INGELRAM DE COUCY, EARL OF BEDFORD.

(*Complete Peerage*, p. 292.)

Having lately had occasion to study some part of the Earl's career, perhaps "G.E.C." will allow me to make these observations in supplement of his own. He says that when Ingelram came to England in 1360 as one of the hostages for John King of France, "the English King shewed great favour to him, restoring him to lands in Lancashire, &c., to which he had claim through descent from the family of Balliol" [Lindsay]. This touches a point in the history of the De Coucys that has been somewhat overlooked. Enguerrand or Ingelram (V)., de Guines, Sire de Coucy in right of his mother, married, in 1285, Cristiana, only child and heiress of Sir William Lindsay, of Lamberton, Windermere, Kendal, &c., by Ada, eldest sister of John Balliol, afterwards King of Scotland. This Sire de Coucy died in 1321, and was succeeded by his son William, evidently named after his Lindsay grandfather. William (I.), by his wife,

Isabeau de St. Pol, had a son Euguerrand (VI.), who, by his wife, Catherine of Austria, was the father of Euguerrand (VII.), the future Earl of Bedford. But the Earl's grandfather, William (I.), had a son William, who has been rather put on one side by the annalists of the family.[1] William (II.) was evidently the second son, and it would seem that while Enguerrand (VI.), Bedford's father, was head of the house in France, William, his next brother, received the Lindsay estates from his father and became an English subject. The elder William made over his Lancaster and Westmoreland estates to him, *c.* 1335, by a deed confirmed by Edward III. *(Pat. Rolls.)* And in that year there is an original writ of Privy Seal, which I have seen, granted by Edward III., then in possession of the southern counties of Scotland, in favour of William de Coucy, *junior*, for the Barony of Lindsay, in Berwickshire, and lands in five other counties, which had all been conveyed to him by William de Coucy, *senior*, his father, who died shortly after. There is also, in the Inquisitions *post mortem*, one of 21 Richard II., which gives the exact date of the death of William de Coucy, *junior*, viz., Wednesday after Candlemas, 16 Edw. III. (6 Feb. 1341-42). It is there found that Ingelram de Coucy, no doubt his elder brother (who was then living and died *c.* 1347) was his next heir in one half of the manor of Ulverston, held by knight's service of the Abbot of Furness. Edward III. was there said to have granted it for their lives, with many others of these Lindsay fees, to John de Coupland (the captor of King David II.) and his wife Johanna (del Strother), widow of William de Coucy *junior*, who died *s.p.* William's nephew and eventual heir, the Earl of Bedford, probably got little benefit from them, as Johanna del Strother outlived her second husband Coupland for many years, dying, as the inquisition states, on Wednesday before Easter, 49 Edw. III. (18 April, 1375), and the Earl, as "G.E.C." says, resigned his earldom and English honours to Richard II. in 1377, to devote himself to France. "G.E.C." adds that the Coucy "inheritance" passed with Joanna, only daughter of the Earl's eldest daughter Marie Duchess of Bar, to the family of Luxembourg, and thus to the Bourbons and Henry IV. of France. In the pedigree of the de Coucys drawn out by the late Alexander Sinclair, and printed by Lord Crawford in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, the Duchess of Bar is said to have had a son Robert de Bar, Count of Merle and Soissons, whose daughter Jeanne de Bar, Countess of Merle and Soissons, married Louis of Luxem-

[1] He is not even named, though other sons and daughters are, in a very interesting French work, *The History of the town and Lords of Coucy*, by Maximilian Melleville (Laon, 1848, 8vo.); which gives information about them and their junior branches that I have not seen elsewhere, and appears very correct on most points.

bourg, Count of St. Pol, through whose descendants it passed to the Bourbons. But Melleville (History *ut supra*) says that the Duchess of Bar (Marie de Coucy) *sold* the domain of Coucy in 1411, to Louis Duke of Orleans. "G.E.C." states she died in 1404. Putting aside these minor points, perhaps the word "inheritance" signifies the representation of the Coucys, not their domain, and thus those conflicting statements are reconcileable.

JOSEPH BAIN.