

Britanny, his eldest son and successor, became vested in the house of Rohan; but the duchy was united to France by the marriage of the duchess Anne (grand-daughter of Richard count d'Etampes, fourth son of our knight) first to Charles VIII, and, secondly, to Louis XII. kings of France.

JOHN IV.
DUKE
OF
BRITANNY.

ARMS.

Chequé Or and Azure, a bordure Gules powdered with lioncels passant guardant of the first; a canton Ermine.¹

LVI.

SIR THOMAS BANASTRE.

THE antiquity of the family, of which this gallant knight was a distinguished member and ornament, is attested by the public records, particularly those of the duchy of Lancaster, within which palatine jurisdiction it held from an early period ample possessions.² It is in evidence that Robert Banastre came into England with William the Conqueror, and that he obtained the manor of Prestaton in Englefield in Berkshire.³ His son, or grandson, of the same name, removed into Lancashire, and was the progenitor of several branches long settled in that and the adjoining county of Chester.⁴ Robert, the grandson of the second Robert, was one year old at the death of his father, Thurstan Banastre,⁵ in or about 1219,

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

¹ These arms are in the east window of the south aisle of the church of Richmond in Yorkshire. The field is *Dreux*, the canton *Britanny*, and the bordure was doubtless added after the close alliance with *England*.

² The author is indebted for much valuable information respecting this and other families, tenants of the duchy of Lancaster, to the kind and friendly communications of William Hardy, esq. of the duchy office.

³ Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 2.

⁴ Mon. Angl. vol. i. pp. 201, 986,

where a Richard Banastre attests charters granted by Hugh Lupus and Ranulph Meschines earls of Chester (the former of whom died in 1101, and the latter in 1128) to the monastery of St. Werburg. It appears also, by the same volume, p. 720, that king Henry II. confirmed a donation made by Robert Banastre to the White Monks of Basingwerk in Flintshire.

⁵ Thurstan Banastre fined, in 1213, upon inheriting after his elder brothers, Robert and Warine, Rot. Fin. 15 Joh. m. 7.

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

and sufficiently estated to attract the attention of Philip de Orreby, the justiciary of Chester, who fined 500 marks to the king for his custody and marriage.¹ He was father to sir Robert Banastre, who also succeeded, in his infancy, to the family estates in 1242, and in 1278 was a petitioner in parliament for the recovery of the manor of Prestaton. The line of sir Robert terminated, as will be hereafter noticed,² in heirs female.

Collaterals of this stock were Robert Banastre, who had a pardon in 1313 for adhering to Thomas earl of Lancaster;³ and Adam Banastre, who was lord of Shevington in 1287. The latter was probably⁴ the same sir Adam Banastre who, in 1310, is described as having possessions in Lower Darwen and Aghton in Blackburnshire, and the individual who, having at the asserted instigation of Edward II, or rather of his unworthy favourites, raised a seditious tumult against his liege lord, the earl of Lancaster, was, after many had perished in the rude conflict, captured and beheaded in 1316.⁵

Sir William Banastre, whose filiation has not been ascertained, was knight of the shire in parliament for Lancaster in 1305, and held of the inheritance of Alice, his wife, a moiety of the town of Claghton in that county.⁶ He died in 1323, leaving Adam, afterwards sir Adam Banastre, his son and heir then sixteen years old.⁷ Sir Adam Banastre died before 1351, leaving, by Peronell or Petronilla his wife,⁸ SIR THOMAS BANASTRE, the subject of this memoir, and William Banastre.

The earliest historical mention which we have seen of our

¹ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. 3 (1219), m. 4.

² See p. 208, note ³.

³ Rymer, vol. 3, p. 443.

⁴ This inference is drawn from the fact that Margaret, the widow of sir Adam, is found to have held the lands of Shevington, Aghton, and Lower Darwen in 1324.

⁵ Knyghton, 2533, No. 30. Leland's collect. ed. 1770, vol. i. pp. 249. 546. This person had, by the above-mentioned Margaret, four daughters, his coheirs. 1. Agnes del Lee; 2. Alice wife of sir Robert de Shireburne; 3. Katherine, nurse

to queen Philippa, who married sir John de Haveryngton or Haryngton of Farleton, com. Lanc. and was grandmother to sir William Haryngton, K.G.; and Joan, who married sir Robert de Arderne.

⁶ From family records cited in Harl. MS. No. 805, fo. 30.

⁷ Esc. (duchy records,) 17 Ed. 2. No. 45; but, in Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 31, he is still described as being in his minority in 1330.

⁸ Petronilla was afterwards the wife of — Trussel, and died in 1388.

knight, occurs in 1350, when, for his good services performed in the earl of Lancaster's naval engagement with the Spaniards, he obtained a pardon for the death of Ralph de Blackburne, whom he had had the misfortune to kill.¹ According to Froissart, he received knighthood in 1360, from Edward III, when, being with that monarch at Bourg la Reine, within two leagues of Paris, and sir Walter Manny having been permitted to make a chevauchée as far as the barriers of the capital, he was ordered to accompany him.² In 1366 he attended the Black Prince on his expedition into Spain, and was in the battle of Najara.³ He followed, in 1369, the earls of Cambridge and Pembroke into Aquitaine, with a reinforcement on occasion of the appeal of the Gascon nobles to the king of France, in the parliament of Paris, against the fouage, or hearth-money, imposed by the prince of Wales.⁴ Upon the arrival of sir Robert Knolles at Angoulême, the prince directed sir Thomas Banastre to proceed with that commander against the enemy;⁵ and, in the same year, he accompanied Chandos in his expedition from Poitiers into Anjou.⁶ In a skirmish before Perigneux, in 1370, he was taken prisoner; and exchanged for messire Caponnel de Caponnat, who had been imprisoned at Agen for having been the bearer of the summons to Edward upon the appeal of the Gascoigners.⁷

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

John duke of Lancaster, by a warrant dated at Higham Ferrers, 20th July 1374, bestowed upon him the office of forester of the chases of Penhitt, Frowden, and Ros syndale.⁸

The fidelity and valour of sir Thomas Banastre were further rewarded, in 1375, with the Order of the Garter, upon the death of sir Walter Paveley, one of the Founders; and he had robes issued to him against the feasts of St. George, in 1376, 1377, and 1378.⁹

We have now to relate such circumstances as are known of

¹ Rymer, vol. vi. p. 691.

² Froiss. (Buchon,) tom. iv. p. 47.

³ Ibid. p. 361.

⁴ Ibid. tom. v. p. 44.

⁵ Ibid. p. 77.

⁶ Ibid. p. 112.

⁷ Ibid. p. 163. It appears, from this, that the French are unjust to

the prince's memory in asserting that Caponnat was put to death for that action.—*Entrevue de l'empereur Charles IV. avec le roi Charles V.* p. 96.

⁸ Register of the duchy, fo. 90.

⁹ Wardrobe accounts for those years.

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

the melancholy termination of his active life. The duke of Brittany having, during his residence at the court of Richard II, received a deputation from his barons, soliciting his return to the duchy, he embarked at Southampton in 1379, and proceeded to Vannes. About the 6th of December in that year, the king despatched a force of two hundred men-at-arms and four hundred archers, in aid of the duke, under the command of sir John Arundell. In this expedition was sir Thomas Banastre. The winds proved unfavourable; and the little fleet was, after vainly contending with them for several days, driven back upon the Cornish coast, near which it became impracticable to anchor. The gale increasing in violence, the transports were forced into the Irish channel; where three of them, having on board sir John Arundell, sir Thomas Banastre, sir Hugh Calverley, and sir Walter Paule, and about one hundred soldiers, struck upon the rocks; and Arundell, Banastre, and Paule, perished on the 16th of that month. Calverley and sir Thomas Trivett were saved.¹

Amongst the accounts of the duchy of Lancaster there are two several payments for masses and oblations, ordered by John of Gant on occasion of the funeral obsequies solemnized in St. Paul's cathedral in January following.²

Sir Thomas Banastre married, before 1355, Agnes³ daugh-

¹ Froiss. tom. vii. p. 281.

² "To Walter Disse, the duke's confessor. 4l. 3s. 4d. for one thousand masses sung for the souls of Mons^r. Guychard d'Angle and Mons^r. Thomas Banastre, deceased, companions of the Garter.—*Warrant dated Kenilworth castle, 15th April 1380, regr, fo. 30^b*. Offerings and alms made by the duke in St. Paul's church, London, on the day "que nous fimes les obits de Mons^r. John d'Arundelle et Mons^r. Thomas Banastre et autres bacheliers a dieu commandez" by tempest of the sea in the month of December. The obits were made in January following. — *Warrant dated Hereford castle, 24th June 1380, regr, fo. 42*.

³ This lady and her sister Sibilla (who married William Banastre,

the brother of our knight) were descended of the elder line of Banastre. Their father, sir Adam, was the son of sir Richard de Houghton, by Sibilla sister of Henry de Lee (who was beheaded with sir Adam Banastre in 1323), and daughter of sir William de Lee, by Clementia the daughter of sir Robert Banastre of Walton and Newton in Makerfield (the petitioner in 1278), by Alicia his wife, the daughter of Gilbert Woodcock. It appears, by an extract from the family muniments in Harl. MS. No. 805, that sir Thomas Banastre, on going to sea in 1363, enfeoffed his father-in-law, sir Adam Houghton, in certain of his lands by deed dated at Broughton.

ter of sir Adam de Houghton. Their son and heir, Edward Banastre,¹ was a minor at his father's death, and died shortly afterwards, leaving an only daughter, named Constance, his heir,² who became the wife of William the son of sir Richard de Balderstone, knt. William de Balderstone died in 1407, leaving issue by Constance Banastre (who had died before him), Richard de Balderstone, their heir, who, upon attaining his majority, had livery, 18th March 1422, of the same lands (in addition to his patrimonial inheritance) which had been held by sir Thomas Banastre and his son Edward. Richard Balderstone died in 1459, leaving, by Joan his wife (executrix of his will), a son William, and two daughters, Ellen the wife of Thomas Radcliff of Wimmersley, and Elizabeth the wife of John Osbaldeston. The line of William Balderstone became extinct on the death of his great-grandson and heir general, Thomas Talbot (the infant son of Edmund Talbot of Bashall in Yorkshire by Jane Haryngton his first wife) about 1500. The co-representation of sir Thomas Banastre is therefore vested in Edward-Smith Stanley earl of Derby, K. G., as heir

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

¹ "A diverses Forbeours et Armurers de Londres seize livres et seize deniers pur diverses armures de eux achatez et par nous donez à Edward Banastre."—*Warrant to the treasurer of the household of the duke of Lancaster*, 3rd Dec. 1380, fo. 40.

² The writs for the inquisitions after the deaths of sir Thomas Banastre and his son Edward Banastre bear date on the 13th Dec. 1384; and, in consequence of the returns to those writs, the duke, by precepts to the escheator Robert de Urswyk, dated 12th Sept. 1385, directed him to seise into his hands the lands of sir Thomas, held partly by knight's service and partly in soccage, in Etheliswick, Freculton, Claghton in Amoundernes, Billesburgh, Halghton, Parva Singleton, Thornton le Holmes juxta Thornton Sourby, Hamylton, Stalmyn, Croston, Faryngton, Thorp and Brethirton; and the lands of Edward Banastre in Dilworth, Brogh-ton, Preston in Amoundernes,

Wodeplumpton cum le Morehall, and Gosenargh.—Warrant to sir Thomas Thelwall, chancellor of the duchy, to make out letters patent granting to Agnes, widow of sir Thomas Banastre, knt. deceased, and to Edward his son and heir, a minor, the custody of all the lands which the said Thomas held of the duke in capite, saving to Petronilla Trussell, mother of Thomas, her dower. Dated Savoy, 4th May, 4 Ric. 2. [1381] *duchy regr.*, fo. 45.—Mem. quod Rob'tus de Saureby et Joh'es de Birkheved capellani presentaverunt 26 Martij, a^o 11^o. [scil. ducis Joh'is, 1388] quod Agnes que fuit uxor Thome Banastre militis se debere, &c. et quod Agnes predicta recup. statum in terris que fuerunt Thome Banastre et in manu ducis quondam seisit. ratione minoris etatis Constancie filie et heredis Edwardi filii Thome Banastre militis.—*Duchy regr.*, fo. 24. Petronilla, que fuit uxor Ade Banastre militis, obiit a^o 11^o ducis [1388].—*Ibid.* fo. 116.

SIR
THOMAS
BANASTRE.

general of Ellen Radcliff, and in the heir of the body of Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, co. Lanc. esq. who died 9th February 1670.¹

In an inventory of the ornaments, &c. of the chapel of St. George at Windsor, taken a^o, 8 Richard II. 1384, mention is made of the sword of our knight, preserved in that college. This relic was extant in the following reign.² His Garter plate is still seen affixed to the stall which he filled, the thirteenth on the Prince's side.

ARMS.

Argent, a cross cercelee Sable.

CREST.

A peacock in his pride seiãnt, proper.

LVII.

WILLIAM UFFORD SECOND EARL OF SUFFOLK.

WILLIAM
SECOND
EARL
OF
SUFFOLK.

WILLIAM UFFORD was the second but eldest surviving son and heir of Robert earl of Suffolk, knight of the Order,³ by Eleanor his first wife; and had, in the lifetime of his father, summons to parliament among the barons in 1364 and 1365-6. He obtained, in 1367, a licence to travel beyond sea; and, upon his father's death in 1369, succeeded, at the age of about thirty, to his dignity. In 1370 he appears to have been engaged in the French war;⁴ and to have been retained, in 1372,⁵ for one year, with eighty men-at-arms (of whom twenty-three were knights), fifty-six esquires, and eighty archers, to serve in the important expedition destined to relieve Thouars, then closely besieged by Du Guesclin. The powerful army collected for this object, and commanded by the king in person, accompanied by his three sons, Edward, John, and Edmond, embarked at Southampton, in four hun-

¹ See pedigrees of Osbaldeston, C 37, in Coll. Armor, and Baines hist. of Lancashire, vol. iii. p. 343.

² Ashmole, p. 635; Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 86.

³ No. XXVIII.

⁴ Rot. Franc. 44 Ed. 3, m. 12.

⁵ Froiss. tom. vi. p. 21; Dugd. vol. ii. p. 49.