

He left two illegitimate sons, Robert and Louis, called the "bastards of Namur;" and a natural daughter, Margaret, who married Wattelet de Seel.

SIR  
ROBERT  
DE  
NAMUR.

## ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant Sable, debruised by a bend engrailed Gules.<sup>1</sup>

## XLIX.

## JOHN HASTINGS SECOND EARL OF PEMBROKE.

THIS young nobleman was the only son of a commander of some distinction in the French wars, Lawrence earl of Pembroke, by Agnes Mortimer daughter of Roger earl of March, and was one year old at his father's death in 1348.<sup>2</sup> He appears to have been, during his minority, under the care of John de Hakelut, who, having in 1351 married the earl's mother, obtained, in 1355, jointly with her a grant of the custody of the castle and town of Pembroke, and of other possessions of his step-son in Wales.<sup>3</sup> It is not known what were the circumstances which introduced the earl to king Edward, and procured for him so high an honour as a matrimonial alliance with the lady Margaret, the youngest daughter of that monarch. Their ages were nearly equal;<sup>4</sup> but the princess must have died before, or soon after, the nuptials; as the earl had scarcely completed his twentieth year, when he contracted, in 1386, a second marriage with Anne, the daughter and at length heir of sir Walter Manny. The silence of our historians as to the date of the former alliance, induced Vincent to doubt the fact:<sup>5</sup> it is, however, proved by the papal dispensation which was granted on occasion of the marriage with Anne Manny,<sup>6</sup> and which recites

JOHN  
SECOND  
EARL  
OF  
PEM-  
BROKE.

<sup>1</sup> See his banner in Butken's *Trophées de Brabant*, lib. iv. p. 530.

<sup>2</sup> Esc. 22 Ed. 3, No. 47.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Fin. 29 Ed. 3, m. 10.

<sup>4</sup> She was born 30th July 1346.

<sup>5</sup> Vincent upon Brook. Margin of his own copy in Coll. Armor.

<sup>6</sup> Register Langham at Lambeth palace, fo. 68.

JOHN  
SECOND  
EARL  
OF  
PEM-  
BROKE.

the consanguinity of the two ladies; by the impaled shield of arms on king Edward's tomb;<sup>1</sup> and by the concurrent testimony of Froissart.<sup>2</sup>

Upon the death of the earl of Warwick, in 1369, Pembroke was admitted into the Order of the Garter: about the same time, he accompanied the earl of Cambridge into Aquitaine; and assisted at the taking of Bourdeille and Roche-sur-Yon.<sup>3</sup> In the course of this expedition, an adventure occurred which is related, with his usual animation, by the enthusiastic chronicler. Pembroke, being in garrison at Mortagne-sur-mer, was visited by Chandos, who proposed a chevauchée, with their united forces, into Anjou; which, under the advice of the earl's staff, was declined, lest Chandos should claim the chief honours of the expedition. When, however, he learnt that Chandos had given up his project, and retired to Poitiers, where he then resided as seneschal, Pembroke left Mortagne with several knights and three hundred lances, and entered Anjou, committing great ravages. The French marshal, Sancerre, hastened to cut off his return into Poitou. Pembroke's party arriving at the village of Puirenon, went into quarters for the night; and, whilst engaged in preparations for supper, were surprised by the French. A desperate conflict ensued in the streets and houses; and, after a loss of one hundred and twenty men, the English were constrained to retire, and take up a position within the walls of a deserted house of the Templars near the village. They were there fiercely attacked by Sancerre. The fight continued until dark; when the French, conceiving themselves to be sure of their prey in the morning, returned to the village. In the mean time, Pembroke, considering the inferiority of his force, and fearing the result of a renewed assault, despatched two several messengers to Poitiers, with instructions to intreat relief from Chandos. At day break the attack re-commenced with scaling-ladders, but was gallantly repulsed; and the French hearing, after a contest of several hours, that Chandos had left Poitiers with two hundred lances, they contented themselves with their prisoners and spoils and sounded a

<sup>1</sup> Sandford.

<sup>2</sup> Froiss. (Buchon,) tom. v. p. 271.

<sup>3</sup> See No. 38.

retreat. Pembroke pursued them; but, meeting Chandos and his troop on the road, it was agreed to abandon the pursuit; and Pembroke returned to Mortagne.<sup>1</sup>

In 1370 the earl, in obedience to a summons from the Black Prince, joined him at Cognac; and was also present at the sack of Limoges.<sup>2</sup> In 1371 he sailed with the prince to England.<sup>3</sup> Having, in 1372, been sent, with sir Guichard d'Angle, on an expedition to Poitou, the earl and that brave knight and others were, in attempting to land at Rochelle, on the 22nd of June, made prisoners by the Spaniards, after a severe conflict, and carried to the port of St. André in Biscay, where they remained in chains during about three years.<sup>4</sup> They were at length liberated, the earl's ransom being fixed at 120,000 francs, which the Lombards of Bruges agreed to pay to the constable Du Guesclin upon the safe delivery of his prisoner at Calais. Worn out by illness and the fatigue of his journey through France, the unfortunate Pembroke arrived in a litter at Arras, where he died,<sup>5</sup> on the 16th April 1375.<sup>6</sup> His remains were interred in the choir of the church of the Friars Preachers at Hereford. On the 28th of that month the king sent his oblations to that city to be offered at the funeral.<sup>7</sup>

During the earl's sojourn in England in 1371, robes of the Garter were issued for him under a privy-seal of 12th March in that year.<sup>8</sup> Two other issues were directed, (7th September 1374, and 14th April 1375,)<sup>9</sup> in the expectation, probably, of his release from captivity.

By the princess Margaret, the earl had no issue; but left, by Anne Manny, his second consort, an only son, John third earl of Pembroke, aged two years and a half at his father's death. For this earl, when under five years of age, a claim

JOHN  
SECOND  
EARL  
OF  
PEM-  
BROKE.

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. v. p. 111, et seq.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 203, et seq.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 236.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 271, et seq.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. tom. vi. p. 77.

<sup>6</sup> Esc. 49 Ed. 3, No. 70.

<sup>7</sup> "Eidem in cam<sup>m</sup>. dñi reg. ibm (Wyndesore) ad mittend. usq. Hereford pro oblacōibz Regis die funeraliū Comit. Penbroch p. m. p.p.

eodem die (28 April)."—Fragment of wardrobe account, 49 Ed. 3, in King's Rem. off. 1832. His remains were afterwards removed to the church of the Grey Friars London.—*Leland's Itin. vol. iv. p. 175.*

<sup>8</sup> Fragment of a wardrobe account, A° 45 Ed. 3.—*Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Wardrobe accounts, 48 and 49 Ed. 3.—*Ibid.*

JOHN  
SECOND  
EARL  
OF  
PEM-  
BROKE.

was made at the coronation of Richard II, to carry the golden spurs, and they were allowed to be borne by Edmund Mortimer earl of March, as his deputy. He married Philippa daughter of that earl; but left no issue. He was slain on the 30th December 1389 by sir John St. John in a tournament at Woodstock; when his estates passed to Reginald lord Grey de Ruthyn, as his next heir, descended from his great-great-aunt Elizabeth Hastings, wife of Roger lord Grey and grandmother of Reginald.

## ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a maunch Gules, for Hastings: 2nd and 3rd, Barry of twelve, Argent and Azure, an orle of eight martlets Gules, for Valence.<sup>1</sup>

## L.

## SIR THOMAS DE GRANSON.

SIR  
THOMAS  
DE  
GRANSON.

THE family of this knight had its origin in Transjurane Burgundy,<sup>2</sup> and derived its name from, or gave appellation to the town of Granson, whose ancient and extensive castle, the site of many an eventful struggle, rises before us, in majestic grandeur, as we pass along the north-west margin of the lake of Neufchâtel towards Yverdun. Otho de Granson, the lord of that fort and territory, and allied in blood (as asserted) to the dukes of Burgundy, flourished at the commencement of the thirteenth century. He was father to William lord of Granson and Sainte-Croix, who, by his wife Blanche of Savoy, daughter of Louis baron de Vaud and lord of Chillon, a cadet of that illustrious house, had two sons, Otho and William de Granson. The former attended prince Edward, afterwards

<sup>1</sup> He was the first subject who followed the example of Edward III, in quartering arms.

<sup>2</sup> Histoire de Bourgogne par Dunod, tome iii. p. 43.—Guichenon, histoire de la maison de Savoye, tom. ii. p. 1275.—In the cathedral

of Lausanne there is a tomb, having thereon the figure of a recumbent knight, armed *cap-a-pee*, and on his shield the arms of Granson. It is, according to tradition, in memory of a sir Otho de Granson.