

THOMAS
LORD
UGHTRED.

heir, who acquired great distinction as a military commander, as well in Scotland, where he was constable of Lochmaben castle, as in the French wars. He died in November 1401, leaving his grandson, Thomas Ughtred, his heir, viz. the son of William, the son of sir Thomas Ughtred the younger, by Catharine, his first wife, daughter of Peter lord Mauley by Margaret Clifford. Kexby was, in 1551, in the possession of Robert Ughtred, the heir male of the body of Thomas lord Ughtred, of whose descendants no one received summons to parliament in right of that barony.

ARMS.

Gules, a cross moline Or charged with five mullets of the field.

CREST.

A buck's head issuant out of a ducal coronet.

XXXIII.

SIR WALTER MANNY—LORD DE MANNY.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

THE name of sir Walter Manny, associated with all that is bright and pleasing in the knightly character, revives, with talismanic power, the feats of prowess, combats of generosity, and examples of self-devotion and loyalty of heart, exhibited by the "preux chevaliers" of his time, and for which none more than that hero was pre-eminently distinguished.

The features of his character have been drawn so accurately, and with such labour of love, by Froissart, his townsman and contemporary, and this in simple recitals of the principal actions of his busy life, that, in the brief notice to which we are here of necessity restricted, we shall chiefly follow St. Palaye,¹ who has condensed the information derived from the lively chronicler on the subject: to which we propose to add a few gleanings from other, partly inedited, sources.

¹ Memoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie par De la Curne de St. Palaye, ed. 1781, tom. iii. pp. 21-72.

Manny was a native of Valenciennes, and had three brothers, John, Thierry, and Gilles or Grignard. Their father was a knight of Hainault, whose tragical end is characteristic of the manners of that age. In a tournament at Cambrai, or Mons, attended by five hundred knights, a young Gascon of the noble lineage of Levis de Mirepoix (maternally of the house of Foix, captals de Buch) and nephew to Peter de Levis bishop of Cambrai,¹ tilted with messire le Borgne de Manny,² and was so severely wounded in the encounter, that he died shortly afterwards. The prelate and other relations of the deceased were so irritated by this accident, that they prosecuted Manny for the homicide; but, after a few years, accommodated the matter, upon condition that he should make a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella. The knight, having performed his penance, passed on his return homeward near the town of La Réole, then held by the English and besieged by Charles count de Valois, to whom Manny produced his certificates of absolution. Returning to his lodging after the interview, he was espied and beset by some members of the family of him on whose account he had undertaken the journey, and assassinated close to the quarters of the count. The murderers were arrested;³ but were of so powerful a party that they escaped punishment

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

¹ Bishop from 1310 to 1324.—Anselme, tom. iv. p. 11; and Hist. de Cambrai, tom. i. p. 385.

² Froissart seems to be corroborated by a MS. in the public library of Cambrai, No. 775, entitled "Cy sont les Contes Bannerets et Chevaliers qui firent au tournez à Mons, l'an de nre seignr. mil trois cens et dix, sous Guillaume conte de Haynaut et de Hollande." The name of "Le Bourgne de Manny" occurs among the combatants, with his arms annexed—*Or, three chevrons Sable*. In the same volume the name of "Jan de Manny" is mentioned, with the same arms, as among the Hainaulters at the tournament of Compiègne, in February 1238. We know too little of the personal history of the father of sir Walter Manny to assign an authentic rea-

son for his having been called "Le Borgne." If it had been customary in those days to give to a child the surname of its sponsor in baptism, we might offer a conjecture that he derived it from an ancient patrician family at Arras, named "Le Borgne," and from which the historian and poet Nicolas Le Borgne was descended. See *Moreri*. The more easy mode of solving the difficulty would be to suppose that the valiant knight had been deprived of an eye in battle or in a tourney.

³ Buchon quotes a note of Dacier, which confirms, from the history of Languedoc, the account given by Froissart of this arrest, and designates Jean de Levis, maréchal de Mirepoix, as the murderer.—Froiss. tom. ii. p. 237.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

for their crime. The count de Valois directed the interment of the remains of the victim in a chapel, which was afterwards inclosed within the town precincts.¹

Philippa of Hainault, affianced to king Edward, arrived in London in 1327, accompanied by her uncle John, one of the most celebrated captains of his age. Young Manny had the good fortune to be in the suite of the queen, and to be left in her household as one of her esquires-carvers. The English court was a school in which he was enabled to study the best models of refined gallantry: and the king, discerning his merit and his ardour to excel in the accomplishments of that period, attached him to his service by those honourable distinctions which are preferred by a noble mind to the ordinary gifts of fortune. St. Palaye relates, that he accompanied the king, in 1329, to the homage at Amiens "as one of his barons:"² but there is no authority for such assertion; and he does not appear to have even received the honour of knighthood until 1331.³ He was appointed, in 1332, governor of Merioneth and of Hardelagh castle. In 1333, sir Walter attended the king into Scotland, and acquired so much glory by his achievements that he was called to his councils and highly advanced in the royal court. In the three following years he continued to be employed in Scotland; in 1337, was constituted admiral of the king's fleet, and placed under the orders of the earl of Derby in the expedition against the Flemings. In the sharp conflict with Guy of Flanders on the isle of Cadsand he had the honour of rescuing from imminent peril the earl, who, in the first charge, had been struck to the ground. In the same week, in 1339, in which defiance was made to the French king,

¹ Many years afterwards, at the siege of La Réole, sir Walter Manny offered a reward of 100 crowns to the discoverer of his father's tomb. An old man conducted him to the spot, where a Latin inscription, attesting the fact, was read to him by his chaplain. The knight piously collected the bones of his parent and transported them to Valenciennes, where

they were solemnly deposited in the choir of the Franciscan church; and a provision made for the annual performance of the obsequies.

² Tom. iii. p. 25.

³ Rot. comp. W. le Zouch de A° 5 Ed. 3. The ceremony was preceded by bathing; and there was an allowance of robes out of the wardrobe as for a banneret.

Manny rode through Brabant, night and day, with forty lances, until he arrived in Hainault; and having, before his departure from England, made a vow to divers ladies and lords that he would be the first to enter France, take some town or castle, and there perform a signal feat of arms,¹ he penetrated into the town of Mortaigne, and rode, with his pennon borne before him, through the high street; but, coming to the great tower, found the gate closed. The garrison being alarmed, and his force insufficient to carry the town, he retreated, after burning sixty houses, and spreading terror and dismay among the inhabitants. He thence proceeded to Condé and Valenciennes; and, having taken a strong castle called "Thun l'évêque," left it under the command of his brother Gilles or Grignart de Manny;² and returned to the king at Malines.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

Edward, having made great preparations, put to sea again, in 1340, in order to renew the war in Hainault. A French fleet, with 40,000 combatants, awaited him near Sluys. The king attacked the enemy with intrepidity, and obtained a complete victory, the more glorious to him, as, although wounded in the action, he found means to supply, by the prudence of his manœuvres, the deficiency of ships and the inferiority of his forces. The princes and lords of the English party signally imitated the example of Edward in this memorable engagement; and Manny excelled them all.³

At Vironfosse, Manny is recorded to have been constantly

¹ This vow is mentioned by Froissart, tom. i. p. 222, as well as in the poem "*Du Vœu du Héron*."—St. Palaye, tom. iii. p. 129; and Buchon's Froissart, appendix to vol. i.

² Gilles de Manny was slain before Cambrai, in 1340, by Guillaume Marchant, a young Gascon esquire.—Froiss. tom. i. p. 276.

³ The following record shows that sir Walter Manny was before Tournai on 19th August; and that he possessed, in right of his mother (whose name and family do not appear) an estate called "Jenlain." "Samedi après la N. Dame mi Aout 1340, es tentes devant

Tournai, lettres de Wautier de Manny chevalier, sire de Jenlain (par sa mere), par lesquelles il s'oblige, pour lui et ses successeurs, de rendre et restituer la terre, justice, et seigneurie de Wanes que le comte de Hainaut lui avoit donné et auquel comte elle estoit par la forfaiture de monsyer Jean de Haniere chev qui avoit suivi la partie du roy de France contre le comte de Hainaut, en cas que par le traité de paix, qui sera fait pour terminer cette guerre, le d. Jean Haniere ne soit retabli en ses biens."—*Orig. in the Archives of the Departement du Nord at Lille.*

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

with Artois and Cobham, in presence of the king, and to have distinguished himself in the disposition and encouragement of the troops and in numerous exploits throughout the campaign.

In 1342 a new theatre was opened for the display of his courage and talents. Edward sent a fleet, commanded by our knight, to support the pretensions of the count of Montfort to the dukedom of Brittany, as heir male, against Charles de Blois, who had married the heiress of the deceased duke. Montfort having been made prisoner by the French party, the countess his wife had placed herself at the head of affairs; and she carried her infant son from town to town, imploring the Bretons to succour him. Her entreaties had proved ineffectual; and she found herself at length besieged in the town of Hennebon, with scarcely any hope of escaping from her enemy. At this crisis the English fleet, contending with a furious tempest, hove in sight. The garrison had been on the point of capitulating; and the wailings of despair drowned every voice in the council-chamber. The princess, in an agony of impatience and distress, darting to the window, descried the fleet approaching the port. "Behold," cried she, "our long-expected relief!" The countess welcomed our hero with transports of joy. "May I never receive kiss from dame or damsel," he exclaimed, "if I enter any castle without having first laid low on earth one of our adversaries!" In an instant, followed by his knights, he rushed on the throng, and overthrew or dispersed the astonished enemy. The countess descended from the fort, and received sir Walter and his companions with hearty kisses and acknowledgments. Charles de Blois and Louis d'Espagne, his marshal, having united their forces, continued the war. The countess and Manny had fresh opportunities for the display of their energy. The French had possessed themselves of the castle of Conquest by means of a subterraneous breach made in giving the assault. The heroine conjured the knight and his companions to follow her; and, having armed the garrison of Hennebon, she marched at their head. Manny directed and executed the enterprise: the same subterraneous passage, of which the enemies had availed themselves, conducted him to his object.

Unforeseen attacks, surprises, coups-de-main, violence and pillage, were regarded at that time as the necessary means of warfare. Louis d'Espagne, by sudden irruptions, infested the coast adjacent to Hennebon: his vessels were freighted with riches, the fruits of his terrible devastations. Manny, Clisson, and the other knights, breathing revenge, embarked and surprised his shipping whilst in port. Louis, assembling all his force, attacked Manny, but experienced a signal defeat. His nephew, Alphonso, whom he had just knighted, remained dead on the field of battle. He himself, dangerously wounded, had scarcely time to regain the open sea with 300 men, the unfortunate remnant of 3000, the original number of his army. All his ships, save that in which he escaped, were captured. He was pursued by Manny; but made the port of Rédon, from whence he departed precipitately for Rennes.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

Having no longer any enemies to vanquish, Manny and his followers were impatient to return to the countess. A contrary wind obliged them to land, and they rode towards Roche-perion, on horses without saddles or bridles, which chance had placed at their disposal. At the view of the castle the courage of our fatigued knight was re-excited, and he exclaimed, "My friends, I would willingly try if we cannot here make a conquest."—"Sir," responded the knights, "go boldly on, we will follow unto death." They ascend the mountain and assault the fort. Girard de Maulain, who held it, made a vigorous resistance; and two of Manny's principal knights, Le Bouteiller and Du Fresnoi, were wounded and captured. René de Maulain, the brother of Girard and governor of the neighbouring fort of Faouet, flying to the succour of his brother, met the wounded prisoners and conducted them to Faouet. Sir Walter, informed of the fate of his two knights, determined to deliver them, abandoned his first object, and, being unable to come up with René, attacked his castle. Girard immediately summoned 6000 men, chiefly inhabitants of Dinant, and repaired to the relief of his brother. Manny retreated from Faouet, carried by assault another fort on his road, and, entering Hennebon, rejoined the countess of Montfort. The feeble succour received

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

from England emboldened Charles de Blois to attempt the siege of Hennebon; and Louis d'Espagne, recovered from his wounds, came to his aid. A quarrel between the two commanders favoured the cause espoused by the English party. The two wounded knights had been sent to Charles de Blois; and Louis d'Espagne pressed for their re-delivery into his custody, with the intention of sacrificing them to the manes of his nephew Alphonso. He threatened, in case of refusal, to abandon for ever the cause of De Blois, and even to consider him as his personal enemy. Charles having failed to divert him from his ignoble resolution, the fate of the prisoners seemed to be sealed; their execution being ordered by Louis to take place after he had dined. Happily for them, Manny and Amaury de Clisson, apprised of the peril of their friends, formed a project for their delivery as generous as that of Louis was atrocious. At the dinner-hour, Clisson, with 1000 archers and 300 men-at-arms, made a sortie from Hennebon, and attracted towards his force all the efforts of the besiegers. Having by this manœuvre drawn the French army to march against him, he retreated in good order to the barriers, and did not re-enter the town until he had slain a considerable number of the enemy. Manny had, in the mean time, issued with a small force through a postern, and thrown himself upon that part of the enemy's camp which contained the tents of the chiefs. He penetrated to them without difficulty, and carried off at full gallop the two knights, whilst Clisson was still fighting under the ramparts. The countess partook of the triumph of these heroes, and overwhelmed them with caresses, more prized by them than would have been the most magnificent reward. An enterprise so astounding, executed with so much promptitude and success, raised a suspicion that Charles de Blois had favoured it by some secret intelligence. Louis d'Espagne gave, perhaps, some credit to the rumour; for he quitted the army. Charles persevered for a time in his attacks; but the besieged, encouraged by the presence of so intrepid a princess and so consummate a general, became familiarised with danger, and contemned all the efforts of the enemy, who, at length despairing of success, raised the siege.

Before the end of the same year, Robert of Artois, under the protection of the English fleet, effected a landing near Vannes, then held by the French, and laid siege to that town, before which he was joined by Manny, who commanded in Hennebon. Upon his arrival an assault was made upon the town at three points, with varied success, during a whole day. Towards night, whilst Artois and Salisbury made a fierce attack on two of the barriers, the earl of Oxford and Manny fixed their scaling-ladders to the ramparts on the opposite side, and, covering their heads with their targets, obtained possession of the town. This conquest was, however, not long preserved. Beaumanoir, the marshal of Brittany, besieged and took Vannes; and Robert of Artois, mortally wounded, died shortly afterwards in London. King Edward hastened into Brittany, and again laid siege to Vannes and to three other towns, the former being defended by Oliver de Clisson, Hervé de Léon, Geoffrey de Malesroit, and Guy de Loheac. The utmost efforts were, however, unavailing; and the campaign concluded with a truce between the armies of Blois and Montfort.

In 1344, Edward directed his attention towards Gascony, and appointed Derby chief of the expedition, and Manny one of the two marshals who had command of the vanguard. After a brief sojourn at Bordeaux, a foray against the town of Bergerac was decided; and the marshals, sir Walter Manny and sir Frank van Hale, were to direct it. The troops arrived at the castle of Moncuq, in the immediate vicinity of Bergerac. Being at table with the earl, and hearing the report of a reconnoitring party which had pushed as far as the barriers of the town, Manny proposed that they should go and drink the wine of the French chiefs of the garrison. Dispositions were instantly made for the enterprise. The English obtained possession of the bridge and barriers: the garrison retired in disorder to the suburbs. Manny pursued them; and carried his ardour so far as to be able to extricate himself only with great difficulty. The suburbs being at length yielded, the town surrendered; and the French wines and provisions, found therein in abundance, made the assailants forget the fatigues of their expedition.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

The earl of Derby, always seconded by Manny, extended his conquests in Guienne; and the history of that war is replete with chivalrous incidents, in all of which our knight bore a conspicuous part. Hearing, in 1346, from the report of some prisoners, of the victory at Cressy, and the subsequent commencement of the siege of Calais, Manny became impatient to rejoin his royal master, and enquired of one of his prisoners, a Norman knight and a relative and favourite of the duke of Normandy, how much he was prepared to give for his ransom? The knight replied, "3000 crowns." "Well," said Manny, "be free, upon one condition, that you repair to your king or the duke, and procure for me and twenty of my followers a safe-conduct to pass through France: if you obtain it, you will be quit of your ransom, and I shall owe you a lasting obligation; for I desire nothing more than to see again the king of England; and I will remain one night only at each of my resting-places on the route. If you succeed not, promise to render yourself again my prisoner." The knight consented, departed forthwith, brought the safe-conduct to Aiguillon, and received his liberty. Manny and his companions set out immediately on their journey; but he was arrested at Orleans, conducted to Paris, and imprisoned in the châtelet. The duke of Normandy, indignant at this violence, hastened to complain of it to the king his father, and to demand sir Walter's release. Philip ungenerously hesitated, but at length yielded to the representations made to him; invited even Manny to his table, and presented him with 1000 florins, which the knight accepted only with the reservation that he should receive his sovereign's permission to retain them. Edward welcomed Manny to his camp with the consideration due to his distinguished merits and the eminent services which this great warrior had never ceased to render to his crown. The present of the king of France was returned by the hands of Manny's kinsman, Mansac, with an excuse referring to the command of his sovereign.

The eyes of all Europe were fixed on Calais. That town being the key to France, if Edward should succeed in acquiring it, his ambition would triumph over every obstacle,

and thenceforward know no bounds. Manny, who had defended Aiguillon for the space of more than a year and eventually saved it, who had captured so many places, and achieved such numerous victories, appeared to the king to be the most efficient general for the conduct of his then enterprise. He therefore appointed him to that important service, and placed the earls of Warwick and Stafford, as marshals, under his orders. The town having at the end of a year's siege surrendered, Edward, after rewarding Manny and other eminent persons with the principal mansions of the place, repassed into England, meditating new enterprises. A truce between the two crowns seemed to have suspended all hostility. But Geoffroi de Chargny, governor of St. Omer, was too indignant to see the enemies of France masters of Calais, not to seize an opportunity of depriving them of so precious a conquest. The town had been entrusted to the charge of Aymer de Pavia, a man greedy of money, and with a soul base enough to betray, from motives of interest, a king who had honoured him with his favour. Aymer suffered himself to be tempted by an offer of 20,000 crowns. The perfidious Lombard entertained the proposal, and undertook to deliver for that price the town and citadel. Edward received prompt information of the intended treason, which was confessed by Aymer, with a declaration, however, that he had not touched any portion of the bribe. The king ordered him to continue the negotiation, and to appoint a time for the surrender. The moment of its execution being at hand, Edward embarked in the silence of the night, landed at Calais, and gave to Manny the strongest proof of esteem which could be granted by a sovereign accustomed to victory. "Sir Walter," said he, "I will you to be the chief in this affair: as for myself and my son, we will fight under your banner." Chargny, unsuspectingly, approached the place in order to take possession. Edward kept himself concealed in the tower until the governor had received the 20,000 crowns; when he, accompanied by the Black Prince and 200 men, issued out, armed with swords and battle-axes, crying, "Manny, Manny, to the rescue!" The English rushed upon the enemy, and forced them to fall back. Eustace de

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

Ribaumont, brave as vigorous, had the honour of twice striking to the ground the king, who fought unknown under Manny's banner; but Ribaumont was at length overpowered by Edward and made prisoner. His conqueror loaded him with caresses, and soon restored him, with a costly guerdon, to liberty.

Sir Walter Manny having, during the plague which raged in England in 1348-9, observed that the ordinary cemeteries were insufficient for the burial of the dead, purchased, of the Friars of St. Bartholomew de Spital, a piece of ground without the bars of West Smithfield, and, having inclosed it within walls, caused it to be consecrated for that pious purpose by the bishop of London. It is said that 50,000 bodies were interred in the new cemetery.

In 1347, sir Walter had been summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; and, in the year following, again constituted admiral of the fleet of the parts northward.¹ In 1350,² he attended the king to sea, and took part in the naval engagement with the Spaniards. He attended the king into Scotland in 1355, and re-took the castle of Berwick.³ After his return from that campaign we do not find him engaged in public affairs until 1359, when he was again on the king's staff in his expedition to France.⁴

Towards the end of this year our hero was rewarded with the Order of the Garter, upon a vacancy created by the death of John lord Grey de Rotherfeld; and, about the same time, on the 18th November, we find that the Black Prince presented him with "a grisell palfrey."⁵ In 1360, the king, being at Bourg la Reine, within two leagues of Paris, gave leave to Manny, attended by a number of newly-made knights, to skirmish at the very barriers of that capital.⁶ The treaty of Bretigny at length terminated hostilities between the two kingdoms. Manny is named, as lord de Manny, in the instrument which guaranteed the observance of its articles; and, upon the return of king John, our knight, together with

¹ Rot. Franc. 22 Ed. 3, m. 16.

² Ibid. 23 Ed. 3, m. 1.

³ Froiss. (Buchon), tom. iii. p. 89.

⁴ Ibid. p. 422, and tom. iv. p. 9; and Rot. Franc. 32 Ed. 3, m. 4.

⁵ Treasurer's accounts before cited.

⁶ Froiss. tom. iv. p. 47.

Cobham, Bryan, and Beauchamp, was appointed to be near his person during the sojourn of that monarch at Calais.¹ He was at Quesnoy, 12th May 1362; on which day he appears to have acknowledged the receipt of 19,000 golden florins from Margaret countess of Hainault, releasing that lady from all pretensions and claims against her and duke Albert of Bavaria.²

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

During the peace, Manny had few opportunities of adding to his fame; but he had the advantage of enjoying tranquilly, at the court of his sovereign, the highest consideration, and those distinctions which were due to his superior merits. He was nominated, with other lords, to attend the king of Cyprus on his visit to London for the purpose of soliciting English aid against the Turks. He assisted also at the council when Edward decided to give succour to Peter the Cruel.

In 1369, the king of France having assembled a large fleet, under the orders of his brother Philip of Burgundy, with the view of invading England, Edward determined to send an army into France, under his son the duke of Lancaster, with Manny as second in command. This movement induced the enemy to change his purpose; and the two armies remained long inactive near Tournehem. The duke of Burgundy was impatient to give battle; but, being restrained by the king's prudence, he obtained permission to retire with his troops, and Lancaster returned to Calais.

Manny appears as one of the witnesses to the letters patent issued by the king, 5th November 1370, upon the subject of the complaints of the people of Aquitaine against the government of the Black Prince.³

Walter lord de Manny died in London, 13th January 1371-2;⁴ and was buried, with great solemnity, in the monastery of the Carthusians (called the Charter-house) of which he was a co-founder with Michael Northburgh bishop of London. His obsequies were attended by the king and

¹ Froiss. tom. iv. pp. 80. 89.

² St. Genois, Monumens Anciens, tom. i. p. 407.

³ Froiss. tom. v. p. 165.

⁴ Warrant of the duke of Lan-

caster, Savoy 1st May 1372, to pay £2. 1s. 8d. for "five hundred masses sung for the soule of St. Walter Manny, one of the Knights of the Garter."—Treasurer's account, fo. 151^b.

SIR
WALTER
MANNY.

his sons, with numerous prelates and barons. His will is dated on St. Andrew's day, 30th November 1371, and was proved at Lambeth 13th April following.¹

By Margaret Plantagenet,² his wife, only daughter and (after the death of her brother Edward) heir of Thomas of Brotherton earl of Norfolk, second son of king Edward I, he had issue one son, Thomas Manny, who died in his father's lifetime, being drowned in a well at Deptford, and one daughter, Anne, the second wife of John Hastings earl of Pembroke, K.G. By this lady the earl had an only child, John earl of Pembroke, who was slain, a minor and without issue, at a hastilude at Woodstock in 1391.

Manny appears, by his will, to have had two natural daughters, Mailosel and Malplesant, who both took the veil.

ARMS.

Or, three cheveronels Sable.³

XXXIV.

SIR FRANK VAN HALE.

SIR
FRANK
VAN
HALE.

If a genealogy, introduced by Augustine Vincent into his collections for Shropshire,⁴ could be received as authentic, we might affirm that this distinguished person was not only remarkable for his military skill and valour, but also for the singularity of his lineage. That document describes him as the eighth son of Frederick de Halle, who derived his surname from a town in Tyrol, of which province he was governor, and was a natural son of Albert king of the

¹ Reg. Wittlesey, 121^b. — See Dugd. vol. ii. p. 150.

² This princess was created duchess of Norfolk, and there are numerous descendants from her by her first husband, John lord Segrave. She died in 1399.

³ These arms appear not only in many MSS. of authority, but also

on a seal of Margaret, duchess of Norfolk, to a charter, temp. Ric. 2, the original of which was, according to Sandford, p. 207, in the possession of sir Edward Walker, Garter.

⁴ Vinc. No. 134, fo. 479, in Coll. Armor.