



**The Elven Vere Descendants of Odin, Lord of the Rings  
Princess Plantina, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou  
Merovingian Princes and the ancient kings of Britain**

*De Diabolo Venit Et Ad Diabolum Ibid*

**Generation No. 1**

1. Geoffrey<sup>5</sup> Plantagenet (Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born 1113, and died 1151. He married Matilda of England, daughter of King Henry and of Matilda. She was born Abt. 1104, and died September 10, 1167.

Notes for Geoffrey Plantagenet:

GEOFFREY, surnamed PLANTAGENET, COUNT d'ANJOU, born 1113, died 1151. King Henry I, of England, in despair over loss of his son, William, Duke of Normandy, who was drowned in the sinking of a ship off the coast of France, sought the aid of GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, one of the most powerful princes of France, a noble person, with "elegant and courtly manners and a reputation for gallantry in the field."

Approving the marriage of his daughter MATILDA with GEOFFREY, King Henry personally invested him with Knighthood, and expressed the hope that all Englishmen would give them full allegiance. The Barons took the oath to uphold the succession of Matilda and Geoffrey and their children after them. Thus Geoffrey heads the line of English Kings which bear his Plantagenet name.

The friends of Geoffrey were unaware that their playful nickname for him of Plantagenet would live through the years. Geoffrey was descended from the Elven Princess Plantina, sister of the Fairy Melusine. Thus he derived his popular title. As eldest son of FULK V, KING OF JERUSALEM, and his wife, ERMENGARDE, daughter of HELIAS, Count of Maine, Geoffrey was of the House of Angevin Kings, which had been prominent for three centuries. (Note: Arms of Fulk V, King of Jerusalem pictured on page 201, Magna Charta.)

Geoffrey's descent from the House of Angevin Kings follows: From Princess Plantina, sister of the Fairy Princess Melusine.....(missing generations).....C.800 (1) THERTULLUS (Tortulf the Woodman of Nide de Merle) , wife PETRONELLA, daughter of Conrad, Count of Paris; (2) INGELERUS I, married Adeline of Challon; (3) FULK, "the red", born 888, died 938, wife Roscilla of Blois; (4) FULK II, The Good, Count of Anjou, died 958, married Gerberga of Catinais; (5) GEOFFREY I, Count of Anjou, died 21 July 987, married Adelaide de Vermandois, also known as Adelaide de Chalons, born 950, died 975-78; (6) FULK III, "the Black" Count of Anjou, born 970, died 21 June 1040, married, second, after 1000, Hildegarde, who died 1 April 1109, married, fifth, Bertrade de Montfort; (9) FULK V, "The Young", Count of Anjou, King of Jerusalem, born 1092; died 10 Nov. 1143, who, as above stated, was the father of GEOFFREY V "PLANTAGENET", Count of Anjou, Duke of Normandy, who, on 3 April 1127, married MATILDA of ENGLAND, daughter of HENRY I, of England.

NOTE: Also being given below, is the descent of Geoffrey V of Anjou, (called "Plantagenet") husband of Matilda (Maud), of England, from KING EDWARD THE GREAT.

GENEALOGY OF GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET (born 1113, died 7 Sept. 1151, from Aedd Mawr) (KING EDWARD THE GREAT), who appears to have lived about 1300 B.C. (the line of BOAZ and RUTH) to WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, whose Genealogy back to ROLLO the DANE, is given:

- (1) KING EDWARD the GREAT, his son
- (2) BRYDAIN, who settled in the island at an early date, and, according to tradition, gave his name to the entire island, which has since been corrupted into "Britain". His son
- (3) ANNYN TRO, his son
- (4) SELYS HEN, his son
- (5) BRWT, his son
- (6) CYMRYW, his son
- (7) ITHON, his son
- (8) GWEYRYDD, his son
- (9) PEREDUR, his son
- (10) LLYFEINYDD, his son
- (11) TEUGED, his son
- (12) LLARIAN, in whose day London was a considerable town, having been founded B.C. 1020, or earlier, as some hold, at least 270 yrs before the founding of Rome; his son
- (13) ITHHEL, his son
- (14) ENIR FARDD, his son
- (15) CALCHWYDD, his son
- (16) LLYWARCH, his son
- (17) IDWAL, his son
- (18) RHUN, his son
- (19) BLEDDYN, his son
- (20) MORGAN, his son
- (21) BERWYN, his son

- (22) CERAINF FEDWW, an irreclaimable drunkard, deposed by his subjects for setting fire, just before harvest, to the cornfields of Siluris, now Monmouthshire, his son
- (23) BRYWLAI; his son
- (24) ALAFON, his son
- (25) ANYN, his son
- (26) DINGAD, his son
- (27) GREIDIOL, his son
- (28) CERAINF, his son
- (29) MEIRION, his son
- (30) ARCH, his son
- (31) CAID, his son
- (32) CERI, his son
- (33) BARAN, his son
- (34) LLYR (KING LEAR). He was educated in Rome by Augustus Caesar, his son;
- (35) BRAN, KING of SILURIA. In the year A.D.36, he resigned the crown to his son Caradoc, and became Arch-Druid Bran the Blessed of the college of Siluria. Bran married Anna, granddaughter of St. James (Joseph of Aramathea); the neice of Jesus Christ. Jesus and his brother St. James' lineage conjoin with The Uther Pendragon: Aedan Mac Gabran King of Scots, who married Ygraine of Avallon (see Avallon descent). During his seven years in Rome, Bran (St. Brandon) became the first royal convert to Christianity and was baptized by the Apostle Paul, as was his son, Cardoc and the latter's two sons, Cyllinus and Cynon (he introduced the use of vellum into England). his son
- (36) CARADOC (CARACTACUS), was King of Siluria, (Monmouthshire, etc.), his son
- (37) ST. CYLLIN, King of Siluria. He first of the Cymry (Cimmerians of Scythia), gave infants names, for before, names were not given except to adults. His brother, Linus the Martyr; his sister Claudia and her husband Rufus Pudens, aided the apostle Paul in the Christian Church in Rome. As recorded in II Timothy 4:21 and Romans 16:13, Rufus Pudens and St. Paul are shown to be half-brothers, children of the same mother, they had different fathers; Paul, by a Hebrew husband and Rufus, by a second marriage with a Roman Christian. His son
- (38) PRINCE COEL, son of Cyllin was living A.D. 120; his son
- (39) KING LLEUVER MAWR, (Lucius the Great), the second Blessed Sovereign, married Gladys, whose ancestry for eight immediate past generations is as follows;
- (a) CAPOIR, whose son was
  - (b) BELI (HELI) THE GREAT, died B.C. 72, whose son
  - (c) LUD, died B.C. 62, his son
  - (d) TENUANTIUS, his son
  - (e) CYNVELINE (Cymbeline), King of Britain. He was educated in Rome by Augustus Caesar, and later, forestalled the invasion of the island. His eleventh son
  - (f) AVIRAGUN, King of Britain, lived in Avalon (The Isle of Arran), the renowned enemy of Rome; married VENISSA JULIA, daughter of TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CAESAR, EMPEROR OF ROME, who was

the grandson of MARK ANTONY. The son of Aviragus and Venissa Julia was, (g) MERIC, (Marius,), King of Britain, married the daughter of the GODDESS-QUEEN BOADICEA (VICTORIA.) They had a daughter, EURGEN, of whom later, and a son Coel, who became King of Britain in 125. OLD KING COLE, educated in Rome, built Colchester (Coel-Castra), and died A.D. 170

(h) EURGEN, (see above), the said daughter of Meric, (Marius) and his wife, the daughter of Boadicea, had, as above stated, Gladys, who became the wife of No. 39 (see above), Lleuver Mawr (Lucius the Great) who is said to have changed the established religion of Britain from DRUIDISM to CHRISTIANITY though this must be patently untrue.

The daughter of Lucius the Great and his wife, Gladys, was (40) GLADYS, who became the wife of Cadvan, of Cambria, Prince of Wales. Their daughter (41) STRADA, the FAIR, married Coel, a later King of Colchester, living A.D. 232. Their daughter (42) HELEN of the CROSS, (The Arms of Colchester were a "cross with three crowns"), Helen was born 248, died 328 and became the wife of CONSTANTIUS I, afterward Emperor of Rome, and, in right of his wife, King of Britain. He was born 242, died 306.

### THE GOD KING OF VALHALLA: ODIN LORD OF THE RINGS

Their son; (43) CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, born 265, died 336. Of British birth, he is known as the first CHRISTIAN EMPEROR. The greatest of all Roman Emperors, he annexed Britain to the Roman Empire, his son; (44) CONSTANTIUS II, died in 360, his son; (45) CONSTANTIUS III, married Placida, died in 421, his son; (46) VALENTINIAN III, died in 455. His daughter; (47) EUDOXIA, married Hunneric, who died in 480. her son; (48) HILDERIC, King of the Vandals in 525, his daughter; (49) HILDA, married Frode VII, who died 548; her son; (50) HALFDAN, KING OF DENMARK, his son; (51) IVAR VIDFADMA, KING of DENMARK and SWEDEN in 660 his son: (52) RORIC SLINGEBAND, KING of DENMARK and SWEDEN in 700, his son; (53) HARALD HILDETAND, KING of DENMARK and SWEDEN in 725, his son; (54) SIGURD RING, living in 750, his son; (55) RAYNER LODBROCK, KING of DENMARK and SWEDEN, died in 794, married Aslanga.

Aslanga was granddaughter of the one-eyed God-King ODIN, (Father of Sigfreid and Brunhilde: Swan Princess and Valkyrie) LORD OF THE AESIR (The inspiration for both Tolkein's Gandalf [Grey Elf ] and the one-eyed Sauron [from Saur: Lizard or Dragon] Lord of the Rings). Odin was the ancestor of Robert de Vere, the historical Robin Hood or Hoden.

RAYNER LODBROCK'S son; (56) SIGURD SNODOYE, KING of DENMARK and SWEDEN, died 830, his son; (57) HORDA KNUT, KING of DENMARK, died in 850, his son; (58) FROTHA, KING of DENMARK, died 875, his son; (59) GORM ENSKE, married Sida and died in 890, his son; (60) HAROLD PARCUS, KING of DENMARK, whose wife was Elgiva, daughter of ETHELRED I, King of England, (a brother of King Alfred The Great), his son; (61) GORM del CAMMEL, KING of DENMARK, died in 931. His wife was Thyra, his son; (62) HAROLD BLAATAND, KING of DENMARK, died in 981, his daughter; (63) LADY GUNNORA, wife of Richard I, third Duke of Normandy, born 933, died 996. They had (beside their son Richard II ((see later)), a son; (64) ROBERT d'EVEREUX, the Archbishop, who died in 1087, his son; (65) RICHARD, Count d'Evereux, died 1067, his daughter, (66) AGNES

EVEREUX, who became the wife of Simon I de Montfort, her daughter; (67) BERTRADE MONTFORT, became the wife of FULK IV, Count d'Anjou, born 1043, died 1109. The said Fulk IV's descent from OLD KING COLE is as follows;

### THE FRANKISH KINGS

Coel: OLD KING COLE, son of Meric (MARIUS) (g) above mentioned, was the father of, (1) ATHILDIS, wife of Marcomir IV, King of Franconia, who died 149. They had (2) CLODOMIR IV, King of the Franks, died 166, married Hasilda, their son; (3) KING FARABERT, died 186, his son; (4) KING SUNNO, died 213, his son; (5) KING HILDERIC, died 253, his son; (6) KING PARTHERUS, died 272, his son; (7) KING CLOLIUS III, died 298, his son; (8) KING WALTER, died 306, his son; (9) KING DAGOBERT, died 317, his son; (10) GENEBALD I Duke of the East Franks, died 350, his son; (11) KING DAGOBERT, died 379, his son; (12) KING CLODIUS I, died 389, his son; (13) KING MARCOMIR, died 404, his son; (14) KING PHAROMOND, married Argotta, daughter of Genebald, their son; (15) KING CLODIO, married Basina de Thuringia, and died 455, their son; (16) SIGERMERUS I, married the daughter of Ferreolus Tomantius, his son; (17) FERREOLUS, married Deuteria, a Roman lady, their son; (18) AUSBERT, died 570, married Blitheldes, daughter of Clothaire I, King of France, and his wife Ingonde, and grand-daughter of CLOVIS THE GREAT, King of France, born 466, baptized at Rheims, and died 511, and his wife Clothilde, of Burgundy, "The girl of the French Vineyards.

It was she who led him to embrace Christianity, and mythically three thousand of his followers were baptized in a single day. When Clovis first listened to the story of Christ's Crucifixion, he was so moved that he cried, "If I had been there with my valiant Franks, I would have avenged Him". Ausbert and Blithildes were the parents of (19) ARNOUL, Bishop of Metz, died 601, married Oda de Savoy and had (20) ST. ARNOLPH, Bishop of Metz, died 641, married Lady Dodo and had, (21) ACHISEA, married Begga of Brabant, who died 698, their son; (22) PEPIN d'HERISTAL, Mayor of the Palace, died 714, who married Alpais.

PEPIN of HERISTAL made himself conspicuous. His home was near Spa in the woodland country around Liege. He made the office hereditary in his family. His heroic son, (23) CHARLES MARTEL, the Hammer, Mayor of the Palace, King of France, was still more famous, because, in the decisive Battle of Tours in 732, he utterly routed the Arabs, who had conquered Spain and the south of France. Charles Martel Married Rotrude and died in 741. His son, (24) PEPIN THE SHORT (or PEPIN le BREF, King of France, died in 768, leaving by his wife Bertha, of Laon, a son; (25) CHARLEMAGNE, Charles the Great, born 2 April 742, probably at Aix-La-Chapelle, the greatest figure of the Middle ages, King of the Franks. Charlemagne and his younger brother, Carloman, succeeded to equal portions to one of the most powerful of European kingdoms, bounded by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Mediterranean and the Ocean. Carloman, the younger brother, died soon after the death of their father, Pepin The Short, and with the consent of the great nobles, Charlemagne became King. Desiderius, the King of Lombardy, had made large encroachments upon the states of the Roman Pontiff, whose cause was taken up by Charlemagne. This led to feuds, which Bertha, his mother, endeavored to appease by arranging a marriage between her son and the daughter of the Lombard.

But the Ring Lord Charlemagne soon took a disgust to the wife thus imposed upon him, and repudiated her, that he might marry Hildegarde, born 757, died 30 April 782, the daughter of a noble family in Suabia. By his wife, Hildegarde, he had a son: (26) LOUIS I, the DEBONAIRE, who by his second wife, Judith, was the father of Gisela, ancestress of Hugh Capet, King of France and of JAMICIA, wife of RICHARD de CLARE, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY. Louis I, by his first wife Ermengarde, who died 818, daughter of Ingram, Count of Basbania, was father of (27) LOTHAIRE, Earl of Germany, who married Ermengarde of Alsace, and had (28) ERMENGARDE, who was the wife of Giselbert. Their son; (29) REGUIER I, Count of Hainault, died 916, who married Albreda, their son; (30) CISELBERT, Duke of Lorraine, married Gerlerga and died 930, their daughter; (31) ALBREDA of LORRAINE, wife of Renaud, Count de Roucy, who died 973, their daughter; (32) ERWENTRUDE ROUCY,

married Alberic II, Count de Macon, who died 975, their daughter; (33) BEATRICE MACON, married Geoffrey I de Castenais, their son; (34) GEOFFREY II de CASTINAIS, married Ermengarde de Anjou, their son; (35) FULK IV, Count of Anjou, born 1043, died 1109, married Bertrade de Montfort (no. 67 above), their son (36) FULK V, Count d'Anjou, who, as elsewhere stated (above) was the father of GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, who married MATILDA of ENGLAND, a great-great-great-grand daughter of RICHARD I, Duke of Normandy and his wife, Lady Cunnora. Matilda's descent from Richard I, Duke of Normandy is as follows: (1) RICHARD I, Duke of Normandy, his son; (2) RICHARD II, Duke of Normandy, died 1026, married Judith de Bretagne, their son; (3) ROBERT the MAGNIFICENT, also known as Robert the Devil, who, by Herleve Falaise, had WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, father of King Henry I of England, who had Matilda, Wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet.

NOTE: WURTS' MAGNA CHARTA, pp. 158-168 inclusive, gives sixty nine Generations of lineal descent from No. 1, Edward the Great, (Aedd Mawr) to No. 69, Geoffrey Plantagenet. This also shows Geoffrey's descent from the FRANKISH KINGS, Nos. 1, to and including 35; also his descent from No. (6) (HELI) Beli the Great through LUD, through TUANTIUS, through CYNVELIN (CYMBELINE), through AVIRAGUS, through MERIC (MARIUS), through EURGEN, through GLADYS, wife of No. 39, (LLEUVER MAWR) LUCIUS THE GREAT. And page 168 Wurt's Magna Charta shows that both Geoffrey Plantagenet and his wife, Matilda, or Maud, of England, were descendants of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, who as above stated, was descended from CHARLEMAGNE.

#### Notes for Matilda of England

Descent from CHARLEMAGNE to MATILDA, or Maud, of England, wife of GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET; (1) CHARLEMAGNE and wife, Hildegard had a son; (2) PEPIN, born 776, died 8 July 810, before his father. He was crowned by the Pope in 781, King of Lombardy and Italy, married Bertha, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse, his son; (3) BERNHARD, King of Lombardy, succeeded his father about the year 812, he was deposed by his Uncle Louis, blinded and put to death. By his wife Cunegonde, he had a son; (4) PEPIN, who was deprived of the throne by his Uncle Louis, Emperor, called the Debonair, and received a part of Vermandois and the Seigneuries of St. Quentin and Peronne. His son; (5) PEPIN, Pepin de Senlis de Valois, Count Berengarius, of Bretagne, who was living in 893, the father of (6) LADY POPPA, (puppet or doll), who became the first wife of ROLLO the DANE, first Duke of Normandy. Their son; (7) WILLIAM LONGSWORD, was father of (8) RICHARD the FEARLESS, father of; (9) RICHARD II, "the Good", whose son; (10) ROBERT "THE DEVIL", sixth Duke of Normandy, who, by Herleve de Falaise, daughter of the Tanner, Fulbert de Falaise, had a son; (11) WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, born at Falaise in 1027, father of HENRY I, KING of ENGLAND, WHO WAS THE LAST OF THE NORMAN KINGS. (Magna Charta 178, 182, 183). She was designated Henry's heir, and on his death (1135), Stephen siezed the throne and Matilda invaded England (1139) inuagurating a period of inconclusive civil war. She and her second husband (Geoffrey) captured Normandy and in 1152 the Treaty of Wallingford recognised Henry as Stephen's heir. Burke says she was betrothed in her eight year (1119) to Henry.

Child of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda England is:

+ 2 i. King Henry II6 Plantagenet, born March 25, 1133 in Le Mans; died July 06, 1189 in Chinon Castle, Anjou.

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## Generation No. 2

2. King Henry II Plantagenet (Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born March 25, 1133 in Le Mans, and died July 06, 1189 in Chinon Castle, Anjou. He married (1) Eleanor of Aquitaine May 18, 1152 in Bordeaux, France. She died June 26, 1202. He met (2) Rosamond De Clifford 1160. He met (3) Ida Abt. 1172.

### Notes for King Henry II Plantagenet:

KING HENRY II of ENGLAND, son of Matilda, or Maud, of England and her husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, was born at Le Mans, 25 March 1133 and died at Chinon, 6 July 1189. In 1152 he married Eleanor of Aquitaine, former wife of Louis VII, of France, and daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine. She survived King Henry nearly three years, dying 26 June 1202. Both were buried at Fontevraud in Anjou. Their daughter Eleanor married Alphonse IX, King of Castile; their eldest son William, died at the age of four years, their second son, Henry, born 28 Feb. 1155, who on 15 July 1170, by command of his father, was crowned King of England, but died before his father, 11 July 1183, their third son, Richard the Lion Hearted, reigned as King of England from 1189 to 1199. He was the most prominent leader on the Third Crusade to regain Jerusalem for the Christians from the Mohammedans. He had greater military genius, but less statesmanship than his father.

His great power was in his physical and mental capacity as a soldier, and in his strenuous and irrepressible courage. Richard was proud, cruel and treacherous. He left the government of England in the hands of his Justiciars, and was in his English Kingdom but twice in his reign of ten years; four months at the time of his coronation, and two months, five years later. The Third Crusade was a failure. Richard fell out with the French King, and refused to marry his sister Alice, to whom he had been betrothed since early childhood, but on 12 May 1191, he married Perengaria of Navarre. HE DIED WITHOUT ISSUE. The fourth son of Henry II, Geoffrey, had a son Arthur, who was murdered in 1203, leaving as successor to the throne of England; (\*See Note Below)

Henry II (1154-1189) Born: 5th March 1133 at Le Mans, Maine Died: 6th July 1189 at Chinon Castle, Anjou Buried: Fontevrault Abbey, Anjou Parents: Geoffrey, Count of Anjou and the Empress Matilda Siblings: Geoffrey, Count of Nantes & William, Count of Poitou Crowned: 19th December 1154 at Westminster Abbey, Middlesex Married: 18th May 1152 at Bordeaux Cathedral, Gascony Spouse: Eleanor daughter of William X, Duke of Aquitaine & divorcee of Louis VII, King of France Offspring: William, Henry, Matilda, Richard, Geoffrey, Eleanor, Joan & John. Contemporaries: Louis VII (King of France, 1137-1180), Thomas Beckett (Archbishop of Canterbury), Pope Adrian IV, Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor, 1152-1190). Henry II, first of the Angevin kings, was one of the most effective of all England's monarchs. He came to the throne amid the anarchy of Stephen's reign and promptly collared his errant barons. He refined Norman government and created a capable, self-standing bureaucracy. His energy was equaled only by his ambition and intelligence.

Henry survived wars, rebellion, and controversy to successfully rule one of the Middle Ages' most powerful kingdoms. Henry was raised in the French province of Anjou and first visited England in 1142 to defend his mother's claim to the disputed throne of Stephen. His continental possessions were already vast before his coronation: He acquired Normandy and Anjou upon the death of his father in September 1151, and his French holdings more than doubled with his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine (ex-wife of King Louis VII of France). In accordance with the Treaty of Wallingford, a succession agreement signed by Stephen and Matilda in 1153, Henry was crowned in October 1154. The continental empire ruled by Henry and his sons included the French counties of Brittany, Maine, Poitou, Touraine, Gascony, Anjou, Aquitaine, and Normandy. Henry was technically a feudal vassal of the king of France but, in reality, owned more territory and was more powerful than his French lord. Although King John (Henry's son) lost most of the English holdings in France, English kings laid claim

to the French throne until the fifteenth century. Henry also extended his territory in the British Isles in two significant ways. First, he retrieved Cumbria and Northumbria from Malcolm IV of Scotland and settled the Anglo-Scottish border in the North. Secondly, although his success with Welsh campaigns was limited, Henry invaded Ireland and secured an English presence on the island. English and Norman barons in Stephen's reign manipulated feudal law to undermine royal authority; Henry instituted many reforms to weaken traditional feudal ties and strengthen his position. Unauthorized castles built during the previous reign were razed.

Monetary payments replaced military service as the primary duty of vassals. The Exchequer was revitalized to enforce accurate record keeping and tax collection. Incompetent sheriffs were replaced and the authority of royal courts was expanded. Henry empowered a new social class of government clerks that stabilized procedure - the government could operate effectively in the king's absence and would subsequently prove sufficiently tenacious to survive the reign of incompetent kings. Henry's reforms allowed the emergence of a body of common law to replace the disparate customs of feudal and county courts. Jury trials were initiated to end the old Germanic trials by ordeal or battle. Henry's systematic approach to law provided a common basis for development of royal institutions throughout the entire realm. The process of strengthening the royal courts, however, yielded an unexpected controversy. The church courts instituted by William the Conqueror became a safe haven for criminals of varying degree and ability, for one in fifty of the English population qualified as clerics. Henry wished to transfer sentencing in such cases to the royal courts, as church courts merely demoted clerics to laymen. Thomas Beckett, Henry's close friend and chancellor since 1155, was named Archbishop of Canterbury in June 1162 but distanced himself from Henry and vehemently opposed the weakening of church courts. Beckett fled England in 1164, but through the intervention of Pope Adrian IV (the lone English pope), returned in 1170. He greatly angered Henry by opposing the coronation of Prince Henry. Exasperated, Henry hastily and publicly conveyed his desire to be rid of the contentious Archbishop - four ambitious knights took the king at his word and murdered Beckett in his own cathedral on December 29, 1170. Henry endured a rather limited storm of protest over the incident and the controversy passed.

Henry's plans of dividing his myriad lands and titles evoked treachery from his sons. At the encouragement - and sometimes because of the treatment - of their mother, they rebelled against their father several times, often with Louis VII of France as their accomplice. The deaths of Henry the Young King in 1183 and Geoffrey in 1186 gave no respite from his children's rebellious nature; Richard, with the assistance of Philip II Augustus of France, attacked and defeated Henry on July 4, 1189 and forced him to accept a humiliating peace. Henry II died two days later, on July 6, 1189. A few quotes from historic manuscripts shed a unique light on Henry, Eleanor.

From Sir Winston Churchill Kt, 1675: "Henry II Plantagenet, the very first of that name and race, and the very greatest King that England ever knew, but withal the most unfortunate . . . his death being imputed to those only to whom himself had given life, his ungracious sons. . .

From Sir Richard Baker, A Chronicle of the Kings of England: Concerning endowments of mind, he was of a spirit in the highest degree generous . . . His custom was to be always in action; for which cause, if he had no real wars, he would have feigned . . . To his children he was both indulgent and hard; for out of indulgence he caused his son Henry to be crowned King in his own time; and out of hardness he caused his younger sons to rebel against him . . . He married Eleanor, daughter of William Duke of Guienne, late wife of Lewis the Seventh of France. Some say King Lewis carried her into the Holy Land, where she carried herself not very holily, but led a licentious life; and, which is the worst kind of licentiousness, in carnal familiarity with a Turk. "King Henry II Plantagenet, had many illegitimate children one of which was William de Longespee.

[More About King Henry II Plantagenet:](#)

Notes for Eleanor of Aquitaine:



aka; Rosamond De Clifford

More About Eleanor of Aquitaine:

Burial: Fontevrault Abbey,  
Anjou

Children of King Henry II, Plantagenet and Eleanor of Aquitaine are:

**3 i.** Eleanor 7. She married Alphonse IX.

**4 ii.** William, born Abt. 1153; died Abt. 1157.

**5 iii.** Henry, born February 28, 1154/55; died July 11, 1183.

**6 iv.** Richard, born Abt. 1157. He married Perengaria May 12, 1191.

### Notes for Richard:

Reigned as King of England from 1189 to 1199. He was the most prominent leader on the Third Crusade to regain Jerusalem for the Christians from the Mohammedans. He had greater military genius, but less statesmanship than his father. His great power was in his physical and mental capacity as a soldier, and in his strenuous and irrepressible courage. Richard was proud, cruel and treacherous. He left the government of England in the hands of his Justiciars, and was in his English Kingdom but twice in his reign of ten years; four months at the time of his coronation, and two months, five years later. The Third Crusade was a failure. Richard fell out with the French King, and refused to marry his sister Alice, to whom he had been betrothed since early childhood, but on 12 May 1191, he married Perengaria of Navarre. HE DIED WITHOUT ISSUE.

+ 7 v. Geoffrey, born Abt. 1160.

+ 8 vi. King John, Lackland, born December 24, 1166 in Beaumont Palace, Oxford, England; died October 19, 1216 in Newark Castle, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.

Child of King Henry II, Plantagenet and Ida is:

+ 9 i. William De7 Longespee, born 1173 in England; died March 07, 1225/26 in Salisbury, Wilts, England.

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### **Generation No. 3**

7. Geoffrey7 (King Henry II6 Plantagenet, Geoffrey5, Fulk4 V, Fulk3 IV, Geoffrey II de2 Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de1) was born Abt. 1160.

Child of Geoffrey Plantagenet is:

10 i. Aurthur8, born Abt. 1185; died 1203.

8. King7 John, Lackland (King Henry II6 Plantagenet, Geoffrey5, Fulk4 V, Fulk3 IV, Geoffrey II de2 Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de1) was born December 24, 1166 in Beaumont Palace, Oxford, England, and died October 19, 1216 in Newark Castle, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Isabell August 24, 1200 in Bordeaux, daughter of Aymer de Tallifer and Alice. She was born Abt. 1188 in Angouleme, and died May 31, 1246 in Fontevraud.

### Notes for King John, Lackland:

KING JOHN, LACKLAND, the fifth son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, born at Oxford, 24 Dec. 1166, died at Newark Castle, Notts, 19 Oct. 1216, married, first on 29 August 1189, Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester; married, second, in 1200, Isabel, daughter of Aymer de Taillefer, the Swordsmith. She was the mother of all his children. John S. Wurts, in his Magna Charta, pages 6 to 17, inclusive. Page 6; "In case we have forgotten our English History, let us be reminded that King John was a horrid person, an arbitrary and mercenary ruler, who threw people into dungeons at the drop of a hat; married off wards of the crown, young widows and pretty girls, to foreign adventurers and then collected a nice percentage of the ward's fortunes from their husbands..... he greatly increased the royal taxes and replenished his exchequer with the confiscated property of the clergy". Shortly after he became King, he quarreled with the Pope, who deposed him and proclaimed him no longer King. John ignored the deposing, and made a gift to the Pope of all the realm, crown and revenue, by written indenture, dated Monday, 13 May 1213. John then received the crown back as the Pope's tenant and vassal, at a rental of a thousand marks for the whole kingdom, 700 for England and 300 for Ireland.

Under this condition the Barons of England were only yeoman, or free-holders, or copy-holders of King John, the free-holder of the Pope, and tiring of John's tyranny, they called a conference, and one, after King John had left the Abbey at Saint-Edmundsbury (where he had been asked to attend the conference, which had been called by Stephen Langston, Archbishop of Canterbury), at which meeting nothing was accomplished, the barons took a solemn oath on the high altar, that they would stand united until they could compel the King to confirm their liberties, or they would wage war against him to the death. They did wage war, "a holy crusade against John to recover the liberties their forefathers had enjoyed". Virtually powerless, and with nearly his whole Baronage and the majority of his subjects of all degrees in arms against him, he finally called his Barons to a conference. They said, "let the day be the 15th of June and the place Runnemedede". (which is in sight of Windsor Castle, and was used as "the field of council").

In this way was brought about the GREATEST EVENT OF KING JOHN'S REIGN, the veritable wresting from him of MAGNA CARTA, granting rights to the people of his realm, "an expression in written words of the principles of human life", which had been either grossly neglected or altogether forgotten by the King. Section 61 of the Chart authorized the election of twenty five Surety Barons, who would see that the provisions of the Charter were carried into effect. Their names are not recorded in the Magna Charta, "but we learn them from Matthew Paris' "Chronilca Majora"."

These Barons were astonishingly inter-related. Among them were several instances of father and son, of father-in-law and son-in-law, of brothers and cousins. Twenty of the twenty five were related in the degree of second cousin, or nearer. Of these twenty five, only seventeen have descendants surviving to the present day. They had a common descent from Charlemagne. On the 15th day of June, 1215, more than two thousand Knights and Barons were encamped on the field of Runnemedede to await the coming of King John and secure from him the rights of the people of England, although John had previously sworn by "God's teeth", his favorite oath, that he would never agree to such demands or any part of them. (Runnemedede was the "ancient meadow of council", and is within sight of Windsor Castle. For ages, this had been crown land and rented for pasturage. When it was proposed a few years ago ((from Crown Edition of Magna Carta, Reprint 1945)), to sell the field of Runnemedede to the highest bidder, a great outcry arose. (The former Cara Rogers, now Lady Fairhaven, an American girl, a member of the 'Magna Carta Dames', bought and presented to the British people the field of Runnemedede, as a memorial to her husband, to be kept for all time as a sacred, historic spot).

On 15 June 1215, before the day passed, the King affixed his seal to the original, but preliminary draft known as the "Articles of the Barons", which contained forty nine articles, setting forth the principles of the Charter. The exact terms of the Charter were decided upon during the four days that followed. On the 19th of June 1215, the great seal was affixed, presumably to twenty five duplicate copies, perhaps one for each of the twenty five Surety

Barons, who were to see that King John kept his promises. Neither the King, the Barons, nor the Knights could read or write, except a few, but a scholar, who was the Secretary of the Baron of Kendal, had accompanied him to Runnemed.

### DESCENT OF ISAREL DE TAILLEFUR, second Wife of KING JOHN OF ENGLAND from CHARLEMAGNE:

More About King John, Lackland:

Burial: Worcester, Cathedral

Notes for Isabell:

She was the mother of all his children. John S. Wurts, in his Magna Charta, pages 6 to 17, inclusive.

More About Isabell:

Burial: Fontevraud Abbey

Child of King John and Isabell is:

+ 11 i. King8 Henry III, born October 01, 1207 in Winchester, England; died November 16, 1272 in Westminster, Palace, London, England.

9. William De7 Longespee (King Henry II6 Plantagenet, Geoffrey5, Fulk4 V, Fulk3 IV, Geoffrey II de2 Castinai, Geoffrey I de1) was born 1173 in England, and died March 07, 1225/26 in Salisbury, Wilts, England. He married Ela Fitzpatrick. She was born 1191 in Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, and died August 24, 1261 in Lacock, Wiltshire, England.

Notes for William De Longespee: According to Gary Boyd Roberts' 'Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants...' pp. 345 -347, the mother of William LONGESPEE (natural son of King Henry II of England) was Ida, who married Roger BIGOD, 2nd Earl of Norfolk. One source of this is evidently a charter of William LONGSWORD published in the 'Cartulary of Bradenstoke Priory' ed. Vera C. M. Longdon, in which Countess Ida is explicitly named as his mother. The fact that William named a daughter Ida does lend credence to this, of course.

Child of William Longespee and Ela Fitzpatrick is:

+ 12 i. Stephen De8 Longespee, born Abt. 1216 in Sutton,,co. Northampton, England; died 1260 in Sutton,,co. Northampton,England.

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### **Generation No. 4**

11. King8 Henry III (King7 John, Lackland, King Henry II6 Plantagenet, Geoffrey5, Fulk4 V, Fulk3 IV, Geoffrey II de2 Castinai, Geoffrey I de1) was born October 01, 1207 in Winchester, England, and died November 16, 1272 in Westminster, Palace, London, England. He married Queen Eleanor of Provence January 04, 1235/36 in England. She was born Abt. 1217 in Aix-en-Provence, and died June 24, 1291 in Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Notes for King Henry III:

Brother of King Richard. King of England. He was crowned king 28 Oct. 1216, when only nine years of age. On 14 January 1236, he married Eleanor of Provence. A Plantagenet King; House of Anjou.

More About King Henry III:

Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England

#### Notes for Queen Eleanor of Provence:

Queen Eleanor took the veil at Ambresbury in Wiltshire, and died there 24 June 1291. Their elder sons, John and Henry died young.

#### QUEEN ELEANOR'S GENEALOGY

(1) CLOVIS, King of the Franks, married Clothilde, his son; (2) Clothaire I, born 497, died 561, married Ingolde, their son; (3) Chilperice I, born 523, died 584, married Fredegonde, born 543, died 598, his son; (4) Clothaire II, born 584, died 628, married Bertrude, who died 618, his son; (5) Claribert II, born 608, died 631, married Gisela, daughter of Arnoud, of Gascony, his son; (6) Boggis, Duke of Aquitaine, died 688, married Oda, his son; (7) Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, married Valtrude, daughter of Valtrude and her husband, Walchigise, Count of Verdon, son of St. Arnolph, Bishop of Metz and his wife, Dodo, his son; (8) Hunold, Duke of Aquitaine, died 774, his son; (9) Waifir, Duke of Aquitaine, died 768, married his cousin, Adele, daughter of Loup I, Duke of Gascony, his son; (10) Loup II, Duke of Gascony, died 778, his son; (11) Adelrico, Duke of Gascony, died 812, his son; (12) Ximeno, Duke of Gascony, died 816, married Munia, his son; (13) Inigo Arista, first King of Navarre married Iniga Ximena, his son; (14) Careia II, of Navarre, married Urracca of Gascony, daughter of a cousin, Sancho II, his son; (15) Sancho I, became King of Navarre in 905, married his cousin Toda, daughter of Aznvr Galindez, Count of Aragon, his son; (16) Garcia III, became king in 921, died 970, married Teresa Iniquez of Aragon, and had (17) Sancho II Abarca, died 994. He married Urracca Clara, daughter of Fortuna Ximenez, of Navarre, his second cousin, his son; (18) Garcia V, King of Navarre, died 999, married Ximena, daughter of Consslo, Count of Asturias and his wife, Teresa. They were the parents of the earlier of the two kings, both called Sancho III, this one; (19) Sancho III King of Navarre from 1000 to 1035, married Munia, daughter of Sancho of Castile, and thus united the two important Houses of Castile and Navarre, to which that of Aragon was later added, his son; (20) Ramirez I, founded the kingdom of Aragon, was killed in battle by the Moors 8 May 1063. By his wife Gisberge, he had; (21) Sancho-Ramirez, died 4 June 1094, King of Aragon, married, first, Felice, who died 14 April 1086, daughter of Hildouin, Count of Rouci, his son; (22) Ramirez II, King of Aragon, married Agnes, daughter of William IX, Duke of Aquitaine.

His daughter; (23) Petronella was only two years old when her father abdicated the throne in her favor. He had arranged that Raymund Berenger V, Count of Barcelona, should govern the realm as Prince of Aragon, and that he should, at the proper time, marry Petronella. This was accomplished in accordance with his wish. Petronella died 18 October 1172, their son; (24) Alphonse II, King of Aragon, born 1151, died 25 April 1196, married his cousin Sanchia, who was descended as follows; KING SANCHO III (Navarre) and his wife Munia, as stated above, were the parents of (1) Ferdinand I, King of Castile from 1033 to 1065, died in battle 27 Dec. 1065. In 1035, he married Sanchia, daughter of Alphonso V, King of Leon, and thus united the latter kingdom to his own; (2) Alphonso VI, King of Castile and Leon, married a daughter of Robert, Duke of Burgundy, his daughter; (3) Urracca, married first, Raimond of Burgundy, who died in 1108, after which, Urracca married Alphonso I, King of Aragon. Her only child, son of Raimond, was; (4) Alphonso-Raimond VII, born 1103, died 1157. By his first wife, Berenguela, he had two sons, Sancho III (or Alphonso), and Ferdinand II, King of Leon, died 1188. By his second wife, Richilda of Poland, he had; (5) Sanchia, wife of Alphonso II, King of Aragon, as stated above. Her son; (6) Alphonso II, King of Provence, who reigned from 1196 to 1209, his son; (7)

Raimond-Berenger IV, King of Provence, married Beatrice (Beatrix), daughter of Thomas,

Count of Savoy, his daughter; (8) ELEANOR OF PROVENCE, became the wife of HENRY III KING OF ENGLAND as stated above.

More About Queen Eleanor of Province:

Burial: Convent Church, Amesbury

Child of King Henry and Queen Province is:

+ 13 i. King<sup>9</sup> Edward I, born June 17, 1239 in Westminster, Palace, London, England; died July 07, 1307 in Near Carlisle, England.

12. Stephen De<sup>8</sup> Longespee (William De Longespee<sup>7</sup>, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born abt. 1216 in Sutton, Co. Northampton, England, and died 1260 in Sutton, Co. Northampton, England. He married Emaline De Ridlelisford, daughter of Walter De Ridlelisford.

Child of Stephen Longespee and Emaline Ridlelisford is:

+ 14 i. Ela<sup>9</sup> Longespee, born Abt. 1244.

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## Generation No. 5

13. King<sup>9</sup> Edward I (King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born June 17, 1239 in Westminster, Palace, London, England, and died July 07, 1307 in Near Carlisle, England. He married Princess Eleanor of Castile in Las Huelgas, daughter of King Ferdinand III. She was born abt. 1244 in Castile, and died November 24, 1290 in Herdeby, Near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

### Notes for King Edward I:

EDWARD I, KING OF ENGLAND, (called Longshanks), Earl of Chester, born at Westminster 17 June 1239, married Eleanor of Castile. In 1272 he went on a Crusade as far as Acre, where his daughter JOAN (see later) was born, and although he inherited the crown that year, he did not return to England until 1274, being crowned on August 19th. He was eminent as a ruler and as a legislator, and succeeded in enacting many new laws. He determined to authorize no new legislation without the counsel and acquiescence of those who were most affected by it. Not until late in his reign did he call a whole Parliament together. Instead he called the Barons together in any matter that affected the Barons, and the representatives of the townsmen together in any matter that affected the townsmen, and so with other classes. Edward's first wife, ELEANOR OF CASTILE, whom he married in 1254, died 20 Nov. 1290. Reign: 1272-1307; Of the Plantagenets, House of Anjou. In 1270 Edward left England to join the Seventh Crusade. The first years of Edward's reign were a period of the consolidation of his power. He suppressed corruption in the administration of justice, restricted the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to church affairs, and eliminated the papacy's overlordship over England. In 1290 Edward expelled all Jews from England. In 1296, after invading and conquering Scotland, he declared himself king of that realm. The conquest of Scotland became the ruling passion of his life. He was, however, compelled by the nobles, clergy and commons to desist in his attempts to raise by arbitrary taxes the funds he needed for campaigns. In 1307 Edward set out for the third time (at age 68) to subdue the Scots, but he died en route near Carlisle on 7 Jul 1307.

More About King Edward I:

Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England

#### Notes for Princess Eleanor of Castile:

Of Castile and Leon Spain. Eleanor was only about ten years old when married to the 15 year old Edward of Westminster at Las Huelgas in 1254. Such child marriages were commonplace in Europe in the Middle Ages and the brides were usually consigned to their husbands' families to complete their education. The marriages were not consummated until the bride reached a suitable age (usually 14 or 15) and in Eleanor's case it seems to have been 18 or 19.

More About Princess Eleanor of Castile:

Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England

Children of King Edward and Princess Eleanor of Castile are:

+ 15 i. Edward<sup>10</sup> II, born April 25, 1284 in Caernarvon, Castle, Wales; died September 21, 1327 in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

+ 16 ii. Princess Joan Plantagenet, born 1272; died 1305.

14. Ela<sup>9</sup> Longespee (Stephen De Longespee<sup>8</sup>, William De Longespee<sup>7</sup>, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born abt. 1244. She married Roger La Zouche, son of Alan Zouche and Helen Quincy. He was born abt. 1242.

Child of Ela Longespee and Roger Zouche is:

+ 17 i. Alan De La<sup>10</sup> Zouche, born abt. 1263; died March 25, 1314 in Brackley, England.

(Mary)

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### **Generation No. 6**

15. Edward<sup>10</sup> II (King<sup>9</sup>, King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born April 25, 1284 in Caernarvon, Castle, Wales, and died September 21, 1327 in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire. He married Isabella January 28, 1307/08 in Boulogne. She was born 1292 in Paris, and died August 22, 1358 in Castle Rising, Norfolk, England.

#### Notes for Edward II:

Edward was the first heir apparent in English history to be proclaimed Prince of Wales. He was a Plantagenet King of England (the House of Anjou) whose incompetence and distaste for government finally led to his deposition and murder. In January 1327, Parliament forced Edward to resign and proclaimed the Prince of Wales king as Edward III. On September 21 of that year Edward II was murdered by his captors at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

More About Edward II:  
Burial: Gloucester, Cathedral

More About Isabella:  
Burial: Grey Friars Church, London, England

Child of Edward and Isabella is:  
+ 18 i. Edward<sup>11</sup> III, born November 13, 1312 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England; died June 21, 1377 in Sheen Palace.

16. Princess Joan<sup>10</sup> Plantagenet (King<sup>9</sup> Edward I, King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born 1272, and died 1305. She married Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard de Clare and Amicia Muellent. He died 1295 in England.

#### Notes for Princess Joan Plantagenet:

PRINCESS JOAN OF ACRE, born in 1272, when her father, King Edward I went on a crusade as far as Acre, where she was born. In 1290, Joan married, as his second wife, Earl Gilbert de Clare, The "Red Earl", Crusader, Knight, ninth Earl of Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, born 2 September 1243, died 7 December 1295. The "Red Earl" was descended from four of the twenty-five Magna Carta Surety Barons chosen by the Barons and Knights of England as Sureties to enforce the provisions laid down in the "Articles of the Barons", (the forerunner of Magna Carta,) which contained the first constitutional rights ever granted the subjects of a monarch. (No one signed Magna Carta, as neither King John nor the Barons could write, and at common law, sealing was sufficient to authenticate any formal document).

#### Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

9th Earl of Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, and 3rd Earl of Gloucester. He was of Royal descent. The "Red Earl".

Child of Princess Joan Plantagenet and Gilbert de Clare is:  
+ 19 i. Lady Margaret<sup>11</sup> de Clare, born 1292; died 1342.  
(Mildred)

17. Alan De La<sup>10</sup> Zouche (Ela<sup>9</sup> Longespee, Stephen De Longespee<sup>8</sup>, William De Longespee<sup>7</sup>, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinaiis, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born abt 1263, and died March 25, 1314 in Brackley, England. He married Eleanor Seagrave, daughter of Nicolas Seagrave and Maud Lucy. She was born in Seagrave, England, and died 1314.

Child of Alan Zouche and Eleanor Seagrave is:  
+ 20 i. Maud De La<sup>11</sup> Zouche, born 1284 in Ashley, England.

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**Generation No. 7**

18. Edward<sup>11</sup> III (Edward<sup>10</sup> II, King<sup>9</sup>, King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born November 13, 1312 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England, and died June 21, 1377 in Sheen Palace. He married Philippa January 28, 1327/28 in York Minster. She was born June 24, 1311 in Valenciennes, and died August 14, 1369 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England.

More About Edward III:

Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England

More About Philippa:

Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England

Child of Edward and Philippa is:

+ 21 i. John<sup>12</sup>, born March 1339/40 in Ghent; died February 03, 1398/99 in Leicester Castle.

19. Lady Margaret<sup>11</sup> de Clare (Princess Joan<sup>10</sup> Plantagenet, King<sup>9</sup> Edward I, King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born 1292, and died 1342. She married Baron d ' Audley.

#### Notes for Lady Margaret de Clare:

Married, first, Piers de Caveston, who was executed, married second, Lord Hugh de Audley, Junior, Eight Earl of Gloucester in 1336, Ambassador to France in 1341, Sheriff of Rutland; died on 10 November 1347. By Lady Margaret's second husband, Hugh de Audley, she had a daughter.

#### Notes for Baron d ' Audley:

Who was in 1337, Earl of Gloucester.

Child of Lady de Clare and Baron Audley is:

+ 22 i. Lady Margaret d<sup>12</sup> 'Audley.

20. Maud De La<sup>11</sup> Zouche (Alan De La Zouche<sup>10</sup>, Ela<sup>9</sup> Longespee, Stephen De Longespee<sup>8</sup>, William De Longespee<sup>7</sup>, King Henry II<sup>6</sup> Plantagenet, Geoffrey<sup>5</sup>, Fulk<sup>4</sup> V, Fulk<sup>3</sup> IV, Geoffrey II de<sup>2</sup> Castinais, Geoffrey I de<sup>1</sup>) was born 1284 in Ashley, England. She married Sir Robert De Holland. He was born abt. 1280 in Upholland, Lancaster, England.

Child of Maud Zouche and Sir De Holland is:

+ 23 i. Sir Robert<sup>12</sup> Holland, born Abt. 1312 in Lancaster, England.

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## Generation No. 8

21. John<sup>12</sup> (Edward<sup>11</sup> III, Edward<sup>10</sup> II, King<sup>9</sup>, King<sup>8</sup> Henry III, King<sup>7</sup> John, Lackland, King



Henry II (6 Plantagenet, Geoffrey 5, Fulk 4 V, Fulk 3 IV, Geoffrey II de 2 Castinai, Geoffrey I de 1) was born March 1339/40 in Ghent, and died February 03, 1398/99 in Leicester Castle. He married Katherine Swynford January 13, 1395/96 in Lincoln. She was born 1350, and died May 10, 1403 in Lincoln.

#### Notes for John:

Duke John of Gaunt

His eldest surviving son by his first marriage later became King Henry IV.

#### Notes for Katherine Swynford:

Widow of Sir Hugh Swynford and dau. of Sir Payn (Payne) Roet. She was Hugh Swynford's third wife. Catherine (or Katherine) was also the sister-in-law of Geoffrey Chaucer. All her issue legitimated by charter of Richard II, 1397.

Child of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford is:

+ 24 i. John 13, born 1410.



### **Vere of Scotland and Eire**

Their son John had a daughter - Lady Joan Beaufort - who was the wife of King James I of Scotland. Their issue King James II married Lady Mary, the daughter of the Duke de Geldres. They had a son King James III and a daughter Princess Mary who married Thomas, Lord Boyd. Their daughter - Lady Mary - married James 1st Lord Hamilton, whose family were the heirs presumptive to the throne of Scotland. Their daughter - Lady Euphemia - married the prince James, 7th Baron Blackwood, de jure the Laird and Clan Chief of the Royal House of Vere of Great Britain. James and Euphemia had a son- William Vere of Stonebyers - and a daughter Margaret. From William Vere by Elizabeth Hamilton - a son Thomas of Kirkton who by the Witch - Lady Jane Somerville - had Major Thomas Weir of Edinburgh: Sorcerer, King of the Witches of the Lallan and Elven Prince Consort to the Queen of Faery or Elphame - or as some say - "The Queen of Hell".

The Somerville Badge was the Fiery Dragon surmounting the Pentacle. Major Weir served with his Irish cousins as a Captain Lieutenant in Sir John Hume's Enniskillen regiment in Ulster in 1640 and by family tradition he founded the Tyrone Branch of the family. From Major Weir - who was burnt at the stake in Leith in 1670 - a son Thomas whose issue decamped to Ireland during the witch craze, from whom John of Kildress whose son Andrew had a daughter - Margaret Weir of Vere of Kildress - who by Archibald Thompson had a son Archibald Weir of Vere. Archibald married Rachael Stewart and had issue. The eldest son Robert Weir of Vere married a Vere cousin - Sarah Graham - and had a son John who moved back to Scotland and married Mary Logan of Logan Manor in Galloway. Mary bore a son Thomas Weir of Vere who married Anne Grant Macdonnell and had a son James Weir of Vere who wed a Vere-Collison family cousin Natalie Hopgood and had their eldest son Nicholas de Vere: By Gaelic Blood Descent the Head of the Royal House of Vere in England. (See Avallon, Llewelyn, Dragon, Angiers and Blackwood descents).



**Ancient Alchemical Double Dragon  
Seal of the Royal House of Vere**

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