

## LIII.

## SIR ALAN BUXHULL.

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OF the descent and connexions of this knight, who attained considerable eminence at the court of Edward III, and the particular merits which first recommended him to the notice and favour of his Sovereign, our information is far from satisfactory. He was the son of Alan Bokeshull, or Buxhull, the tenant in capite of a messuage called Buxhull, and of divers manors and lands in Sussex, and who also held the manor and advowson of the church of Bryanstone in Dorsetshire; all which were, upon his death in 1325, inherited by his son Alan, then an infant of the age of two years.<sup>1</sup>

In 1355 sir Alan Buxhull was with the king in his expedition to aid the king of Navarre.<sup>2</sup> We find him among the more distinguished attendants on his royal master who were selected to welcome the king of Cyprus on his landing at Dover in 1363, and to conduct him to London.<sup>3</sup> In the year following, he was sent to render similar honours to king John upon his second visit to England; and, on 19th October, witnessed the contract of marriage between prince Edmond of Langley and Margaret of Flanders.<sup>5</sup> In 1368 sir Alan, then the king's chamberlain, was present when William de Lenn refused to surrender the temporalities of the see of Worcester.<sup>6</sup> The king engaged, in the next year, to send certain nobles, together with our knight, to swear to the fulfilment of the treaty with Scotland.<sup>7</sup> Froissart also mentions him in 1369, amongst the commanders, under Lancaster at Tournhem.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Esc. 19 Ed. 2, No. 94. Alan Bokeshull was, in 1324, a commissioner of array for raising, in Dorsetshire, a force to act against the French.—*Rot. Vasc.* 18 Ed. 2, m. 28. *Rymer*, vol. iv. p. 79. Maud, the mother of our knight, survived her husband, and had her dower at Bokeshull.—*Claus.* 19 Ed. 2, m. 20. Upon her death in 1339, her son Alan was found to be her heir,

and then 16 years old.—*Esc.* 13 Ed. 3, No. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. iii. p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* tom. iv. p. 166.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 173.

<sup>5</sup> Rym. tom. vi. 449. The marriage, however, did not take effect.

<sup>6</sup> Rym. tom. vi. p. 397.

<sup>7</sup> *Rot. Scoc.* 43 Ed. 3, m. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. v. (ed Buchon,) p. 100.

In 1370 he succeeded Chandos as captain and lieutenant of the king in the territory and fortress of St. Sauveur le Vicomte in Normandy;<sup>1</sup> and, in the same year, he had letters of pardon for a violation of faith and oath.<sup>2</sup>

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He, about that time, witnessed the public letter of the king concerning redress of the complaints of the people of Aquitaine; and was, in the same year, employed with sir Robert Knolles against the French, and in the army near Le Mans, commanded by that chieftain, when Granson and others, on their way to join the main body, were defeated by a French detachment and made prisoners. Knolles, thereupon, retreated to his castle of Derval in Brittany; and Buxhull wintered in his town of St. Sauveur.<sup>3</sup> Whilst in Normandy, the king issued a writ to his "dear and faithful Aleyn de Buxhull" to proceed into the district of Cotentin, in order to ascertain and redress the outrages reported to have been committed by the king's subjects there against those of the king of Navarre.<sup>4</sup>

Upon the death of the earl of Stafford, one of the first Founders, in October 1372, sir Alan Buxhull was elected a knight of the Garter, and filled the third stall on the prince's side.<sup>5</sup>

Sir Alan Buxhull had been appointed, in 1365-6, successor to sir Richard la Vache, K. G. in the office of constable of the Tower of London for life;<sup>6</sup> and, in 1375, he received within its walls the count of St. Paul, a prisoner to William lord Latimer.<sup>7</sup> He was also keeper of the forests and parks of Clarendon, Brockhull, Grovell, and Melchett.<sup>8</sup>

In the first year of Richard II, his name occurs often in the rolls of parliament, as acting in the discharge of his office of constable of the Tower; but, in the ensuing year, 1378, it was brought into special notoriety by the following occurrence:—

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Fran. 45 Ed. 3, m. 14. See also Froissart, tom. v. 160, where the chronicler describes him as "appert homme durement," his usual designation of a right valiant knight.

<sup>2</sup> Inter collect. Rymer, 45 Ed. 3; upon what occasion does not appear.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. pp. 165. 194. 225.

<sup>4</sup> Rym. vol. vi. p. 666.

<sup>5</sup> Robes of the Order were issued to him against St. George's feast in 1375; again in 1376 and 1377.—*Wardrobe accounts for those years.*

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 39 Ed. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Claus. 49 Ed. 3, m. 49; Feb. 17.

<sup>8</sup> Vincent, in Coll. Arm. N<sup>o</sup>. 18, fo. 73.

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At the battle of Najara, the count de Dene, a noble Spaniard, had been taken prisoner by two esquires, named Robert Hauley and John Schakell; and, as a security for the payment of his ransom, he had delivered into their hands his son and heir. This hostage was demanded from the captors, in the king's name, by John of Gant; and they refusing to obey the mandate were committed to the Tower. Hauley and Schakell contrived, however, to escape from thence, and took sanctuary at Westminster. Their forcible dislodgment being determined on, sir Ralph Ferrers and sir Alan Buxhull, with fifty men, were secretly sent to accomplish that object. Finding them at high mass, Schakell was, under some pretext, enticed out of the privileged precinct, and slain. Hauley, aware of his danger, remained; and having, with his drawn sword, resisted a violent attempt to seize him, was put to death within the chancel.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Alan Buxhull died on the 2nd November 1381, and was buried in Jesus' chapel under St. Paul's, near the shrine of St. Ereckenwald.<sup>2</sup> Upon inquisitions taken at Shaftesbury on the 14th, and at Robertsbridge on the 25th of that month, the Jury found that Elizabeth the wife of Roger Lynde, and Amicia the widow of John Beverley, were his daughters and heirs, the former of the age of thirty, the latter of that of twenty-eight.<sup>3</sup> These ladies were the daughters of sir Alan by his first wife, whose name and family we have not discovered. He had, however, intermarried, after 1375,<sup>4</sup> with Maud, the daughter and heir of Adam Franceis, citizen of London, and relict of John Aubrey; and, upon information that she had been pregnant at the date of the inquisitions, and had given birth to a son named Alan, the king, by his precept in July 1382,<sup>5</sup> directed resumption of seisin into his hands until such heir should be of full age. Maud married,

<sup>1</sup> This murder happened on 11th August 1378, and is circumstantially related by the monk of Evesham in his life of Richard II.—*Bibl. Cotton, Tib. C. 9, p. 2*. The power of Lancaster, however, screened the perpetrators of so heinous a crime from merited punishment.

<sup>2</sup> Weever.

<sup>3</sup> *Esc. 5 Rich. 2, No. 6.*

<sup>4</sup> *Esc. p. m. Ad. Franceis, 49 Ed. 3, No. 52*, when Maud, his daughter and heir was found to be wife to John Aubrey.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Fin. 6 Ric. 2.*

soon after the death of sir Alan, John de Montacute, (afterwards third earl of Salisbury and knight of the Order,) and had her dower assigned to her, 6 Ric. II, subsequently to her third marriage.<sup>1</sup>

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Alan Buxhull, the son and heir of our knight, proved his age on 13th September 1402,<sup>2</sup> and again, on 28th June 1403.<sup>3</sup> The witnesses, in both these proceedings, deposed that he was the son and heir of sir Alan de Buxhull, chivaler, deceased; and that he was born in the parish of St. Elene, within Bishopsgate, London, on St. Alban's day [22 June]; but, at the first probate, the year is stated to have been 5 Ric. II. [1381], and, at the second, 6 Ric. II. [1382]; and, as both documents agree in every other particular, the object of the second probate must have been to correct the date, and to show that the birth had taken place *after* sir Alan's death.<sup>4</sup> The deponents state, that he was baptized on the day of his birth, in the church of St. Elene; that sir Nicholas Dagworth, in the name of Thomas duke of Gloucester, John Fordhome bishop of Ely, and the lady Isabella the king's daughter,<sup>5</sup> were the sponsors; and that, according to the desire of sir Alan the father,<sup>6</sup> six lighted wax torches were held near the font during the whole of the ceremony.

Of Alan the younger, afterwards sir Alan Buxhull, we only find that he assigned his manor and messuages in Buxhull to his mother in 1406;<sup>7</sup> that he had a grant of the castle of Clinchamp in Normandy in 1419;<sup>8</sup> and that, upon the death of Maud countess of Salisbury in 1424, he was found to be her son and heir, and thirty years old and upwards.<sup>9</sup>

Thomas Buxhull, esq. the son probably of the last-mentioned sir Alan, released, in 1445, to Richard earl of Salisbury and Alice his wife,<sup>10</sup> all right in lands which he held in Middlesex,

<sup>1</sup> Esc. 6 Ric. 2, No. 14, *sed deest*.

<sup>2</sup> Esc. 3 Hen. 4, No. 52.

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 4 Hen. 4, No. 47.

<sup>4</sup> Viz. 7 months and 20 days.

<sup>5</sup> Isabel de Coucy countess of Bedford.

<sup>6</sup> Which, if the amended be the true date, must have been expressed in anticipation of the event.

<sup>7</sup> Claus. 8 Hen. 4, m. 25, *dorso*.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Norm. 7 Hen. 5, No. 272;

the annual value of the grant was 600 francs.

<sup>9</sup> Esc. 3 Hen. 6, No. 31. She made her will 2nd June 1424, and directed her burial in the church of the priory of Bustleham Montacute, Berks.

<sup>10</sup> Who, upon the above assumption of his filiation, was his second cousin of the half-blood.

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Essex, and Suffolk, which had appertained to sir Alan Buxhull.<sup>1</sup> What became of this Thomas Buxhull, or whether he may be identified with Thomas Buxhull, master of the college of Fotheringhay, in 1464 and 1473,<sup>2</sup> we have not ascertained.

ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant Azure, fretty Argent.

CREST.

A saracen's head proper, crowned Or.

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LIV.

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP FOURTH EARL OF  
WARWICK.

THOMAS  
FOURTH  
EARL  
OF  
WARWICK.

UPON the decease of the earl of Hereford in January 1372-3, the ninth stall on the Sovereign's side was filled by the election of the earl of Warwick.<sup>3</sup> This nobleman, the second, but eldest surviving son and heir of Thomas third earl of Warwick, one of the Founders, by Catherine Mortimer, daughter of Roger earl of March, received knighthood in 1355, at the age of about fifteen, at the same time with Guy, his elder brother.<sup>4</sup> His first military service was in 1362, when we find him in Brittany, in the retinue of John de Montfort, then contending for the duchy with Charles de Blois.<sup>5</sup> In 1370, one year after his father's death, he was, at the court at Westminster, a witness to the public instrument whereby the king promised to redress the grievances of his Aquitaine subjects.<sup>6</sup> Retained by indenture in 1372, to serve for a year with 100 men-at-arms and 140 archers, two bannerets, 30 knights, and 77 esquires,<sup>7</sup> he joined the expedition, commanded by

<sup>1</sup> Claus. 24 Hen. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 521; and vol. vi. p. 78<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 29 Ed. 3, p. 3, m. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Vasc. 36 Ed. 3, m. 4

and 5.

<sup>6</sup> Froissart, tom. v. p. 165.

<sup>7</sup> Dugdale.