

Twenty-eighth Generation

Piers Fitz Herbert (Herbert²⁹, Herbert³⁰, Herbert of Winchester³¹_) was born 1200. He married **Alice Fitz Robert**.

Piers Fitz Herbert and Alice Fitz Robert had the following child:

1. **Lucy²⁷ FitzPiers** was born 1250.

Piers died June 6, 1235.

Hugh Fitz Ralph birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Ralph²⁷ Fitz Hugh**.

Ralph de Greasley birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Agnes²⁷**.

John Fitz Robert birth date unknown. When the Barons met at Saint Edmondsbury, John Fitz Robert, the Surety, was still loyal to King John and was, with John Marshall, joint governor of the Castles of Norwich and Oxford. Subsequently, he joined the insurrection, and took such a prominent part that his lands were seized by the King. He returned allegiance in the next reign, his Castles and vast estates were returned to him, and he was constituted High Sheriff of county Northumberland and governor of New-Castle-upon-Tyne. He died in 1240, the same year as his father. The monk, Matthew Paris, records: "In this year died John Fitz Robert, a man of noble birth, and one of the chief Barons of the Northern provinces of England."

He married **Ada Boliol**. They had the following child:

1. **Roger²⁷ Fitz John**.

Earl Robert de Ferrers (Earl William²⁹, Earl Robert of Derby³⁰, Earl Robert³¹, Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenulf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴_) birth date unknown. Robert rebelled against Henry II and in defeat saw his castles at Tutbury and Duffield razed.

He married **Sibyl de Braiose** birth date unknown.

Earl Robert de Ferrers and Sibyl de Braiose had the following children:

1. **William²⁷ de Ferrers**.
2. **Milicent de Ferrers**.

Robert de Ferrers died October 1190 in France.

Humphrey de Bohun (Humphrey²⁹, Henry³⁰_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Humphrey²⁷ de Bohun**.

William II de Mallett (Gilbert²⁹ Mallett, William I³⁰, Robert³¹_) birth date unknown. William Mallett, the Surety, was mentioned as a minor in the year 1194, in connection with an expedition made that year into Normandy. His principal estate was Curry-Mallett. From 1210 to 1214 he was sheriff of counties Somerset and Dorset. He then joined the Barons against King John and became one of the Sureties. He had lands in four counties which were confiscated and given to his son-in-law, Hugh de Vivonia, Thomas Basset, and to his father-in-law, and Mallett was excommunicated by the Pope in 1216. He was also fined 2,000 marks, but the sum was not paid until after his death, and at that time, 1,000 marks were remitted, being found due to him for military service to King John in Poitou. It is interesting to note that there were five contemporary relatives named Mallett, all of whom held lands in England or in Jersey. William Mallett died about 1217, having married Mabel, also called **Alice Basset**, daughter of Thomas Basset of Headington. Nothing now remains of Mallett's estate of Curry-Malet.

William II de Mallett and Alice Basset had the following child:

1. **Helewise²⁷ Mallett**.

William died 1217.

Alice then married by 1223 John Bisset who died 1241, by whom she had three daughters, Margaret, Ela and Isabel. Alice died 1263.

William de Say (Geoffrey²⁹_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **William²⁷ de Say**.

Henry de Percy (Joscelyn²⁹ de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Labert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born in Alnwick, Northumberland 1160.

He married **Isabel de Brus** (Adam II de Brus²⁹, Lord Adam³⁰ de Brus, Robert II³¹ de Brusse, Robert I³² de Brusse, William³³ De Brusse, Robert³⁴, Rogvald³⁵, Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹_) birth date unknown.

Henry de Percy and Isabel de Brus had the following children:

1. Henry²⁷ de Percy.
2. **Baron William de Percy** was born 1193.

Henry de Percy died 1198. His body was interred in Rouen, France, St Lo in Rouen.

Ingram de Bolliol birth date unknown, married **Miss de Berkeley**.

They had the following children:

1. **Ellen²⁷ de Balliol**.
2. Henry de Bolliol.

Maud Marshal (Earl William²⁹, John FitzGilbert³⁰, Gilbert³¹_) birth date unknown.

She married twice. She married **Earl Hugh of Norfolk de Bigod** 1212. He was the son of Earl Roger de Bigod and Ida (Isabel) Plantagenet.

Earl Hugh of Norfolk de Bigod and Maud Marshal had the following children:

1. **Isabel²⁷ de Bigod**.
2. Earl Roger de Bigod.
3. Hugh de Bigod.
4. Sir Ralph de Bigod.
5. William de Bigod.

Hugh de Bigod died 1225. Maud then married **William de Warren**.

Earl William de Warren (Earl Hamlin of Anjou Plantagenet²⁹ de Warrene, Adelaide of Angers³⁰_) birth date unknown. He was the son of Earl Roger de Bigod and Ida (Isabel) Plantagenet.

He married **Maud Marshall** October 13, 1225.

Earl William de Warren and Maud Marshal had the following children:

1. Isabel²⁷ de Warren.
2. **Earl John de Warren** was born August, 1231.

William de Warren died May 27, 1240 in London, England. His body was interred Lewes Priory, Lewes, Surrey.

Maud died April 4, 1248.

Count Hugh X de la Marche le Brun (Hugh VIII "The Brown"²⁹ de Lusignan, Hugh VII³⁰, Hugh VI "The Devil"³¹, Hugh V "The Fair"³², Hugh IV "The Brown"³³, Hugh III "Le Blanc"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) birth date unknown.

He married **Queen Isabella of Angouleme** in France, 1219.

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 Penthièvre 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

Hugh le Brun died 1249 in Abbey of Valence.

Marquis Manfredo III de Saluzzo birth date unknown. He married **Beatrice of Savoy** (Count Amadeus IV²⁹ de Maurienne_).

Marquis Manfredo III de Saluzzo and Beatrice of Savoy had the following child:

1. **Marquis Thomas I²⁷ de Saluzzo**.

Manfred died 1244. Beatrice died 1259.

Sir Roger Clifford (Baron Walter II²⁹_) was born 1168.

On February 13, 1217 he married **Sybilla de Ewyas** (Baron Robert II²⁹, Baron Robert³⁰, Lord Harold de Ewias³¹ de Sudeley, Ralph "The Timid" of Hereford³², Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantes³³, Count Walter II "The White"³⁴ de Valois, Count Walter I³⁵ d'Amiens_).

Roger Clifford and Sybilla de Ewyas had the following children:

1. Hugh²⁷ Clifford.
2. **Sir Roger Clifford** was born 1205.
3. Reginald
4. Basilla

Roger Clifford died December, 1231. His body was interred Abbey Dore. Sybilla died July 1, 1236.

John Veteri-Ponti (Baron Robert²⁹, William³⁰, William Sr.³¹, Robert³² de Veteriponte_) was born 1210. Lord of Appleby.

On July 25, 1241, he married **Sybil de Ferrers** (Earl William²⁶, William²⁷, Earl Robert²⁸, Earl William²⁹, Earl Robert of Derby³⁰, Earl Robert³¹, Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenuif³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴_) birth date unknown.

John Veteri-Ponti and Sybil de Ferrers had the following child:

1. **Lord Robert²⁷ de Vipont** was born 1239.

John Vetri-Ponti died 1241.

Earl Gilbert of Gloucester de Clare (Earl Richard²⁹_) was born in Hertford 1180. He was the son of Richard de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford, from whom he inherited the Clare estates, from his mother, Amice Fitz William, the estates of Gloucester and the honour of St. Hilary, and from Rohese, an ancestor, the moiety of the Giffard estates. In June 1202, he was entrusted with the lands of Harfleur and Montrevillers.

In 1215 Gilbert and his father were two of the barons made Magna Carta sureties and championed Louis "le Dauphin" of France in the First Barons' War, fighting at Lincoln under the baronial banner. He was taken prisoner in 1217 by William Marshal, whose daughter Isabel he later married.

He married **Lady Isabella Marshall** in Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucester, October 9, 1217.

Lady Isabella Marshall (Earl William²⁹ Marshal, John FitzGilbert³⁰, Gilbert³¹_) was born in Pembroke Castle, Wales October 9, 1200.

Earl Gilbert of Gloucester de Clare and Lady Isabella Marshall had the following children:

1. Amicia²⁷ de Clare (1220–1287), who married the 6th Earl of Devon
2. Isabel de Clare (1226–1264), who married the 5th Lord of Annandale
3. William de Clare (1228–1258)
4. Gilbert de Clare (b. 1229)
5. Agnes de Clare (b. 1218)
6. **Earl Richard of Gloucester de Clare** was born August 4, 1222.

In 1223 he accompanied his brother-in-law, Earl Marshal, in an expedition into Wales. In 1225 he was present at the confirmation of the Magna Carta by Henry III. In 1228 he led an army against the Welsh, capturing Morgan Gam, who was released the next year. He then joined in an expedition to Brittany, but died on October 25, 1230 on his way back to Penrose in that duchy. His body was conveyed home by way of Plymouth and Cranborne to Tewkesbury. His body was interred November 10. His widow Isabel later married Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall & King of the Romans.

Isabella Marshall died January 17, 1240 in Berkhamsted Castle, Herts, at 39 years of age. Her body was interred Beaulieu Abbey Hampshire.

Earl John de Lacie the Surety, born 1192, seventh Baron of Halton Castle and hereditary constable of Chester, was one of the earliest Barons to take up arms at the time of the Magna Charta. He was also appointed to see that the new statutes were properly carried into effect and observed in the counties of York and Nottingham. He was excommunicated by the Pope. Upon the accession of King Henry III, he joined a party of noblemen and made a pilgrimage to the holy Land, rendering valuable service at the Siege of Damietta.

In 1232 Lacie was made Earl of Lincoln and, in 1240, governor of Chester and Beeston Castles.

His first wife was Alice, daughter of Gilbert, d'Aquila, but by her had no issue. She died in 1215 and he married second, after is marked gallantry at the Siege of Damietta, **Margaret de Quincy**, only daughter and heiress of Robert de Quincey, a fellow Crusader, who died in the holy Land, eldest son of Saire de Quincey, the Surety.

Earl John de Lacie and Margaret de Quincy had the following children:

1. **Maude²⁷ de Lacy.**
2. Edmund de Lacy.

John de Lacie died 22 July 1240, and was buried in the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlaw in county Chester. The monk Matthew Paris records, "On the 22nd day of July, in this year (1240), which was St. Magdalen's Day, John, Earl of Lincoln, after suffering from a long illness went the way of all flesh."

Margaret survived John and married Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

Baron Maurice Fitzgerald (Baron Gerald FitzMaurice²⁹, Maurice Fitzgerald³⁰ de Windsor, Gerald³¹, Walter of Windsor³² FitzOther, Dominus³³ Other, Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) was born 1190.

He married Juliane de Cogan about 1247.

Juliane de Cogan (John²⁹_) was born 1195.

Baron Maurice Fitzgerald and Juliane de Cogan had the following children:

1. **Maurice FitzMaurice²⁷ Fitzgerald.**
2. Gerald FitzMaurice Fitzgerald.
3. Thomas FitzMaurice Fitzgerald.

Maurice died 1257 in Youghal Monastery. His body was interred Youghal Monastery.

Stephen Longespee (Earl William²⁶, King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress²⁷, Geoffrey V "The Fair"²⁸ Plantagenet, Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹, Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²) was born in Salisbury 1216. Senechal of Gascony, Justiciar of Ireland.

He married **Countess Emaline Ridelisford** (Walter²⁹ de Ridelisford, Walter Sr.³⁰) birth date unknown.

Stephen Longespee and Countess Emaline Ridelisford had the following child:

1. **Emeline²⁷ de Longespee** was born 1250.

Stephen died 1260. Emaline died 1276.

Count Aymer of Angouleme Taillefer (Count William IV Angouleme²⁹) birth date unknown.

He married **Alice de Courtenay** (Peter I²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) birth date unknown. Alice's brother Peter was count of Courtenay and Marquis of Namur, emperor of Constantinople.

Count Aymer of Angouleme Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay had the following child:

1. **Queen Isabella of Angouleme²⁷ Taillefer** was born 1188.

Count Aymer died 1218. Alice died 1216.

Count Alphonso II of Provence (King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon²⁹, King Fruela I of Asturias³⁰, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³¹, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²) was born 1174.



Alphonso was the second son of Alfonso II of Aragon and Sancha of Castile. His father transferred the County of Provence from his uncle Sancho to him in 1185. Alfonso II was born in Barcelona, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

In 1193, Alfonso married **Garsinde of Sabran**, daughter of Rainou, Count of Forcalquier and Gersend of Forcalquier.

Count Alphonso II of Provence and Garsinde of Sabran had the following child:

1. **Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger²⁷** was born 1198.

Alfonso II died in Palermo, Sicily, Italy December 1, 1209. Garsinde died 1209.

Count Thomas of Savoy de Maurienne

(Count Hubert III of Savoy²⁹, Count Amadeus III of Savoy³⁰, Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy³¹, Count Amadeus II of Savoy³², Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) was born May 20, 1177.

He acquired extensions of territory in the Bugey, Vaud and Romont to the west of the Alps, and Carignano, Pinerolo, Moncalieri and Vigone to the east; he also exercised sway over Geneva, Albenga, Savona and Saluzzo. Thomas supported the Hohenstaufens and was appointed Imperial Vicar, a position he used to extend his lands on both sides of the Alps.

He married **Beatrix Faucigny** (Henry I²⁹) May 1195.

Count Thomas of Savoy de Maurienne and Beatrix Faucigny had the following children:

1. **Beatrice²⁷ de Savoie.**
2. Count Thomas of Flanders.
3. Count Peter II de Maurienne.
4. Count Philip de Maurienne.
5. Archbishop Boniface.
6. Count Amadeus IV de Maurienne was born CA 1197.

Thomas died March 6, 1233 at 55 years of age. Beatrix died April 8, 1257.



King Philip II Augustus of France (King Louis VII "The Younger" of France²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) was born in Gonesse, near Paris, France August 21, 1165.

Better known as Philip Augustus, he punished heretics and despoiled the Jews, and reduced the rebellious Duke of Burgundy to submission. On the accession of Richard I to the throne of England, Philip and he set out together on the Third Crusade (1190). Philip returned to France, having taken an oath not to molest Richard's Dominions, but no sooner had he returned than he made a bargain with Richard's brother John for the partition of Richard's territories in France. Richard's sudden return occasioned an exhausting war, which was closed early in 1199. Richard died within two months after, but war with England broke out again, because of the rival claims of John and his nephew Arthur.

Philip embraced the cause of Arthur, Richard's great fortress of Chateau Gaillard fell (1204), and Philip passed in triumph over Normandy. Before the end of that year he had added to his dominions Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Touraine, with part of Poitou and the overlordship of Brittany. His victory at Bouvines established his throne securely.

In internal affairs Philip's most important reform was the creation of a class of salaried administrative officers, the bailiffs, to supervise local administration of the domain. Philip also systematized the collection of customs, tolls, fines, and fees due to the crown. He supported the towns of France against the royal barons, thereby increasing their power and prosperity. In Paris, he continued the construction of Notre-Dame de Paris, built the first Louvre, paved the main streets, and walled the city.

In general, Philip was in alliance with the Church and the great cities. He improved and embellished Paris, built many churches and other institutions, encouraged commercial associations, and gave the first charter to the University of

Paris. Philip was the first monarch under whom France attained a commanding position in Europe.



He married **Isabella of Hainault** (Count Baldwin V of Hainault²⁹, Count Baldwin IV of Mons³⁰, Count Baldwin III of Hainault³¹, Count Baldwin II of Hainault³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴) on 28 April 1180.

Isabelle was the daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Hainaut and Countess Margaret I of Flanders. She married King Philip II of France on 28 April 1180 at Bapaume and brought as her dowry the county of Artois. The marriage was arranged by her maternal uncle Count Philip of Alsace who was advisor to the King.

Isabelle was crowned consort of France at Saint Denis on 28 May 1180. As Baldwin V rightly claimed to be a descendant of Charlemagne, the chroniclers of the time saw in this marriage a union of the Carolingian and Capetian dynasties. Though she received extravagant praise from certain analysts, she failed to win the affections of Philip due to her inability to provide him with an heir. Meanwhile, King Philip in 1184, was waging war against Flanders, and angered at seeing Baldwin support his enemies, he called a council at Sens for the purpose of repudiating her. Robert, the king's uncle, successfully interposed. Finally, on 5 September 1187, she gave birth to the needed heir, the future King Louis VIII of France.

1. **King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France**²⁷ was born September 5, 1187.

Her second pregnancy was extremely difficult; on 14 March 1190, Isabelle gave birth to twin sons. Due to complications in childbirth, Isabelle died the next day, and was buried in the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. The twins lived only four days (14 March-18 March 1190). Her dowry of Artois eventually returned to the French Crown following the death of Philip.

Phillip later married Ingeborg of Denmark and Agnes of Merania.

Duke Henry I of Brabant (Duke Godfrey III of Brabant²⁹, Duke Godfrey II of Brabant³⁰, Ida of Namur³¹, Count Albert III of Namur³²_) was born 1158. Named "The Courageous" he became Duke of Brabant in 1183/1184 and succeeded his father as Duke of Lower Lotharingia in 1190. He was the son of Godfrey III of Leuven, Duke of Lower Lotharingia and landgrave of Brabant, and Margaret of Limburg.

Under Henry I, there was a town policy and town planning. Henry's attention went out to those regions that lent themselves to the extension of his sovereignty and in some locations he used the creation of a new town as an instrument in the political organization of the area. Among the towns to which the Duke gave city rights and trade privileges was 's-Hertogenbosch.

He married Mathilde of Boulogne (Mathilde of Flanders), daughter of Marie of Boulogne and Matthew of Alsace 1179.
Matilda of Boulogne (Count Matthew of Alsace²⁹ von Lothringen_) was born 1162. Matilda died 1211.

Henry and Matilda had the following children:

1. Matilda of Brabant²⁷ (c. 1200 – December 22, 1267), married in Aachen in 1212 Henry II, Count Palatine of the Rhine (d. 1214), married on December 6, 1214 Floris IV, Count of Holland
2. Mary of Brabant (c. 1190 – May 1260), married in Maastricht after May 19, 1214 Otto IV, Holy Roman Emperor, married July 1220 Count William I of Holland
3. **Duke Henry II of Brabant** was born 1207.
4. Adelaide (b. c. 1190), married 1206 Arnulf, Count of Loos, married February 3, 1225 William X of Auvergne (c. 1195–1247), married before April 21, 1251 Arnold van Wesemaele (d. aft. 1288)
5. Margaret (1192–1231), married January 1206 Gerhard III, Count of Guelders (d. October 22, 1229)
6. Godfrey (1209 – January 21, 1254), Lord of Gaesbeek, married Marie van Oudenaarde

His second marriage was at April 22, 1213 in Soissons to Marie, princess of France, daughter of King Philip II of France. They had two children:

1. Elizabeth (d. October 23, 1272), married in Leuven March 19, 1233 Count Dietrich of Cleves, Lord of Dinslaken (c. 1214–1244), married 1246 Gerhard II, Count of Wassenberg (d. 1255)
2. Marie, died young

Henry died in the German city of Cologne on September 5, 1235. He was buried in St. Peter's chapter church at Leuven where you can still see his late Romanesque effigy.



Emperor Philip of Swabia (Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa²⁹, Duke Frederick II of Swabia³⁰, Duke Frederick I of Swabia³¹, Frederick³² van Buren, Frederick³³_) was born 1176.

Philip was the fifth and youngest son of the emperor Frederick I and Beatrix, daughter of Renaud III, count of Burgundy, and brother of the emperor Henry VI. He entered the clergy, was made provost of Aix-la-Chapelle, and in 1190 or 1191 was chosen bishop of Würzburg. Having accompanied his brother Henry to Italy in 1191, Philip forsook his ecclesiastical calling, and, travelling again to Italy, was made duke of Tuscany in 1195 and received an extensive grant of lands. In 1196 he became duke of Swabia, on the death of his brother Conrad; and in May 1197 he married Irene Angelina, daughter of the Byzantine emperor, Isaac II, and widow of Roger III, Titular King of Sicily, a lady who is described by Walther von der Vogelweide as "the rose without a thorn, the dove without guile."

Philip enjoyed his brother's confidence to a very great extent, and appears to have been designated as guardian of the Henry's young son Frederick, afterwards the emperor Frederick II, in case of his father's early death. In 1197 he had set out to fetch Frederick from Sicily for his coronation as King of the Germans when he heard of the emperor's death and returned at once to Germany. He appears to have desired to protect the interests of his nephew and to quell the disorder which arose on Henry's death, but was overtaken by events. The hostility to the kingship of a child was growing, and after Philip had been chosen as defender of the empire during Frederick's minority he consented to his own election. He was elected German king at Mühlhausen on March 8, 1198, and was crowned at Mainz on the September 8 following.

Meanwhile, a number of princes hostile to Philip, under the leadership of Adolph, Archbishop of Cologne, had elected an anti-king in the person of Otto, second son of Henry the

Lion, duke of Saxony. In the war that followed, Philip, who drew his principal support from south Germany, met with considerable success. In 1199 he received further accessions to his party and carried the war into his opponent's territory, although unable to obtain the support of Pope Innocent III, and only feebly assisted by his ally Philip Augustus, king of France. The following year was less favourable to his arms; and in March 1201 Innocent took the decisive step of placing Philip and his associates under the ban, and began to work energetically in favor of Otto.

Also in 1201, Philip was visited by his cousin Boniface of Montferrat, the leader of the Fourth Crusade. The Crusaders were by this time under Venetian control and were besieging Zara on the Adriatic Sea. Although Boniface's exact reasons for meeting with Philip are unknown, while at Philip's court he also met Alexius Angelus, Philip's brother-in-law. Alexius convinced Boniface, and later the Venetians, to divert the Crusade to Constantinople and restore Isaac II to the throne, as he had recently been deposed by Alexius III, Alexius and Irene's uncle.

The two succeeding years were still more unfavorable to Philip. Otto, aided by Ottokar I, king of Bohemia, and Hermann I, landgrave of Thuringia, drove him from north Germany, thus compelling him to seek by abject concessions, but without success, reconciliation with Innocent. The submission to Philip of Hermann of Thuringia in 1204 marks the turning-point of his fortunes, and he was soon joined by Adolph of Cologne and Henry I, Duke of Brabant.

On January 6, 1205 he was crowned again with great ceremony by Adolph at Aix-la-Chapelle, though it was not till 1207 that his entry into Cologne practically brought the war to a close. A month or two later Philip was loosed from the papal ban, and in March 1208 it seems probable that a treaty was concluded by which a nephew of the pope was to marry one of Philip's daughters and to receive the disputed dukedom of Tuscany. Philip was preparing to crush the last flicker of the rebellion in Brunswick-Lüneburg when he was murdered at Bamberg, on June 21, 1208, by Otto of Wittelsbach, count palatine in Bavaria, to whom he had refused the hand of one of his daughters. Philip was a brave and handsome man, and contemporary writers, among whom was Walther von der Vogelweide, praise his mildness and generosity.

Philip of Swabia married Irene Angelina, daughter of Isaac II Angelus on May 25, 1197. They had the following children:

1. Beatrice of Hohenstaufen (1198-1212), married Otto IV, Holy Roman Emperor
2. Cunigunde of Hohenstaufen (1200-1248), married King Wenceslaus I, King of Bohemia
3. **Marie of Hohenstaufen** (1201-1235), married Henry II, Duke of Brabant
4. Elisabeth of Hohenstaufen (1203-1235), married King Ferdinand III of Castile

Irene died August 27, 1208.

William Mauduit (Robert²⁹ Mauduit_) birth date unknown. Baron Mauduit of Handslope and Hardy Mauduit, Buckinghamshire, Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

He married **Alice de Newburgh** (Earl Waleran of Warwick²⁹, Earl Roger of Warwick³⁰, Earl Henry³¹ de Beaumont, Seigneur Roger³²_).

William Mauduit and Alice de Newburgh had the following children:

1. **Isabel**²⁷ **Mauduit**.
2. William Mauduit.

William died April 1257. Alice died 1263.

Earl Geoffrey FitzPiers (Piers²⁹ de Lutegareshale_) was born ca. 1162.

He was from a modest landowning family that had a tradition of service in mid-ranking posts under Henry II. Geoffrey's elder brother Simon was at various times sheriff of Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire. Geoffrey, too, got his start in this way, as sheriff of Northamptonshire for the last five years of Henry II's reign.

Around this time Geoffrey married Beatrice de Say, daughter and eventual co-heiress of William de Say II. This William was the son of William de Say I and Beatrice, sister of Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st Earl of Essex. This connection with the Mandeville family was later to prove unexpectedly important. In 1184 Geoffrey's father-in-law died, and he received a share of the de Say inheritance by right of his wife, co-heiress to her father. He also eventually gained the title of earl of Essex by right of his wife, becoming the 4th earl.

When Richard I left on crusade, he appointed Geoffrey one of the five judges of the king's court, and thus a principal advisor to Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, who, as Chief Justiciar, was one of the regents during the king's absence. Late in 1189, Geoffrey's wife's cousin William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex died, leaving no direct heirs. His wife's inheritance was disputed between Geoffrey and his in-laws, but Geoffrey used his political influence to eventually obtain the Mandeville lands (but not the earldom, which was left open) for himself.

On July 11, 1198, King Richard appointed Geoffrey Chief Justiciar, which at that time effectively made him the king's principal minister. He continued in this capacity after the accession of king John until his death on October 14, 1213. On his coronation day the new king also recognized Geoffrey as Earl of Essex.

Geoffrey also married **Aveline de Clare** (Earl Roger²⁹, Lord Richard FitzGilbert³⁰, Lord Gilbert FitzRichard³¹, Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴_) birth date unknown. Aveline died June 4, 1225.

Earl Geoffrey FitzPiers and Aveline de Clare had the following children:

1. **John²⁷ FitzGeoffrey.**
2. Cecily FitzPiers.
3. Hawise FitzPiers.

Earl Hugh of Norfolk de Bigod (Earl Roger²⁹, Earl Hugh³⁰, Roger³¹, Robert³² Bigod, Robert³³ Bigod I, Thuurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸_) birth date unknown.

Hugh Bigod, son of Surety Roger Bigod and himself a Surety, was third Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and heir to his father's estates and honors, to which he had succeeded in the 5th of King Henry III. He died four years later, in February 1225, having married about 1212 Maud, sister of the Surety William Marshall, and eldest daughter of William Marshall, the Protector. In her right, Hugh acquired the Earldom of Pembroke, in which rank William Marshall bore the Royal Sceptre at the Coronation of King Richard I.

Earl Hugh of Norfolk de Bigod and Maud Marshal had the following children:

1. **Isabel²⁷ de Bigod.**
2. Earl Roger de Bigod.
3. Hugh de Bigod.
4. Sir Ralph de Bigod.
5. William de Bigod.

Hugh de Bigod died 1225.

Robert Fitz Maldred (Maldred²⁹, Dolfin Staindropshire³⁰, Uchtred fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³², Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴_) birth date unknown. Commisionner in Northumberland, Lord of Raby.

He married **Isbella de Neville** (Geoffrey²⁹, Gilbert³⁰, Gilbert³¹, Baldricus³² Teutonicus, Wigelius³³ De Courci, Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **Geoffrey²⁷ de Neville.**

Robert died 1242/48. Isabella died May 1254.

Liulf de Audley (Adam²⁹ de Aldithley_) was born 1115. He had the following child:

1. **Adam²⁷ de Audley** was born 1145.

Liulf died 1210.

Roger Mainwaring (William²⁹_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Sir Ralph²⁷ Mainwaring.**

Earl Hugh de Keveliock (Earl Ranulph²⁹ des Gernons, Ivo³⁰ Taillebois_) was born in Kevelioc Co. Merioneth 1147. He was the Sixth earl of Chester and Vicomte of Avranchin and the Bessin 1153-1181. He was in rebellion against King Henry II and taken prisoner at Alnwick July 13, 1174, but was restored in January 1177.

He married **Bertrade D'Evereux** (Count Simon III²⁹ de Montfort, Count Amauri³⁰, Simon de Montfort³¹ L.Amaury, Baron Amaury II³² de Montfort, Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴_) Bertrade was born 1155. She was the daughter of Count Simon III de Montfort and Maud de Beaumont.

Earl Hugh de Keveliock and Betrtrade D'Evreux had the following children:

1. Countess Hawise²⁷ de Keveliock.
2. Matilda of Chester.
3. Ranulph of Chester.
4. James de St. Hilary duHarcourt. James died 1154.
5. **Amicia de Meschines.**

Hugh died 1181 in Leeke Co., Stafford. Bertrade died 1227.

Geoffrey V "The Fair" Plantagenet (Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹, Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²_) was born August 24, 1113.



Called **the Handsome** (French: *le Bel*) and **Plantagenet**, he was the Count of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine by inheritance from 1129 and then Duke of Normandy by conquest from 1144. By his marriage to the Empress Matilda, daughter and heiress of Henry I of England,

Geoffrey had a son, Henry Curtmantle, who succeeded to the English throne and founded the Plantagenet dynasty to which Geoffrey gave his nickname.

Geoffrey was the elder son of Fulk V of Anjou and Eremburga of La Flèche, heiress of Elias I of Maine. Geoffrey received his nickname for the yellow sprig of broom blossom (*genêt* is the French name for the *genista*, or broom shrub) he wore in his hat as a badge. King Henry I of England, having heard good reports on Geoffrey's talents and prowess, sent his royal legates to Anjou to negotiate a marriage between Geoffrey and his own daughter, Matilda. Consent was obtained from both parties, and on 10 June 1128 the fifteen-year-old Geoffrey was knighted in Rouen by King Henry in preparation for the wedding. Interestingly, there was no opposition to the marriage from the Church, despite the fact that Geoffrey's sister was the widow of Matilda's brother (only son of King Henry) which fact had been used to annul the marriage of another of Geoffrey's sisters to the Norman pretender William Clito.

On 17 June 1128 Geoffrey married Empress Matilda, the daughter and heiress of King Henry I of England, by his first wife, Edith of Scotland and widow of Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor. The marriage was meant to seal a peace between England/Normandy and Anjou. She was eleven years older than Geoffrey, very proud of her status as an Empress (as opposed to being a mere Countess). Their marriage was a stormy one with frequent long separations, but she bore him three sons and survived him.

The year after the marriage Geoffrey's father left for Jerusalem (where he was to become king), leaving Geoffrey behind as count of Anjou. John of Marmoutier describes Geoffrey as handsome, red-headed, jovial, and a great warrior; however, Ralph of Diceto alleges that his charm concealed his cold and selfish character.

When King Henry I died in 1135, Matilda at once entered Normandy to claim her inheritance. The border districts submitted to her, but England chose her cousin Stephen of Blois for its king, and Normandy soon followed suit. The following year, Geoffrey gave Ambrieres, Gorrion, and Chatillon-sur-Colmont to Juhel de Mayenne, on condition that he help obtain the inheritance of Geoffrey's wife. In 1139 Matilda landed in England with 140 knights, where she was besieged at Arundel Castle by King Stephen. In the "Anarchy" which ensued, Stephen was captured at Lincoln in February, 1141, and imprisoned at Bristol. A legate council of the English church held at Winchester in April 1141 declared Stephen deposed and proclaimed Matilda "Lady of the English". Stephen was subsequently released from prison and had himself recrowned on the anniversary of his first coronation.

During 1142 and 1143, Geoffrey secured all of Normandy west and south of the Seine, and, on 14 January 1144, he crossed the Seine and entered Rouen. He assumed the title of Duke of Normandy in the summer of 1144. In 1144, he founded an Augustine priory at Chateau-l'Ermitage in Anjou. Geoffrey held the duchy until 1149, when he and Matilda conjointly ceded it to their son, Henry, which cession was formally ratified by King Louis VII of France the following year.

Geoffrey also put down three baronial rebellions in Anjou, in 1129, 1135, and 1145-1151. He was often at odds with his younger brother, Elias, whom he had imprisoned until 1151. The threat of rebellion slowed his progress in Normandy, and is one reason he could not intervene in England. In 1153, the Treaty of Westminster allowed Stephen should remain King of England for life and that Henry, the son of Geoffrey and Matilda should succeed him.

Geoffrey died suddenly on September 7, 1151. According to John of Marmoutier, Geoffrey was returning from a royal council when he was stricken with fever. He arrived at Château-du-Loir, collapsed on a couch, made bequests of gifts and charities, and died. He was buried at St. Julien's Cathedral in Le Mans France. Geoffrey and Matilda's children were.

Geoffrey also had illegitimate children by an unknown mistress (or mistresses): Hamelin; Emme, who married Dafydd Ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales; and Mary, who became a nun and Abbess of Shaftesbury and who may be the poetess Marie de France. Adelaide of Angers is sometimes sourced as being the mother of Hamelin.

As mentioned, Geoffrey married **Queen Matilda "The Empress"** (King Henry I Beauclerc²⁹, King William I "The Conqueror"³⁰, Duke Robert I "The Devil" of Normandy³¹, Duke Richard II "The Good" of Normandy³², Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰).



Matilda was born 7 February 1102. She was the daughter and dispossessed heir of Henry I of England and granddaughter of William the Conqueror.

When she was seven years old, Matilda was betrothed to Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor, and was sent to the Holy Roman Empire in 1111 to begin her training as his consort. Matilda and Henry were married at Worms on January 7, 1114 in a splendid ceremony. In March 1116 Matilda and Henry visited Rome and Tuscany, and she acted as Regent in his absence.

When Henry died in 1125, he left Matilda a childless widow of twenty-three. The Imperial couple allegedly had no surviving offspring. Hermann of Tournai states that Maud bore a child that lived only a short while. Matilda's brother, William Adelin, had perished several years before in the wreck of the White Ship, leaving Matilda the only legitimate heir to the English throne.

Despite being known most popularly by the title of "Empress" due to her first marriage, Matilda's right to the title was dubious. She was never crowned Holy Roman Empress by a legitimate Pope (generally recognized as required to claim the title), only as German Queen by her husband's Bishops and formally her correct title was "Queen of the Romans". However, "Empress" was arguably an appropriate courtesy title for the wife of an Emperor who had been crowned by the Pope, and indeed, in later years she encouraged chroniclers to believe that the Pope had crowned her.

Matilda returned to England, where her father named her his heir with the agreement of the Anglo-Norman barons, who swore (in 1127) to accept her as ruler if Henry I had no son, and arranged another marriage for her. On June 17, 1128, she was married again, at Le Mans in Anjou, to Geoffrey of Anjou, who was eleven years her junior. He was nicknamed "Plantagenet" from the broom flower (*planta genista*) which he took as his emblem, hence the name of the line of English kings descended from him. He was at this time Count of Maine and heir to his father Fulk V of Anjou.

The marriage was not a happy one, and Matilda separated from him and returned to her father. She returned to Geoffrey in 1131, and they were reconciled. They produced three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry, was born on March 5, 1133. The birth of her second son, Geoffrey, Count of Nantes, in 1134, was difficult and Matilda nearly died in childbirth. Her third son, born in 1136, was William, Count of Poitou. Her father King Henry came to visit and took "great delight" in his grandsons. King Henry and Geoffrey quarreled, and so when her father died on December 1, 1135 in Normandy, Matilda was with Geoffrey in Anjou.

On the death of her father, Henry I, in 1135, Matilda expected to succeed to the throne of England, but her cousin, Stephen of Blois, a nephew of Henry I, usurped the throne with the support of most of the barons, breaking the oath he had previously made to defend her rights. An immediate reason for this was that Stephen was in England, whilst Matilda was in Anjou. The civil war which followed was bitter and prolonged, with neither side gaining the ascendancy for long, but it was not until 1139 that Matilda could command the military strength necessary to challenge Stephen within his own realm. Stephen's wife, the Countess of Boulogne who was also named Matilda, was the

Empress's maternal cousin. During the war, Matilda's most loyal and capable supporter was her illegitimate half-brother, Robert of Gloucester.

Matilda's greatest triumph came in April 1141, when her forces defeated and captured King Stephen at the Battle of Lincoln (1141). He was made a prisoner and effectively deposed. Although she now controlled the kingdom, Matilda never styled herself Queen but took the title "Lady of the English", possibly modeled on the Anglo-Saxon practice of naming female rulers "Lady of the..." such as King Alfred the Great's daughter Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians. Also the term Queen in Anglo-Saxon (cwen) had the connotation of wife, not a female ruler, so the distinction was necessary.

Her advantage lasted only a few months. When she marched on London, the city was ready to welcome her and support a coronation. However, she refused the citizens' request to have their taxes halved. On 24 June 1141, she found the gates of London shut and the civil war reignited. By November, Stephen was free, having been exchanged for the captured Robert of Gloucester, Matilda's half-brother, and a year later, the tables were turned when Matilda was besieged at Oxford but escaped to Wallingford, supposedly by fleeing across the snow-covered land in a white cape. In 1141 she had escaped Devizes in a similarly clever manner, by disguising herself as a corpse and being carried out for burial. In 1148, Matilda was finally forced to return to France, following the death of Robert of Gloucester.

Matilda retired to Rouen in Normandy during her last years, where she maintained her own court and presided over the government of the duchy in the absence of Henry. She intervened in the quarrels between her eldest son Henry and her second son Geoffrey, but peace between the brothers was brief. Geoffrey rebelled against Henry twice before his sudden death in 1158. Relations between Henry and his youngest brother, William, were more cordial, and William was given vast estates in England. Archbishop Thomas Becket refused to allow William to marry the Countess of Surrey and the young man fled to Matilda's court at Rouen. William, who was his mother's favourite child, died there in January 1164, reportedly of disappointment and sorrow. She attempted to mediate in the quarrel between her son Henry and Becket, but was unsuccessful.

Matilda died at in Notre Dame du Pré near Rouen September 10, 1167 and was buried in the Abbey church of Bec-Hellouin, Normandy. Her body was transferred to the Rouen Cathedral in 1847; her epitaph reads: "*Great by Birth, Greater by Marriage, Greatest in her Offspring: Here lies Matilda, the daughter, wife, and mother of Henry.*"

Geoffrey and Matilda had the following children:

1. Count Geoffrey VI of Anjou²⁷. Count died 1158.
2. Count William Plantagenet. Count died 1164.
3. **King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress** was born March 25, 1133.

Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons de Clifford

(Lord Richard²⁹ FitzPons, Pons³⁰, Pons³¹ FitzWilliams, William of Hiesmes³² _) was born in Frampton, Gloucester 1105. He was a Norman knight of Brevelais on the Welsh border, paid feudal service to Henry in his war in Wales.

He is described as a follower of Bernard de Neufmarche, and probably first builder of Bronllys Castle. He started construction at Llandovery Castle in 1116. Richard was the heir of Drogo fitz Pons and Walter fitz Pons, both mentioned in the Domesday Survey. He is now taken to be their nephew. They had lands in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Pinxton in Derbyshire, Glasshampton in Worcestershire.

He married Margaret de Toeni 1130. **Margaret de Toeni** (Seigneur Ralph IV²⁹, Seigneur Ralf III³⁰, Roger³¹ de Toni, Ralph II³², Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp_) was born 1109.

Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons de Clifford and Margaret de Toeni had the following children:

1. **Richard²⁷ de Clifford.**
2. William de Clifford.
3. Amice de Clifford.
4. Lucy de Clifford.
5. **Rosamund (Joan) de Clifford.**
6. Baron Walter II Clifford was born 1140.

Walter de Clifford died 1187.

Ralph Mortimer (Roger²⁹ de Mortimer, Hugh³⁰, Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) birth date unknown.

In 1230 he married **Gwladus "The Dark" Dhu** (King Llewelyn Fawr "The Great" ap Iowerth²⁹, Iowerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd³⁰, King Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd³¹, King Gruffydd³² ap Cynan, Cynan³³ ap Iago, King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig³⁴, Idwal³⁵, Meurig³⁶, King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd³⁷, King Anarawd ap Rhodri³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴).

Her full name was **Gwladus ferch Llywelyn** . She was a Welsh princess who was a daughter of Llywelyn the Great of Gwynedd.

She first married Reginald de Braose, Lord of Brecon and Abergavenny in about 1215, but they are not known to have had any children. After Reginald's death in 1228 she was probably the sister recorded as accompanying Dafydd ap Llywelyn to London in 1229.

Reginald de Braose and Gwladus "The Dark" Dhu had the following child:

1. **Roger Mortimer**
2. Hugh Mortimer
3. John Mortimer
4. Peter Mortimer

Ralph died August 1246. Gwladus died 1251.

Simon de Joinville (Geoffrey IV²⁹, Geoffrey III³⁰_) birth date unknown, was Seneschal of Champagne, Seigneur de Vaucoulers.

Simon de Joinville had the following child:

1. **Lord Geoffrey²⁷ de Geneville** was born 1226.

Simon died April 1233.

Gilbert de Lacy (Lord Walter²⁹, Lord Hugh³⁰, Gilbert³¹, Roger³², Walter³³, ?³⁴_) birth date unknown.

He married **Isabel de Bigod**.

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

1. **Maud²⁷ de Lacy.**
2. Margery de Lacy.
3. Walter de Lacy.

Gilbert died 1230. His body was interred Llanthony Priory, Wales.

Gunceline de Badlesmere (Bartholomew I²⁹_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Bartholomew²⁷ de Badlesmere.**

Thomas Fitz Barnard (Thomas I²⁹_) birth date unknown. He married **Alice de Jarpenville** (William²⁹_) birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Sir Ralph²⁷ Fitz Barnard.**

Robert de Aquillon married **Agathe de Beaufoe** (Lord Fulk²⁹_) . They had the following child:

1. **Joan²⁷ Aquillon.**

King Alfonso IX of Leon (King Ferdinand II of Leon²⁹, Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"³⁰ Raimundez, Conde Raymond of Burgundy³¹ , Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³_) was born in Zamora August 15, 1171. King of Leon 1188-1230.

Also known as **Alfonso VIII of León**, in the Leonese chronology, was cousin of Alfonso VIII of Castile and numbered next to him as being a junior member of the family, he was the king of León from the death of his father Ferdinand II in 1188 until his own death. According to Ibn

Khaldun, he is said to have been called the *Baboso* or *Slobberer* because he was subject to fits of rage during which he foamed at the mouth.

Alfonso was the only son of King Ferdinand II of León and Urraca of Portugal. Though he took a part in the work of the reconquest, this king is chiefly remembered for the difficulties into which his successive marriages led him with the Pope. He was first married in 1191 to his cousin Teresa of Portugal, who bore him two daughters, and a son who died young.

The marriage was declared null by the Pope; however, Alfonso paid no attention until he was presumably tired of his wife. His next step was to marry his second cousin, Berenguela of Castile, in 1197. For this act of contumacy, the king and the kingdom were placed under interdict.

The Pope was, however, compelled to modify his measures by the threat that, if the people could not obtain the services of religion, they would not support the clergy, and that heresy would spread. The king was left under interdict personally, but to that he showed himself indifferent, and he had the support of his clergy. Berenguela left him after the birth of five children, and the king then returned to Teresa, to whose daughters he left his kingdom in his will.

Queen Berengaria of Castile (King Alfonso VIII of Castile²⁹, King Sancho III of Castile³⁰) was born 1180.



The eldest daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile and Leonora of England, she was briefly engaged to Conrad II, Duke of Swabia, but he was murdered in 1196 before they could be married.

Berenguela married Alfonso IX of León in 1198, but this was annulled in 1204 by Pope Innocent III because they were second cousins. Berenguela and Alfonso had five children, including one who died in infancy, and when she returned to

her father's court in Castile, she brought her children with her to Otella.

Berenguela often found herself politically at odds with her former husband. Alfonso had two daughters, Sancha and Dulce, by his first wife, Teresa of Portugal, and wished to disinherit Berenguela's children in favor of these daughters. To this end, he invited John of Brienne to marry his eldest daughter, Sancha, and thus inherit John's kingdom. Berenguela sabotaged this plan by convincing John of Brienne to marry her own daughter, Berenguela of Leon, instead. Later, on September 24, 1230 when Alfonso died, Berenguela and Fernando acted to set aside the rights of Sancha and Dulce by offering them a lifetime appanage, which they accepted. This was done so that, with Berenguela's aid, he could assume the Leonese throne.

When her brother Henry died by accident in 1217, Berenguela renounced her rights to the throne, in favor of her son Fernando. Thereafter she served as the king's motherly advisor; according to the *Cronica Latina*, her "total intent and desire being to procure honor for her son in every way possible". Berenguela helped quell the rebellious nobles, and then arranged for Fernando to marry a high-born wife, Beatriz (Beatrix) of Swabia.

King Alfonso IX of Leon and Queen Berengaria of Castile had the following children:

1. Berengaria of Castile²⁷ (1204-1237), married John of Brienne
2. Alfonse de Castilla 4th Lord of Molina (1203-1272)
3. Costanza of Castile. (May 1, 1200 or 1205-September 7, 1242), became a nun at Las Huelgas, Burgos, where she died
4. Leonor of Castile (1198/1199-October 31, 1210)
5. **King Ferdinand III of Castile** was born 1190.

King Alphonso died September 24, 1230 in Villanueva de Sarria, at 59 years of age. Berengaria died November 8, 1246 in Las Huelgas.

Count Simon of Aumale de Danmartin

(Alberic II of Danmartin²⁹) birth date unknown. He married **Countess Marie (Jeanne) of Ponthieu** (Count William II of Ponthieu²⁹, Count John I of Ponthieu³⁰) in 1208.

Count Simon of Aumale de Danmartin and Countess Marie (Jeanne) of Ponthieu had the following children:

1. **Countess Johanna of Panthieu**²⁷.
2. Philipe de Danmartin

Simon died 1239. Marie died 1251.



King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France (King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France²⁷, King Philip II Augustus of France²⁸, King Louis VII "The Younger" of France²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) was born April 25, 1214.

King of France (1226-70). King Louis IX began his reign under the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castile. In 1240-43 he secured the submission of Poitou and Toulouse, and repulsed a weak invasion by Henry III of England. A seventh Crusade mobilizes in 1245 under Louis IX who takes the cross against his mother's advice. He will embark in 1248 on an expedition to regain Jerusalem from the Egyptians. They take Damietta without a blow, march on Cairo, and are halted at Mansura. In 1250, the Battle of Fariskur April 6 ends in a victory for Egyptian forces who rout the scurvy-weakened Seventh Crusaders and massacre them. Louis himself falls into the hands of the new Egyptian caliph Turanshah, who has arrived from Syria to claim the throne left vacant last year by the death of Malik al-Salih Najm al-din. Turanshah releases Louis after he agrees to evacuate Damietta and to pay a ransom of 800,000 gold pieces. Ransomed, he remained in the Holy Land until 1254 to strengthen Christian defenses. Returning to France, he reached peaceful agreements with England's Henry III and with James I of Aragon. In 1269, Louis orders French Jews to wear the figure of a wheel cut out of purple Woolen Cloth, sewed on the upper part of their Garments on the Breast, and between the shoulders.

Under King Louis IX, France enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and peace. He curbed private warfare, simplified administration, improved tax distribution, and encouraged the use of Roman law. Louis was an ideal Christian monarch, pious and ascetic, yet a good administrator and diplomat. He was canonized in 1297.

He married Margaret of Provence Berenger 1234.

Margaret of Provence Berenger (Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger²⁷, Count Alphonso II of Provence²⁸, King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon²⁹, King Fruela I of Asturias³⁰, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³¹, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²) was born 1221.

Margaret was the eldest daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Provence and Beatrice of Savoy. Marguerite, like her sisters, was noted for her beauty, she was said to be "pretty with dark hair and fine eyes", and in the early years of their marriage she and Louis enjoyed a warm relationship. Her Franciscan confessor, William de St. Pathus, related that on cold nights Marguerite would place a robe around Louis' shoulders, when her deeply religious husband rose to pray. Another anecdote recorded by St. Pathus related that Marguerite felt that Louis' plain clothing was unbecoming to his royal dignity, to which Louis replied that he would dress as she wished, if *she* dressed as *he* wished. However, the chronicler Joinville noted with disapproval that Louis rarely asked after his wife and children, and in later years Louis became vexed with Marguerite's ambition.

She accompanied Louis on his first crusade and was responsible for negotiations and ransom when he was captured. She was thus for a brief time the only woman ever to lead a crusade.

In 1270 Louis IX leads an Eighth Crusade, arrives at Carthage after a 17-day voyage, but dies of plague, August 25 as his army is cut down by heat and disease. King died August 25, 1270 in Tunis, Africa, at 56 years of age. His body was interred St. Denis, France.



King Louis IX (St. Louis) of France and Margaret of Provence Berenger had the following children:

1. Blanche (1240 – April 29, 1243)
2. Isabelle (March 2, 1241 – January 28, 1271), married Theobald V of Champagne
3. Louis (February 25, 1244 – January 1260)

4. **Philippe III** (May 1, 1245 – October 5, 1285)
5. Jean (1248 - 1248)
6. Jean Tristan (1250 – August 3, 1270), married Yolande of Burgundy
7. Pierre (1251–84), Count of Perche and Alençon; Count of Blois and Chartres in right of his wife, Joanne of Châtillon
8. Blanche, married Ferdinand de la Cerda, Infante of Castille
9. Marguerite (1254–71), married John I, Duke of Brabant
10. Robert, Count of Clermont (1256 – February 7, 1317). He was the ancestor of King Henry IV of France.
11. Agnes of France (ca 1260 – December 19, 1327), married Robert II, Duke of Burgundy

Margaret died 1295.



King Jaime I "The Conqueror" of Aragon

(King Pedro II "The Catholic" of Aragon²⁹) was born in Montpellier, France 1208.

King of Aragon, Count of Barcelona, and Lord of Montpellier from 1213 to 1276. His long reign saw the expansion of the Crown of Aragon on all sides: into Valencia to the south, Languedoc to the north, and the Balearic Islands to the east. By a treaty with Louis IX of France, he wrested the county of Barcelona from nominal French suzerainty and integrated it into his crown. His part in the Reconquista was similar in Mediterranean Spain to that of his contemporary Ferdinand III of Castile in Andalusia.

James promulgated a new legal code in 1247, and settled outstanding differences between his kingdom and France by concluding the Treaty of Corbeil with Louis IX in 1258. The remaining years of his realm were spent in fighting the Moors, whom he attempted to drive from Spain.

In 1235 he married **Yolande (Violante) of Hungary** daughter of Andrew II of Hungary by his second wife Yolande de Courtenay. She is also called **Jolánta** in Hungarian, **lolanda** or **Violant d'Hongria** in Catalan and **Yolanda** or **Violante de Hungría** in Spanish.

King Jaime I "The Conqueror" of Aragon and Yolande (Violante) of Hungary had the following children:

1. Yolanda, also known as Violant, (1236–1301), married Alfonso X of Castile
2. Constance (1239–1269), married Juan Manuel, Lord of Villena, son of Ferdinand III
3. Peter (1240–1285), successor in Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia
4. James (1243–1311), successor in Balearics and Languedoc
5. Ferdinand (1245–1250)
6. Sancha (1246–1251)
7. **Isabella** (1247–1271), married Philip III of France
8. Mary (1248–1267), nun
9. Sancho, Archbishop of Toledo (1250–1279)
10. Eleanor (born 1251, died young)

In 1276, the king fell very ill at Alzira and resigned his crown, intending to retire to the monastery of Poblet, but he died at Valencia on 27 July.

Yolande died 1271. Her remains are at the monastery of Santa Maria de Vallbona in Lleida, Catalonia (below).



King Thobald I of Navarre (Theobald III of Champaign²⁹) was born May 30, 1201. Called the Troubadour, the Chansonnier, and the Posthumous, was Count of Champagne (as Theobald IV) from birth and King of Navarre from 1234. He was the first Frenchman to rule Navarre.

Born in Troyes, he was the son of Theobald III of Champagne and Blanca of Navarre, the youngest daughter of Sancho VI of Navarre. His father died before he was born, and Blanca (*Blanche* in French) ruled the county as regent until Theobald turned twenty-one in 1222. He was a notable trouvère, and many of his songs have survived, including some with music.

The first half of Theobald's life was plagued by a number of difficulties. His uncle, Count Henry II, had left behind a great deal of debt, which was far from paid off when Theobald's father died. Further, Theobald's right to the succession was challenged by Henry's daughter Philippa and her husband, Erard I of Brienne, Count of Ramerupt and one of the more powerful nobles of Champagne.

The conflict with Erard and Philippa broke into open warfare in 1215 as the Champagne War of Succession, and was not

resolved until after Theobald came of age in 1222. At that time he bought out their rights for a substantial monetary payment. Some years later, in 1234, he had to spend still more to buy off Philippa's elder sister Alice, Queen of Cyprus. The settlement of 1222 did not end Theobald's problems, for in the following years he antagonized Louis VIII.

At the death of Louis VIII, Theobald's political situation was difficult: he had abandoned the king in his campaigns, there were rumors that he had poisoned him, and he was barred from the coronation of Louis IX. At the beginning of the regency of Blanche of Castile, he abandoned a conspiracy against the French king, which also included Hugues de Lusignan and Pierre Mauclerc, and cemented a strong relation with the regent. Many have hinted at a possible love for Blanche, and he wrote a poetical homage to her. He became so influential at court, that other barons resented him and started a rebellion in 1229.

The first chronicler to report the rumors about a love affair between Theobald and Queen Blanche was Roger of Wendover. Wendover claims that Theobald, "tormented by passion" for the queen, tried to poison King Louis VIII at the siege of Avignon. Matthew Paris adds a story that the French nobles goaded the young King Louis IX to challenge Theobald to a duel to avenge his father's death, but that Blanche put a stop to the duel.

In the following years, however, he antagonized the young king of France Louis IX, which led to an invasion of Champagne by a group of French barons. They were driven off at the cost of further expense and hardship in Champagne. Thus in order to settle with Alice, Theobald had to sell his overlordship over the counties of Blois, Sancerre, and Chateaudun to the king.

Theobald experienced a reversal of his fortunes in 1234, when he succeeded his uncle Sancho VII of Navarre as King of Navarre. While Sancho's will named James I of Aragon as his heir, the Navarrese ignored this and elected Theobald, son of Sancho's sister. Theobald was in Pamplona at the time of Sancho's death and he immediately affirmed the *fueros* of the realm. This greatly increased his resources (not to mention his prestige), and the remaining years of his rule were far more peaceful and prosperous.

It was in 1238 that Theobald directed a crusading host to the Holy Land. Militarily, his crusade was not glorious. He spent much time dallying at pleasant Acre (where he wrote a poem to his wife) before moving on Ascalon, where he began the construction of a castle. He fought two minor battles, one was a slight victory. The second battle, near Gaza was a decisive defeat. He negotiated with the Ayyubids of Damascus and Egypt and finalized a treaty with the former against the latter whereby the Kingdom of Jerusalem regained Jerusalem itself, plus Bethlehem, Nazareth, and most of the region of Galilee with many Templar castles, like Belfort. Some contemporary sources even imply that the whole of the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean was put back in crusader hands. It is debatable how much of the ultimate success of the crusade (the most successful since the First in territorial terms) was attributable to Theobald's intentions and how

much was just fortuitous. He returned from Palestine late in 1240, before Richard of Cornwall arrived, because he did not wish to be present during any more debating over the leadership and direction of the enterprise.

Theobald passed most of the remainder of his reign travelling back and forth between Navarre and Champagne. He was at odds with the bishop of Pamplona, Pedro Jiménez de Gazólaz, who held a provincial synod in 1250 to excommunicate him. He refused to respond to papal tribunals, but Pope Innocent IV conceded him the privilege of kings: nobody could excommunicate him save the Holy See.

Theobald married three times. He married Gertrude of Dagsburg in 1220, and divorced her two years later when he came of age. Later, in 1222, he married Agnes of Beaujeu. After she died in 1231, he married **Margaret de Bourbon** (Archibald VIII²⁹) in 1232.

1. Eleonora (1233 -?), Died young
2. Peter (1265)
3. Margaret of Navarre in 1255 married to Frederick III, Duke of Lorraine (1238-1303)
4. Beatrix of Navarre (1242-1295), married in 1258 with Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy (1212-1272)
5. Theobald II of Navarre (1238-1270) married in 1255 Isabelle of France
6. **Henry I of Navarre** married Blanche of Artois in 1269

Theobald died at Pamplona, on a return from one of his many visits to Champagne. He was buried in the Cathedral of Pamplona. He was succeeded first by his elder son Theobald II and then by his younger son Henry I, both children of his third marriage. Margaret died April 13, 1258.

Burchard of Avesnes birth date unknown. He married **Countess Margaret I of Flanders** (Count Baldwin IX of Flanders²⁹).

Burchard of Avesnes and Countess Margaret I of Flanders had the following child:

1. Count John of Avesnes²⁷.



Count Floris IV of Holland (Count William I of Holland²⁹, Count Floris III of Holland³⁰, Count Dirk VI of Holland³¹, Count Floris II "The Fat" of Holland³², Count Dirk V of Holland³³, Count Floris I of Holland³⁴, Count Dirk III of Holland³⁵, Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois_) was born June 24, 1210.

Count of Holland from 1222 to 1234. He was a son of William I of Holland and Adelaide of Geldern. Floris IV succeeded his father in 1222. His regent was Baldwin of Bentheim. He acquired the Land of Altena. He had constant disputes with the bishop of Utrecht, Otto of Lippe, but helped him against the peasants of Drenthe in 1227. Floris was a real knight, who went on crusade against the Stedingers north of Bremen in 1234. He died at a French tourney.

He married before 6 December 1214 with **Matilda of Brabant** (Duke Henry I of Brabant²⁸, Duke Godfrey III of Brabant²⁹, Duke Godfrey II of Brabant³⁰, Ida of Namur³¹, Count Albert III of Namur³²_), daughter of Duke Henry I of Brabant and Maud of Boulogne and Alsace.

They had the following children:

1. William II, Count of Holland (1227–1256).
2. Floris (ca. 1228 - 1258), Regent of Holland in 1256-1258.
3. **Adelaide of Holland** (ca. 1230–1284), married, in Frankfurt am Main in 1246, Jean I of Avesnes, Count of Hainaut. Their descendants eventually inherited Holland. She was Regent of Holland in 1258-1263.
4. Margaret (d. 1277), married ca. 1249 to Count Hermann I of Henneberg.
5. Mechtild

Floris died July 19, 1234 at 24 years of age. Matilda died December 21, 1267.

Duke Walram III of Luxemburg birth date unknown. He married **Countess Ermesind of Luxemburg** (Count Henry IV of Luxemburg²⁹, Count Godfrey of Namur³⁰_. She died 1247.

Duke Walram III of Luxemburg and Countess Ermesind of Luxemburg had the following child:

1. **Count Henry V "The Blind" of Luxemburg**²⁷ was born 1217.

Count Henry II of Bar birth date unknown, was a Count of Bar who reigned from 1214 to 1239. He died November 13, 1239 in Gaza while on Crusade.

He married **Philippa de Dreux** (Compte Robert II²⁹_) birth date unknown. They had the following children:

1. **Marguerite/Margaret** (1220-1275), in 1240 she married Henry V of Luxembourg
2. Thiébaud II of Bar (c. 1221-1291), Succeeded Henry II as Count of Bar
3. Henri, 1249
4. Jeanne (1225-1299), first married Frédéric de Blamont who died in 1255
5. Renaud (died 1271)
6. Erard (died 1335)
7. Isabelle (died 1320)

Henry died November 13, 1239. Philippa died March 17, 1240.



King Charles I of Anjou (King Louis VIII "The Lion" of France²⁷, King Philip II Augustus of France²⁸, King Louis VII "The Younger" of France²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²_) was born March 1226.

King of Naples and Sicily (often called the Two Sicilies) from 1266-1285. He was the seventh child of Louis VIII of France.

Like his immediate older brother, Philippe Dagobert (who died in 1232 aged 10) he did not receive a county as appanage, as had his older brothers. Shortly after the death of Philippe Dagobert, his other brother, John Tristan, Count of Anjou and Maine, also died. Charles became the next in line to receive the Counties, but only was formally invested in 1247.

Charles was wedded to **Countess Beatrice**

Berenger (Count Raymond V of Provence Berenger²⁷, Count Alphonso II of Provence²⁸, King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon²⁹, King Fruela I of Asturias³⁰, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³¹, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²) on 31 January 1246, in Aix-en-Provence. Beatrice was the youngest daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Provence and Forcalquier, who had died on 19 August 1245 by his wife Beatrice of Savoy. As his elder three daughters had all married kings and received substantial dowries, Raymond settled his entire inheritance upon Beatrice, making Charles Count of Provence and Forcalquier.

King Charles I of Anjou and Countess Beatrice Berenger had the following children:

1. Louis (1248, Nicosia)
2. Blanche (1250 – July 1269), married 1265 Count Robert III of Flanders
3. Beatrice of Sicily (1252–1275), married 15 October 1273 at Foggia to Philip of Courtenay, titular Emperor of Constantinople
4. **Charles II of Naples** (1254 – 1309)
5. Philip of Sicily (1256 – 1 January 1277), titular King of Thessalonica from 1274, married 28 May 1271 to Isabella of Villehardouin
6. Robert (1258–1265)
7. Elizabeth or Isabel (1261 – c. 1300), married bef. September 1272 to Ladislas IV of Hungary

Beatrice died 1267. After the death of Beatrice, he married Margaret of Burgundy in 1268. Their only daughter, Margaret, died in infancy.

Upon his accession as Count of Provence and Forcalquier in 1246, Charles rapidly found himself in difficulties. His sisters-in-law felt cheated by their father's will, and his mother-in-law the Dowager Countess Beatrice of Savoy claimed the entire County of Forcalquier and the usufruct of Provence as her jointure. Furthermore, while Provence was technically a part of the Kingdom of Burgundy and hence of the Holy Roman Empire, in practice it was free of central authority. The recent counts had governed with a light hand, and the nobilities and cities (three of which, Marseille, Arles, and Avignon were Imperial cities technically separate from the county) had enjoyed great liberties. Charles, in contrast, was disposed towards a rigid administration; he ordered inquests in 1252 and again in 1278 to ascertain his rights. Charles broke the traditional powers of the great towns (Nice, Grasse, Marseille, Arles, Avignon) and aroused considerable hostility by his punctilious insistence on enjoying his full rights and fees. In 1247, while Charles

had gone to France to receive the Counties of Anjou and Maine, the local nobility (represented by Barral of Baux and Boniface of Castellane) joined with Beatrice and the three Imperial cities to form a defensive league against him. Unfortunately for Charles, he had promised to join his brother on the Seventh Crusade. For the time being, Charles' only recourse was to compromise with Beatrice, allowing her to have Forcalquier and a third of the Provençal usufruct.

Charles sailed with the rest of the Crusaders from Aigues-Mortes in 1248, and fought gallantly at Damiatta and during the fighting around Mansourah. However, his piety does not seem to have matched that of his brother (Jean de Joinville relates a tale of Louis catching him gambling on the voyage from Egypt to Acre) and he returned with his brother Alphonse in May 1250. During his absence, open rebellion had broken out in Provence. Charles moved with his characteristic energy to suppress it, and Arles, Avignon, and Barral of Baux had surrendered to him by June 1251. Marseille held out until July 1252, but then sued for peace. Charles imposed a lenient peace, but insisted on the recognition of his full panoply of committal rights, and acknowledgement of his suzerainty by Marseille.

Exceedingly ambitious, he sought opportunities to increase his possessions. For aid rendered Margaret of Flanders, he was promised the Province of Hainaut, but Louis interfered and Charles was compelled to relinquish Hainaut for a sum of money. In 1262 Pope Urban IV invited Charles to assume the crown of the Two Sicilies and to assist in the overthrow of his king, Manfred. In 1263

Charles was made Senator of Rome and in 1266 was crowned King of the Two Sicilies. A crusade was preached against Manfred, who was overwhelmed and slain in the battle of Benevento. In 1268 Conradin, the legitimate heir, was defeated at Tagliacozzo, captured and executed; a like fate was dealt out to many Italian nobles; estates were confiscated to reward the French mercenaries, and Charles himself firmly in power. In 1270 Charles participated in the disastrous Crusade of his brother, Louis IX, and later in 1282, when he was preparing for another expedition, news was brought of the rebellion afterward known as the Sicilian Vespers. Charles sent his fleet against Messina, refusing all offers of capitulation; but the city held out until assistance came from Don Pedro of Aragon, and Charles' fleet was burned.

King Charles died January 7, 1285 in Foggia. He is buried at Basilique Saint-Denis. Note he holds his heart in his left hand.



King Stephen V of Hungary (King Bela IV of Hungary²⁹) was born before 18 October 1239, Buda, Hungary. He was the elder son of King Béla IV of Hungary and his queen, Maria Laskarina, a daughter of the Emperor Theodore I Lascaris of Nicaea.

As crown Prince, Stephen assisted his father in bringing the war against the Mongol invaders to a victorious conclusion; he then compelled his father to cede a large part of Hungary to his sole rule. Stephen invaded Bulgaria in 1268, and assumed the title of King of Bulgaria. Upon the death of Bela IV, in 1270, Stephen succeeded to the Hungarian throne. In the following year he repulsed an invasion by Ottokar II of Bohemia. He ruled as king from 1270 to 1272.

Bela's violent and overstrung son Stephen V who had for many years shared the government with his father, had little opportunity to rule over an undivided country, for he fell victim to feminine intrigues. First the treachery of his sister Anne involved him in a war with Otakar II, which, though it could have been avoided, had the advantage of leading to a reasonable settlement of some territorial problems.

Around 1253 he married **Elizabeth Kumanien** (Kuthen of Kumanien²⁹).

King Stephen V of Hungary and Elizabeth Kumanien had the following children:

1. Elisabeth (1255 – 1313/1326), wife firstly of Závaš of Falkenštejn and secondly of King Stefan Uroš II Milutin of Serbia
2. Katarina (1255/1257 – after 1314), wife of King Stefan Dragutin of Serbia
3. **Mary** (c. 1257 – 25 March 1325), wife of King Charles II of Naples
4. Anna (c. 1260 – c. 1281), wife of the Emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos
5. King Ladislaus IV (August 1262 – 10 July 1290)
6. Duke Andrew of Slavonia (1268 – 1278)

In the summer of 1272 his wife, Elisabeth, dealt him a blow that was to cause him death. Jealous of growing French influence, she let her son Ladislas be kidnapped. The ten-year-old child was abducted by Joachim Gut-Keleg on his way to Sicily, where he was to visit his father-in-law, Charles I. Stephen V succumbed to the emotional stress created by this incident, leaving his country to his young son, Ladislas IV, who was to be called the Coman.

Elizabeth died 1290.

Lord Richard Mar de Burgh (William Fitzadelm²⁹, Adelm³⁰, Earl William³¹, Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) birth date ca. 1194, was the eldest son of William de Burgh and founder of the towns of Ballinasloe, Loughrea and Galway.

In 1224, Richard claimed the land of Connacht, which had been granted to his father but never, in fact, handed over. He asserted that the grant to Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, the native king, after his father's death had

been on condition of faithful service, and that his son Aedh mac Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, who succeeded him that year, had forfeited it. He had the favor of the justiciar, Hubert de Burgh (who may have been his uncle), and was awarded Connacht in May 1227. From 1228 to 1232, he was the Justiciar of Ireland. He was not immediately able to take possession, but in 1235, he summoned the whole feudal host of the Norman barons to aid him and expelled Felim mac Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, the native king, from Connacht. He and his lieutenants received great shares of land, while Felim was obliged to do homage and was allowed only to rent the five Royal cantreds of Athlone from the Crown. De Burgh took the title of "Lord of Connacht".

He married **Egidia de Lacy**, daughter of Walter de Lacy, and Margaret de Braose, and had seven children:

1. Richard (? - 1248), Lord of Connaught
2. **Walter de Burgh**, 1st Earl of Ulster
3. William (? - 1270)
4. Margery (? - after March 1253), married Theobald Butler
5. Unnamed daughter who married as second wife to Gerald de Prendergast
6. Alice
7. Unnamed daughter who married Hamon de Valoynes and had issue