

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.<sup>1</sup>

By Margaret Plantagenet,<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

#### XXXIV.

#### SIR FRANK VAN HALE.

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If a genealogy, introduced by Augustine Vincent into his collections for Shropshire,<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Wittlesey, 121<sup>b</sup>. — See Dugd. vol. ii. p. 150.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Vinc. No. 134, fo. 479, in Coll. Armor.

Romans, son to the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg. King Albert having been assassinated by his nephew John of Suabia, in 1308, Frederick de Halle, who, the pedigree asserts, was, from his boldness and ferocity, called "Draco de Halle," is alleged to have avenged the death of his father by slaying the murderer. It proceeds to state that, having been exiled by his legitimate brother, duke Albert the Wise, he passed with his wife, Ingelburga of Nassau, and six children, into Lower Germany, where he was favourably received by John duke of Brabant; and that, being recalled by Leopold duke of Austria, he was, together with that prince,<sup>1</sup> slain in battle with the Swiss in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

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For these statements no voucher is offered: and several other averments in the document, such as that sir Frank van Halle married Blanche, the daughter of Robert d'Artois, and that sir Henry Halle, his grandson, "master of the horse to Richard II," espoused Margaret the daughter of John d'Evreux, "brother to Charles king of Navarre," are disproved by the facts that d'Artois had not a daughter so named, nor Charles of Navarre a brother John. The pedigree concludes with John Hall of Northall in Shropshire (sixth in descent from sir Frank), who is stated to have died in the 16th of Henry VIII, leaving Edward Hall his son and heir. Of the latter no further account is given: but it is known that Edward Hall, the chronicler, who died in 1547, was the son of John Hall of Northall;<sup>2</sup> and we may be allowed to suspect, that we owe to the ingenuity of that learned person not only the brilliant pedigree under review, but also the invention of the extraordinary armorial bearings ascribed to this family in Vincent, and the correspondent display of them on a plate now extant, as that of our knight, in the twelfth stall on the Sovereign's side, which, from its fashion and ornaments, has been generally supposed to be of the era of Henry VIII.

We regret that we cannot, upon any more satisfactory authority, show the real origin and family connexions of so illustrious a member of the Order, who was, in all probability, one

<sup>1</sup> Duke Leopold III, of Austria, fell at Sempach in Switzerland, 9th July, 1386.

<sup>2</sup> Wood's Athenæ.

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of those knights of Brabant<sup>1</sup> who obeyed the invitation to the festivities at Windsor in 1344, at the period of the Foundation; for we find him first mentioned among the followers of the earl of Derby into Gascony in that year,<sup>2</sup> and soon so distinguished as to be appointed, together with sir Walter Manny, marshal of the host at the attack of Bergerac.<sup>3</sup> This place having been taken, the army marched towards Perigord; and, on the way, sir Frank summoned the fort of Langon, and, after a desperate assault, effected its surrender.<sup>4</sup> Derby, having retired to Bordeaux, left our knight in command at Auberoche.<sup>5</sup> Strongly pressed by the besieging force under the count de Lille, sir Frank and his colleagues sent to Derby for succour; but the messenger being taken, and the letter found sewn up in his dress, the count ordered him, with the despatch tied about his neck, to be shot from an engine called a "Fronde," into the fort, where he fell dead at the feet of the knights who had sent him. The count de Perigord and others thereupon rode close up to the walls, and rallied the besieged by asking where their messenger had met with the earl of Derby, that he was so speedily returned into the fort? Hale then proposed to them, that if they would apprise the earl of their condition, one of them should be delivered up to remain a prisoner until ransomed as a gentleman; but the French refused, saying, that their engines would soon batter down the walls and enforce their surrender at discretion. Derby, however, and

<sup>1</sup> Among the seven brothers, ascribed to sir Frank by the pedigree in Vincent, the name of Simon does not occur. It is, however, on record that he had a brother, Simon de Hale, from whom king Edward, when at Antwerp in Jan. 1338-9, borrowed six hundred marks sterling, for the repayment of which, on 1st May following, Reinold count of Gueldres and Zutphen made himself liable. — *Pat. 12 Ed. 3, m. 2.* Simon de Hale died before 1st February 1351-2, leaving Elizabeth his widow to sue for certain unliquidated pecuniary claims upon Edward, for which the king granted on that date a patent

to sir Frank de Hale, brother of Simon, in which it is also recited that sir Frank had engaged to attend the king's service with twenty-five men-at-arms during his life at 300*l.* per annum. — *Pat. 26 Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 18.* Butkens mentions, among the noble followers of Wenceslaus duke of Brabant circa 1355, three of the name, viz. Henry, Frank, and John von Halle. — *Trophées de Brabant, lib. iv. p. 543.*

<sup>2</sup> Froiss. tom. ii. p. 182.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 186.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 198.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 206.

Manny came seasonably to their relief; and sir Frank and his associates having made a sortie from the fort, in order to co-operate with the relieving force, a severe action ensued, and the French were with great loss defeated. Froissart fixes this event on the eve of St. Lawrence 1344.<sup>1</sup> In 1346 he was in St. Jean d'Angely, when besieged by the duke of Normandy, and greatly distinguished himself on that occasion.<sup>2</sup> On 20th June 1349, sir Frank de Hale was appointed seneschal of Aquitaine.<sup>3</sup> In 1351 king John of France resolved to lay siege to St. Jean d'Angely; whereupon the garrison despatched messengers to claim aid from king Edward, then at Windsor, who commanded forty knights to proceed to their relief, and of this number was sir Frank de Hale. They embarked at Southampton, and landed at Bordeaux. On their way to their place of destination, they were met by a French detachment at the bridge of Taillebourg. A desperate skirmish ensued, which ended in the discomfiture of the French by the English and their Gascon allies. The expected succour, however, not arriving, the town surrendered to John on the 7th August in that year,<sup>4</sup> and the English expedition left Bordeaux and returned home.

In 1351 he and sir Stephen Cosynton were empowered to treat with Louis count of Flanders.<sup>5</sup> In 1355 we find that he was sent with others to Calais to treat with the duke of Bourbon concerning a truce.<sup>6</sup> In 1359 he accompanied the king to Calais; and, in enumerating the foreigners then with the king, sir Frank de Hale is mentioned as among those from Brabant.<sup>7</sup> The sovereign landed at Calais on 28th October; and, either shortly previous to his departure from England, or whilst on that expedition, our hero must have been admitted into the Order of the Garter, upon the death of sir Otho Holand, on 3rd September preceding. In 1360 he was nominated with others to treat with the regent of France respecting a peace.<sup>8</sup> On 8th May in the same year

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<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. ii. p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 286.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Vasc. 23 Ed. 3, m. 5, No. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. tom. iii. p. 25.

<sup>5</sup> Rym. vol. v. p. 710.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 820.

<sup>7</sup> Froiss. tom. iii. p. 421.

<sup>8</sup> Rym. vol. vi. p. 175.

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he signed the treaty of Bretigny;<sup>1</sup> and, on 24th October following, swore at Calais, by command of the Black Prince, to see to the observance of its articles.<sup>2</sup> He appears to have enjoyed an annuity from John of Gant, for there is a warrant of that prince, dated Savoy, 11th March 1372-3, to pay to Godfrey Churchielles, attorney of Monsr. Frank van Hale, 30*l.* which he complains are due to him for the last three terms. And there is a similar instrument, dated Norborne, 8th July following, for a payment of the same amount.<sup>3</sup> In February 1374-5 power was given to him and others to treat for peace with the French king.<sup>4</sup>

The place and the precise date of the death of this eminent knight we have not discovered. That event, however, must have happened before the 4th April 1376, when the successor to his stall at Windsor, sir William Beauchamp, was supplied with robes of the Order from the great wardrobe.

ARMS.<sup>5</sup>

Gules, a wyvern, wings elevated, crowned Or; pendent from the neck an escocheon of the field, thereon an eagle displayed, with two heads, Argent; all within a bordure Azure, charged with six

<sup>1</sup> Rym. vol. vi. p. 178.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. pp. 230. 263. The following notices of this knight are from foreign depositories:—

Messire Franke de Hale et autres chevaliers, *hommes de fief du comte de Flandres*, furent presents à la renonciation faite par la comtesse de Bar à l'hoirie de feu messire Philippe de Navarre son mari, entre les mains du dit comte, le 3<sup>bre</sup> 1363. — *Chambre des comptes de Lille, regre. des chartes*, fo. 132.

Messire Franke de Hale fut témoin du jugement arbitral rendu par le comte de Flandres contre Jean seignr. de Werchin, sénéchal de Hainault, qui avait détenu prisonnier le duc de Bar, le 26 Janvier 1363.—*Ibid.* fo. 109.

Messire Franke de Halle, comme homme de fief du comte de Flandres, assiste en la cour du dit comte en laquelle fut assigné le

douaire convenu de madame Isabelle comtesse de Roucy, femme de messire Louis de Namur, sur les châtellenies de Bailleul et de Potighem, le 17 Mai 1365. — *Ibid.* fo. 104.

Messire Franke de Halle, chevalier, assiste comme homme de fief de Louis comte de Flandres, à un échange que le dit comte fit avec messire Robert seignr. de Fieules, son cousin, connétable de France, par acte passé à Gand le 24 Mars 1366.

Louis comte de Flandres, duc de Brabant, &c. confirme le 19 Août 1373, la loi de Douay (accordée en 1228) en présence de messire Franke de Halle et autres seigneurs.—*Archives de l'hôtel de ville de Douay, reg. priv.* p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Rec. Account, Duchy of Lancaster office, fo. 174<sup>b</sup> and 199.

<sup>4</sup> Rym. vol. vii. p. 58.

<sup>5</sup> These bearings rest upon the

lioncels rampant and as many fleurs-de-lis, alternately, of the second.

## CREST.

On the battlements of a castle Argent, a wyvern Sable, the wings addorsed guttée d'Or, gorged with a ducal coronet, therefrom a chain reflexed over the back, of the third, in the dexter claw a sword erect Azure.

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## XXXV.

## SIR THOMAS UFFORD.

OUR information concerning this knight is so defective, that his connexion even with the Order rests at present solely upon the unerring authority of the Windsor tables, wherein he is recorded as successor, in the fourth stall on the prince's side, to the earl of March, one of the Founders, and as the immediate predecessor of sir Richard Pembrugge. Vincent<sup>1</sup> supposed him to have been the sir Thomas Ufford who was uncle to Robert the first earl of Suffolk, Knight of the Order, and the second husband of Eva Clavering: but that person had been slain at Stirling so early as 1314.<sup>2</sup>

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The only knight of the same christian and surname, living at the death of the earl of March, in 1359-60, and the individual, therefore, who was honoured with the Garter, must have been sir Thomas Ufford, a younger son of that earl of Suffolk, probably by his second countess, Margaret Norwich.

Froissart mentions him<sup>3</sup> as one of the brave knights who, in the spring of 1367, accompanied sir Thomas Felton, by

doubtful authority of a plate, affixed, at a long subsequent period, to the stall which sir Frank van Hale occupied, and of a drawing annexed to a pedigree imposed upon Vincent, both emanating, as it should seem, from a common source. Above the crest, on the plate, there is an escroll bearing this inscription: "*Monsr. Franke*

*van Halle, Capp. de Calais.*" Over the escroll is the date "*Anno 1360.*" Under the arms (which are surrounded by the Garter) is the motto "*OIE (Omne?) SOLUM FORTI PATRIA.*"

<sup>1</sup> No. 20, fo. 395, in Coll. Armor.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart (par Buchon), tom. iv. p. 368.