

Margaret of Huntingdon, Duchess of Brittany

Margaret of Huntingdon (1145–1201) was a Scottish princess and Duchess of Brittany. She was the sister of two Scottish kings, Malcolm IV and William I, wife of Conan IV, Duke of Brittany, and the mother of Constance, Duchess of Brittany. Her second husband was Humphrey de Bohun, hereditary Constable of England. Following her second marriage, Margaret styled herself as the Countess of Hereford.

Margaret of Huntingdon	
Born	1145
Died	1201
Spouse	Conan IV, Duke of Brittany <p>Humphrey III de Bohun, Constable of England</p> <p>Sir William fitz Patrick de Hertburn</p>
Issue	Constance, Duchess of Brittany <p>Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford</p>
House	Dunkeld
Father	Henry of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Northumbria
Mother	Ada de Warenne

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Family

Margaret was born in 1145, the second eldest daughter of Henry of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumbria, and Ada de Warenne. In 1152, when she was seven years of age, her father died.

In 1160, Margaret became Duchess of Brittany and Countess of Richmond by marrying her first husband, Conan IV, Duke of Brittany, Earl of Richmond. Margaret's origins and first marriage were deduced by Benedict of Peterborough who recorded *filia sororis regis Scotiae Willelmi comitissa Britanniae gave birth in 1186 to filium Arturum*. Together Conan and Margaret had at least two children:

- Constance, Duchess of Brittany (c. 1161 – September 1201), married firstly in 1181, Geoffrey Plantagenet, by whom she had three children, including Arthur I of Brittany; she married secondly in 1188, Ranulph de Blondville, 4th Earl of Chester; she married thirdly in 1199, Guy of Thouars, by whom she had twin daughters, including Alix of Thouars.
- William (still alive towards 1200).^{[1]^[a]}
- Maybe one or more children who died young.^{[2]^[b][c]}

Margaret's husband died in February 1171, leaving her a widow at the age of twenty-six. Shortly before Easter 1171, she married her second husband, Humphrey III de Bohun, Hereditary Constable of England (c. 1155–c. 1181). He was the son of Humphrey de Bohun and Margaret of Hereford. Hereafter, she styled herself Countess of Hereford. The marriage produced a son and possibly a daughter:

- Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford (1176 – 1 June 1220), a Magna Carta surety; he married Maud FitzGeoffrey de Mandeville of Essex by whom he had three children, including Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Hereford and from whom descended the Bohun Earls of Hereford. Maud was the daughter of Geoffrey Fitzpeter, 1st Earl of Essex by his first wife Beatrice de Say.
- Margaret de Bohun (d. 17 November 1189/1195), married to count Pedro Manrique de Lara, Viscount of Narbonne.^[d]

Margaret's second husband died in late 1181 and she then married the English nobleman Sir William FitzPatrick Hertburn who acquired the lands of Washington in Durham in 1183. This marriage also produced one son:

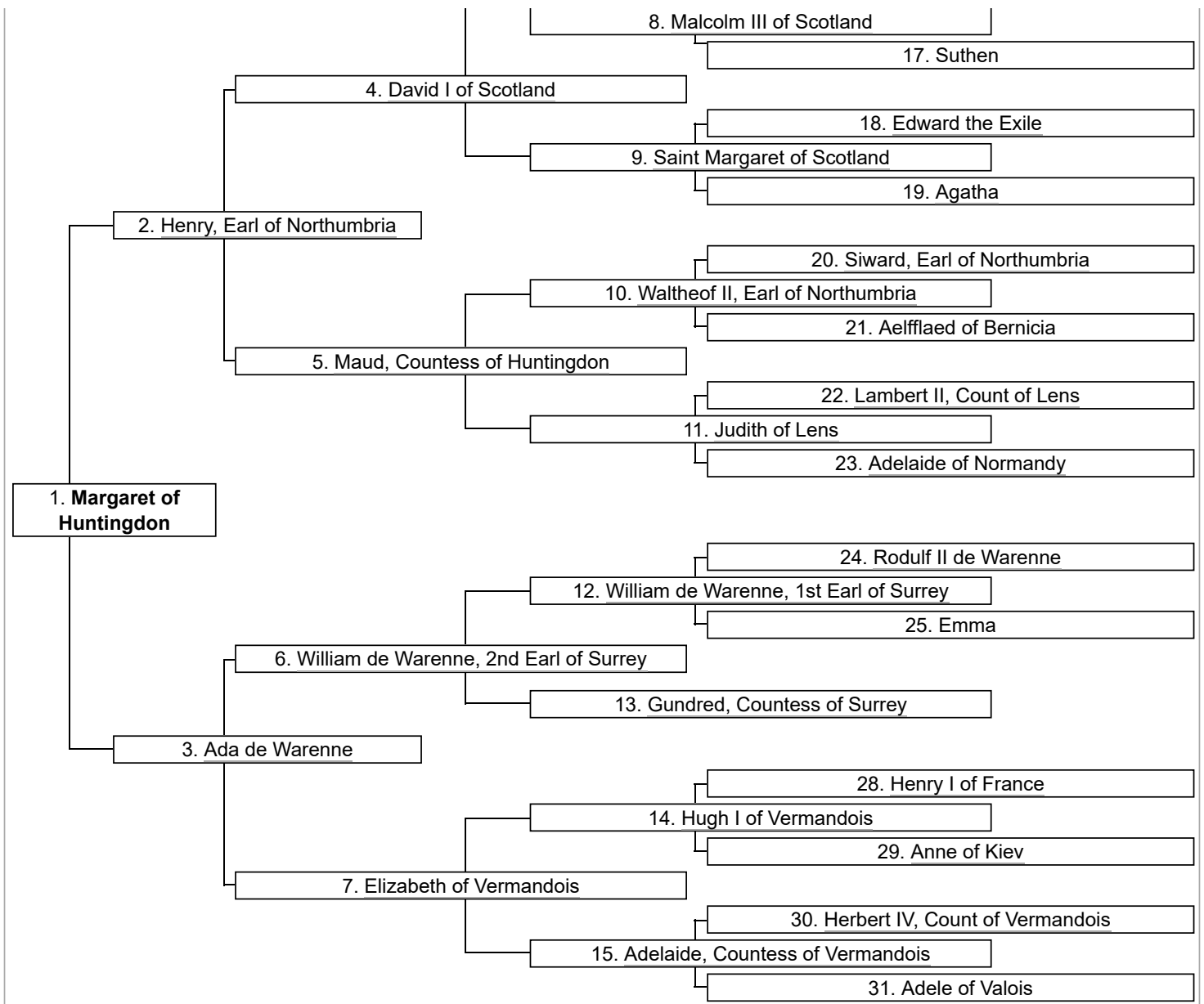
- Walter de Washington.
- Sir William de Washington (c. 1183–c. 1239), he married Alice de Lexington by whom he had issue, the Washingtons descend from William.
- Marjory de Washington, she married firstly David de Lindsay, by whom she was the ancestress of Sir Robert de Pinkney, and secondly Sir Malcolm FitzWaldeve, a.k.a. Sir Malcolm de Ingoe.

Margaret died in 1201 and was buried in Sawtry Abbey, Huntingdonshire. Her third and final husband had died around 1194.

Ancestry

Ancestors of Margaret of Huntingdon, Duchess of Brittany

16. Duncan I of Scotland



Notes

- Two charters made by Constance and her son Arthur towards 1200 mention a brother of Constance, William. As a boy, William should have inherited the duchy after Conan. According to Everard, Henry II's forcing Constance's father into abdicating in 1166 was meant to prevent any son of the Duke from inheriting the duchy. According to her, the fact that Constance's brother was called William seems to indicate that he was not an illegitimate son of Conan IV, as William was the name of **one of Margaret of Huntingdon's brothers**. (Everard, Judith (2000). *Brittany and the Angevins: Province and Empire, 1158-1203*. Cambridge University Press, 2000, p 43).
- Margaret of Huntingdon made a donation for the souls of "herself, Duke Conan IV, and 'our boys', or 'our children' (*pro salute anime... puerorum... nostrorum*). This would seem to be a reference to at least one son of the marriage who did not survive infancy, leaving Constance as heiress in 1166." (Everard and Jones, *The Charters of Duchess Constance and Her Family (1171-1221)*, The Boydell Press, 1999, p 94).
- Margaret's charter might then be a reference to Constance and her brother William.
- Her existence is disputed. A theory makes her a daughter of Margaret and her first husband, and thus a younger sister of Constance of Brittany, given her estimated age when she married count Pedro Manrique de Lara. (Chaillou, Léa (2017). *On Constance of Brittany's Family*. Published in *Foundations* volume 9, 2017, Foundation for Medieval Genealogy, pp 35-46).

References

- Everard, Judith (2000). *Brittany and the Angevins: Province and Empire, 1158-1203*. Cambridge University Press, 2000, p 43

2. Judith Everard and Michael Jones, *The Charters of Duchess Constance of Brittany and Her Family (1171-1221)*, The Boydell Press, 1999, pp 93-94

Preceded by Maud FitzRoy	Duchess consort of Brittany 1160–1166	Succeeded by Blanche of Navarre
Preceded by Margaret de Gloucester	Countess of Hereford 1171-1201	Succeeded by Maud de Mandeville

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