

1159424. **JOHN PLANTAGENET OF GAUNT**

Born 23 Jun 1340 Ghent, Flanders

Died 03 Feb 1399 Leicester Castle

Married (1) Blanche Plantagenet of Lancaster 19 May 1359

Born

Died 31 Sep 1369

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Philippa Plantagenet

b.

d. 1415

m. John I, King of Portugal, KG

Elizabeth Plantagenet

b.

d. 1425

m. (1) John de Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (div. 1383)

(2) John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, Duke of Exeter, KG

(3) John Cornwell, Baron Fanhope, Baron Milbroke, KG

John Plantagenet

b.

d. young

m.

Edward Plantagenet

b.

d. young

m.

John Plantagenet

b.

d. young

m.

Henry Plantagenet of Bolingbroke, King of England

b. 03 Apr 1367 Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire, England

d. 20 Mar 1412/3 Westminster Palace

m. (1) Mary de Bohun bet 30 Jul 1380-10 Feb 1380/1 Rochford, Essex

(2) Joan of Navarre 1402

Isabel Plantagenet

b.

d. young

m.

Married (2) Constance (Constanza) of Castile and Leon -- Jun 1371

Born
Died -- Jun 1394

Child (2):
Catherine Plantagenet
b.
d. 1418
m. Henry III, King of Castile and Leon

Married (3) 1159425. Katherine Rouet Swynford -- Jan 1396/7
Born 1350
Died 10 May 1403

Children (3) (order of birth unknown):
579712. John Beaufort, Marquess of Dorset, Earl of Somerset, KG
b. c1370
d. 16 Mar 1409/10
m. 579713. Margaret de Holland before 28 Sep 1397

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal of St
b. c1375 Eusebius
d. 11 Apr 1447 Winchester, England
nm. Lady Alice FitzAlan

Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, Earl of Dorset, KG
b.
d. 27 Dec 1417
m. Margaret Neville

Joan Beaufort
b.
d. 13 Nov 1440 Howden
m. (1) Sir Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Baron Ferrers, before 30 Sep 1390
(2) Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, KG, before 03 Feb 1396/7

John Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, Knight of the Garter, and King of Castile and Leon, who was known as John of Gaunt for his birthplace Ghent, was the fourth son of King Edward III of England, Earl of Chester and Duke of Aquitaine, and his wife Queen Philippa, daughter of William III, Count of Hainaut. Blanche Plantagenet was a daughter of Henry Plantagenet of Grossmont, 4th Earl of Lancaster and Duke of Lancaster, K.G., and Isabel Beaumont, daughter of Henry, 1st Baron Beaumont, and Earl of Buchan, and Alice Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Constance (Constanza) of Castile and Leon was a daughter of King Pedro I, "The Cruel," of Castile and Leon. Katherine Rouet Swynford was a daughter of Sir Paon Rouet (Payne Roet) of Gascony, who was described as a Guyenne King at Arms, and the widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, whose name appears in some records as Otis and Otho.

Katherine Rouet and Sir Hugh Swynford had a daughter Katherine who married Sir

William Drury, son of Sir Roger Drury of Thurston and Margery Naunton of Rougham, and founded the Drurys of Rougham.

The children of John of Gaunt and Katherine Rouet were born at Beaufort Castle, from which they took their surname, before their parents were married. They were legitimated by the Pope on 01 September 1396 and by King Richard II on 06 February 1396/7. The legitimization was then ratified by Parliament for all purposes but succession to the throne.

In 1355, when he was fifteen years old, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, participated in the war with France with his older brother Edward, Prince of Wales, who was known as "The Black Prince." The reason for this appellation are unclear. It had been speculated that it could have been from the color of his armor, the darkness of his Angevin temper or the cruelty he revealed in the sacking of Limoges. In the 1355 campaign, young John of Gaunt led a force from Brittany to meet Prince Edward, who was at the head of troops from Gascony and Aquitaine. The plan did not evolve as expected when Edward defeated the French in a remarkable victory over King John at Poitiers.

Toward the end of the reign of his father King Edward III, the wealth and political power of the Church in England brought on a considerable anti-clericalism among the nobles. At the same time, a scholar at Oxford, John Wiclif (Wyclif), began preaching against the corruption of the Church, maintaining that the temporal power and wealth of the Church was a distortion of the true principles of Christianity. In an attempt to curb the political power of the Church officials, John of Gaunt arranged a coalition with Wiclif in 1377 to attack the Church from two quarters. John concentrated on reducing the positions and influence of the bishops in the temporal arena, while Wiclif worked to purify the spiritual abuses of the religious hierarchy. Although Gaunt managed to make some changes in the composition of the membership of Parliament, the union failed against the tremendous power of the clergy. Wiclif was excommunicated for heresy and, when Gaunt attempted to come to his aid in London, he found the people aroused into a mob. While Gaunt failed politically, Wiclif ultimately won. He and his followers planted the seeds which flowered into religious reformation throughout Europe.

John Wiclif (c1320-1384), who was called "the morning star of the Reformation," had a high reputation in theology and logic. Master of Baillol College and Warden of Canterbury Hall, he became Chaplain to the king. The Wiclif Bible was the first complete translation of the Scriptures into English. For attacking the abuses of the Church, Wiclif was condemned as a heretic, but he was not subjected to personal injury because he was a champion of the people in providing logical grounds for refusing to pay dues claimed by the Pope, then residing in France. Wiclif insisted on the rights of the individual to form his own opinions on the basis of Scripture and reason. Basing their doctrines on the Wiclif Bible, his followers, known as Lollards, expounded his teachings, which influenced Hus and Jerome in Bohemia, and laid the ground for religious reform in Germany, as well as England. The term Lollard came from the Middle English word, lollaerd, meaning a mumblor of prayers, from lollen - to mutter.

John of Gaunt actually ruled England late in his father's reign, when his older brother Edward was ill. Prince Edward was the planned heir to the throne but he died in 1376, leaving a young son Richard. When King Edward III died in 1377, his 11-year-old grandson succeeded him as King Richard II by general assent. John of Gaunt was selected to head the Council of Regency to rule the kingdom for his nephew. In the aftermath of the Black Plague, when nearly one-third of the English population died, a social revolution occurred which made ruling difficult. The Council was ineffective in dealing with the Peasants' Revolt. Among the almost unchecked acts of violence was the burning of the Savoy Palace of John of Gaunt.

As the young king matured and showed signs of taking the reins of government into his own hands, John of Gaunt left the Council and England to pursue his interests abroad, including his claim to the Kingdom of Castile and Leon. He was Viceroy of Aquitaine. He left his son Henry Bolingbroke in charge of his English estates and interests.

Henry Bolingbroke won considerable fame for his military ability. He fought in Lithuania and the Holy Land.

In 1387, when he was twenty years old, Richard II decided to assume the power of the Crown and to divest himself from the control of his uncles and the Regents. The circle of associates, that he gathered around him at Court were not acceptable to the nobility and parliament was led to form a Commission, headed by the former Regents, to investigate and purge the King's retinue of undesirable persons. Led principally by the Lords Appellant, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; Richard FitzAlan, Duke of Arundel; and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; the power of the Lords overwhelmed the King and his friends were eliminated from the offices of influence. One of these was Geoffrey Chaucer, an equerry who became famous for his writing. Richard II left London in deep distress to be with his deposed favorites. Before long, they raised an army and marched toward London to reassert themselves, but the nobles had a superior force waiting and, without combat, the barons bullied the King into submission. In December 1387, one of the King's closest associates, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, organized another army to march against the nobles led by the Lords Appellant. Henry Bolingbroke, the cousin of Richard II, joined with the Lords Appellant to defend against De Vere. The two armies met at Radcot Bridge in Oxfordshire and the Lords Appellant defeated De Vere decisively and the Earl of Oxford fled overseas. Later the Lords Appellant and Parliament sentenced the King's closest advisors to death but they did not harm Richard, whom they recognized as their monarch. On 03 May 1389, King Richard II, now twenty-three years old, finally asserted himself and his royal prerogatives over the Regents and convinced them that he was no longer going to submit to their control. The Council acquiesced and, without opposition, let Richard bring some of his sympathizers in to aid him in governing.

John of Gaunt returned to England from Spain and he and his son Henry Bolingbroke, now a powerful young leader in government, reconciled with the king. For eight years, Richard II ruled in an atmosphere of popularity. He tolerated the presence of his old

antagonists, Arundel and Gloucester, who gradually had become less active in the affairs of state and probably considered themselves fully forgiven for their previous enmity and bloody acts in 1388. But Richard II was just biding his time. Lulled into a sense of complacency by the seeming placidity of Richard, his old companions were shocked when the king suddenly took his revenge. With a "cold hatred, seldom seen in man," Richard surprisingly condemned them as traitors. Arundel was summarily beheaded, Warwick was exiled to the Isle of Man and Gloucester was arrested and taken to Calais where he was murdered by Richard's henchmen.

Partly from loyalty and partly from hostility for Arundel and Gloucester, John of Gaunt and Henry Bolingbroke rallied to support Richard II. Bolingbroke, who believed he was responsible for saving the king from death in the 1388 crisis, and Richard lived in familiarity and friendship.

One day, when they were riding back to London from Brentford, Bolingbroke and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, got into a quarrel when Norfolk expressed his fear that Richard II had not forgiven them for their role in his defeat at Radcot Bridge. He predicted that they would be the next to feel the wrath of their king. Bolingbroke took these statements as treasonable and brought Norfolk before a Parliamentary hearing. There, each charged the other with lying and a trial by battle was set up to resolve the question. In September 1398, the lists had been drawn and all arrangements had been made for the face-off. All of England awaited the outcome. The two champions presented themselves before the king and a large crowd of spectators from all walks of life at the field. To the astonishment and chagrin of everyone, the king surprisingly forbade the contest and, thereupon, exiled both of the opponents, Norfolk for life and Bolingbroke for ten years. Thomas Mowbray died soon thereafter but Henry removed himself to France, where he lived and planned his revenge.

John of Gaunt, "the time-honoured Lancaster," died on 03 February 1399 and his son Henry of Bolingbroke, succeeded him to his vast domains, which were scattered all over England. In spite of his promises, Richard II proceeded to confiscate all of his cousin's inheritance. This action made all of the land-holders uneasy and they began to think in terms of protecting themselves from the greed of their king. When Richard II led his army to Ireland, the concerned nobles contacted Henry Bolingbroke, now the 2nd Duke of Lancaster, in France. In July 1399, Bolingbroke landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, where his many adherents met him and urged him to overthrow Richard II. When the king learned of these events, he hurried back to England with his army, but found himself facing the combined power of practically all the English barons.

Richard took refuge in Conway Castle, but he was tricked into the open, captured and forced to abdicate. A parliament was assembled which accepted the abdication document and endorsed Bolingbroke as King Henry IV. Richard was imprisoned in Pontefract Castle, where he died in February 1400 from the rigors of winter and harsh treatment, presumably starved to death deliberately.

Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, had a sound claim to the throne, but Richard II

and Parliament had declared Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, as his successor because Mortimer had a higher blood right to the Crown through his mother Philippa Plantagenet, who was a granddaughter of Edward III and daughter of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, K.G., an older brother of John of Gaunt. Mortimer, who was killed at Kenlis in Meath, Ireland, in 1398, had a daughter Anne who married Richard Plantagenet of Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge. Conisburgh was a son of Edmund Plantagenet of Langley, 1st Duke of York, K.G., a younger brother of John of Gaunt. The marriage of Anne Mortimer and Richard of Conisburgh combined two direct lines of descent from King Edward III, in their son Richard Plantagenet, 3rd Duke of York, K.G., whose rivalry for the Crown, in opposition to the House of Lancaster, led to the bloody Wars of the Roses.

Henry IV was the first of the House of Lancaster to rule England. The manner in which he acquired the Crown rendered his reign turbulent, but his vigorous administration quelled every insurrection, principally a allied effort by Hotspur, who led the Percy family of Northumberland, Owen Glendower of Wales and King James I of Scotland, whose combined forces were crushed at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. The reign of Henry IV was featured by the burning of heretics under a legal sanction, "de heretico comburendo," an act passed in the second year of his reign. The act was directed mainly at the Lollards.

Hotspur was the nickname for Sir Henry Percy who married Elizabeth Mortimer, sister of Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March. Owen Glendower's daughter Katherine married their brother Sir Edmund Mortimer. King James I of Scotland was married to Joan Beaufort, a daughter of John Beaufort and Margaret de Holland and a granddaughter of John of Gaunt.

King Henry IV became very ill in the latter days of his rule, perhaps with leprosy. He had unsightly eruptions on his skin and suffered with epileptic seizures. In March 1413, he was seized with a fit in Westminster Abbey and carried into the Jerusalem Chamber where he died. He is buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

Edward III gave up his claim to the Crown of France but, after Henry V succeeded his father Henry IV to the English throne, he revived the claim and invaded France in 1415, defeating the French at the Battle of Agincourt. After the victory at Troyes in 1420, Henry V was appointed Regent of France and married Katherine, daughter of Charles VI. Upon the death of Charles VI in 1422, Henry V ascended to the throne of France. However, he died a few weeks after his father-in-law and the Crowns of England and France passed to his nine-month-old son Henry VI. Both kingdoms were ruled by regents and councils of lords for the next several decades. The power struggle became more deadly.

King Henry V (Prince Hal) was born at Monmouth in 1387, eldest son of Henry IV and Mary de Bohun. He won considerable fame in the wars against Glendower and Hotspur but, upon his succession to the throne in 1413, he undertook to conciliate his father's rivals. The persecution of the Lollards continued throughout his reign. He died in 1422.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, who died in 1425, married (1) John de Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, who was the son of John de Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, K.G., and Anne Manny, a daughter of Sir Walter Manny, K.G., and Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, who had been married previously to John Segrave, 3rd Baron Segrave.

After divorcing her first husband in 1383, Elizabeth married (2) Sir John de Holland (Holand), Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, K.G.. the second son of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and Joan Plantagenet, "The Fair Maid of Kent," daughter of Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and Margaret Wake. John de Holland was beheaded in 1400 for conspiring against King Henry IV and his widow married a third time.

Elizabeth Plantagenet married (3) Sir John Cornwell, Baron Fanhope and Baron Milbroke, K.G., a son of John Cornwell, who was a son of Geoffrey Cornwell, who was a son of Richard Cornwell, who was a natural son of Richard Plantagenet, the second son of King John of England by his second wife Isabel de Angouleme. This third husband survived Elizabeth and died in 1443.

Henry Plantagenet of Bolingbroke, King of England (1399-1413), 1st Duke of Hereford and 2nd Duke of Lancaster, was born on 03 April 1367 at Bolingbroke Castle in Lincolnshire and died on 20 March 1412/3 at Westminster Palace. His first wife Mary de Bohun, whom he married between 30 July 1380 and 10 February 1380/1 at Rochford in Essex, was a daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Northampton, last Earl of Hereford and Earl of Essex, and Joan FitzAlan, daughter of Richard FitzAlan, 9th Earl of Arundel, and Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and Maud Chaworth. Queen Mary de Bohun was born in 1368/9 and died on 04 July 1394 at Peterborough in Northants.

In 1403, King Henry IV married (2) Joan of Navarre, daughter of Charles II d'Albret, "The Bad," King of Navarre, and widow of John IV of Brittany by whom she had four daughters. The marriage to Joan, who had no children by Henry IV, was unpopular because it was rumored that Queen Joan was involved in necromancy. She was accused of witchcraft in 1419 and quietly confined to do penance for the rest of her life. She died in 1437.

King Henry III Castile and Leon, who married Catherine Plantagenet, died in 1406.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal of St. Eusebius, was born about 1375, died on 11 April 1447 at Winchester and is buried in Winchester Cathedral. In his youth, Henry had an affair with Lady Alice FitzAlan which resulted in an illegitimate daughter, Joan (Jane) Beaufort, who probably was born in the winter of 1391/2. Joan married Sir Edward Stradling of St Donat's Castle in Glamorganshire. Both are mentioned in Cardinal Beaufort's will dated 20 Jan 1446/7. Lady Alice FitzAlan, who was born about 1333/5, was a daughter of Sir Richard FitzAlan. She was married

to Sir John Charlton, 4th Baron Charlton of Powis, by March 1392. Charlton died without issue on 19 October 1401. Edward Stradling, who was born about 1389 and over 22 years of age on 23 November 1411, was the son of Sir William Stradling and Isabel St. Barbe. He accompanied his father on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry IV (1407/8), where both were made Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Sir Edward Stradling, who died in 1453, and Joan Beaufort were the parents of Sir Henry Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, who was born about 1423 and aged 30 in 1453. He married Elizabeth Herbert, daughter of Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan Castle and had issue. Sir Henry Stradling was knighted at the Holy Sepulchre in 1477 and died soon afterward at Famagusta, Cyprus.

Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan Castle, adopted the surname Herbert, by which his children were known, including Sir William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, whose granddaughter Elizabeth Herbert married Sir Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester, who was a great-great grandson of John of Gaunt. Sir William ap Thomas, who resided at Raglan Castle during the reign of King Henry V (1413-1422) and was knighted during the French wars of that monarch, married (1) Gwladys, widow of Sir Roger Vaughn, who fell at Agincourt, at the side of Henry V, and daughter of Sir David Gam, who was knighted by Henry V at Agincourt; and (2) Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Griffith. Sir William ap Thomas and his first wife Gwladys are buried in the center of the chapel at Abergavenny under a richly carved alabaster monument.

Margaret Neville, who married Sir Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Dorset, K.G., was a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Neville of Hornby. When Sir Thomas Beaufort died on 27 December 1417, without issue, his titles expired, but his landed possessions passed to his nephew John Beaufort, 3rd Earl of Somerset, who was created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Somerset in 1443.

Sir Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Baron Ferrers of Wemme, who married Joan Beaufort before 30 September 1390, was the son of Sir Robert de Ferrers, 1st Baron Ferrers of Wemme, and Elizabeth Boteler, only daughter and heiress of William Boteler, 3rd Baron Boteler, of Wemme, and Joan de Sudeley, daughter of John de Sudeley and Maud Montfort. Sir Robert, 2nd Baron, whose residence also has been identified as Willisham, died before 29 November 1396, and left two daughters, between whom the Barony of Ferrers of Wemme fell into abeyance. His mother Elizabeth outlived him and, when she died, the Barony of Boteler of Wemme also fell into abeyance between the daughters.

Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, KG, who married Joan Beaufort before 03 February 1396/7, was the son of John de Neville, 3rd Lord Neville of Raby, and Maud de Percy. Created Earl of Westmoreland in 1397, Ralph de Neville was born before 1364 and died on 21 October 1425 at Raby. His will was dated 18 October 1424 and probated on 14 November 1425 and 07 October 1427.

EDWARD III PLANTAGENET

Born 13 Nov 1312 Windsor, England
Died 21 Jun 1377 Richmond, England
Married Philippa of Hainaut 24 Jan 1327/8 York, England
Born 1312
Died 15 Aug 1369

Children (order of birth uncertain):

Edward Plantagenet, Prince of Wales, KG, "The Black Prince"
b. 1330
d. 1376
m. Joan Plantagenet, "The Fair Maid of Kent" 10 Oct 1361

Isabella Plantagenet

b.
d. 1379
m. Enguerrand de Coucy, Earl of Bedford, KG

Joanna Plantagenet

b.
d. 1348
m.

William Plantagenet

b.
d. young
m.

Lionel Plantagenet of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, KG

b. 29 Nov 1338 Antwerp
d. 07 Oct 1368 Alba, Italy
m. (1) Elizabeth de Burgh 1352
(2) Violante Visconti of Milan

1159424. John Plantagenet of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile/Leon, KG

b. 23 Jun 1340 Ghent, Flanders
d. 03 Feb 1399 Leicester Castle
m. (1) Blanche Plantagenet of Lancaster 19 May 1359
(2) Constance (Constanza) of Castile and Leon -- Jun 1371
(3) 1159425. Katherine Rouet Swynford -- Jan 1396/7

Edmund Plantagenet of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, Duke of York, KG

b. 05 Jun 1341 Langley, Hertfordshire, England
d. 01 Aug 1402 Langley, Hertfordshire, England
m. (1) Isabella of Castile and Leon 1372
(2) Joan de Holland after 1394

Blanche Plantagenet

- b.
- d. young
- m.

Margaret Plantagenet

- b.
- d. 1361
- m. John de Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, KG

Mary Plantagenet

- b.
- d. 1362
- m. John de Montfort, 4th Duke of Brittany

William Plantagenet

- b.
- d. young
- m.

Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, KG

- b. 07 Jan 1355 Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England
- d. -- Sep 1397 Calais
- m. Eleanor de Bohun

King Edward III of England, Earl of Chester and Duke of Aquitaine, was the son of King Edward II of England and Queen Isabella Capet, daughter of King Philip IV of France, who was known as "Philip the Fair" because he was handsome. Philippa of Hainaut was the daughter of William III, Count of Hainaut and Holland, and Jeanne of Valois, a daughter of Charles, Count of Valois, and Margaret of Naples. Count Charles was a son of Philip II, King of France, and Isabella of Aragon. Margaret of Naples was the daughter of Charles II, King of Naples, and Princess Marie of Hungary, who descended from the famous leader of the First Crusade, Bohemund I, who captured Antioch in 1098 and became Prince of Antioch.

Hainaut is a province of Belgium along the French border. Belgium was the southern province of The Netherlands during the Middle Ages.

King Philip IV was followed to the throne in quick order by his three sons, Louis X, Philip V and Charles IV, none of whom had surviving sons, so they were the last of the Capetian kings of France. According to Salic law, which prohibits royal succession through female lines, Charles IV was succeeded in 1328 by his cousin, Philip VI of Valois, whose successors were identified as of the royal House of Valois, a cadet branch of the Capet family. This led King Edward III of England, who was a grandson of Philip IV, to lay claim to the French throne, thus starting The Hundred Years' War between England and France.

Joan Plantagenet, who married Edward Plantagenet, Prince of Wales, K.G., “The Black Prince” (1330-1376), on 10 October 1361, was the daughter of Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent, and Margaret Wake, daughter of John, 1st Baron Wake of Lyddel, and Joan, daughter of Sir John FitzBernard, and widow of John Comyn of Badenoch. Joan Plantagenet, who was known as the “Fair Maid of Kent” because of her beauty, but called herself the “Lady of Wake,” married (1) William Montecute, Earl of Salisbury, whom she divorced; (2) Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, K.G. and (3) Prince Edward. Joan died on 07 August 1385.

Enguerrand de Coucy (Ingleram de Couci), Earl of Bedford, K.G., who married Isabella Plantagenet, was the son of Enguerrand, Sieur de Coucy, and Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Austria. Isabella died in 1379 and her husband died in 1397.

Elizabeth de Burgh, who married Lionel Plantagenet of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, K.G., in 1352 was a daughter of William de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster, and Maud Plantagenet, a daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and Maud de Chaworth. Elizabeth died in 1363.

Violante Visconti, the second wife of Lionel of Antwerp, was a daughter of the Duke of Milan. She died in 1386.

Isabella of Castile and Leon, who married Edmund Plantagenet of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, K.G., in 1372, was a sister of Constanza who married his brother, John of Gaunt. Their father was King Pedro I, “The Cruel,” of Castile and Leon. Isabella died in 1394.

Joan de Holland, who married Edmund Langley after his first wife died in 1394, was a daughter of Thomas de Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent, Baron Woodstock, Baron Wake and Baron Holland, and Alice FitzAlan, a daughter of Richard FitzAlan, 9th Earl of Arundel, K.G., and Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, the widow of John, 2nd Baron Beaumont, and a daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and Maud de Chaworth. Joan de Holland married (2) William, 5th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, (3) Henry, 2nd Baron Scrope of Masham, and (4) Sir Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesci. A co-heir of her brother Edmund de Holland, Joan de Holland died in 1431.

John de Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, K.G, who married Margaret Plantagenet, described as the 4th daughter of King Edward III, was the only son of Laurence de Hastings, 4th Baron Hastings and Earl of Pembroke, and Agnes Mortimer, a daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer, 2nd Baron Mortimer and 1st Earl of March, and Joan de Geneville, a daughter of Peter de Geneville, who was a son of Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Trim in Ireland. After the death of Princess Margaret in 1361, John de Hastings married (2) Anne Manny, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Walter Manny, K.G., and Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk. John de Hastings and Anne Manny were the parents of John de Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, who was the first husband of Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of John of Gaunt.

John de Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, died on 16 April 1375, on his way from Paris to Calais, after being released from a Spanish prison, where he had been held for four years. In 1371, Pembroke was appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine and sailed to Rochelle, which was besieged by the French. Shortly after he arrived in port on the eve of St. John the Baptist, his squadron of ships was attacked unexpectedly by the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards overwhelmed the English ships, killed or captured most of Pembroke's men and took as a prize, the 20,000 marks he was carrying as a war chest. He apparently died from poison which the Spaniards administered before they liberated him.

John de Montfort, 4th Duke of Brittany, who married Mary Plantagenet, died in 1399.

Eleanor de Bohun, who married Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., was a daughter and coheir of Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Northampton, Earl of Hereford and Earl of Essex, and Joan FitzAlan. Thomas of Woodstock was tricked into accompanying King Richard II to London, for a reconciliation, so he could be taken prisoner by surprise. After he was captured on the road, he was taken to Calais and suffocated in his bed there on orders of his treacherous king. His widow Eleanor entered a nunnery where she died on 03 October 1399.

SOURCES:

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples, Winston S. Churchill, Volume 2, *The New World*, Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1956, reprinted Bantam Books, New York, 1963

Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists, Who Came to New England between 1623 and 1650, Frederick Lewis Weis, Lancaster, MA, 1950, 5th Edition with Additions and Corrections by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1982.

A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire, Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., London 1883, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1978.

Kings and Queens of England, Eric R. Delderfield, Stein and Day, New York, 1973.

Crown of a Thousand Years, M. E. Hudson and Mary Clark, Harper of Holloway, 1947, revised and enlarged by Alphabet and Image, Sherborne, Dorset, England, 1978, Crown Publishers, New York, 1978.

The Kings and Queens of Great Britain, chart compiled by Anne Tauté, edited by John Brooke-Little MVO, MA, FSA. Richmond Herald of Arms, drawn by Don Pottinger MA

(Hons) DA Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms, Elm Tree Books/Hamish Hamilton Ltd, London, New Revised Edition, undated.

A Holiday History of Scotland, Ronald Hamilton, Bramhall House, New York, 1975.

PLANTAGENET LINE

2318848. Edward III of England = 2318849. Philippa of Hainaut
4637696. Edward II of England = 4637697. Isabella Capet of France
9275392. Edward I of England = 9275393. Eleanor of Castile
18550784. Henry III of England = 18550785. Eleanor of Provence
37101568. John of England = 37101569. Isabella of Angouleme
74203136. Henry II of England = 74203137. Eleanor of Aquitaine
148406272. Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou = 148406273. Maud (Matilda) of
England
296812544. Fulk V of Anjou = 296812545. Erembourg of Maine
593625088. Fulk IV of Anjou = 593625089. Bertrade de Montfort
1187250176. Aubri-Geoffrey of the Gatinais = 1187250177. Ermengarde of Anjou
2374500352. Geoffrey III of the Gatinais = 2374500353. Beatrix of Macon

NORMAN LINE

148406273. Maud (Matilda) of England = 148406272. Geoffrey Plantagenet
296812546. Henry I of England = 296812547. Matilda of Scotland
593625092. William I of England = 593625093. Matilda of Flanders
1187250184. Robert I of Normandy = 1187250185. Herleve of Falaise
2374500368. Richard II of Normandy = 2374500369. Judith of Brittany
4749000736. Richard I of Normandy = 4749000737. Gunnora of Crepon
9498001472. William of Normandy = 9498001473. Sprota of Senlis
18996002944. Rolf the Ganger = 18996002945. Papia (Poppa) de Valois
37992005888. Rogenwald =
75984011776. Eystein =
151968023552. Ivar of Norway =

SCOTS LINE

296812547. Matilda of Scotland = 296812546. Henry I of England
593625094. Malcolm III Canmore of Scotland = 593625095. Margaret of England
1187250188. Duncan I MacCrinan of Scotland = 1187250189. Sybil of
Northumberland
2374500376. Crinan the Thane, Abbot of Dunkeld = 2374500377. Bethoc of Scotland

2374500377. Bethoc of Scotland = 2374500376. Crinan the Thane, Abbot of Dunkeld
4749000754. Mael-Coluim (Malcolm) II, King of Scots, 1005-1034
Cinaed (Kenneth), King of Scots, 971-995
Mael-Coluim I, King of Scots, 953-954
Domnall, King of Scots, 889-900
Causantin (Constantine), King of Scots 862-877
Cinaed MacAlpin, King of the Picts and Scots, 843-858
Alpin, slain in Galloway, c837
Eochaid III, the Poisonous, King of Dalriada, 781 = heiress of the Picts
Aed Find, the White, King of Dalriada, 758-778
Eochaid II, King of Dalriada, c721-733
Eochaid I, King of Dalriada, c694-697
Domongart II (did not rule)
Domnall Brecc, King of Dalriada, c642
Eochaid (Eochu) Buide, King of Dalriada, King of the Picts, c630
Aedan, King of Dalriada, c571-608
Gabran = Lleian (dau of Brychan of Brecknock)
Domongart I, King of Dalriada = Feldelm Foltchain (dau of Brion,* son
of Fergus, King of Dalriada in Scotland** Eochaid Mugmedon)
Erc, King of Dalriada in Ireland***
Eochaid Muinremur, King of Dalriada in Ireland

* Half-brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages

** Fergus established an Irish kingdom in Argyle (now Scotland)

*** King of Dalriada in northern Ireland; d. 474

ANGLO-SAXON LINE

Margaret of England (St Margaret)	= Malcolm III Canmore of Scotland
Edward the Atheling (Exile)	= Agatha of Hungary
Eadmund II Ironside, King of England	= Ealdgyth (widow of Sigeferth)
Aethelred II the Unready, King of Eng	= Alfflaed, dau of Earl Thored of Mercia
Edgar the Peaceful, King of England	= Ealfthryth, dau of Earl Ordgar of Devon
Eadmund I the Magnificent, K of E	= St Aelfgifu
Edward the Elder, King of England	= Eadgifu, dau of Earl Sigehelm of Kent
Alfred the Great, King of England	= Ealhswyth, dau of Earl Aethelred Mucil*
Aethelwulf, King of England	= Osburh, dau of Oslac, the Chief Butler
Egbert, King of England	= Raedburh
Eahlmund, King of Kent	=
Eafa	=
Eoppa	=
Ingild	=
Cenred	=
Ceolwald	=
Cutha (Cuthwulf)	=
Cuthwine	=
Ceawlin, King of West Saxons	=
Cynric, King of West Saxons	=
Cerdic, King of West Saxons	=

A Saxon ealdorman who founded a settlement on the coast of Britain (now Hampshire, England) in 495, assumed the title of King of the West Saxons in 519 and founded the English royal line.

*Earl (Eald) of Mercia and/or Eald of the Gainai.

HAINAUT LINE

Philippa of Hainaut	= Edward III of England
William III, Count of Hainaut	= Jeanne of Valois
John II, Count of Hainaut	= Philippa of Luxembourg
John I d'Avenes, Count of Hainaut	= Adelaide of Holland
Margaret of Hainaut	= Bouchard d'Avenes
Baldwin VI, Count of Hainaut	= Marie of Champagne
Baldwin V, Count of Hainaut	= Margarine of Lorraine(d/o C. Thierry
Baldwin IV, Count of Hainaut	= Alix de Namur(d/o Count Godfrey)
Baldwin III, Count of Hainaut	= Yolande of Guelders(d/o Ct. Gerhard I)
Baldwin II, Count of Hainaut	= Ida of Louvain(d/o Count Henry II)
Baldwin I of Hainaut/VI of Flanders	= Richilde(d/o Count Regnier of Mons)
Baldwin V, Count of Flanders	= Adele/Alice of France(d/o K. Robert II)
Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders	= Cunegonde of Luxemburg(d/o C. Fred.)
Arnold II, Count of Flanders	= Rosala of Italy(d/o King Berengarius II)
Baldwin III, Count of Flanders	= Matilda of Saxony(d/o Duke Herman)
Arnold I, Count of Flanders	= Adelaide of Vermandois
Baldwin II, Count of Flanders	= Aelfthryth of Wessex(d/o King Alfred tG)
Baldwin I, Count of Flanders	= Judith of France(d/o King Charles II)
Odoacer, Governor of Flanders	=
Enguerrand, Governor of Flanders	=
Lyderic, Governor of Flanders	=

CAPET OF FRANCE

Isabella Capet of France = Edward II of England
 Philip IV the Fair, King of France = Jeanne of Navarre
 Philip III the Bold, King of France = Isabella of Aragon
 Louis IX (St. Louis), King of France = Marguerite of Provence
 Louis VIII the Lion, King of France = Blanche of Castile
 Philip II Augustus, King of France = Isabella of Hainaut
 Louis VII the Young, King of France = Alix of Champagne
 Louis VI the Fat, King of France = Adelaide of Savoy
 Philip I, King of France = Bertha of Holland
 Henry I, King of France = Anne of Russia
 Robert II the Pious, King of France = Constance of Arles
 Hugh Capet, King of France = Adelaide of Poitou
 Hugh Magnus, Duke of Paris = Hedwig of Germany
 Robert I, King of the West Franks = (2) Beatrix of Vermandois
 Rutpert IV, Count of Wormgau = Aelis of Tours and Alsace
 (AKA Robert the Strong)
 Rutpert III, Count of Wormgau = Walldruth of Toulouse
 Rutpert II, Count of Wormgau = Theoderata
 Turincbertus (Thuringbert) =
 Rutpert I, Count of Wormgau = Williswint, d/o Count Adelhelm
 Lantbertus (Lambert) II, Count =
 Robert (Chrodobertus), Count = Doda
 Lantbertus (Lambert) I (d. after 650)* =
 Chrodobertus (d. after 630) =
 Charibert (resided in Nuestria in 636) =
 *(last proved generation)

Adelaide of Vermandois = Arnold I, Count of Flanders
 Herbert II, Count of Vermandois = Liegarde of France
 Herbert I, Count of Vermandois = Bertha de Morvois*
 Pepin, Count of Senlis =
 Bernard, King of Italy = Cunigonde
 Pepin, King of Italy = dau of Duke Bernard
 Charlemagne, King of France = Hildegarde of Swabia
 Pepin the Short, 1st King of the Franks = Bertha of Laon
 Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace = Rotrou of Treves

*(d/o Guerri I Count of Morvois and Eve of Roussillon)

Bertha of Laon = Pepin the Short, 1st King of the Franks
 Canbert, Count of Laon

Rotrou of Treves = Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace
Leutwinus, Bishop of Treves =
Warinus, Count = Kunza (sis of Bazin, Bishop of Treves)

Liegarde of France = Herbert II, Count of Vermandois
Robert I, King of the West Franks = (1) Aelis

Beatrix of Vermandois = Robert I, King of the West Franks
Herbert I, Count of Vermandois = Bertha de Morvois (d/o Guerri I Count of
Morvois and Eve of Roussillon)

CASTILE LINE

Eleanor of Castile = Edward I of England
 Fernando III the Saint, King of Castile = Joan de Dammartin
 Alfonso IX, King of Leon = Berengaria of Castile
 Fernando II, King of Leon = Urraca of Portugal
 Alfonso VII, King of Castile & Leon = (2) Berengaria of Barcelona
 Raymond of Burgundy = Urraca of Castile & Leon
 William I, Count of Burgundy = Stephanie
 Raynald (Renaud) I, Count of Burgundy = Judith (Alice) of Normandy

Judith (Alice) of Normandy = Raynald (Renaud) I, Count of Burgundy
 Richard II, Duke of Normandy = Judith of Brittany

Urraca of Castile & Leon = Raymond of Burgundy
 Alfonso VI, King of Castile & Leon = Constance of Burgundy
 Fernando the Great =

Constance of Burgundy = Alfonso VI, King of Castile & Leon
 Robert the Old, Duke of Burgundy = Eleanor of Seomur en Auxois
 Robert II, King of France = Constance of Arles

Judith of Brittany = Richard II, Duke of Normandy
 Conan I, Duke of Brittany = Ermengarde of Anjou

Ermengarde of Anjou = Conan I, Duke of Brittany
 Geoffrey I Grisgonelle, Count of Anjou = Adelaide of Vermandois
 Fulk II, the Good, Count of Anjou = Gerberga of the Gatinais

Adelaide of Vermandois = Geoffrey I Grisgonelle, Count of Anjou
 Robert, Count of Troyes & Meaux = Adelaide of Burgundy
 Herbert II, Count of Vermandois = Liegarde of France

Berengaria of Castile = Alfonso IX, King of Leon
 Alfonso VIII, King of Castile = Eleanor of England
 Sancho II = Blanche of Navarre
 Alfonso VII = (2) Berenguela of Barcelona

Blanche of Castile = Louis VIII the Lion, King of France
 Eleanor of England = Alfonso VIII, King of Castile
 Henry II of England = Eleanor of Aquitaine

Sancha of Castile = Alfonso II, King of Aragon
 Alfonso VII, King of Castile & Leon = (1) Richilde of Poland

PROVENCE LINE

Eleanor of Provence = Henry III, King of England
Raymond IV Beringer, Count of Prov = Beatrice of Savoy
Alfonso, Count of Provence = Gersenda II of Sabran
Alfonso II, King of Aragon = Sancha of Castile
Raymond V, Count of Barcelona = Petronilla of Aragon

ANGOULEME LINE

Isabella of Angouleme = John Plantagenet, King of England
Aymer de Valence, Count of Angouleme = Alice de Courtenay
William IV, Count of Angouleme = Marguerite de Turenne
Wulgrim II, Count of Angouleme =

Alice de Courtenay = Aymer de Valence, Count of Angouleme
Peter of France = Elizabeth de Courtenay
Louis VI, King of France = Adelaide of Savoy

138 AQUITAINE, Eleanor of
148406274. William VIII of Poitou m. Eleanor de Chastellerault 148406275
296812548. William VII of Poitou m. Maud of Toulouse 296812548
593625096. William VI of Poitou m. Hildegarde of Burgundy 593625097
1187250192. William V of Poitou m.
2374500384. William IV of Poitou m.
4749000768. William III of Poitou m.
9498001536. William II of Poitou m.
18996003072. William I of Poitou m.
37992006144. Ebles Mancer of Poitou m.
75984012288. Ranulf II of Poitou m.
151968024576. Ranulf I of Aquitaine m. dau of Rorick of Maine 151968024577
303936049152. Gerard of Auvergne m. dau of Louis I of France 303936049153