

# Twenty-seventh Generation

**William de Ros** was born 1192. He married **Lucy FitzPiers** (Piers<sup>28</sup> Fitz Herbert, Herbert<sup>29</sup>, Herbert<sup>30</sup>, Herbert of Winchester<sup>31</sup> \_) born 1250.

They had the following children:

1. Robert<sup>26</sup> de Ros.
2. **Sir William de Ros** was born 1244.

William de Ros died 1264.

**Ralph Fitz Hugh** (Hugh<sup>28</sup> Fitz Ralph\_) birth date unknown, married **Agnes** (Ralph<sup>28</sup> de Greasley\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Eustache<sup>26</sup> Fitzhugh.**

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

1. **Robert<sup>26</sup> Fitz Roger.**

**William de Ferrers** (Earl Robert<sup>26</sup>, Earl William<sup>29</sup>, Earl Robert of Derby<sup>30</sup>, Earl Robert<sup>31</sup>, Henry<sup>32</sup> de Ferrieres, Engenulf<sup>33</sup> de Ferriers, Henry<sup>34</sup>\_) 4th Earl of Derby, [c.1168–c.1247] was a favorite of King John of England. He succeeded to the estate (but not the title) upon the death of his father, William de Ferrers, 3rd Earl of Derby, at the Siege of Acre in 1190. He was head of a family which controlled a large part of Derbyshire which included an area known as Duffield Frith.

He adopted his father's allegiance to King Richard as the reigning king. On Richard's return from the Third Crusade, in the company of Earl David Ceannmhor and the Earl of Chester he played a leading role in besieging Nottingham Castle, on the 28th March 1194, which was being held by supporters of John Lackland. For seven weeks after this he held the position of Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

On the accession of John after the death of his brother, in 1199, William gave him his allegiance, and became a great favourite. He restored to the Ferrars' family the title of Earl of Derby, along with the right to the "third penny", and soon afterwards bestowed upon him the manors of Ashbourne and Wirksworth, with the whole of that wapentake, subject to a fee farm rent of £70 per annum.

When, in 1213, John surrendered his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the Pope, William was one of the witnesses to the "Bulla Aurea." In the following year William gave surety on behalf of the king for the payment of a yearly tribute of 1,000 marks.

In the same year, 1214, the King granted the Earl the royal castle of Harestan (Horsley Castle). William was a patron of at least 2 abbeys and 4 priories. In 1216, John made him bailiff of the Peak Forest and warden of the Peak Castle Peveril Castle. In that year, John was succeeded by the nine year-old Henry III. Because of continuing discontent about John's violations of the Magna Carta, some of the barons had approached Prince Louis of France who invaded in that year. William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke acting on behalf the young King sought to repel the invaders and pacify the barons. His forces with the assistance of de Ferrers, the Earl of Chester and others, defeated the rebels at the siege of Lincoln.

He married twice. He married **Sibyl Marshall** 1192. He also married **Agnes de Chester** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Earl William<sup>26</sup> de Ferrers** was born 1193.

William de Ferrers died of gout September 1247 in England.

**Humphrey de Bohun** (Humphrey<sup>28</sup>, Humphrey<sup>29</sup>, Henry<sup>30</sup>\_) 3rd Earl of Hereford and 2nd Earl of Essex (c. 1249 – December 31, 1298 or 1 January 1299) was one of several noblemen of the same name to have held the title Earl of Hereford, and a key figure in the Norman conquest of Wales.

His father was Humphrey de Bohun, the son of Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Hereford and his mother was Eleanor de Braose, a daughter of William de Braose, Lord of Abergavenny and Eve Marshall, daughter of the famous William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Humphrey de Bohun took part in Roger Mortimer's war against the Welsh, and was present at the defeat at Cefnlllys in November, 1262, by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. He also participated in the campaigns against the Gauls and the Scots.

He refused to pay tribute to Edward I of England and convened an army at Worcester on 24 June 1277. In the campaign he commanded the nobles of the Welsh Marches and recovered the lands of Brecon. He was later imprisoned but freed by a ransom of 10,000 marcs. In 1294, Humphrey fought (again) against King Edward at Gallois along with Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk and other Barons.

Ultimately, Humphrey regained the royal favour in Scotland, once more on the side of Edward I, and won the victory at Falkirk on 22 July 1298.

Humphrey de Bohun married Mahaud (Maud) de Fiennes (d. bef. 31 December 1298) sometime between 1264 and July 17, 1275. Maud was born about 1250, a daughter of Enguerrand II (Ingelram) de Fiennes and Isabel de Conde. Their son, another Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded him as the Earl of Hereford and Essex and Lord High Constable.

1. **Humphrey<sup>26</sup> de Bohun.**

Humphrey de Bohun died in Pleshley Castle, Essex on 31 December 1298 or 1 January 1299 and was buried with his wife at Walden Abbey in Essex, founded by Geoffrey de Mandeville.

**Sir Robert de Muscegros** birth date unknown. He married **Helewise Mallett** (William II<sup>28</sup> de Mallett, Gilbert<sup>29</sup> Malet, William I<sup>30</sup>, Robert<sup>31</sup>\_ ) February 1221.

They had the following child:

1. **John<sup>26</sup> de Muscegros** was born August 1232.

Sir Robert died January 1254.

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

1. **Lady<sup>26</sup> de Say.**

**William de Percy** (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 1193. Lord of Topcliffe, Yorkshire.

He married **Ellen de Balliol** (Ingram<sup>28</sup> de Bolliol\_) birth date unknown. They had the following children:

1. Ingram<sup>26</sup> de Percy.
2. William de Percy.
3. Walter de Percy.
4. Alan de Percy.
5. Jocelin de Percy.
6. **Baron Henry de Percy** was born 1235.

William de Percy died July 28, 1245. His body was interred in Sallay Abbey, Sallay Abbey. Ellen died November 22, 1281.

**Earl John 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>\_ ) was born August, 1231.

In August, 1247, he married **Alice le Brun** (Queen Isabella of Angouleme<sup>27</sup> Taillefer, Count Aymer of Angouleme<sup>28</sup>, Count William IV Angouleme<sup>29</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. **Alianore Plantagenet<sup>26</sup> de Warren.**
2. Isabel de Warren.

Earl John de Warren died 1304 in Kennington. His body was interred Lewes Priory, Lewes, Sussex. Alice died February 9, 1255.

**Marquis Thomas I de Saluzzo** (Marquis Manfredo III<sup>28</sup> de Saluzzo\_) birth date unknown.

He married **Luisa de Cave** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Alasia<sup>26</sup> de Saluzzo.**

**Sir Roger Clifford** (Sir Roger<sup>28</sup>, Baron Walter II<sup>29</sup>\_ ) was born 1205. He married **Countess Loretto** birth date unknown. Justice of the forests south of the Trent River, and a Crusader.

They had the following child:

1. **Sir Roger<sup>26</sup> Clifford** was born 1244.

Sir Roger Clifford died 1285. The Countess died 1301.

**Lord Robert de Vipont** (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\_) was born 1239. Hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland.

He married **Isabel 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. Idoine<sup>26</sup> de Vipont.
2. **Lady Isabel de Vipont** was born 1254.

Lord Robert de Vipont died June 7, 1264.

**Earl Richard of Gloucester de Clare** (Earl Gilbert of Gloucester<sup>28</sup> de Clare, Earl Richard<sup>29</sup>\_ ) was born in Gloucester, England August 4, 1222. 6th Earl of Hertford, 8th Earl of Gloucester. He succeeded in 1245 to a fifth of the Marshall lands, including Kilkenny estates in Ireland.

He married **Maude de Lacy** (Earl John<sup>28</sup> de Lacie\_) January 25, 1237.

They had the following children:

1. Isabel<sup>26</sup> de Clare.
2. Bogo de Clare.
3. Margaret of Gloucester de Clare.
4. Rohese de Clare.
5. Eglentina de Clare.
6. Robert de Clare.
7. Earl Gilbert "The Red" de Clare was born September 2, 1243.
8. **Lord Thomas de Clare** was born 1245.

Richard de Clare died July 15, 1262 in Ashenfield Manor, Waltham, Canterbury, at 39 years of age. His body was

interred Tewkesbury Abey, Gloucester. Maude died 1289.

**Maurice FitzMaurice Fitzgerald** (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\_).

In 1266 he married **Emeline de Longespee** (Stephen<sup>28</sup> Longespee, Ela<sup>29</sup> Devereaux, Earl William<sup>30</sup> Devereaux\_) born 1250

They had the following children:

1. **Juliane<sup>26</sup> Fitzgerald.**
2. Annabel Fitzgerald.

Maurice died 1286. Emeline died 1291.



**King John "Lackland" I** (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 Beaumont Palace, Oxford, England December 24, 1167.

King of England and Ireland (1199-1216) of the house of Plantagenet, the youngest son of King Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He was often called John Lackland because Henry provided his elder sons with dominions but granted none to John. When Richard I, one of John's older brothers became king in 1189, he conferred upon John earldoms which comprised nearly a third of England. Nevertheless John attempted to seize the crown while Richard was being held for ransom in Austria (1192-94), where he had been imprisoned on his way back to England from Palestine after the Third Crusade. John did not succeed, and Richard on his return to England pardoned him and later reputedly designated him as his successor. After Richard's death in 1199, the legitimate heir was Arthur, son of Geoffrey, another older brother of John; but John had himself crowned king at Westminster in 1199, and fought in France against Arthur and the French under King Philip II, who supported Arthur's claim. John succeeded in capturing Arthur and, according to tradition, had him put to death at Rouen; but in subsequent warfare

he lost to Philip the duchies of Normandy, Touraine, Maine, Anjou, and Poitou, which John had inherited when he became king.

John was a cruel and tyrannical monarch, and his disregard of the rights or claims of others brought him into violent conflict in domestic affairs with the papacy, and later with the barons of England. In 1206 John refused to accept as archbishop of Canterbury the prelate favored by Pope Innocent III and in 1208 the pope punished John by issuing an interdict against England. In retaliation John confiscated the property of the clergy, whereupon the pope deposed John and commissioned Philip of France to carry out the execution of the deposition. John, who was hated by his subjects, found himself without support to fight the French king, and in 1213 to forestall a French invasion, he yielded to the pope, agreeing to hold England as a fief from the papacy. Although the pope no longer favored invasion, Philip set out for England, but his fleet was defeated by the English fleet of the Belgium coast and he did not reach England. John in turn invaded France, but was crushingly defeated in 1214 at Bouvines, near Lille.

The English barons, who had long been rebellious because of John's abuses in the administration of justice, saw in John's defeat an opportunity to end his tyranny. On his return to England they drew up a petition demanding the issuance by him of a charter modeled on the charter granted by Henry I which would secure to the subjects of the kings of England their political and personal rights. John refused to issue such a charter and prepared to fight the barons. Once again he found himself without support, and when the barons raised an army and marched on London, he submitted. On June 15, 1215, at Runnymede he unwillingly signed the famous Magna Charta. He soon prevailed on the pope to issue a bull annulling the charter, raised an army of foreign mercenaries, and began a war with the barons. John died before the war was decided. He was succeeded by his son Henry, who ruled as Henry III.

He married twice. He married **Countess Isabella DeClare of Gloucester** in Marlebridge, August 29, 1189. He married **Queen Isabella of Angouleme Taillefer** in Bordeaux, August 24, 1200.

### **Queen Isabella of Angouleme Taillefer**

(Count Aymer of Angouleme<sup>28</sup>, Count William IV Angouleme<sup>29</sup>\_) was born in Angouleme 1188. She was the daughter of Count Aymer of Angouleme Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay.

She was the only daughter and heir of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, by Alix de Courtenay. Her paternal grandparents were William V Taillefer, Count of Angouleme and Marguerite de Turenne. Her maternal grandparents were Pierre de Courtenay and Elizabeth de Courtenay. Her maternal great-grandfather was King Louis VI of France. She became Countess of Angoulême in her own right in 1202, by which time she was already queen of England. Her marriage to King John took place on 24 August 1200, at Bordeaux, a year after he annulled his first marriage to Isabel of Gloucester. At the time of this marriage Isabella was aged about twelve, and her beauty was renowned; she is sometimes called the "Helen" of the Middle Ages by

historians.

It could not be said to have been a successful marriage, as Isabella was much younger than her husband and had a fiery character to match his. Before their marriage, she had been betrothed to Hugh le Brun, Count of Lusignan, son of the then Count of La Marche. As a result of John's temerity in taking her as his second wife, King Philip II of France confiscated all his French lands, and armed conflict ensued.

King John "Lackland" I and Queen Isabella of Angouleme Taillefer had the following children:

1. **King Henry III<sup>6</sup>** was born October 1, 1207.
2. Richard of Cornwall was born 1209. Richard died 1272. He married Sanchia of Provence.
3. Joan was born 1210. Joan died 1238. She married King Alexander II.
4. Isabella (Elizabeth) was born 1214. Isabella died 1241. She married King Fredrich II of Sicily.
5. Eleanor was born 1215. Eleanor died 1275. She married Earl William Marshal.

King John died October 19, 1216 in Newark Castle, Newark, Nottinghamshire, at 48 years of age. His body was interred Worcester Cathedral.



After King John's death, Queen Isabelle married Count Hugh X de la Marche le Brun in France, 1219. He was the son of Hugh VIII "The Brown" de Lusignan and Bourgogne. The Count died 1249 in Abbey of Valence.

Count Hugh X de la Marche le Brun and Queen Isabella of Angouleme Taillefer had the following children:

1. Alice le Brun de Lusignan (1224 – 9 February 1256), married John de Warenne, 7th Earl of Surrey and had issue
2. Hugh XI of Lusignan (1221–1250), Count of La Marche and Count of Angoulême. Married Yolande de Dreux, Countess of Penthievre and of Porhoet
3. Guy de Lusignan (c. 1225 – 1264), killed at the Battle of Lewes. (*Tufton Beamish maintains that he escaped to France after the Battle of Lewes and died there in 1269*)
4. William de Valence, 1st Earl of Pembroke (c. 1228 –

- 1296) Married Joan de Munchensi. Had issue
5. Aymer de Valence (1222–1260), Bishop of Winchester
6. Isabelle de Lusignan (1234 – 14 January 1299), married Geoffrey de Rancon Henry le Brun.
7. Geoffrey de Lusignan (c. 1226 – 1274), married in 1259 Jeanne, Viscountess of Châtellerauld and had issue
8. Marguerite de Lusignan (c. 1229 – 1288), married 1243 Raymond VII of Toulouse, married c. 1246 Aimery IX de Thouars, Viscount of Thouars
9. Agnès de Lusignan (1223–1269), married William II de Chauvigny

Isabella was accused of plotting against King Louis IX of France in 1244; she fled to Fontevrault Abbey, where she died on 31 May 1246, and was buried there. At her own insistence she was first buried in the churchyard, as an act of repentance for her many misdeeds. On a visit to Fontevrault her son King Henry III of England was shocked to find her buried outside the Abbey and ordered her immediately moved inside. She was finally placed beside Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine.



## Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger

(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 1198.



Raymond was the son of Alfonso II of Provence and Garsenda of Sabran, heiress of Forcalquier. After his father's death (1209), Ramon was imprisoned in the castle of Monzón, in Aragon until he was able to escape in 1219 and claim his inheritance. He was a powerful and energetic ruler who added Forcalquier to his domain.

In December 1220 he married Beatrice of Savoy, daughter of Thomas I of Savoy. She was a shrewd and politically astute woman, whose beauty was likened by Matthew Paris to that of a second Niobe.

**Beatrice de Savoie** (Count Thomas of Savoy<sup>28</sup> de Maurienne, Count Hubert III of Savoy<sup>29</sup>, Count Amadeus III of Savoy<sup>30</sup>, Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy<sup>31</sup>, Count Amadeus II of Savoy<sup>32</sup>, Count Oddone of Savoy<sup>33</sup>, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy<sup>34</sup>, Count Berthold of Maurienne<sup>35</sup>, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim<sup>36</sup>) birth date unknown.

Along with two stillborns, Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger and Beatrice de Savoie had the following children:

1. Countess Beatrice Berenger<sup>26</sup> (1234-1267), wife of Charles I of Sicily
2. Sanchia of Provence (1228-1261), wife of Richard, Earl of Cornwall
3. **Eleanor of Provence Berenger** was born 1217.
4. Margaret of Provence Berenger (1221-1295), wife of Louis IX of France

Count Raymond died August 19, 1245 Aix-en-Provence. Beatrice died 1266.



**King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France** (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 in Paris, France September 5, 1187.

King of France (1223-26). Called the Lion or Coeur de Lion, Louis VIII was born in Paris. Before his accession to the French throne he assisted his father in campaigns (1213-15) to wrest the French provinces of the Angevin or Plantagenet dynasty of England from King John of England, with whom Philip had previously conspired against John's brother, Richard I. In 1215 Louis was offered the crown of England by a group of barons in rebellion against King John; Louis led an expedition to England but was unsuccessful in claiming the throne from John because that monarch died and was succeeded by his son Henry III. The French troops were excommunicated by the papal legate in England, and defeated in battle at Lincoln, and Louis returned to France. There he took part in crusades against the Albigenses and Waldenses, and, after succeeding his father as king, continued Philip's policy of destroying the power of the Plantagenets in France and bringing under royal authority the provinces in the south of France.

On May 23, 1200, Louis, the only son of king Philippe-Auguste and Isabelle de Hainaut, married **Blanche of Castile** grand-daughter of Henry II of England.

**Blanche of Castile**, was born in Palencia, Spain, the third daughter of Alfonso VIII, king of Castile, and of Eleanor of England. Eleanor was a daughter of Henry II of England and his Queen consort Eleanor of Aquitaine.

In consequence of a treaty between Philip Augustus and John of England, Blanche's sister Urraca was betrothed to the former's son, Louis. Their grandmother Eleanor, upon getting acquainted with the two sisters, judged that Blanche's personality was more fit for a queen of France. In the spring of 1200 she brought her to France instead. On May 22, 1200 the treaty was finally signed, John ceding with his niece the fiefs of Issoudun and Gracay, together with

those that André de Chauvigny, lord of Châteauroux, held in Berry, of the English crown. The marriage was celebrated the next day, at Portmort on the right bank of the Seine, in John's domains, as those of Philip lay under an interdict.

Blanche first displayed her great qualities in 1216, when Louis, who on the death of John claimed the English crown in her right, invaded England, only to find a united nation against him. Philip Augustus refused to help his son, and Blanche was his sole support. The queen established herself at Calais and organized two fleets, one of which was commanded by Eustace the Monk, and an army under Robert of Courtenay; but all her resolution and energy were in vain. Although it would seem that her masterful temper exercised a sensible influence upon her husband's gentler character, her role during his reign (1223-1226) is not well known.

King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France and Blanche of Castile had the following children:

1. Blanche was born in 1205 and died in 1206.
2. Agnes – birth date unknown – died in 1207.
3. Philippe was born September 9, 1209 and died July 1218. He married in 1217 to Agnes of Dozny.
4. Alphonse of Poitiers<sup>26</sup> died January 23, 1213 in Lorrez-le-Bocage
5. John, twin of Alphonse, died January 23, 1213 in Lorrez-le-Bocage
6. King Louis IX was born April 25, 1214 and died in Tunis August 25, 1270.
7. Count Robert I of Artois was born September 25, 1216 and was killed in battle in Manssurah, Egypt.
8. Philippe was born January 2, 1218 and died 1220.
9. John Tristan was born July 21, 1219 and died 1232. Count of Anjou and Maine.
10. Alphonse was born in Poissy, November 11, 1220 and died August 21, 1271 in Cometo. Count of Poitou and Auvergne, and by marriage, of Toulouse.
11. Philippe Dogobert was born February 20, 1222 and died in 1232.
12. Isabel was born April 14, 1225 and died February 23, 1269.
13. Charles Etienne was born March 21, 1226 and died January 7, 1285. Count of Anjou and Maine, by marriage Count of Provence and Folcalquier, and King of Sicily.

In 1216 the English barons rebelling against King John, who violated the Charta Magna, and offered the throne to Louis. He disembarked on the island of Thanet on May 21, 1216, and was crowned in London the same month (3). His aid to the rebels was initially successful, but eventually he was defeated at sea and suffered defections. In 1217, when peace was concluded at Kingston, Louis was secretly paid 10,000 marks and returned to France on September 28, 1217 (3). He succeeded his father, Philippe-Auguste, in 1223, and was crowned at Reims on either August 6 (2) or 21 by the archbishop Guillaume de Joinville.

In 1224, Louis VIII seized Poitou and, in 1226, he launched a successful crusade against the Albigensian heretics, capturing the major fortress of Avignon before returning toward Paris because of illness.

King Louis VIII fell victim of dysentery in 1226 and died November 8, 1226 in Montpensier, at 39 years of age. His body was interred St. Denis, France and his eldest son, Louis IX (afterward St. Louis), peacefully succeeded him while his other sons received appanages.

Upon his death he left Blanche regent and guardian of his children. Of her twelve or thirteen children, six had died, and Louis, the heir – afterwards the sainted Louis IX – was but twelve years old. The situation was critical, for the hard-won domains of the house of Capet seemed likely to fall to pieces during a minority. Blanche had to bear the whole burden of affairs alone, to break up a league of the barons (1226), and to repel the attack of the king of England (1230). But her energy and firmness overcame all dangers. There was an end to the calumnies circulated against her, based on the poetical homage rendered her by Theobald IV of Champagne, and the prolonged stay in Paris of the papal legate, Romano Bonaventura, cardinal of Sant' Angelo. The nobles were awed by her warlike preparations or won over by adroit diplomacy, and their league was broken up. St Louis owed his realm to his mother, but he himself always remained somewhat under the spell of her imperious personality. After he came of age, in 1234, her influence upon him may still be traced. The same year, he was married, and Blanche became Queen mother. Louis IX married Marguerite of Provence, who was the eldest of four daughters of Ramon, count of Provence, and Beatrice of Savoy. In 1248 Blanche again became regent, during Louis IX's absence on the crusade, a project which she had strongly opposed. In the disasters which followed she maintained peace, while draining the land of men and money to aid her son in the East. At last her strength failed her. She fell ill into a bale of hay at Melun in November 1252, and was taken to Paris, but lived only a few days. She was buried at Maubuisson.

**Duke Henry II of Brabant** (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>\_) was born 1207. He was Duke of Brabant and Lothier after the death of his father Henry I in 1235. Henry II supported his sister Mathilde's son, William II, Count of Holland, in the latter's bid for election as German King.

On August 22, 1215 he married **Maria of Germany** (Emperor Philip of Swabia<sup>28</sup>, Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa<sup>29</sup>, Duke Frederick II of Swabia<sup>30</sup>, Duke Frederick I of Swabia<sup>31</sup>, Frederick<sup>32</sup> van Buren, Frederick<sup>33</sup>\_) (3 April 1201 – 29 March 1235) was a member of the powerful Hohenstaufen dynasty. She was the third daughter of Philip of Swabia and Irene Angelina of Byzantium.

Also known as Maria of Swabia, Marie of Hohenstaufen was born in Arezzo, Tuscany, Italy on 3 April 1201. Her paternal grandparents were Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor and Beatrice I, Countess of Burgundy. Her maternal grandparents were Byzantine Emperor Isaac II Angelos and his first wife Herina.

They had the following children:

1. **Matilde<sup>26</sup> de Brabant.**
2. Beatrix of Brabant (1225 - 11 November 1288). Married

Henry Raspe, Landgrave of Thuringia, and secondly William III of Dampierre. Died childless.

3. Marie of Brabant (c. 1226 - 18 January 1256). Married Louis II, Duke of Bavaria. She was beheaded by her husband on suspicion of infidelity.
4. Margaret of Brabant (d. 14 March 1277). Abbess of Herzogenthal.
5. Henry III, Duke of Brabant (c. 1230 - 28 February 1261). Married Alice of Burgundy (c. 1233-23 October 1273, daughter of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy, by whom he had issue, including Henry IV, Duke of Brabant, John I, Duke of Brabant, and Maria of Brabant, Queen consort of King Philip III of France.
6. Philip of Brabant, died young.

Marie of Hohenstaufen died on 29 March 1235 in Leuven, Brabant, five days before her thirty-fourth birthday. In 1240, Henry married his second wife, Sophie of Thuringia, the daughter of Ludwig IV of Thuringia and Elisabeth of Hungary. They had two children: Henry I, Landgrave of Hesse and Elizabeth of Brabant, who married Albert I, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

Duke Henry II died February 1, 1248.

**Pain de Chaworth** birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Patrick<sup>26</sup> Chaworth**.

**Thomas de Lounders** birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Hawise<sup>26</sup> de Lounders**.

**William de Beauchamp** birth date unknown married **Isabel Mauduit** (William<sup>28</sup>, Robert<sup>29</sup> Mauduit\_) birth date unknown. Isabel died 1268. They had the following child:

1. **Earl William<sup>26</sup> de Beauchamp** was born 1240.

**Isabel de Bigod** (Maud<sup>28</sup> Marshal, Earl William<sup>29</sup>, John FitzGilbert<sup>30</sup>, Gilbert<sup>31</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. She married twice.

She married **Gilbert de Lacy**. He was the son of Lord Walter de Lacy. Gilbert died 1230. His body was interred Llanthony Priory, Wales.

Gilbert de Lacy and Isabel de Bigod had the following children:

1. Maud<sup>26</sup> de Lacy.
2. Margery de Lacy.
3. Walter de Lacy.

She also married **John FitzGeoffrey** (Earl Geoffrey<sup>28</sup> FitzPiers, Piers<sup>29</sup> de Lutegareshale\_) birth date unknown. He was the son of Earl Geoffrey FitzPiers and Aveline de Clare. He was the Justiciar of Ireland. John died November 23, 1258.

John FitzGeoffrey and Isabel de Bigod had the following children:

1. **Maud<sup>26</sup> FitzJohn**.
2. Isabel FitzJohn.

**Geoffrey 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.

He married **Joan** and had the following children:

1. **Robert<sup>26</sup> de Neville**.
2. John de Neville.
3. Geoffrey de Neville.
4. Agnes de Neville.

Geoffrey died 1249. Joan died 1247.

**Adam de Audley** (Liulf<sup>28</sup>, Adam<sup>29</sup> de Aldithley\_) was born 1145. He married **Emma Fitzorm** 1170.

They had the following child:

1. **Sir Henry<sup>26</sup> de Audley** was born 1175.

**Sir Ralph Mainwaring** (Roger<sup>28</sup>, William<sup>29</sup>\_ ) birth date unknown. Seneschal of Chester, England. Sir Ralph died 1190.

He married **Amicia de Meschines** (Earl Hugh<sup>28</sup> de Keveliock, Earl Ranulph<sup>29</sup> des Gernons, Ivo<sup>30</sup> Taillebois\_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Bertred<sup>26</sup> Manwaring** was born 1195.



## King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress

(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 Le Mans, France, on 5 March 1133.

King of England (1154-89). Founder of the Angevin or Plantagenet line, he became duke of Normandy in 1150 and in 1152 married Eleanor of Aquitaine thus gaining vast territories in France. In 1153 he invaded England and forced Stephen to acknowledge him as his heir. As king he restored order to war-ravaged England, subdued England and forced centralized power of government and royalty, and strengthened royal courts. Henry's desire to increase royal authority brought him into conflict with Thomas Becket, whom he had made (1162) archbishop of Canterbury. The quarrel, which focused largely on the jurisdiction of the church courts, came to a head when Henry issued (1163) the Constitutions of Clarendon, defining the relationship between church and state, and ended (1170) with Becket's murder, for which Henry was forced by public indignation to do penance. During his reign, he gained northern counties from Scotland and increased his French holdings. He was also involved in family struggles. Encouraged by their mother and Louis VI of France, his three oldest sons, Henry, Richard I, and Geoffrey, rebelled (1173-74) against him. The rebellion collapsed but at the time of Henry's death, Richard and the youngest son John were in the course of another rebellion.

He married the **Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine** in Bordeaux Cathedral, Gascony, May 18, 1152. Duchess was born in Chateau de Belin in Guinne, France 1122. She was the daughter of Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine and Eleanor Chaterlerault de Rochefoucauld.

Eleanor succeeded her father as Duchess of Aquitaine and Countess of Poitiers at the age of fifteen, and thus became the most eligible bride in Europe. Three months after her accession she married Louis, son and junior co-ruler of her guardian, King Louis VI. As Queen of the Franks, she participated in the unsuccessful Second Crusade. Soon after the Crusade was over, Louis VII and Eleanor agreed to

dissolve their marriage, because of Eleanor's own desire for divorce and also because the only children they had were two daughters - Marie, and Alix. The royal marriage was annulled on 11 March, 1152, on the grounds of consanguinity within the fourth degree. Their daughters were declared legitimate and custody of them awarded to Louis, while Eleanor's lands were restored to her.

As soon as she arrived in Poitiers, Eleanor proposed to the eleven years younger Henry, Duke of Normandy. On May 18, 1152, six weeks after the annulment of her first marriage, Eleanor married the Duke of Normandy. On 25 October, 1154 her husband ascended the throne of the Kingdom of England, making Eleanor Queen of the English. Over the next thirteen years, she bore Henry five sons, two of whom would become king, and three daughters.

King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress and Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine had the following children:

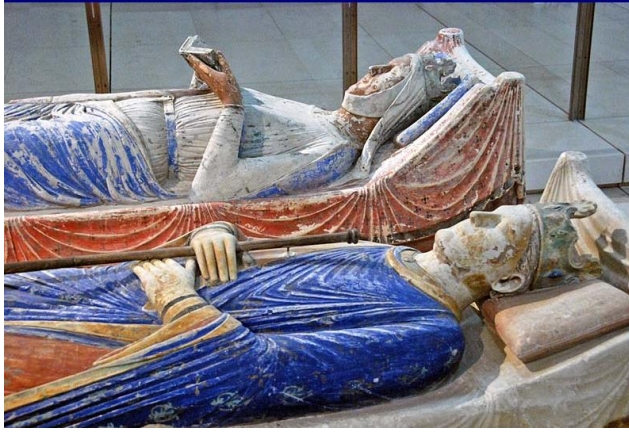
1. William<sup>26</sup> was born August 17, 1153. He died April 1156. Count of Poitiers.
2. King Henry "The Young" was born February 28, 1155. King died June 11, 1183.
3. Matilda (Maud) was born 1156. Matilda died July 13, 1189.
4. King Richard I "Coeur de Lion" was born in Oxford September 8, 1157. He died April 6, 1199 in Chaluz. He married Berengaria of Navarre. King of England (1189-99). Surnamed Coeur de Leon or Lion-Hearted.
5. Geoffrey II of Bretagne was born September 23, 1158. Geoffrey died August 19, 1186. He married Constance.
6. Eleanor Plantagenet was born October 13, 1162. She died October 31, 1214.
7. Joan was born October 1165. Joan died September 4, 1199. She married King William II of Sicily.
8. **King John "Lackland" I** was born December 24, 1167.

Henry and Eleanor eventually became estranged. She was imprisoned between 1173 and 1189 for supporting her son's revolt against King Henry II.

King Henry II died July 6, 1189 in Chinon Castle, France, at 56 years of age. His body was interred Fontevraud Abbey. He was succeeded by his son, Richard the Lionheart, who soon released his mother. Now queen mother, Eleanor acted as a regent for her son while he went off on the Third Crusade. Eleanor survived her son Richard and lived well into the reign of her youngest son King John. By the time of her death she had outlived all of her children except for King John and Leonora, Queen of Castile.

Eleanor died April 1, 1204 in Fontevraud Abbey, Maine-et-Lorraine, France. Her body was interred Fontevraud, France next to Henry





Henry is said to have fathered at least one illegitimate child by **Rosamund (Joan) de Clifford** (Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons<sup>28</sup>, Lord Richard<sup>29</sup> FitzPons, Pons<sup>30</sup>, Pons<sup>31</sup> FitzWilliams, William of Hiesmes<sup>32</sup> \_). She was the daughter of Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons de Clifford and Margaret de Toeni.

King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress and Rosamund (Joan) de Clifford had the following children:

1. William Longespee was born in England 1176. William died March 1226 in Salisbury, Wiltshire. He married Ela Devereaux 1198.

**Lord Roger Mortimer** (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\_) birth date unknown. Roger is called "the Quarrelsome, avaricious, and generally disagreeable" by Thomas Costain and was a leader in the royal opposition to Simon of Montfort in the Marcher country.

Roger married **Maud de Braose** (Lord William<sup>28</sup>, Reginald<sup>29</sup>, William<sup>30</sup>, Lord William<sup>31</sup>, Sheriff William<sup>32</sup> \_) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. Isabella<sup>26</sup> Mortimer.
2. **Lord Edmund Mortimer** was born 1252.

Lord Mortimer died 1282. Maud died 1301.

**Lord Geoffrey de Geneville** (Simon<sup>26</sup> de Joinville, Geoffrey IV<sup>29</sup>, Geoffrey III<sup>30</sup> \_) was born 1226. He was the son of Simon de Joinville. Justiciar of Ireland and Marshall of the Army. Geoffrey held Trim Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland and was first Lord Geneville.

He married **Maud de Lacy** (Isabel<sup>27</sup> de Bigod, Maud<sup>28</sup> Marshal, Earl William<sup>29</sup>, John FitzGilbert<sup>30</sup>, Gilbert<sup>31</sup> \_) birth date unknown. She had married twice. She married **Piers de Geneville**. He was the son of Lord Geoffrey de Geneville and Maud de Lacy. Piers died June 8 1292. She married **Lord Geoffrey de Geneville** August 8, 1252.

Lord Geoffrey de Geneville and Maud de Lacy had the following child:

1. **Piers<sup>26</sup> de Geneville**

Lord Geoffrey de Geneville died October 21, 1314. Maud died April 11, 1304.

**Bartholomew de Badlesmere** (Gunceline<sup>28</sup>, Bartholomew I<sup>29</sup> \_) birth date unknown.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere had the following child:

1. **Gunselm<sup>26</sup> de Badlesmere** was born 1232.

**Sir Ralph Fitz Barnard** (Thomas<sup>28</sup>, Thomas I<sup>29</sup> \_) married **Joan Aquillon** (Robert<sup>28</sup> de Aquillon\_). They had the following child:

1. **Joan<sup>26</sup> Fitz-Barnard** was born 1234.



**King Ferdinand III of Castile** (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 1190.

Called the Saint King of Castile (1217-52) and Leon (1230-52), he was the son of Alfonso IX of Leon and of Berengaria, daughter of Alfonso VII of Castile. Upon the death in 1217 of Henry I, the young king of Castile, Berengaria abjured her title to the Castilian throne in favor of her son. Alfonso of Leon, who had himself expected to acquire Castile was angered at his wife's action, and, aided by a group of Castilian nobles favorable to his claim, made war upon his newly crowned son. Ferdinand, however, with the wise counsel of his mother, proved more than a military match for Alfonso, who at length was obliged to abandon his plan of conquering Castile. Through the good offices of Berengaria, Ferdinand was able to affect the peaceful union of Leon and Castile upon the death of his father in 1231.

In 1219, Ferdinand married **Elisabeth of Hohenstaufen** (1203–1235), daughter of the German king Philip of Swabia and Irene Angelina. She was the fourth daughter of Philip, Duke of Swabia and King of Germany, and Irene Angelina, daughter of Emperor Isaac II Angelos of the Byzantine Empire. After the death of her father Philip, she became the ward of her cousin, Frederick, King of Sicily (later Emperor Frederick II); he later married her to Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon (called *the Saint*). The marriage was celebrated at the end of November of 1219 or 1220 in the Royal Monastery of San Zoilo in Carrión de los Condes (Palencia). In Castile, she was known as *Beatriz*.

Ferdinand and Elisabeth had 10 children.

After his marriage, Ferdinand devoted his energies to prosecuting the war against the Moors, conquering Cordoba in 1236 and Seville in 1248. He was rigorous in his suppression of Albigenses a fact largely responsible for his canonization by Pope Clement X more than two centuries later. Ferdinand reestablished at Salamanca in 1242 the university originally founded by his grandfather, Alfonso VIII.

After Elisabeth's death in 1235, Ferdinand married Jeanne (Johanna) of Dammartin, Countess of Ponthieu, before August 1237. They had four sons and one daughter:

1. Fernando of Castile<sup>26</sup> (1239–1269), Count of Aumale
2. Luis de Castile (1243–1269)
3. Simon (1244), died young and buried in a monastery in Toledo
4. Juan (1245), died young and buried at the cathedral in Córdoba
5. **Eleanor of Castile** was born 1244.

King Ferdinand died May 30, 1252 in Seville, Spain. Johanna died March 15, 1279 in Abbeville.



## King Philip III "The Bold" of France le

**Hardi** (King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France<sup>28</sup>) was born in Poissy, France May 1, 1245.

King of France (1270-1285), Born in Poissy, to Louis IX (the

later *Saint Louis*) and Marguerite of Provence, Philip was prior to his accession Count of Orleans. He accompanied his father on the Eighth Crusade to Tunisia in 1270. His father died at Tunis and there Philip was declared king at the age of 25. Philip was indecisive, soft in nature, timid, and apparently crushed by the strong personalities of his parents and dominated by his father's policies. He was called "the Bold" on the basis of his abilities in combat and on horseback and not his character. He was pious, but not cultivated. He followed the dictates of others, first of Pierre de la Broce and then of his uncle Charles I of Sicily.

After his succession, he quickly set his uncle on negotiations with the emir to conclude the crusade, while he himself returned to France. A ten-year truce was concluded and Philip was crowned in France on 12 August 1271. On 21 August, his uncle, Alfonso, Count of Poitou, Toulouse, and Auvergne, died returning from the crusade in Italy. Philip inherited his counties and united them to the royal demesne. The portion of the Auvergne which he inherited became the "Terre royale d'Auvergne," later the Duchy of Auvergne. In accordance with Alfonso's wishes, the Comtat Venaissin was granted to the Pope Gregory X in 1274. Several years of negotiations yielded the Treaty of Amiens with Edward I of England in 1279. Thereby Philip restored to the English the Agenais which had fallen to him with the death of Alfonso. In 1284, Philip also inherited the counties of Perche and Alençon from his brother Pierre.

Philip all the while supported his uncle's policy in Italy. When, after the Sicilian Vespers of 1282, Peter III of Aragon invaded and took the island of Sicily, the pope, Martin IV, excommunicated the conqueror and declared his kingdom (put under the suzerainty of the pope by Peter II in 1205) forfeit. He granted Aragon to Charles, Count of Valois, Philip's son. Philip intervened in the Navarrese succession after the death of Henry I of Navarre and married his son, Philip the Fair, to the heiress of Navarre, Joan I.

In 1284, Philip and his sons entered Roussillon at the head of a large army. This war, called the Aragonese Crusade from its papal sanction, has been labelled "perhaps the most unjust, unnecessary and calamitous enterprise ever undertaken by the Capetian monarchy." On 26 June 1285, Philip the Bold entrenched himself before Gerona in an attempt to besiege it. The resistance was strong, but the city was taken on 7 September. Philip soon experienced a reversal, however, as the French camp was hit hard by an epidemic of dysentery. Philip himself was afflicted. The French retreated and were handily defeated at the Battle of the Col de Panissars. The king of France himself died at Perpignan, the capital of his ally James II of Majorca, and was buried in Narbonne. He currently lies buried with his wife Isabella of Aragon in Saint Denis Basilica in Paris.

On 28 May 1262, Philip married Isabella of Aragon, daughter of James I of Aragon and his second wife Yolande of Hungary, daughter of Andrew II of Hungary.



**Isabelle of Aragon** (King Jaime I "The Conqueror" of Aragon<sup>25</sup>, King Pedro II "The Catholic" of Aragon<sup>29</sup>) was born 1247. She was the daughter of King James I of Aragon and his second wife Violant of Hungary, daughter of Andrew II of Hungary.

Philip and Isabella had the following children:

1. Louis (1265 – May 1276). He was poisoned, possibly by orders of his stepmother.
2. **King Philip IV "the Fair" of France<sup>26</sup>** was born 1268.
3. Robert (1269 - 1271).
4. Duke Charles III de Valois was born March 12, 1270.
5. Stillborn son (1271).

She accompanied her husband on the Eighth Crusade against Tunis. On their way home, they stopped in Cosenza, Calabria. Six months pregnant with her fifth child, on 11 January 1271 she suffered a fall from her horse after they had resumed the trip back to France. Isabella gave birth to a premature stillborn son. She never recovered from her injuries and the childbirth, and died seventeen days later, on 28 January. Her husband took her body and their stillborn son and, when he finally returned to France, buried her in Saint Denis Basilica.

After Isabella's death, he married on 21 August 1274, Marie de Brabant, daughter of Henry III of Brabant and Adelaide of Burgundy and had three children.

1. Louis (May 1276 – May 19, 1319), Count of Évreux
2. Blanca (1278 – March 19, 1305, Vienna), married Rudolf III of Austria on May 25, 1300
3. Marguerite (1282 – February 14, 1317), married Edward I of England

King Philip died October 5, 1285 in Perpignan, at 40 years of age. His body was interred alongside his wife at St. Denis in France.



**King Henry I "The Fat" of Navarre** (King Thobald I of Navarre<sup>28</sup>, Theobald III of Champaigen<sup>29</sup>) was born ca 1244.

Henry was the youngest son of Theobald I of Navarre and Margaret of Bourbon. During the reign of his older brother Theobald II he held the regency during many of Theobald's numerous absences and was declared heir by his childless brother, whom he succeeded in December 1270. His proclamation at Pamplona, however, did not take place till March of the following year (1271), and his coronation was delayed until May 1273. His first act was the swear to uphold the Fueros of Navarre and then go to perform homage to Philip III of France for Champagne.

In 1269 Henry had married Blanche of Artois, daughter of Robert I of Artois and niece of Louis IX of France.



Blanche was born in 1248. She was the daughter of Count Robert I of Artois and Matilda of Brabant. From 1274 to 1284 she ruled Navarre and the counties of Brie, Champagne, Troyes et Meaux for her daughter, Joan I of Navarre (ruled 1274 to 1305).

Henry was thus in the "Angevin" circle in international politics. He came to the throne at the height of an economic boom in Navarre that was not happening elsewhere in Spain at as great a rate. But by the Treaty of Paris (1259), the English had been ceded rights in Gascony that effectively cut off Navarrese access to the ocean (since France, Navarre's ally, was at odds with England).

Henry allowed the Pamplonese burg of Navarrería to disentangle itself from the union of San Cernin and San Nicolás, effected in 1266. He also granted privileges to the towns of Estella, Arcos, and Viana, fostering urban growth. His relations with the nobility were, on the whole, friendly, though he was prepared to maintain the peace of his realm at nearly any cost.

Henry initially sought to recover territory lost to Castile by assisting the revolt of Felipe, brother of Alfonso X of Castile, in 1270, but eventually declined, preferring to establish an alliance with Castile through the marriage of his son Theobald to a daughter of Alfonso X. This failed with the death of the young Theobald in after he fell from a battlement at the castle of Estella in 1273.

Henry did not long outlive his son. He died with no male heir; the male line of the house of Champagne became extinct. He was thus succeeded by his only legitimate child, a one-year-old daughter named Joan, under the regency of her mother Blanche. Joan's 1284 marriage to Philip the Fair, the future King of France, in the same year united the crown of Navarre to that of France and saw Champagne devolve to the French royal domain.

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

1. Theobald<sup>26</sup> d. 1270 fell from a battlement at the castle of Estella
2. **Queen Joan I of Navarre** was born 1271.

Henry died in July 1274, suffocated, according to the generally received accounts, by his own fat. He is buried at St. Denis in France.



After Henry's death, Blanche married **Edmund Crouchback** (1245-1296), in 1276, an English prince who was a younger son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence. Edmund was also a widower, his young wife having died the same year as Blanche's husband. See Edmund for a listing of their offspring.

**Count John of Avesnes** (Burchard of Avesnes<sup>28</sup>) was born May 1, 1218. He was the count of Hainaut from 1246 to his death. Born in Houffalize, he was the eldest son of Margaret II of Flanders by her first husband, Bouchard IV of Avesnes. As the marriage of Margaret and Bouchard was papally dissolved, he was considered illegitimate.

His mother remarried to William II of Dampierre and bore more children who could claim her inheritance. Thus, John and his brother Baldwin undertook to receive imperial recognition of their legitimacy and did so from the Emperor Frederick II in March 1243. On 5 December 1244, Margaret inherited Flanders and Hainaut and designated her eldest son by her second husband, William III of Dampierre, as her heir. Immediately a war, called the War of the Succession of Flanders and Hainaut, was set off over the rights of inheritance, pitting John against William.

After two years of fighting, in 1246, Louis IX of France intervened to settle the conflict. He granted Hainaut to John and Flanders to William. However, Margaret refused to hand Hainaut over to John. On 6 June 1251, William of Flanders was assassinated and it was shown that the Avesnes family had financed the crime. On 4 July 1253, John defeated the armies of Margaret and her second Dampierre son, Guy, at the Battle of West-Capelle. Guy was imprisoned and Margaret agreed to sell her rights to Hainaut to Charles of Anjou if he would reconquer it from John. John's brother-in-law William II, Count of Holland, who had been elected German King (or "King of the Romans"), was convinced to grant Hainaut (an imperial fief) and those Flemish lands within the Empire to John. Charles was defeated and King Louis, returning from the Seventh Crusade, ordered his brother to abide by his arbitration of 1246. On 22 November 1257, Guy finally relinquished Hainaut, but John died on Christmas Eve 1257 in Valenciennes.

He married Countess Aleides of Holland October 9, 1246.

**Countess Aleides of Holland** (Count Floris IV of Holland<sup>28</sup>, Count William I of Holland<sup>29</sup>, Count Floris III of Holland<sup>30</sup>, Count Dirk VI of Holland<sup>31</sup>, Count Floris II "The Fat" of Holland<sup>32</sup>, Count Dirk V of Holland<sup>33</sup>, Count Floris I of Holland<sup>34</sup>, Count Dirk III of Holland<sup>35</sup>, Count Arnulf of Holland<sup>36</sup>, Hildegard of Flanders<sup>37</sup>, Alix<sup>38</sup> de Vermandois\_). She was a daughter of Floris IV, Count of Holland and sister of William II, Count of Holland and King of Germany.

Between 1258 and 1263, Adelaide was regent of Holland in the name of her nephew Floris V. She died in 1284, but in 1299, with the death of Floris' son John I, it was her own son John II who inherited Holland through her.

Count John of Avesnes and Countess Aleides of Holland had the following children:

1. **John II**, Count of Hainaut and Holland (1247-1304)
2. Joanna, abbess of Flines (died 1304)
3. Bouchard, Bishop of Metz (1251-1296)
4. Guy, Bishop of Utrecht (1253-1317)
5. William, Bishop of Cambrai (1254-1296)
6. Floris, stadholder of Zeeland and Prince of Achaea (1255-1297)



### Count Henry V "The Blond" of

**Luxemburg** (Duke Walram III of Luxemburg<sup>28</sup>\_ ) was born 1217, called **the Great**, was the count of Luxembourg, Laroche and Arlon from 1247 to his death and the count of Namur between 1256 and 1264 as **Henry III**. He was the

son and successor of Waleran III of Limburg and Ermesinda of Luxembourg.

He married in 1240 **Margaret**, daughter of Henry II, Count of Bar, who brought him Ligny-en-Barrois as her dowry, though, by a clause in the marriage contract, it remained under the feudal suzerainty of the county of Bar. In contempt of this, Henry paid homage in 1256 to Theobald II of Navarre, in his capacity as Count of Champagne. Henry's brother-in-law, Theobald II of Bar, took advantage of the conflict then raging between Frederick III of Lorraine and the bishops of Metz. Henry V was a partisan of the duke and so Theobald took the side of the bishop. Henry was captured in battle at Prény on 14 September 1266. On 8 September 1268, King Louis IX arbitrated between the two counts and Henry was freed and repossessed of Ligny, but under the suzerainty of the Barrois.

In 1256, Henry seized Namur while the reigning margrave, Baldwin II, was also reigning emperor in Constantinople. Baldwin relinquished his rights to Namur to Guy of Dampierre, Count of Flanders, who retook the margraviate from Henry. The two parties made peace and Guy married Henry's daughter.

Count Henry V "The Blond" of Luxemburg and Countess Margaret von Bar had the following children:

1. Henry VI, (d. 1288) Count of Luxemburg
2. Waleran I (d. 1288), Count of Ligny & Roussy
3. Isabelle (1247-1298), married Guy de Dampierre
4. **Philippa of Luxemburg** (1252-1311), married John II, Count of Holland
5. Margaret
6. Felicitas
7. Joanna (d. 1310), Abbess of Clairefontaine

Count Henry V died December 24, 1281. Margaret died November 23, 1275.



**King Charles II "The lame" of Naples** (King Charles I of Anjou<sup>28</sup>\_ ) was born 1254. King of Naples and Sicily, titular King of Jerusalem, and Prince of Salerno.

He was the son of Charles I of Anjou, who had conquered the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily in the 1260s. His mother was Beatrice of Provence.

During the Sicilian Vespers, he had been captured by Roger of Lauria in the naval battle at Naples in 1284. When his father died in 1285, he was still a prisoner of Peter III of Aragon.

In 1288, King Edward I of England mediated to make peace, and Charles was liberated on the condition that he was to retain Naples alone. Sicily was left to the Aragonese. Charles was also to induce his cousin Charles of Valois to renounce, for twenty thousand pounds of silver, the kingdom of Aragon, which had been given to him by Pope Martin IV to punish Peter for having invaded Sicily, but which the Valois had never effectively occupied.

Charles was then released, leaving three of his sons and sixty Provençal nobles as hostages, promising to pay 30,000 marks and to return a prisoner if the conditions were not fulfilled within three years. He went to Rieti, where the new Pope Nicholas IV immediately absolved him from all the conditions he had sworn to observe, crowned him King of Sicily in 1289, and excommunicated King Alfonso III of Aragon. Charles of Valois, in alliance with Castile, prepared to take possession of Aragon, reopening the Aragonese Crusade. Alfonso, being hard pressed, agreed to the conditions of the Treaty of Tarascon: he had to promise to withdraw the troops he had sent to help his brother James in Sicily, to renounce all rights over the island, and pay a tribute to the Holy See.

Alfonso died childless in 1291 before the treaty could be carried out, and James took possession of Aragon, leaving the government of Sicily to the third brother Frederick.

The new Pope Boniface VIII, elected in 1294 at Naples under the auspices of King Charles, mediated between the latter and James, and the dishonorable Treaty of Anagni was signed: James was to marry Charles's daughter Bianca and was promised the investiture by the pope of Sardinia and Corsica, while he was to leave the Angevin a free hand in Sicily and even to assist him if the Sicilians resisted.

An attempt was made to bribe Frederick into consenting to this arrangement, but being backed up by his people he refused, and was afterwards crowned King of Sicily. The ensuing war was fought on land and sea but Charles, though aided by the pope, his cousin Charles of Valois and James, was unable to conquer the island, and his son the prince of Taranto was taken prisoner at the battle of La Falconara in 1299. Peace was at last made in 1302 at Caltabellotta. Charles gave up all rights to Sicily and agreed to the marriage of his daughter Leonora and King Frederick; the treaty was ratified by the pope in 1303. Charles spent his last years quietly in Naples, which city he improved and embellished.

In 1270, he married **Mary of Hungary** (c. 1257 – March 25, 1323), the daughter of Stephen V of Hungary and Elizabeth the Cuman.

King Charles II "The Lame" of Naples and Mary of Hungary had the following children:

1. Charles Martel d'Anjou, titular King of Hungary
2. Saint Louis of Toulouse (February 9, 1275, Nocera Inferiore – August 19, 1298, Chateau de Brignoles), Bishop of Toulouse
3. Robert the Wise, King of Naples
4. Philip I of Taranto, Prince of Achaea and Taranto, Despot of Romania, Lord of Durazzo, titular Emperor of Constantinople
5. Raymond Berengar (1281–1307), Count of Provence, Prince of Piedmont and Andria
6. John (1283 – aft. March 16, 1308), a priest
7. Tristan (1284–bef. 1288)
8. Peter (1291 – August 29, 1315, Battle of Montecatini), Count of Gravina
9. John of Gravina (1294 – April 5, 1336, Naples), Duke of Durazzo, Prince of Achaea, and Count of Gravina, married March 1318 (div 1321) Matilda of Hainault (November 29, 1293–1336), married November 14, 1321 Agnes of Périgord (d. 1345)
10. **Marguerite** (1273– December 31, 1299), Countess of Anjou and Maine, married at Corbeil August 16, 1290 to Charles of Valois
11. Blanche of Anjou (1280 – October 14, 1310, Barcelona), married at Villebertran November 1, 1295 James II of Aragon
12. Eleanor of Anjou, (August 1289 – August 9, 1341, Monastery of St. Nicholas, Arene, Elis), married at Messina May 17, 1302 Frederick III of Sicily
13. Maria (1290 – c. 1346), married at Palma de Majorca September 20, 1304 Sancho I of Majorca, married 1326 Jaime de Ejerica (1298 – April 1335)
14. Beatrice (1295 – c. 1321), married April 1305 Azzo VIII d'Este, marchese of Ferrara etc. (d. 1308); she married secondly 1309 Bertrand III of Baux, Count of Andria (d. 1351)

Charles died in Naples in August 1309, and was succeeded by his son Robert the Wise. Mary died March 25, 1323.

**Walter 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 1232. 2nd Lord of Connaught and 1st Earl of Ulster, the second son of Richard Mar de Burgh. He founded Athassel Priory.

In 1243, he succeeded his father as Lord of Connacht, and was created Earl of Ulster as well in 1264. 1270, he and Walter de Ufford, the Justiciar of Ireland, were defeated by Aedh mac Felim Ua Conchobair at Ath an Chip. Aedh and the O'Connors thereafter ruled independently in Roscommon as "kings of the Gael of Connacht".

He married Aveline, daughter of Sir John FitzGeoffrey, Justiciar of Ireland, by his wife, Isabel Bigod. In a royal order from Westminster in September 1247, Sir John FitzGeoffrey was charged by the King with seizing the lands of Walter de Burgh's older brother Richard, who had died. The de Burgh lands in Connaught were being held by de

Burgh, John de Livet, likely the son of Gilbert de Lyvet, one of the earliest Lord Mayors of Dublin and Marmaduke de Eschaes (Scales).

Walter and Aveline had the following child:

1. **Earl Richard<sup>26</sup> de Burgh** was born 1259

Walter died July 1271 in Galway.

**William de Lanwoller** birth date unknown.

William de Lanwoller had the following child:

1. **Hawise<sup>26</sup> de Lanwoller.**