

of Winifrid Barrington, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry Pole lord Montacute, who was the heir of the body of George duke of Clarence by Isabel Nevil, great-grand-daughter and heir of Eleanor Holand the younger.

THOMAS
SECOND
EARL
OF
KENT.

2. THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, as heir-general of Catherine Hastings, sister of the said Winifrid Barrington.

Of Elizabeth lady Nevil—

1. The heir of the body (if any) of MARGARET, wife of NICHOLAS PUDSEY, esq., daughter of Charles Nevil, the sixth and last of that name, earl of Westmorland.

2. SIR THOMAS HAGGERSTON, bart., as representative of Mary, wife of sir Peter Middleton of Stockeld, and eldest daughter and co-heir of Anne, the wife of David Ingleby, one of the daughters of the said Charles earl of Westmorland.

3. The heir of the body (if any) of URSULA, the wife of ROBERT WIDDINGTON, esq., another of the daughters of the said Anne Ingleby.

ARMS.

The arms of England, within a bordure Argent.¹

LX.

SIR THOMAS PERCY—EARL OF WORCESTER.

THE name of this renowned individual not appearing in the Windsor tables, in consequence of his attainder, it has hitherto been excluded from the catalogues of the Order; although he wore the honourable ensign during twenty-seven

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¹ Seal to an instrument whereby Thomas de Holand, son and heir of Thomas late earl of Kent, granted on the day of the jousts held at Plymouth, 24th July 1371, to his companion in arms sir Richard Waldegrave, and his heirs male, leave to bear his helm, being "party per pale Argent and Gules, crown-

ed Or."—*Harl. MS.* 5805. p. 339. This transaction took place when the troops under the earl of Hereford (who is a witness to the document) were on the point of embarkation for Brittany: and the authority for the arms now borne by the noble family of Waldegrave is derived from the above grant.

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years, and had received it from the royal Founder himself as the merited reward of his eminent services. The wardrobe accounts show his admission between the 14th of April 1375¹ and the 4th of April 1376;² and by the state of the Order, at those dates, it is proved that he succeeded sir Thomas Granson in the eleventh³ stall on the Prince's side.

Sir Thomas Percy was younger brother to Henry the first earl of Northumberland, K.G.⁴ and the second son of Henry lord Percy by the lady Mary Plantagenet daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster. He commenced his active military career under the auspices of the Black Prince, and was of his council at Bordeaux, in 1369, when the French king's mandate, summoning Edward to justify before the parliament at Paris his levy of the fougage in Aquitaine, was delivered and disobeyed.⁵ He served, during that year, with Chandos, Felton, and the Captal de Buch, in the chevauchée from Montauban to Duravel;⁶ and, being then seneschal of Rochelle, was present with Audeley at the siege and capture of Roche-sur-Yon.⁷ He also accompanied, about the same period, the earl of Pembroke into Anjou.⁸ After the unfortunate affair at St. Savin, Percy attended sir John Chandos on his last sally from Poitiers; and, the gallant chief having determined to pass the night at Chauvigny, our knight obtained his leave to depart with thirty lances in quest of the enemy, and had crossed the river, and was on the high road to Poitiers,⁹ when, on the following morning, Chandos received his mortal wound. Early in 1370 he succeeded that hero in the high office of seneschal of Poitou.¹⁰ He was with prince Edward at the barbarous sack of Limoges.¹¹ In 1371, after the prince had left Aquitaine, Percy attended the duke of Lancaster to the siege and was present at the taking of Montpaon.¹² In 1372 he hastened, with the Captal de Buch to Rochelle,¹³ in order to receive Pembroke and D'Angle on their landing, but

¹ Page 9.

² Page 10.

³ Scheme of the stalls 1375-6, Appendix No. XII.

⁴ No. XLIV.

⁵ Froiss. (Buchon), tom. v. p. 21.

⁶ Ibid. p. 80, &c.

⁷ Ibid. p. 102.

⁸ Ibid. p. 112.

⁹ Ibid. p. 152.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 160; and Holinshed, p. 404.

¹¹ Froiss. tom. v. p. 208.

¹² Ibid. p. 239.

¹³ Ibid. p. 284.

arrived too late to prevent their capture; and both the Captal and sir Thomas were, soon afterwards, also made prisoners in the severe conflict with Evan of Wales before Soubise.¹ In the year following, the castle of Levroux² was delivered up as the price of his ransom. In 1376 (about the time of his investiture with the Order of the Garter) king Edward granted him a pension of 100 marks³ for his services: an annuity of the same amount was also bestowed on him by the Black Prince, payable out of his exchequer at Caernarvon.⁴

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Sir Thomas Percy is mentioned as having assisted at the coronation of Richard II.⁵ Being appointed, on 5th November 1378, admiral of the fleet northwards,⁶ he put to sea, accompanied by sir Hugh Calverley, with a considerable force, and made several prizes.⁷ He was joined in commission with others, on 9th July 1379, to treat with the duke and states of Brittany;⁸ but did not leave England until after the 4th of October, on which day orders were issued to review the troops about to embark with him.⁹ The expedition sailed soon afterwards; and Percy narrowly escaped shipwreck in the storms which proved fatal to sir John Arundel, sir Thomas Banastre, and many others. The tempest had scarcely abated when his ship was attacked by a Spanish vessel which he succeeded in capturing. After carrying his prize into port, he proceeded on his voyage and conducted the troops under his orders safely into Brest.¹⁰ During his occupation of the post of admiral, he was commissioned to levy, throughout his jurisdiction, a subsidy which had been granted by parliament.¹¹ On 27th June 1380 the earl of Buckingham and sir Thomas Percy were empowered to press men for an expedition into France in aid of the duke of Brittany.¹² In

¹ Holinshed, p. 407; Froiss. tom. vi. p. 8. The chronicler adds, that Percy was taken by a Welsh priest named David Honnel [Howel].

² Walsyngham, p. 183, No. 40, "Liziniacum" is rendered by Dugdale (vol. i. p. 285) "Lymosin;" but upon doubtful authority.—See Baudraud, p. 581.

³ Pat. 50 Ed. 3, p. 2, m. 18.

⁴ Pat. 1 Hen. 4, p. 3, m. 4, *per inspevimus*.

⁵ Wals. 194, No. 40.

⁶ Holinshed, p. 321; Rot. Franc. 2 Ric. 2, m. 11.

⁷ Wals. p. 224.

⁸ Rot. Franc. 3 Ric. 2, m. 26.

⁹ Ibid. m. 21.

¹⁰ Wals. p. 243.

¹¹ Rolls of parl. vol. iii. pp. 63^b. 391.

¹² Rot. Franc. 4 Ric. 2, m. 28.

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the course of that year we find our knight on active service in the duchy; and, in September 1381, captain of Brest castle.¹ In 1383, being of the king's council, he and the duke of Lancaster were nominated to treat with the Flemings,² and also with commissioners from France respecting a peace.³ In January 1384-5 he had again the appointment of admiral.⁴ In that character he convoyed, in 1386, the grand expedition of Lancaster, as king of Castile and Leon, into Spain.⁵ Previously to its embarkation, sir Thomas Percy, together with John of Gant, the earl of Derby, and other distinguished persons, gave, on the 16th of June, in the house of the Carmelite Friars at Plymouth, his testimony in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy in favour of the plaintiff.⁶ Upon the arrival of the army in Spain he fought in various actions, particularly at the storming of Ribadavia.⁷ He had the honour, on occasion of the nuptials of Philippa of Lancaster with king John I. of Portugal, of escorting, with sir John Holand and sir John d'Abrihecourt, the young queen to Oporto.⁸ When in camp at Noya in Galicia, in the same year, he distinguished himself at a tilting match with Jean des Barres, a celebrated captain of the French party in the Spanish host.⁹ Attacked by the distemper which, towards the close of that disastrous expedition, ravaged the English army, Percy retired with other chiefs to Vilhalpando, and from thence returned into England in 1387.¹⁰

In 1389 he was appointed vice-chamberlain of the king's household,¹¹ and justiciary in South Wales.¹² On the 22nd February 1391-2 he was nominated ambassador to France, in order to treat for a peace;¹³ and Froissart renders an amusing

¹ Rot. Franc. 5 Ric. 2, m. 13, Sept. 21.

² Ibid. 7 Ric. 2, m. 15.

³ Ibid. m. 16.

⁴ Ibid. 8 Ric. 2, m. 12.

⁵ Knyghton, 2676; Froiss. tom. x p. 124.

⁶ Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 50.

⁷ Froiss. tom. x. pp. 341-343.

⁸ Ibid. p. 349.

⁹ Ibid. p. 481.

¹⁰ Ibid. tom. xi. p. 107.

¹¹ Pat. 1 Hen. 4, p. 3, m. 14, *per inspeximus*.

¹² Pat. 13 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 14.

¹³ Rot. Franc. 15 Ric. 2, m. 7. By writ of privy seal of 5th March 1391-2 payment was ordered to be made of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the price of a gold ring, set with a diamond, which sir Thomas Percy was to present, in his master's name, to king Charles VI.—*Issue roll of Echr. ed. by F. Devon*, p. 269. Buchon has placed this mission in 1390; but, as the above records prove, too early.

account of the ceremonial of his reception by king Charles VI. at Paris.¹ This mission seems only to have produced an adjournment of the negotiations; for, on the 16th March 1392-3, Percy, then steward of the household, was again joined in an embassy to the French court.² The consequent discussions at Amiens were equally ineffectual;³ and the illness intervening, by which Charles was temporarily deprived of reason, no adjustment of the pending differences took place until 1395, when sir Thomas was once more sent to France;⁴ and a truce for twenty-eight years was concluded, and cemented by the marriage of Richard with Isabel, the daughter of Charles VI.⁵ In the same year Percy was retained to attend the king to Ireland, with twenty men-at-arms and fifty archers.⁶ Upon their return, Richard visited the shrine of Becket at Canterbury, and afterwards sojourned at Leeds castle in Kent, where Froissart was presented to him by sir Thomas Percy, whom he describes as "doux, raisonnable, et gracieux."⁷ In 1397 our knight, although not yet a peer, was appointed to the singular office of proctor for the prelates and clergy in parliament,⁸ which he appears to have exercised on several occasions, and, particularly, in assenting, on the 21st September in that year, to the arbitrary sentence and execution of the earl of Arundel.⁹

On the 29th of that month, sir Thomas Percy was, by the king in parliament, created earl of Worcester;¹⁰ and, in January following, appointed captain of Calais.¹¹ We find him, however, soon afterwards, holding sessions as justiciary of South Wales.¹² Preparatory to the king's last fatal expedition to Ireland, the earl was constituted admiral of the fleet for that realm,¹³ and was to contribute thirty-five men-at-arms,

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¹ Froissart states (tom. xii. p. 320) that the French king honoured Percy by inviting him to dine at his table—"et l'appelloit et tenoit pour son cousin du côté de Northumberland." His great-grandmother, Blanche of Artois, consort of Edmond earl of Lancaster, was niece to St. Louis.

² Rot. Franc. 16 Ric. 2, m. 5.

³ Froiss. tom. xiii. p. 41.

⁴ Rot. Franc. 18 Ric. 2, m. 12.

⁵ Rymer, vol. vii. p. 820.

⁶ Exit. Pell. 18 Ric. 2.

⁷ Froiss. tom. xiii. p. 207.

⁸ Parl. rolls, vol. iii. p. 348^b.

⁹ Ibid. p. 377.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 355^b.

¹¹ Rot. Franc. 21 Ric. 2, m. 6.

¹² Exit. Pell. Pasch. 21 Ric. 2, May 23rd, payment of 100*l.* for that service.

¹³ Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 16

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knights and esquires, and one hundred archers in aid of the expedition.¹ It is presumable, upon a contemporary authority, that Worcester was in attendance on the king whilst in Ireland, and that he deserted him at Milford soon after his return.² His defection was, doubtless, influenced by the movements of his brother and nephew, who had joined Henry of Lancaster upon his landing at Ravenspur.

Henry IV, who was mainly indebted to the Percys for the success of his usurpation, hastened to manifest his gratitude, and to consolidate his own power, by investing them with the highest offices at his disposal. He confirmed the earl of Worcester in those of admiral of the fleet³ and steward of the household,⁴ which he had held under the late reign; and further constituted him treasurer of England and keeper of the privy seal,⁵ lieutenant throughout North and South Wales,⁶ and governor of Aquitaine.⁷ His devotion to the new settlement justified these marks of confidence: he was one of the peers who assented in parliament to the imprisonment of his former master.⁸

Within a few weeks after the accession, Worcester was appointed, together with the bishop of Durham and sir William Heron, ambassador to represent to the French government Henry's right and title to the sovereignty, and, at the same time, to negotiate for the return of queen Isabel to France, and to ratify the truce which had been concluded between the two realms in the reign of Richard.⁹

His last employment by Henry IV. appears to have been to escort the queen consort, Joan of Navarre, from Brittany to England,¹⁰ where she arrived in February 1402-3.¹¹ Shortly afterwards he was in arms against the king. It is said that having, before the battle of Shrewsbury, undertaken to confer with the king (in consequence of an offer of pardon upon

¹ Autogr. cited by Dugdale as in the Pells' office.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 327.

³ *Claus.* 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 5.

⁴ *Pat.* 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 14.

⁵ *Claus.* 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 1.

⁶ *Pat.* 3 Hen. 4, p. 1, m. 7.

⁷ *Froiss.* tom. xiv. p. 239.

⁸ *Parl. rolls*, vol. iii. p. 427.

⁹ *Rot. Franc.* 1 Hen. 4, m. 3. It appears by a payment made him for that service, that he left London on 16th Dec. 1399, on his voyage to France.—*Exit. Pell. Mich.* 1 Hen. 4.

¹⁰ *Rot. Franc.* 4 Hen. 4, m. 26, Oct. 24.

¹¹ *Rapin* (ed. 1749 in 4^o.) vol. iv. p. 33.

submission), he, by misrepresenting the royal overtures, incited his nephew Hotspur to put all in hazard. Worcester, taken prisoner in the conflict, was beheaded at Shrewsbury, on Monday the 23rd July 1403, and his head, by a special command of the sovereign, was set up on London-bridge.¹

The earl of Worcester died without surviving issue.²

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ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant Azure.

LXI.

SIR WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP LORD OF
BERGAVENNY.

THE ancient house of Beauchamp, yielding to none of the Norman baronial families in historical splendour, derived an accession of honour from this gallant knight, who was the fourth son of Thomas earl of Warwick, one of the Founders of this Order.

SIR
WILLIAM
BEAU-
CHAMP.

Sir William Beauchamp appears to have gathered his first laurels in Spain, where he served with distinction under the banners of the duke of Lancaster and the heroic Chandos at the battle of Najara.³ Three years subsequently, in 1370, he proceeded in the retinue of John of Gant to Bordeaux;⁴ was at the taking of Limoges;⁵ and, in 1371, at the siege of Montpaon.⁶ In 1373 he and his nephew, the earl of Warwick, attended the dukes of Lancaster and Brittany to France;⁷ and bore a conspicuous part in the various operations of that campaign; in the course of which we find, by a record,⁸ that

¹ Rymer, vol. vii. p. 320; Holinshed, p. 523.

² Vincent, No. 20, fo. 223, in Coll. Armor.—where the earl is stated to have been married, and to have had an only child, Thomas Percy, who died before him without issue. All inquiries to ascer-

tain whom the earl married have hitherto proved ineffectual.

³ Froiss. tom. iv. pp. 361, 403.

⁴ Rot. Vasc. 44 Ed. 3, m. 3; Froiss. tom. v. p. 185.

⁵ Ibid. p. 208. ⁶ Ibid. p. 239.

⁷ Ibid. tom. vi. p. 57.

⁸ Rot. Vasc. 47 Ed. 3, m. 8.