

# Twenty-sixth Generation

**Sir William de Ros** (William<sup>27</sup> de Ros, Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk<sup>28</sup> \_) was born in Igmanthorp, Yorkshire 1244. In 1268 he married **Eustache Fitzhugh** (Ralph<sup>27</sup> Fitz Hugh, Hugh<sup>28</sup> Fitz Ralph\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. **Lucy<sup>25</sup> de Ros.**
2. Ivetta de Ros.

Sir William died May 28, 1310.

**Robert Fitz Roger** (Roger<sup>27</sup> Fitz John, John<sup>28</sup> Fitz Robert\_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Euphemia<sup>25</sup> Fitz Roger.**

**Earl William de Ferrers** (William<sup>27</sup>, Earl Robert<sup>28</sup>, Earl William<sup>29</sup>, Earl Robert of Derby<sup>30</sup>, Earl Robert<sup>31</sup>, Henry<sup>32</sup> de Ferreres, Engenulf<sup>33</sup> de Ferriers, Henry<sup>34</sup>\_) was born 1193.

He married twice. He married **Margaret De Quincy**. He married **Sibyl Marshall** May 14, 1219.

Earl William de Ferrers and Margaret De Quincy had the following children:

1. Agnes<sup>25</sup> de Ferrers. Agnes died 1281.
2. Joan de Ferrers. Joan died 1310.
3. Sir William de Ferrers was born 1240. Sir died 1287.
4. **Earl Robert de Ferrers** was born December 1241.

Earl William de Ferrers and Sibyl Marshall had the following child:

1. Sybil de Ferrers.

Earl William died March 1254 in Evington near Leicester. His body was interred March 1254 in Merevale Abbey.

*"His lordship, who from his youth had been a martyr to the gout, and in consequence, obliged to be drawn from place to place in a chariot, lost his life by being thrown, through the heedlessness of his driver, over the bridge. 5th Earl of Derby, accompanied the King to France in 1230 and was constable of Bolsover Castle."*

**Humphrey de Bohun** (Humphrey<sup>27</sup>, Humphrey<sup>28</sup>, Humphrey<sup>29</sup>, Henry<sup>30</sup>\_) 4th Earl of Hereford (1276 – March 16, 1321/1322) was a member of a powerful Anglo-Norman family of the Welsh Marches and was one of the Ordainers who opposed Edward II's excesses.

Humphrey de Bohun's birth year is uncertain although several contemporary sources indicate that it was 1276. His father was Humphrey de Bohun, 3rd Earl of Hereford and his mother was Maud de Fiennes, daughter of Enguerrand II de Fiennes and Isabelle de Conde. He was born at

Pleshey Castle, Essex. Humphrey de Bohun VIII succeeded his father as Earl of Hereford and Earl of Essex, and Constable of England (later called Lord High Constable). Humphrey held the title of Bearer of the Swan Badge, a heraldic device passed down in the Bohun family.

Humphrey was one of several earls and barons under Edward I who laid siege to Caerlaverock Castle in Scotland in 1300 and later took part in many campaigns in Scotland. He also loved tourneying and gained a reputation as an "elegant" fop. In one of the campaigns in Scotland Humphrey evidently grew bored and departed for England to take part in a tournament along with Piers Gaveston and other young barons and knights. On return all of them fell under Edward I's wrath for desertion, but were forgiven. It is probable that Gaveston's friend, Edward (the future Edward II) had given them permission to depart. Later Humphrey became one of Gaveston's and Edward II's bitterest opponents.

He would also have been associating with young Robert Bruce during the early campaigns in Scotland, since Bruce, like many other Scots and Border men, moved back and forth from English allegiance to Scottish. Robert Bruce, King Robert I of Scotland, is closely connected to the Bohuns. Between the time that he swore his last fealty to Edward I in 1302 and his defection four years later, Bruce stayed for the most part in Annandale, rebuilding his castle of Lochmaben in stone, making use of its natural moat. Rebelling and taking the crown of Scotland in February, 1306, Bruce was forced to fight a war against England which went poorly for him at first, while Edward I still lived. After nearly all his family were killed or captured he had to flee to the isle of Rathlin, Ireland. His properties in England and Scotland were confiscated.

Humphrey de Bohun received many of Robert Bruce's forfeited properties. It is unknown whether Humphrey was a long-time friend or enemy of Robert Bruce, but they were nearly the same age and the lands of the two families in Essex and Middlesex lay very close to each other. After Bruce's self-exile, Humphrey took Lochmaben, and Edward I awarded him Annandale and the castle. During this period of chaos, when Bruce's queen, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, was captured by Edward I and taken prisoner, Hereford and his wife Elizabeth became her custodians. She was exchanged for Humphrey after Bannockburn in 1314. Lochmaben was from time to time retaken by the Scots but remained in the Bohun family for many years, in the hands of Humphrey's son William, Earl of Northampton, who held and defended it until his death in 1360.

At the Battle of Bannockburn (June 23-24, 1314), Humphrey de Bohun should have been given command of the army because that was his responsibility as Constable of England. However, since the execution of Piers Gaveston in 1312 Humphrey had been out of favour with Edward II, who gave the Constablership for the 1314 campaign to the youthful and inexperienced Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de

Clare. Nevertheless, on the first day, de Bohun insisted on being one of the first to lead the cavalry charge. In the melee and cavalry rout between the Bannock Burn and the Scots' camp he was not injured although his rash young nephew Henry de Bohun, who could have been no older than about 22, charged alone at Robert Bruce and was killed by Bruce's axe.

On the second day Gloucester was killed at the start of battle. Hereford fought throughout the day, leading a large company of Welsh and English knights and archers. The archers had success at breaking up the Scots *schiltrons* until they were overrun by the Scots cavalry. When the battle was lost Bohun retreated with the Earl of Angus and several other barons, knights and men to Bothwell Castle, seeking a safe haven. However, all the refugees who entered the castle were taken prisoner by its formerly English governor who, like many Border knights, declared for Scotland as soon as word came of Bruce's victory. Humphrey de Bohun was ransomed by Edward II, his brother-in-law, on the pleading of his wife Elizabeth. This was one of the most interesting ransoms in English history. The Earl was traded for Bruce's queen and daughter, two bishops, Isabel MacDuff, Countess of Buchan, who for years had been locked in a cage outside a castle, and other important Scots captives in England.

Humphrey de Bohun, leading an attempt to storm the bridge, met his death on March 16, 1322, at the wooden bridge at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

His marriage to Elizabeth of Rhuddlan (Elizabeth Plantagenet), daughter of King Edward I of England and his first Queen consort Eleanor of Castile, on November 14, 1302, at Westminster gained him the lands of Berkshire.

Elizabeth had an unknown number of children, probably ten, by Humphrey de Bohun including:

1. **Alianore<sup>25</sup> de Bohun.**

**John de Muscegros** (Sir Robert<sup>27</sup> de Muscegros\_) was born August 1232.

He married **Cicly of Bicknor** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Robert<sup>25</sup> de Muscegros** was born 1252.

John de Muscegros died December 1280.

**Lady de Say** (William<sup>27</sup>, William<sup>28</sup> de Say, Geoffrey<sup>29</sup>\_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **John<sup>25</sup> de Sudley.**

**Baron Henry de Percy** (William<sup>27</sup>, Henry<sup>28</sup>, Joscelyn<sup>29</sup> de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine<sup>30</sup> Barbutus, Henry II of<sup>31</sup> Brabant, Count Labert II of<sup>32</sup>, Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of<sup>33</sup>, Count Regnier III of Hainaut<sup>34</sup>, Count Regnier II of Hainaut<sup>35</sup>, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut<sup>36</sup>, Count Giselbert of Darnau<sup>37</sup>, Count Giselbert of

Massgau<sup>38</sup>, Count Gainfroi<sup>39</sup>, Duke Mainier of Austria<sup>40</sup>\_) was born 1235. Knighted in 1257, 7th Baron Percy.

He married Alianore Plantagenet de Warren September 8, 1268.

**Alianore Plantagenet de Warren** (Earl John<sup>27</sup> de Warren, Earl William<sup>28</sup> de Warren, Earl Hamlin of Anjou Plantagenet<sup>29</sup> de Warrene, Adelaide of Angers<sup>30</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. John<sup>25</sup> de Percy.
2. **Baron Henry de Percy** was born March 25, 1273.

Baron Percy died August 29, 1272. His body was interred Sallay. Alianore died 1282. Her body was interred Sallay.

**Sir Richard Fitz Alan**, 8th Earl of Arundel (7th Earl of Arundel per Ancestral Roots) (February 3, 1266/7 – March 9, 1301/2) was an English Norman medieval nobleman. He was the son of John FitzAlan, 7th Earl of Arundel (6th Earl of Arundel per Ancestral Roots) and Isabella de Mortimer, daughter of Roger Mortimer, 1st Baron Wigmore.

Richard was feudal Lord of Clun and Oswestry in the Welsh Marches. After attaining his majority in 1289 he became in fact Earl of Arundel, by being summoned to Parliament by a writ directed to the Earl of Arundel. He was knighted by King Edward I of England in 1289.

He fought in the Welsh wars, 1288 to 1294, when the Welsh castle of Castell y Bere (near modern day Towyn) was besieged by Madog ap Llywelyn. He commanded the force sent to relieve the siege and he also took part in many other campaigns in Wales; also in Gascony 1295-97; and furthermore in the Scottish wars, 1298-1300.

He married before 1285 to **Alasia de Saluzzo** (Marquis Thomas I<sup>27</sup>, Marquis Manfredo III<sup>28</sup> de Saluzzo\_) daughter of Thomas I of Saluzzo in Italy. They had the following children:

1. **Eleanor<sup>25</sup> de Arundel.**
2. Margaret Fitz Alan.
3. Sir Edmund Fitz Alan, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arandel
4. John, a priest

Alasia died September 1292.

**Sir Roger Clifford** (Sir Roger<sup>27</sup>, Sir Roger<sup>28</sup>, Baron Walter II<sup>29</sup>\_) was born in Clifford Castle 1244. He was the Justice of the forests.

A royal forest is an area of land where certain rights are reserved for a monarch or the aristocracy, usually set aside for hunting. William the Conqueror, a great lover of hunting, established the system of forest law. This operated outside of the common law, and served to protect game animals and their forest habitat from destruction.

At its peak in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, fully one third of the area of England was designated royal forest. Forest law prescribed harsh punishment for anyone who committed a range of offences within the forests; by the mid-17th century, enforcement of this law had died out, but many of England's woodlands still bear the title *Royal Forest*. The concept of royal forests as a mode of land management in England appears to have been introduced from continental Europe in the late eleventh century. At that time, the practice of reserving areas of land for the sole use of the aristocracy was common throughout Europe during the medieval period.

The term *forest* does not mean forest as it is understood today, *i.e.* an area of densely wooded land. Royal forests usually included large areas of heath, grassland and wetland — anywhere that supported deer and other game. In addition, when an area was initially designated forest, any villages, towns and fields that lay within it were also subject to forest law. This could foster resentment as the local inhabitants were then unable to use land they had previously relied upon for their livelihoods.

In English law, the Justices in Eyre were the highest magistrates in forest law, and presided over the *court of justice-seat*, a triennial court held to punish offenders against the forest law and enquire into the state of the forest and its officers.

Technically, the two justices were referred to as *circa* and *ultra* Trent (on the same side or across the River Trent), depending on where the royal court was held at the time, but are usually referred to in absolute geographical terms *north* and *south*. The holders were originally referred to as "justice of the forest" until the reign of Henry VIII, when the title of "justice in eyre" came into use, except from 1311–1397, when they were styled "warden of the forest".

Roger was a Justice in Eyre south of the Trent.

In 1269 Roger married **Lady Isabel de Vipont** (Lord Robert<sup>27</sup>, John<sup>28</sup> Veteri-Ponti, Baron Robert<sup>29</sup>, William<sup>30</sup>, William Sr.<sup>31</sup>, Robert<sup>32</sup> de Veteriponte\_) born 1254.

They had the following child:

1. **Lord Robert<sup>25</sup> de Clifford** was born 1274.

Sir Roger Clifford drowned. His body was interred Grey Friars, Llanfaes. Isabel died May 14, 1292. Her body was interred Shap Abbey, Westmoreland.

**Lord Thomas de Clare** (Earl Richard of Gloucester<sup>27</sup>, Earl Gilbert of Gloucester<sup>28</sup> de Clare, Earl Richard<sup>29</sup>\_) was born in Tonebridge, Suffolk 1245. Thomas was Governor of London in 1272 and Lord of Inchequin and Youghae.

In 1275 he married **Juliane Fitzgerald** (Maurice FitzMaurice<sup>27</sup>, Baron Maurice<sup>28</sup>, Baron Gerald FitzMaurice<sup>29</sup>, Maurice Fitzgerald<sup>30</sup> de Windsor, Gerald<sup>31</sup>, Walter of Windsor<sup>32</sup> FitzOther, Dominus<sup>33</sup> Other, Gherardo<sup>34</sup> Gherardini\_) birth date unknown.

Lord Thomas de Clare and Juliane Fitzgerald had the following children:

1. Gilbert<sup>25</sup> de Clare.
2. Richard de Clare.
3. Margaret de Clare.
4. **Maud de Clare** was born 1279.

Lord Thomas died August, 1287 in Clare, Ireland. Juliane died 1300.



**King Henry III** (King John "Lackland" I<sup>27</sup>, Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine<sup>28</sup>, Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine<sup>29</sup>, William IX "The Troubadour" of Aquitaine<sup>30</sup>\_) was born in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England October 1, 1207.

King of England (1216-72). He ascended the throne at age 9. The earl of Pembroke William Marshal serves as regent, and the moderate party takes control, thus ending the need for opposition to royal authority. In 1218, the Peace of Worcester ends hostilities between England and the Welsh. He became king under a regency and was granted full powers of kingship in 1227. In 1230, against the advice of the chief justiciar, Hugh De Burgh, he led an unsuccessful expedition to Gascony and Brittany.

He dismissed Hubert in 1232 and began a reign of extravagance and general incapacity, spending vast sums on futile wars in France. In 1242, Henry invades France to support feudal lords in the south who have rebelled against Louis IX, but Aquitaine and Toulouse will soon submit to the king, and the coalition of rebellious barons will collapse. Henry's absolutism, his reliance on French favorites, and his subservience to the papacy aroused the hostility of the barons. His attempt to put his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, on the throne of Sicily (given to Henry by the pope) eventually led to the Barons War. Simon de Montfort, the Barons' leader, won at Lewes and summoned (1265) a famous Parliament, but Henry's son Edward I led royal troops to victory at Evesham (1265), where de Montfort was

killed. By 1267 the Barons had capitulated, Prince Edward ruled the realm, and Henry was king in name only.

He married Eleanor of Provence Berenger in Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent on January 14, 1236.



**Eleanor of Provence Berenger** (Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger<sup>27</sup>, Count Alphonso II of Provence<sup>28</sup>, King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon<sup>29</sup>, King Fruela I of Asturias<sup>30</sup>, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias<sup>31</sup>, Duke Pedro of Cantabria<sup>32</sup>) was born in Aix-en-Provence, France 1217. She was the daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Provence (1198-1245) and Beatrice of Savoy (1206–1266), the daughter of Tomasso, Count of Savoy and his second wife Marguerite of Geneva. All four of their daughters became queens. Like her mother, grandmother, and sisters, Eleanor was renowned for her beauty.

She had never seen King Henry prior to the wedding at Canterbury Cathedral and had never set foot in his impoverished kingdom.

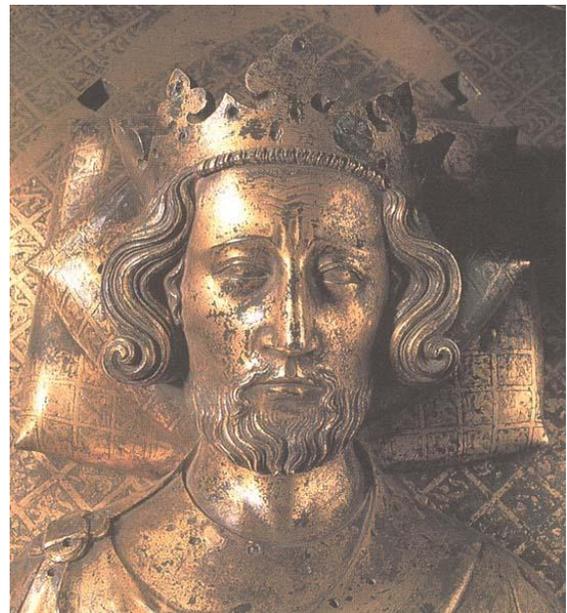
King Henry III and Eleanor of Provence Berenger had the following children:

1. **King Edward I "Longshanks"** was born January 17, 1239.
2. Margaret Plantagenet was born September 29, 1240. Margaret died February 26, 1275. She married King Alexander III on December 26, 1251. He was 10, she was 11. They had three children; Margaret, Alexander, and David. She died at Cupar Castle at the age of 34. She is buried at Dunfermline Abbey.
3. Beatrice Plantagenet was born June 25, 1242. Beatrice died March 24, 1275. She married John II, Duke of Britany.
4. **Edmund "Crouchback" Leicester Plantagenet** was born January 16, 1245.
5. Katherine Plantagenet was born November 25, 1253. She died May 3, 1257.

6. Richard Plantagenet was born after 1247 and died before 1256.
7. John Plantagenet was born after 1250 and died before 1256.
8. Henry Plantagenet was born after 1253 and died young.

Eleanor seems to have been especially devoted to her eldest son, Edward; when he was deathly ill in 1246, she stayed with him at the abbey at Beaulieu for three weeks, long past the time allowed by monastic rules. It was because of her influence that King Henry granted the duchy of Gascony to Edward in 1249. Her youngest child, Katharine, seems to have had a degenerative disease that rendered her deaf. When she died aged three, both her royal parents suffered overwhelming grief

She was a confident consort to Henry, but she brought in her retinue a large number of cousins, "the Savoyards," and her influence with the King and her unpopularity with the English barons created friction during Henry's reign. Eleanor was devoted to her husband's cause, stoutly contested Simon de Montfort, raising troops in France for Henry's cause. On July 13, 1263, she was sailing down the Thames on a barge when her barge was attacked by citizens of London. In fear for her life, Eleanor was rescued by Thomas FitzThomas, the mayor of London, and took refuge at the bishop of London's home.



King Henry III died November 16, 1272 in Westminster Palace, London, England, at 65 years of age. His body was interred Westminster Abbey, London.

Eleanor stayed on in England as Dowager Queen, and raised several of her grandchildren -- Edward's son Henry and daughter Eleanor, and Beatrice's son John. When her grandson Henry died in her care in 1274, Eleanor mourned him and his heart was buried at the priory at Guildford she founded in his memory. Eleanor retired to a convent but remained in touch with her son and her sister, Marguerite.

Eleanor died June 24, 1291 in Amesbury in Wiltshire, England. Her body was interred Convent Church, Amesbury where she was a nun.

**Count Robert I of Artois** (King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France<sup>27</sup>, King Philip II Augustus of France<sup>28</sup>, King Louis VII "The Younger" of France<sup>29</sup>, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France<sup>30</sup>, King Philip I "The Fair" of France<sup>31</sup>, King Henry I<sup>32</sup>) was born September 1216. Count of Artois. He was the fifth (and second surviving) son of King Louis VIII of France and Blanche of Castile.

On June 14, 1237 he married **Matilde de Brabant** (Duke Henry II of Brabant<sup>27</sup>, Duke Henry I of Brabant<sup>28</sup>, Duke Godfrey III of Brabant<sup>29</sup>, Duke Godfrey II of Brabant<sup>30</sup>, Ida of Namur<sup>31</sup>, Count Albert III of Namur<sup>32</sup>) birth date unknown.

Count Robert I of Artois and Matilde de Brabant had the following children:

1. Robert II of Artois<sup>25</sup>.
2. **Blanche of Artois** was born 1247.

Robert was killed in Egypt during the Seventh Crusade of his brother Louis IX of France, while leading a reckless attack on Al Mansurah. He and the Templars accompanying the expedition charged into the town and became trapped in the narrow streets. According to Jean de Joinville, he defended himself for some time in a house there, but was at last overpowered and killed. Matilde died September 29, 1288.

**Patrick Chaworth** (Pain<sup>27</sup> de Chaworth\_) birth date unknown. He married **Hawise de Lounders** (Thomas<sup>27</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Their three sons were on crusade with Prince Edward in the 54th year of Henry III's reign.

1. **Sir Patrick<sup>25</sup> Chaworth.**
2. Pain Chaworth.
3. Hervey Chaworth.

Patrick Chaworth died 1258.

**Earl William de Beauchamp** (William<sup>27</sup>\_) was born 1240. He married **Maud FitzJohn** (John<sup>27</sup> FitzGeoffrey, Earl Geoffrey<sup>28</sup> FitzPiers, Piers<sup>29</sup> de Lutegareshale\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. **Isabella<sup>25</sup> de Beauchamp.**
2. Earl Guy Beauchamp was born in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire 1273. He died August 12, 1315 in Warwick Castle, Warwickshire, England. His body was interred Bordsley Abbey, England. He married Alice de Toni in Warwick Castle, Warwickshire, February 12, 1308.

Earl William de Beauchamp died June 5, 1298 in Elmly, Worcester, England. His body was interred June 22, 1298

Friars Minor, Worcester. Maud died April 16, 1301. Her body was interred May 7, 1301 Friars Minor, Worcester.

**Robert de Neville** (Geoffrey<sup>27</sup> de Neville, Robert<sup>28</sup> Fitz Maldred, Maldred<sup>29</sup>, Dolfin Staindropshire<sup>30</sup>, Uchtred fitz<sup>31</sup> Maldred, Maldred<sup>32</sup>, Ealdgyth<sup>33</sup>, Uchtred<sup>34</sup>\_) birth date unknown. Robert held high positions in Northumbria and sided with Henry III in the Baron's Wars as did his younger brother Geoffrey.

On April 13, 1273 he married **Ida** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Robert<sup>25</sup> de Neville.**

Robert de Neville died August 20, 1282. Ida died May 18, 1315.

**Ralph FitzRandolf** birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Mary<sup>25</sup> FitzRandolf.**
2. Joan FitzRandolf.
3. Anastase FitzRandolf.

**Sir Henry de Audley** (Adam<sup>27</sup>, Liulf<sup>28</sup>, Adam<sup>29</sup> de Aldithley\_) was born 1175. Henry built the "Red Castle" in Salop. He was Sheriff of Salop.

In 1217 he married **Bertred Manwaring** (Sir Ralph<sup>27</sup> Mainwaring, Roger<sup>28</sup>, William<sup>29</sup>\_) born 1195. They had the following child:

1. **James<sup>25</sup> de Aldithley** was born 1220.

Sir Henry died 1246.

**Earl William Longespee** (King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress<sup>27</sup>, Geoffrey V "The Fair"<sup>28</sup> Plantagenet, Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou<sup>29</sup>, Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou<sup>30</sup>, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole<sup>31</sup>, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais<sup>32</sup>\_) was born in England 1176. Illegitimate son of King Henry II.

Longespee means long sword. William was the third Earl, but first earl of the surname. His father, King Henry II, gave him the estates of Appleby, Lincolnshire in 1188. In 1198 Richard I gave him the daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Salisbury as wife, she brought him the title and lands of the earldom. In favor with King John, William was appointed Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1200 and held key military and diplomatic positions. He commanded the fleet which attacked Philip of France in 1213 foiling the invasion of England; captured by the French in 1214 he was freed only after long negotiations. Returning to England he stood with King John against the baronial party until Louis' invasion, whereupon he surrendered in the belief that John's cause was doomed. After John died, he deserted to young King Henry and was appointed Sheriff of Lincoln. He served in the Welsh Marches in 1224 and 1225 and was with the expedition to Gascony, returning from which he was shipwrecked on the Isle of Re.

He married twice. He married **Ela Devereaux** 1198. Ela was born in Amesbury Wiltshire 1188. She was the daughter of Earl William Devereaux and Eleanor de Vitre. Ela died August 1261 in Lacock, Wiltshire.

Earl William Longespee and Ela Devereaux had the following child:

1. Stephen Longespee was born 1216.

He also married **Idonea Camville** birth date unknown.

Earl William Longespee and Idonea Camville had the following child:

1. **Ela<sup>25</sup> Longespee.**

Earl William Longespee died March 1226 in Salisbury, Wiltshire.

**Lord Edmund Mortimer** (Lord Roger<sup>27</sup>, Ralph<sup>28</sup>, Roger<sup>29</sup> de Mortimer, Hugh<sup>30</sup>, Hugh<sup>31</sup> Mortimer, Lord Ralph<sup>32</sup> de Mortimer, Lord Roger<sup>33</sup>, Raoul<sup>34</sup> de Warenne, Gautier<sup>35</sup> de St. Martin\_) was born 1252, the second son and eventual heir of Roger Mortimer, 1st Baron Wigmore. His mother was Maud de Braose. As a younger son, Edmund had been intended for clerical or monastic life, and had been sent to study at Oxford University. He was made Treasurer of York in 1265. But the sudden death of his elder brother, Ralph, in 1276, made him heir to the family estates.

He returned in 1282 as the new Baron Mortimer of Wigmore and immediately became involved in Welsh Marches politics. Together with his brother Roger Mortimer of Chirk, John Giffard, and Roger Lestrangle, he devised a plan to trap Llywelyn the Last. Edmund sent a message to Llywelyn telling him he was coming to Llywelyn's aid and arranged to meet with him at Builth. But Edmund's brothers secretly forded the river behind Llywelyn's army and surprised the Welsh. In the resulting battle Llywelyn was killed and beheaded. Edmund then send his brother Roger Mortimer of Chirk to present Llywelyn's severed head to King Edward I of England.

In September 1285, he married **Margaret Fiennes** the daughter of William II de Fiennes and Blanche de Brienne.

Lord Edmund Mortimer and Margaret Fiennes had the following child:

1. **Earl Roger<sup>25</sup> de Mortimer** was born May 3, 1287.
2. Maude Mortimer, married Theobald II de Verdun
3. John, yeoman, died 1318
4. Joan, nun at Lingbrook
5. Elizabeth, nun at Lingbrook

Edmund was knighted by King Edward at Winchester, and served in the king's Gascon and Scottish campaigns. He was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Builth, and died at Wigmore Castle, July 17, 1304.

**Piers de Geneville** (Lord Geoffrey<sup>27</sup> de Geneville, Simon<sup>28</sup> de Joinville, Geoffrey IV<sup>29</sup>, Geoffrey III<sup>30</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

He married twice. He married **Maud de Lacy**. She was the daughter of Gilbert de Lacy and Isabel de Bigod. She married Lord Geoffrey de Geneville August 8, 1252. Maud died April 11, 1304.

Piers de Geneville and Maud de Lacy had the following child:

1. **Joan<sup>25</sup> Lusignan.**

He also married **Joan Lusignan** (Piers<sup>26</sup> de Geneville, Lord Geoffrey<sup>27</sup> de Geneville, Simon<sup>28</sup> de Joinville, Geoffrey IV<sup>29</sup>, Geoffrey III<sup>30</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Piers de Geneville and Joan Lusignan had the following child:

1. **Joan de Geneville** was born February 2, 1284.

Piers died June 8 1292.

**Gunselm de Badlesmere** (Bartholomew<sup>27</sup>, Gunceline<sup>28</sup>, Bartholomew I<sup>29</sup>\_ ) was born in Chilham, Kent, England 1232.

He married **Joan Fitz-Barnard** (Sir Ralph<sup>27</sup> Fitz Barnard, Thomas<sup>28</sup>, Thomas I<sup>29</sup>\_ ) born in Kingsdown, Kent 1234.

Gunselm de Badlesmere and Joan Fitz-Barnard had the following child:

1. **Barthalamew<sup>25</sup> de Badlesmere** was born 1274.

Gunselm died 1284. Joan died 1310.



**King Edward I "Longshanks"** (King Henry III<sup>26</sup>, King John "Lackland" I<sup>27</sup>, Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine<sup>28</sup>, Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine<sup>29</sup>, William IX "The Troubadour" of Aquitaine<sup>30</sup>\_ ) was born in Westminster

Palace, London, England June 17, 1239.

One of the House of Plantagenet, born at Westminster, Edward was the eldest son of Henry III. In the struggle of the barons against the crown for constitutional and ecclesiastical reforms, Edward took a vacillating course. However, when warfare broke out between the crown and the nobility (the Baron's War), Edward fought on the side of the king, winning the decisive battle of Evesham in 1265. Five years later he left England to join the Seventh Crusade. Following his father's death in 1272, and while he was still abroad, Edward was recognized as king of the English barons; in 1273 on his return to England he was crowned.

The first years of Edward's reign were a period of the consolidation of his power. He suppressed corruption in the administration of justice, restricted the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to church affairs, and eliminated the overlordship exercised over England by the papacy.

Upon the refusal of Llewelyn, ruler of Wales, to submit to the English crown, Edward began the military conflict which resulted in 1283 in the annexation of Llewelyn's principality to the English crown. In 1290 Edward expelled all Jews from England. War between England and France broke out in 1293 as a result of France's efforts to curb Edward's power in Gascony. Edward lost Gascony in 1293, and did not again come into possession of the duchy until 1303. About the same year in which he lost Gascony, the Welsh rose in rebellion.

Greater than either of these problems was the dissatisfaction of the people of Scotland. In agreeing to arbitrate among the claimants to the Scottish throne, Edward, in 1291, had exacted as a prior condition the recognition by all concerned of his overlordship of Scotland. The Scots later repudiated him and made an alliance with France against England. To meet the critical situations in Wales and Scotland Edward summoned a parliament, called the Model Parliament by historians because it was a representative body and in that respect was the forerunner of all parliaments. Assured by Parliament of support at home, Edward took the field and suppressed the Welsh insurrection.

In 1296, after invading and conquering Scotland, he declared himself king of that realm. In 1298 he again invaded Scotland to suppress the revolt led by William Wallace. In winning the battle of Falkirk 1298, Edward achieved the greatest military triumph of his career, but he failed to crush Scottish opposition. The conquest of Scotland became the ruling compassion of his life. However, he was compelled by the nobles, clergy, and commons to desist in his attempts to raise by arbitrary taxes the funds he needed for campaigns. In 1299 Edward made peace with France, and married Margaret, sister of the French king Philip III. Free of war with France, he again undertook the conquest of Scotland in 1303. Wallace was captured and executed in 1305. But no sooner had Edward established his government in Scotland, than a new revolt broke out and culminated in the coronation of Robert Bruce as king of Scotland. In 1307 Edward set out for the third time to subdue the Scots, but he died en route.

He married **Eleanor of Castile** in Abbey of Las Huegias, Burgos, Castile, Spain October 18, 1254.



**Eleanor of Castile** (King Ferdinand III of Castile<sup>27</sup>, King Alfonso IX of Leon<sup>28</sup>, King Ferdinand II of Leon<sup>29</sup>, Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"<sup>30</sup> Raimundez, Conde Raymond of Burgundy<sup>31</sup>, Count William I of Burgundy<sup>32</sup>, Count Renaud I of Burgundy<sup>33</sup>...) was born in Castile, Spain 1244 daughter of Fernando III, King of Castile and Leon and his second wife, Jeanne, Countess of Ponthieu. Her Castilian name, Leonor, became Alienor or Alianor in England, and Eleanor in modern English.

Eleanor's marriage in 1254 to the future Edward I of England was not the first marriage her family planned for her. The kings of Castile had long claimed to be paramount lords of the Kingdom of Navarre in the Pyrenees, and from 1250 Ferdinand III and his heir, Eleanor's half-brother Alfonso X of Castile, hoped she would marry Theobald II of Navarre. To avoid Castilian control, Margaret of Bourbone (mother to Theobald II) in 1252 allied with James I of Aragon instead, and as part of that treaty solemnly promised that Theobald would never marry Eleanor.

There is little record of Eleanor's life in England until the 1260s, when the Second Barons' War, between Henry III and his barons, divided the kingdom. During this time Eleanor actively supported Edward's interests, importing archers from her mother's county of Ponthieu in France. Edward was captured at Lewes and imprisoned, and Eleanor was honorably confined at Westminster Palace. After Edward and Henry's army defeated the baronial army at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, Edward took a major role in reforming the government and Eleanor rose to prominence at his side. Her position was greatly improved in July 1266 when, after she had borne three short-lived daughters, she finally gave birth to a son, John, who was followed by a second, Henry, in the spring of 1268, and in 1269 by a healthy daughter, Eleanor.

Available evidence indicates that Eleanor and Edward were devoted to each other. Edward is among the few medieval English kings not known to have conducted extramarital affairs or fathered children out of wedlock. The couple were

rarely apart.

King Edward I "Longshanks" and Eleanor of Castile had the following children:

1. A nameless daughter, b. and d. 1255 and buried in Bordeaux.
2. Katherine, born and died 1264.
3. Joan, b. and d. 1265. She was buried at Westminster Abbey before 7 September 1265.
4. John<sup>25</sup> born at either Windsor or Kenilworth Castle June or 10 July 1266, died 1 August or 3 1271 at Wallingford, in the custody of his great uncle, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Buried at Westminster Abbey .
5. Henry born on 13 July 1268 at Windsor Castle, died 14 October 1274 either at Merton, Surrey, or at Guildford Castle.
6. Eleanor, born 1269, died 12 October 1298. She was long betrothed to Alfonso III of Aragon, who died in 1291 before the marriage could take place, and on 20 September 1293 she married Count Henry III of Bar.
7. A nameless daughter, born at Acre, Palestine, in 1271, and died there on 28 May or 5 September 1271
8. Joan of Acre. Born at Acre in Spring 1272 and died at her manor of Clare, Suffolk on 23 April 1307 and was buried in the priory church of the Austin friars, Clare, Suffolk. She married (1) Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, (2) Ralph de Monthermer, 1st Baron Monthermer. Berengaria.
9. Alphonso, born either at Bayonne, at Bordeaux<sup>24</sup> November 1273, died 14 or 19 August 1284, at Windsor Castle, buried in Westminster Abbey.
10. Margaret, born 11 September 1275 at Windsor Castle and died in 1318, being buried in the Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, Brussels. She married John II of Brabant.
11. Berengaria (also known as Berenice), born 1 May 1276 at Kempton Palace, Surrey and died on 27 June 1278, buried in Westminster Abbey
12. Mary, born 11 March or 22 April 1278 at Windsor Castle and died 8 July 1332, a nun in Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.
13. Elizabeth of Rhuddlan, born August 1282 at Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire, Wales, died c.5 May 1316 at Quendon, Essex, in childbirth, and was buried in Walden Abbey, Essex. She married (1) John I, Count of Holland, (2) Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford & 3rd Earl of Essex.
14. **King Edward II** was born April 25, 1284.

Eleanor of Castile died November 24, 1290, aged 49 and after 36 years of marriage, in Herdeby, near Gratham, Lincolnshire. Edward was at her bedside to hear her final requests. Her body was interred Westminster Abbey, London.



Three years after the death of his beloved first wife, Eleanor of Castile, at the age of 49 in 1290, Edward I was still grieving. But news got to him of the beauty of Blanche, daughter of the late King Philip III. Edward decided that he would marry Blanche at any cost and sent out emissaries to negotiate the marriage with her half-brother, King Philip IV.

Edward sent his brother Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, to fetch the new bride. Edward had been deceived, for Blanche was to be married to Rudolph I of Bohemia and eldest son of Albert I of Germany. Instead Philip offered her younger sister Marguerite, a young girl of 11, to marry Edward (then 55). Upon hearing this, Edward declared war on France, refusing to marry Marguerite. After five years, a truce was agreed, under the terms of which Edward would marry Marguerite, would regain the key city of Guienne, and receive £15,000 owed to Marguerite.



Edward was now 60 years old. The wedding took place at Canterbury on September 8, 1299. Edward soon returned to the Scottish border to continue his campaigns and left Marguerite in London. After several months, bored and lonely, the young queen decided to join her husband. Nothing could have pleased the king more, for Marguerite's actions reminded him of his first wife Eleanor, who had had two of her sixteen children abroad.

Marguerite soon became firm friends with her stepdaughter Mary, a nun, who was two years older than the young

queen. She and her stepson, Edward (who was two years younger than her), also became fond of each other: he once made her a gift of an expensive ruby and gold ring, and she on one occasion rescued many of the Prince's friends from the wrath of the King. In less than a year Marguerite gave birth to a son, and then another a year later. It is said that many who fell under the king's wrath were saved from too stern a punishment by the queen's influence over her husband, and the statement, *Pardoned solely on the intercession of our dearest consort, queen Marguerite of England*, appears.

The mismatched couple were blissfully happy. When Blanche died in 1305 (her husband never became Emperor), Edward ordered all the court to go into mourning to please his queen. He had realized the wife he had gained was "a pearl of great price". The same year Marguerite gave birth to a girl, Eleanor, named in honor of Edward's first queen, a choice of which surprised many, and showed Marguerite's un-jealous nature.

Their marriage produced three children.

1. Thomas of Brotherton, later earl of Norfolk, born 1 June 1300 at Brotherton, Yorkshire, died between the 4 August and 20 September 1338, was buried in the abbey of Bury St Edmunds, married (1) Alice Hayles, with issue; (2) Mary Brewes, no issue.
2. Edmund of Woodstock, 5 August 1301 at Woodstock Palace, Oxon, married Margaret Wake, 3rd Baroness Wake of Liddell with issue. Executed by Isabella of France and Roger Mortimer on the 19 March 1330 following the overthrow of Edward II.
3. Eleanor, born on 4 May 1306, she was Edward and Marguerite's youngest child. Named after Eleanor of Castile, she died in 1311.

Edward I died July 7, in Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle at age 68 while preparing to take the field against Robert Bruce. His body was interred Westminster Abbey, London.



**King Philip IV "the Fair" of France** (King Philip III "The Bold" of France le Hardi<sup>27</sup>, King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France<sup>28</sup>) was born in Fontainebleau, France 1268.

King of France (1285-1314) and Navarre (1284-1305) as the husband of Joan I of Navarre (1273-1305). By his marriage to Queen Joanna of Navarre, he obtained Navarre, Champagne, and Brie. His armies overran Flanders, but a Flemish revolt broke out at Burges, and at the battle of Courtrai (1302), on the "Day of Spurs", the flower of the French chivalry went down in thousands before the sturdy burghers.

The great event of his reign was his struggle with Pope Boniface VIII, which grew out of his attempt to levy taxes from the clergy. By the bull Clericis Laicos (1296) Boniface forbade the clergy to pay taxes, and to this Philip replied by forbidding the export of money or valuables. A temporary reconciliation (1297) was ended by a fresh outbreak of the quarrel (1300). Philip flung the papal legate into prison, and summoned the three Estates of France—clergy, nobles, and burghers. Boniface replied with the celebrated bull Unam Sanctam. Philip caused the bull to be publicly burned. Boniface was imprisoned by Philip's partisans in Rome in 1303.

In 1305 Philip obtained the elevation of one of his own adherents to the papal chair as Clement V. He compelled the Pope to condemn the Knights Templars (1310) and to decree the abolition of the order (1312). They were condemned and burned by scores, and their wealth was appropriated by the king. Philip steadily strove for the suppression of feudalism and the introduction of the Roman law. During his reign taxes were greatly increased, the Jews persecuted, and the coinage debased.

He married Queen Joan I of Navarre in 1284.



**Queen Joan I of Navarre** (Blanche of Artois<sup>25</sup>, Count Robert I of Artois<sup>26</sup>, King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France<sup>27</sup>, King Philip II Augustus of France<sup>28</sup>, King Louis VII "The Younger" of France<sup>29</sup>, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France<sup>30</sup>, King Philip I "The Fair" of France<sup>31</sup>, King Henry I<sup>32</sup>\_) was born 1271, the daughter of king Henry I of Navarre and Blanche of Artois.

In 1274, upon the death of her father, she became Countess of Champagne and Queen regnant of Navarre. Her mother Queen Blanche was her guardian and Regent in Navarre. Various powers, both foreign and Navarrese, sought to take advantage of the minority of the heiress and the "weakness" of the female regent, which caused Jeanne and her mother to seek protection at the court of Philip III of France. She was Queen of and ruler of Navarre 1274-1305 as Juana I.

At the age of 13, Jeanne married the future Philip IV of France on August 16, 1284, becoming Queen of France a year later. Queen Jeanne founded the famous College of Navarre in Paris. She died in childbirth in 1305. The crowns of Navarre and France were henceforth united for almost half a century.

King Philip IV "the Fair" of France and Queen Joan I of Navarre had the following children:

1. Marguerite (1288–c.1294)
2. Louis X - (October, 1289–June 5, 1316)
3. Blanche (died c.1294)
4. Philip V - (1292/93–January 3, 1322)
5. Charles IV - (1294–February 1, 1328)
6. **Isabella** - (c. 1295–August 23, 1358)
7. Robert (born 1297, died 1308 at St-Germain-en-Laye)



King Philip IV died November 29, 1314 in Fontainebleau, France. His body was interred St. Denis,

**Count John II of Hainault** (Count John of Avesnes<sup>27</sup>, Burchard of Avesnes<sup>28</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

He married **Philippine of Luxemburg** (Count Henry V "The Blind" of Luxemburg<sup>27</sup>, Duke Walram III of Luxemburg<sup>28</sup>\_) birth date unknown.

Count John II of Hainault and Philippine of Luxemburg had the following children:

1. Margaret of Hainault<sup>25</sup> .
2. **Count William V "The Good" of Hainault** was born 1280

John of Hainault died August 22, 1304. Philippine died April 6, 1311.

**Duke Charles III de Valois** (King Philip III "The Bold" of France le Hardi<sup>27</sup>, King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France<sup>28</sup>\_) was born in Fontainebleau, France March 12, 1270. He was the fourth son of Philip III of France and Isabella of Aragon. His mother was a daughter of James I of Aragon and Yolande of Hungary. He was a member of the House of Capet and founded the House of Valois. In 1284, he was created Count of Valois (as **Charles I**) by his father and, in 1297, he was created Count of Anjou (as **Charles III**) by his brother Philip IV.

Charles de Valois was married three times.

His first marriage, in 1290, was to **Margaret de Anjou** (King Charles II "The Lame" of Naples<sup>27</sup> , King Charles I of Anjou<sup>28</sup>\_) August 16, 1290. Margaret died December 31, 1299.

Duke Charles III de Valois and Margaret de Anjou had the following children:

1. Isabelle (1292-1309). Wife of John III, Duke of Brittany
2. Philip VI<sup>25</sup> de Valois.
3. **Jeanne of Valois** (1294-1342).
4. Marguerite of Valois (1295-1342). Wife of Guy I of Blois-Châtillon
5. Charles II of Valois (1297-1346).
6. Catherine of Valois (1299-?)

In 1302 he remarried to **Catherine I of Courtenay** (1274–1308), titular Empress of Constantinople. They had four children.

Finally, in 1308, he married **Mahaut of Chatillon** (1293–1358), daughter of Guy III of Châtillon, Count of Saint Pol. They had also four children.



Charles de Valois died December 15, 1325 at 55 years of age.

**Earl Richard de Burgh** (Walter<sup>27</sup> De Burgh, Lord Richard Mar<sup>28</sup> de Burgh, William Fitzadelm<sup>29</sup>, Adelm<sup>30</sup>, Earl William<sup>31</sup>, Earl Robert<sup>32</sup> de Mortain, Herlouin<sup>33</sup> de Conteville, Count John<sup>34</sup> de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony<sup>35</sup>, Duke Herman<sup>36</sup> Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn<sup>37</sup>, Count Athelbert of Sachsen<sup>38</sup>) was born 1259.

2nd Earl of Ulster, Baron of Connaught and Trim. He commanded all the Irish forces in Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Gascoigne, founded the Carmelite monastery, built the castles of Ballymote, Corran and Sligo, and retired to the Monastery of Athassil. He led his forces from Ireland to support Edward I in his Scottish campaigns, and on Edward Bruce's invasion of Ulster in 1315 Richard marched against him, but he had given his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Robert Bruce, afterwards king of Scotland, about 1304.

He married **Hawise de Lanwoller** (William<sup>27</sup> de Lanwoller\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **John<sup>25</sup> de Burgh.**

Richard de Burgh died July 1326 in Monestery of Athassil.

**Earl Gilbert "The Red" de Clare** (Earl Richard of Gloucester<sup>27</sup> de Clare, Earl Gilbert of Gloucester<sup>28</sup> de Clare, Earl Richard<sup>29</sup>) was born September 2, 1243. Gilbert was a powerful English noble. Also known as "Red" Gilbert de Clare, probably because of his hair color.

In April 1264, Gilbert de Clare led the massacre of the Jews at Canterbury, as Simon de Montfort had done in Leicester. Gilbert de Clare's castles of Kingston and Tonbridge were taken by the King, Henry III. However, the King allowed de

Clare's Countess Alice de Lusignan, who was in the latter, to go free because she was his niece; but on 12 May de Clare and de Montfort were denounced as traitors.

Two days later, just before the Battle of Lewes, on 14 May, Simon de Montfort knighted the Earl and his brother Thomas. The Earl commanded the second line of the battle and took the King prisoner, having hamstringed his horse. As Prince Edward had also been captured, Montfort and the Earl were now supreme and de Montfort in effect *de facto* King of England.

On 20 October 1264, de Gilbert and his associates were excommunicated by Guy Foulques, and his lands placed under an interdict. In the following month, by which time they had obtained possession of Gloucester and Bristol, the Earl was proclaimed to be a rebel. However at this point he changed sides as he fell out with de Montfort and the Earl, in order to prevent de Montfort's escape, destroyed ships at the port of Bristol and the bridge over the River Severn at Gloucester. Having changed sides, de Clare shared the Prince's victory at Kenilworth on 16 July, and in the Battle of Evesham, 4 August, in which de Montfort was slain, he commanded the second division and contributed largely to the victory. On 24 June 1268 he took the Cross at Northampton in repentance and contrition for his past misdeeds.

At the death of Henry III, 16 November 1272, the Earl took the lead in swearing fealty to Edward I, who was then in Sicily on his return from the Crusade. The next day, with the Archbishop of York, he entered London and proclaimed peace to all, Christians and Jews, and for the first time, secured the acknowledgment of the right of the King's eldest son to succeed to the throne immediately. Thereafter he was joint Guardian of England, during the King's absence, and on the new King's arrival in England, in August 1274, entertained him at Tonbridge Castle.

Gilbert's first marriage was to Alice de Lusignan, also known as Alice de Valence, the daughter of Hugh XI of Lusignan and of the family that had now succeeded the Marshal family to the title of the Earl of Pembroke in the person of William de Valence, 1st Earl of Pembroke. They were married in 1253, when Gilbert was ten-years-old. She was of high birth, being a niece of King Henry, but the marriage floundered. Gilbert and Alice separated in 1267. Gilbert and Alice had produced two daughters.

After his marriage to Alice de Lusignan was finally annulled in 1285, Gilbert was to be married to Joan of Acre, a daughter of King Edward I of England and his first wife Eleanor of Castile. King Edward sought to bind de Clare, and his assets, more closely to the Crown by this means. By the provisions of the marriage contract, their joint possessions and de Clare's extensive lands could only be inherited by a direct descendant, i.e. close to the Crown, and if the marriage proved childless the lands would pass to any children Joan may have by further marriage.

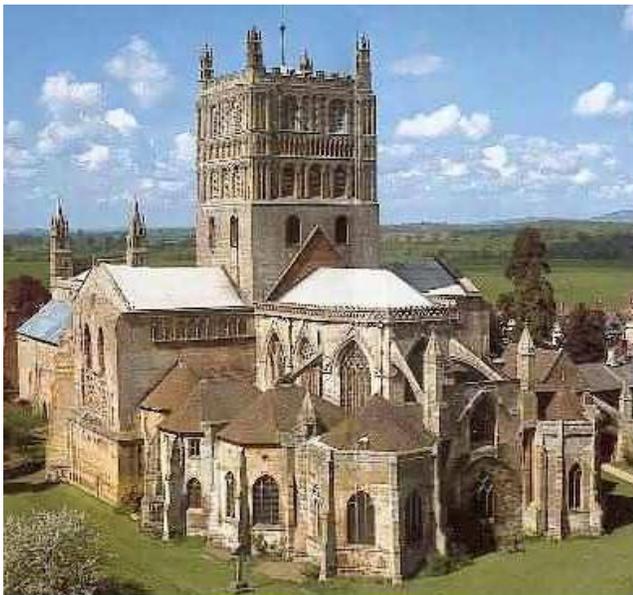
**Joan of Acre** (King Edward I "Longshanks"<sup>26</sup>) was born in Acre (Akko), Palestine, Israel 1272. She was betrothed as a child to Hartman, son of King Rudolph I of Germany, but he died in 1281 after drowning in the Rhine.

On 30 April 1290, at Westminster Abbey, Joan married Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford. He was nearly thirty years her senior.

They had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth<sup>25</sup> de Clare.**
2. Gilbert de Clare.
3. Eleanor de Clare.
4. Margaret de Clare was born in Tunbridge Castle, Kent 1293. Margaret died April 9, 1342 in France. She married twice. She married Earl Hugh de Audley in Windsor, Berkshire, April 28, 1317. He was born 1289. He died November 10, 1347. She married Earl Hugh de Audley in Windsor, Berkshire, 1317. He was born in Stretton Audley, Oxfordshire 1289. He was the son of Lord Hugh de Audley and Isolt de Mortimer. He died November 10, 1347 in France.

Earl Gilbert de Clare died December 7, 1245 in Monmouth Castle, Gwent, Wales, at 2 years of age. His body was interred December 22, 1295 Tewkesbury Abbey.



Following her husband's death in 1295, Joan clandestinely married Ralph de Monthermer, 1st Baron Monthermer, a knight in her household, in January 1297. Her father, King Edward I, was enraged by this lowly second marriage, especially since he was arranging a marriage for her to Amadeus V, Count of Savoy. He had Monthermer thrown in prison, and Joan had to plead for the release of her husband. According to the St. Albans chronicler, she told her father, "*No one sees anything wrong if a great Earl marries a poor and lowly woman. Why should there be anything wrong if a countess marries a young and promising man?*" At last her father relented, released Monthermer from prison in August 1297, and allowed him to hold the title of Earl of Gloucester and Earl of Hereford during Joan's lifetime.

Monthermer and Joan had four children.

Joan of Acre died in childbirth on 7 April 1307 at the manor of Clare in Suffolk, England, a Clare family possession, and was buried with her stillborn child, 23 April 1307, at the Augustinian priory there. Miracles were said to occur at her grave, especially the healing of toothache, back pain, and fever. A fifteenth-century English chronicle reports that when her tomb was opened a century and more after her death, her body was found incorrupt, which was seen in the medieval period as a strong indication of sanctity. So far as is known, however, no process for her sanctification was ever undertaken.

