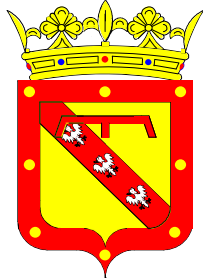


Guise



Description of Arms :

D'or à la bande de gueules chargée de trois alérions d'argent au lambel de gueules, à la bordure du même chargée de huit bezants d'or.

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Principal Title : Prince de Guise.

Creation : By tradition, confirmed 1775.

Subsidiary Titles : Prince of Ganzaria.

Family Name : Lorraine-Harcourt.

Family History : Claude de Lorraine was awarded by his father, René II de Lorraine, all his estates in France. At first known as the Count de Guise, his rank was elevated to that of Duke and peer in 1528. In turn, he passed on various prerogatives to his sons, all of whom were raised to ducal rank, except his youngest son, René Marquis d'Elbeuf, whose own son became Duke d'Elbeuf at the age of sixteen in 1582. The family became increasingly important until the 3rd Duke de Guise was assassinated at Blois, when he was perceived as a real contender and threat to the throne of France itself. In 1675, the 7th and last Duke de Guise died, aged only five years. His titles passed to his great-aunt and then to a cousin, Anne-Henriette. She married a Prince de Condé and the titles were recognised in favour of both and of their children, male and female. Louis Cardinal de Guise tried to obtain this recognition, without success, in favour of his own descendants

At the end of the XVII Century, a descendant of Elbeuf, Alphonse-Henri assumed the style of Prince d'Harcourt. His son purchased various seignuries and created a new county of Guise, being recognised as Prince de Guise. His son succeeded to the same title but died early in 1747, whereupon the estates were sold. Alphonse-Henri had an elder brother, born before the marriage of his parents but legitimised, by Letters-Patent, in 1694. He then claimed the titles but the elder line of Dukes of Elbeuf sold that title to a third line to prevent his descendants' succession. The Harcourts then struggled, for some years, for recognition, finally repurchasing some of the estates. At this point, they were acknowledged but had moved to Italy. The rights finally devolved onto Marie-Jeanne, who became a much sought-after heiress. Eventually two young aristocrats fought a duel to see who should win her hand in marriage. Marie-Jeanne stepped between them, to stop the fighting, but received a wound on her face and became known, like her illustrious cousins as "scarface". Eventually she married a Chevalier de Roussel and became recognised as princess, both for her and all children.

Name regularised, Supreme Court of Judicature, London, 1958.

Guise

Claude (1496-1550),
Duke de Guise, etc...

Marie (1515-1560),
Queen of Scotland

Mary (1542-1587),
Queen of Scots

François (1519-1563),
Duke de Guise

Henri (1550-1588),
3rd Duke

Charles (1524-1574),
Card. de Lorraine

Claude (1526-1573),
Duke d'Aumale

Anne (1600-1638),
Duchess d'Aumale

René (1536-1566),
Marquis d'Elbeuf

Charles (1566-1605),
Duke d'Elbeuf

Charles (1620-1692),
Duke d'Elbeuf

Henri (1661-1748),
Duke d'Elbeuf

François
(1699-1773)

Marie-Jeanne (1728-1785),
Princess de Guise

Joseph (1758-1829), Prince de Guise, etc ...
= Giovanna-Angela Princess di Ganzaria

Pierre-Marie (1845-1912),
Prince de Guise & Ganzaria

Edwyna (1910-1983),
Princess de Guise

ANDRE (1932-),
Prince de Guise

François-Louis (1623-1694),
Count d'Harcourt

Henry (1644-?),
leg. 1698

Louis-Marie-Léopold (1720-1747),
Prince de Guise

ELIZABETH
(1934-)

Louis (c1641-1712),
Count d'Armagnac

Alphonse-Henri (1648-1718),
Prince d'Harcourt

François (1684-1705),
Prince de Montlaur

Charles (1751-1825),
Duke d'Elbeuf

Marie-Joséphine (1753-1797),
Princess d'Elbeuf

Charles (1648-1708),
Count de Marsan

Henri (1661-1712),
Count de Brionne

Louis (1692-1743)
Prince de Lambesc

Louis (1725-1761),
Count de Brionne

Joseph (1759-1812),
Prince de Vaudémont