

# Margaret of France, Queen of England

**Margaret of France** (c. 1279 – 14 February 1318)<sup>[1]</sup> was *Queen of England* as the second wife of King *Edward I*. She was a daughter of *Philip III of France* and *Maria of Brabant*.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Life

Her father died when she was three years old and she grew up under guidance of her mother and *Joan I of Navarre*, her half-brother *King Philip IV's* wife.

### Queen

The death of Edward's beloved first wife, *Eleanor of Castile*, at the age of 49 in 1290, left him reeling in grief. However, it was much to Edward's benefit to make peace with France to free him to pursue his wars in Scotland. Additionally, with only one surviving son, Edward was anxious to protect the English throne with additional heirs. In summer of 1291, the English king had betrothed his son and heir, the future *Edward II*, to *Blanche*, half-sister to the French King *Philip IV*, in order to achieve peace with France. However, hearing of her renowned beauty, Edward decided to have his son's bride for his own and sent emissaries to France. Philip agreed to give *Blanche* to Edward on the conditions that a truce would be concluded between the two countries, and that Edward would give up the province of *Gascony*.

Edward agreed, and sent his brother *Edmund Crouchback*, *Earl of Lancaster*, to fetch the new bride. Edward had been deceived, for *Blanche* was to be married to *Rudolph*, the eldest son of King *Albert I of Germany*. Instead, Philip offered her younger sister *Margaret* to marry Edward (then 55). Upon hearing this, Edward declared war on France, refusing to marry *Margaret*. After five years, a *truce* was agreed upon under the influence of *Pope Boniface VIII*. A series of treaties in the first half of 1299 provided terms for a double marriage: Edward I would marry *Margaret* and his son would marry *Isabella*, Philip's only surviving daughter. Additionally, the English monarchy would regain the key territory of *Guyenne* and receive £15,000 owed to *Margaret* as well as the return of *Eleanor of Castile's* lands in *Ponthieu* and *Montreuil* as a *dower* first for *Margaret*, and then *Isabella*.<sup>[3]</sup>

Edward was then 60 years old, at least 40 years older than his bride. The wedding took place at *Canterbury* on 10 September 1299.<sup>[5]</sup> *Margaret* was never crowned due to financial constraints, being the first uncrowned queen since the *Conquest*. This in no way lessened her dignity as the king's wife, however, for she used the royal title in her letters and documents, and appeared publicly wearing a crown even though she had not received one during a formal rite of investiture.<sup>[6]</sup>

Edward soon returned to the Scottish border to continue his campaigns and left *Margaret* in London, but she had become pregnant quickly after the wedding.<sup>[7]</sup> After several months, bored and lonely, the young queen decided to join her husband. Nothing could have pleased the king more, for *Margaret's* actions reminded him of his first wife *Eleanor*, who had had two of her sixteen children abroad.

Margaret of France



Queen consort of England

Tenure	8 September 1299 – 7 July 1307
Born	c. 1279 <div>Paris, France</div>
Died	14 February 1318 (aged 38–39) <div>Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire</div>
Burial	Christ Church Greyfriars, Newgate
Spouse	Edward I of England (m. 1299; died 1307)
Issue	Thomas, Earl of Norfolk <i>more...</i> Edmund, Earl of Kent
House	Capet
Father	Philip III of France
Mother	Maria of Brabant



Margaret's seal as queen<sup>[4]</sup>

In less than a year Margaret gave birth to a son, Thomas of Brotherton who was named after Thomas Becket, since she had prayed to him during her pregnancy.

The next year she gave birth to another son, Edmund.

Many who fell under the king's wrath were saved from too stern a punishment by the queen's influence over her husband, and the statement, *Pardoned solely on the intercession of our dearest consort, queen Margaret of England*, appears. In 1305, the young queen acted as a mediator between her step-son and husband, reconciling the heir to his aging father, and calming her husband's wrath.

She favored the Franciscan order and was a benefactress of a new foundation at Newgate. Margaret employed the minstrel Guy de Psaltery and both she and her husband liked to play chess.<sup>[8]</sup> She and her stepson, the future king Edward II (who was only two years younger than she), also became fond of each other: he once made her a gift of an expensive ruby and gold ring, and she on one occasion rescued many of the prince's friends from the wrath of the King.

The mismatched couple were blissfully happy. When Blanche died in 1305 (her husband never became emperor), Edward ordered all the court to go into mourning to please his queen. He had realised the wife he had gained was "a pearl of great price" as Margaret was respected for her beauty, virtue, and piety. The same year Margaret gave birth to a girl, Eleanor, named in honour of Edward's first wife, a choice which surprised many, and showed Margaret's unjealous nature.

In 1307, Edward went on summer campaign to Scotland. Margaret accompanied him. Edward died in Burgh by Sands.

## Queen Dowager

Margaret never remarried after Edward's death in 1307, despite being only 26 when widowed. She was alleged to have stated that "when Edward died, all men died for me".

Margaret was not pleased when Edward II elevated Piers Gaveston to become Earl of Cornwall upon his father's death, since the title had been meant for one of her own sons. She attended the new king's wedding to her half-niece, Isabella of France, and a silver casket was made with both their arms. After Isabella's coronation, Margaret retired to Marlborough Castle (which was by this time a dower house), but she stayed in touch with the new Queen and with her half-brother Philip IV by letter during the confusing times leading up to Gaveston's death in 1312. Margaret, too, was a victim of Gaveston's influence over her stepson. Edward II gave several of her dower lands to the favourite, including Berkhamsted Castle. In May 1308, an anonymous informer reported that Margaret had provided £40,000 along with her brother, Philip IV, to support the English barons against Gaveston. Due to this action, Gaveston was briefly exiled and Margaret remained fairly unmolested by the upstart until his death in June 1312.



Arms of Margaret of France as Queen of England.

She was present at the birth of the future Edward III in November 1312.

On 14 February 1318 she died in her castle at Marlborough. Dressed in a Franciscan habit, she was buried at Christ Church Greyfriars in London, a church she had generously endowed.<sup>[9]</sup> Her tomb, beautifully carved, was destroyed during the Reformation.

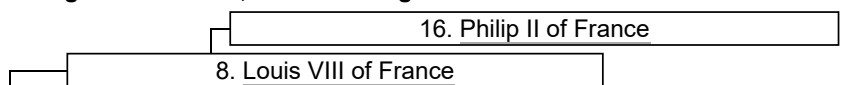
## Issue

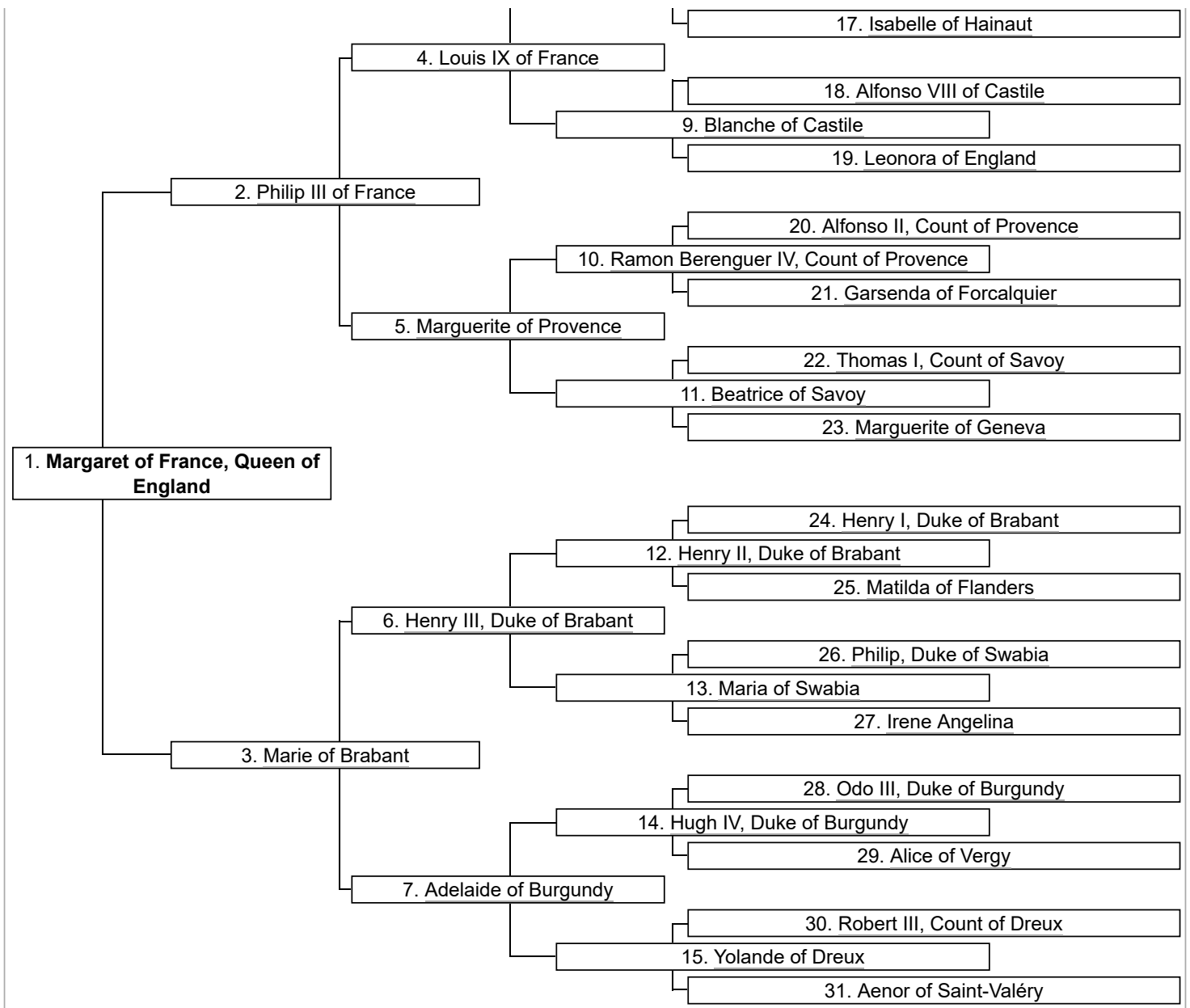
In all, Margaret gave birth to three children:<sup>[10]</sup>

- Thomas of Brotherton, 1st Earl of Norfolk (1 June 1300 – 4 August 1338)<sup>[10]</sup>
- Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent (5 August 1301 – 19 March 1330)<sup>[10]</sup>
- Eleanor of England (4 May 1306 – 1311)<sup>[10]</sup> Died at Amesbury Abbey, buried at Beaulieu Abbey.

## Ancestry

### Ancestors of Margaret of France, Queen of England





## References

1. Parsons 2004, p. ?.
2. Stanton 2001, p. 219.
3. Bradbury 2007, p. 255.
4. Boutell 1863, p. 275.
5. Prestwich 1988, p. 521.
6. Williamson 1986, p. 75.
7. Prestwich 1988, p. 129.
8. Dodd & Musson 2006, p. 200.
9. Crawford 2003, p. 298.
10. Prestwich 1988, p. 131.

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<b>English royalty</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b><u>Eleanor of Castile</u></b>	<b><u>Queen consort of England</u></b> <b><u>Lady of Ireland</u></b> 8 September 1299 – 7 July 1307	<b>Vacant</b> Title next held by <b><u>Isabella of France</u></b>

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