer ordered the execution of Edmund, Earl of Kent, the half-brother of Edward II. After this execution Henry Lancaster prevailed upon the young king, Edward III, to assert his independence. In October 1330, a Parliament was called in Nottingham, just days before Edward's eighteenth birthday, and Mortimer and Isabella were seized by Edward and his companions from inside Nottingham Castle. In spite of Isabella's entreaty to her son, "Fair son, have pity on the gentle Mortimer," Mortimer was conveyed to the Tower.

Accused of assuming royal power and of various other high misdemeanors, he was condemned without trial and ignominiously hanged at Tyburn on 29 November 1330, his vast estates being forfeited to the crown. Mortimer's widow, Joan, received a pardon in 1336 and survived till 1356. She was buried beside Mortimer at Wigmore, but the site was later destroyed.

Roger and Joan had the following children:

1. Katherine²⁴ de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire. Katherine died September 6, 1369. She married Earl Thomas Beauchamp 1334.
2. **Sir Edmund Mortimer** was born 1306.
3. Margaret de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1307. Margaret died 1345. She married John de Cherleton April 13, 1319.
4. Roger de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1308. He married Joan de Botiller.
5. Geoffrey de Mortimer was born in Couhe, Poitou, France 1310.
6. Agnes de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1313. Agnes died July 25, 1368. She married Earl Lawrence Hastings May 29, 1328. She married John de Hakelut 1350.
7. Joan de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1314. She married James Audley June 13, 1330.
8. Beatrice de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1316. Beatrice died October 16, 1383. She married Baron Piers de Grandison in Wigmore, Herefordshire, June 10, 1330.

9. John de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1321.

10. Joanna de Mortimer was born 1322.

Earl Roger de Mortimer died November 29, 1330 in Elms, Tyburn, Warwickshire, at 43 years of age. His body was interred 1330 Church Grey Friars, Shropshire. Joan died October 19, 1356 at 72 years of age.

Barthalamew de Badlesmere (Gunselm²⁶, Bartholomew²⁷, Gunceline²⁸, Bartholomew I²⁹) was born in Chilham, Kent, England 1274. Bartholomew of Baldesmere and Chelham Castle, Kent was Lord of Badelsmere, Governor of Skipton Castle, Steward of the King's Household. He was hanged April 1322.

He married **Margaret de Clare** (Lord Thomas²⁶, Earl Richard of Gloucester²⁷, Earl Gilbert of Gloucester²⁸ de Clare, Earl Richard²⁹) birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth²⁴ Badlesmere** was born 1313.



King Edward II (King Edward I "Longshanks"²⁶) was born in Caernarvon Castle, Wales April 25, 1284.

King of England (1307-1327) who was defeated at Bannockburn by the Scots (1314). Captured (1326) and deposed (1327) during the rebellion of Roger de Mortimer and his wife Isabelle, he was imprisoned in Berkeley Castle and murdered. Previously, in 1307, Edward I dies near Carlisle at the age of 68 while preparing to take the field against Scotland's Robert Bruce. His fourth and only surviving son assumes the throne at age 23 and will reign until 1327 as Edward II.

Edward immediately recalls his homosexual lover Piers Gaveston from exile, abandons the campaign against Robert Bruce, and devotes himself to frivolity. In 1308, Edward II journeys to France and on January 25 marries Isabelle, 15, daughter of Philip IV, while his favorite Piers Gaveston rules as regent at home.



Isabella de France (King Philip IV "the Fair" of France²⁶, King Philip III "The Bold" of France le Hardi²⁷, King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France²⁸) daughter of King Philip IV of France, "Philip the Fair," and sister to three French kings.

Isabella was not titled a 'princess', as daughters of European monarchs were not given that style until later in history. Royal women were usually titled 'Lady' or an equivalent in other languages.

While still an infant, Isabella was promised in marriage by her father to Edward II; the intention was to resolve the conflicts between France and England over the latter's continental possession of Gascony and claims to Anjou, Normandy and Aquitaine. Pope Boniface VIII had urged the marriage as early as 1298 but was delayed by wrangling over the terms of the marriage contract. The English king, Edward I had also attempted to break the engagement several times. Only after he died, in 1307, did the wedding proceed.

Isabella's groom, the new King Edward II, looked the part of a Plantagenet king to perfection. He was tall, athletic, and wildly popular at the beginning of his reign. Isabella and Edward were married at Boulogne-sur-Mer on January 25, 1308. Since he had ascended the throne the previous year, Isabella never was titled Princess of Wales.

At the time of her marriage, Isabella was probably about twelve and was described by Geoffrey of Paris as "*the beauty of beauties...in the kingdom if not in all Europe.*"

The marriage was doomed to failure almost from the beginning. Isabella was frequently neglected by her husband, who spent much of his time conspiring with his favorites regarding how to limit the powers of the Peerage in order to consolidate his father's legacy for himself.

Gaveston marries the king's niece Margaret of Gloucester and receives the earldom of Cornwall. In 1310, England's barons force Edward II to appoint lords ordainers to help him rule. In 1311, Parliament confirms reform ordinances requiring baronial consent to royal appointments, to any declaration of war, and to a departure of Edward II from his realm.

The deaths of his elder brothers made the infant prince heir to the throne; in 1301 he was proclaimed Prince of Wales, the first heir apparent in English history to bear the title. The prince was idle and frivolous, with no liking for military campaigning nor affairs of state. Believing that the prince was being badly influenced by his close friend Piers Gaveston, a Gascon knight, Edward I banished Gaveston. On his father's death however, Edward II recalled his favorite. Gaveston incurred the opposition of the powerful English barony. The nobles were particularly angered when in 1308 Edward made Gaveston regent for the period of the king's absence in France, where he went to marry Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. In 1311, the barons led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, forced the king to appoint from among them a committee of twenty-one lords ordainers. They proclaimed a series of ordinances which transferred the ruling power to themselves and excluded the commons and lower clergy from Parliament. After they had twice forced the king to banish Gaveston, and the king had each time recalled him, the barons finally had the king's favorite kidnapped and executed in 1312.

In the meantime Robert Bruce had almost completed his reconquest of Scotland, which he had begun shortly after 1305. In 1314 Edward II and his barons raised an army of about 100,000 with which to crush Bruce, but in the attempt to raise the siege of Stirling were decisively defeated. For the following eight years the earl of Lancaster virtually ruled the kingdom. In 1322, with the aid of barons opposed to Lancaster, and with the advice and help of two new royal favorites, the baron Hugh le Despenser the younger, Edward defeated Lancaster in battle and had him executed. The Despensers thereupon became virtual rulers of England. They summoned a Parliament in which the commons had a voice and which repealed the ordinances of 1311 on the ground that they had been passed by the barons only. The repeal was a great step forward in English constitutional development, for it meant that thenceforth no law passed by Parliament was valid unless the House of Commons approved it.

Edward again futilely invaded Scotland in 1322 and in 1323 signed a thirteen-year truce with Robert Bruce. In 1325 Queen Isabella accompanied the Prince of Wales to France, where in accordance with feudal custom he did homage to Charles IV for the fief of Aquitaine. Isabella, who desired to depose the Despensers, allied herself to a number of barons who had been exiled by Edward II. In 1326, with their leader Roger de Mortimer, Isabella raised an army and invaded England. Edward and his favorites fled, but his wife's army pursued and executed the Despensers and imprisoned Edward. In January 1327, Parliament forced Edward to resign and proclaim the Prince of Wales king as Edward III. The same year Edward II was murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he had been held for several months.

King Edward II and Isabella had the following children:

1. **King Edward III** was born November 13, 1312.
2. John of Eltham was born August 25, 1316. John died September 13, 1336. Earl of Cornwall.
3. Eleanor of Woodstock was born 1318. Eleanor died 1355. She married Count Reginald II.

4. Joan "of the Tower" was born July 5, 1321. Joan died September 7, 1362. She married King David II of Scotland.



King Edward II died September 21, 1327 in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, at 43 years of age. His body was interred Gloucester Cathedral. Isabella died August 22, 1358 in Castle Rising, Norfolk, England. Her body was interred Grey Friars Church, Newgate.

Count William V "The Good" of Hainault

(Count John II of Hainault²⁶, Count John of Avesnes²⁷, Burchard of Avesnes²⁸) was born 1280.

He married **Joan de Valois** (Duke Charles III²⁶, King Philip III "The Bold" of France le Hardi²⁷, King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France²⁸) born 1294.

They had the following children:

1. William IV of Hainault²⁴.
2. Joan of Hainault.
3. Margaret of Hainault.
4. **Philippa of Hainault** was born June 24, 1311.

Count William of Hainault died June 7, 1337. Joan died March 7, 1342.

Earl John de Burgh (Earl Richard²⁶ de Burgh, Walter²⁷ De Burgh, Lord Richard Mar²⁸ de Burgh, William Fitzadelm²⁹, Adelm³⁰, Earl William³¹, Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) was born in 1286, the son of Richard Og de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster and Margaret de Burgh. John was the heir apparent to the Earldom of Ulster.

He married **Elizabeth de Clare** in Waltham Abbey, Essex, England, September 13, 1308.

Elizabeth de Clare (Earl Gilbert "The Red"²⁶ de Clare, Earl Richard of Gloucester²⁷ de Clare, Earl Gilbert of Gloucester²⁸ de Clare, Earl Richard²⁹) was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucester. She was the founder of Clare College, Cambridge, and a granddaughter of King Edward I of England.

They had the following child:

1. **William "The Brown Earl"²⁴ de Burgh** was born 1312.

Earl John de Burgh died June 18, 1313 in Galway.
Elizabeth died November 4, 1360. Her body was interred Minoreesses Convent, Aldgate.