The Genealogist.

THE FAMILIES OF LACY, GENEVA, JOINVILLE, AND LA MARCHE.

By G. W. Watson.

LACY.

Walter de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas [Longtown] and Weobley in Herefordshire, of Ludlow in Shropshire, and of Meath in Ireland, died in 1241,[1] before 24 Feb., at which date the Sheriffs of Herefordshire and Shropshire were commanded to take his lands into the King's hand (*Rot. Fin.*, 25 Hen. III, m. 13). His wife, Margaret, daughter of William de Briouze, *de Braosa*, the third of that name, Lord of Bramber, Brecknock, and Gower, whom he had married before 19 Nov. 1200 (*Rot. Cart.*, 2 Joh., m. 20), survived him, and, 25 June 1245, obtained from Peter of Geneva and Matilda his wife (and her grand-daughter) 40 librates of land in England and Ireland as her dower (*Pedes Fin.*, div. com., Hen. III, no. 204).

Gilbert de Lacy was his son and heir. He died v.p. in 1230.[2] His widow, Isabella, daughter of Ralph Bigot, was remarried to John son of Geoffrey before 11 Apr. 1234, at which date the castle and manor of Ewyas were assigned to her as dower (*Rot. Pat.*, 18 Hen. III, m. 15). He left three children :—

1. Walter de Lacy was living 15 May 1238, when the King notified that Walter de Lascy came before the King in his Court at Westminster, and acknowledged that Walter, son of Gilbert de Lascy, his eldest son, was the heir to all his inheritance in

[1] "1241. Walterus de Lascy vir inter omnes nobiles Hybernie eminentissimus post visus sui privationem et multas alias corporis sui afflictiones ex hujus seculi transiit incolatu" (M. Paris, *Chron. Majora*, edit. H. R. Luard, 1872-84, iv, 93). "1241. Walterus de Lacy dominus Midie decessit in Anglia, relinquens post se duas filias [*sic*] suas heredes, quarum primam maritavit dominus Theobaldus de Verdon, secundam desponsavit Galfridus de Genevile" (*Annals of Ireland 1162-1370*, edit. J. T. Gilbert, 1884-85, ii, 315).

[2] About 1233 (Eyton, *Shropshire*, v, 269). But it was between 12 Aug. and 25 Dec. 1230. On the earlier of these dates the King, at Mirebeau, gave to Gilbert de Lascy his own portion of the treasure which had lately been found at Bordeaux (*Rot. Pat.*, 14 Hen. III, m. 4). On the later date the Sheriffs of Herefordshire and Shropshire were commanded to give to Walter de Lascy full seisin of all the lands in these counties which Gilbert de Lascy his son had held of the bail of Walter to support himself, which lands were taken into the King's hand on the death of Gilbert, because it was believed that Walter had divested himself of the whole of them (*Rot. Claus.*, 15 Hen. III, m. 19). He probably died when in attendance on the King in France, in the expedition which lasted from May to October.

England and Ireland: mandate accordingly that these letters should be publicly read (*Rot. Pat.*, 22 Hen. III, m. 6). He died shortly afterwards, before his grandfather, s.p.,[3] having married, it is said, a daughter of Theobald the Butler, by Rohesia de Verdun.[4]

2. Margery de Lacy was married in 1244 to John de Verdun. She died before her husband, leaving three sons, Nicholas, John, and Theobald, the first two of whom died s.p. (*Chronicle of Tintern*), being slain by the Irish 28 June 1271.[5] The writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued on the death of Nicholas de Verdun bears date 5 Aug., 55 Hen. III. By inquisitions taken in Herefordshire and Shropshire, 16, 17, and 19 Aug., 1271, it was found that he had held the castle of Ewyas with a moiety of the manor, and a moiety of the boroughs of Weobley and Ludlow,[6] the whole forming his part of the barony of Weobley, by the service of 7½ knights' fees; and that his brother Theobald, aged 23 and more, was his heir (*Inq. P.M.*, Hen. III, file 39, no. 20). 18 Sep.

[3] "Gilbertus de Lacy desponsavit Isabellam Bygot sororem Johannis Bigot. De quibus Walterus de Lacy qui obiit juvenis sine exitu et due filie et heredes videlicet Margeria et Matildis" (*Chronicle of Tintern*, in *New Monasticon*, v, 270).

[4] "Gilbertus [de Lacy] habuit filium nomine Walterum et duas filias Margaretam et Matildem. Qui Walterus desponsavit filiam domine Royse de Verdon, procreatam a domino Teobaldo Pincerna, et idem Walterus decessit sine prole. Propter hoc tota Midia devoluta fuit ad dictas duas sorores, quarum seniorem desponsavit dominus Johannes de Verdon, qui fuit filius Teobaldi Pincerne et Rosee de Verdon. Et juniorem desponsavit Petrus de Geneyville [Geneve], quo defuncto, postea desponsata fuit domino Galfrido de Genevyle" (*Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin*, edit. J. T. Gilbert, 1889, 420).

[5] "Mcclxix. Dominus Nicholaus de Verdun et dominus J. frater ejus facti sunt milites. Mcclxxi. Dominus Nicholaus de Verdun et dominus J. frater ejus cum multis aliis interfecti sunt in die Sancti Leonis pape" [28 June *not* 19 Apr.] (*Annals of Multifernan*, edit. A. Smith, in *Irish Archæol. Soc., Tracts*, ii, 1842, 15). "mcclxxi. Interficitur Nicholaus de Verdon et Johannes frater ejus" (*Annals of Ireland*, ii, 317). '1271. The son of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh' (*Annals of Ulster*, in *Irish Record Publ.*, ii, 1893, 345). '1271. Nicholas, son of John Verdun, lord of Oirghiall [*i.e.*, the counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan], was slain by Jeffrey O'Ferghail [O'Ferrall] and by the people of the Anghaile [Annaly, co. Longford] besides' (*Annals of Loch Cé*, edit. W. M. Hennessy, 1871, i, 469; *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, edit. D. Murphy, 1896, 249). Among the charges formulated, 19 Aug. 1284, against the Archbishop of Armagh, was one that he had received his relations and others, felons, who had been present at the deaths of Nicholas de Verdun and of John his brother, and of other knights with them, all faithful to the King (*K.R., Irish Exchequer*, 530, E.B. 2543).

[6] It should be noticed that the statement in the baronages, that the Verdun family inherited the *castle* of Ludlow, is erroneous. The castle was acquired by the younger Lacy coheir, Matilda. Roger Mortimer, second Earl of March, obtained that moiety of the manor and vill of Ludlow which had belonged to the Verduns, from William de Ferrers of Groby, the son of Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Theobald, second Lord Verdun, in exchange for Crendon [Long Crendon], co. Bucks (royal license 14 May) by deeds dated 15, 16, and 18 May, 32 Edw. III [1358] (*Cartulary of the Earls of March*, Addit. MSS., 6041, f. 35 d; *cf. Rot. Claus.*, 32 Edw. III, m. 18).

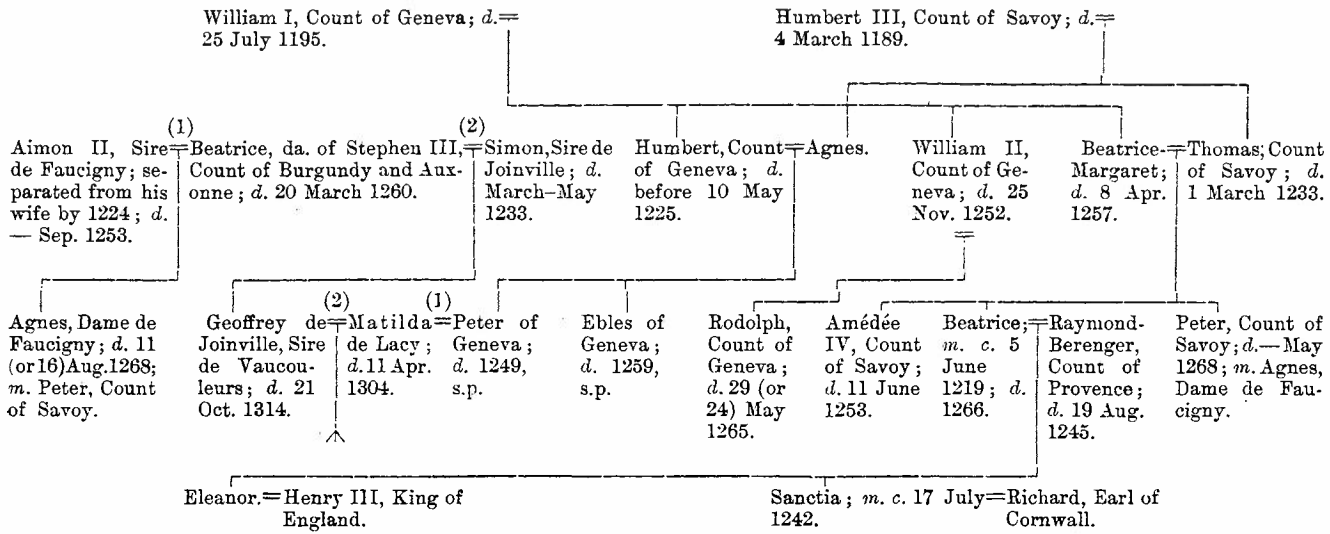
1271, the King took the homage of Theobald for his late brother's lands, and commanded that he should have seisin of them (*Rot. Fin.*, 55 Hen. III, m. 3) At Michaelmas 1277, Basilia, who had been the wife of Nicholas de Verdun, demanded before the Justices of the Common Pleas, Dublin, her dower from Theobald, claiming one-third of all the tenements of John de Verdun [now deceased], namely, of the manors of Lochsyeuedy,[7] Inchelefyre, Kells, Coulok, la Roche, Dunkul, new and old Dundalk, Stathmenaveran, Clonmore, Rath, and Rodebank, whereof Nicholas late her husband, son and heir of John de Verdun, had endowed her, with his father's assent, at the church door of Lochsyeuedy when he married her. Theobald produced an agreement between the said John and John de Cogan, father of Basilia, whereby the former endowed her with 100 librates of land in the manor of Lochsyeuedy, and it was provided that, when Nicholas had reached his age and had recovered the residue of his inheritance, John de Verdun should be quit of the 100 librates: and Theobald asserted that Basilia ought not to be endowed further of John de Verdun's lands. Her plaint was heard in the King's Court at Westminster, Hilary term 1280, when the Justiciary of Ireland was ordered to obtain further evidence (*Coram Rege*, Edw. I, no. 51, rot. 9). and it was still undecided at Easter 1282 (*Idem*, no. 67, rot. 4 d). John de Verdun, husband of Margery de Lacy, married secondly, Eleanor. He is said to have died 21 Oct. 1274,[8] but the writ of *diem clausit extremum* bears date 17 Oct., 2 Edw. Inquisitions were made 31 Oct., 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12 Nov. It was found that he had held, in chief, a moiety of Ewyas, Weobley, and Ludlow, by the service of 7½ knights' fees; Alton, co. Stafford, Cottesbach, Newbold, etc., co. Leicester, by the service of 1½ knights' fees; Hethe, co. Oxford, by the service of half a knight's fee; Stoke [Stoke-Verdun] and Wiuelesford [Wilsford], co. Wilts: also Brandon and Bretford, co. Warwick, held of the Earl of Warwick by the service of 4½ knights' fees, Lutterworth, of John son of Alan, and Bittesby, co. Leicester [1 fee], of the Earl of Winchester. The heir to all was his son Theobald, 26 years of age (*Inq. P.M.*, Edw. I, file 7, no. 1). In 1275, Theobald agreed to grant to Eleanor, his father's widow, as dower, the manors of Brandon, Bretford, and Flecknoe, co. Warwick, Cottesbach, Loges, and Lutterworth, co. Leicester, with a third part of the knights' fees

[7] A charter of Edward III, dated 25 April 1330, narrating the descent of the honour of Meath since the grant to Hugh de Lacy [in March 1172], states that the castle of *Lokseuedy* [Loughsewdy] with one moiety of the honour was the inheritance of Margery, wife of John de Verdun, and the castle of Trim with the other moiety was that of Matilda, wife of Geoffrey de Joinville (*Liber Niger de Wigmore*, Harl. MSS., 1240, f. 274).

[8] "Mcclxxiiij, xij kl. Nouembr." (*Annals of Crokesden Abbey*, Cotton MSS., Faust. B. vi, f. 76), misprinted 1278 in both the *Monasticons*, a mistake which was pointed out in *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, ii, 299. The date *xij kl. Nouembr.* is interlined, but it agrees with that given in the Ewyas and Weobley inquisition of 8 Nov.:—"Dicunt quod dominus Johannes de Verdun obiit die dominica proxima post festum sancti Luce ewangeliste anno predicto" [21 Oct. 1274]. "1275 [*sic*]. John de Verdon and 13 knights were poysoned together in England" (*Annals of Clonmacnoise*, 251).

TABLE I.

Alliances of the Families of Savoy, Geneva, and Joinville.



in Brandon, Lutterworth, and Cottesbach; also reasonable dower in Weobley, Ewyas, and Ludlow, which John her husband had of the gift of Theobald his son, and in the manor of Duleek in Ireland; and in return she granted him out of her dower in Uryel [Oirghialla], Ireland, the value of her dower in Weobley, Ewyas, Ludlow, and Duleek: both to have seisin 2 Feb. 1276. Dated the Wednesday after St. Katherine, 4 Edw. [27 Nov. 1275] (*Rot. Claus.*, 4 Edw. I, m. 18 d). Theobald de Verdun was summoned to Parliament, among the barons, 24 June 1295, and his descendants are set forth in the baronages.

3. MATILDA DE LACY was married firstly, in 1244 or earlier, to Peter of Geneva, who died s.p. in 1249; and secondly, in 1252, to Geoffrey de Joinville, who died 21 Oct. 1314 She died 11 Apr. 1304.

GENEVA.

WILLIAM I, Count of Geneva, who died 25 July 1195,[9] had two sons, Humbert and William, and a daughter, Beatrice, who married Thomas, Count of Savoy.[10] The elder son, Humbert,

[9] "viii Kalendas Augusti" (*Obituaire de l'église cathédrale de St. Pierre de Genève*, edit. A. Sarasin, 167, in *Mémoires et Documents de la Soc. d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève*, xxi, 1882).

[10] According to the ancient chronicles of Savoy (*Monumenta Hist. Patriae, Scriptores*, ii, 131-138, 603) Count Thomas had only one wife, Beatrice of Geneva. Alberic, in his Chronicle (*Historiens de France*, xxi, 616), says that *Margareta filia domini de Fusceneis de matre Guillelmi filii Humberti comitis Gebennensis comiti Thome de Sabaudia nupsit*, and was the mother of Thomas's children. Guichenon (*Hist. geneal. de la Maison de Savoye*, 1660) interprets this corrupt passage to mean that Margaret was daughter of William de Faucigny, and considers that Beatrice of Geneva was another wife, and was childless. But this statement led him into inconsistencies and is erroneous. William II, Count of Geneva, in a letter, dated 6 Nov. 1252, to Amédée (eldest son of Count Thomas) addresses him as *suo karissimo domino et nepoti* (*Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, 1849, p. 309, no. 19; J. L. Wurstemberger, *Peter der Zweite, Graf von Savoyen*, 1856-58, iv, no. 309), and this William is styled *auunculus* [*i.e.* grand-uncle] by Beatrice, Countess of Vienne and Albon, daughter of Peter of Savoy, 22 April 1253 (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 324a). *Beatrix comitissa, parens comitum, Sabaudiae comitissa*, was buried at Hautecombe MCCXXX *sexto idus Aprilis*, according to the Chronicle of that Abbey (*Mon. Hist. Patriae, Scriptores*, ii, 673), but a charter, dated 1232, commencing "[Beatrix] vxor comitis Thome, Amedeus primogenitus et Aymo, filii ejus, confirmant etc.," had a seal appended with the legend SIGIL. BEATRICIS COMITISSE SABAVDIE (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 83), and Count Thomas's widow appears in fact in various documents from 1236 to 7 June 1256 (L. Cibrario, *Origine e Progressi della Monarchia di Savoia*, 1869, table, note 9), but not with any christian name. The notice above is therefore no doubt an incorrect version of her epitaph at Hautecombe, which is recorded thus by Pingon in his chronicle, f. 354 d:—"Illustrissima et venerandissima domina Beatrix de Gebennis comitissa Sabaudie et domina de Narembors parens comitum Sabaudie hinc inde dormientium hic dormit. Obiit sexto idus aprilis anno MCCLVII" (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 448). But she was certainly also called Margaret. A charter to Hautecombe, dated "MCCXXXI quarto kalendas marcii" made known "quod ego Margaritha comitissa Sabaudie et marchisa in Italia, et nos Amedeus, Aymo, Villelmus electus Valentinus, Thomas, Petrus, Bonifacius et Philippus, filii Thome comitis Sabaudie et marchionis in Italia, etc." (C. Blanchard,

succeeded, and governed alone for many years. But in 1219, 10 Oct., the younger son, William II, made up a long standing quarrel which he had with the Bishop of Geneva, Aimon de Grandson, swore fidelity to him, and was invested by him with the fief of the *comté*.[11] In a charter of 1220 the brothers occur together as Counts of Geneva.[12] Before 10 May 1225 Humbert was dead,[13] leaving by his wife, Agnes, daughter of Humbert III, Count of Savoy,[14] two sons, Peter and Ebles,[15] and a daughter, Alice, married to Rodolph de Faucigny-Grésy,[16] ancestor of the still existing Princes of Faucigny-Lucinge. What next happened is not precisely known. The orthodox account is that William II assumed the entire rule, ousting his nephews, who thereupon took refuge at the English Court.[17] It seems, however, more probable that they were befriended by their uncle, Thomas, Count of Savoy, and that they came to England in 1240-41,[18] with Peter of Savoy, who was their first cousin, and uncle to the English Queen.

Peter of Geneva[19] first appears in connection with English affairs in 1242, 21 Dec., when Henry III, being at Bordeaux, gave

Histoire de l'Abbaye de Hautecombe, in *Mémoires de l'Acad. des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Savoie*, III, i, 1875, no. 14, p. 559), and an earlier charter, of date 27 Dec. 1221, commences "Thomas comes Maurienn. et in Italia marchio et domina Margarita comitissa et vxor ejus, filiique eorum Amedeus et Vmbertus" (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 53). It should be added that the Chronicle of Hautecombe is a very inaccurate compilation. For example, Amédée IV is there said to have been buried in 1253, "iii idus aprilis," instead of "iii idus julii," the date on his epitaph as reported by Guichenon. The last codicil to his will bears date 8 June 1253 (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 332), and he died 11 June, according to the Obituary of the Cathedral of Aosta (D. Carutti, *Regesta Comitum Sabaudiae*, 1889, no. 934).

[11] "Sane Willelmus hominium ligium fecit episcopo et fidelitatem cum juramento promisit, episcopus vero ipsum Willelmum de feudo comitatus cum anulo investivit. MCCXIX, vi idus octobris." (J. Spon, *Histoire de Genève*, 1730, ii, p. 50, *preuves*, no. 20).

[12] "Ego Humbertus et Willelmus fratres et comites Gebennen. . . . Hujus rei testes sunt Humbertus comes et Willelmus frater ejus comes similiter. MCCXX" (*Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, iv, 1845, 2e partie, p. 28, no. 22).

[13] "MCCXXV sexto idus maii" (*Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, 1849, p. 294, no. 6).

[14] According to Guichenon, the wife of Humbert, Count of Geneva, was daughter of Amédée III or II, Count of Savoy, who died 1 Apr. 1148. This statement appeared to subsequent genealogists to be impossible, and they altered it to another, still more absurd, viz. that she was daughter of Amédée IV or III, who died 11 June 1253. It is by following this later version that Delaborde (*Les Seigneurs de Joinville*, 224) calls Peter of Geneva grandnephew of Peter of Savoy (as grandson of Amédée IV or III, Peter's eldest brother), when he should have said first cousin.

[15] See below, note 28, for evidence of this statement.

[16] She appears as his wife in a charter printed in *Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, xv, 1865, 2e partie, p. 7, no. 9. *Cf.* Le Comte de Loche, *Histoire de Grésy-sur-Aix*, 1874, p. 22, and table, p. 63.

[17] A. J. Lévrier, *Chronol. hist. des Comtes de Génevois*, 1787, i, 132, and subsequent writers.

[18] Peter of Savoy came to England between Nov. 1240 (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 135) and 28 Feb. 1241 (*Rot. Fin.*, 25 Hen. III, m. 13).

[19] "1249. Obiit Petrus de Genevre, natione Provincialis, et domino regi, licet humili prosapia oriundus, amicissimus. Quod et ipse rex opere

Petro de Geneve the custody of the land and of the heir of William *de Albiniaco* (*Rot. Pat. et Cart. Vascon.*, 27 Hen. III, m. 22).[20] Next year, 29 May, also at Bordeaux, the King made known that he had given *P. filio comitis Gebennensis* the marriage of Isabel, Countess of Arundel, late the wife of H., Earl of Arundel, and that in the event of her paying a fine to the King for leave to marry whom she would, the same P. should have the fine for his own use (*Idem*, m. 9). In 1244, 19 Feb., the Sheriff of Herefordshire was ordered to value the property of the late Walter de Lacy and divide it into two equal parts, of which the part belonging to Matilda, wife of Peter of Geneva, grand-daughter and one of the heirs of Walter, was to be delivered to Peter and Matilda; and the other part, belonging to the sister of Matilda, was to be retained in the King's hand till further orders (*Rot. Fin.*, 28 Hen. III, m. 8). The same year, 15 March, the King commanded the Justice of Chester to deliver to Peter of Geneva the castle of Ludlow, the property of Peter's wife (*Rot. Pat.*, 28 Hen. III, m. 7). On 14 May following, the King restored to John de Verdun and Margery, his wife, grand-daughter and one of the heirs of Walter de Lacy, and to Peter of Geneva and Matilda, his wife, grand-daughter and the other of Walter's heirs, all the lands in Meath whereof Walter was seised at his death, to hold without partition and to receive the issues of the lands in common till further orders: mandate to give them seisin to Walter de Godarville, who nevertheless was to retain the castle of Trim in the King's hand till partition had been made (*Rot. Claus.*, 28 Hen. III, m. 10). The marriage of the elder coheir, Margery, with John de Verdun, will therefore have taken place between 19 Feb. and 14 May 1244. Peter of Geneva had been granted £100 per annum at the exchequer till the dower lands of the inheritance of his wife should be delivered to him, and 8 Apr. and 16 June 1245, the manor of Dilun [Dilwyn in Herefordshire] and the custody of the land which had belonged to Richard de Kaynes were given him to hold in the meantime in payment of the same (*Rot. Pat.*, 29 Hen. III, m. 7; *Rot. Fin.*, m. 8). Walter de Lacy having died owing debts to the Jews amounting to £955 13s. 4d., in 1245, 19 Dec., the King pardoned Peter of Geneva and Matilda his wife their portion of these debts,

comprobavit; contulerat enim eidem P. nobilem puellam Matildem [elegantem] filiam [*sic*] Walteri de Lascy in Hybernia cum universa hereditate et honore ipsam contingente; filium vero et filiam ex ipsa susceperat" (M. Paris, edit. Luard, v, 90). This passage is the source of the contemptuous language used by genealogists, such as, "A Provençal of mean birth" (Eyton), "A low Provençal" (R. E. Chester-Waters, in a letter dated Feb. 1898 to the Editor of *The Complete Peerage*). If the two children mentioned ever existed, they must have died young.

[20] On the same roll, m. 4, 22 Aug. 1243, there is a mandate to provide for *Amadevo filio comitis Gebenensis et Aymonny fratri ejus, de beneficiis ecclesiasticis* in the King's gift. These were probably Amédée and Aimon, two sons of William II, the former of whom was subsequently Bishop of Die (died 21 Jan. 1275), and the latter Bishop of Viviers (died 1 March 1263). The *Amadeus frater comitis Gebenensis* mentioned for a similar purpose in the roll, m. 5, 8 Aug. 1243, is perhaps the same Amédée.

but John de Verdun and Margery his wife were nevertheless to account for their own (*Rot. Fin.*, 30 Hen. III, m. 18). In 1248, 31 Oct., the King granted to Peter of Geneva the custody of the castle of Windsor (*Rot. Pat.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 9). On 5 Nov., the Justiciary of Ireland was commanded to cause to be observed in favour of Peter of Geneva, who had married one of the heirs of Walter de Lacy, all the liberties which Walter had formerly enjoyed (*Rot. Claus.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 16), and the same day letters of protection were directed to the King's subjects in Ireland for Peter of Geneva about to proceed to foreign parts (*Rot Pat.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 9). Before 21 Sep. 1249 Peter was dead s.p.[21] (*Rot. Fin.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 2), and on 3 Oct. 1249 the King granted to Matilda de Lacy, *que fuit uxor Petri de Geneua*, the custody of the castle of Windsor (*Rot. Pat.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 1).

Ebles of Geneva. In 1247, 28 Feb., the King granted to Ebles of Geneva custody of the lands in Ireland and of the marriage of the heir of Robert de Marais, *de Marisco*, which the King had previously given to Fulk de Castelnau, *de Castro Novo*[22] (*Rot. Claus.*, 31 Hen. III, m. 10). At an unknown date, an extent had been made of some land in the vale of Dublin which had belonged to Walter de Ridelesford, and which ought to have come to Robert de Marais by reason of his wife, who was one of the two daughters and heirs of the said Walter and died before her father. It was found that Walter had held certain lands for the service of one knight to the King: that Robert de Marais had held no land of the King in the vale of Dublin, and that Christiana daughter of Robert was his heir and was between six and seven years of age (*Inq. P.M.*, incert. temp. Hen. III, file 46, no. 18). In 1248, 11 June, the King having been informed that lands held in chief by Walter de Ridelesford at his death had been occupied by other persons during the King's custody of them, the Justiciary of Ireland was ordered to inquire into the truth of the allegations, and to cause all the lands alienated from Walter's inheritance to be restored to Stephen Longespee and

[21] The arms of Peter of Geneva, according to M. Paris, were Sa. a lion rampant Arg., differing from those of Rodolph, Count of Geneva, which were (1252) Arg. a bend between two lions rampant Az. This Count's *secretum* (1252) exhibits a sort of chequy coat, which was afterwards (before 1288) reduced to 5 points Or *équipollés* to 4 points Az. (Or, a cross Az. voided of the field), and taken as the arms. (*Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, 1849, 95-100).

[22] In 1243, 15 Dec., the King gave to Fulk de Castelnau custody of the lands and of the marriage of Christiana, daughter and heir of Robert de Marais, as it was the King's will that he should marry her (*Rot. Claus.*, 28 Hen. III, m. 17). This Fulk, *consanguineus Regis*, had died deeply in debt before 9 Feb. 1247 (*Idem*, 31 Hen. III, m. 11). According to M. Paris (edit. Luard, iv, 604), who calls him "miles eximius, domini regis consobrinus," he died in London 3 Feb. 1247, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a Gascon, and no doubt related to Henry III through one of the Gascon alliances of the Counts of Angoulême. *Dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster Segurus de Castro Novo* occurs 11 Dec. 1253 (*Rot. Pat. in Vascon.*, 38 Hen. III, m. 13), and a Bernard and a Segur *de Castro Novo* in the *Rot. de Liberate etc. in Vascon.*, 27 Hen. III, m. 13 and 7 [1 March and 6 Sep. 1243].

Emelina his wife,[23] one of Walter's heirs, and to Ebles of Geneva and Christiana his wife, the other of Walter's heirs (*Rot. Claus.*, 32 Hen. III, m. 8 d). Christiana was still under age 4 Nov. 1248 (*Rot. Fin.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 9). In 1253, 29 Jan., letters of protection in Ireland were issued for Ebles of Geneva, and acquittance for himself and Christiana his wife from all pleas, the letters to last as long as Ebles should be on the King's service in England (*Rot. Pat.*, 37 Hen. III, m. 18). In August 1255 he was in Gascony with Prince Edward.[24] By his will, dated at London 12 May 1259, he constituted as his universal heir his cousin and benefactor, Peter of Savoy, Lord of the honour of Richmond in Yorkshire.

In Dei nomine amen. Anno eiusdem Millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo nono Pontificatus Domini Alexandri Pape IIII anno V^to^ Indictione secunda IIII^to^ Idus Maji in presentia mei Galfridi de Verul' publici notarii et testium subscriptorum ad hoc specialiter vocatorum et rogatorum. Nobilis vir Ebalus de Gebennis filius Illustris viri Humberti quondam comitis Gebennensis sua propria voluntate spontanea propter grata ac accepta seruitia et commoda que olim ab Illustri viro domino Petro de Sabaudia consanguineo suo recepit ac sperat dante domino recipere in futurum ea donatione que dicitur inter viuos pure libere et absolute tradidit et donauit et donando cessit et concessit domino Petro predicto et suis heredibus omne ius et actionem realem et personalem tacitam et expressam quod vel quam habet vel habere debet iure hereditario vel alio modo aliquo titulo siue iure in comitatu Gebennensi cum suis iuribus et ipsius pertinentiis vniuersis. Preterea dictus Ebalus fecit constituit et ordinauit ac etiam instituit eumdem dominum Petrum in dictam rem sibi suum heredem legitimum et procuratorem siue actorem ita quod suo nomine tamquam in suam rem possit agere petere et defendere disponero et ordinare sicut ipsemet facere posset coram quibuscumque personis et contra quascumque personas. Insuper dictus Ebalus stipulatione solempni promisit sub pena et hipotheca omnium bonorum suorum que nunc habet seu habere poterit in futurum per heredes vel successores suos vel alias sibi submissas personas domino Petro prefato eiusque heredibus et successoribus contra dictam donationem vel aliquod de predictis de cetero non venire vel etiam aliquid in posterum attemptare ad hec in verbo Dei et veritatis pure et firmiter bona fide omni fraude et dolo remotis promisit eadem stipulatione in perpetuum predicta omnia et singula fideliter et efficaciter obseruare et pena soluta vel non soluta Instrumentum presens in sui robore semper maneat firmitatis. Actum Londone presentibus istis testibus vocatis et rogatis specialiter ad hoc. Ebalo de Montibus et Petro Chanuenz militibus. Girardo de Granzone canonico Lugdunensi. Magistro Grassino. Guidone de Montagniaco et Aymone de Vercerio clericis. Petro Montum de Foschie et Hugone de Ferteyns. Et ego Galfridus de Verul' auctoritate sancte Romane ecclesie publicus Notarius predictis interfui rogatus hanc Cartam scripsi publicaui et signum feci. (Monogram, seal lost, *Invent. Genevois*, fasc. 1, no. 16; *Invent. Sabaudiae*, fasc. 1, convol. 4, Ch. no. 99.[25]—edit. Wurstemberger, iv, no. 507, and in part in *Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, 1849, p. 312, no. 26.)

[23] She was daughter of Walter de Ridelesford, and had formerly been wife of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster.

[24] "MCCLV mensis augusti nostre senhor n'Audoard filh premey nat heretey de nostre senhor Andric per la grace de Diu rey d'Anglaterra" confirmed the municipal institutions of La Réole, by the counsel and advice of his barons, "So es assaver: en Johan lo filh Gaufre justiciey d'Irlanda adonques, Gaufre de Genbila, Hebles de Montz, Hebles de Genebe, etc." (*Archives hist. de la Gironde*, ii, 1860, 251).

[25] Two other much shorter versions of this testament exist. One given by Guichenon, *preuves*, p. 74, from the Archives of Turin, contains a clause

Ebles of Geneva must have died soon after, s.p. And Peter of Savoy, who had carried on with varying success a life-long feud with the Counts of Geneva,[26] lost no time in putting to the test the pretensions which had been given him by this document. His various claims upon Rodolph, or Raoul, Count of Geneva, eldest son of William II (who had died 25 Nov. 1252),[27] were submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators, Thomas Sire de Menthon and Geoffrey de Grandmont chevalier, pronounced sentence 19 May 1260. Rodolph had to give up to Peter the castle of Charrosse, to pay him 2,000 *livres viennoises*, and to give as security the fiefs of Châtillon-de-Michaille and Arlod, and all his possessions beyond the Rhone from Seyssel to near Lausanne. As to Peter's pretensions to his mother's inheritance or to the rights conferred on him by the will of Ebles, the arbitrators evaded giving any decision.[28]

Christiana de Marais, widow of Ebles, survived her husband for many years. On going beyond seas in attendance on the Queen Mother, her attorneys were nominated 7 Jan. 1275 for 3 years,

that the donation extended "super hereditate et successione paterna et fraterna in comitatu Gebennensi tam contra Rodulphum de Gebennis [here *not* styled Count] quam fratres suos, etc." The other (*Invent. Genevois*, fasc. 1, no. 17, edit. Wurstemberger, no. 508, and in *Mémoires et Documents*, no. 27) is again different, and omits the word *fraterna*.

[26] The account given of Peter of Savoy in the *Complete Peerage*, vi, 351, should be supplemented by stating that his will and two codicils were dated 7, 11 and 14 May 1268. He died a few days after, not at Chillon, but at Pierre-Châtel on the Rhone, not in June, as Guichenon states without any authority, but 17 May (*Obit. of Geneva*, as in note 9, 119), *or* he was buried (at Hautecombe) 16 May (*Chron. of Hautecombe*, in *Mon. Hist. Patriae, Scriptores*, ii, 674). His wife, Agnes de Faucigny, whom he had married in Feb. 1233/4, made her will 9 Aug. 1268, and died 11 Aug. (*Obit. of Geneva*, 178) *or* 16 Aug. (Cibrario, as in note 10, table, note 15, citing a MS. Genealogy of the Princes of Faucigny in the *Bibl. del Re*) following.

[27] "vii Kalendas Decembris" (*Obit. of Geneva*, 272; *Obit. of the Abbey of Abondance*, in *Mon. Hist. Patriae, Scriptores*, iii, 423).

[28] "Messire Pierre de Sauoye. . . . demandoit enquores [al Raouz conte de Geneue] sa partie qui li afferoit de Curnillon et de la val des Clees les ques choses auoient este assignees a sa mere en son mariage. Demandoit enquores tel droit et tel reson qe messire P. et messire Ebles fil et hoir ca en arriers le conte Humbert de Geneue auoient en leritage ledit conte lequel droit et laquele reson il li auoient done e outroie . . . Enquores disons e ordenons qe messire Pierres ou ses hoirs et assignez se suffire des demandes qil fet a Raout dou mariage sa mere e del heritage des auant diz monseignour P. e monseignour Eble de Geneue si qeles sunt desus plus clerement dites tant qe li diz Raouz ou ses hoirs vveille reembre del auant dit monseignour P. ou de son hoir ou de son assigne lauant dite gagiere en tel maniere qe li droits al diz monseignour Pierre et de son hoir ou de son assigne e les defenses dou dit Raout et do son hoir soieut toziors sauues jusque adonques si queles sunt ores . . . E ce fu feit a Geneue le mercresdi dauant la pantecoste lan de lincarnation nostre Seignour mil e doucenz e sissante" (*Archivio generale del Regno*, Faucigny, iv, Charrosse e Passier, no. 1.—printed in *Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, 1849, p. 313, no. 28, and by Wurstemberger, iv, no. 538). This important document is unique in enunciating the two sons of Count Humbert, Peter and Ebles. The seal of Peter of Savoy appended to the deed of compromise of the same date (Wurstemberger, iv, no. 539, from Pingon's chronicle, f. 365) bore a lion rampant, S. PETRI DE SABAVDIA COMITIS, confirming the statement of M. Paris, that his arms were Or, a lion rampant Gu., armed Az.

12 Apr. 1278 for 2 years, and 26 Feb. 1280 for 1 year (*Rot. Pat.*, 3 Edw. I, m. 34, 6 Edw. I, m. 19, 8 Edw. I, m. 22). 22 Feb. 1281, she was appointed to hold in tenancy the manor of Banstead co. Surrey (*Idem*, 9 Edw. I, m. 25). Two months before, 12 Dec. 1280, she had agreed to surrender to the King and Queen all her castles, lands, advowsons, knights' fees, homages, and services, in Ireland,[29] in exchange for lands of the same value in England for her life and for three years after her death (*Rot. Claus.*, 9 Edw. I, m. 10 d; *Liber A, Chapter House*, ff. 416, 416 d). 8 March 1281, an extent was ordered, and by inquisitions dated 7 June, 19 Oct., and . . . 1281, it was found that her lands in Wexford, Connaught, and elsewhere, were worth £157 6s. 4d. per annum, and were held of the heirs of the Earl Marshal, namely of Sir Roger de Mortimer, by the service of 4 knights' fees when the King's service was proclaimed (*Inq. P.M.*, 9 Edw. I, no. 83). In pursuance of her agreement, she was granted, 15 Nov. 1282, for the period agreed upon, the manors of Langley [Langley-Marish] and Wraysbury, co. Bucks, in place of lands worth £100, and that of Overstone, co. Northampton, in place of lands worth £50, per annum, in exchange for all her lands in Ireland (*Rot. Pat.*, 10 Edw. I, m. 2). A fresh extent was ordered, 14 Nov. 1282, of the knights' fees and advowsons in Ireland, late her property (*Inq. P.M.*, 11 Edw. I, no. 77). The new valuation of them was £181 11s. 8½d. per annum (*K.R., Irish Exchequer*, 530, E.B. 2300, 2543) and they were granted for life, 16 Dec. 1284, to Eleanor, Queen Consort (*Rot. Pat.*, 13 Edw. I, m. 31). 16 Feb. 1286, the eschaetor this side of Trent was ordered to assign to Christiana £30 yearly in land for 10 years, or its equivalent (*Rot. Claus.*, 14 Edw. I, m. 7; *cf. Rot. Pat.*, m. 22, 20 Feb.). She accordingly was granted the custody of the manor of Westborough, co. Lincoln, valued at £50 per annum, for 6 years (*Rot. Claus.*, 18 Edw. I, m. 18): ratification of appointment 28 May 1290 (*Rot. Pat.*, 18 Edw. I, m. 29). The Irish property which she had demised to the King and Queen was, after the death of the latter in 1290, restored to her, by special grace, 5 June 1293 (*Idem*, 21 Edw. I, m. 13). 8 Aug. 1299, she had a fresh grant that her executors might hold her three English manors for three years after her death (*Idem*, 27 Edw. I, m. 16). She died in the spring of 1312, and 23 May following the eschaetor was ordered to deliver these manors to her executors (*Rot. Claus.*, 5 Edw. II, m. 4); who, at Michaelmas, six months after her decease, surrendered Langley and Wraysbury to the King, and were granted, 7 Nov. 1312, the manor of Overstone for 7½ years in compensation (*Rot. Pat.*, 6 Edw. II, pars 1, m. 11; *cf.* 10 Edw. II, pars 1, m. 8 sched.).

[29] This included the manors of Bray, Knocker, Killiney, Curton in Kinelahun co. Wexford, Bere, Balimachinan, Cnoctalafintyn, Caocro, Done, Nachbrok, Kylleymen, Kilmatheh, Balicullan, Little Tattom, Brun, and Balimolys, and the moieties of Garnenagh, Kilkea and Tristeldermot [Castledermot] co. Kildare.

JOINVILLE.

GEOFFREY DE JOINVILLE,[30] Sire de Vaucouleurs, was the second husband of Matilda de Lacy.[31] He was a younger son of Simon, Sire de Joinville in Champagne, by his second wife, Beatrice, daughter of Stephen III, Count of Burgundy and Auxonne. He was born in or after 1226,[32] and first appears in July 1241, being already Sire de Vaucouleurs (Delaborde, no. 302). He was still in France in March 1251 (*Idem*, no. 336). In 1252, 8 Aug., the King gave to Geoffrey de Joinville and Matilda de Lacy his wife all the liberties and free customs in Meath, which Walter de Lacy, grandfather of Matilda, had enjoyed (*Rot. Cart.*, 36 Hen. III, m. 6; *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 277). Two days before, 6 Aug., he had been summoned to be at Westminster 13 Oct. for the expedition to Gascony (*Rot. Claus.*, 36 Hen. III., m. 9 d), and he was in Gascony with his brother Simon[33] on the King's service in 1254 (*Rot. Claus. in Vascon.*, 38 Hen. III, m. 12 and 7 [Feb., May]). 18 Sep. 1254, the King granted that he and his wife should enjoy their liberties by their own writs in all the lands of Meath, according to the law and custom of Ireland, as Walter de Lacy, formerly lord of these lands, was wont to enjoy them, and, 21 Sep., the King restored to him the castle of Trim as the right and inheritance of Matilda de Lacy his wife, with a moiety of 40 marcates of land which had been retained for the custody of that castle: mandate to give him seisin to John son of Geoffrey, Justiciary of Ireland (*Rot. Pat. et Cart. Vascon.*, 38 Hen. III, pars 2, m. 5): on 18 Sep., Prince Edward had issued a similar mandate to Richard de la Rochelle, his seneschal in Ireland (*Rot. Pat.*, 38 Hen. III, pars 2, m. 2). He was in Gascony with Prince Edward in August 1255.[24] Was summoned, 14 March 1258, to be at Chester 17 June, and, 1 Aug. 1260, to be at Shrewsbury 8 Sep., against Llewellyn (*Rot. Claus.*, 42 Hen. III, m. 11 d, 44 Hen. III, m. 9 d); each of these expeditions was stopped by a truce. By charter dated *la veille sent Barnabe*, 44 Hen. III [10 June 1260], he

[30] The best account of this family is in *Jean de Joinville et les Seigneurs de Joinville*, by H. F. Delaborde, 1894.

[31] A charter to the Abbey of Dore appears to be the only English document in which he is styled Sire de Vaucouleurs:—"Galfridus de Genevilla dominus de Vaucolour miles et Matildis de Lacy filia Gileberti de Lacy uxor ejus, etc." (*New Monasticon*, v, 554, ex autog. in off. arm.; *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 277). This *Liber Niger* contains transcripts of many charters relating to the property of the Joinvilles in Ireland, *tit. Hibernia*. The portion relating to Ludlow is missing, but the table of contents thereto still remains.

[32] His next elder brother John, Sire de Joinville, the friend and biographer of St. Louis, was born in 1225, before or on 1 May (Delaborde, pp. 69-72).

[33] This was Simon, Sire de Gex, who died 3 June 1277 (*Régeste Génevois*, edit. P. Lullin et C. le Fort, 1866, no. 1143). One of his sons, Peter, Sire de Marnay, is mentioned from 2 Aug. 1297 to 20 Apr. 1298, in the *New Foedera*, I, ii, 870, 888, 892. Another brother of Geoffrey, William, was archdeacon of Salins in March 1258 (*Mémoires et Documents*, as in note 9, vii, p. 311, no. 24), of Besançon, 30 Jan. 1260 (*Rot. Pat.*, 44 Hen. III, m. 3), rector of Arthimurchir in Ireland, 1260 (*Mem. L.T.R.*, 44 Hen. III, pt. ii, rot. 6 d, Hilary term), and dean of Besançon, Oct. 1261 (Delaborde, no. 395).

partitioned his fiefs with John de Verdun.[34] Had letters of safe conduct for himself and retinue in order that he might come and confer with the King on the disturbed state of Ireland, 5 May 1262, and, 10 June 1265, was, with others, warned not to give aid to the rebels in that country, partisans of Prince Edward (*Rot. Pat.*, 46 Hen. III, pars 1, m. 5 sched., 49 Hen. III, m. 13). Was at Vaucouleurs with his wife in 1266 (Delaborde, nos. 450, 451). Commissioned with Robert Walerand to swear to the peace with Llewellyn, 21 Sep. 1267 (*Rot. Pat.*, 51 Hen. III, m. 6). Again at Vaucouleurs in July 1270, and in Apr. 1270 [1270 or 1271] (Delaborde, nos. 480, 481; *Mém. de la Soc. d'Archéol. Lorraine*, III, ii, 1881, 242). Summoned by the French King early in 1272 among the *milites banerii* of the King of Navarre (Count of Champagne) against Roger-Bernard III, Count of Foix (*Historiens de France*, xxiii, 768). Was in the Holy Land with Prince Edward, but returned before him, and took up the office of Justiciary of Ireland in Oct. 1273,[35] in the place of Maurice son of Maurice, lately captured by the Irish. He was succeeded in this post by Robert d'Ufford in 1276. 12 Dec. 1276, he was summoned to be at Worcester 1 July 1277 against the Welsh (*Rot. Claus.*, 5 Edw. I, m. 12 d), for the campaign which terminated in a decisive triumph for the English King. In 1280, 28 Feb., he and his wife, going to Lorraine, had their attorneys nominated for three years (*Rot. Pat.*, 8 Edw. I, m. 22), and he was in Champagne or Lorraine 28 Apr. 1280 and Dec. 1281 (Delaborde, nos. 536, 544). In 1280, 3[36] and 5 July, with Maurice de Craon and John de Grailly, he reported to Edward I from Paris on the subject of the truce between France and Aragon (*New Foedera*, I, ii, 583). On the outbreak in March 1282 of the last great struggle for Welsh independence, he was summoned 6 Apr. to be at Worcester 17 May, and, the King being already on the march, from Hartlebury on 24 May, to be at Rhuddlan 2 Aug. (*Rot. Wall.*, 10 Edw. I, m. 10 d and 7 d). On this occasion his service from Herefordshire was returned at 2½ knights' fees for the inheritance of Matilda his wife, performed by himself, one knight, and one *serviens* (Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, i, 233, 236). At the close of the war he was at Acton Burnell with the King, and by charters dated at that place, 11 Oct. 1283, he and his wife made over the whole of their English possessions to their eldest surviving son, Peter. On going to Ireland with his wife, he received letters of protection 27 March 1284 (*Rot. Pat.*, 12 Edw. I, m. 14). In 1290, 3 Feb., the King mentioned in

[34] Addit. MSS., 6041, f. 37 d. This MS. contains a more detailed account of the series of charters which once existed in the *Liber Niger de Wigmore* than that in the table of contents of the latter.

[35] "Mcclxxiij. Dominus Galfridus de Genevile venit usque Hiberniam de terra sancta, parum ante festum beati Francisci, et factus est justiciarius Hibernie post octavas beati Francisci (*Annals of Multifernan*, 16).

[36] "Au tres haut et tres noble prince, a lor chier senhor le roi d'Anglaterra, Morices sires de Creon et Gicfroi de Giemhvile siu chevolier, honor et reverence, etc." (J. J. Champollion-Figeac, *Lettres de Rois*, 1839, i, no. 273). In the *New Foedera*, the name is misprinted *Greinvile* and *Grenvila*.

letters to the Cardinals that he was sending Geoffrey de Joinville to the Pope to arrange certain matters for the aid of the Holy Land (*Rot. Claus.*, 18 Edw. I., m. 14 d; *cf. New Foedera*, I, ii, 746). 18 June 1294, the liberty of Trim, which had been taken into the King's hand, was restored to him during the King's pleasure (*Rot. Claus.*, 22 Edw. I, m. 8). He was summoned for Gascony, 26 June 1294, to be at Portsmouth 1 Sep. (*Rot. Vascon.*, 22 Edw. I, m. 9 d), but the expedition was postponed when on the point of embarcation owing to the revolt of the Welsh about Michaelmas, and 15 Oct. he was summoned to be at Worcester 21 Nov. for the muster at Chester 28 Nov. (*Rot. Wall.*, 22 Edw. I, m. 1 d), and he was with the King in Wales 6 Dec. (*Rot. Claus.*, 23 Edw. I, m. 11). For his services in this campaign the liberty of Trim—which had again been taken into the King's hand, on account of his transgressing the King's mandate with regard to Nicholas Bacun, lately taken and detained prisoner at Trim—was restored to him, 2 May 1295 (*Rot. Pat.*, 23 Edw. I, m. 14; *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 275 d). Ordered, 18 Oct. 1295, with other *fideles* of Ireland, to be in readiness to go over sea, and summoned, 3 Jan. 1296, to be at Whitehaven 1 March (*Rot. Claus.*, 23 Edw. I, m. 2 d, 24 Edw. I, m. 12 d; *Rot. Pat.*, 24 Edw. I, m. 19). Ordered, as from Ireland, to be in readiness, 4 May 1297, and summoned, 17 May, to be in London 1 Aug., against the French King (*Rot. Claus.*, 25 Edw. I, m. 17 d, 15 d); his summons, as from Shropshire, for the same purpose, was dated 24 May, for 7 July (Harl. MSS., 1192, f. 52). Being about to go over sea, he had, 13 July, a respite for his debts, and, 16 July, his especial powers in Meath were confirmed (*Rot. Claus.*, 25 Edw. I, m. 12 d and 9). He was a commissioner on the King's part, 12 Aug. 1297, to settle the difficulties with the Constable and Marshal (*Rot. Pat.*, 25 Edw. I, pars 2, m. 7), which resulted in the King appointing him marshal and Thomas de Berkeley constable (W. Rishanger, *Chron.*, edit. H. T. Riley, 173), and he is styled the King's Marshal 5 Oct. 1297 (*Tower Privy Seals*, 25 Edw. I, no. 2). He occurs as engaged in treating with the envoys of the French King concerning the truces, 12 March 1297, 15 Jan., 3 Apr., and 9 Nov., 1298, and as one of the plenipotentiaries to make peace with France, 12 May 1299, representing, with Amédée, Count of Savoy, and John of Bar, the English King at the treaty of Montreuil, 19 June 1299 (*Rot. Aleman.*, 26 Edw. I, m. 12, 27 Edw. I, m. 11; *New Foedera*, I, ii, 861, 884, 890, 906). Being on this account retained in Flanders on the King's service, he had, 27 Apr. 1298, letters of protection for his lands in Ireland for a year from Midsummer, and again, as retained over sea, 26 June 1299 till 1 Nov. following (*Rot. Pat.*, 26 Edw. I, m. 17; *Tower Privy Seals*, 27 Edw. I, no. 2), and 3 Aug. 1300, he was allowed £130 18s. 4½d. for his stipend and expenses when in Flanders (*Rot. de Liberate*, 28 Edw. I, m. 3). He had letters of protection, on going to Rome on the King's affairs, 11 Apr. 1300 for a year and 28 Feb. 1301 till Michaelmas (*Rot. Pat.*, 28 Edw. I, m. 18, 29 Edw. I, m. 24), and his name

occurs as one of the King's representatives in this mission 15 Apr. and 26 Sep. 1300 (*Rot. Aleman.*, 28 Edw. I, m. 8). 19 Apr. 1301, he was allowed £124 5s. for the expenses of his voyage and sojourn in Rome, and the same day was ordered, as one of the greater barons of Ireland, to confer with John Wogan, the Justiciary, and Richard, Earl of Ulster, with a view to obtain the help of the Irish magnates in the Scotch war (*Rot. Claus.*, 29 Edw. I, m. 9; *Rot. Pat.*, m. 16). 12 Nov. 1302, the liberty of Trim, which had been taken into the King's hand for contempt, was restored for a term to Geoffrey and his wife Matilda (*Rot. Claus.*, 30 Edw. I, m. 3). Matilda de Lacy died 11 Apr. 1304.[37] A yearly fee of twenty-five marks, in compensation for the castles of *Blathagh'* and Drogheda and the vill of Drogheda *ex parte Midie*, which Matilda, late wife of Geoffrey, should have received, had been unpaid since Michaelmas 1276, and it was commanded, 16 Oct. 1306, that Geoffrey should receive compensation (*Idem*, 34 Edw. I, m. 3). 4 Dec. 1306, he obtained a rebate of £279 16s. 10½d. on his debts for advances made when he was Justiciary of Ireland (*Idem*, 35 Edw. I, m. 16). Next year, 24 Dec., he obtained license to surrender to Roger de Mortimer and Jane his wife the lands and tenements in Ireland which he held by the law of England of the inheritance of Matilda, his late wife (*Rot. Pat.*, 1 Edw. II, pars 1, m. 2; *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 273). In 1308, Roger and Jane took seisin of Meath, and, 17 Nov., Geoffrey entered the House of the friars preachers at Trim,[38] where he died in the habit of the Order 21 Oct. 1314.[39] He had been summoned to Parliament, among the barons, 6 Feb., 10 Apr., 29 Dec., 1299, 12 Nov. 1304, and 3 Nov. 1306 (*Rot. Claus.*, 27 Edw. I, m. 18 d, 16 d, 28 Edw. I, m. 17 d, 32 Edw. I, m. 2 d, 34 Edw. I, m. 2 d). His children by Matilda de Lacy were as follows:—

1. Geoffrey de Joinville was dead s.p. and v.p. before 11 Oct. 1283.[40]

[37] "MCCCIV. Obiit domina Matildis Lacy, uxor domini Galfridi Geneville, tercio idus aprilis" (*Annals of Ireland*, 332). An entry under 1302, that Margaret, wife of John Wogan the Justiciary, died *tercio idus aprilis*, and that Matilda de Lacy died the next week, is erroneous.

[38] "MCCCVIII. In vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Jude, dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari applicuit in Hiberniam, cum sua consorte recte herede Midie filia domini Petri filii domini Galfridi Geneville; et seisinam ceperunt de Midia, domino Galfrido de Geneville cedente eisdem, et intrante ordinem fratrum predicatorum apud Trym, in crastino Sancti Edwardi [Edmundi] archiepiscopi" [17 Nov.] (*Idem*, 337). In the *Annales de Wigornia* (edit. H. R. Luard, 1869, 560) it is stated that Geoffrey became a monk on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 Nov.] 1308.

[39] "MCCCXIV. Dominus ac frater Galfridus de Geneville obiit decimo secundo kal. novembris; sepultus in suo ordine fratrum predicatorum de Trym, qui fuit dominus libertatis Midie" (*Annals of Ireland*, 343).

[40] Delaborde omits Geoffrey altogether, but he certainly existed. "Matildis Lacy nupta fuit Gaufrido de Genyvyle. Et de ipsa Matilde descendebat jus cuidam Gaufrido Genevyle ut filio suo et heredi, qui obiit sine

2. Peter de Joinville, of whom hereafter.

3. Walter de Joinville was the eldest surviving son in 1294,[41] and probably then, but certainly before Sep. 1298, received the seigneurie of Vaucouleurs.[42] As one of the twelve vassals of the Count of Champagne, he was summoned by the French King against the Flemings, 10 July 1302, to be at Arras 15 Aug. (*Historiens de France*, xxiii, 788), and he was among the French envoys sent to confer with the representatives of the King of Aragon at Narbonne, about Feb. 1303 (Vaissete, *Hist. de Languedoc*, edit. 1840-46, vi, 292). He died s.p., shortly after 18 April 1303, at the Flemish wars, in an attack upon La Bassée.[43] Isabeau de Cirey, whom he had married before Sep. 1298,[42] occurs as "Dame de Vaucouleurs et d'Aulnay-le-Châtel" in Dec. 1317 and 26 Aug. 1326 (Delaborde, nos. 768, 841).

(To be continued.)

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herede de se, et tunc jus descendebat Petro de Genyvile ut fratre suo, qui desponsavit Johannam filiam comitis Marchie de partibus transmarinis, et habuerunt exitum Johannam, Matildem et Beatricem, que dimiserunt se in ordinem monialium apud Acornbury, in quo ordine professe fuere, etc. Jus partibus illarum descendit Johanne ut sorori et heredi" (*Chron. of Tintern*). Geoffrey is also mentioned as the elder brother of Peter and as dying s.p. in a suit of date 1328 (*Coram Rege*, Trinity term, 2 Edw. III, rot. 128,—*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, i, 275, *Gen.*, N.S., xiii, 241). A fantastic pedigree in Harl. MSS., 1425, f. 127, which deduces the family through a series of imaginary persons from Count Eustace of Boulogne, says that he married a daughter of John, Lord Montfort. This statement is probably derived from the *Annals of Ireland*, (p. 329):—"mcccl. Dominus de Genevile desponsavit filiam domini Johannis de Montforte. Et dominus Johannes [Rogerus] de Mortuomari desponsavit filiam et heredem domini Petri de Genevile."

[41] In 1294 Geoffrey de Joinville gave to Walter his eldest son his portion, with the consent of Matilda his wife, and of his other children, Simon, Nicholas, Peter, William, and Jane, Countess of Salm. (C. du Cange, *Geneal. de la Maison de Joinville*, in *Histoire de St. Louys*, 1668, ii, 30).

[42] "Nous Gautiers de Joinville sires de Vauquelour, et nous Ysabiaus de Cereix, dame de Vauquelour, sa feme, fasons savoir à toulz presens et à venir que par l'acort de nostre signour et père mon signour Joffroy de Joinville, premier signour de Vauquelour . . . Ceste chartre fut faite et donnée l'an de grace . . . mil dous cens quatre vinz deix et huyt ans, ou mois de septembre" (*Archives de l'Empire*, K, 1155, edit. N. de Wailly, *Recueil des Chartes de Joinville*, in *Bibl. de l'Ecole des Chartes*, xxviii, 1867, p. 594, piece W).

[43] *Anciennes Chroniques de Flandre* in *Historiens de France*, xxii, 386. *Cf.* G. Guiart, *La Branche des Royaus Lingnages*, l. 17972, who calls him "Li droiz sires de Vaucouleur, Qui n'iert vilain ni bobancier" (*Idem*, xxii, 267): see also *Contin. Chron. G. de Nangis* (*Idem*, xx, 588) for the date, "die Jovis post octabas Resurrectionis dominice [18 Apr.] 1303," of an event immediately preceding his death. Du Cange, ii, 14, says that he was summoned against the Flemings, 5 Aug. 1303, but this summons was to "Le seignor de Vaucoulour," without any name being mentioned (*Idem*, xxiii, 791).

THE FAMILIES OF LACY, GENEVA, JOINVILLE, AND LA MARCHE.

By G. W. Watson.

(Continued from p. 16.)

4. John de Joinville is probably the *Johannes de Genville* who was one of the hostages given by the King of England to the King of Aragon as security for the conventions made between them at Canfranc in Aragon, 28 Oct. 1288 (*New Foedera*, I, ii, 690). He was the eldest surviving son and Sire de Vaucouleurs in July 1315, the date of the division of the property of his late father (Delaborde, no. 751). His son John, who succeeded him before 2 Sep. 1331 (*Idem*, no. 857), exchanged Vaucouleurs with the French King for the town of Méry-sur-Seine and the seigneuries of Lachy and Le Parc du Bois, by deeds dated 15 Aug 1335 and 4 Oct. 1337 (*Idem*, nos. 875, 886). His descendants are given in Table II on p. 74.[44]

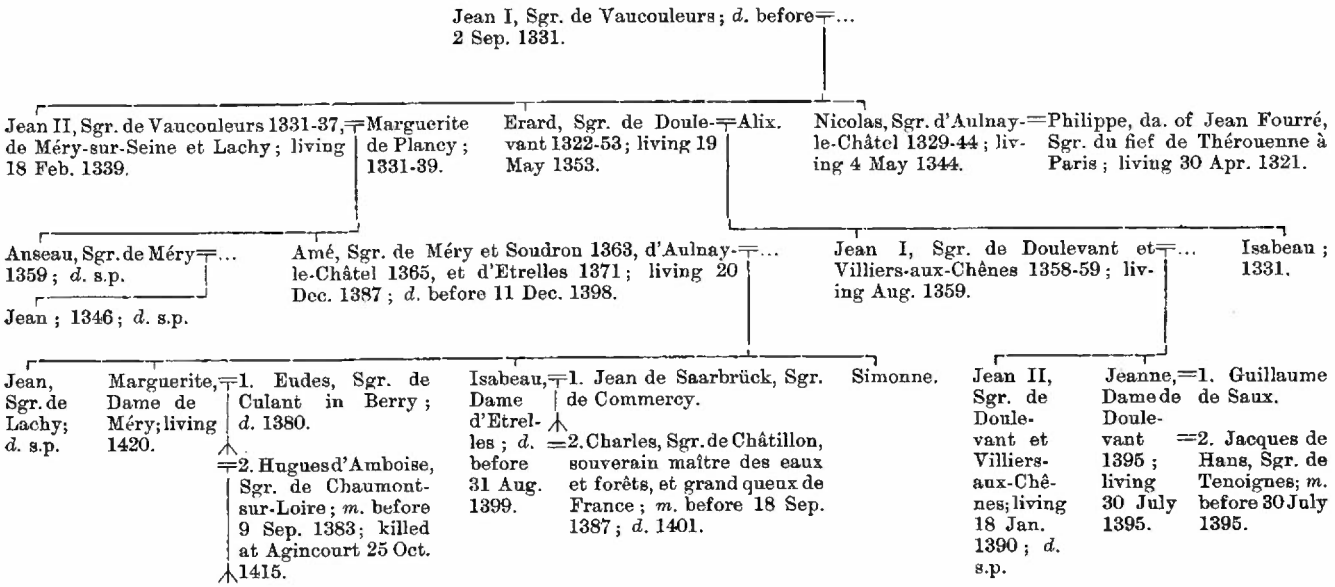
5. Simon de Joinville[41] first occurs in 1294.[45] He was among the magnates of Ireland to whom letters were addressed by the King on various matters, 5 Aug. and 7 Nov 1302, 12 Aug. 1314, 14 March 1315, 18 Aug. 1324, 13 Feb. 1327 and 27 Feb. 1331 (*Rot. Claus.*, 30 Edw. I, m. 8 d and 1 d, 8 Edw. II, m. 34 d and 14 d, 18 Edw. II, m. 38 d, 1 Edw. III, pars 1, m. 16 d, 5 Edw. III, pars 1, m. 22 d). Summoned 11 Nov. 1309 against the Scots, to be at Newcastle-on-Are 24 June 1310 (*Rot. Scot.*, 3 Edw. II, m. 4 d). One of the Irish lords who were thanked for their services against the Scotch and Irish rebels, 1 Sep. 1315, and commanded to continue their exertions for the defence of Ireland, 28 Apr. 1317 (*Rot Scot.*, 9 Edw. II, m. 6 d; *Rot. Claus*, 10 Edw. II, m. 9 d) Summoned against the Scots 3 Apr. 1322, to be at Carlisle 13 June, put off to 24 July; again summoned 8 Dec. 1322, to be at Carlisle 1 June 1323, but was not required on account of the truce (*Rot. Claus.*, 15 Edw. II, m. 15 sched. and 8 d, 16 Edw. II, m. 18 d and 4 d). Among those ordered to attack and pursue Roger de Mortimer if he took refuge in Ireland, 28 Aug. 1323 (*Idem*, 17 Edw. II, m. 40 d). Summoned 30 Oct. 1324 for Aquitaine on 2 Feb. 1325 (*Rot. Vascon.*, 18 Edw. II, m. 25 d), and finally 8 May 1335, to be in Scotland on 24 June

[44] This table is principally derived from Anselme, vi, 697, and Delaborde, nos. 797-1069. There were perhaps two Amés between 1365 and 1398.

[45] Before the Justices of the Common Pleas, Dublin, 2 May 1294, Geoffrey de Joinville and Matilda his wife were summoned to warrant to Simon de Joinville certain lands and rents in Molinestone, Balimaccarmecan, Balidrym, Balinackerni, Dovenauchkerny, Kenlis, Athgan, Tullen, Rathbethyn, and Kynatheston, which he held of them, and whereof he had a charter. And Geoffrey and Matilda acknowledged these tenements to be the right of Simon as of their gift to hold of the King in chief, and warranted them to him and his heirs. And for the warranty etc., Simon granted them the tenements aforesaid for life, they paying him £40 a year, with reversion to him after their deaths (*Inq. P.M.*, 22 Edw. I, no. 145).

TABLE II.

The Descendants of Jean I, Seigneur de Vaucouleurs.



next (*Rot. Scot.*, 9 Edw. III, m. 36 d). By his wife Jane, daughter of John *Leon'* or *fitz Leon'*, heiress of Culmullen,[46] who died in 1347,[47] he had two sons, Nicholas, who died in 1324,[48] and Geoffrey,[49] and three daughters, Matilda, wife of Baldwin le Fleming of Slane, Jane, wife of John Cusack of Beauparc, and Elizabeth, wife of William de Loundres of Athboy.[50] Matilda's son Simon inherited Culmullen.

6. NICHOLAS DE JOINVILLE[51] was presented by the King to the Church of Trim 11 Apr. 1283 (*Rot. Pat.*, 11 Edw. I, m. 21). Canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Rector of Trim, in 1293 (*Exchequer of Pleas Placita*, Trinity term, 21 Edw. I, m. 42). Described as son of Geoffrey de Joinville and Canon of St. Patrick's, Easter 1294 (*Mem. Rolls, K.R.*, 22 Edw. I, m. 72). Canon of St. Mary's, Salisbury, and of St. Ethelbert's, Hereford, 18 Oct. 1294 (*Rot. Pat.*, 22 Edw. I, m. 5 d). Received from the King the prebend of Castle Knock in St. Patrick's, Dublin, 22 March 1295 (*Idem*, 23 Edw. I, m. 15). Had letters, on his going beyond seas, nominating his attorney for a year, 5 Apr. 1295 (*Idem*, 23 Edw. I, m. 18). Obtained[51] the castles of Miglionico, Grottole, and Pietra, in Apulia, from Charles II, King of Naples, 17 Dec. 1300 (Delaborde, no. 663). In July 1315, as Sire de Miglionico, he participated with John, Sire de Vaucouleurs, his eldest surviving brother, in the division of their late father's property, receiving as his portion Morancourt, La Neuville-à-Mathons, Mussey,

[46] By assize of novel dissoisin it was found that at twilight hour, the evening of Saturday the feast of St. Peter *ad Cathedram, anno regni* 15 [22 Feb. 1286/7 *not* 18 Jan. 1287/8], Thomas, son of Thomas *Leon'*, his life despaired of, gave to his uncle Geoffrey son of Thomas *Leon'* his manor of Culmullen, which he held in chief of Geoffrey de Joinville: and that he died that night between midnight and cock-crow. That Geoffrey de Joinville disseised Geoffrey *Leon'* the following Wednesday, and gave seisin to Jane, daughter of John *Leon'*, who claimed as next heir. Judgment that Geoffrey *Leon'* should have seisin. But, Michaelmas term 1289, the King in his Council reversed this judgment, and Geoffrey de Joinville was commanded to cause Jane, daughter of John *Leon'*, to have seisin (*Coram Rege*, Edw. I, no. 115, rot. 44 d, no. 122, rot. 37). According to the genealogists, the wife of Simon was daughter of Richard FitzLeon.

[47] "MCCCXLVII. Obiit domina Johanna FitzLeones, quondam uxor domini Simonis Genevile, sepulta in conventu fratrum predicatorum apud Trim secundo idus Aprilis" (*Annals of Ireland*, 390).

[48] "MCCCXXIIII. Obiit Nicholaus de Genevile, filius et heres domini Simonis de Genevile et sepultus apud predicatores de Trym" (*Idem*, 362).

[49] Among the charters in the *Gormanston Register* (*Royal Commission Hist. MSS.*, 4th Report, appendix, 583), is one of grants by Simon de Joinville, Jane his wife, and Geoffrey their son, in connection with the manors of Kenlis and Douenathkerny, and another of a license to Simon to transfer the latter manor and that of Marinerston to Nicholas de Eyton.

[50] These are the three coheirs, as given by Burke (*Extinct Peerage*). Dugdale, citing a Bodleian MS., adds three more, married to John Husee of Galtrim, to Walter de la Hyde, and to John Cruwys, respectively. But he makes the wife of John Cusack daughter of Nicholas. The Harl. MS. 1425, f. 127, gives all the first five as daughters of Nicholas, and omits the sixth.

[51] There is no proof that the Sire de Miglionico was the same person as the Canon of St. Patrick's. Two sons of Geoffrey de Joinville were named Peter, and perhaps there were two named Nicholas.

Magneux, and Montigny-aux-Ormes (*Idem*, no. 751). He was living 29 Apr. 1322 (*Idem*, no. 792), but, 31 March 1336, Jane de Lautrec,[52] widow of Nicholas, Sire de Miglionico and Morancourt, and aunt of John de Joinville, Sire de Vaucouleurs, treated with Nicholas I, Count of Salm, on the subject of her claims to her late husband's property, the date of the *partage*, where she is styled Vicomtesse de Paulin, being 19 June 1338 (*Idem*, nos. 878, 890). She had been married before Feb. 1320, and was living 12 Aug. 1339 (*Idem*, nos. 781, 899).

7. PETER DE JOINVILLE. He was living in 1294.[41]

8. WILLIAM DE JOINVILLE.[41] As son of Geoffrey *de Gyenville*, he received a grant, 24 June 1299, on account of his father's services and his own, of the marriage of Matilda, youngest daughter of John Giffard of Brimsfield deceased by Matilda Longespee sometime his wife also deceased, and one of the heirs of the lands which the said John held in chief by the law of England of the inheritance of the second-named Matilda, to have the same if the lady were willing, if not, her marriage was to remain with the King (*Rot. Pat.*, 27 Edw. I, m. 22). He was summoned 12 March 1301 (Cambridge and Huntingdon) against the Scots, to be at Berwick-upon-Tweed 24 June (*Rot. Claus.*, 29 Edw. I, m. 13 and 12 d). Among the seigneurs of Champagne (châtellenie of Troyes) who were summoned by Philip le Bel for the Flemish campaign in 1304, to be at Lagny 19 Apr. (*Historiens de France*, xxiii, 797). Styled himself Sire de Beauregard and nephew of John, Sire de Joinville, 2 Dec. 1306 (Delaborde, no. 706). He died s.p. before Feb. 1309, and in 1322, 29 Apr., his house at Beauregard was possessed by his brother Nicholas (*Idem*, nos. 715, 792).

9. JANE DE JOINVILLE[41] married, firstly, Gerald son of Maurice son of Gerald,[53] who was a minor in 1285 (*Coram Rege*, Edw. I, no. 90, rot. 32 d, Trinity term). She was his widow 6 May 1292 (*K.R., Irish Exchequer*, 531, no. 26, m. 6-8). She married secondly, by 1294,[41] John I, Count of Ober-Salm,[54] who was living the Wednesday before *Letare* 1326 [26 Feb. 1325/6].

[52] According to Delaborde she was daughter of Sicard de Lautrec, Vicomte, or Seigneur, de Paulin [who lived in 1302—Anselme, ii, 354, in his account of the Vicomtes de Lautrec in Languedoc]; but no evidence is adduced for the filiation. She is not mentioned in the pedigree of the Vicomtes de Lautrec in Vaissete's *Hist. de Languedoc*, vi, pp. 361-366, note 22.

[53] 16 Dec. 1283, Geoffrey de Joinville, Matilda his wife, and Peter their eldest son, acknowledged a debt of £1200 to William de Valence, for the commission of certain lands in Ireland that had belonged to Maurice son of Gerald deceased, who had held of the King in chief, and for the marriage of Gerald son and heir of Maurice, under age and in the wardship of William de Valence, by reason of the death of Thomas de Clare, to whom the King had granted that wardship and marriage (*Rot. Claus.*, 12 Edw. I, m. 10 d). 10 Nov. 1288, they had acquittance for the whole of their debt (*Chancery Files*, Edw. I, no. 51).

[54] A deed of this John, Count of Salm, dated 1 July 1297, was given "de consensu domine Johanne uxoris nostre." The seals bear the legends

(?) 10. CATHERINE DE JOINVILLE occurs as Prioress of Acornbury, Thursday the feast of the Circumcision 1315 [1 Jan. 1315/6].[55]

PETER DE JOINVILLE. By charter dated at Acton Burnell, 11 Oct. 1283, Geoffrey de Joinville and Matilda de Lacy, his wife, granted to Peter, their son, and Jane, his wife, sister of the Count of La Marche, the manors of Staunton-Lacy, Malmeshulle [Mansel-Lacy], and Wolferlowe, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Peter, failing whom to the said Matilda or her heirs. They also gave him, by charter without date, their castle of Ludlow and the whole of their moiety of the town of Ludlow and of their land of Ewyas, and all their fees in England and Wales to him and the heirs of his body (Addit. MSS. 6041, f. 37 d; *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, table of contents, f. 19 d). On 4 May 1285 Peter received from the King a grant of murage for his town of Ludlow for five years from 3 May, and, 18 Feb. 1290, he had a similar grant for three years (*Rot. Pat.*, 13 Edw. I, m. 23, 18 Edw. I, m. 35). 27 March 1284, on going to Ireland, he and his wife had letters of protection for two years, and, 27 July 1287, staying in Ireland, their attorneys were nominated for three years, and, 10 Nov. 1287, on going beyond seas, for two years (*Idem*, 12 Edw. I, m. 14, 15 Edw. I, m. 6 and 2). He executed two deeds at Toul in Lorraine, 22 Jan. and 4 Feb. 1287/8 (Delaborde, nos. 567, 568). 17 May 1289, going beyond seas, his attorney was nominated for a year, and, staying in Ireland, he had letters of protection 9 Nov. 1291 till 6 April following, and 10 May 1292 for two years (*Rot. Pat.*, 17 Edw. I, m. 18, 19 Edw. I, m. 2, 20 Edw. I, m. 12). Less than a month after, 8 June 20 Edw., the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum*, tested at Berwick-upon-Tweed, issued on the death of Peter de Joinville. By inquisition taken 13 July at Ewyas-Lacy *in Wallia* it was found that he had held the manor of Walterston in the liberty of Ewyas: by another, at Ludlow 17 July, that he had held Staunton-Lacy and a moiety of Ludlow: and by a third, at Hereford 21 July, that he had held Malmeshulle, and that his heirs were, Jane, his eldest daughter, aged six on 2 Feb. 1292, Beatrice, his second daughter, aged five the same year, and Matilda, his third daughter, who would be one year old on 4 Aug. 1292. All the aforesaid manors had been held by him of Geoffrey de Joinville, his father, and Matilda, his mother, who themselves held of the King in chief (*Inq. P.M.*, 20 Edw. I, no. 132). Of his children, Jane, who afterwards married Roger de Mortimer, was eventually the sole heir to her parents, the two younger daughters being nuns at Acornbury.[40] Their mother, Jane, daughter of Hugh XII, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, survived her husband. 24 Aug.

S. DOMINI IOHANNIS COMITIS DE SALMIS and DAME IEHANE DE IENVILLE CONTESSE DE SAMES. The effigy on the latter seal holds a shield bearing the arms of Joinville, 3 brays in pale and a chief charged with a demi-lion rampant (Orig., *Provinzial Archiv* at Coblenz—edit. A. Fahne, *Gesch. der Grafen zu Salm-Reifferscheid*, 1858-66, ii, *preuves*, p. 66, no. 105: *cf.* p. 98, no. 150).

[55] *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Record Office*, i, 1890, B 532. Delaborde places her among the children of Geoffrey de Joinville, but there is nothing known of her parentage.

1292, the escheator South of Trent was ordered not to intermeddle further with the lands that Peter de Joinville had held, nor with the issues thereof, as the King had learnt by inquisition taken by the escheator that Peter at his death had held nothing by virtue whereof the custody of his lands should pertain to the King (*Rot. Claus.*, 20 Edw. I, m. 2).

LA MARCHE.

Hugh XI, *le Brun*, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan,[56] was the eldest of the five sons of Hugh X, Count of La Marche, by Isabel, Countess of Angoulême, widow of King John. Born not earlier than 1221,[57] he succeeded his mother in June 1246,[58] and his father, who was mortally wounded at the capture of Damietta, in 1249.[59] His agreement with Alphonso, Count of Poitiers, to serve the latter in the Crusade for a year, was dated 24 June 1249.[60] He died in Egypt in 1250, most probably at the battle of Mansurah, 8 Feb., or else during the retreat to Damietta, 6 Apr.[61] He married, in 1236, Yolande, daughter of Peter Mauclerc, Duke of Bretagne. Her dot was the comté of

[56] A valuable article by M. Delisle (*Bibl. de l'Ecole des Chartes*, xvii, 1856, 537-553) makes many important corrections in the accepted genealogies of the House of Lusignan; but subsequent writers have not given this article the attention it deserves.

[57] His parents' marriage took place between 10 March and 22 May 1220 (*Rot. Claus.*, 4 Hen. III, m. 14 d; *New Foedera*, I, i, 160).

[58] On 2 June 1246, she petitioned Louis IX to receive the homage of her sons:—"Illustrissimo et excellentissimo domino suo sibi reverentissimo Ludovico divina providencia Francorum regi, Hysabellis ejusdem permissione regina Anglie Engolisme et Marchie comitissa salutem . . . rogans et supplicans attente et humiliter quantum possum quatenus filios comitis Marchie et meos de terra mea ad hominos vestros recipere dignemini . . . Datum apud Fontem Ebraudi anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quadragesimo sexto, sabato infra octabas Pentecostes" [2 June] (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 270, no. 16, edit. J. B. A. T. Teulet et J. de Laborde, *Layettes du Trésor des Chartes*, 1863-75, no. 3523). There is a *vidimus*, dated 1246, *mense junio*, by Hugh *Bruni*, Count of Angoulême, Guy de Lusignan, and Geoffrey de Lusignan, of the letters "karissimi patris nostri Hugonis de Leizegniaco comitis Marchie et karissime matris nostre Ysabellis bone memorie quondam regine Anglie" (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 192, no. 15, edit. Teulet, no. 3526). The day of her decease was 3 June according to the Necrology of the Abbey of St. Evroul, or 4 June according to those of the Abbeys of Jumièges, Lire, and Mont St. Michel (*Historiens de France*, xxiii, 487, 420, 472, 578). The date usually given for her death is 1245. M. Paris says 1246, stating also that in 1254 Henry III had her remains removed from the cemetery into the church of Fontevrault (edit. Luard, iv, 563, v, 475).

[59] In the letter of an eye-witness, describing the entry of the Christians into Damietta [6 June 1249], it is said that "nullo etiam vulnerato graviter de intrantibus preter comitem de Marchia Hugonem Brunum, qui eliquato sanguine de vulneribus non potest ut credimus mortem evadere" (M. Paris, edit. Luard, vi, *suppl.*, 159: *cf.* v, 89).

[60] *Bibl. Nat.*, *Cartulaire des Comtes de la Marche* (*Collection des Blancs-Manteaux*, 84 c), no. 13.

[61] "1250 [obiit] Hugo Brunus comes de Marchia, cujus pater paulo ante obiit apud Damiatam" (M. Paris, edit. Luard, v, 158). In a charter dated at Acre, July 1250, Alphonso, Count of Poitiers, mentions the services

Penthièvre,[62] and the seigneuries of Fère en Tardenois, Chilli, and Longjumeau.[63] She died at Bouteville in Angoumois 16 Oct. 1272, and was buried in the Abbey of Villeneuve, near Nantes.[64] They had six children :—

1. HUGH XII, of whom subsequently.

2. GUY DE LUSIGNAN OR DE LA MARCHE,[65] Seigneur de Couhé in Poitou and de Peyrat-le-Château in Limousin. In 1271/2, 10 Jan., he made a donation to the Priory of St. Martin at Couhé.[66] His will, in which he styles himself *Guido de Leziniaco, dominus de Cohiec et de Peyraco et de Frontanaio*,[67] was dated 4 June 1309.[68]

3. ISABEL DE LUSIGNAN[69] married, firstly, Geoffrey VI de Rancon, Seigneur de Taillebourg, who died s.p. in Sep. 1263 ; and secondly,

rendered him by Hugh, Count of La Marche, who died in Egypt, and his brother, Guy, Seigneur de Cognac (*Cartul. des Comtes de la Marche*, no. 11). The statement (F. de Corlieu, *Recueil des Comtes d'Angoulesme*, 1631, 87 ; Anselme ; *L'Art de Vér. les Dates*) that Hugh XI died in 1260 is erroneous.

[62] "1236. Data et atournata fuit Penthevria, excepto Jugonio, Hugoni filio comitis de Marchia cum filia Petri comitis totius Britannie" (*Chron. Britannicum*, in Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne*, 1707, ii, *preuves*, 361). There is a charter, dated July 1247, of "Hugo Brunus comes Engolisme et domina Hiolendis uxor ejus heres et domina Penthevrie" (*Idem*, ii, 388 ; Morice, *Preuves de l'Hist. de Bretagne*, 1742, i, 931).

[63] A. du Chesne, *Hist. de la Maison de Dreux*, 1631, 203.

[64] "Die dominica post festum beati Dyonisii [16 Oct. *not* 10 Oct.] obiit domina Iolendis comitissa de Marchia et Engolismensis anno Domini MCCLXXII" (Epitaph at Villeneuve, in Morice, *Hist. de Bretagne*, 1750-56, i, 149).

[65] He and the rest of the family called themselves de Lusignan and de la Marche indifferently.

[66] *Bibl. de Poitiers*, MSS. Dom Fonteneau, xxii, 319.

[67] In May 1298 Philip le Bel confirmed the exchange by which Gaucher V, Sire de Châtillon, gave to Guyon de la Marche the castle and town of Frontenay in the diocese of Saintes for the castle and town of Fère en Tardenois (A. du Chesne, *Maison de Chastillon*, 1621, *preuves*, 201). Genealogists have confused this Guy with his nephew, Guy, last Count of La Marche, assigning this transaction, as well as the possession of the seigneuries of Couhé and Peyrat, to the latter.

[68] "MCCC nono, quarta die mensis junii videlicet die mercurii ante festum beati Barnabe apostoli" (Orig., *Trésor de Chartes*, J 407, no. 14. Confirmation by Philip le Bel, Oct. 1309, *Archives Nat.*, JJ 41, no. 123, f. 74 d, and JJ 42 B, no. 122, f. 62 d—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xi, 1881, no. 29). In it he says "Sepulturam meam eligo in ecclesia Fratrum Predicatorum de Pictavis, scilicet ante majus altare ipsius ecclesie, cum simili sepultura et tunba que facta fuit pro fratre meo in abbacia de Valencia."

[69] Genealogists (Anselme, Delisle, etc.) confuse her with her aunt Isabel, daughter of Hugh X, by stating that the latter was married firstly to Geoffrey de Rancon. In 1267, "in festo sancti Barnabe apostoli" [11 June], "Mauricius de Bellavilla dominus Ganaspie et Montisacuti" did homage to the Bishop of Angoulême for the fief of Marcillac "nomine Hisabellis de Marchia uxoris nostre, quod feodum spectat ad dictam uxorem nostram ex causa donacionis propter nupcias eidem facte a domino Gauffrido de Ranconio quondam marito suo nunc deffuncto" (*Bulletin de la Soc. archéol. de la Charente*, III, ii, 1860, p. 307, no. 1, from the Departmental Archives, G, *Fonds de l'Evêché*, 25). Isabel, daughter of Hugh X, married Maurice IV, Sire de Craon in Anjou, who was buried in the Abbey of Bellebranche "die veneris post octabas Pentecosten [27 May] MCC quinquagesimo ;" she died his widow 14 Jan. 1299/1300, and was buried in the Chapel of Craon in the Church of the Cordeliers at Angers (A. Bertrand de Broussillon, *La Maison de Craon*, 1893, i, 171, 185, 229).

Maurice de Belleville, Seigneur de Montaigu and la Garnache, who died in 1277. She is mentioned as living, in the will of her brother Guy,[70] in 1309, and in that of her niece Yolande, Dame de Pons, 12 Aug. 1314. She died s.p.

4. Mary de Lusignan married Robert de Ferrers, who succeeded his father as Earl of Derby, 24 March 1253/4 (M. Paris, edit. Luard, v, 431). In 1249, 25 Oct., the King gave to Robert *de Ferrariis*, eldest son of William, Earl *de Ferrariis*, in frank marriage with Mary, the King's niece, £100 per annum to be received at the exchequer by Robert and Mary and the heirs of their bodies (*Rot. Chart.*, 33 Hen. III, m. 1). 8 Aug. 1254, the King made known that he had given *Hugoni de Lezignano filio Hugonis quondam comitis Marchie fratris nostri* the residue of a fee of 400 marks—from which 150 marks had been taken for the marriage of Robert, son and heir of William, late Earl of Derby, to whom the King had married Mary, sister of Hugh—namely 250 marks per annum at the exchequer, in the same manner as the said Count, his father, was wont to receive this fee entire, until the King should have provided Hugh with 250 marks of land from his lands or escheats. And if Mary should die without heir of her body, then Hugh should receive the whole fee of 400 marks (*Rot. Pat. et Cart. Vascon.*, 38 Hen. III, pars 2, m. 9). Mary de Lusignan died s.p.

5. Alice de Lusignan[71] married Gilbert de Clare, who succeeded his father as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford 14 July 1262 (*Chronicle of Tewkesbury*, in *New Monasticon*, ii, 61). By an agreement made in 1252, the Saturday after St. Hilary [18 Jan. 1252/3], between A. elect of Winchester and Sir William de Valence, his brother, on the one part, and Sir Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, on the other part, the Earl granted to A. and W. the marriage of Gilbert de Clare, his son and heir, so that Gilbert should contract matrimony with Alice, their niece, daughter of Hugh le Brun, sometime Count of La Marche and Angoulême, their brother; and for this marriage A. and W. owed the Earl 5,000 marks: the espousals to take place immediately after the arrival of the damsel on the demand of A. and W. at the Easter next after the making of

[70] He made "sororem meam dominam Hysabellim de Leziniaco, dominam de Belverio supra mare et de Quemiquiers" one of his executors. Beauvoir-sur-Mer and Commequiers were her dowry from her second marriage (Beauchet-Filleau, *Familles du Poitou*, i, 1891, 427). She occurs in the *Olim*, i, f. 187 d (edit. Beugnot, 1839-42, i, 872) in 1271 as "uxor domini Mauricii de Bella-Villa filia primogenita comitis et comitisse Marchie."

[71] Genealogists, both English and French, all make the erroneous statement that she was daughter of Guy de Lusignan, Seigneur de Cognac, Merpins, and Archiac, second son of Hugh X, the authority, either expressed or understood, being M. Paris. This writer (edit. Luard, v, 364) states that Henry III proposed to Earl Richard as wife for Gilbert, his son, "filiam Guidonis comitis Engolismi fratris mei uterini," where the only mistake is the, perhaps accidental, substitution of *Guidonis* for *Hugonis*. In a collection of genealogies drawn up between the years 1278 and 1284 it is correctly stated that one of the daughters of Hugh XI "fut mariee au seignour de Belleville, et l'autre print a femme li quens de Clocestre" (*Chron. attributed to Baldwin d'Avesnes*, in *Monumenta Germ. Hist., Scriptores*, xxv, 436).

this deed. And if by default of Alice or her friends the marriage should remain uncelebrated at Michaelmas 1255, none the less the sum of 5,000 marks was to be paid. If Gilbert on attaining the age of fourteen or under should in his father's lifetime by himself or his friends refuse to celebrate the marriage, then all sums hitherto received together with 2,000 marks by way of damages and interest were to be repaid to A. and W., and to the lady Hyolenda, Countess of La Marche and Angoulême. But if Gilbert should refuse the marriage after his father's death, Alice was to have £200 of land to be held by her during her life for her dower and support, by grant of the said Earl; and A. and W. and the Countess of La Marche and Angoulême were to have £300 of land to be held by them for their lives in recompense for the said payment of 5,000 marks (*Inspeximus* and confirmation thereof, dated 5 Feb. 1255, entered on *Rot. Cart.*, 39 Hen. III, m. 8). Alice de Lusignan died s.p.

6. YOLANDE DE LUSIGNAN, married before Feb. 1274/5,[72] Peter, Seigneur de Préaux in Normandy. She died 10 Nov. 1306, and he 30 Sep. 1311, according to their epitaphs in the Priory of Beaulieu, near Rouen.[73]

HUGH XII, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan. In 1257, 22 Sep., he made known by his charter that Alphonso, son of the King of France, and Count of Poitiers and Toulouse, had received him in liege homage, *quanquam nondum ad etatem legitimam pervenissemus:* sureties, his mother, Yolande, Countess of La Marche and Angoulême, and his uncle, Guy de Lusignan, Seigneur de Cognac.[74] He died in the expedition to Tunis, about the same time as Louis IX, that is, in Aug. 1270.[75] He married, at Fougères in Bretagne, 29 Jan. 1253/4, Jane, only daughter and heir of Ralph, Seigneur de Fougères,[76] by Isabel, daughter of Amaury I, Sire de Craon. Her will was dated 20 May 1269.[77] She survived her

[72] *Olim*, ii, f. 26 d (edit. Beugnot, ii, 55).

[73] *Bibl. Nat.*, MSS. Dupuy, 805, f. 132; G. A. de la Roque, *Maison de Harcourt*, 1662, ii, 1693.

[74] "MCCLVII die sabbati post festum Beati Mathei apostoli et euvangeliste" [22 Sep.] (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 192, no. 29, edit. Laborde, no. 4372).

[75] *Chron. attributed to Baldwin d'Avesnes* (*Monumenta Germ. Hist., Scriptores*, xxv, 463); *Grand Chron. of Limoges* (*Historiens de France*, xxi, 776); *Chron. of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London* (*Camden Soc.*), 133.

[76] "MCCLIII, iv kalendas Februarii, Hugues comes Marchie desponsavit Johannam unicam filiam Radulfi domini Fulgeriarum, in dicto castro" (*Chron. of the Abbey of Savigny* in *Historiens de France*, xxiii, 585).

[77] "Le lundi empres les vitieves de la Panthecoste ou mois de mai [20 May *not* 28 May] lan de nostre segnor MCC e sessante et nuef" (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 406, no. 3, copy *penes me*). In it she mentions her place of sepulture, "laquele je eslis en labahie de Savigne en levesque d'Avranches en laquele mis lignage gist." She had made this selection when yet unmarried:— "Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Johanna unica filia nobilium parentum Radulfi domini Fulgeriarum et Ysabelle uxoris ejus, salutem in Domino . . . Volo igitur et desideranti animo precipio quod ubicumque contingerit me vitam finire, amici mei faciant corpus meum Savigneium offeri et ibidem inter nobiles de cognatione mea sepeliri. Actum anno Domini MCCL tercio, die Sancti Thome archiepiscopi et martyris" [29 Dec.] (Orig., *Archives de la Manche, Fonds Savigny*—edit. Bertrand de Broussillon, as in note 69, i, p. 197, no. 285 bis).

husband,[78] by whom she had six children :—

1. Hugh XIII,
2. Guy or Guiard, } of whom subsequently.

3. Yolande de Lusignan, born 24 March 1257;[79] married, firstly (papal dispensation 8 June 1267),[80] Hélie-Rudel I, Sire de Pons in Saintonge. His wills were dated 31 Dec. 1283 and 20 Aug. 1290,[81] in which year he died. She married secondly, by contract dated the Tuesday after St. Hilary 1295 [17 Jan. 1295/6], Robert, Seigneur de Matha in Saintonge. His will was dated the Saturday after St. Nicholas [11 May] 1297, and he died about 1303.([80]) Her wills were dated 1 Dec. 1289[82] and 12 Aug. 1314,[83] with a codicil 29 Aug. 1314;[82] in the last two documents she styles herself *Hyolendis de Lezinghiaco, comitissa Marchie et Engolisme, dominaque Fulgeriarum et de Pontesio.* She died the Monday before the Nativity of the Virgin [2 Sep.] 1314 (Anselme, iii, 80). Her second marriage was childless.

4. Mary de Lusignan, married, in 1288, Stephen II, Count of Sancerre, who died the Monday before Pentecost [16 May] 1306. She obtained as dower, 23 May 1306, the seigneuries of Meillant, Charenton, and Le Poudy, in Berry, from her husband's brother and successor, John II. She died s.p. (Anselme, ii, 850-851).

5. Jane de Lusignan, of whom subsequently.

6. Isabel de Lusignan, a nun at Fontevrault, to whom her aunt Isabel, widow of Maurice de Belleville, made a donation the Monday after *Jubilate* [29 Apr.] 1303 (Anselme, iii, 80).

(To be continued.)

[78] It is stated in the *Olim*, i, f. 185 (edit. Beugnot, i, 854), that, "Mortuo domino rege Ludovico et comite Engolismensi similiter mortuo in partibus transmarinis, senescallus Petragoricensis saisivit castrum Engolismense et recepit juramenta hominum civitatis Engolismensis," and that the relict of the said Count obtained the revocation of these acts, for herself and her children, in the Parliament held at Pentecost 1271. The year 1282 is given by Corlieu, and repeated by Anselme and others, for the death of Hugh XII, but this statement is certainly erroneous.

[79] "mcclvii [*alias* vi] in vigilia dominice Annuntiationis [24 March] nata est Yolent filia primogenita Hugonis comitis Marchie et Engolisme de uxore sua Johanna" (*Chron. of Savigny*, as in note 76, 586). The feast of the Annunciation was on Sunday in 1257.

[80] J. B. P. Jullien de Courcelles, *Hist. des Pairs de France*, 1822-33, iv, *De Pons*, 26, and v, *De Mathas*, 12.

[81] "In vigilia nativitatis virginis Marie [31 Dec.] mcclxxx tercio" and "die dominica ante festum beati Bartholomei [20 Aug.] mcc nonagesimo" (Orig., *Cartulary of Pons* in the archives of the duc des Cars—edit. *Archives hist. de la Saintonge*, xxi, 1892, nos. 11 and 16, the latter in a *vidimus* of 5 Jan. 1291). His earliest will, dated 26 May 1281, is lost.

[82] "Die jovis ante festum beati Nicholay hyemalis [1 Dec.] mcc octogesimo nono" and "die jovis post festum beati Bartholomei apostoli [29 Aug.] mccc quartodecimo" (Orig., *Cartulary of Pons* as above, nos. 14 and 32).

[83] *Bibl. Nat.*, MSS. Dupuy, 805, f. 93; *Bibl. de Poitiers*, MSS. Dom Fonteneau, i, f. 331. In it she gave directions that she should be buried in the Church of the Dominicans at Pons.

THE FAMILIES OF LACY, GENEVA, JOINVILLE, AND LA MARCHE.

By G. W. Watson.

(Continued from p. 82.)

Hugh XIII, *le Brun*, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan and Fougères, was born 25 June 1259.[84] He married, before 8 July 1276, Beatrice,[85] daughter of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy. Being childless, in his will dated 24 May 1283,[86] he made his brother Guiard his heir, *si il avenoit que nos murrons sanz her descendant de nostre cors de nostre femme.* Subsequently the brothers quarrelled on the subject of the division of their parents' property. Hugh was successful in the litigation which followed.[87] By another will, 12 June 1297, he disinherited

[84] "MCCLIX in crastino Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste [25 June] natus est Hugues filius primogenitus Hugues comitis Marchie et Johanne uxoris sue, et obiit MCCCIII in mense Novembris" (*Chron. of Savigny*, as in note 76, 586).

[85] In his will, dated "die lune ante festum beati Michaelis" [26 Sep.] 1272, her father directed that she should have £20,000 *tournois* "in dotem seu maritagium, quas solvet quicumque fuerit Dux Burgundie." By charter, "le mecredy enpres les octeves des Apostres Seinct Pere et Seinct Pol" [8 July] 1276, Hugh le Brun and Beatrice his wife agreed to accept, in lieu of the £20,000, £6,000 from her half-brother Duke Robert, and £9,000 from her mother Beatrice and her brother Hugh, together with £500 of rent *a tornois*. In 1292/3, "le dimenche empres la feste de la Chandelour" [8 Feb.], Duke Robert had acquittance for the £6,000 (Plancher, *Hist. de Bourgogne*, 1739-81, ii, *preuves*, nos. 78, 86, 131: *cf.* nos. 85, 109, 138, 161, 167, 184). According to the Chronicle of St. Martial at Limoges (edit. H. Duplès-Agier, 1874, 174; *Historiens de France*, xxi, 803), "MCCLXXVI mense augusti, Hugo Bruni comes Marchie filiam ducis Burgundie ducit in uxorem Parisius et eam secum adducit in Marchiam."

[86] "Le lundi avant la feste de lascencssion [24 May] Lan de grace mil dous cenz quatre vinz e trays" (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J407, no. 5. Copy *penes me*).

[87] "Cum mota esset discordia inter dilectos nostros comitem Marchie ex una parte et Guiardum fratrem suum ex altera, super eo quod dictus Guiardus petebat saisinam medietatis seu talis portionis prout ratio dictat terrarum et hereditagiorum que sibi descenderunt per mortem domini Hugonis le Brun quondam comitis Marchie et Engolismi et domine Johanne uxoris sue patris et matris predictorum comitis et Guiardi, ratione frcragii tanquam filio et heredi. Comes asserebat in contrarium quod debebat absolvi et liberari a dicta petitione pro eo quod pater dicti comitis et dicti Guiardi in sua ultima voluntate fecit et ordinavit dicto Guiardo filio suo certam portionem seu avisium seu appanagium ratione successionis terrarum et hereditagiorum patris sui filio contingentis, scilicet mille libras annui redditus pro toto jure suo quod habebat et habere poterat in dicta successione." The Parliament, held at All Saints 1298, pronounced that Guiard should be content with the £1,000 per annum, saving his right "in bonis maternis seu successione materna" (*Bibl. Nat., Fonds Latin*, 10010, f. 43 d, and 11825, f. 38 d—edit. E. Boutaric, *Actes du Parlement de Paris*, 1863-67, i, p. 463, no. 928).

Guiard in the most complete manner, naming as his universal heir Geoffrey de Lusignan,[88] in default Aimar de Valence,[89] then Renaud de Pons,[90] and lastly Amaury de Craon.[91]

En nom dou pere e dou fil e dou saint esperit amen. Nos Hugue le brun conte de la marche e dengolesme e segnor de Faugieres sains de cors e de saine pensee e de bone memoire regardans a la salu de nostre ame faysons e ordenons nostre testament ou derreayne volonte en ceste maniere. Cest assavoir que premierement . . . en apres sil avenoit que nos morissons sanz heyr decendant de nostre char de leal mariage la quele chose ja deu ne playse Nos faisons e establissons nostre heritier de toute nostre terre en quecumque leu e en quecumque pays que cle soit nostre chier cousin Geffroy de Lezignen sauve e exceptez nos conquez des queus nos ordenons ci dessouz en cestui nostre testament ou derrene volonte. E sil avenoit que por droit escrit ou par usage ou par costume de pays li devant diz Geffroy nostre cousin ne poust estre nostre heritiers en touz nos biens ensit cum est

[88] Geoffrey de Lusignan I, Seigneur de Jarnac in Saintonge, Châteauneuf in Angoumois, Château-Larcher and Le Bois-Ponvreau in Poitou, and Ste. Hermine in the vicomté of Thouars, was third son of Hugh X, Count of La Marche. Henry III had given him £500 of land in Ireland. But after Ireland had been conferred on Prince Edward, the latter by charter dated 6 Nov. 1256 gave to Geoffrey, in exchange, Wighton, co. Norfolk, Panton, co. Lincoln, and Laughton-en-le-Morthen, co. York, valued at £160 per annum, the manor of Louth and *Castrum Fraunc* in Ireland, valued at £140 per annum, and also £200 per annum to be paid at the New Temple, London (*Inspeximus* and confirmation thereof, 8 Nov. 1256, entered on *Rot. Cart.*, 41 Hen. III, m. 13). Geoffrey I died between June 1272 and March 1274/5, leaving by his wife Jane, daughter of Aimery II, Vicomte de Châtellerault in Poitou (and heiress of her brother John, who died s.p. between 1287 and 1290) two children, (1) Geoffrey II, the person mentioned in the text, who married Perronnelle, daughter of Henry IV, Sire de Sully (she married secondly John II, Count of Dreux), and died s.p., vitâ matris, between 16 Oct. 1305 and 1 Nov. 1306 (*Rot. Pat.*, 33 Edw. I, pars 2, m. 8, 34 Edw. I, m. 3), and (2) Eustache (died 1330), heiress of her brother, who married Dreux de Mello, Seigneur de l'Orme and de Château-Chinon (died 23 Apr. 1310), and was mother of another Dreux de Mello, who died in 1318 (writ of *diem clausit extremum* dated 15 Apr.—*Inq. P.M.*, 11 Edw. II, no. 45), leaving two daughters, Jane and Margaret, half-sisters, the former of whom married Ralph de Brienne, Count of Eu, whose English estates were taken into the King's hand before 20 July 1337, on account of his adherence to the French King; Wighton and Laughton being granted, 3 Oct. following, to Henry of Lancaster (*Rot. Pat.*, 11 Edw. III, pars 2, m. 23, pars 3, m. 26). Neither Geoffrey I nor Geoffrey II was ever Vicomte de Châtellerault, and those who fall into the error of so styling them, such as Du Chesne, La Roque, Anselme, etc., and also Mr. Chester Waters in his *Counts of Eu*, confuse them with another Geoffrey de Lusignan, Seigneur de Vouvent and Mervent in Poitou, sometime (1224-1238) Vicomte de Châtellerault in right of his wife Clemence. Jane (died 25 or 26 May 1312), widow of Geoffrey I, married John, Sire d'Harcourt, who died 21 Dec. 1302, and her only son by this marriage inherited the vicomté of Châtellerault (Beauchet-Filleau, as in note 70, ii, 319, *Vicomtes de Châtellerault*).

[89] Aimar, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, grandson of Hugh X.

[90] Renaud, son and heir of Yolande de Lusignan, Dame de Pons.

[91] Amaury III, Sire de Craon, son of Maurice V (who died 10 or 11 Feb. 1292/3), son of Maurice IV, by Isabel de Lusignan, daughter of Hugh X. He was hereditary seneschal of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, and also seneschal of Aquitaine for the English King from 1313 to 1322 (*Rot. Vascon.*, 6 Edw. II, m. 3 [5 July], and *Rot. Rom. et Franc.*, 15 Edw. II, m. 10 [14 Apr.]). He died 26 Jan. 1332/3 (Bertrand de Broussillon, as in note 69, i, 229, 230).

desus dit Nos volons comandons e ordenons que il hait le tierz de toute nostre terre come heritiers ou come donatayres en la maniere que il chosira que il voudra e qui plus li playra e qui plus li porra valoir por le quel tierz Nos li assignons e ballons e livrons e volons que li diz Geffroy hait toute nostre Conte dengolesme e les chasteaus et les chastelenies de Compnac e de Merpins e de Lezignen ou touz les droiz oub toutes les rentes e les apartinences de la dite Conte e des diz chasteaus les queus chasteaus nos ne volons mie que li soient conte en rente excepte totes voies e retenu nostre bois dou deffens de colombier le quel nos volons e comandons que soit venduz por la men de nos executors por fere e por acomplir lexecucion de nostre testament. E si ensit estoit que les choses desus dites ne soffisoient au tierz de nostre terre Nos volons e comandons que ce qui en deffaudra li soit assis au plus pres des leucs desus diz. E volons e comandons e ordenons que mentenant enpres nostre deces li diz Geffroy entre en la foy e ous hommages qui sunt deuz por rayson de la conte e des chasteaus e des chastelenies desus dites excepte sauve e retenu les rentes les profiz les parchaiz les essues queus queles seront ou estre porront les queles choses nos volons e comandons que soient levees prises e receues par la men de nos executors ou par ceaus quil metront en lor leu checone annee enterinement tant que nostre presenz testament soit acompli e enterinez. Encores volons comandons e ordenons que nostre feme Bietriz hait son doayre enterinement en la forme e en la maniere qui fu parle e ordene quant li mariage fu porparle de moi e de li sauve retenu e excepte les chasteaus qui furent exceptez e les autres choses qui en furent exceptees si cum il est contenu en letres certenes faites sur les covenances dou dit mariage. E volons e comandons que ele soit contente dou dit doayre ni ne puysse plus riens demander en toute nostre terre. Derechief volons comandons e ordenons que Guyart de la marche se tiene por paez de tout sanz riens plus avoir de toute nostre terre e de toute nostre succession de mil livres de rente les queles nostre sires nostre pere de cuy dex hayt lame li laysa en son testament en sa terre e de la porveance que il doit havoir en la terre qui fu de nostre dame de mere solonc lusage e la costume de la conte ou duche de Bretagne e segont lassise le conte Geffroy de Bretagne. E volons comandons e ordenons que en touz nos biens e en toute la succession de nos biens mobles ou non mobles li diz Guyart ne puysse riens demander ne havoir anz len metons fors dou tot fors que les choses desus dites E maemement come il se soit malement e mauvesement touz jors portez enver nos e hait porchaice e encore porchaice a tout son poer e plusors foiz le damache de nostre cors e de nos biens e hait este aidables e consentanz non denement e mauvaysement a nos enemis morteus e capiteus contre nos publiaument e notoyrement e en autres manieres. Encores volons comandons e ordenons que li diz Geffroy de Lezignen hayt e prene sexante mile livres de tornois une foiz paees es autres biens nostres non moubles sil avenoit que li diz Guyart les deust havoir ou les eust par acune maniere ceu que nos ne creons mie ne ne volons por les raysons desus dites des queles sexante mile livres nos volons comandons e ordenons que li diz Geffroy de Lezignen paheit e bauge la maite a nos executors por acomplir nostre testament por la salu de nostre ame e lautre maite nos donons au dit Geffroy. E cestes layses e dons nos faisons au dit Geffroy por les granz biens e por les grans honors e por les grans services que li pere dou dit Geffroy nostre cousin cest assavoir mon sour Geffroy de de Lezignen fit a nostre segnor nostre pere jadis son nevouf dunt nos nos tenons por obligez au dit Geffroy nostre cousin heretier dou dit mon sour Geffroy e por la norreture e por les granz biens que celuy mon sour Geffroy nos fit dunt nos li estions mult tenu e au siens e por les granz biens e por les granz honors e por les granz services que celuy mesme Geffroy ha fait a nos e por cause de mort. De Rechief nos volons comandons e ordenons que se li diz Guyart par raison poust riens havoir de nostre terre outres les desus dites mile livres que nostre sire nostre pere li laysa e la proveance que il doit havoir en la terre qui fu de nostre dame de mere la quele chose nos ne creons pas ne ne volons Nos ne volons pas que li diz Guiart en prene riens ne nait ni ne se joysse de la dite terre ne des

chasteaus ne des rentes ne des profiz ne des essues quauconques que eles soient ou puyssent ou doivent estre ne ne face hommages ne ne recoyve ne nayt riens en la dite terre ne de nostre domayne devant que au dit Geffroy nostre cousin soit fait pleniers paemenz e enterins des dites sexante mile livres en la maniere desus dite par les mens de nos aumoniers les queus nos volons que tiengnent e explectent e lievent toute nostre terre e domayne rentes profiz e essues quecongues que eles soyent ne en quecongue leu ne en quecongue segnorie que eles soyent devanz que les dites sexante mile livres soient paces e que nostre testament soit acompliz e paez enterinement sanz riens layser. E a ce fere enteriner e acomplir nos volons que li diz Guyart soit contrenz e parforcez par nostre segnor le Roy de france ou par son comandemant si li autres segnors des queus nos tenons nostre terre estoient negligenz de li parforcer a lenteriner e acomplir sil avenoit que il deust avoir ou eust riens de nostre terre par rayson excepte les mil livres desus dites ce que nos ne creons pas ne ne volons. Ne ne volons pas que por la donoyson des sexante mile livres desus dites riens amenuyse des autres dons e layses que nos havons fait ou ferons en cestuy nostre testament. E costes institucion Nos faisons au dit Geffroy e a son heyr descendant de sa char de leal mariage por cause de mort. E sil avenoit que li diz Geffroy morust sanz heyr de sa char de leal mariage Nos volons comandons e ordenons que lavant dite institucion dons e layses vengent en mesme maniere a nostre chier cousin Aymar de Valence e a ses heyrs descendanz de sa char de leal mariage. E sil avenoit que li diz Aymar morust sanz heyr de sa char de leal mariage Nos volons comandons e ordenons que toutes les choses devant dites en mesme maniere vingent a nostre chier nevouf Renaut de Ponz e a ses heyrs descendanz de sa char de leal mariage. E sil avenoit que li devant diz Renaut morust sanz heyr de sa char de leal mariage Nos volons ordenons e comandons que toutes les choses devant dites en mesme maniere vengent a nostre cousin Amauri de Creon e a ses heyrs decendanz de sa char de leal mariage. E volons ordenons e comandons si fermement cum nos poons que les devant dites institucions ou substitucions dons e layses li devanz diz Geffroy Aymar Renaut e Amaurri e chescons de ceaus hayent en la maniere desus dite por droit de layse ou por donoison faite por cause de mort ou por donoison faite entre vis sil puet valoir en coste maniere ou par cele voye ou par cele maniere que porra valoir por droit escript ou non escript civil ou canon ou par coustume ou par usage de terre ou de pays. E se il ne vaut en tout que il valle en cele partie que valoir porra e devra de droit de costume e dusage. Encores volons comandons e ordenons que sil avenoit que nos morissons sanz heyr de nostre char de leal mariage que nostres chieres serors dame Johanne feme jadis de mon sour Pierre de Genvile e dame Marie Contesse de Sanceurre hayent en leritage de nostre chier pere e de nostre chiere mere dunt dex hait les armes tel droit e tele partie come droit e costume de terre lor donra non constrestant partie ou appanement fait de pere e de mere ou autres covenances faytes entre nos e eles queles que eles soient ou de sayrement ou dautres aliances sauve linstitucion de nostre heritier si cum il est desus dit la quele nos volons comandons e ordenons que demore en sa force. Encores nos donons e laysons a nostre chiere niece ma dame Hyolent de Ponz feme mon sour Fouques de Mastaz cinc mile livres en acressement de son mariage les queles nos volons que li soient paces par la men de nos executors si eles nestoient paecs avant nostre deces par nos ou par nostre comandemant. . . . Encores nos donons et laysons . . . qui nos doit avenir de nostre chiere ante ma dame Hysabeau jadis dame de bele Vile . . . Encores nos donons e laysons a nostre chiere seror Hysabeau nonen de font ebraut . . . Encores nos laysons por la salu de nostre arme a labbaye de Valence en laquele nos eslyons nostre sepoulture quant a nostre cors soulement quinze livres de rente ou nouf vinz e quinze livres en deniers ou lon ou lautre lequel plus voudront nostre executors por acheter la dite rente en Nos fiez por fere chescon an nostre anniversayre e por establir un frere qui celebrera por la salu de nostre ame e de nos ancessors. E aus freres menors dengolesme . . . E aus freres precheors de celuy mesme leu en ligliese desqueus Nos volons

que nostre cuers soit enterrez honoreement davant le maistre auter dou quel leu nos volons estre fondeor e patrons cinc cenz livres de tornois une foiz paees lesqueles nos volons que soient por fere le premier civoyre de lour yglise ou les autres ovres necessaires e que li freres nos soient tenuz . . . Encores nos laisons a nostre chier cousin Geffroy de Lezignen desus nome cinc mile livres por aler por nos e por la salu de nostre ame en la sainte terre doutremer au premier passage qui sera en tele maniere que nos volons que des dites cinc mile livres il hayt cinc cenz livres por soy e des quatre mile livres e cinc cenz qui remanent que il mayne an soy quinze chevaliers por demorer am li en la dite sainte terre un an. E si ensi estoit que li diz Geffroy ni vousist ou ni poust aler nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres en cele mesme maniere e en cele mesme condicion a mon sour Fouques de Mataz nostre nevouf. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Fouques ni vousist ou ni poust aler nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres en cele mesme maniere a nostre ame chevalier mon sour Aymeri darchiac. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Aymeri ni vousist ou ni poust aler nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres [en cele mesme maniere] a mon sour Jordayn de lobert nostre chevalier. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Jordayn ni vousist ou ni poust aler nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres en cele mesme maniere a nostre chevalier mon sour Guillaume de Genetines. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Guillaume ni vousist ou ni poust aler Nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres en cele mesme maniere a nostre chevalier mon sour Pierre Costantin. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Pierre Costantin ni vousist ou ni poust aler nos laysons les dites cinc mile livres en cele mesme maniere a nostre chevalier mon sour Bochart de Cornafou. E si ensi estoit que li diz mon sour Bochart ni vousist ou ni poust aler Nos volons comandons e ordenons que nos executors ci desouz nomez ou li quatre ou li trois ou li dous deaus ou cil que il layseront en lour leuc se il avenoit que aucons deaus morust puyssent eslyere un chevalier seuffisant por fere le voyage en la maniere e en la condicion desus dite. Encores nos sopplions a la Real autece nostre segnor le Roy de france que il soit garderres e deffenderres e parfaysierres e acomplissierres de cestui nostre testament ordenance ou derriere volonte E que il face garder e tenir en passible possession nos executors desouz nomez de touz nos biens moubles e non moubles queus q[illegible] il soient e en queuconque leuc que il soient jusque a tant que cestui nostre testament soit acompli e enterine en la forme e en la maniere desus nomee. E se il avenoit que aucons de nos heretiers meist empechement que cestui nostre testament ou derriere volonte ne fust acomplie astivement ensi com est desus ordene Nos donons au dit nostre segnor le Roy de france a perpetuautes nostre chastel de Challi ob toutes ses apartinences si ensi estoit que nos morussons sanz heyr de nostre char de leal mariage e autrement non E se il fait acomplir sanz delay e sanz demoree cestui nostre testament ou derriere volonte e se il fait tenir nos executors desouz nomez en paisible possession de touz nos biens mobles e non mobles ensi cum est desus dit e autrement non. Derechief nos volons comandons e ordenons que touz nos conquestz queu que part que il soient ou en queuconque leu e en queuconque segnorie que il soient soient venduz tantost enpres nostre mort por la men de nos executors e le pris que il en hauront soient mis por acomplir cestui nostre testament ou derriere volonte. . . . E de cestui nostre testament ou derriere volonte faisons e establissons nos exccutors les honorables peres en deu les evesques dengolesme de Renes e de Xainctes e nos amez e feaus le Raictor ou le prior des freres prescheours dengolesme e le gardien des freres menors dengolesme quiconques soient par celuy tens e le Noble home mon sour Guy de la marche segnor de coyet Nostre chier uncle e mon sour Pierre Faure nostre chappelen e maistre Guillaume Faure e maistre Pierre Rouleau nostres clercs e freres Bos delille de lordre des prescheors e mon sour Aymeri darchiac chevalier. . . . Done e fait ou moys de juyn le mecredi empres la feste de saint Barnabe lapostre Lan de grace mil e dous cenz e quatre vinz e diz e sept. . . . (Orig., sealed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 407, no. 6. Copy *penes me*).

By a codicil dated 23 Aug. 1302, Hugh XIII further ordained *que dame Yolent dame de Pont nostre suer ait en leretage de*

nostre pere e de nostre mere telle partie come droit e costume de pays li porra doner non constrastant aucunes covenances feites entre nous e ly; he also altered the order of his heirs, placing Aimar de Valence fourth instead of second.[92] He died s.p. in Nov. 1303.[93] His wife Beatrice survived him, and died between July 1328 and 31 May 1329.[94]

GUIARD DE LUSIGNAN, younger son of Hugh XII, was Seigneur d'Archiac in Saintonge, and de Gometz-le-Châtel near Limours, in his brother's lifetime.[95] He succeeded as Count of La Marche and Angoulême, and in spite of the claims of the Count of Sancerre in the name of his wife, and those of Geoffrey de Lusignan under the will of Hugh XIII, it was adjudged by the Parliament that

[92] "Le juedi enpres les oyctives de la nostre dame daoust [23 Aug.] lan de grace mil tres cenz e dous." *Vidimus* thereof, under the seal of the Bishop of Angoulême, dated "le juedi en la feste de lanonciacion nostre dame lan de grace mil tres cenz e quatre" [25 March 1304/5] (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J407, no. 8. Copy *penes me*).

[93] See notes 84 and 97; 1303 (*Contin. Chron. G. de Nangis: Chron. of St. Denis: Contin. Chron. G. de Frachet:* in *Historiens de France*, xx, 589, 675, xxi, 22).

[94] Confirmation by Philip le Bel of an agreement between her and Yolande de Lusignan, each styling herself Countess of La Marche and Angoulême, by which Yolande engaged to pay her £3,000 per annum for life, Oct. 1311 (*Archives Nat.*, JJ46, no. 7, f. 6 d). *Vidimus* by Philip VI, dated July 1328, of nine charters, ranging from 6 June 1326 to 14 Dec. 1327, concerning her dowry (*Idem*, JJ65, no. 258, f. 166—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xi, no. 138). Royal mandate for the payment of the arrears due to her from her dowry in Bretagne at the time of her death, dated 31 May 1329 (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J374, no. 23). In 1322, Philip (afterwards Philip VI), son of the Count of Valois, had made known by his charter that as Charles, King of France, before he was King, had taken to farm all the dowry which Beatrice of Burgundy, Countess of La Marche and Angoulême, had in Porhoet, Château-Josselin, Bazouges, St. Didier, and other places in Bretagne, late the property of Hugh le Brun, her husband, at a price of £300 a year, he had taken the same farm at the same price from the said King (Morice, *Preuves de l'Hist. de Bretagne*, i, 1328).

[95] Letters of Beatrice, Countess of Dreux and Montfort, and of John II, Count of Dreux, her son, concerning the discord between them and *Guiart de Lesignam, Seigneur de Erchiac et de Gomes le chastel*, on the one part, and the Prior and Convent of St. Martin des Champs on the other, dated Aug. 1295 (Du Chesne, *Maison de Dreux, preuves*, 283, from the Archives of St. Martin). In Apr. 1309, Philip le Bel gave to Aimery, Seigneur d'Archiac, all that Guy, late Count of La Marche and Angoulême, had possessed in the castle and châtellenie of Archiac, *antequam Marchie esset comes* (*Archives Nat.*, JJ41, no. 13, f. 23 d; JJ42 B, no. 13, f. 12 d—edit. *Archives hist. de la Saintonge*, xii, 1884, p. 36, no. 15). The Parliament, held at All Saints 1288, had decided that Hugh XIII should be admitted to homage for Cognac, Merpins, and Archiac, in succession to Guy de Lusignan [second son of Hugh X], conformably to the gift of Guy and to the will of Hugh X and Queen Isabel [dated March 1242/3—Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J374, nos. 2 and 2 bis, edit. Teulet, no. 3049] and in spite of the opposition of Amaury de Montfort, clerk [younger son of Simon, Earl of Leicester] (*Olim*, ii, f. 81—edit. Beugnot, ii, 283). The will of Guy de Lusignan, in which he instituted his [grand] nephew Hugh XIII as his heir and successor *in omnibus terris castris et castellaniis meis*, was dated "m°cc° octogesimo octavo die mercurii post assumpcionem virginis gloriose" [18 Aug.] (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J270 B, no. 23. Copy *penes me*).

Guiard, although disinherited by his brother, should nevertheless be admitted to homage for the two comtés, which, at Hugh XIII's death, had been taken into the King's hand, *ex certa causa*.[96] It is clear that he had not yet incurred the displeasure of the French King, who indeed preferred his claim to that of Geoffrey de Lusignan.[97] Probably the idea of taking advantage of the situation to annex two great fiefs to the Crown had not yet occurred to Philip le Bel. In his will, dated at Lille, 22 Sep. 1304, Guiard made his sister Yolande sole heir *in omnibus bonis meis*.[98] By another, at *Teluere*, 13 Apr. 1308, he substituted her grandson, *Helias Rudelli dominus Bragerias filius Reginaldi de Ponte nepotis mei etiam domini Bragerias*.[99] He died the same year, and 28 Nov. 1308, the priest-châtelain of Chauvigny attempted to take seisin of the castle and châtellenie of Lusignan in the name of the Bishop of Angoulême, by reason of the death of the Count of La Marche.[100]

Previous to this event, Guiard's possessions had been taken into the King's hand, on account of his crime of lèse-majesté and for other legitimate reasons. Those who had any claim to succeed him were his three sisters and the persons appointed by the will of Hugh XIII. Of the latter, Geoffrey de Lusignan was already dead, s.p. Aimar de Valence, who in Guiard's lifetime had laid claim to the whole, or failing that, to the third part, of Hugh XIII's comtés and baronies, was bought off by the French King. This

[96] *Arrêt du Parlement* dated "Mercurii in octabis Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste [1 July] anno trecentesimo quarto" (*Olim*, iv, f. 64 d—edit. Beugnot, iii, 134).

[97] "1303. Circa festum omnium Sanctorum decessit comes Marchie, qui decedens sine liberis toto conatu studuit Guidonem fratrem suum hereditate sua scilicet comitatibus Marchie et Engolisme privare. Volebatque et verbis et litteris asserebat se velle dominum Gaufridum de Leziniaco cognatum suum fore suum heredem et in dictis comitatibus successorem. Sed post ejus obitum lite coram rege exorta regis ipsius diffinitiva sententia tota hereditas dicti comitis ad fratrem suum Guidonem ut jus dictabat devenit. Et ob hoc dictus Gaufridus iram maguam concepit erga regem" (*Hist. of Jean de St. Victor*, in *Historiens de France*, xxi, 642).

[98] "Die martis ante festum beati michaelis [22 Sep.] in quastris ante Insulam . . . m°ccc° quarto" (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J407, no. 10. Copy *penes me*).

[99] "Die sabbati in mane ante festum dominicum [13 Apr.] anno dommini millesimo [trc]centesimo octavo" (*Vidimus* of 2 Oct. 1646, *Cartulary of Pons* as in note 81, no. 22).

[100] The custodians of the castle refused to give up the keys, because the land was then in the King's hand. The deed is dated "1308, indictione 7, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini Clementis divina providencia pape V anno quarto, mense novembri, exeuntis die ejusdem tertio, scilicet die jovis ante festum beati Andree apostoli" (*Bibl. de Poitiers*, MSS. Dom Fonteneau, iii, f. 507; *Bibl. Nat.*, MSS. Dupuy, 805, ff. 60 and 107—with a false date, 1208, which has given rise to much confusion). Subsequently, by letters dated "die penultima februarii m°ccc° octavo" [27 Feb. 1308/9] Philip le Bel gave to Hugh de la Celle "custodiam castri de Lizegnen prope Pictavis, ad vadia quinque solidorum turonensium per diem, tenendam ex parte nostra ac nomine nostro" (*Archives Nat.*, JJ40, no. 151, f. 78—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xi, no. 27).

transaction, which took place about the time of Guiard's death, was concluded by the following charters :—

In nomine domini nostri Jhesu Christi Amen. Noverint Universi quod Nos Helyas dei gratia Episcopus Ednensis vice procuratorioque nomine nobilis et potentis viri domini Ademari de Valencia Comitis de pembrol Et Guillermus de Noguareto domini Regis Francorum Miles vice nomineque domini Regis ipsius inivimus fecimus et firmavimus convenciones infrascriptas Promisimusque nobis adinvicem sollenniter stipulantibus videlicet nos dictus Episcopus quod convenciones easdem approbari rattificari renovarique faciemus per dictum dominum Ademarum quodque Idem dominus Ademarus de approbacione rattificacione renovacioneque convencionum ipsarum litteras patentes sigillo suo magno sigillatas dabit et concedet cum obligacione solenni sui heredum et successorum suorum et omnium bonorum suorum ac heredum et successorum ipsorum Egoque dictus Guillermus quod convenciones easdem sub forma simili prout est tamen a domino Rege in talibus consuetum Approbari rattificari renovarique faciam per dominum Regem prefatum quodque dominus Rex ipse litteras suas de hiis concedet patentes. Convenciones vero sunt que sequntur. Cum enim dictus dominus Ademarus ad se pertinere intendat Comitatus Marchie et Engolisme ac terram de Fulgeriis in Britannia omnesque Castra et terras quondam domini Hugonis Bruni Comitis Comitatuum eorumdem proxime defuncti acquestis ejus dumtaxat exceptis ex testamento ejusdem defuncti vel saltim terciam partem ipsorum Comitatuum et terrarum dicti defuncti si dicti Comitatus et terre non deberent ad eum in solidum pertinere ac specialiter Civitatem Engolismensem Castraque de Lezigniaco de Coygnaco et de Merpins Certisque Castris cum eorum Castellaniis pro ipsa tercia parte ipsi domino Ademaro relictis cum supplemento valoris et estimacionis dicte tercie partis in locis et terris proximioribus dicti defuncti prout hec in dicto testamento plenius exprimuntur Cumque Idem dominus Ademarus super premissis experiri intendat in curia Regia contra Guiardum de Marchia detentorem dictorum Comitatuum et terrarum Ipse dominus Ademarus jus suum super premissis ut melius diligencius et cum magno consilio prosequetur contra dictum Guiardum et quemlibet alium detentorem Neque cum eo vel quolibet alio composicionem transaccionem vel acordum faciet dictus dominus Ademarus de premissis sed pocius jus suum efficaciter totis viribus prosequetur usque ad finem quod si dictus dominus Ademarus dictos Comitatus et terras in solidum consequatur judicio vel alias ipse comitatus eosdem cum eorum pertinenciis omnesque terras dicti Comitis Terra de Fulgeriis in Britannia cum pertinenciis suis solum sibi retenta transferet pleno jure in dominum Regem prefatum seu ejus heredem et Successorem in Regno pro recompensacione in pecunia numerata ipsi domino Ademaro ab ipso domino Rege vel herede suo vel successore prestanda videlicet pro singulis Centum libris reddituum Mille libras in pecunia pro denario videlicet redditus decem denarios computando in pecunia numerata Nec edificia fortalicia foreste non cedue et feoda in estimacionem redditus venient nisi quatenus foreste stantes in arboribus redditum possunt annalem afferre sed premissa que in estimacionem redditus non venient voluntati Regie reservabuntur ut pro eis magestas Regia disponat et ordinet prout ei placebit Quod si forsan dictus dominus Ademarus dictos Comitatus et terras in solidum obtinere non possit sed solum pro tercia parte vel dicta certa loca pro ea ut dictum est vel pro alia parte non in solidum eo casu dominus Rex aut heres suus predictus assidere tenebitur Mille libras Turonensium in redditibus annuis domino Ademaro supradicto in locis congruis in Regno Francie cum honore et alta justicia Pro residuo vero dicte tercie partis vel locorum que dictus dominus Ademarus pro ipsa tercia parte vel parte alia consequetur quatenus pars hujusmodi vel loca ipsa in redditus valore modo predicto estimando excedet dominus Rex dabit in pecunia numerata dicto domino Ademaro recomponsacionem pro quolibet denario redditus annui videlicet decem denarios in pecunia computando Nec alias quam supra factum est in alio casu venient in estimacionem redditus edificia fortalicia feoda vel foreste stantes predicte. Et sic dictus dominus Ademarus quicquid ex predictis consequetur pro recompensacione predicta transferet in dominum Regem prefatum. Actumque est inter nos quod con-

venciones hujusmodi et earum effectus transeant ad heredes et successores quoscumque domini Ademari supradicti Ex parte vero domini Regis ad heredes ejus et successores in Regno Cum convenciones hujusmodi ex parte dicti domini Ademari interponantur contemplacione securitatis honoris Regis et Regni Francorum eo quod dicti Comitatus et terre valde essent utiles pro securitate defensionis et pacis totius patrie illius ad unitatem Regni atque obedienciam confovendam Et sic dictus dominus Ademarus et nos dictus Episcopus ejus nomine pro utilitate et securitate publica Regni Francorum ad convenciones hujusmodi movemur. Nos ergo dictus Episcopus nos facturos promittimus et curaturos quod dictus dominus Ademarus predicta complebit custodiet et servabit Egoque Guillermus me facturum promitto et curaturum quod dictus dominus Rex predicta complebit custodiet et servabit. Hec nobis adinvicem solenniter promittimus. In quorum testimonium Nos dicti Episcopus et Guillermus sigilla nostra duximus presentibus apponenda. Actum apud Longumpontem juxta Montem Letherici Vicesima quarta die Septembris Anno domini M° CCC° Octavo. (Orig., seals destroyed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 270 B, no. 26. Ratification by Aimar de Valence, dated at London 24 Nov. 1308, Orig., sealed, J 374, no. 4. Copies *penes me*).

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Nos Ademarus de Valencia Comes Pembrochie dominus Weisefordie et de Montinhiaco salutem. Notum facimus quod cum inter nos et Gentes Excellentissimi Principis domini nostri carissimi domini Philippi dei gratia Francorum Regis verteretur materia questionis super Comitatibus Marchie et Engolismi terra Faugeriarum castris villis ac terris omnibus et singulis quas bone memorie Hugo Bruni Comes Marchie et Engolismi possidebat tempore mortis sue que omnia nos intendebamus ex pluribus certis et diversis causis legitimis et specialiter ex successione testamentaria dicti H. Bruni Comitis ad nos in solidum pertinere debere Et si non in solidum saltim pro parte vel certis rebus ex eis Ex adverso vero Gentes domini Regis predicti intendebant predicta omnia pertinere debere ad dominum Regem predictum ex causis certis nobis per gentes ipsas expressis Tandem nos causis ipsis ex quibus dicte gentes domini Regis predicti movebantur diligenter attentis deliberatione habita pleniori ac utilitate inspecta nostra transegimus et composuimus modo qui sequitur ac transigendo et componendo convenimus cum gentibus dicti domini Regis predictis Ex causa namque transactionis et compositionis hujusmodi Nos attentis et consideratis causis omnibus ex quibus intendebamus habere in predictis et specialiter viso testamento dicti Comitis Hugonis Bruni et diligenter inspecto et lecto dicto domino Regi dedimus concessimus et quittavimus imperpetuum et in eum ejus heredes et successores transtulimus dictos Comitatus et terras et quicquid juris proprietatis et possessionis ex testamento dicti H. Bruni Comitis et ex causis aliis quibuslibet habebamus vel habere quomodolibet poteramus sive insolidum sive in parte aliqua vel certis locis et rebus terrarum aut Comitatuum predictorum prout melius potest intelligi et lacius pro domino Rege predicto cedentes ipsi domino Regi omnes actiones et jura quomodolibet competentes nobis in premissis vel pro eis vel rebus aliquibus premissorum contra quascumque personas nostrumque jus quod nobis antea competebat ad voluntatem et utilitatem ipsius domini Regis et suorum et pro eis licet nostro nomine legitime prosequemur probationesque omnes quas sibi ministrare poterimus sibi ministrabimus ad suas tamen expensas per quas idem dominus Rex et sui heredes et successores dictos Comitatus et terras in totum valeant obtinere ex causa donationis et cessionis juris nostri in predictis vel ex causa alia quacumque dictus vero dominus Rex ex causa transactionis et compositionis hujusmodi nobis ac heredibus nostris de nostro corpore ex matrimonio legitimo procreatis aut procreandis dedit et concessit in feodum ad homagium ligium mille libras turonensium annui redditus et perpetui in locis congruis assidendas in terris predictis vel earum aliquibus quas dictus Comes possidebat tempore mortis sue aut mille et sexcentas libras turonensium annui et perpetui redditus alibi in locis congruis assidendas extra Comitatus et terras predictas quod si contingeret nobis decedere sine liberis et heredibus ex nostro corpore ut dictum est predicta nobis ex dicta causa per dictum dominum Regem data et concessa

ad ipsum dominum Regem aut heredes vel successores suos libere reverterentur. Convenimus insuper nos et dicti domini Regis gentes quod si per probationes veras et legitimas quas nos sibi ministrabimus dictus dominus Rex vel sui ex jure per nos sibi cesso vel ex alio jure consequantur dictos Comitatus et terras insolidum ultra dictas mille libratas terre assidendas in Comitatibus vel terris predictis vel ultra dictas mille et sexcentas libratas terre alibi ut dictum est assidendas dictus dominus Rex in eum casum augebit nobis et nostris heredibus a nobis ut supra expressum est procreatis vel procreandis dictam assisiam terre feodalis de quadringentis libris turonensium annui et perpetui redditus dictas vero mille et sexcentas libras turonensium annui redditus dictus dominus Rex nobis dat nunc pure ex causa premissa et nobis assidere tenetur de presenti vel quamdiu commode fieri poterit set cum in dictis terris seu Comitatibus quos dictus Comes possidebat tempore mortis sue dominus Rex ipse commode poterit et voluerit nobis assidere mille libratas terre annui redditus ut est dictum dicte mille et sexcente libre turonensium annui et perpetui redditus sive fuerint nobis assise vel non assise ad ipsum dominum Regem libere revertentur pro quibus nobis datis a dicto Rege ipso et concessis Nos homagium ligium fecimus domino Regi prefato. In quorum testimonium et munimen litteras nostras patentes sigillo nostro sigillatas dedimus domino Regi predicto. Datum Parisius die xvii februarii anno domini Millesimo Trecentesimo Octavo. (Orig., sealed with the *secretum* of Aimar de Valence, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 374, no. 6. Duplicate, with his great seal, J 374, no. 6 bis. *Vidimus*, under the seal of the *prévoté* of Paris, dated Easter Sunday [19 Apr.] 1310, Orig., J 374, no. 6 ter. Copies *penes me*).

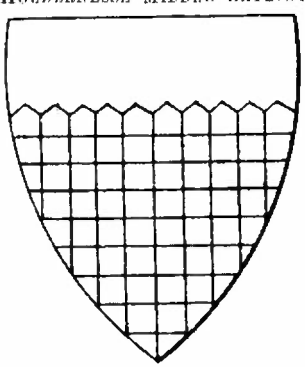
(*To be continued.*)

Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire,

WITH ADDITIONS.

(*Continued from p.* 99.)

HOLDERNESSE MIDDLE BAYLIWICK. Yorke, 11 Aug. 1666.



Micklethwayt of Swyne.

ARMS:—Checky Argent and Gules, on a chief indented Azure, a crescent Or.

I. *JOHN* (RICHARD) *MICKLETHWAYT*, yeoman, of Ingbirchworth, Penistone. Will 19 Feb. 1545-6, pr. at York 30 Mar. 1546 (vol. xiii, 128); mar. Jennett . . . . They had issue—

THE FAMILIES OF LACY, GENEVA, JOINVILLE, AND LA MARCHE.

By G. W. Watson.

(*Continued from p.* 172.)

Philip le Bel now asserted that he was entitled to confiscate La Marche and Angoulême, Lusignan and Fougères. But the three sisters of Guiard nevertheless advanced their respective claims. And it appears to have been found advisable to compromise with them, and to give them adequate compensation. Mary, Countess of Sancerre, the second sister, was the first to be dealt with. She claimed the entire estate, though it is not evident on what grounds she could have been entitled to more than one-third of it at the most.

. . . Philippus dei gratia Francorum Rex. Notum facimus universis tam presentibus quam futuris quod cum Nobilis Mulier Maria de Marchia Comitissa de Sancero a nobis peteret se admitti in solidum et ut heres legitima ad Comitatus Marchie et Engolismi quos ad se pertinere dicebat una cum terra de Faugeriis et aliis terris omnibus cum pertinenciis eorumdem et juribus quibuscumque ad predicta spectantibus que Guiardus dictus comes Marchie proxime defunctus possidebat tempore mortis suc tam jure suo quam jure successionis bone memorie hugonis bruni fratris sui olim comitis Marchie et Engolismi et domini Faugeriarum et secundum petitionem alias editam ut dicebat in judicio coram nobis contra dictum Guiardum de Marchia ejus fratrem nunc defunctum ex successione insuper ejusdem Guiardi Offerretque nobis pro predictis comitatibus et terris a nobis moventibus fidem et homagium facere et rachotum et servicium solvere consuetum Gentibus nostris pro nobis proponentibus eam ad predicta admitti non debere et asserentibus multis de causis comitatus predictos terram de Faugeriis et alias terras predictas pertinencias et omnia jura earumdem ad nos jure commissi seu confiscationis pertinere pro eo videlicet quod dictus Guiardus in nostris homagio et fidelitate existens quemdam Codicillum a dicto hugone Bruni in sua ultima voluntate conditum in quo plura legata nobis relicta a dicto hugone continebantur in fraudem juris nostri recelavit ac combussit nos predictis legatis defraudendo contra fidelitatem qua nobis tenebatur temere veniendo Quia insuper idem Guiardus conspirationem proditionaliter inivit tempore quo vivebat contra nos et honorem Regni nostri ac contra nostram regiam magestatem et quantum in eo fuit sceleratam factionem hujusmodi ad effectum perduxit super quibus seu eorum aliquibus jam eo vivente mota fuit questio contra eum quod insuper plura racheta nobis debebantur pro terris predictis quod etiam dicti Comes hugo Bruni et dictus Guiardus nobis ex causis diversis tenebantur tempore quo vivebant ad magnas et graves emendas que racheta et emende ad Sex Viginti Millia librarum turonensium ascendebant et ultra ad quas jam ipso Guiardo vivente processus cepti fuerant contra eum Addentes insuper Gentes nostre Civitatem Engolismum | ac castra de Cunhat et de Marpin cum Castellaniis et pertinenciis suis ad nos ex ultima dispositione profati hugonis Comitis Marchie si premissa non sufficerent pertinere debere de quibus omnibus Gentes nostre dicebant liquere aut statim in promptu posse liquere super quibus et aliis predicta tangentibus parati eramus dicte Marie facere celeris justicie complementum. Tandem dicta Maria videns et attendens suum periculum in predictis et de predictis per amicos suos aliqualiter informata deliberatione habita diligenti destinavit ad nostram presenciam gentiumque nostrarum Nobilem Virum

Magistrum Theobaldum de Sancero Archidiaconum Bituricensem qui nos et gentes nostras requisivit instanter ut supra premissis ad aliquam amicabilem concordiam declinare vellemus. Nos autem memores fidelitatis quam dictus hugo Brumi (*sic*) comes defunctus frater dicte Marie ad nos habuit et servavit et ejus grata servicia compacientesque viduitati fragilitatique sexus necnon nobilitati dicte Marie riguorem per mansuetudinem temperantes ad tractandum super hiis procuratorem ipsum ad gentes nostras remisimus qui procurator nomine et vice dicte Marie mandatum ostendens sufficiens hoc peragendi compositionem ac transactionem inivit super premissis omnibus cum gentibus nostris predictis ut sequitur Promittens nichilominus quod Maria predicta compositionem et transactionem hujusmodi ratificabit expresse ac etiam renovabit. Ex causa igitur compositionis et transactionis hujusmodi dictus procurator dedit et concessit nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris et in nos perpetuo transtulit quicquid juris possessionis vel proprietatis dicta Maria habet habere potest vel debet nunc vel infuturum in dictis comitatibus castris terris et pertinenciis eorumdem terra de Faugeriis castro de Lesinhano aliisque castris et terris quibuscumque quas dicti Comes hugo aut dictus Guiardus possederunt tempore mortis sue ex quacumque causa eadem Maria jus habeat in predictis sive ex testamentis de quibus idem procurator asseruit ipsam mariam plene cercioratam sive ab intestato sive ex se sive ex successione paterna vel materna vel fratrum suorum vel alterius eorum. Dedit eciam nobis et concessit ut supra sescentas libras annui redditus quas ipsa maria supra nostrum Thesaurum et redditus senescalcie Pictavensis recipiebat singulis annis ac ducentas libras annui redditus quas recipiebat supra redditus Comitatuum predictorum et tenentes eosdem Cedens nobis et in nos transferens procurator predictus omnes actiones et jura dicte Marie ex quacumque causa competentes quomodolibet pro premissis vel eorum ratione vel causa. Gentes vero nostre ex causa compositionis et transactionis hujusmodi dicte Marie et prefato procuratori ejus nomine promiserunt nos daturos eidem Marie pro se et ejus heredibus et successoribus et causam habituris ab ea et eidem in loco vel locis sibi et nobis congruis assidere Mille libras annui et perpetui redditus ad usum et consuetudinem patrie assidendas cum uno castro seu domo forti edificiis non computatis in extimatione redditus cum omni justicia alta et bassa quam terram dicta Maria ejusque successores a nobis tenebunt in feodum quod si forsan terra quam sibi assidebimus ab alio quam a nobis movet in feodum trademus eam libere sibi ab omni Onere racheti primi et alia obligatione preter homagium et si forte in terra ipsa assidenda essent nemora vel foreste volumus quod extimentur in redditu quantum valere possunt fundus una cum superficie in redditu perpetuo superficie stante vel ad silvam ceduam redigenda non quod superficies per se extimetur in pecunia et de pecunia quantum posset emi redditus prout aliqui volunt subtiliter extimare. Item habebit dicta Maria a nobis cum predictis decem Milia librarum turonensium parvorum semel eidem solvendorum. Item habebit jure hereditario sibi heredibus vel successoribus suis vel ab ipsa causam habentibus vel habituris domum que sita est apud sanctum Marcellum que fuit olim dicti hugonis Comitis Marchie et Engolismi cum pertinenciis ejusdem scilicet in casu in quo dicta domus ad nos deveniret jure confiscationis transactionis compositionis vel alias quoquomodo Et faciemus quantum honeste poterimus quod jus in dicta domo aliis sororibus competens si quod forsan competat ad nos deveniet et statim per nos ad dictam Comitissam Si autem per judicium vel sentenciam sit declaratum aliis sororibus jus competere in dicta domo in isto casu non poterit dicta Comitissa a nobis aliquid petere ratione dicte domus. Item habebit dicta Maria supra nostrum Thesaurum parisiense mille libras annui redditus ad vitam ejus solvendas sibi in festo ascencionis domini videlicet dimidiam et in festo omnium Sanctorum aliam dimidiam. Promisit eciam bona fide dictus procurator sub obligatione omnium bonorum suorum se curaturum et facturum quod dicta Comitissa omnia et singula prout superius sunt contenta laudabit ratificabit et approbabit et omnia bona sua presencia et futura obligabit ad observanciam singulorum et omnium predictorum. Quibus sic actis procurator predictus nobis humiliter supplicavit ut omnibus et singulis predictis nostrum prebere vellemus assensum. Nos autem supplicationi

ejusdem annuentes et dicte vidue causis premissis pio compacientes affectu consideratisque favore et dilectione quam ad Stephanum olim Comitem de Sancero Maritum ipsius quondam in nostro servitio mortuum habebamus qui erat de propinquo genere nostrorum liberorum moti causis omnibus antedictis et pluribus aliis nos ad mansuetudinem et favorem dicte Marie moventibus predicte Compositioni et ordinationi et omnibus et singulis in eis contentis nostrum prebemus assensum omnia et singula in eis contenta laudantes ratificantes et eciam approbantes obligantes nos bona nostra heredes et successores nostros quoscumque ad observanciam omnium et singulorum predictorum damus autem Thesaurariis nostris presentibus in mandatis quod sine expectatione alterius mandati dicta decem Milia librarum pecunie numerate de presenti dicte Marie persolvant ac dictum redditum ad vitam terminis antedictis necnon Mille libras turonensium quas assidere tenemur dicte Marie eidem solvant interim quousque assisia ipsa sit ei completa quam infra annum sibi vel ejus heredibus et successoribus vel ab ea causam habituris facere et complere debemus. Et ut premissa rata et stabilia perseverent nostrum presentibus litteris fecimus apponi sigillum. Actum Parisius in die festi Circuncisionis domini Anno ejusdem Millesimo Trecentesimo Octavo. . . . (Official *vidimus*, dated 8 Jan. 1308/9, Orig., sealed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 407, no. 11. Acceptation by Thibaut de Sancerre, proxy of Mary de la Marche, dated 8 Jan. 1308/9, Orig., seal destroyed, J 374, no. 5. Ratification by Mary de la Marche, dated "Die sabbati ante festum beati Vincencii anno domini Millesimo trecentesimo octavo" [18 Jan. 1308/9], Orig., sealed, J 270 B, no. 27. Copies *penes me*).

Yolande de la Marche, Dame de Pons, the eldest sister, claimed seisin of the comtés of La Marche and Angoulême, and the barony of Lusignan, as Guiard's legitimate heir by reason of primogeniture. The King's procurator opposed the claim, saying that Yolande had no right to the aforesaid lands, which ought to remain in the King's hand, having been pledged to the King *pro nobis et eciam pro subsidio et negocio terre sancte* in the lifetime of Hugh le Brun for £300,000 *tournois* or thereabouts, and that therefore the King's hand had been laid on the said property during the life of Guiard and at his death. And that the castles and châtellenies of Cognac and Merpins[101] and the city of Angoulême ought to belong to the King, as they had been left to him by Hugh le Brun in a codicil to his will: also that all Guiard's goods were forfeited on account of his fraud in burning or destroying the said codicil, to the obscuration and immense damage of the King's rights, for which offence an action had been brought against him, which was not yet decided, and also on account of his crime of lèse-majesté, by reason of which the said property had been acquired by the King *in dominio et senhoria* in the lifetime of the said Guiard. Subsequently, Yolande having quitclaimed to the King all that Hugh and Guiard, late Counts, had possessed, except the land in Bretagne, he, by charter dated March 1308 [1308/9] conceded that Yolande, *tanquam aliis sororibus suis major et antiquior*, should have, during her life, the usufruct of La Marche, Angoulême, Lusignan, and Gometz, and the rest of the said property, except Cognac and Merpins, and that after her

[101] It is nowhere alleged in any of these charters that Guiard had given up Cognac and Merpins to the English. This statement may be traced back to P. Dupuy, *Traitez touchant les Droits du Roy*, 1655, 823, and though often repeated by subsequent writers, is probably due to a careless misreading of *Engolismum* in the original documents.

death the usufruct should revert to the King, as proprietor. Archiac was to be given to Aimery, Seigneur d'Archiac. As to the land which her mother had had in Bretagne, it was to go to Yolande and the heirs of her body: and if her children by her first marriage *(de Brajairaco)* should die without legitimate offspring, it should devolve on the King, except 2,000 librates of land of which Yolande might dispose as she pleased. Saving the King's rights in the event of Guiard being found guilty of lèse-majesté. Further, the King gave to Yolande, by special grace, *intuitu pietatis*, the sum of £6,800 *turonensium parvorum* for the expenses which she had incurred.[102]

Yolande de la Marche died 2 Sep. 1314, and the comtés and baronies of which she had obtained the usufruct became the absolute property of the French King. 12 Oct. 1314, Philip IV commanded Hugh de la Celle to take into the King's hand Fougères and Château-Josselin, which the Duke of Bretagne had seized on the death of Yolande.[103] La Marche was given in appanage to Charles of France (afterwards Charles IV), and raised *en pairie* in his favour in March 1316/7.[104] Angoulême (together with Mortain) was given *en pairie* by Philip le Long to Jane of France, his niece, by settlement dated 27 March 1317/8,[105] on the occasion of her marriage to Philip, eldest son of the Count of Evreux.

In 1309/10, 22 Feb. [not 18 Jan.], Jane de la Marche, third sister of Guiard, and then the widow of Peter de Joinville, agreed to receive, in satisfaction of her claim on her brother's estates, the reversion of the seigneuries of Couhé and Peyrat, after the death of her uncle, Guy de la Marche.

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Officialis curie Parisiensis salutem in domino. Notum facimus quod in presencia Petri de Rivis et Johannis de Bonis clericorum Curie Parisiensis predicte Notariorum juratorum ad infrascripta a nobis specialiter destinatorum quibus in hiis et in majoribus fidem plenariam adhibemus et quibus quo ad hec commisimus et tenore presencium committimus vices nostras propter hoc personaliter constituta Nobilis domina domina Johanna de Marchia soror quondam defuncti Guiardi olim comitis de Marchia vidua Asseruit coram juratis eisdem quod cum post ipsius Guiardi fratris sui obitum mota questionis seu petitionis materia extitisset inter procuratorem Excellentissimi Principis domini Philippi dei gratia Regis francie illustris nomine procuratorio ipsius Regis et pro ipso ex una parte Necnon et eamdem dominam Johannam de Marchia suo nomine

[102] *Archives Nat.*, JJ 40, no. 166, f. 86; Orig., sealed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 407, no. 12; official *vidimus*, dated the Tuesday after the Translation of St. Nicholas [15 May] 1313, Orig., J 407, no. 13—edit. *Archives hist. de la Saintonge*, xii, p. 29, no. 14.

[103] Morice, *Preuves de l'Hist. de Bretagne*, i, 1251. Fougères and Porhoet were, soon afterwards, given to Charles of France (*Idem*, 1263).

[104] *Archives Nat.*, JJ 53, no. 118, f. 53—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xiii, 1883, no. 218, and Anselme, iii, 66. La Marche, together with Lusignan, Cognac, Merpins, Crécy, Becoiseau, and Crèvecoeur, estimated at £12,000 per annum, had been assigned to Charles in the testament, dated at Fontainebleau the Thursday before St. Andrew [28 Nov.] 1314, by which Philip le Bel divided his property among his sons. (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 403, no. 19. Copy *penes me*).

[105] Edit. *P. le Brasseur, Hist. du Comté d'Evreux*, 1722, *preuves*, 34, and Anselme, iii, 104.

et pro se ex altera Super eo videlicet quod dicta domina Johanna tamquam heres pro parte tercia ipsius Guiardi fratris sui per ipsum dominum Regem ob fidelitatem et homagium postulabat admitti sibique tradi et deliberari possessionem omnimodam et saisinam Tercie partis Comitatuum de Marchia et de Engolismo Necnon et Baronie de Lezigniaco ac omnium pertinenciarum Comitatuum et Baronie predictarum ceterarumque omnium terrarum et bonorum quibus prefatus Guiardus ejus frater saisitus erat tempore quo vivebat et die qua decessit Et dicebat eadem domina quod tam de jure quam de consuetudine et usu patrie ipsa debebat admitti ad fidelitatem et homagium rerum et bonorum predictorum sibique tradi debere possessionem et saisinam dictarum Comitatuum Baronie et terrarum quantum ad Terciam partem earumdem. Eodem procuratore dicti domini Regis francie se in contrarium opponente ac plures causas et rationes contra memoratam dominam Johannam proponente per quas ipsa non debebat ad res et bona predicta admitti ut dicebat quodque nullum jus in eisdem habebat Immo eidem domino Regi de jure suo et ad manum Regiam debebant commorari Ex eo et pro eo quod secundum quod idem procurator proponebat dicte Comitatus et Baronia alieque terre et bona prefato domino Regi pro ipso Rege et pro terre sancte subsidio tempore quo defunctus dominus Hugo Le Brun Comes quondam dictarum Comitatuum et terrarum frater dicti defuncti Guiardi vivebat et pro aliis certis decausis obligabantur in summa Trecentorum Milium librarum turonensium vel circiter Et quod propter hoc manus regia vivente dicto Guiardo erat posita in Comitatibus Baronia terris et bonis supradictis quodque Castra et Castellanie de Copniaco et de Merpis ac civitas de Engolismo cum universis suis pertinenciis dicto domino Regi pertinebant et ad ipsum Regem spectare debebant pleno jure et ex causa legati ac doni facti eidem domino Regi a dicto defuncto domino Hugone fratre ipsius Guiardi in quodam Codicillo ab eodem domino Hugone facto antequam decederet post suum Testamentum Et quod omnia bona que idem Guiardus possidebat tempore quo vivebat quocumque nomine censeantur erant prefato domino regi commissa et forefacta tam ob crimen lese majestatis factum contra eumdem dominum Regem et ejus regnum per dictum Guiardum quam etiam ex eo quod idem Guiardus recelaverat legatum et dona predicta eademque retinuerat et appropriaverat sibi ipsi dictumque Codicillum legatum et donum predictum continentem occultaverat et ipsum combustioni tradiderat seu tradi fecerat in prejudicium juris regalis Super quo quidem maleficio ipsius Codicilli petitio fuit edita per gentes domini Regis ex parte ipsius Regis contra memoratum Guiardum tempore quo vivebat Et super hoc lis fuerat contestata cum eodem Guiardo nonnullique testes super hoc producti fuerant ex parte dicti regis et quod occasione criminis lese majestatis per ipsum Guiardum facti contra dictum dominum Regem descendentis ex primo capite et pro aliis rebus causis et malefactis predicte Comitatus Baronia terre et universa alia bona supradicta de eodem facto erant in vita ipsius Guiardi dicto domino Regi commissa et in majestate atque dominio acquisita tam pro causis et rationibus prelibatis quam etiam pro pluribus aliis malefactis inobedienciis commissis et factis a dicto Guiardo contra Regem dictusque procurator super dictis criminibus protervitatibus et malefactis commissis contra regem et ejus regnum ut dicebat plures testes produxisset coram commissariis a curia dicti domini Regis super hoc deputatis. Tandem predicta domina Johanna sua mera et spontanea voluntate de consilio et assensu quorumdam amicorum suorum Nolens expectare finem litis et cause predictarum rationum et causarum contra ipsam ex parte Regis propositarum Immo mallens amicabiliter convenire et concordare cum dicto domino Rege per modum compositionis transactionis et concordie Recognovit et confessa fuit coram juratis nostris predictis se cessisse remisisse quittavisse et ex nunc perpetuo liberasse sepedicto domino Regi francie et ejus successoribus perpetuis futuris temporibus totale jus totam causam et omnimodam actionem realem et personalem mixtam et directam quod et quas habet potest et debet habere tam de jure quam de consuetudine quacumque aut posset et deberet habere futuris temporibus tam ex causa successionis sive caduci quam occasione alterius cause tituli juris seu etiam rationis cujuscumque in omnibus et singulis Comitatibus Baronia terris et

bonis supradictis que et quas idem Guiardus possidebat tempore quo vivebat Et in illis que obvenerant dicto Guiardo et debebant aut poterant quomodolibet obvenire ratione successionis seu caduci dicti domini Hugonis Le Brun quondam fratris sui tam in terra Britannie quam in aliis locis quibuscumque ac in omnibus bonis que tenet die hodierna vir nobilis dominus Guido de Marchia absque eo quod eadem domina Johanna ejusque heredes et successores seu ab eadem Johanna et ejus heredibus ac successoribus causam habentes vel etiam habituri possint aliquid petere vel reclamare in Comitatibus Baronia terris et locis supradictis et in bonis mobilibus dicti Guiardi per se vel per alium in futurum. Asseruit insuper dicta domina Johanna quod idem dominus Rex solita pietate motus ex eo quod dicta domina Johanna soror erat germana dicti defuncti Guiardi Licet idem dominus Rex cercioratus extitisset de jure sibi competenti in bonis et rebus predictis tam ratione maleficii supradicti quam etiam pretextu plurium aliarum rationum et causarum justarum et laudabilium ex speciali gratia donaverat cesserat et quittaverat perpetuo eidem Johanne ejusque heredibus et successoribus causamque ab eadem habentibus seu etiam in posterum habituris Castra et Castellanias de Cohec et de Peyrat cum totali dominio alto et basso feudis redditibus homagiis et resortis Villis et omnibus aliis pertinentibus et dependentibus ab eisdem Castris et Castellaniis et Villis quecumque sint et quocumque nomine censeantur eodem modo quo dominus Guido de Marchia eadem possidet et ipsa possidere consuevit. Que quidem Castra Castellanias et Villas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis supradictis prefatus dominus Rex promiserat pro se et suis successoribus garantizare eidem Johanne ejusque heredibus et successoribus perpetuo erga omnes ac eidem Johanne deliberare dicta Castra et Castellanias cum omnibus suis pertinenciis supradictis integre et absque aliqua dilatione immediate post obitum dicti domini Guidonis de Marchia militis qui dicta Castra Castellanias et Villas debet possidere quamdiu vitam duxerit in humanis. Et cum hoc etiam eidem domine Johanne concesserat dominus Rex mille libras turonensium sola vice dumtaxat solvendas eidem Johanne. Et tenebunt eadem Johanna et ejus successores ab eodem domino Rege et a suis successoribus predicta Castra Castellanias et Villas ad unam fidelitatem et unicum homagium dumtaxat prout hec omnia asserebat domina Johanna supradicta. Et sic memorata domina Johanna rebus predictis contenta quittavit donavit et transtulit coram prefatis juratis nostris ut prefertur domino Regi predicto ejusque heredibus et successoribus totum jus sibi competens et competere debens quoquo modo in Comitatibus Baronia terris et bonis predictis et ratione eorumdem Exceptis dumtaxat rebus supradictis ex gratia speciali et occasione premissorum sic eidem domino Regi cessorum remissorum quittatorum et ab eadem domina Johanna ut premittitur donatorum a prefato domino Rege eidem Johanne et ejus successoribus donatis penitus et dimissis. Hoc etiam inter ipsam et dominum Regem specialiter concordato ut dicebat quod si fortassis processu temporis accideret dictam Johannam vendere res predictas in toto vel in parte dictus dominus Rex easdem pro sufficienti precio habere poterit et debebit. Pro quibus omnibus et singulis firmiter tenendis et inviolabiliter observandis dicta domina Johanna fide prestita et per suum juramentum tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis corporaliter ab eadem obligavit predicto domino Regi et ejus successoribus ac juridictioni Parisiensis Curie supposuit se heredesque suos et omnia sua heredumque suorum bona mobilia et immobilia presencia et futura ubicumque existencia et quocumque etiam nomine censeantur Renuncians in hoc facto coram juratis nostris predictis sub fide et juramento predictis omnibus doli mali vis metus fraudis lesionis deceptionis circunventionis in factum actioni et rei sic non geste Exceptionibus omnique juris auxilio canonici et civilis ac omnibus aliis Exceptionibus et allegationibus tam juris quam facti que contra presentis instrumenti tenorem seu aliquod de contentis in eodem possent obici modo quolibet vel opponi Et specialiter juri generali renunciationi deroganti beneficioque et auxilio in favorem mulierum super hoc a jure introductis. Hec autem acta fuerunt coram clericis nostris memoratis in Revestiario Monasterii fratrum sancti augustini parisius prout ipsi nobis vive vocis oraculo concorditer retulerunt. Ad quorum Relacionem et in testimonium premissorum

Sigillum predicte Parisiensis Curie una cum Sigillo dicte domine Johanne presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum anno domini Millesimo Trecentesimo Nono Die dominica in festo sancti Petri ad Cathedram circiter horam prime. J. de Bonis. (Orig., sealed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 407, no. 15. Copy *penes me*).

In August 1310, the King made known by his charter[106] that as he had conceded to Jane de la Marche the castles and châtellenies of Couhé and Peyrat, by reason of the rights which she had in succession to Guy, late Count of La Marche and Angoulême, her brother, and to Guy de la Marche, her uncle, for the same reason, wishing to make fuller recompense than the aforesaid, he further gave her the towns of St. Hilaire and Pontarion, after the death of the said Guy, her uncle, who now held them.

. . . Volentes quod dicta Johanna heredes vel successores sui auctoritate propria possint capere et apprehendere dictas villas cum earum pertinenciis predictis et possessionem ipsarum dicto Guidone patruo suo viam universe carnis ingresso. Premissa vero tenebunt a nobis et successoribus nostris dicta Johanna heredes et successores sui et causam habentes ab ipsa una cum dictis castris et castellaniis de Cohec et de Pairat ad unam fidem et ad unum homagium tantum. . . .

There were still two claims to be disposed of. In 1317, 12 July, Amaury, Sire de Craon, and Hélié-Rudel, Sire de Pons and Bergerac, agreed as to the division of anything which they might be able to obtain of the estates of Hugh XIII and his brother Guy.[107] By charter, dated at Asnières, 19 May 1322, the Sire de Pons—*Reginaldus de Ponte alias dictus Helias Rudelli dominus Pontis et Bragarriaci*—submitted to whatever it might please Charles, King of France, to decide *de omni jure et deverio* which he had on the comtés of La Marche and Angoulême, the land of Fougères, the barony of Lusignan, and the rest of the property held successively by Hugh le Brun and Guiard de la Marche, his

[106] *Archives Nat.*, JJ 45, no. 168, f. 107—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xiii, no. 210, and by A. Leroux, *Documents hist. concernant la Marche et le Limousin*, 1883-85, i, p. 205, no. 85.

[107] "Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Almoricus dominus de Credonio [et] Helyas Rudelli dominus Bragerici salutem. Cum inter nos alias fuerit ordinatum quod super declaracione juris quod uterque nostrum sibi competere asserebat in comitatibus marchie et Engolime et terra Fulgerarum et aliis terris que quondam fuerunt domini Hugonis Bruni et Guidonis fratris sui comitum defunctorum staremus ordinacioni amicorum nostrorum prout in litteris inter nos super hoc confectis plenius continetur ad universam notitiam volumus pervenire quod super premissis inter nos per amicos nostros fuit in modum qui sequitur ordinatum." (i). Of that which we can acquire *per viam pacis vel judicii conjunctim*, to H. $\frac{3}{4}$, to A. $\frac{1}{4}$. (ii). Of that which H. shall obtain by virtue of the former agreement between his friends and the King's officials, to H. $\frac{7}{8}$, to A. $\frac{1}{8}$. (iii). That which A. shall obtain to be divided *communiter*. (iv). If the comté of La Marche or any other be restored to us, the suzerainty—*utilitas nominis et superioritatis*—to H. with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the revenues, A. to be his vassal with $\frac{1}{4}$, and to owe to H. *fidem simplicem et homagium*. "Dat. Parysius die xij^{a} julii anno domini milesimo trescentesimo decimo septimo" (Orig., *Trésor des Chartes*, J 270B, no. 28. Copy *penes me*).

[great] uncles, and by Yolande, their sister and his grandmother, and made to the King *veram et puram donacionem* of his said rights.[108] The two claimants were ultimately allotted no more than *mille libratas terre annui et perpetui redditus turonensium ad valorem terre cum omnimoda alta et bassa justicia*, namely £750 to Hélie-Rudel and £250 to Amaury.[109] The quittance by the latter was dated 7 Nov. 1326.[110] In 1327, 29 Dec., the King's commissioners were ordered to assign to Hélie-Rudel £750 per annum charged on the grand fief of Aunis, of which sum, however, Hélie had already hypothecated £450 per annum to John Cherchemont, Dean of Poitiers, the King's Chancellor.[109] The charter of assignment was dated the Thursday after the Octaves of the Purification of the Virgin 1327 [11 Feb. 1327/8], that of the confirmation thereof by Philip VI, June 1328.[109] And from that time forward the French Crown continued in undisputed possession of the vast domains of the House of Lusignan.

JANE DE LUSIGNAN, daughter of Hugh XII, married, firstly, Bernard-Ezy I, Sire d'Albret in Gascony. His will was dated the Monday before Christmas [23 Dec.] 1280, and he died soon after, leaving two daughters by her, (1) Mathe, his heiress, who died s.p. about 1295; and (2) Isabel, who was first wife of Bernard VI, Count of Armagnac, and died, also s.p., before 1298.[111] Jane de Lusignan married, secondly, Peter de Joinville,

[108] "Actum apud Asineras die mercurii ante festum ascencionis domini [19 May], anno ejusdem millesimo trecentesimo vigesimo secundo" (Orig., sealed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 374, no. 22. Copy *penes me*).

[109] *Archives Nat.*, JJ 65A, no. 117, f. 83d—edit. *Archives hist. du Poitou*, xiii, no. 235.

[110] "Amauri sire de Craon . . . come il avecques Renaut de Ponz sires de Bragerac demandassent chascun pour sa partie et portion au dit nostre seigneur le Roy les Contez de la Marche et dengolesme et les autres terres qui jadis furent a monseigneur Hugues le Brun conte de la Marche et dengolesme et eussent acorde les diz sires de Craon et le seigneur de Bragerac entre eus que de tout ce que il en auroient par composition ou autrement conjoinctement et divisement le dit sire de Bragerac auroit les trois pars et le dit sire le Craon la quatre partie:" and since the King had agreed to give them £1,000 *tournois* per annum, of which £250, charged on the châtellenie of *Gommes*, was to go to Amaury, and this châtellenie had been valued at £163 13s. 9d. *parisis* per annum, and £36 6s. 3d. *parisis* per annum were therefore still owing to him, he quitclaimed to the King, on condition that he received a further assignment of £36 6s. 3d. *parisis* per annum, all his rights on the said comtés and lands. Dated 1326, "vendredi apres la Toussaint" [7 Nov.] (Orig., seal destroyed, *Trésor des Chartes*, J 374, no. 24. Copy *penes me*). This charter has escaped the notice of M. Bertrand de Broussillon, who (*Maison de Craon*, i, 291, 292) mentions two others:—(i), A mandate for an extent to be made of the lands of Guy de Lusignan in order to fix the share of Amaury, 8 Feb. 1325/6; (ii), Assignment of this share by Charles le Bel, Jan. 1326/7: both in the *Archives de la Trémoïlle, Lettres royales*, i.

[111] Anselme, iii, 80, vi, 208; *L'Art de Vér. les Dates*, ii, 262. The French genealogists erroneously make Peter de Joinville the first husband, and the Sire d'Albret the second husband, of Jane de Lusignan. According to Du Chesne (*Maison de Dreux*, 204) she was married to Peter de Joinville and also to a Vicomte de Fronsac. Raymond III, Vicomte de Fronsac, who

who left her a widow in 1292. In 1296, 11 Oct., since Edmund, late brother to the King of England, and Almaric de la Bret,[112] had testified to the King by their letters that Jane, late the wife of Peter de Joinville, then dwelling in Gascony, had hitherto borne herself well and faithfully to the King, the sheriffs of Herefordshire and Shropshire were ordered to deliver to her her lands in their bailiwicks, which they had taken into the King's hand by his order as lands of an alien dwelling in parts beyond seas (*Rot. Claus.*, 24 Edw. I, m. 3). 24 May 1297, she was summoned from these counties for the muster at London on 7 July, against the French King (Harl. MSS., 1192, f. 52 d). 17 Feb. 1299, letters of protection for three years were issued for Jane, late the wife of Peter de Joinville, going beyond seas, and, 4 Apr. 1304, staying beyond seas, her attorneys were nominated for two years (*Rot. Pat.*, 27 Edw. I, m. 36, 32 Edw. I, m. 22). On the death of her uncle, Guy de Lusignan, at some date subsequent to Aug. 1310, she came into possession of Couhé, Peyrat, St. Hilaire, and Pontarion, the seigneuries of which she had obtained the reversion in compensation for her claims on the succession to her brother Guiard, last Count of La Marche. In 1313, 1 June, styling herself Jane de la Marche, Dame de Peyrat, de Pontarion and de St-Hilaire-le-Château, she expedited a charter to the *bourgeois* of Peyrat,[113] and, 25 Aug. following, she confirmed and added to the gifts which her uncle, Guy de Lusignan, had made, 10 Jan. 1271/2, to the Priory of St. Martin at Couhé.[114] She was living in Aug. 1322, but died in this or the following year, for her grandson, Geoffrey de Mortimer,[115] in a deed dated 14 Sep. 1323, styled himself Seigneur de Couhé and de Peyrat.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 4, *for* 1189, *read* 1188/9; *for* 1 March 1233, *read* 1 March 1232/3; Beatrice of Burgundy died "xiii Kalendas Aprilis 1260" [1260/1] (Obituary of the Abbey of La Charité, near Besançon, in P. F. Chifflet, *Lettre touchant Beatrix Comtesse de Chalon*, 1656, 93). Page 8, line 11, *place* s.p. *after* the reference to Rot. Fin.; line 18 and note, de Castro Novo is improperly translated de Castelnau, the place indicated being Châteauneuf in Angoumois. There is a charter of "Securus de Castro Novo senior," dated "in festo Beati Hylarii MCCLmo septimo," and another of earlier date, of "Segurus filius Fulconis Barbosta de Castro Novo," both to the Abbey of La Couronne (J. F. E. Castaigne, *Chron. de l'Abbaye de la Couronne*, 1864, 131). Page 11,

occurs 5 April 1312 and 20 April 1315 (*Rot. Claus.*, 5 Edw. II, m. 7d, *Rot. Vascon.*, 8 Edw. II, m. 6), is elsewhere (Courcelles, *Pairs de France*, v, *De Fronsac*, 5) said to have married "Jeanne de la Marque," of whom nothing further is known.

[112] Amanieu, Sire d'Albret, her first husband's younger brother.

[113] Edit. *Archives hist. du Limousin*, iv, 1892, 274, from a translation into French.

[114] *Bibl. de Poitiers*, MSS. Dom Fonteneau, xxii, 441.

[115] Younger son of Roger de Mortimer, by Jane de Joinville. Roger de Mortimer was created an Earl in 1328, and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that his title, *Comes de Marchia* (*Walie*), was chosen as being identical with that of his wife's ancestors, the Counts of La Marche.

line 27, *for* eschaetor this side, *read* escheator South. Page 12, line 8, *for* March 1251, etc., *read* 9 March 1250/1 (*Trésor des Chartes*, J 681, no. 10, edit. Laborde, no. 3922). Page 13, line 1, *for* his fiefs, *read* the barony of Weobley; line 4 from end, *for* the whole . . . possessions, *read* three . . . manors. Page 14, line 13 from end, *after* Bar, *add* and six other magnates. Page 15, note 38, *for* recte, *read* recta. Page 16, note 42, *for* de l'Empire, *read* Nationales. Page 76, note 52, *add* nor by Anselme. Page 78, note 60, *after* 84c *add* now Fonds latin, 17191. Page 79, note 64, *add* and *Preuves*, i, 1680. Page 80, line 7, The settlements by William, Earl of Derby, on his son's future wife, are given by Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 262. Page 81, line 21, *after* Hugh XII, *add* le Brun; note 77, the editor interprets the day of St. Thomas the Archbishop as 7 July; but this is given in contemporary calendars as *The Translation*, the 29 Dec. as "the day"—or, more precisely, as *The Passion*. Page 82, line 4 and note 79, *for* 1257, *read* 1256/7; line 6 and note 81, *for* 31 Dec., *read* 7 Sep.; the *vidimus* is dated "in festo nativitatis beate Marie die Veneris MCC nonagesimo" [Friday 8 Sep. 1290, not 5 Jan. 1291, as incorrectly interpreted by the editor; there was at one time a feast of the Nativity of the Virgin on *1 Jan.*, but this is not the date indicated here]. Note 80, *add* Contract of marriage between Robert de Matha and Yolande de Lusignan dated "le jeudi avant la Madeleine" [19 July] 1296, in which they engaged to observe the conventions made between them "le mardi apres la saint Hylaire" 1295 [17 Jan. 1295/6]. Testament of Robert de Matha, dated "le samedi apres la saint Nicolas de mai" [11 May] 1297 (Transcripts collated 22 and 23 Nov. 1667, *Bibl. Nat.*, MSS. Doat, 176, ff. 125-130, 41, ff. 238-248. Copies *penes me*). Note 83, the exact date of the will is "le lundi avant l'assomption" [12 Aug.] 1314. Page 164, note 88, line 15, *for* Henry IV, *read* Henry III; the date of the death of John d'Harcourt is taken from his epitaph "M semel I bina fert annus C quoque trina In Didymi festo" [21 Dec. 1302] (La Roque, *Maison de Harcourt*, iii, *preuves*, 230), and that of his wife also from La Roque, *ibid.*, 213, 226. It may be further observed that the "*Inq. P.M.*," 33 Edw. I, no. 249, cited by Mr. Chester Waters as his authority for the death of Geoffrey de Lusignan in 1305, is merely an *Inq. ad quod damnum* (new numbering, file 56, no. 3) dated 14 March 1305, relating to Geoffrey's letting to farm certain lands at Wighton to Richard de Walsingham (Cf. *Rot. Pat.*, 33 Edw. I, pars 2, m. 8). Page 165, line 12 from end, *omit* de.

SOME NOTES ON BARSHAM JUXTA BECCLES, CO. SUFFOLK.

(Continued from p. 142.)

From a careful comparison of the Chancery Proceedings which were printed in *The Genealogist* for October last, with the Echingham pedigree contained in Mr. Hall's work, to which reference has already been made, it appears certain that the testator under whose will the manors of Barsham, Blanchardes and Kessingland and the advowson of the church of Barsham were settled,[1] was

[1] See *ante*, p. 136. Among the trustees appointed to the use of the testator's will were—Sir Reynold (or Reginald) Cobham, *de jure* Lord Cobham of Sterborough, his mother's half-brother (being son of Eleanor Maltravers, by her second husband Reginald Lord Cobham), who died 1446—Sir Thomas Lewknor, who had married his sister Elizabeth Echingham, widow of Thomas Hoo—Richard Wakehurst, husband of his kinswoman Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Echingham (see *ante*, p. 137, note 1) and Thomas Knyvett, of Stanway, co. Essex, his wife's kinsman, whose will, dated 4 Oct. 1458, was proved P.C.C., 21 July 1459 (17 Stokton).