

## KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER

UNDER THE SOVEREIGNTY OF RICHARD II.

## LXIV.

## SIR JOHN BURLEY.

THE family of Burle, or Burley, enjoyed, for a short space, so large a share of the favour of Richard II, or rather of his uncle John of Gant, that three of its members—John, Simon, and Richard—were, at the same period, Knights of the Garter.

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The ancestors of these honoured individuals appear to have been settled, soon after the Norman conquest, upon an estate in Herefordshire from which they derived their surname, and to have been also considerable tenants, as well as benefactors, of the monks of Bordesley abbey in Worcestershire.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Burley, the subject of this notice, is supposed, by Stowe,<sup>2</sup> Glover,<sup>3</sup> and Vincent,<sup>4</sup> who probably drew their information from a common unauthentic source, to have been *the father* of sir Simon Burley, and of a sir John who by Amicia Pembrugge left issue sir Richard Burley: upon a careful review, however, of the scattered evidences, which fail to prove who was the father of John and Simon, we have adopted the conclusion that the person now in question was *the brother*, and not the parent, of sir Simon Burley.

Our earliest trace of sir John Burley is, that in 1370, when he was already a knight, his conduct became an object of inquiry in order to ascertain how far he and sir Thomas de Barre (the husband of his wife's sister) had not prejudiced

<sup>1</sup> Madox Formul. Angl. *passim*.

<sup>2</sup> Historical and Topog. tracts, vol. ix. Harl. MS. 545, p. 128.

<sup>3</sup> Philipot's MS. N<sup>o</sup> 8.76, fo. 137, in Coll. Arm. That John was the heir male of the family, and consequently prior in birth

to Simon, may be inferred from the fact that his eldest son, sir Richard, died seised of the family inheritance of Burley, in 1387, in the lifetime of his uncle sir Simon.

<sup>4</sup> No. 134 in Coll. Arm. p. 135

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the king by contracting a marriage between William, the son of Thomas Lucy, and Elizabeth the daughter of Barre.<sup>1</sup>

In the same year there is a record of a pension of 40*l.* which had been granted to him by Edward III. in reward of his services.<sup>2</sup> He was appointed, 30th October 1373, captain of Calais, and, jointly with John Geaux sire de Gomeney, captain and chief commander of all armed men within that town and the places adjacent.<sup>3</sup> More ample powers were granted to Burley in the year following;<sup>4</sup> and, 8th January 1374-5, he was united with John de Harleston, captain of Guisnes, and John de Shepeye, doctor of laws, in a commission to treat with the papal ambassadors for a peace with "our adversary of France"—Charles V. A truce was agreed upon; and the commissioners were appointed conservators thereof.<sup>5</sup>

On the succession of Richard II. to the Sovereignty, the duke of Lancaster was translated to the Prince's stall in St. George's chapel thereby vacant; and sir John Burley, knight of the king's chamber, was elected, in his room, to the seventh stall on the same side.<sup>6</sup> He had also, in 1377, a grant of the office of keeper of Sherwood forest.<sup>7</sup>

For these high rewards he was doubtless indebted to the then all-prevailing influence of Lancaster, whose well known hostility towards Alice Perrers, the late king's mistress, occasioned probably the production of Burley as an evidence against her at her trial.<sup>8</sup>

In 1378 he is mentioned by Froissart as being in Cherbourg with sir John de Harleston, who had the command of that fortress.<sup>9</sup> On 10th March 1378-9 he was sent as ambassador, together with the chancellor Michael de la Pole and the above John de Shepeye, then dean of Lincoln, to negotiate a marriage between the king and Katherine the

<sup>1</sup> Esc. 44 Ed. 3, No. 56. It was proved subsequently (esc. 48 Ed. 3, No. 47) that Burley had been legally authorised by the gift of Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford, of whom Lucy held his lands.

<sup>2</sup> Issue roll exchequer, 44 Ed. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 47 Ed. 3, m. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 48 Ed. 3, m. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 51.

<sup>6</sup> Windsor Tables, in Ashmole's Appendix. This was the first instance of a translation to a higher stall.

<sup>7</sup> Pat. 1 Ric. 2, m. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 142.

<sup>9</sup> Froiss. (ed. Buchon), tom. vii. p. 188.

daughter of Barnabas lord of Milan;<sup>1</sup> which mission did not accomplish its object. It appears that, whilst on this embassy, or on their return towards England, the ambassadors were made prisoners; for, on 20th January following (1379–80), John Gavison and others were despatched, with instructions to embark at Dover or Sandwich, having under their charge certain monies for the ransom of Michael de la Pole the chancellor, John de Burle, and Gerard de l'Isle.<sup>2</sup>

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In 1381 Burley returned from Brittany, where he had served under Thomas of Woodstock;<sup>3</sup> and is mentioned, as present in October 1382, when deputies from Ghent and other towns in Flanders were admitted to an audience of the king at Westminster.<sup>4</sup>

The last act, which we find recorded of sir John Burley, is a receipt into his own hands, on 22nd June 1383, of 200*l.*, the residue of 500 marks, which the king had ordered to be issued to him, in aid of his ransom, when a prisoner in Germany on the occasion beforementioned.<sup>5</sup>

The precise date and the place of the death of this knight have not been ascertained; but that event must have happened between the months of June and October 1383; for, at the latter date, the king's embroiderer had instructions to prepare a garter and robes for the earl of Nottingham, the successor to Burley's stall, to be used at the then ensuing feast of St. George.<sup>6</sup> His remains were interred in the church of the Black Friars at Hereford.<sup>7</sup>

By Amicia, his wife, the elder of the two sisters of sir Richard Pembrugge, knight of the Order, he had three sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Sir Richard Burley, also knight of the Order; 2. William Burley, who was heir to sir Richard, and died without issue in 1388;<sup>8</sup> 3. Roger Burley, who obtained, in 1398, restitution of the lands of his uncle sir Simon, as his heir.<sup>9</sup> The only daughter, Isabella, married sir John Hopton.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 213.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 232.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. vii. p. 430.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 367.

<sup>5</sup> Extracts from the issue rolls of the Exchequer, by F. Devon, 1837, p. 225.

<sup>6</sup> Compot. Al. de Stokes, cust. M. Gard. 7 Ric. 2, m. 15, in Queen's Remembrancer's office.

<sup>7</sup> Leland, Itin. vol. vi. p. 175<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Esc. 11 Ric. 2.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. claus. 22 Ric. 2, pars. 1, m. 18.

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Roger Burley, the surviving son, had issue, by Lucy his wife, daughter of William Gilford and relict of sir Almaric Browne, sir John Burley, his son and heir, who attained considerable military distinction, and was, before the death of his grandfather, captain of Calais, by the description of "junior."<sup>1</sup> This person obtained, in 1406, the exemplification of a statute, whereby, as "son and heir of Roger de Burley, the cousin [nephew] and heir of sir Simon de Burley," he was enabled to inherit from any ancestor of sir Simon.<sup>2</sup> He died in 1428, leaving William Burley, his son and heir;<sup>3</sup> upon whose death without issue, in 1445, the manor of Burley and the other lands of the family devolved to Thomas Hopton as his cousin and next heir, viz. son and heir of sir Walter, the son and heir of John, the son and heir of Isabella the wife of sir John Hopton above-mentioned.<sup>4</sup>

The heir-general of sir Thomas Hopton, and consequently of the three Knights of the Garter of the family of Burley, is John Charles Wallop now earl of Portsmouth.

ARMS.

Barry of six Sable and Or, a chief of the last charged with two pallets Sable, on an inescutcheon Gules three bars Ermine.

LXV.

SIR LEWIS CLIFFORD.

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THE statements of Dugdale and other genealogists<sup>5</sup> respecting the parentage of this knight being all irreconcilable with his own declaration of his age in 1386,<sup>6</sup> we can only, in the absence of evidence from our public records, have re-

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 183<sup>b</sup>, 186.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 8 Hen. 4, m. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 7 Hen. 6. No. 32.

<sup>4</sup> Esc. 24 Hen. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 341; Vincent, No. 402, fo. 5<sup>b</sup>; and Philipot's

"Anglesey," fo. 53, in Coll. Armor. These collectors differ from each other in regard to the filiation of sir Lewis Clifford, and are refuted by the dates cited in the text.

<sup>6</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 183.

course to the testimony of Froissart, who, when relating that sir Lewis Clifford had the military custody of Carlisle in 1385, during the inroad of the combined troops of Scotland and France on the English border, describes him as "brother to the lord" Clifford.<sup>1</sup> Upon this assumption, he was a younger son of Robert lord Clifford by Isabel Berkeley, and brother to Roger lord Clifford, who was one of the chief officers in the king's grand expedition against Scotland in that year.<sup>2</sup>

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Lord Clifford and sir Lewis were both witnesses in the Scrope and Grosvenor suit. The former deposed,<sup>3</sup> that his birth took place at the time of the battle of Berwick (or Haldon hill, fought on the 19th July 1333, an epoch memorable in his family, his father having been engaged in the action); the latter stated that he was, in 1386, fifty years old and upwards; and, consequently, born in or about 1336. Robert lord Clifford, the presumed parent of both, died in 1344.

The only other fact, bearing upon his personal history, which we obtain from the deposition of sir Lewis, is, that he was first armed "at the battle of St. George;" alluding, doubtless, to a chivalrous *fait d'armes*, achieved on Whit Monday 1352,<sup>4</sup> near the fort of Ardres in Picardy, between two gallant bands under the respective orders of the sire de Beaujeu and sir John Beauchamp. Beaujeu, after alighting from his horse, and calling to his banner-bearer to go forward "in the name of God and of *Saint George*," endeavoured to leap over a ditch which separated him from his adversaries; but, his foot slipping, he fell into it, and was at the same moment mortally wounded by an English soldier. His followers, however, proved victorious in the encounter, although with the severe loss of their brave commander; and both Beauchamp and Clifford remained among the prisoners.

Our knight was probably exchanged in the course of the same year, together with sir John Beauchamp: but we find

<sup>1</sup> "Messire Louis Clifford frère au seigneur;" Froiss. (ed. Buchon), tom. ix. p. 150.

<sup>2</sup> Vincent, No. 29, p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 197.

<sup>4</sup> Froissart, tom. iii. p. 40.

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no mention of his being employed until the 18th November 1357, when he appears to have had the custody, in conjunction with two other persons, of the fortalice and village of "Cruyk" in Normandy, then recently taken from the enemy, and was ordered to deliver it up to sir Thomas Holand;<sup>1</sup> who, about that time, obtained grants of several castles and forts in the duchy.

Sir Lewis Clifford served, in 1373, under the dukes of Lancaster and Brittany, in an expedition remarkable for little more than an unmolested march through France, from Calais to Bordeaux.<sup>2</sup> On the 7th June 1376 he was present at Westminster when the Black Prince published his will,<sup>3</sup> and probably at Edward's lamented death on the day following. He seems, thenceforward, to have devoted himself to the service of the princess of Wales. In 1377, when the populace, excited by the clergy, threatened destruction to the duke of Lancaster and other favourers of Wycliff, our knight was sent by the princess, with sir Aubrey de Vere and sir Simon Burley, to appease their fury.<sup>4</sup>

Soon after the accession of Richard II. he was honoured with the Garter; succeeding to the vacancy in the twelfth stall<sup>5</sup> on the Prince's side, occasioned by the surrender of the Order by the earl of Bedford; and robes were provided for him against the feasts in 1378, 1379, 1384, and from 1387 to 1390 inclusively.<sup>6</sup>

Clifford seems to have embraced, in the early part of that reign, if not previously, the religious tenets of the Wycliffites or Lollards; and to have accordingly drawn upon himself the indignant censure of contemporary chroniclers, who, from their monastic cells, regarded with horror the adoption of the growing heresy by persons of rank and condition. The fact, that two other knights, attendant on the king's mother, sir Richard Stury and sir Thomas Latymer, were also among the approvers of the new doctrines,<sup>7</sup> would justify a suspicion that

<sup>1</sup> Rymer (new edition), vol. iii. p. 383.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. vi. p. 57.

<sup>3</sup> Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 76.

<sup>4</sup> Stowe, p. 274.

<sup>5</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>6</sup> Wardrobe accounts in Queen's Remembrancer's office.

<sup>7</sup> Knyghton, col. 2661.

the princess herself may have been a secret convert to them. On the 12th June 1385, two months before her death, she obtained a patent from her son excusing Clifford and those knights from serving, according to their feudal obligation, in the army then assembling to proceed with the king towards Scotland; and directing them to remain near her person "for her comfort and security in whatever part of the realm she might fix her residence."<sup>1</sup> Sir Lewis was, on the 7th August following, constituted one of the executors of her will;<sup>2</sup> and, after her decease, which happened on the same day, he hastened to the Scottish frontier, and was, as we have already stated, appointed to defend Carlisle against the invaders.

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The assertion of Froissart, that Clifford accompanied the duke of Lancaster to Spain in the summer of 1386,<sup>3</sup> is rendered improbable by the fact that he was in the refectory of Westminster abbey on the 19th October in that year, under examination before sir John Derwentwater, in the Scrope and Grosvenor suit.<sup>4</sup> In 1389 he was himself a commissioner to hear the appeal in that controversy.<sup>5</sup> In 1390 he was one of the many eminent persons who, with the king and the dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester, addressed a letter to the pope complaining of the "horrible excesses" of the court of Rome in collating to ecclesiastical benefices of foreigners, subjects often of the deadly foes of England, who either consumed the church revenues whilst absent from their cures, or if resident on them, were ignorant of the language of their flocks.<sup>6</sup> In 1392-3 he was appointed, by the description of "knight of the king's chamber," with Lancaster, Gloucester, and others, to treat with the dukes of Berry and Burgundy, on behalf of Charles VI, for a peace with France.<sup>7</sup>

The proceedings against the Lollards appear to have induced sir Lewis Clifford to secede from them about the year 1402; and he is said to have disclosed in confession the names of some distinguished adherents of the sect.<sup>8</sup> In 1404 Henry IV.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 474.

<sup>2</sup> Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 80.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. x. p. 353.

<sup>4</sup> Deposition, ut supra.

<sup>5</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 354.

<sup>6</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 672.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p. 739.

<sup>8</sup> Wals. p. 409.

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revoked the grant of the manor of Ryseburgh, which had been made to him for life by his predecessor.<sup>1</sup>

On the 19th September in that year he was induced, apparently as an act of contrition, to make a will,<sup>2</sup> couched in abject and disgusting language, wholly unworthy of him and of the high station which he had filled. It was probably extorted from him by his priests when sinking under the weight of bodily and mental infirmity. He died before the 5th of December following, the date of the probate, at the age of about eighty.

Sir Lewis Clifford is said to have married Eleanor, the daughter of John lord la Warre;<sup>3</sup> and, according to another authority,<sup>4</sup> Juliana the daughter and heir of John Eggesfield. We have seen no satisfactory evidence on that point, or in proof of the pedigrees by which descendants in the male line are deduced from him.<sup>5</sup> It is clear that he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who, at the time of his decease, was the wife of sir Philip de la Vache, afterwards a knight of this Order, and who is now represented by Eleanor marchioness of Westminster, daughter and heir of Thomas Egerton earl of Wilton.

ARMS.

Chequé Or and Azure, a fess Gules, within a bordure of the last.

LXVI.

BERMOND ARNAUD DE PREISSAC, SOUDAN  
DE LA TRAU.

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THE family of Preissac was of considerable antiquity in Gascony; for the French genealogists place Guillaume Loup de Preissac amongst the nobles of that province so early as 1030.<sup>6</sup> The fifth in descent from that individual was Arnaud

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Pat. 5 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Marche qu. 7, in Cur. Prer. Cant. It is copied at length in Dugdale, Bar. vol. i. p. 341, and has been very often printed.

<sup>3</sup> Collins, Peer. ed. 1779, vol. vii. p. 157.

<sup>4</sup> Philipot's "Anglesey," fo. 53, in Coll. Arm.

<sup>5</sup> Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 335.

<sup>6</sup> Généalogie de la maison de Preissac, tirée du Nobiliaire historique de la province de Languedoc, par Gastelier de la Tour. Paris,



Bernard de Preissac, great-grandfather of the heroic Knight of the Garter, and the first of his race who bore the title of SOUDAN<sup>1</sup> of the castle of LA TRAU, (situate in the diocese of Bazas, in that part of Guienne which acknowledged the English dominion,) and transmitted the dignity, as annexed to that fief, to his posterity. Arnaud was appointed by king Edward I, in 1288, high-bailiff of Lomagne;<sup>2</sup> and, dying before 1310, left, by Vitalle de Gouth, his wife, the sister of pope Clement V, and of Arnaud Garsia de Gouth, vicomte de Lomagne, a son, bearing his names and title, who was retained by Edward II. as of his council and household.<sup>3</sup> He was also designated seigneur de Didonne; and, by Rose d'Albret, his wife, daughter of Eyquem Guilhem and sister of Senebrun d'Albret, lords de l'Esparre, had issue Arnaud Bertrand de Preissac, Soudan de Preissac and La Trau, whose firm adherence to the cause of England induced king John to deprive him (though, as it would seem, not effectively,) of his castle and lands of Didonne, and to grant them, in 1350, to Fouques de Matha.<sup>4</sup> Soudan Arnaud Bertrand<sup>5</sup> married Regine de Pommiers,<sup>6</sup> dame de Sancats et Sivrac; and their gallant son is the subject of this brief memoir.

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1770, in 4<sup>o</sup>. The name occurs in a record temp. Joh. see Rymer, vol. i. p. 116; and again, vol. ii. p. 398.

<sup>1</sup> The title "Le Soudan" (Soldanus, Sultan, *i. e.* governor), was probably introduced into western Europe at the period of the Crusades. (*Bibl. Orient. d'Herbelot*, p. 825.) "Soldanus Curie," being an officer in the papal household, answering to that of governor or marshal of the court (*Ceremoniale Roman.* 1560, p. 17), it is highly probable that Clement V, who built the castle of La Trau (*Chronique Bourdeloise, par Lurbe*, p. 25), gave the title of Soudan to his brother-in-law Preissac, on appointing him captain or governor of it. Froissart and others write the title *Sandic, Souldic*, &c. Ferron, in his work on the customs of Bordeaux, gives to these dignitaries the rank of counts. Buchon, in a note to his edition of Froissart, tom. vii. p. 34, sup-

poses that there were *two* Souldics—de l'Estrade and de la Trau; but wherever those names occur the chronicler alluded more probably to our knight or his father.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 Ed. 1, p. 2, m. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, vol. iii. pp. 530. 572. 586, &c.

<sup>4</sup> De la Tour, *ut supra*.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix, No. XII, for copy of an original deed, dated 1340, of the Soudan de Preissac, the father.

<sup>6</sup> Anstis, in his pedigree of the Soudan, (vol. i. p. 164,) appears (according to the tenour of the petition of Agnes de Courton, which he cites,) to have omitted the generation supplied by de la Tour. The maternal family of our knight was also highly distinguished. Three knights of the name of Pommiers were amongst the companions in arms of the Soudan.

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The Soudan de la Trau was, together with other eminent Gascon chiefs, on the side of England, at the battle of Poitiers in 1356;<sup>1</sup> and amongst those whom the Black Prince assembled to receive his thanks upon his departure with his royal prisoner.<sup>2</sup> He attended the prince on that memorable occasion to England; and was one of the conservators of the truce agreed upon in the year following.<sup>3</sup>

Several of the Gascon captains, who had espoused the English interests at Poitiers, took part, in 1364, with the duke of Normandy against the king of Navarre; and amongst them we find the Soudan,<sup>4</sup> who was severely wounded at the battle of Cocherel, on the 24th May in that year, when the captal de Buch was made prisoner.<sup>5</sup> In 1367 the Soudan followed the Black Prince in his Spanish expedition, and shared the honours of victory at Najara.<sup>6</sup> In 1369 king Edward granted "a notre chier et feal chevalier le Soudan de la Trau," and to his heirs a place called Talement sur Gonde in Xaintonge, to hold until the recovery of his own inheritance, secured on the petty customs of Royan.<sup>7</sup> In the same year he was gallantly engaged, under sir John Chandos, at Montauban, in the defence of the marches and frontier against the French.<sup>8</sup> In 1370 the Soudan was on the staff of the prince of Wales at the siege and taking of Limoges; and, in the year following, at the siege of Montpaon and other places, under the duke of Lancaster.<sup>9</sup> On the 24th February 1371 prince Edward granted "a nostre bien-amé le Soudain de la Trau," the bailiwick of Marampne for life, "in consideration of the painful diligence and travail which his said faithful knight had performed to him in his wars."<sup>10</sup> In 1372 he was one of the captains in Rochelle.<sup>11</sup> In 1376 he is named immediately after the seneschal of Aquitaine in the treaty for observing the truce made with the king of Castile;<sup>12</sup> and, in the next year, the king confirms to him the grant of Marampne.<sup>13</sup> Soon afterwards the Soudan was commanded by Richard II. to

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, tom. iii. p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 264.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 200.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 214.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. pp. 363. 409.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. p. 612.

<sup>8</sup> Froissart, tom. v. p. 30.

<sup>9</sup> Froissart, tom. v. pp. 208. 239.

<sup>10</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. p. 683.

<sup>11</sup> Froissart, tom. v. pp. 284. 292.

<sup>12</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 107.

<sup>13</sup> Rot. Vasc. 51 Ed. 3, n. 8.

obey the orders of John lord Nevil, his lieutenant in Aquitaine;<sup>1</sup> and he defended valiantly the citadel of Mortagne sur mer in Xaintonge against the forces of the duke of Anjou, which were sent against that place under Evan of Wales.<sup>2</sup> The siege was continued during one year and a half; within which period (in 1378) Evan of Wales was assassinated by his own servant Jacques Lambe, who, having entered the citadel, and informed the Soudan of his treacherous act, narrowly escaped suffering the just punishment which the indignant Soudan would have inflicted for so heinous a crime.<sup>3</sup> After his relief by lord Nevil, the Soudan received a pecuniary gift from king Edward in reward of his great exertions in the defence of Mortagne;<sup>4</sup> and, upon the death of sir Thomas Banastre, towards the close of 1379, his brave conduct was further acknowledged by his admission into the Order of the Garter. In 1380 the king confirmed to the "Soudan de Preissac, lord of Didonne," the father, and to the Soudan, his eldest son, the grants, made by the Black Prince, of Montandre and Marampne, for the services of the latter at the siege of Montpaon.<sup>5</sup>

The Soudan, described as a banneret, served in Portugal and Spain, under the earl of Cambridge, in 1381, with one hundred men-at-arms and the like number of archers.<sup>6</sup> We are informed that, on his passage to Lisbon, he was separated from his company in a violent storm, and supposed to have been lost; but that, after forty days, he arrived in that city at the moment when his friends were performing an obsequy for him in mourning habits. He was present at the taking of Figueras from the Spaniards, and sent to the king of Castile to desire the appointment of time and place for battle. A truce being, however, established, jousts were held in celebration of it; when Miles de Windsor received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Soudan, as of the most valiant and experienced knight then on the spot.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 198.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. vii. p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 108.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 328.

<sup>5</sup> See the instrument at length in Anstis, vol. i. p. 162 *note l.* It is docquetted "*pro Soldano de la*

*Traue Chivaler*," which establishes the identity with *Preissac*.

<sup>6</sup> Indent. in off. Pell.; and Froissart, tom. viii. p. 10.

<sup>7</sup> Anstis, vol. i. p. 160, who cites Froissart (old edition), vol. ii. p. 121, &c.

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He received robes of the Order of the Garter against the feast of St. George in 1384; and, in the same year, he had a grant to hold a weekly fair within his territory of Darbenatz in Aquitaine.<sup>1</sup>

We have not met with the date of the death of this hero, which, however, must have happened (unless he had been deprived of the Order, of which there is no evidence) before the 23rd of April 1386, when the marquess of Dublin, whom we presume to have been his immediate successor in the thirteenth stall on the Prince's side, was provided with robes to attend the feast of the Order.<sup>2</sup> At the same time we can only account for the fact mentioned by Anstis, that a Soudan de la Trau was named as one of the conservators of the several truces made between 1388 and 1394,<sup>3</sup> upon a supposition that the office of governor of La Trau may have been temporarily filled by a younger brother or kinsman of our knight, until it devolved (upon the marriage of his daughter in 1408) to the family of Montferrant.

The Soudan married Marguerite, daughter and heir of Jean de Stratton, sire de Landiras and constable of Bordeaux. By her (who survived him and married Pons de Castillon chevalier) he had an only child, Isabel de Preissac, dame de la Trau, who became the wife of Bernard de Montferrant,<sup>4</sup> and transmitted the family inheritance and the office or dignity of Soudan to her descendants.

ARMS.<sup>5</sup>

Or, a lion rampant Gules.

CREST.

A man's head with asses ears.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Vasc. 8 Ric. 2, m. 10, July 26th; Rymer, vol. vii. p. 436.

<sup>2</sup> Wardrobe account, 7 Ric. 2, in Queen's Remembrancer's office, containing issues against the feast of 23rd April 1384, in which account the name of the Soudan appears; and we know, from the Windsor tables, that he occupied the thirteenth stall on the Prince's side. In the issues for the feast, 23rd April 1388, the Soudan's name is wanting; but that of sir Henry Percy first appears; and, as all the

other stalls were then filled, the conclusion is, that upon the removal of the duke of Ireland by attainder, or during the process of his impeachment, which commenced on the 3rd February 1387-8, and terminated on the 12th May 1388, Hotspur succeeded to that stall.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 598. 786.

<sup>4</sup> De la Tour; but called *Peter* by Anstis.

<sup>5</sup> Plate still remaining in the stall which this knight occupied.

The following seal is copied from that appendent to an original instrument, dated 26th December 1368, remaining among the Clairambault collections, vol. 45, fo. 3391, in the royal library at Paris; whereby the Soudan de la Trau attests the receipt of 583 fr. 6s. 8d., the balance of 1166 fr. 13s. 4d., due to him out of the levy for the ransom of the late king John.

BERMOND  
SOUDAN  
DE LA  
TRAU.



## LXVII.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET (OF WOODSTOCK),  
EARL OF BUCKINGHAM AND ESSEX, DUKE  
OF GLOUCESTER.

THIS prince, the sixth and youngest son of Edward III, was born on the 7th of January 1355-6.<sup>1</sup> There is no evidence that he was armed at the customary age: when he arrived at that period, the English laurels had lost their freshness, and the infirmities of the Sovereign had imparted a languor to that brave chivalry by whose means he had achieved so many victories.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOU-  
CESTER.

In 1374 Thomas of Woodstock was affianced to Eleanor Bohun, the elder of the two co-heiresses of Humphrey earl of

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 163.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOU-  
CESTER.

Hereford and Essex, late constable of England;<sup>1</sup> and, in consideration of that alliance, he was, on the 10th June 1376,<sup>2</sup> appointed to the high office of constable. His knighthood was, notwithstanding, delayed until St. George's day in the following year;<sup>3</sup> when the influence of the duke of Lancaster, his brother, was shown by the preference given on that day to the young earl of Derby, who, although scarcely ten years old, was elected into the Order of the Garter, before an adult son of the royal Founder.

Richard II, on the day after his accession, renewed the patent of constable<sup>4</sup> to his uncle; and, at his coronation, created him earl of Buckingham.<sup>5</sup>

An opportunity for his first martial employment was presented by the threatened invasion of the Kentish coast by the French;<sup>6</sup> and, a Spanish flotilla having also appeared in the Channel, the earl was sent, with other chiefs, to prevent a junction of the two hostile armaments. The capture of several vessels was the fruit of this expedition.<sup>7</sup>

About the end of March 1380 a vacancy occurred in the Order by the death of Guichard d'Angle earl of Huntingdon, and was supplied by the election of Buckingham<sup>8</sup> at the ensuing feast of St. George. He soon afterwards left England in command of a large army,<sup>9</sup> destined to support the duke of Brittany, the operations of which are detailed by Froissart.<sup>10</sup> After sundry sieges and skirmishes, the campaign was concluded by the determination of John of Montfort to do

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 48 Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 50 Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 18. Thomas of Woodstock sat in parliament as constable, although not then a peer.—*Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 363.*

<sup>3</sup> “ dñs Principi [Ricardo] *Thome de Wodestok* Henr. filio Joh'is Reg. Castell. comiti Oxon. dñs de Bellomonte et Moubray duobus filiis comitum Staff. et Sar. tribus filiis dñi de Percy et Joh'i de Southerey quos dnus Rex ordinem militarem ad festum S. Georgii apud Wyndesore recipiend. ordinavit,” &c. “ p<sup>r</sup> lram de priv. sig. dat. xii die April a<sup>o</sup> eodem [1376]”

1377].—Wardrobe account in the Queen's Remembrancer's office.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 22 Jun. 1 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Cart. 1 Ric. 2, No. 29. Habendum to him and his heirs. Upon partition of the lands of Bohun, in 1380, between the countess Eleanor and her sister Mary countess of Derby, Thomas of Woodstock added the title of *Essex*, jure uxoris, to that of Buckingham.

<sup>6</sup> Froissart, tom. vii. p. 181.

<sup>7</sup> Wals. pp. 199. 210.

<sup>8</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>9</sup> Wals. p. 247.

<sup>10</sup> Froissart, tom. vii. pp. 310-385. 391-427.

homage to the king of France for his duchy; and the English army returned home. In 1383 Buckingham was employed against the Scots;<sup>1</sup> and, in the year following, he was joined in commission with Lancaster and others to treat with the count of Flanders.<sup>2</sup> In 1385 he accompanied the king to Scotland;<sup>3</sup> and, during that expedition, he was advanced to the dukedom of Gloucester by patent dated 6th August;<sup>4</sup> the ceremony of the creation being performed at Hawick by girding him with a sword, and placing a cap with a circle of gold upon his head.<sup>5</sup>

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOU-  
CESTER.

In 1386 and the three ensuing years, the remarkable contest which had arisen on the march to Scotland, between sir Richard Scrope and sir Robert Grosvenor (and to which we have frequently alluded), touching the right of bearing the arms "Azure, a bend Or," occasioned voluminous proceedings in the court of chivalry, over which Gloucester presided as constable.

As chief of "the lords appellant," in 1387-8, he impeached the duke of Ireland and others of the council of high crimes and misdemeanours; and succeeded in obtaining from the parliament judgments of death against the unpopular favourites of the monarch. The sentences were, in some instances, executed; in others, commuted for banishment and confiscation.<sup>6</sup> In 1389 the king resumed the ascendancy; and Gloucester and his party (who had evinced little moderation in their government) were removed from the cabinet. The partiality, however, with which the duke was regarded by the people, rendered some outward show of favour to him necessary. Several valuable grants of lands and revenues were accordingly made to him. He was employed on embassies; attended his nephew to Ireland in 1394; and was present in 1396 at the interview at Guisnes between Richard and Charles VI, and the king's marriage with the princess Isabel. The angry feeling of Richard towards his uncle, during the brief interval of the power of the latter, had been politically stifled but

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 332.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. ix. p. 135.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 206.

<sup>4</sup> Cart. 9 Ric. 2, No. 15, with

limitation of the dignity to *the heirs male* of his body.

<sup>5</sup> Selden, p. 755.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 237, *et*

*sequen.*

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOU-  
CESTER.

never extinguished; and it is said to have burst into a flame in 1397, when Gloucester reproached him with his boundless extravagance, and his unpatriotic alliance with France, instead of directing his efforts to the recovery of the ground which had been lost by the English in that kingdom. The king's unworthy resentment carried him so far as to prompt him to destroy his kinsman by means the most violent and treacherous. Having himself basely stooped to decoy the unsuspecting Gloucester from his seat at Pleshy in Essex, he caused him, whilst riding at his side and in familiar conversation with him, to be arrested; conducted to a vessel on the Thames; and transported to Calais, where the governor of the fortress, Mowbray earl marshal, the duke's former friend and partisan, and who appears to have superintended the arrest, was intrusted with his future fate.

The same fears which had suggested the confinement of the illustrious victim in a distant prison, now prompted the selection of a place also remote from the metropolis for the scene of deliberation on ulterior measures. Richard assembled his ministers for that purpose at Nottingham castle; where, on the 5th of August,<sup>1</sup> it was agreed to appeal the duke of Gloucester and his adherents of treason, upon the precedent of 1387-8. The doom of the unhappy prince was already sealed; but as, however shallow, a foundation for its sanction by parliament was necessary, the strange device was resorted to of sending one of the judges of the land to take his confession in prison. Sir William Rickhill, accordingly, received at his house in Kent, on the 5th of September, by the hands of John Mulsho, the king's writ, dated Woodstock, the 17th of the preceding month, commanding him, under pain of forfeiture, to attend the earl marshal to Calais, and to do whatever that nobleman should require of him on the king's behalf. Rickhill, in ignorance, as he afterwards averred, of the object, met, as desired, Mowbray at Dover on the evening of the 6th of September. On the morning following the earl passed over to Calais, having ordered Mulsho to convey Rickhill in another vessel. In the evening Mowbray delivered to him at Calais another writ, bearing equal date with the former, directing him to con-

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 374.



fer with Gloucester, and to take such declaration as he should make before him. He expressed his surprise to learn that Gloucester was still alive, contrary to the rumours which prevailed in England on that head. Mowbray then required him to attend at the castle early on the following morning, Saturday the 8th of September; when Rickhill (who had adopted the precaution of demanding the presence of two witnesses) was introduced to Gloucester; and, having read to him his commission, he requested the duke to commit to writing whatever he might think fit to declare to him. In a second interview, after the expiration of twelve hours, the duke read and delivered to him a paper, which had been drawn up by one of the three clerks in attendance upon him. By this document, which had reference solely to the events of 1387-8, the duke confessed his guilty participation in those transactions; and, in language the most abject, threw himself upon the king's clemency. Gloucester added, by word of mouth, that when Richard interceded with him in behalf of sir Simon Burley, he had replied, that, if the king wished to preserve his crown, he must suffer the proceeding against that person to take its course. The duke, at parting, desired to see Rickhill again on the morrow; but, on his appearance at the castle gate for that purpose, he was denied admittance.<sup>1</sup>

On the 17th September the parliament met at Westminster; and the ministers presented their appeal. On the 21st, the king's writ was issued to the earl marshal, ordering him to bring his prisoner to answer the charges preferred against him. The return to the writ, on the 25th, purported that the earl marshal could not obey the order, the duke of Gloucester having died in prison at Calais. The parliament thereupon pronounced the late duke guilty of treason, and decreed the forfeiture of his lands and chattels. Rickhill was then heard to make his report, and Gloucester's confession was entered of record.

It is presumed that the unfortunate prince was put to death as soon as the confession had been, probably under a promise of mercy, extorted from him. The returns to several

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOUCESTER.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 431-2.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
GLOU-  
CESTER.

of the writs of inquisition *post mortem* assign various dates to that event, but all agree in placing it in the month of September 1397; and they are corroborated by the declaration of John Halle, who was executed in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. as an accessory to the crime. This man stated that he was an eye-witness, having kept the door of the chamber in which the murder was perpetrated by suffocation between two feather-beds. His circumstantial narrative of the atrocious transaction is preserved among the records of parliament.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas of Woodstock left by Eleanor Bohun (who died soon after him) an only son, Humphrey; and three daughters:—1. Anne, who married, first, Thomas third earl of Stafford; and, secondly, Edmund fifth earl of Stafford, K. G.; 2. Joan, who was designed to be the wife of Gilbert Talbot, but died unmarried; 3. Isabel, a nun. Humphrey was sixteen years old at his father's death. Richard II. took him with him to Ireland in 1399;<sup>2</sup> and, on hearing of Lancaster's landing at Ravenspur, caused him to be secured in the castle of Trim: he died in the following year.

George-William Stafford-Jerningham, baron of Stafford, is the heir-general and sole representative of Thomas duke of Gloucester.

ARMS.

France and England, quarterly, within a bordure Argent.

LXVIII.

SIR THOMAS FELTON.

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

THE important services, for which this eminent person was distinguished, were chiefly performed in Aquitaine; where his military talents were long successfully employed by his illustrious patron, the Prince of Wales, and where he discharged,

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 452.    <sup>2</sup> Exit. Pell. Pasch. 22 Ric. 2, Maii 2.

during fourteen years,<sup>1</sup> the high ministerial functions of seneschal.

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

He was the second son of sir John Felton, and grandson of sir Robert Felton, both of Litcham in Norfolk; to which,<sup>2</sup> amongst other estates, our knight succeeded on the death of his elder brother, sir Hamon Felton, without issue male, in 1379.<sup>3</sup>

The earliest notice which we have seen of sir Thomas Felton occurs in 1355,<sup>4</sup> when he attended prince Edward to Bordeaux, and was by him honourably mentioned in a letter, detailing his operations, addressed to the bishop of Winchester, towards the end of that year.<sup>5</sup> In the year following he fought bravely at the battle of Poitiers;<sup>6</sup> and was rewarded by the prince with an annuity of 40*l.* for his services on that memorable day.<sup>7</sup> In 1360 he was one of those who swore at Calais to observe the peace with France;<sup>8</sup> and, in 1361, he witnessed the marriage of the Black Prince,<sup>9</sup> with whom he returned, in 1362, to Guienne. He was, immediately upon his arrival, appointed seneschal of that province; and, in that character, empowered, in February following, to treat with the king of Castile.<sup>10</sup> Froissart records his presence at Angoulême, in 1364, at the festivities in honour of the visit of the king of Cyprus.<sup>11</sup> His name appears, in conjunction with

<sup>1</sup> 1362-1377.

<sup>2</sup> Esc. 4 Ric. 2, No. 22. It appears, by this record, that the manor and advowson of Litcham had been granted by John le Strange de Knockyn, [temp. Hen. 3.] to Robert de Felton and Maud his wife, and their heirs male, with reversion to the heirs male of the grantor; that the estate descended to John de Felton, son of Robert and Maud,—from John to Hamon his son,—and, upon the death of Hamon s. p. m. to our knight, as his brother and heir male; and sir Thomas dying also s. p. m. it reverted, in 1381, to Roger le Strange, as son of Roger, son of John, son of another John, the son and heir of John le Strange, the original donor.

<sup>3</sup> Will of sir Hamon Felton, dated 13th April, proved 1st Aug. 1379 at Norwich.

<sup>4</sup> Froissart, tom. iii. p. 69. and *Jornale de solutis*, &c. cited at p. 15, note 3. In the letters of protection, which he obtained in 1356, (Rot. Vasc. 30 Ed. 3, m. 5,) he is described as "morans in partibus Vasc. in comitiva principis."

<sup>5</sup> Robert of Avesbury, ed. Hearne.

<sup>6</sup> Froissart, ut supra, p. 197.

<sup>7</sup> The warrant for this grant bears date, London, 1st July 1357. *Treasurer's account*, penes J. Philpot, arm. fo. 120.

<sup>8</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 90.

<sup>9</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. p. 334.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 402.

<sup>11</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 176.

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

that of sir John Chandos, in several instruments<sup>1</sup> touching the preparations for the expedition in support of don Pedro; particularly in the treaty which they concluded at Pamplona with the king of Navarre, whereby a passage was granted to the English army through the territories of that sovereign.<sup>2</sup>

But Felton was not destined to share the glory of the ensuing victory at Najara. Edward, upon reaching Navarre, had sent him forward with a detachment to ascertain the position of the enemy. Having passed the Ebro at Logroño, he halted at Navarete, and despatched from thence a herald to acquaint the prince with the result of his observations. Edward thereupon broke up from Sauveterre, and advanced to Vittoria; where Felton rejoined the main army. Amidst the arrangements for the approaching conflict, he again left the camp with a reconnoitring party of 200 English and Gascon knights and esquires; but, encountering a corps of 6000 French and Spaniards under Tello and Sanchet, he remained in the hands of the enemy,<sup>3</sup> after a desperate defence, which proved fatal to his brother sir William Felton, seneschal of Poitou, and many others.

Sir Thomas Felton was, after the battle, exchanged for sire Arnoul d'Audenem,<sup>4</sup> and continued in the council of the prince until the termination of his government. In 1369 he is noticed as the principal adviser of Edward in his refusal to obey the summons of the king of France upon the appeal of the Gascon nobles in the matter of the fougage.<sup>5</sup> In 1370 Felton and the Captal de Buch, having their head-quarters at Bergerac<sup>6</sup> on the Dordogne, had confided the garrison of La Linde, a small fortified town in the vicinity, to Thomas de Batefol, a knight of Gascony. The duke of Anjou laid siege to the place with a considerable force; and the inhabitants, being inclined towards the French party, induced the governor to betray his trust. Felton and the Captal, having been

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. pp. 514. 519. 523. 525.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 323, describes Felton and Chandos as "sages et bien enlangagés."

<sup>3</sup> See p. 128; and Froissart, tom. iv. p. 383.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 428.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. tom. v. p. 20.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 188.

apprised of this proceeding on the evening before the day fixed for the surrender, marched after midnight from Bergerac with 200 lances; and, entering La Linde at the point of day, proceeded through the town to the opposite gate, at which the French were to be admitted. The Captal meeting Batefol near the gate, preparing to consummate his treachery, put him to the sword; and the French, upon sight of the banners of Felton and the Captal, convinced of the failure of their enterprise, abandoned the siege.<sup>1</sup>

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

The duties of those two commanders at Bergerac spared them the disgrace of co-operating at the sacking of Limoges, which happened shortly after this event. On the departure of prince Edward for England, Felton attended the duke of Lancaster to the siege and capture of Montpaon,<sup>2</sup> and in all the subsequent actions of that prince, until he quitted France, when our knight and the Captal were appointed to govern the province. In 1372 Felton, having assembled his troops at Bordeaux, marched to Niort,<sup>3</sup> in order to meet king Edward, who was expected from England for the relief of Thouars, but prevented by contrary winds from landing, according to his design, at Rochelle. In 1373 he was commissioned, with others, to treat with Peter king of Arragon.<sup>4</sup> In 1374 Berard de la Bret, chevalier, prisoner to sir Thomas Felton, had a licence to go beyond sea for his ransom.<sup>5</sup> Froissart records, in 1375, the judgment and decollation, by order of the senechal, of Guillaume de Pommiers and his secretary, convicted of treason, at Bordeaux.<sup>6</sup> In that and the year following, Felton was party to several treaties<sup>7</sup> with the count de Foix and other neighbouring powers, for aid against the French, who, under the duke of Anjou, had gained ground considerably on the English frontier. He had in vain solicited succour from the inert and feeble administration which ruled in England at the close of the life of Edward III, and his own government was suddenly concluded by a great personal disaster.

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, tom. v. p. 192.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 239.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. tom. vi. p. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 4, March 15.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 48, Nov. 20.

<sup>6</sup> Froissart, tom. vii. p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 63, &c.

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

Anjou had besieged Bergerac; and Felton, with four of the most powerful Gascon barons in the English interest, and 500 lances, left Bordeaux to proceed to the relief of that fortress. Having marched through La Réole, they placed themselves in ambush near Eymet, a small town on the road from thence to Bergerac; intending to attack a French detachment which they heard was on its way to La Réole for the purpose of conveying a large engine<sup>1</sup> to be used at the siege. In the encounter, which ensued on the 1st of November 1377,<sup>2</sup> our knight had the misfortune to be made prisoner by Jean de Lignac, who, having fixed his ransom at 30,000 francs,<sup>3</sup> permitted him to go to England in order to raise it within three years. Much time appears to have been consumed in the endeavour to accomplish this object; and, the term being about to expire, king Richard, considering the services performed by Felton to his grandfather and father, and also that the ransom of the count de St. Paul, which had been granted for that purpose, remained undischarged, placed, on the 30th August 1380,<sup>4</sup> another French prisoner, Guillaume de Bordes, chevalier, at the disposal of Felton; and, on the 23rd October,<sup>5</sup> allowed him to proceed to France, in order to negotiate his freedom.

Having, as it is presumed, speedily accomplished that object, sir Thomas Felton was honoured with the Garter upon the decease of sir Hugh Wrottesley in January following, and placed in the tenth stall on the Sovereign's side, where his plate is still to be seen. But he enjoyed this distinction, so justly paid to his merits, during a few weeks only, as he died on the 26th April 1381.

By Joan, his wife, daughter and co-heir of sir Richard Walkefare, a knight of considerable military renown, he left three daughters, his co-heirs, viz.—1. Mary, aged 24, who first married Edmund de Hemgrave, and, secondly, sir John Curson of Becks Hall, in Norfolk; 2. Sibill, aged 22, who

<sup>1</sup> *Truie*, a machine used at sieges; Froissart, tom. vii. p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. de Languedoc par Vaissette, tom. iv. p. 363; and Chron. de France, chap. 46.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, ut sup. p. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 267.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 276.

married sir Thomas Morley; 3. Eleanor, aged 20, who married sir Robert de Ufford.

The representative, in 1577, of dame Mary Curson, was Thomas Curson, who had two sons, William and Thomas, then living. The heir of dame Sibill Morley was, in 1500, Gregory Ratcliffe of Framsdon, in Suffolk, who had three daughters and co-heirs. The heir-general of dame Eleanor Ufford is Thomas Brand, now lord Dacre.

SIR  
THOMAS  
FELTON.

## ARMS.

Gules, two lions passant in pale Ermine, ducally crowned Or.

## CREST.

Out of a ducal coronet Or, two wings inverted, Gules, quilled of the first.

## LXIX.

SIR JOHN HOLAND—EARL OF HUNTINGDON,  
DUKE OF EXETER.

THE character of this celebrated person, who bore an active part in the public events of his time, is drawn in colours far from flattering by his compatriot Walsingham; whilst the foreign chronicler, Froissart, viewed it only in a chivalrous, and therefore, to him, favourable light, without caring to conceal or extenuate its defects.

JOHN  
DUKE  
OF  
EXETER.

John Holand was the younger of the two sons of the Founder, Thomas earl of Kent, by Joan Plantagenet, and the uterine brother of king Richard II. Dugdale erroneously places his first military service in 1356,<sup>1</sup> as he was certainly born *after* 1350;<sup>2</sup> and there is no trace of his having been armed in the reign of Edward III.

In 1380 Richard appointed him justiciary of Chester for

<sup>1</sup> Baronage, vol. ii. p. 78.

<sup>2</sup> His mother was twenty-four years old at the death of her brother, John earl of Kent, in 1352, and

then the wife of sir Thomas Holand. *Esc.* 26 *Ed.* 3, *No.* 54. Her eldest son, Thomas, was ten years old in 1360.—*Esc.* 35 *Ed.* 3, *No.* 104.

JOHN  
DUKE  
OF  
EXETER.

life;<sup>1</sup> and, in 1381, commissioned him, with Montacute and Burley, to receive queen Anne of Luxemburgh from the hands of her brother's ambassadors at Calais.<sup>2</sup>

After the death of sir Thomas Felton, 26th April 1381, he was elected into the Order of the Garter, and to the tenth stall on the Sovereign's side.

In 1384 the parliament was held in the episcopal palace at Salisbury; and Walsingham relates the following strange occurrence during its session. A Carmelite friar, having obtained access to the young king, delivered to him a paper which purported to disclose certain machinations of the most treasonable nature by the duke of Lancaster against the king's person and crown, and to designate the time and place when and where they were to be carried into execution. Upon this denunciation Richard sought advice, not from the peers and sages of the realm, but from Nicholas Slake and another of his chaplains. During his conference with these persons the duke entered; and, concluding from the expression of the king's countenance and the unwonted manner of his reception, that some thoughts adverse to himself occupied the royal mind, soon withdrew. Thereupon, the two councillors, from fear of the duke's resentment, or from respect for his person, recommended Richard to send for and communicate to him the contents of the paper. Lancaster, by various arguments, satisfied his nephew of his innocence; but requested that the friar might be detained, and a time appointed for the investigation of the case; adding his especial desire that the accuser might be committed to the custody of sir John Holand. In the night preceding the day fixed for the hearing, Holand, assisted by sir Henry Green, murdered the friar in the prison, after inflicting upon him the most cruel torments. On the day following he caused the corpse to be drawn publicly through the streets as that of a traitor. The narrative proceeds to state that William lord Zouche, having been denounced by the friar as the author of the accusation, was, although labouring at the time under severe illness, sent for to that parliament, to abide the judgment of the king and peers. When

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 4 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Franc. 5 Ric. 2, m. 11, Dec. 1.



brought in a litter, being disabled by the gout from riding on horseback, he was compelled, disarmed and with uncovered head, as if a thief or traitor, to answer to all the charges against him. But having firmly, and on the sacrament, denied all knowledge of the matter, he was acquitted, and allowed to return to his home, having been by this proceeding made an enemy for ever to the religious order to which the accuser belonged, and all others. The historian adds that it had been asserted (but whether truly, or merely out of love or hatred towards the parties concerned, he knew not,) that the hurdle, on which the friar's body was drawn through the city, had miraculously blossomed and leaved; and that a blind man had, by touching it, been restored to sight. It had, moreover, been reported that Thomas of Woodstock rushed into the king's chamber, and overawed the affrighted monarch by threatening, amidst dreadful imprecations, to kill any one, were it even the king himself, who should accuse his brother of treason.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN  
DUKE  
OF  
EXETER.

This singular narrative, which, so far as we have seen, rests upon the sole authority of Walsingham, has been repeated by modern historians, and lastly by Dr. Lingard, without any expression conveying a doubt of its truth. Such, however, we think may reasonably be entertained, when it is considered that the improbable story of the murder is not corroborated by Knyghton or any contemporary writer;<sup>2</sup> and that the extant roll of the Salisbury parliament, whilst it contains no allusion to the charge against Lancaster (who is thereby stated to have arrived from Scotland during the sitting of the 9th of May), and is silent respecting the alleged humiliating examination of Zouche, distinctly records the appointment of that nobleman, on the 4th of May, the first day of the king's

<sup>1</sup> Wals. ed. 1574, p. 334-5.

<sup>2</sup> The chronicle by a monk of Tynemouth, ending about 1410, has the following passage:—"Dux Lancastrie accusatus a fratre Francisc. laese majestatis in parlamento Sarum."—*Lel. Coll. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 184.* Walsingham, a monk of

St. Alban's, wrote about the year 1440. The horror with which the Lollard heresy had inspired him, is evident at every mention of its factors, to whom the duke of Lancaster is known to have extended his protection.

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presence, to be one of the committee to try or investigate the petitions, or bills, to be presented in that parliament.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Holand was retained<sup>2</sup> to accompany the king on his grand expedition to Scotland in 1385; and it was on this journey, if not shortly before its commencement, that he gave a fatal proof of the violence of his disposition by slaying the young lord Stafford; of the circumstances of which outrage, as related by the historians of the period, we have elsewhere offered a succinct statement.<sup>3</sup>

In 1386 our knight, accompanied by his consort Elizabeth, the second daughter of the duke of Lancaster, attended the latter on his Spanish expedition, as constable of the host;<sup>4</sup> and, previously to his embarkation at Plymouth, he gave his evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy.<sup>5</sup> Froissart dwells with his usual delight on the chivalrous feats of Holand during the peninsular campaign, particularly at the siege and capture of Ribadavia. His praises are unbounded of the joyous revelry at the nuptials of Philippa of Lancaster and the king of Portugal; and of the splendid tilting at Be-tanços, in presence of that sovereign; at which sir John Holand accepted the challenge of the renowned sir Reginald de Roze, and was successful in every encounter.

During his absence in Spain, Richard elevated him, on the 2nd June 1387, to the peerage by the title of earl of Huntingdon.<sup>6</sup> On his return to England he was, upon the removal of the earl of Arundel,<sup>7</sup> appointed admiral of the fleet in the western seas.<sup>8</sup> In 1390 he crossed over to Calais with sixty knights and esquires to tilt with Boucicaut, Saint-Py, and his former opponent, de Roze. The jousts were held with all due pomp and circumstance at the abbey of St. Inghelbert.<sup>9</sup> In the same year he had a further opportunity of exhibiting his prowess at the tournament in Smithfield.<sup>10</sup> In 1391-2 he accompanied Lancaster to France, as ambassa-

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 167.

<sup>2</sup> Vincent's "Exitus," No. 29, p. 32, in Coll. Armor.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 214.

<sup>4</sup> Froissart, tom. x. p. 124.

<sup>5</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 56.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Cart. 11 Ric. 2, No. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Holinshed, p. 467.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Franc. 12 Ric. 2, m. 4, 18 May 1389.

<sup>9</sup> Froissart, tom. xii. p. 125.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 291.

dor, to negotiate a truce.<sup>1</sup> He is mentioned as being captain of Brest in 1392-3.<sup>2</sup> In 1394 he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and to the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai; and having learnt, on his passage through Paris, that war was proclaimed between Sigismund king of Hungary and Bajazet I, he determined to return by a route which should bring him into contact with the belligerents;<sup>3</sup> and he obtained with that view letters of protection, dated the 18th January 1393-4.<sup>4</sup> But he hastened home without awaiting the issue of the contest; and we find him present with the king at Eltham at the time of the visit of Robert the Hermit in 1395.<sup>5</sup> In 1397 he took part with the king against the duke of Gloucester, and was one of the lords appellants against that prince and the earl of Arundel.<sup>6</sup> On the 29th September in that year he was created duke of Exeter by the king in parliament,<sup>7</sup> and after the exile of Norfolk in the following year he was appointed governor of Calais.<sup>8</sup> In 1399 he accompanied the king on his fatal expedition to Ireland; and after Richard's return he was sent from Conway to his brother-in-law, Henry duke of Lancaster, in order to effect if possible a reconciliation between him and the unfortunate monarch.<sup>9</sup>

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After the deposition of Richard, the appellants of the year 1397 were severally heard in parliament on 6th October 1399<sup>10</sup> to justify themselves for the part taken against the duke of Gloucester; when they declared that they had acted in the matter of the appeal under the special orders of the late king; but that they had not been cognisant of, or aiding in, the death of the duke. They were, however, adjudged to forfeit the ducal and other dignities conferred in 1397, together with all grants of lands made to them subsequently to the arrest of Gloucester.<sup>11</sup> Soon after this sentence, Holand entered into an abortive conspiracy against Henry IV; and,

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Franc. 15 Ric. 2, m. 7, Feb. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. 16 Ric. 2, m. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. xiii. p. 202.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 17 Ric. 2, m. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Froissart, tom. xiii. p. 268.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 374.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p. 355.

<sup>8</sup> "Joh'es Quynnton arm<sup>r</sup>. qui in comitiva Joh. Holand ducis Exonie Capt. Cales. moratur," &c.; Rot. Franc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 11.

<sup>9</sup> Archæol. vol. xx. pp. 109. 119, et sequen.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 449.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 451.

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after making two attempts to escape by sea,<sup>1</sup> was apprehended, committed to the Tower of London,<sup>2</sup> and beheaded. Walsingham states that he suffered on St. Maur's day<sup>3</sup> [15th January], 1399-1400, and at Pleshy, near the spot where the arrest of Gloucester had taken place; but his committal to the Tower (as attested by a record) renders that statement improbable.<sup>4</sup> His head was probably sent for exposure to Pleshy; for the king granted to his sister, Holand's widow, a precept dated 20th February, and directed to the churchwarden of that parish, ordering its delivery to her for interment.<sup>5</sup> The forfeiture of his estates was declared in parliament on 2nd March 1400-1.<sup>6</sup>

The earl of Huntingdon left issue by Elizabeth of Lancaster three sons,—Richard, who died without issue in 1416; John, who was restored to the earldom of Huntingdon and finally to the dukedom of Exeter, and was also a knight of the Order; and sir Edward, who died without issue: also a daughter, Constance, first the wife of Thomas Mowbray earl marshal, secondly of John lord Grey de Ruthyn. The representation of John Holand having, in 1473, devolved to the house of Nevil, it is now vested in the co-heirs of Charles the sixth earl of Westmorland, who died in 1584.<sup>7</sup>

## ARMS.

The arms of England, within a bordure Or, semée of fleurs de lis Azure.

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 404. <sup>5</sup> Rot. Claus. 1 Hen. 4, p. 1, m. 16.  
<sup>2</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. p. 121. <sup>6</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 459.  
<sup>3</sup> Wals. *ut supra*. <sup>7</sup> See page 168.  
<sup>4</sup> See Carte's Hist. of England, vol. ii. p. 646.

## LXX.

## SIR SIMON BURLEY.

THIS celebrated person, who was destined to experience both extremes of fortune, is said to have owed his elevation not less to the early and happy culture of his vigorous mind under the fostering care of a learned kinsman,<sup>1</sup> than to the introduction and influence of that relative, who had been almoner to queen Philippa and preceptor to her heroic son.

SIR  
SIMON  
BURLEY.

According to his deposition in the Scrope and Grosvenor suit,<sup>2</sup> he was born about 1336, and, as his first military adventure, was in the fleet, commanded by the king in person, which attacked and destroyed the Spanish corsairs in 1350. He is mentioned by Froissart among Edward's attendants in the expedition of 1354, designed to assist the king of Navarre, but which proceeded no further than Guernsey.<sup>3</sup> At what time he joined the army of the Black Prince in Aquitaine does not appear. It is stated, however, that he was present in the court at Angoulême at the visit of the king of Cyprus in 1364;<sup>4</sup> and that, in 1366, he was sent by the prince, in company with sir Thomas Felton and sir Nele Loryng, to ascertain from don Pedro the extent of the aid which he required for the recovery of his dominions.<sup>5</sup> He took part also, in the year following, in the expedition the object of which was accomplished by the victory at Najara.<sup>6</sup> In 1369 he was compelled, after a sharp skirmish with a

<sup>1</sup> Walter Burley, S. T. P., author of various philosophical works, particularly of "Liber de vita ac moribus philosophorum," &c. of which the editio princeps was printed at Cologne about 1470. He had been educated at Merton College, Oxford, and in the schools of Germany; attended queen Philippa to England; and was employed, in 1327, in a mission to Rome, in order to solicit the canonization of Thomas earl of Lancaster, and

again, in 1330, on the same errand. —*Rot. Rom.* 1 *Ed.* 3, *m.* 4; and 4 *Ed.* 3, *m.* 5.

<sup>2</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss (Buchon), tom. iii. p. 70. Of this expedition we have not found any corroboration in the public records.

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. tom. iv. p. 176.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 311.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 367.

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French detachment in Poitou, to yield the ground to the enemy; and, being overtaken in his retreat, was made prisoner, to the great grief of the prince his master, by whom Froissart, with a warm eulogy on his conduct and valour, says he was highly loved and valued.<sup>1</sup> He remained in captivity until 1370,<sup>2</sup> when he was liberated upon the release of the duchess of Bourbon;<sup>3</sup> and, in the same year, participated with the prince in the cruelty and disgrace of the sacking of Limoges.<sup>4</sup>

If the assertion of Stowe may be credited,<sup>5</sup> that sir Simon Burley had been entrusted by prince Edward with the education of his son Richard, it is not surprising that, on the accession of the latter to the throne, our knight should have been honoured with marked distinction from his former pupil, and with an attachment interrupted only by his own violent death.

Accordingly, he obtained, immediately after that event, from Richard II. the custody of Windsor castle,<sup>6</sup> and divers grants of castles and manors in fee.<sup>7</sup> On 12th June 1380 he was, by the description of knight of the king's chamber, joined with others in a commission to treat for a marriage between the young king and "the lady Katharine, daughter of Lewis late emperor of the Romans."<sup>8</sup>

We possess no account of any proceeding under this commission: but we find sir Simon, by the description of the king's chamberlain, before the end of the same year, included in another, with the half-brother of Richard, Thomas Holand, earl of Kent, marshal, and sir Hugh Segrave, lord steward, to negotiate a union with Anne the daughter of the then lately deceased emperor Charles IV, and sister of Wenceslaus king of the Romans and Bohemia.<sup>9</sup> The ambassadors found the princess at Burglehen;<sup>10</sup> returned, after concluding a treaty of

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. v. p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 176.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. old edit. tom. i. p. 359, where Burley is styled "chevalier du prince de Galles."

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. (Buchon), tom. v. p. 208.

<sup>5</sup> Hist. tracts, Harl. MS. 545, p. 128.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 1 Ric. 2, m. 14.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Vasc. 1 Ric. 2, m. 15; Pat.

<sup>8</sup> Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 42.

<sup>9</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 257. It

is almost inconceivable that any daughter of the emperor Lewis Bavarus, who died in 1347, could have been in contemplation as a consort for Richard.

<sup>9</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 280.

<sup>10</sup> Probably Burglehen-haag near Hoyerswerda in Upper Lusatia, whence she dates her assent and letters of procuracy on 20th Feb. 1380-1.—Rymer, vol. vii. p. 282.

friendship and alliance with her brother, to England, accompanied by her procurator the duke of Teschen; and Burley was, soon afterwards, again despatched, with other commissioners, to receive the future queen at Calais, and to conduct her to the king.

SIR  
SIMON  
BURLEY.

Stowe ascribes the origin of Wat Tyler's insurrection to sir Simon Burley, who, according to his narrative,<sup>1</sup> appeared, on Monday after Whitsunday [3rd June] 1381, with two sergeants at arms at Gravesend, in order to arrest a person whom he challenged to be his bondman; that, being intreated by the debtor's townsmen to show him favour, he demanded three hundred pounds of silver for his manumission, and, in default, committed him to Rochester castle; that the commons of Kent began thereupon to rise, and, being joined by the Essex rebels, delivered the man of Gravesend, and set up Wat Tyler of Maidstone as their captain.

This charge against our knight, founded doubtless either upon a case of arrest on some other occasion, or, more probably, in the prevailing odium against the king's favourites, has been adopted by historians<sup>2</sup> without a due comparison of dates, by which it may be satisfactorily disproved. It is clear that Burley was absent from England, and engaged in the transactions incident to his embassy, during the short period of the popular commotion, which raged about a fortnight, and was appeased by the death of Tyler on the 15th June 1381. The ambassadors, who had embarked on their mission to Wenceslaus and his sister after the 26th December 1380, received the procuratory letters from the princess, dated 20th February following; concluded the treaty of alliance with Wenceslaus at Nuremberg on the 10th May; and, allowing for the difficulties of a sumptuous journey of state in those days, could not have been returned to England until towards the autumn of 1381; after which Burley was joined in another commission<sup>3</sup> to receive the queen at Calais.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chron. p. 284.

<sup>2</sup> Lastly by Lingard, vol. iv. p. 237.

<sup>3</sup> Commission to John Holand, John de Montacute, and Simon Burley, dated 1st December 1381. —Rymer, vol. vii. p. 336.

<sup>4</sup> The issue roll of Exchr. Mich. 5 Ric. 2, (1381,) contains an entry, 17th December, of a payment to sir Simon Burley of 10*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for certain charges of his embassy in two voyages to treat for the mar-

SIR  
SIMON  
BURLEY.

The auspicious conclusion of a negotiation so interesting personally to the sovereign was, at this time, rewarded with the Order of the Garter, with which sir Simon Burley was invested upon a vacancy created by the death of Latimer.

He was present with the king at Westminster, in 1382, at the reception of the deputies from Ghent and the other towns of Flanders.<sup>1</sup> On 24th January 1383 he was appointed constable of Dover castle and warden of the Cinque ports; and the king, being in person at Dover, did him the high honour of delivering to him the keys of the fortress.<sup>2</sup>

His name occurs frequently in the rolls of the subsequent years as grantee from the crown of considerable estates.

The efforts of the duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, long directed against the obnoxious councillors of Richard, were at length successful; but, although much blood had been spilt by the so-called "merciless" parliament, the duke insisted upon the further sacrifice of several of the monarch's earliest and most revered friends, and particularly of sir Simon Burley. Towards the close of the year 1387 our unfortunate knight was conveyed from London to Nottingham castle;<sup>3</sup> and, having been again brought to the metropolis, was impeached upon several vague and unsubstantiated charges. The king offered to respond for his innocence, and even intreated Gloucester to spare his life; and the queen is said to have on her knees<sup>4</sup> seconded the prayer of her husband. But the duke was inexorable, and inhumanly replied, that, if his nephew would remain king, he must consent to the execution;<sup>5</sup> and, having availed himself of a temporary relaxation of the intercessions of the king and his supporters, Burley was condemned, and suffered on the same day, the 15th May 1388. The sentence recorded against him was that he should be drawn, hanged, and beheaded; that he and his heirs should be disinherited for ever; and his lands and goods forfeited to the king. But, considering that he had served

riage.—*Issue rolls of Exchr. by F. Devon*, p. 218.

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. viii. p. 249.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, m. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Payment, 20th Dec. 11 Ric. 2, (1387,) to the sergeants of arms for

taking sir Simon Burley and sir William Elingham to Nottingham castle and bringing them back.—*Issue rolls, by F. Devon*, p. 234.

<sup>4</sup> Leland, Coll. vol. i. p. 384.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 431.



the prince, the king's father, and also the king in his youth, and that he was of the *Company of the Garter*, the execution of the sentence as to the drawing and hanging was remitted, and the marshal of England was commanded to behead him near the Tower of London.<sup>1</sup> Stowe says,<sup>2</sup> that he was led, with his hands bound behind him, through the city and beheaded on Tower-hill.<sup>3</sup> His lands were, in 1398, restored to Roger Burley, his nephew and heir; and the attainder was reversed in 1400.<sup>4</sup>

SIR  
SIMON  
BURLEY.

Sir Simon Burley died without issue, and does not appear to have been married. From an erroneous inscription, on a tablet, formerly affixed to the north wall of the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, it has hitherto been presumed that his body was there deposited; but the tomb beneath the tablet was undoubtedly intended to commemorate his nephew, sir Richard Burley.<sup>5</sup>

## ARMS.

Barry of six, Sable and Or, a chief of the last charged with two pallets of the first; on an inscocheon Gules three bars Ermine.

## LXXI.

## SIR BRYAN STAPLETON.

THE long and meritorious services of this brave warrior were, in his declining age, rewarded with the Order, after an interval of nearly forty years since it had been conferred on his elder brother, sir Miles Stapleton,<sup>6</sup> at the period of the foundation.

SIR  
BRYAN  
STAPLETON.

These distinguished individuals were the sons of sir Gilbert Stapleton of Bedale, in the county of York, by Agnes, daugh-

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 243.

<sup>2</sup> Chron. p. 302.

<sup>3</sup> Lel. Col. vol. i. p. 694.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 464<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 293.

<sup>6</sup> See No. XVII.

SIR  
BRYAN  
STAPLETON.

ter and co-heir of Bryan Fitz Alan of Bedale, a peer of parliament in the reign of Edward I.

We learn from the statement of sir Bryan, when a deponent in the Scrope and Grosvenor suit<sup>1</sup> to which we have so frequently had occasion to refer, that he was born about 1325, and that he made his first military essay in the expedition of king Edward III. to Flanders, in 1340, being present at the siege of Tournay. Upon the same authority, he was also at the siege of Calais in 1346-7; and had probably fought at the battle of Cressy. In the campaign of 1359-60, shortly before the conclusion of the treaty at Chartres, we find him in the retinue of the earl of Salisbury, and with a foraging party, which in a skirmish defeated the enemy near Janville.<sup>2</sup> In 1369 he was sent, with the earls of Cambridge and Pembroke, in aid of the Black Prince.<sup>3</sup> He witnessed, amongst others, the treaty with the duke of Brittany, 19th July 1372.<sup>4</sup> In 1373 he was employed, whilst still in the retinue of Salisbury, in the defence of Brest.<sup>5</sup> Sir John Devereux being governor of Calais, and sir Bryan Stapleton captain of the castle, in 1380, they were empowered to treat with France.<sup>6</sup> In May 1381, being then captain of the castle of Guînes, he had further powers to negotiate a peace.<sup>7</sup>

Soon after the death of sir Alan Buxhull, in November following, he was invested with the Garter, and placed in the third stall<sup>8</sup> on the Prince's side; and robes were delivered to him<sup>9</sup> to be worn at the feasts of the Order in 1384, 1386, 1387, and 1388.

In 1383 sir Bryan Stapleton was appointed to review the men-at-arms and archers engaged to serve under the bishop of Norwich;<sup>10</sup> and, in November of that year, was commissioned to treat with the count of Flanders.<sup>11</sup> In 1387-8 he

<sup>1</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> Scala Chronica, Leland's Coll. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 577.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. v. p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vi. p. 742.

<sup>5</sup> Froissart, tom. vi. pp. 46. 206, et seq.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 3 Ric. 2. m. 11. 1 April 1383. Rymer, vol. vii. p. 248.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p. 308.

<sup>8</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>9</sup> See pp. 247, 248. 250, 251.

<sup>10</sup> Carte's Gascon rolls, vol. ii. p. 142.

<sup>11</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 412.

was empowered, with others, to negotiate a peace with Scotland.<sup>1</sup> We have already alluded to his evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy; and shall only add that he was a commissioner for the examination of witnesses in that suit,<sup>2</sup> and present at Westminster when sentence was pronounced thereon in May 1390.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Bryan Stapleton died, full of years and honour, at his estate of Wighill, (which he had inherited from his maternal grandfather,) on the 25th July 1394;<sup>4</sup> and his remains were interred in Helagh priory in Yorkshire.<sup>5</sup> He had married Alice, daughter and co-heir of sir John St. Philibert, by whom he left issue two sons, sir Bryan and sir Miles, both eminent commanders. From the eldest descended, in a direct line, sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton, bart., whose sister and eventually sole heiress, Anne, married Mark Errington, esq. Their son, Nicholas Errington, upon succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, assumed the surname and arms of Stapleton: and his great-grandson, Thomas Stapleton, esq. now of Carlton hall in Yorkshire, is the present representative of sir Bryan Stapleton.

SIR  
BRYAN  
STAPLETON.

## ARMS.

Argent, a lion rampant Sable.

## CREST.

A Saracen's head in profile, Sable, wreathed about the temples.

## LXXII.

## SIR RICHARD BURLEY.

SIR RICHARD BURLEY was the eldest son and heir of sir John Burley, knight of the Order, by Amicia, the elder of the two sisters of sir Richard Pembrugge, also knight of the

SIR  
RICHARD  
BURLEY.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Scoc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 2. March 26.

<sup>2</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 40.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 351.

<sup>4</sup> Esc. 18 Ric. 2, No. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Leland's Itin. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 46.

SIR  
RICHARD  
BURLEY.

Order; at whose death, and that of his only son Henry Pembrugge in 1375, he inherited a moiety of his maternal uncle's lands. It was found by the inquisition of that date, that he was twenty-six years of age; but it must be inferred that he was then some years older, from the circumstance if truly stated, that, at the battle of Auray in Brittany, on Michaelmas day 1364,<sup>1</sup> Chandos intrusted the command of the van to him, in conjunction with sir Robert Knolles and sir Walter Hewett.<sup>2</sup> Our knight is stated to have distinguished himself on other occasions during the same campaign; and particularly in the memorable battle in which the constable Du Guesclin was made prisoner, and Charles de Blois slain.<sup>3</sup> The next mention which we find of him occurs in 1379, when he received letters of protection to pass into Brittany.<sup>4</sup> Early in 1382 he was elected into the Order of the Garter, and placed in the fourth stall on the Prince's side, vacant by the death of the earl of Suffolk, 15th December 1381.<sup>5</sup> In 1386 he had letters of protection to proceed into Gascony in the company of John of Gant, then styled king of Castile and Leon;<sup>6</sup> and Froissart, after describing him as one of the most renowned commanders of the host, next to the constable sir Thomas Moriaux, (whom he frequently relieved in the discharge of his important functions,) affirms, although without adverting to the dates, that, whilst engaged in the operations of the army in Galicia, the mournful intelligence reached him of the violent death of his uncle, sir Simon Burley.<sup>7</sup> The fact, however, is, that, about a year before that event, sir Richard Burley, exhausted by the disease which had almost destroyed the English army in Spain on that disastrous expedition, retired, under a convention with the enemy, together with other officers, for the recovery of his health, into the town of Vilhalpando,<sup>8</sup> in the province of Leon, where, after lingering some time, he expired on the 23rd of May 1387.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chron. de France, tom. iii. chap. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 249.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. pp. 259. 266.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Vasc. 3 Ric. 2, m. 22.

<sup>5</sup> It appears by the account of Al. de Stokes, 7 Ric. 2, in Queen's Remembrancer's office, that robes

of the Order were prepared for him against St. George's feast in 1384.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Vasc. 9 Ric. 2, m. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Froissart, tom. xi. p. 26.

<sup>8</sup> Called "Ville Arpent" by Froissart.

<sup>9</sup> Froissart, tom. xi. p. 101; and Esc. 11 Ric. 2, No. 5.

By Beatrice, his wife, daughter of Ralph earl of Stafford, (one of the Founders of the Order,) and relict, first, of Maurice, son of Maurice Fitz Thomas earl of Desmond, and, secondly, of Thomas lord Roos of Hamlake,<sup>1</sup> he had no issue; and his estates devolved on his brother and heir, William Burley, who also dying without issue, they passed to the next and youngest brother, Roger Burley.<sup>2</sup>

SIR  
RICHARD  
BURLEY.

In the north aisle of St. Paul's cathedral there was extant, before the fire of 1666, a splendid tomb,<sup>3</sup> which was supposed to contain the remains of sir Simon Burley; as the inscription on a tablet affixed to the wall, above the monument, purported to record that fact. It must, however, notwithstanding such authority, be assumed that the tomb in question had been erected in honour of sir Richard Burley, either by the direction of his widow Beatrice, or to their memory after her death in 1414.<sup>4</sup>

It appears also that, in 1408, Beatrice had obtained a royal licence to found a chantry in the cathedral for the repose of the souls of Richard de Burley, knight, of his father and mother, of Richard de Pembrugge, knight, of sir Thomas de Roos of Hamlake, and the parents of the said Thomas; for which she assigned an annual rent of twelve marks issuing out of certain messuages in London.<sup>5</sup> The tablet was probably affixed at a much later period, as the author of the inscription seems to have been wholly uninformed respecting the history of the family, and to have concluded, from a mistaken view of the armorial bearings, that the knight commemorated had intermarried with ladies of the families of Stafford and Roos.

The cumbent effigy of sir Richard Burley on the tomb is decorated with a collar of SS. being the livery of Henry IV,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's baronage, vol. i. p. 161.

<sup>2</sup> For the descendants of Roger Burley see p. 260.

<sup>3</sup> Engraving of the tomb and copy of the inscription in Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 105.

<sup>4</sup> The tomb was decorated with four escocheons: one of the plain

arms of Burley; two of those of Burley, impaling Stafford; and the fourth Stafford, impaling, on the dexter, Roos, and, on the sinister, Burley.

<sup>5</sup> Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 42.

<sup>6</sup> Notices relating to the Collar of SS. in the Retrospective Review, new series, vol. ii. p. 500.

SIR  
RICHARD  
BURLEY.

to whose house the Burleys had been, in a great measure, indebted for the high distinction which they enjoyed.

ARMS  
as before.<sup>1</sup>

LXXIII.

THOMAS MOWBRAY EARL OF NOTTINGHAM,  
EARL MARSHAL, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
NORFOLK.

THIS knight was the second son of John lord Mowbray of Axholme, by Elizabeth daughter of John lord Segrave, by Margaret Plantagenet,<sup>2</sup> the sole issue of Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, the second son of Edward I.

His elder brother, John lord Mowbray, who had been created earl of Nottingham, dying a minor, and without issue, on the 11th of February 1382-3,<sup>3</sup> he succeeded, at the age of seventeen, to the large estates of the family; and was, on the day following,<sup>4</sup> also created earl of Nottingham. Of equal age with the young king, and his cousin in the third degree, he seems to have been early a favourite of that Sovereign; for in the same year, upon the death of sir John Burley, he was admitted into the Order of the Garter.<sup>5</sup>

According to the customary disposal, at that period, of wards of the crown, Mowbray was, during his boyhood, married or affianced to Elizabeth le Strange, the daughter and heir of the deceased John lord Strange of Blackmere; but she died, in her ninth year, on the 23rd of August 1383.<sup>6</sup> In 1384 he entered the army, and was in the retinue of the earl

<sup>1</sup> Page 289.

<sup>2</sup> Margaret, countess of Norfolk in her own right, was created duchess of Norfolk, for life, 29th Sept. 1397. She had married, secondly, sir Walter Manny, K.G., and died in 1399.

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 6 Ric. 2, No. 58.

<sup>4</sup> Cart. 6 Ric. 2, Feb. 12, No. 6.

<sup>5</sup> The earl of Nottingham had robes of the Order in 1384.—See p. 247.

<sup>6</sup> Esc. 49 Ed. 3, No. 8. p. m. Joh. le Strange; and 7 Ric. 2, No. 60, after her death.

of Northumberland when he invaded Scotland.<sup>1</sup> He attended the king, in the next year, on the grand expedition against that kingdom.<sup>2</sup> About this time<sup>3</sup> he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan earl of Arundel, admiral of England, and relict of William de Montacute; and, in the spring of 1386-7, accompanied his father-in-law to sea, in order to oppose the combined fleets of France, Spain, and Flanders; which powers, encouraged by the absence of Lancaster in Spain with the flower of the English army, meditated an invasion of our shores.<sup>4</sup> In an engagement on the 24th of March, Arundel defeated the enemy; and nearly one hundred great and small vessels, many of them laden with wines and other merchandize, are said to have been captured and brought into Orwell.<sup>5</sup> The fleet then proceeded to the Breton coast; and, after taking possession of Brest,<sup>6</sup> Arundel and Nottingham returned to England.

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DUKE  
OF  
NORFOLK.

They found Gloucester contending for supremacy in the cabinet with the chancellor Pole earl of Suffolk, and Vere duke of Ireland: and, at a secret meeting at Haringhey [Hornsey] park, with the duke and the earls of Derby and Warwick, a plan was concerted for driving the king's minions from his councils. Having, by unjust and sanguinary means, accomplished that object, the five confederates acquired for a time a paramount influence in the state; and carried their contempt of public opinion so far as to appropriate to themselves, by a vote of the subservient parliament, twenty thousand pounds out of the supplies.<sup>7</sup>

Mowbray had been, shortly before these events, appointed to the high office of marshal for the term of his life;<sup>8</sup> and ambition led him to abandon a falling party, as soon as the king, after the return of Lancaster from Spain, in 1389, had recovered, or rather first assumed, his authority. His defection was rewarded with the government of Berwick and a military command against the Scots who had made a foray

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, tom. ix. p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 136.

<sup>3</sup> Their eldest son, Thomas, was born in or about 1386.—*Esc. 6 Hen. 4, No. 44.*

<sup>4</sup> Wals. p. 355.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 356.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 245.

<sup>8</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 38.

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NORFOLK.

into Northumberland.<sup>1</sup> In 1390 the earl was appointed captain of Calais for the term of five years;<sup>2</sup> subsequently, that term was extended, and he was constituted the king's lieutenant in Picardy, Flanders, and Artois.<sup>3</sup> In 1394 he attended the king to Ireland.<sup>4</sup> In 1396 he was joined in a commission to negotiate a marriage between the king and Isabel of France.<sup>5</sup> In the same year he obtained a charter confirming to him the office of earl marshal, with reversion to the heirs male of his body.<sup>6</sup>

The conduct thenceforward of this young nobleman (for his age scarcely exceeded thirty years) exhibits him in the most odious light. Unrestrained by an ordinary sense of honour, and devoid even of the common feelings of humanity, he became the criminal instrument of Richard's unnatural revenge against his uncle, as well as against Arundel and Warwick, for acts in which Mowbray himself had as fully participated as those individuals. He joined in the appeal of 1397,<sup>7</sup> designed not only to set aside the enactments of 1388, but to deprive three of his own associates, in the conspiracy which had produced them, of life or liberty, and by the forfeiture of their estates to consign their families to ruin. Having abetted the king in the treacherous arrest of the duke of Gloucester, he blushed not to accept the office of his gaoler; and, amid the prison's gloom, to superintend his murder.

As if the measure of Mowbray's guilt had not been full, the chroniclers assure us that, within the same month in which this crime was committed, he accompanied the king and the earl of Kent to the scaffold of Arundel; who, on observing

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 368.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Ric. 2, m. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 16 Ric. 2, m. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Wals. p. 388.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 20 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 14. The original instruments relating to this contract with the appendant seals, in a beautiful state of preservation, are in the Trésor des Chartes at the hôtel de Soubise in Paris, Carton I, 643-4.

<sup>6</sup> Cart. 20 Ric. 2, No. 3. He was authorised by this charter to carry,

as earl marshal, a golden truncheon, enamelled with black at each end, having at the upper end of it the royal arms, and at the lower end his own arms, engraven thereon.

<sup>7</sup> Dugdale, when referring, in his baronage, vol. i. p. 129, col. 1, lines 14 to 21, to the council held at Nottingham, at which this appeal was agreed to be made, has strangely misquoted Walsingham, p. 392, No. 20.



his grandson and son-in-law amongst the witnesses of his approaching death, is said to have reprimanded them for their want of feeling, and to have foretold the speedy retribution which awaited them.<sup>1</sup>

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DUKE  
OF  
NORFOLK.

Before the expiration of that month of horrors, the earl marshal received the reward of his baseness—the dukedom of Norfolk,<sup>2</sup> and a grant of all the forfeited lands of the earl of Arundel, with a large portion of those of the earl of Warwick.<sup>3</sup>

But a just punishment quickly followed his atrocious conduct. The king, anxious to remove from his sight the now detested partner of his guilt, availed himself of a quarrel which had arisen between him and the duke of Hereford, and which was to have been settled by a duel at Coventry, to exile both parties from the realm.<sup>4</sup> The lands of Mowbray were escheated to the crown; and, after having been imprisoned a few months at Windsor, he was allowed to transport himself with forty persons of his retinue from any port betwixt Orwell and Scarborough; and to go into Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, with such personal effects as he should think fit to carry with him.<sup>5</sup> A pilgrimage to Jerusalem was, in those days, commonly prescribed, either as a penance, or as the means of averting the judgments of heaven. By the route assigned to Mowbray in his banishment, it was clearly intended that he should conform to this custom.<sup>6</sup> He died of the pesti-

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 393; Froissart, tom. xiv. p. 82. The latter says that the earl marshal bound up the eyes of Arundel and performed the execution, *i. e.* caused it to be done, in virtue of his office; and that the awful scene took place in Cheapside, London. But these are, doubtless, errors. It appears by a record of Parliament (*Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 377*) that, on the 21st September, the sentence was pronounced against Arundel, and immediately carried into effect on Tower-hill by the lord Morley, lieutenant of the marshal of England. The absence of Mowbray may be inferred from this circumstance,

and also from a writ on the same day directed to him, as captain of Calais, requiring him to bring the duke of Gloucester to answer the appeal in person; to which, three days afterwards, he returned for answer that the duke had died in prison whilst under his custody.

<sup>2</sup> 29th Sept. 1397. *Cart. 21 Ric. 2, No. 23. Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 355.*

<sup>3</sup> *Cart. 21 Ric. 2, Sept. 28, No. 23.*

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 240, 241.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Franc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 12.*

<sup>6</sup> *Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 8.*

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lence at Venice, on his return from Palestine, on the 22nd of September 1399.<sup>1</sup>

By Elizabeth Fitzalan (who married, thirdly, sir Gerard de Ufflete, and, fourthly, sir Robert Goushill, and died 8th July 1425) he left two sons and two daughters. Thomas Mowbray, the eldest son, succeeded as earl marshal; but, taking part with archbishop Scrope, he was beheaded at York in June 1405, at the age of nineteen, leaving by Constance Holand his wife no issue. John, the second son of our knight, was restored to the dukedom of Norfolk; and his line became extinct on the death of his great-granddaughter Anne, who was affianced to Richard duke of York, the second son of king Edward IV.

The daughters of Thomas duke of Norfolk and Elizabeth Fitzalan were—

1. Margaret, who married sir Robert Howard, and is now represented, in the male line, by Bernard-Edward duke of Norfolk, K.G. earl marshal; and, as heirs-general, by William-Francis-Henry lord Petre and William lord Stourton.

2. Isabel, who married sir James Berkeley, and whose present representative is Thomas-Morton-Fitzhardinge earl of Berkeley.

ARMS.

Gules, a lion rampant, Argent.

CREST.

A leopard Or, gorged with a coronet Argent.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Esc. 1 Hen. 4, No. 71; Wals. p. 403. A pension had been settled on him, payable out of the exchequer, and the following entry appears on the issue roll of Michaelmas term, 1 Hen. 4,—“Executoribus testamenti Thome nuper Comitis Notyngham pro debitis ipsius nuper comitis *apud Venys* et alibi in partibus transmarinis, M<sup>li</sup>.” Among the debts, incurred by the duke at Venice, was a sum of 750 ducats, advanced by Antonio Bembo, knt. and Giov. Cane, for the expenses of his voyage towards the holy sepulchre. See letters, claim-

ing the re-payment, from the doge Michael Steno and the said Bembo to king Henry IV, dated 1 May 1404, in Cotton. MS. Nero, B. vii. fo: 5 & 6.

<sup>2</sup> The patent, 17 Ric. 2, p. 1, acknowledges his just and hereditary title to bear for his crest a *golden leopard with a white label*, (the crest of Thomas of Woodstock,) and grants the *coronet* instead of the *label*, upon the ground that the latter would appertain to the king's eldest son, if he had any.

## LXXIV.

ROBERT DE VERE MARQUESS OF DUBLIN,  
DUKE OF IRELAND.

THE duke of Ireland has hitherto not been numbered among the knights of the Garter. It seemed, nevertheless, improbable that Richard, having ministered so profusely to the vanity of his favourite, and raised him to equal rank with the members of the royal house, should have withheld a distinction which must have been highly prized at his court. The accounts of the great wardrobe for 1386 and 1387,<sup>1</sup> recently brought to light, leave no doubt of his election; and, by a reference to the state of the Order at those dates, we may fix with sufficient precision the stall which he filled.<sup>2</sup>

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Robert de Vere ninth earl of Oxford (lineally descended from Aubrey de Vere, a distinguished follower of William the conqueror) was the only issue of Thomas earl of Oxford by Maud de Ufford.<sup>3</sup> He succeeded his father in 1371, being then nine years old;<sup>4</sup> and king Edward immediately granted<sup>5</sup> the benefit of his marriage to his son-in-law the earl of Bedford, in order that the young earl might in due time receive the hand of that nobleman's daughter, Philippa de Coucy. The care of his education was committed to the bishop of London and sir Roger Beauchamp, with an annual allowance of 100*l.* for his support.<sup>6</sup> At the feast of St. George at Windsor in 1377<sup>7</sup> he was knighted; and at the coronation of Richard II. he claimed, and, although a minor, was permitted to perform in person the functions of his hereditary office of great chamberlain.<sup>8</sup> There is no evidence of his entrance, at the usual age, into the army; unless we may presume, from a passage in Froissart, that he attended Thomas of

<sup>1</sup> See pp 248. 250.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> XIII.

<sup>3</sup> Page 249, note 2.

<sup>4</sup> Esc. 45 Edw. 3, No. 45.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. eod. a<sup>o</sup> p. 2, m. 23.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 5 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 49.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 270, note 3.

<sup>8</sup> Claus. 1 Ric. 2, m. 45, W. V. in Coll. Armor. fo. 178.

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Woodstock to France in 1380.<sup>1</sup> He is mentioned as present in parliament, for the first time, in 1384.<sup>2</sup>

In 1385 Oxford was in the king's expedition to Scotland.<sup>3</sup> After his return from thence, Richard conferred upon him a dignity until then unknown in England, and the grant of which, not merited by any public services, gave great offence to the peers of his former rank.<sup>4</sup> On the 1st of December he was created marquess of Dublin for life, with the territory and lordship of Ireland annexed to the honour.<sup>5</sup> But the soil and its rude possessors, beyond the narrow pale of English rule, remained to be conquered; and, for the maintenance of 500 men-at-arms and 1000 archers during two years, towards the accomplishment of that object, large estates and reversionary interests in England, together with the ransom of Charles de Blois, a prisoner in Gloucester castle, were added to the gift.<sup>6</sup>

It was about this time that the marquess was elected into the Order, as robes were provided for him against St. George's feast in 1386;<sup>7</sup> and it is presumed that he occupied the thirteenth stall on the Prince's side, as successor to the Soudan de la Trau.<sup>8</sup>

These favours still fell short of his fond master's estimate of his deserts. The patent of the marquessate was, therefore, soon recalled; and on the 13th of October following, the lordship of Ireland was erected into a dukedom; and, with the adjacent islands and all other dependencies, transferred to De Vere, upon his liege homage only.<sup>9</sup> In 1387 the livery of the Garter was issued to him under his ducal title.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "le comte Thomas de Bouginhem, le comte de Stanfort [qu. *Oxford*] qui avoit sa niece epousé, fille au seigneur de Coucy."—*Froiss.* tom. viii. p. 315.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. ix. p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Wals. p. 348.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 28. Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 209.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 6, and p. 2, m. 17. 24.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 248, and note 8.

<sup>8</sup> If the Soudan, of whom we

have at present no certain notice after 1384, should have been still a member of the Order in 1386, we may then conclude that the marquess of Dublin succeeded to the stall of Loryng, who died in March 1385-6; and that, upon De Vere's attainder in 1388, the earl of Arundel was chosen in his room. We incline, however, upon a review of the several points, to the opinion expressed in the text.

<sup>9</sup> Cart. 10 Ric. 2, p. 1, No. 2.

<sup>10</sup> See p. 250.

Intoxicated by such extraordinary elevation, he deemed himself absolved from all moral restraint; and even repudiated his consort Philippa, the grand-daughter of Edward III, in order to take as his wife a Bohemian damsel, called Lancercrona, who had attended the queen into England.<sup>1</sup>

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IRELAND.

This indignity, offered to the niece of the duke of Gloucester, whose power was daily increasing, probably accelerated his ruin. After a long delay, De Vere commenced his journey to Ireland; and, according to Walsingham, was accompanied by the king into Wales; but the state of parties in and near the metropolis induced him to suspend his embarkation, and finally to abandon the expedition. Richard proceeded with his companions to Nottingham castle, from whence he sent to London for other councillors, to concert, as it is said, the destruction of his uncle and his adherents.<sup>2</sup> The latter were, on the other hand, engaged in devising the means for putting an end to the misrule of the favourites. A sense of his imminent danger induced the duke of Ireland to raise the royal banner in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wales; and, having gathered about four or five thousand men, he marched at their head towards the capital. But, on arriving at Radcot in Oxfordshire, he found the bridge over the Isis impassable and himself surrounded by the troops under the orders of the duke of Gloucester and the earl of Derby.<sup>3</sup> Alighting from his horse, and hastily putting off his armour, he threw himself into the stream and swam to the opposite bank. In his chariot letters are said to have been found, by which the king commanded him to hasten to London, with such force as he might be enabled to muster, promising him protection against his enemies.<sup>4</sup>

This defeat happened in the evening of the 20th of December 1387; and, in February following, he was impeached in parliament, convicted of treason, condemned, attainted, and outlawed.<sup>5</sup>

Little is known of the unhappy De Vere after his escape to

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 358.

<sup>4</sup> Wals. p. 363.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 359.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 229, *et*

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 362, 363; and Rot. *seq.*  
Parl. vol. iii. p. 235.

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DUKE  
OF  
IRELAND.

the Continent; where he is said to have passed his concluding years in distress and penury.<sup>1</sup> He died at Louvain in 1392, in consequence of hurts received from a wild boar whilst hunting,<sup>2</sup> having scarcely completed the thirtieth year of his age. When the king had again recovered the ascendancy, he caused the body of his favourite (which had been embalmed) to be brought to England, and deposited with the remains of his ancestors at Colne Priory in Essex. In November 1395 Richard, attended by the dowager countess of Oxford, the archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates, but by few nobles who were not of his household, assisted at the pompous solemnity. The corpse, richly attired, lay in a coffin of cypress; and the uncovered face was touched and long gazed on by the king, who manifested by strong expressions of feeling the great affection which he had borne to the deceased.<sup>3</sup>

The duke having died without issue, his uncle sir Aubrey de Vere was, in 1392-3, restored to all lands of the family which had been entailed before the attainder, together with the title and dignity of earl of Oxford, to hold to him and his heirs male.<sup>4</sup> But the office of great chamberlain, the restitution of which he had prayed,<sup>5</sup> was granted to the king's brother, John Holand earl of Huntingdon. From that period until the reign of Henry VII, the office was continually disposed of by the crown, and not exercised during that interval by any of the house of de Vere.

Philippa duchess of Ireland retained that title, notwith-

<sup>1</sup> —“ In mentis angustia rerum-que penuria.”—*Wals.* p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> Leland's Coll. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 186, and *Wals.* ut supra.

<sup>3</sup> The chroniclers are corroborated by the two following entries on the issue roll of the exchequer for Michaelmas 1395.—“ 14th Dec. Thome Percy senescallo hosp. Regis In denar. p<sup>r</sup> man. Nich<sup>i</sup> Rostelyn in p<sup>r</sup> soluc. C li quas dñs R. p<sup>r</sup> custubus & expen. ipsius faciend. circa exequias Robti nup. ducis Hibernie p<sup>r</sup> lram de pr. sig. inter

mandat. de hoc term<sup>o</sup>.—ccxxiiij<sup>li</sup>. vi s. viij<sup>d</sup>.”—“ Thome Percy militi senescallo hosp. R. In denar. sibi liber. p<sup>r</sup> man. Nich<sup>i</sup> Rostelin de Scacc'o in p<sup>r</sup> solu<sup>m</sup> lviiij<sup>li</sup>. vs. 1 d. ob. quos dictus Rex sibi liberare mand. p<sup>o</sup> exequiis Robti nup. ducis Hib. in com. Essex ultimo celebrat. ultra alias sum'as p<sup>r</sup> ipsum Thomam p<sup>r</sup> prius p<sup>r</sup>ceptas ex causa p<sup>r</sup>dicta—de breve, &c.—*Exit. Pell. Mich.* 19 Ric. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 303.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 326.

standing the attainder, and was so described in several acts of the legislature. She died in 1411-12.

ROBERT  
DUKE  
OF  
IRELAND.

## ARMS.

Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three crowns Or, a bordure Argent;<sup>1</sup> second and third Vere, quarterly Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Argent.

## LXXV.

RICHARD FITZALAN SIXTH EARL OF  
ARUNDEL.

ACCORDING to the Windsor tables, this earl occupied the tenth stall on the Prince's side, after the death of the Founder sir Nele Loryng.<sup>2</sup> He was the son of Richard fifth earl of Arundel (of the surname of Fitzalan) by Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster, and brother of Thomas, called Thomas Arundel, the celebrated archbishop of Canterbury. Born in or about 1348,<sup>3</sup> he was first armed in 1369, when he bore a part in the ravaging expedition through the Pays de Caux,<sup>4</sup> by which John of Gant revenged his ineffective detention in the valley of Tournehem. Upon the accession of Richard II, the earl was appointed admiral of the western and southern divisions of the fleet;<sup>5</sup> and, in 1378, attended the duke of Lancaster on his cruise of observation along the

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EARL  
OF  
ARUNDEL.

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Although we have assumed, upon the authority of the tables, that the earl of Arundel was the successor of Loryng, who died in March 1385-6, it may be questioned whether the duke of Ireland had not intermediately filled the stall of that Founder. Both Ireland and Arundel were degraded in consequence of their respective attainders; but the Lancaster party would have erased the name of

the former, and retained that of Arundel, who is only mentioned in one of the recovered wardrobe accounts, viz. of 1388 (when Ireland had been attainted); and he may have been elected to the stall which the duke had occupied.

<sup>3</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, p. 219.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Franc. 1 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 9, p. 2, m. 21.

RICHARD  
EARL  
OF  
ARUNDEL.

Norman coast.<sup>1</sup> When the French were preparing to invade England in 1385, Arundel, as admiral, guarded the Channel; and Froissart mentions that the navy under his orders was composed of between 100 and 120 large well-manned vessels.<sup>2</sup> In the same year he followed the king into Scotland.<sup>3</sup> He was present in parliament in October 1386, when the general discontent excited by the king's favourites occasioned the first attempt at their overthrow by a complaint of the commons against the chancellor De la Pole, then recently created earl of Suffolk, who was deprived by a vote of the house of certain grants obtained from Richard; committed to the custody of the constable of England; and then discharged upon mainprise. The supplies were conceded; but placed under the control of a permanent council, of which the earl of Arundel was one of the members.<sup>4</sup> The means of warfare having thus been provided, and the earl constituted admiral of the whole fleet,<sup>5</sup> he put to sea on the 24th of March 1386-7, and fell in with a large fleet of French, Spaniards, and Flemings, who, not expecting that the English preparations would have been completed before the month of May, were steering their course in supposed security, and with the wind in their favour. Upon the approach of the enemy, Arundel pretended to avoid an engagement with their superior force; but, observing their real indisposition to action, manœuvred so as to allow them to pass; when, being to windward, he bore down upon them; and, after a severe conflict, proved victorious. Eighty vessels were captured; many destroyed; some escaped out of the action; but were, after a chase of two days, brought, together with the remaining prizes, into Orwell. Having refitted his ships, the earl proceeded to Brest; and, after having taken and garrisoned the citadel, returned to England, where his achievements were depreciated by the favourites, and malignantly represented as a mere contest with merchants.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Autog. in Off. Pell. cited by Dugd. vol. i. p. 318; Froissart, tom. vii. p. 98.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. ix. p. 78.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Franc. 10 Ric. 2, m. 13. 18.

<sup>6</sup> Wals. p. 355, 356. The number of vessels taken amounted to one



The two parties in the state were now in open hostility. The king made an effort to arrest Arundel, and with that object sent Northumberland to Reigate castle, where the earl then resided; but the purpose was abandoned upon a nearer view of the strength of his defence. In the mean time Gloucester, with Derby, Nottingham, and Warwick, met at Hornsey park to deliberate on ulterior measures; and a messenger was despatched by the duke to our earl, who joined them during the night.<sup>1</sup> The appeal against the king's associates was agreed upon, and successfully made in parliament on the 3rd February 1387-8.

RICHARD  
EARL  
OF  
ARUNDEL.

The earl of Arundel may perhaps be absolved from any active participation in the judgments authorised by "the merciless parliament" of 1388; for in that year his public services appear to have been in requisition elsewhere. He was appointed governor of the town and castle of Brest, and the king's lieutenant in those parts,<sup>2</sup> and captain-general of the fleet.<sup>3</sup> He was also commissioned to treat with the duke of Brittany.<sup>4</sup> After Whitsuntide, he is said to have taken, burnt, and destroyed eighty ships of the enemy, and to have laid waste the isle of Bas and other islands on the Breton coast.<sup>5</sup>

Upon the resumption of the government by the king in 1389, he had a licence to travel with a retinue of twenty persons;<sup>6</sup> but seems not to have availed himself of it; as we find him present in every parliament from that date until his death.<sup>7</sup> In 1391, upon payment of a fine of 400 marks, he obtained a pardon for having married without the king's licence his second wife, Philippa Mortimer, daughter of Edmund earl of March, and relict of John Hastings earl of Pembroke.<sup>8</sup> Arundel was, about this time, removed from the post of admiral.<sup>9</sup>

The differences which arose, in 1394, between Lancaster

hundred and upwards, and seemed to have been unfit, and probably not designed for warfare; being, as the chronicler states, laden with 19,000 casks of wine.

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 360.

Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. m. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. m. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Wals. p. 366.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 12 Ric. 2, m. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 329 337.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Claus. 15 Ric. 2, m. 23.

<sup>9</sup> Knyghton, col. 2735.

RICHARD  
EARL  
OF  
ARUNDEL.

and Arundel show the declining influence of the latter at the court. The former accused him in parliament of having, during an insurrection against the duke in Cheshire, given countenance to the rebels by keeping an armed force unemployd in Holt castle. His explanation was, however, received.<sup>1</sup> He thereupon preferred several complaints against the duke, which were answered by the king himself, who insisted that the earl should make an apology to Lancaster, and dictated the words of it.<sup>2</sup>

The king having, in 1397, treacherously arrested the duke of Gloucester, wreaked, on the same occasion, his vengeance upon Arundel, whom he enticed "by bland persuasions" into his power.<sup>3</sup> On the 18th of September the pardon, which the earl had obtained, was revoked, and he was, on the same day, appealed of treason; his own grandson, the earl of Kent, and his son-in-law, Mowbray, being among the eight appellants. On the 21st Arundel was brought from the Tower, and arraigned before parliament at Westminster; when Lancaster, as steward of England, notified to him the appeal, and required his answer thereto. He pleaded the general pardon for the acts of 1388, and a special patent of pardon to himself granted within the last six years. The steward then informed him that, the former having been obtained under constraint, and the latter by deceit, both had been annulled by the present parliament. Whereupon, sir Walter Clopton, chief justice, declared the law and the penalty, if the appellee should have nothing further to offer in arrest of judgment; and the earl still insisting only on his claim to immunity in virtue of the pardons, Lancaster, by the king's command and with the assent of the lords temporal, and of sir Thomas Percy on behalf of the prelates and clergy, declared him convicted upon all the points appealed, and sentenced him, as a traitor, to be

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 387.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 314. Some of the "griefs" of Arundel were certainly of a frivolous description. One was that the duke had used too great familiarity with his royal nephew by walking hand in hand and arm in arm with him;

another that the king wore the livery of the duke's collar, meaning that composed of the letter S, and the flower "Souvenez vous de moi," alternately. The king deigned to reply to the charges seriatim.

<sup>3</sup> Wals. p. 392.

drawn, hanged, beheaded, and quartered; and that his lands and chattels should be forfeited to the crown. But the king, considering his "noble blood," remitted part of the sentence, and ordered him to be beheaded; and that the lord Morley, lieutenant to the marshal of England, should see execution done near the Tower of London. The sentence was accordingly, on the same day, carried into effect.<sup>1</sup>

RICHARD  
EARL  
OF  
ARUNDEL.

The remains of this unfortunate earl were deposited in the church of the Augustine Friars in Bread-street.<sup>2</sup> By Philippa Mortimer, his second wife, he had only one son, John, who died young. He had, by his first marriage with Elizabeth Bohun, daughter of William earl of Northampton, K. G., three sons,—Thomas (who was restored to his honours, a knight of the Order, and died without issue in 1415), Richard and William, who died also without issue; and four daughters,—1. Elizabeth, who married, first, William Montacute, son of William earl of Salisbury; secondly, Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk; thirdly, sir Gerard Ufflete; and, fourthly, sir Robert Goushill: 2. Joan, wife of William Beauchamp lord of Bergavenny, K. G.: 3. Margaret, married to sir Rowland Lenthall: and, 4. Alice, wife of John Cherleton lord Powis. Of the two last-mentioned daughters there is no issue surviving. The co-heirs-general of Elizabeth Fitzalan, by Mowbray, are the lords Petre and Stourton, and the earl of Berkeley;<sup>3</sup> and, by Goushill, the co-heirs of Ferdinando Stanley earl of Derby,<sup>4</sup> and Charles baron Dillon of the holy Roman empire, as representing Elizabeth Goushill, wife of sir Robert Wingfield. The heir-general of Joan lady Bergavenny is the baroness Le Despenser.<sup>5</sup>

## ARMS.

Gules, a lion rampant Or.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 377. The occurrences at this remarkable execution, as narrated by historians (*Froissart*, tom. xiv. p. 82; *Wals.* p. 393; *Holinshed*, p. 491-2, &c.), are doubtless exaggerations of the rumours current at the time, and founded on the fact that the earls of Kent and Nottingham had been among the accusers of their kins-

man. Their presence and that of the king, and the assistance said to have been given by Mowbray to the executioner, are evident inventions. The latter was, in all likelihood, still at Calais.

<sup>2</sup> *Holinsh.* ut supra.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 298.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 50, 51.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 231

## LXXVI.

## SIR NICHOLAS SARNESFELD.

SIR  
NICHOLAS  
SARNES-  
FELD.

WE have not discovered the precise origin or immediate connections of this knight, who was probably a scion of an ancient stock at Sarnesfield, near Weobley, in Herefordshire, frequently noticed in our public records. Nor is it at present known to what circumstances sir Nicholas Sarnesfeld, or Scharnesfeld, owed his introduction to the Black Prince and his royal son; but that he stood high in the favour of both is evident; since he was of the retinue,<sup>1</sup> and a witness to the will,<sup>2</sup> of the former; and was appointed by the latter a knight of his chamber, bore his standard, and was honoured by him with the Garter. As the office of the king's standard-bearer was at that period granted only to persons of acknowledged valour, great strength of body, and long experience in the battle-field, we may presume the possession of those qualities to have been the foundation of his distinction.

The first mention, which we find of him in the reign of Richard II, is in 1381, when, after the insurrection of the commons had been quelled, he was sent to Edinburgh to recall the duke of Lancaster.<sup>3</sup> In the year following, being standard-bearer as well as knight of the chamber, he was the chief commissioner with sir Bernard van Zeiles, also a knight of the king's chamber, and Richard Rouhale, doctor of laws, to negotiate an alliance with Wenceslaus, king of the Romans and of Bohemia and future emperor, and especially against Charles, occupier of the kingdom of France, Louis count of Valois, his brother, Louis duke of Anjou, John duke of Berri, and Philip duke of Burgundy; as also against John, sometime calling himself king of Castile and Leon, and Robert

<sup>1</sup> Letters of protection to pass with Edward prince of Wales beyond sea, dated 18th August 1359. Rymer, (new edition) vol. iii. p<sup>e</sup> 1, fo. 443.

<sup>2</sup> Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. viii. p. 70, where the chronicler calls him "le sire Nicole Carneffel."

called king of Scotland.<sup>1</sup> On the 14th September 1385 he obtained a grant of the manors of Tewenton, Tintagell, and Moresk, in Cornwall, for the term of his life, in lieu of a pension of 100*l.*, which the king had settled on him on his first unfurling the royal banner at that Sovereign's entrance into Scotland.<sup>2</sup> Towards the close of the year 1386 he was elected into the Order of the Garter, and placed in the second stall on the Sovereign's side, vacant by the death of Hugh earl of Stafford;<sup>3</sup> and robes were issued to him for the feasts of St. George in the two succeeding years.<sup>4</sup> In 1389 he was present, as a privy councillor, at the deliberations of the king in council at Windsor on the 20th of August,<sup>5</sup> at Clarendon on the 13th September,<sup>6</sup> and at Westminster on the 15th of October.<sup>7</sup> In January following he and sir John Clanvowe, knights of the chamber, were appointed to notify to sir William le Scrope (afterwards earl of Wiltshire and K. G.) the award of the king in council that the jewel, which Scrope was to offer at the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham, as a penance for certain transgressions and misprisions committed against Walter bishop of that see, should not be of less value than 500*l.*<sup>8</sup>

The date of this knight's death has not been ascertained; but it probably happened about the end of the year 1394; as, on the 7th of April following, sir Simon Felbrigge (afterwards K. G.) was appointed standard-bearer in his room.<sup>9</sup>

It is not known whether sir Nicholas Sarnesfeld left any issue by his wife Margaret, whose family name does not appear, and who was living in 1431.<sup>10</sup>

ARMS—Azure, an eagle displayed Or, ducally crowned Argent.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Franc. 6 Ric. 2, m. 28; Aug. 16. Rymer, vol. vii. p. 365.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 9 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 36; Rymer, vol. vii. p. 477. See also Vinc. No. 29, fo. 33, and No. 6, p. 253, in Coll. Armor.

<sup>3</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 250, 251.

<sup>5</sup> Cotton. MSS. Calig. D III. fo. 154.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. Cleop. F III. 105<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. fo. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Pat. 13 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 18; Jan. 24. Rymer, vol. vii. p. 655.

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 18 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 17; April 7.

<sup>10</sup> In 1429 Margaret, widow of sir Nicholas Scharnesfeld, chevalier, presented her petition to Henry VI, setting forth that Richard II. had by letters patent granted to her late husband and herself, upon their marriage, the manor and burgh of Helston in Kerier, in

SIR  
NICHOLAS  
SARNES-  
FELD.

## LXXVII.

## EDWARD PLANTAGENET—SECOND DUKE OF YORK.

EDWARD  
DUKE  
OF  
YORK.

THE memory of this prince, to whom history has not denied the possession of considerable military talent, is unhappily stained with perfidies and crimes of no ordinary turpitude: his own strongly-worded penitential confession, made in the last solemn act of his life—that he was “of all sinners the most wicked,” “the most criminal and unnatural of created beings,”<sup>1</sup>—may, however, be charitably viewed as the emanation of a mind susceptible, at least, of some redeeming virtues.

The eldest son of Edmond of Langley, duke of York, and of the princess Isabel of Castile, and grandson of the royal Founder, he was admitted at the age of thirteen into the Order, as successor to sir Richard Burley,<sup>2</sup> who died in May 1387; he occupied the fourth stall on the Prince's side; and was first provided with robes for the festival of St. George in 1388.<sup>3</sup> On the 25th February 1389–90 he was created earl of Rutland, to hold that dignity during the life of his father, together with rents of the annual value of eight hundred marks; and to that effect the castle, town, and lordship of Okeham, and the whole forest of Rutland, were granted to him for the same term.<sup>4</sup> In 1391 he was constituted, notwithstanding his youth, admiral of the fleet northward and westward.<sup>5</sup> He was also, about the same time, joined with John of Gant and others in an embassy to treat with France;<sup>6</sup> and, in 1392, he was appointed justice of the forests south of Trent,<sup>7</sup> and constable of the Tower of London for life.<sup>8</sup> By

Cornwall; that the grant had been confirmed by Henry IV, Henry V, and the then sovereign; that she had leased the premises to John Wilcotes, esq. and Thomas Franklyn, his clerk, for their lives, at the rent of 50*l.*; but that, upon the death of the last surviving lessee, the manor had not been returned to her. An act, thereupon, passed in 1431, for restoring to her the said manor, to be held during her life.—*Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 396<sup>b</sup>.*

<sup>1</sup> Nichols' Royal Wills, 1, p. 217.

<sup>2</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 251.

<sup>4</sup> Cart. 13 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 5; declared in parliament 2nd March following. Rot. Parl. iii. 264.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Ric. 2, m. 3, March 22. Ibid. 15 Ric. 2, m. 7, Nov. 29.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 22d Feb. 1391–2. Knyghton, col. 2739.

<sup>7</sup> Pat. 15 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 32.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. m. 31.

these and other favours, the king, his cousin, manifested his great affection for him; and he appears to have been, during several years, a constant companion of the monarch. In 1394, after the death of queen Anne, he attended Richard to Ireland;<sup>1</sup> in October 1396 he was in the royal suite at the interview with the French king at Guisnes,<sup>2</sup> and one of the commissioners to treat of the marriage with the young queen Isabel.<sup>3</sup> Soon afterwards, he was appointed governor of the Channel Islands<sup>4</sup> and of the isle of Wight,<sup>5</sup> for life; warden of the New Forest;<sup>6</sup> constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports.<sup>7</sup>

EDWARD  
DUKE  
OF  
YORK.

The earliest record of his sitting in parliament is of the 21st January 1396-7.<sup>8</sup> In that eventful year he was at the head of the eight appellants against his uncle the duke of Gloucester; in whose murder, if we may rely on the confession of Halle,<sup>9</sup> he took a guilty part by sending two of his servants to aid in its perpetration.

Before the close of the month, in which that crime was committed, he was rewarded with grants of several manors and estates,<sup>10</sup> which had been part of the possessions of Gloucester, Arundel, and Warwick; and advanced to the dignity of duke of Aumarle or Albemarle.<sup>11</sup>

As constable of England<sup>12</sup> he attended king Richard to Ireland in 1399; but, on the return of that fatal expedition, deserted his unfortunate master, and adhered to the interests of the new Sovereign.<sup>13</sup> Upon being accused by the lord Fitzwalter, in the first parliament of Henry IV, of the murder of Gloucester, he was, with the other appellants against that prince, put upon his defence; and, after an angry discussion, deprived, as well as Surrey and Exeter of the ducal title, and reduced to his former rank of earl of Rutland.<sup>14</sup> It has been asserted that he, immediately afterwards, united himself

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 388.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 390.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Ric. m. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 20 Ric. 2, m. 6, Nov. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 20 Ric. 2, p. 3. m. 5,

June 4.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. April 26.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p. 1. m. 20.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Parl. iii. 338.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. p. 452.

<sup>10</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, p. 1. m. 13.

<sup>11</sup> Rot. Parl. 21 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 23. 35.

Sept. 29.

<sup>12</sup> Pat. 12 Jul. 21 Ric. 2, 1397.

<sup>13</sup> Stowe, and Leland, Coll. vol. i.

p. 696.

<sup>14</sup> Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. 4, N<sup>o</sup> 33.

EDWARD  
DUKE  
OF  
YORK.

with those noblemen, and the earls of Salisbury and Gloucester, in the celebrated plot against the king's life; and that he betrayed their common design to Henry.<sup>1</sup> The evidence of his share in the conspiracy is not quite conclusive, although it has been generally admitted by historians, who have presumed that he purchased his immunity with an eager and depraved zeal in the pursuit and ruin of his associates.<sup>2</sup>

His treacherous conduct seems, nevertheless, to have prompted the king to remove him from the court, by sending him to Gascony, with the flattering appointment of the king's lieutenant of that province.<sup>3</sup> Whilst abroad, he succeeded his father as duke of York, in 1402, and had thereupon livery of his lands, with respite of his homage.<sup>4</sup>

Soon after his return to England, the duke's restless disposition involved him in new difficulties. In February 1404-5, Edmond the young earl of March (the rightful heir to the crown) and his brother Roger Mortimer, who had, since their father's death, in 1399, been closely detained in Windsor castle, were suddenly conveyed from thence by Constance, the widow of Thomas le Despenser earl of Gloucester; but retaken on their flight towards Wales. The countess, or, as she was then called, the lady le Despenser, being committed to prison,<sup>5</sup> is said to have denounced her brother, the duke of York, as the author of the bold attempt.<sup>6</sup> He was thereupon arrested and confined in Pevensey castle;<sup>7</sup> and orders were issued to the escheators of various counties to seize his large estates into the king's hands.<sup>8</sup> In 1406-7, however, during

<sup>1</sup> Camden, vol. i. fo. 548.

<sup>2</sup> Exit. Pell. Pasch. 1 Hen. 4. Monstrelet relates that Waleran count of St. Paul, who had married Maud Holand, the sister of Richard II, after sending a letter of reproach and defiance to his successor, ordered Rutland's effigy, in his coat-armour, to be suspended, the feet uppermost, from a gibbet near the gate of Calais.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Vasc. 2 Hen. 4, m. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. 4, m. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Elemyngo Leget scutifero, in denar. super expens. et salvo conductu dñe le Despenser de Lond.

usque castrum regis de Killingworth et ibidem salvo et secure custodiend—x/i. Exit. Pell. Mich. 6 Hen. 4, 2d March.

<sup>6</sup> Stowe, p. 332. Holinshed, p. 527. <sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. 387.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. p. 386. Exit. Pell. Mich. 6 Hen. 4, March 2d,—“div<sup>s</sup> nunciis et cursoribus miss. ad oēs p'tes Angl. et Hib. literis de magno sigillo direct. singulis escaetoribus com. predictor. ad seisiend. et capiend. in man. dñi regis o'ia et sing'la dñia man<sup>a</sup> ter. et ten. que fuerunt Edwardi ducis Ebor. et Dñe le Despenser unacū o'ib's aliis



the next long session of parliament, he was vindicated by the prince of Wales, his firm friend on all occasions, and restored to liberty and his possessions.<sup>1</sup> He was immediately re-appointed constable of the Tower.<sup>2</sup>

In 1412 he accompanied the duke of Clarence on his expedition in aid of the duke of Orleans against the duke of Burgundy;<sup>3</sup> and was, in the following year, again employed in France.<sup>4</sup>

Upon the accession of Henry V, his martial abilities were called into action, and secured to him solid proofs of that monarch's favour. As constable and marshal of the host, he solicited and obtained the command of the van of the royal army at the battle of Agincourt, 25th October 1415; but was not destined to share the glory of the victory. Being very corpulent, he is said to have been borne down in the throng, and suffocated or trampled to death.<sup>5</sup>

By his will, made at Harfleur, during that expedition, on the 22nd August 1415, he directed the interment of his remains in the college of Fotheringhay, which he had founded.<sup>6</sup>

He married Philippa, daughter and co-heir of John lord Mohun, one of the founders of the Order; but had no issue by her.

ARMS.—Quarterly, France and England, over all a label of three points. During his father's life he bore the label per pale Gules and Argent, charged with six castles Or and six lioncels Gules; but, after his father's death, the label Argent charged with nine torteaux.

EDWARD  
DUKE  
OF  
YORK.

bonis et catallis infra eadem dñia et man<sup>a</sup> inventa arrestand. et seisiend. et salvo et secure custodiend p<sup>o</sup> com<sup>o</sup> regis—lxiii. iiiid.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 17. Dugdale (upon the authority of Walsingham) states that he was then restored to his hereditary dignity of duke of York; but he seems not to have been deprived of it by any sentence of attainder.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer viii. 457.

<sup>3</sup> Wals. p. 425.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Hen. 4, m. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Leland's Itin. vol. i. f. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 13 Hen. 4, m. 17; Pat.

3 Hen. 5, p. 2, m. 43. Mon Anglie. iii. p. 2. fo. 162. He was interred in the choir under a flat marble stone, with his figure in brass thereon. After the dissolution, the choir was pulled down by order of the duke of Northumberland, to whom Edward VI. had granted the estate. The stone is said to have been then taken up, and the corpse exposed to view. Queen Elizabeth commanded that the stone should be replaced over the grave, and a monument of freestone erected in memory of the duke at the south side of the altar.

## LXXVIII.

## SIR HENRY PERCY, CALLED "HOTSPUR."

SIR  
HENRY  
PERCY.

THE names of many knights who were degraded, attainted, or slain in battle against the reigning Sovereign, having nevertheless been recorded in the catalogues of the Order, we must impute the exclusion of one so renowned as that of Sir Henry Percy to an oblivion of the fact (recovered by the research of Anstis) that he had been, during fifteen years, a member of the illustrious fraternity.<sup>1</sup>

This distinguished person is well known as the eldest son of Henry the first earl of Northumberland by Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Nevil of Raby. He was, as we gather from his own statement,<sup>2</sup> born in or about 1366, and armed in his twelfth year,—an early introduction to martial habits, which may have been deemed essential to the future possessor of a vast domain near the Scottish border, maintainable only against an ever active foe by extraordinary vigilance, foresight, and courage. Having, in 1377, during the feast of St. George at Windsor, received from the venerable hands of Edward III. the honour of knighthood, in company with prince Richard, Thomas of Woodstock, Henry of Bolingbroke, and his own younger brothers, Thomas and Ralph Percy,<sup>3</sup> he was, in the following year, placed in the retinue of his warlike father when that earl hastened to expel from Berwick a Scottish detachment, which, in contempt of the truce, had surprised the citadel.<sup>4</sup> The town itself had been so completely dismantled in the recent war that it presented no resistance to the English troops, who carried the castle by assault, after a siege of nine days, and put the garrison to the sword. The earl of Douglas arrived too late for the relief of the place; and was pursued in his retreat by Northumberland, whose vanguard, falling into an ambuscade, was totally routed.

The young hero, having gained experience from these and

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 251. 254.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Scrope and Grosv. roll, p. 199.

<sup>4</sup> Wals. p. 223.

similar military enterprises, was, in 1381, called upon to prove his knowledge of the laws of honour and chivalry; being included in a royal commission to supply his noble father's place as one of the judges of a solemn combat, to be held near Liliot's cross in the march-land between John Chattowe, a Scots esquire and William de Badby, an Englishman.<sup>1</sup>

SIR  
HENRY  
PERCY.

In 1383, sir Henry Percy was joined in commission with his father and John lord Nevil to receive the residue of the ransom due for David Bruce.<sup>2</sup> He was nominated, in 1384, one of the commissioners for guarding the marches towards Scotland;<sup>3</sup> and the appointment was renewed in 1386, with the additional grant of the custody of Berwick:<sup>4</sup> and Walsingham relates that the incessant activity with which he exercised these functions, and harassed and coerced the restless borderers, induced them to apply to him the *nom de guerre* by which he is more commonly remembered in history.<sup>5</sup> The same author informs us that, in this year, upon a rumour of the intention of the French to lay siege to Calais, the town was largely supplied with provisions and with a reinforcement of able warriors, amongst whom was sir Henry Percy. There being, however, no indication of the enemy's approach, the impatient Hotspur, after a brief sojourn, assembled his followers; and, having scoured the districts of the Morinie and Picardy, returned home.<sup>6</sup> On the 30th October, in the same year, he gave his testimony, in the refectory of Westminster abbey, in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy.<sup>7</sup> About this time, he and his brother sir Ralph Percy were stationed at Yarmouth, with 300 men at arms and 600 archers, to resist the expected invasion.<sup>8</sup> In 1387, after his return from a short maritime expedition against the French, in which he acquitted himself with honour,<sup>9</sup> the appointment of warden of the marches having been again conferred upon him, in conjunction with John de Beaumont, he proceeded into the north.<sup>10</sup> In 1388, he was honoured with the Garter.<sup>11</sup> Dur-

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. 353.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 415.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Scoc. 8 Ric. 2, m. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 9 Ric. 2, m. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Wals. p. 350.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. <sup>7</sup> Ser. & Grosv. roll, ut supra.

<sup>8</sup> Froissart, t. x. p. 174.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 21; Wals. p. 357.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Pat. 11 Ric. 2, m. 25, à tergo.

<sup>11</sup> Sir Henry Percy is, for the

SIR  
HENRY  
PERCY.

ing this year, his good fortune, for a while forsook him; not, however, without adding to his fame. The Scots, under the earl of Fife, as commander-in-chief, invaded England; their army, being in two divisions, of which one entered by the western march near Carlisle; and the other, under the young earl of Douglas, accompanied by the earls of March and Moray, proceeded through Northumberland, crossed the Tyne, and wasted and destroyed with fire and sword the bishopric of Durham, penetrating nearly to the gates of York.<sup>1</sup> Douglas passed, on his return, triumphantly under the walls of Newcastle, within which the gallant Percy and his brother then held garrison. The force of the youthful soldiers was thought to be unequal to encounter the enemy in battle; but their chivalrous spirit prompted them to invite the Scottish knights to break a few spears without the gates. In a personal combat with Douglas, Hotspur's pennon remained in the hands of his adversary, who, after tauntingly assuring him that he would plant the valued prize upon his tower at Dalkeith, resumed his march to join the main body of the army. Percy having, on the second day, learnt that the Scottish forces were still separate, and, being eager to revenge at once the cruelties of the raid, and to recover his pennon which Douglas had dared him to fetch from before his tent, hastened, without awaiting the promised reinforcement from the bishop of Durham, with about eight thousand men, in pursuit of the enemy. They joined battle at Otterburn, in Redesdale; and, after a most sanguinary conflict, which proved fatal to the heroic Douglas,<sup>2</sup> the Scots at length prevailed, and both

first time, mentioned as a knight of the Order, in a wardrobe account recording the issue of robes for his attendance at St. George's feast in 1388; and it is evident (see Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> XIII. sec. 2) that he could have been then admitted into no other stall than the thirteenth, on the Prince's side, which had become vacant by the attainder of the duke of Ireland, in February preceding the feast. Robes were also prepared for him in 1389 and 1390; and he probably continued to fill the same stall

until the attainder of the earl of Arundel in 1397; when, it is presumed, he was translated to the tenth stall, on the same side, and succeeded, in the thirteenth, by sir Simon Felbrigg; the names of both appearing in the wardrobe account of 1399, and Felbrigg having certainly been installed in the lowest seat in the royal chapel.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. 594.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart gives his circumstantial narrative of the battle upon the authority of two eye-witnesses.

Percys, with almost all the English of condition who survived the action, were conducted as prisoners into Scotland.

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HENRY  
PERCY.

This memorable event happened on the 19th of August 1388.

Our knight was speedily ransomed, and resumed his command in the marches.<sup>1</sup> On the 16th of October 1389 it was agreed in council that the custody of Carlisle, together with that of the west march, should be committed to him for five years beyond the term of his indenture;<sup>2</sup> and this was soon afterwards carried into effect.<sup>3</sup> In 1390 we find him again at Calais, conducting several expeditions towards Boulogne; and, during that campaign, raising the siege of Brest.<sup>4</sup> In that year he was one of the subscribers of the letter to the pope, complaining of the excesses of the clergy;<sup>5</sup> and also a commissioner for correcting misprisions against the treaty of Lenlyngham.<sup>6</sup> In 1390-1 he was retained to serve the king, in peace and war, during his life, with an annuity of 100*l.* out of the exchequer.<sup>7</sup> In 1393 he was appointed to superintend a hastilude at Calais between Richard Redman and William Haliburton, each having three associates.<sup>8</sup> He was recalled, in the course of that year from Calais,<sup>9</sup> and again nominated warden of the east march and governor of Berwick.<sup>10</sup> In 1394 he was a commissioner for punishing infractions of the truce,<sup>11</sup> and for treating with Scotland.<sup>12</sup> In the following year Percy

*Tom. xi. ed. Buchon, p. 420.* The assertion, repeated by Dugdale, after Knyghton, Walsyngham, and others, that Douglas fell by the hand of Hotspur, is not confirmed by the French chronicler, who would have gloried in describing a second personal encounter between the two young heroes. His statement is, that the earl, whom he likens to Hector, finding that his people had begun to give way, seized with both hands a battle-axe, and, rushing into the throng, cleared for himself a passage, as if determined to win the day by his individual exertion; but that his progress was arrested by three lances, which pierced, at the same moment, his shoulder, breast, and thigh, and bore him to the ground,

from whence he arose no more. The action is eloquently described by sir Walter Scott, in chapter xv. of his History of Scotland.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Scoc. 12 Ric. 2, m. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton. MS. Cleop. F. III. fo. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pat. 14 Ric. 2, m. 39.

<sup>4</sup> Knyghton, col. 2678 and 2696.

<sup>5</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. 675.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 678.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Pat. 14 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 38, *per inspex.*

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 16 Ric. 2, m. 17; Rymer, vol. vii. p. 745, where the place of combat is said to be *Carlisle*.

<sup>9</sup> Ypod. Neustr. p. 152.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Scoc. 16 Ric. 2, m. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 780.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. p. 786.

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was again employed in France.<sup>1</sup> On the 26th October 1398, as warden of the east march, he signed, with George Dunbar earl of March, who had the custody of the Scottish border, a convention for a truce.<sup>2</sup> In the year following Hotspur, in company with his father, joined Henry of Bolingbroke upon his landing at Ravenspur.

It is notorious that Henry IV. rewarded, with a lavish hand, the important aid of the Percys towards his establishment on the throne. Hotspur, with a renewal of his commission of warden of the east march and governor of Berwick and Roxburgh on 21st October 1399,<sup>3</sup> was appointed justiciary of Chester, North Wales, and Flintshire; constable of the castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, Caernarvon, and Bamborough.<sup>4</sup> He had also a grant of the island of Anglesey, and castle of Beaumaris, for life.<sup>5</sup>

The expiration of the truce with Scotland led to fresh inroads upon the English border; and the king, within a fortnight after his accession, declared in parliament his intention of undertaking in person an expedition against that kingdom.<sup>6</sup> His preparations being completed, and having received into his allegiance the earl of March<sup>7</sup> (who, in revenge of private wrongs, had seceded from the Scottish court)<sup>8</sup> he entered Scotland, in August 1400, at the head of a powerful army: but, after committing great ravages, and failing in his attempt to possess himself of Edinburgh castle, he retraced his steps; leaving the continuation of the war to the Percys and to Dunbar, his new vassal. Those able warriors defeated a gallant band, assembled by the Scottish barons of the border under sir Patrick Hepburn, at Nesbitmoor, where that distinguished veteran and some of the bravest knights of Lothian were either captured or slain.

The discontent of Hotspur and of the earl his father, which in the sequel ripened into rebellion, may probably

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Ric. 2, m. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. p. 54.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Soc. 1 Hen. 4, m. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. 4, m. 8, and

p. 4, m. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 4, m. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 428.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. p. 153.

<sup>8</sup> This earl had, perhaps, contemplated a similar secession during the former reign; for, on 12th December 1387, he obtained from

be traced to a royal order resulting from this action.<sup>1</sup> The feudal law or custom recognised a right in the captor to put his prisoner "to his finance," or, in other words, to claim a ransom proportionate to his rank; but the king now commanded the wardens of the marches to retain in custody, without ransom, their Scottish prisoners. Whether the number taken at Nesbit was sufficiently considerable to induce the Percys to remonstrate against the violation, in that particular instance, of an acknowledged right, does not appear; it is however certain that a repetition of it, on a subsequent occasion, was one of the proximate causes of their defection.

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In 1401 sir Henry Percy was actively engaged in the exercise of his functions, as justiciary of North Wales, in reducing to obedience the native chieftains, and gaining possession of the castles in that province which had been granted to him by the crown.<sup>2</sup> In the following year Archibald earl of Douglas, encouraged by the absence of king Henry (then occupied with the suppression of Glendower's rebellion in Wales) collected the strength of Scotland to carry again the flames of war into the English territory. The task of resisting this powerful invasion was committed to the earl of Northumberland and his illustrious son, and its difficulty was materially diminished by the talent and experience of the renegade earl of March, who was well acquainted with the impetuous and imprudent mode of Scottish warfare. By his counsel, the invaders were suffered to advance to the centre of Northumberland; to gorge themselves with plunder; and to commence undisturbed a careless retreat towards their own country. The battle at Homildon-hill, near Wooler, fought on the 14th September 1402, raised the fame of Hotspur to its zenith. Douglas, after receiving five wounds

Richard II. letters of safe conduct and protection for himself and one hundred Scottish knights, of his retinue, to pass into and reside in any part of England he might think fit. Rymer, vol. vii. p. 565.

<sup>1</sup> 30th Oct. 1400. Rymer, vol. viii. p. 162.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton. MS. Cleop. F. III, from which many most interesting letters are printed among *Ellis's Original Letters*, second series, vol. i. and in vol. i. of *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council*, published under the direction of the late Record Commission.

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and suffering the loss of an eye, and the earls of Fife, Murray, and Angus, with eighty other men of eminence, were amongst his prisoners.<sup>1</sup> The king, a second time, denied the profits of ransom to the captors; but bestowed upon them that which he had not to give, the entire earldom of Douglas, which remained to be conquered.<sup>2</sup>

The whole energies of the Percys appear thenceforward to have been devoted to the strengthening of their party, preparatory to an open rupture between them and their sovereign. A large number of the nobility is said to have encouraged their rebellion by promises of assistance, which were not fulfilled.<sup>3</sup> The co-operation of Glendower was also secured by assigning to him, as his share of the expected spoils, the dominion of Wales, including Shrewsbury and the parts of Shropshire on the Welsh side of the Severn. The king seems to have been unapprised of the conspiracy, unless he politically concealed his knowledge by a public grant of lands to the earl so late as the 2nd March 1402-3.<sup>4</sup> The hostile intentions of Hotspur were, however, soon manifested by assembling an army, as warden of the east march, with the professed design of invading Scotland; and, after a mock siege of an unimportant fortalice within the northern border, in June 1403, suddenly directing his march southwards, with the evident purpose of joining the forces of Glendower. A great portion of the gentry and men of Cheshire gathered under his standard, during his progress through that county; and he was met by his uncle, the earl of Worcester, on his entrance into Staffordshire. In the mean time, the king, aware of the urgent necessity of preventing his occupation of Shrewsbury, and junction with Glendower, pursued the rebel army with surprising rapidity. The royalists reached Lichfield on the 17th, and entered Shrewsbury on the 19th of July, a few hours only before the arrival of Hotspur at the castle foregate of the town. The king immediately ordered the suburb to be set on fire; and issued out of the castle gates to offer battle to the in-

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 408.

<sup>2</sup> Scott's History of Scotland,  
vol. i. p. 239.

<sup>3</sup> Hardyng's Chron. fol. cci. ccii.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. pp. 278. 289.



surgents. Percy, unwilling to risk an immediate action just at the close of a harassing march, desisted from the attack on the town, and retired to the Bull-field, an extensive common stretching eastward from the village of Upper Berwick. His rear was here protected by woody and impervious precipices, and his force was flanked, on one side, by the river, a communication by Shelton-ford being left open in case Glendower should arrive, as he hoped, on the opposite bank. At break of day, on Saturday the 21st of July, the king marched out of the town on the Hadnall road; and, on his advance, Percy broke up in haste, and proceeded to Hatley-field; from whence, after haranguing his followers, and showing to them that a conflict was inevitable, he despatched by two esquires the celebrated defiance, in which the three Percys attempted, by accusing the king of the most flagitious crimes, to justify their insurrection. When the hostile armies were drawn up in battle array, awaiting the signal for the onset, the abbot of Shrewsbury and the clerk of the privy seal were sent by king Henry to offer to the rebels an amnesty, and redress of grievances. Hotspur, moved at the moment by the unlooked-for overture, conscious of the inferiority of his numbers, and despairing of the timely support of Glendower, requested his uncle to repair to the royal camp. It is said that Worcester, on his return, misrepresented the pacific disposition of the monarch, and incited his less implacable nephew to commit his fortunes to the issue.

The gallant Percy perceived that the die was cast;<sup>1</sup> and both parties rushed to the conflict, rending the air with the war-cries of "St. George!" and "Esperance Percy!" In the mean time, the wily Glendower is said to have approached as near as Shelton; and, from a branch of a lofty oak (whose hoary trunk yet remains) to have been a prudent spectator

<sup>1</sup> It is stated that, at this moment, Hotspur called for his favourite sword, and was informed by an attendant that it had been inadvertently left at Upper Berwick. Percy, who had not previously known the name of the

village at which he had halted, then exclaimed, "*Now is my plough drawing to its last furrow; for a wizard told me in Northumberland that I should perish at Berwick, which I vainly interpreted of that town in the North!*"

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of the awful combat. Our limits forbid a description of the battle.<sup>1</sup> It is well known that the combatants on both sides displayed a valour almost incredible;<sup>2</sup> that the issue was long doubtful; and that Percy raging, separated from his attendants, through the adverse ranks, in quest of the sovereign, fell, surrounded by enemies, by an unknown hand. The king himself, with a loud voice, proclaimed the death of his formidable adversary; and the rebels, deprived of their leader, fled in despair from the fatal field.

The mortal remains of the hero had been, on the day following the battle, committed to the earth by his near kinsman Thomas Nevil lord Furnival, but were inhumanly disinterred, and, after an ignominious exposure of them in the public street, disgraceful only to the king who ordered it, the head was severed from the body, and the latter, divided into quarters, transmitted, in compliance with the savage custom of the age, to as many cities of the realm. The public records show the eagerness with which the apparently inconsiderable goods and chattels of the deceased were gathered into the royal coffers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The action is briefly, but admirably, described by Walsyng- ham, p. 409; and, among modern authors, perhaps with the greatest accuracy, and the best local information, by the late reverend and learned J. B. Blakeway, in his excellent History of Shrewsbury, vol. i. pp. 183—195. He has erred, however, in the date, which he places on the 20th, instead of the 21st July, being on Saturday, the eve of the feast of St. Mary Mag- dalen. Mr. Blakeway has also, when referring (at p. 183, and, in the note, at p. 191) to Hotspur's previous battle, followed Dugdale's mistake in calling it "the victory of Halidown-hill," instead of *Homil- don-hill*. It is remarkable that, on the Exchequer issue-roll between Easter and Michaelmas 1403, the following entries occur of payments made on and soon after Tuesday the 17th of July in that year.— "Hen. Com. Northumb. et Hen. de Percy fil. eiusdem comitis custodi-

bus march. vs. Scociam In denar. eis lib'at. p' man. Tho. Carinka el'ici & Ric'i Hamme Scutiferi sup' vad' suis & hominum suorum secum retinentium sup' salv' custod. march. p'd'ctor' dexvi li. xiijs. iiij d." — "D'v'is nunciis & cur- soribus missis ad o'es & sing'los com. Angl. de p'clamoe faciend. de morte Henr. P'cy unacu aliis rebell. interfect. in bello inter d'ctum regem & illos ex p'te dicti Hen. P'cy juxta Salop' & de cap- cone Tho. Percy com. Wigorn. in dicto bello, ex s."

<sup>2</sup> The king is said to have slain thirty-six men with his own hand!

<sup>3</sup> "Mart. 20 Nov. 5 Hen. 4. De Joh'e Walcot nup' maiore civ. Lond. & Esc. regis in eadem civi- tate de precio unius colle [olle?] que fuit Henr. Percy Regi foris' x li." — "Merc. 16 Jan. eod. aº de Joh'e Shadworth cive Lond. xi li. vij s. vi d. de bonis & catall. que fuer. Hen. de Percy Regi for'." &c.

By his wife, Elizabeth Mortimer (the daughter of Edmond fourth earl of March by Philippa Plantagenet), who survived him and experienced the revengeful persecution of the king,<sup>1</sup> Hotspur left an infant son, Henry Percy, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married first to John lord Clifford, and, secondly, to Ralph second earl of Westmorland. The young Henry was, by the earl of Northumberland his grandfather, carried into Scotland, and, in the sequel, generously restored by Henry V. to the family estates and honours.

SIR  
HENRY  
PERCY.

## ARMS.

Quarterly, first and fourth, Louvaine, Or, a lion rampant Azure, second and third, Lucy, Gules, three luces hauriant Argent.

## LXXIX.

## JOHN SECOND LORD DEVEREUX.

THE family of this highly celebrated person derived its surname from the town of Evreux in Normandy, and acquired lands in Cornwall, and other western counties of England, soon after the conquest. Stephen Devereux, Deverose, or De Ebrois, served under kings John and Henry III; and was succeeded by his son, William Devereux, who, taking part with the barons, fell at Evesham in 1265,<sup>2</sup> leaving a son, of the same name, who, after gaining distinction in the wars of Gascony, had summons, as a peer of parliament, in 1299.<sup>3</sup> It is stated that the last-mentioned William had issue sir Walter Devereux, who was the father of the gallant individual now under our notice.<sup>4</sup>

JOHN  
LORD  
DEVEREUX.

Sir John Devereux was ordered to join the army in Aquitaine in 1368,<sup>5</sup> and, in the year following, commanded at

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. p. 334, 8th Oct. 1403.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 175.

<sup>3</sup> The summons was "Will'o de

Ebroicis, chivaler," and dated 6th Feb. 27 Ed. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Vinc. No. 20, fo. 248, in Coll. Armor.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Vasc. 42 Ed. 3, m. 4.

JOHN  
LORD  
DEVEREUX.

Rochelle, when Knolles arrived at that port with a reinforcement for the Black Prince.<sup>1</sup> His chivalrous demeanour seems to have attracted the particular attention of Froissart, whose chronicle abounds with passages recording its display. Whilst resident at La Souteraine, in 1370, as seneschal and governor of Limousin, he received intelligence that the castle of Belle Perche was closely besieged by the duke of Bourbon. Devereux thereupon proceeded to Angoulême, where the earls of Cambridge and Pembroke and other great commanders were assembled around the prince; and, upon his representation, troops were despatched from thence for the relief of that garrison, which was enabled by this opportune succour to march out of the castle with all the honours of war, and within view of the French army, and to deliver the captive Isabel of Valois into the hands of sir Eustace d'Abricécourt and sir John Devereux.<sup>2</sup> In the same year he was with prince Edward at Limoges.<sup>3</sup> In 1372, after the unfortunate affair at Rochelle, which ended in the capture of Pembroke and D'Angle,<sup>4</sup> the Captal de Buch left Devereux, as seneschal, in command of that port:<sup>5</sup> but, learning soon afterwards that Du Guesclin meditated an attack on Poitiers, he marched from Rochelle with fifty lances, and proceeded to that city, where he was joined by sir Thomas Percy the seneschal. The constable, finding that the garrison had thus been strengthened, abandoned his purpose, and determined to cooperate with the duke de Berri in his designs upon Sainte-Severe in Limousin, of which Devereux was governor, and where he had confided to sir William Percy the charge of the garrison. Our knight, therefore, left Poitiers, accompanied by sir Thomas Percy; and it was decided, at a conference with the Captal at St. Jean d'Angely, to assemble the Poitevins, and proceed, with the best force which they could muster, towards Sainte-Severe, in the hope of at once relieving the garrison and bringing the French and Bretons to a general action. In the mean time, sir William Percy, despairing of succour, and unable to retain possession of the

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. v. p. 76.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 169; and see *antea*, p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. v. p. 208.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 175. 185.

<sup>5</sup> Froiss. tom. v. p. 292.

place whilst opposed by so formidable an enemy, offered to capitulate; and Du Guesclin, aware of the advance of the relieving force, accepted the offer. The Captal and Devereux appear to have been discouraged by the surrender of the town; and, hearing that the inhabitants of Poitiers had, during their absence, put the French in possession of the city, they dismissed the Poitevins; and Devereux concluded his chivauchée by assaulting and carrying the town of Niort.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN  
LORD  
DEVEREUX.

The French army under Du Guesclin was triumphant in Poitou, where, at that disastrous period, few fortresses remained in the power of the English. Among these was Chisey, a strong burgh, on the river Boutonne, about four leagues distant from Niort. To this, in the ensuing spring, the constable resolved to lay siege. The garrison contrived to convey intelligence of their perilous situation to Devereux, who thereupon departed from Niort with about seven hundred well-armed men. The besieged, observing the approach of their expected deliverers, made a sortie with about sixty horse, all of whom were either slain or taken. On the arrival of the English, battle was joined; and the result proved fatal to our gallant band; Devereux remaining amongst the prisoners.<sup>2</sup>

After his exchange, we find him, in 1375, entrenched within two leagues of Quimperle, a town near l'Orient, in a small castle which he had repaired and fortified. It was called "the new fort;"<sup>3</sup> and holding a fierce and active soldiery, which laid the surrounding country under frequent contribution, was regarded by the peasantry with terror and dis-

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, tom. vi. p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> The author of the life of Louis III. duke of Bourbon, states that the battle of Chisey took place before Christmas 1372; but Froissart's precise date, 21st March 1372-3, is probably correct.

<sup>3</sup> The MS. N<sup>o</sup> 926, alias 9661, of the royal library of Paris, supplies many particulars, omitted in other copies of Froissart. It contains, amongst other new and in-

teresting matter, a *chanson*, in the Breton dialect, which the chronicler says was commonly sung by the young peasants of the district. It is printed in Buchon's edition, tom. vi. p. 280, and we shall only quote the burthen:

"Gardes vous dou nouviau fort  
Vous qui alles ces allues;  
Car laiens prent son deport  
Messire Jehan Devrues."

JOHN  
LORD  
DEVEREUX.

may. The Breton chiefs,<sup>1</sup> assembled at Lamballe, thereupon attacked the fort, which gallantly withstood their assault during three successive nights, and was at length relieved by the duke of Brittany and the earl of Cambridge. The war being terminated by the treaty of Bruges, our knight returned to England.

After the death of the Black Prince, preparations were made for an expedition into Spain and Gascony, in which prince Richard was nominated to bear a part; and sir John Devereux was retained to serve under him.<sup>2</sup> Upon Richard's accession to the throne, he was appointed of his privy council,<sup>3</sup> and appears from thenceforward to have been an efficient member of the government. In 1380 he was appointed governor of Calais,<sup>4</sup> with authority to treat with the French ambassadors for a truce.<sup>5</sup> These powers were confirmed by subsequent commissions; and he was still in command at Calais when the bishop of Norwich landed there in 1382, preparatorily to his "crusade" in favour of the pretensions of Urban VI. to the papacy.<sup>6</sup> In the same year and the following Devereux was empowered to treat with the count and towns of Flanders;<sup>7</sup> the rank of banneret being ascribed to him in the relative commissions. In 1386 he held the office of steward of the household,<sup>8</sup> and in the next year that of constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports.<sup>9</sup>

According to the Windsor tables, sir John Devereux was admitted into the Order of the Garter after the attainder of sir Simon Burley in 1388, and occupied the thirteenth stall on the Sovereign's side, where his plate remains at this day.

In 1389 he was one of the plenipotentiaries who conducted the negotiations with France, which terminated in the treaty of Leulinghen.<sup>10</sup> He appears to have retained,

<sup>1</sup> Clisson, Rohan, Rochefort, Beaumanoir, and Laval, who are all celebrated in the *chanson*.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 1 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 7, *per inspex*.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 386<sup>a</sup>; Pat. 1 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 16, June 20; Rymer, vol. vii. p. 161.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 3 Ric. 2, m. 1, June 20.

<sup>5</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 248.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 395.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. and p. 396.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. p. 495.

<sup>9</sup> Claus. 11 Ric. 2, Jan. 4; Rym. vol. vii. p. 566.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 610.

with his other appointments, the post of governor of Calais; for he presided in that character at the combat near Boulogne in that year between sir Peter Courtenay and the sire de Clary.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN  
LORD  
DEVEREUX.

Sir John Devereux was summoned to parliament among the barons from 1385 to 1392. He died on the 22nd February 1392-3.<sup>2</sup> According to Dugdale, he married Margaret the daughter of sir John Barre. This lady may have been his first consort; but his relict was Margaret, the daughter of John de Vere earl of Oxford, (by Maud Badlesmere,) who had been first the wife of sir Nicholas Lovayne, and secondly of Henry lord Beaumont. He left an only son, sir John Devereux, aged sixteen at the death of his father, who died within age, on the 13th November 1396,<sup>3</sup> leaving his only sister Joan, or Janet, his heir, then of the age of seventeen.

The descendants of this lady, who married Walter lord Fitzwalter, were the earls of Sussex, of the noble house of Ratclyffe. The present heir-general of the body of John lord Devereux, and of the baronies of Fitzwalter and Devereux, is sir Brook-William Bridges, of Goodnestone, in the county of Kent, baronet, either solely, or conjointly with the heir of the body (if any) of Jemima Duke, some time wife of Robert Duke, of Colchester.

## ARMS.

Argent, on a fess Gules an estoile Or; in chief three torteaux.

## CREST.

Within a ducal coronet Or, a talbot's head Argent, eared Gules.

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. xii. p. 60.

proved 24th Feb. 1392-3. 18  
Rous.

<sup>2</sup> Esc. 17 Ric. 2, No. 18; Wals.  
p. 387. Will dated in June 1385,

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 20 Ric. 2, No. 24, and  
21 Ric. 2, No. 20.

## LXXX.

## SIR PETER COURTENAY.

SIR  
PETER  
COURTE-  
NAY.

AMONG the most ancient remains connected with the Order, in St. George's chapel, is a square plate without any inscription, bearing the arms of Courtenay, affixed to the fifth stall on the Prince's side; a memorial, probably contemporaneous, of sir Peter Courtenay, who, upon the death of John lord Nevil in 1388, was, according to the Windsor tables, the next occupant of that stall.<sup>1</sup>

The lustre of his birth, his ardent and romantic devotion to chivalrous exercises, and his martial skill and undaunted valour in the field, may claim for this knight a conspicuous station among the heroes of his time.

Sir Peter Courtenay was the fifth son of Hugh the second earl of Devon, by Margaret Bohun, and a younger brother of sir Hugh Courtenay, one of the Founders of the Garter. He received knighthood, at the same time with his brother sir Philip and his nephew sir Hugh, from the Black Prince at Vittoria, in 1367, before the battle of Najara;<sup>2</sup> and his services on that memorable occasion were acknowledged by the grant of a pension of 50*l.* out of the revenues of Devon and Cornwall; and, in 1369, by another of like amount, charged on the stannaries.<sup>3</sup> From that year until the accession of Richard II, we find no mention of him; but having then, in company with his brother sir Philip, the command of certain vessels in the naval expedition under the earls of Salisbury and Arundel, they encountered the Spanish fleet near the coast of Brittany, and, after a desperate conflict, were compelled to yield to superior force. Sir Philip, although severely wounded, was enabled to save himself; but sir Peter, who had fought strenuously, fell, covered with wounds, into the power of the enemy; but not until all the brave esquires of Devon

<sup>1</sup> See *antèa*, p. 251.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart, tom. iv. p. 376.

<sup>3</sup> Cleaveland's House of Courtenay, p. 197.



and Somerset, his companions in arms, had been drowned or slain.<sup>1</sup>

Upon his liberation, shortly afterwards, he proceeded to Bordeaux, and from thence to England; when he was honoured with a military appointment at Calais.<sup>2</sup> It was probably during the period in which he filled that station, that he visited the gay court of Charles VI. at Paris, and merited the applause of that sovereign for his feats of arms with the celebrated Guy de la Tremouille;<sup>3</sup> for he obtained, in 1383, a licence from Richard II. to send, by Northampton herald and Aulet pursuivant, eight cloths of scarlet, black, and russet, as presents to certain lords of France; as also two horses, six saddles, six small bows, one sheaf of large arrows, and a sheaf of cross-bow arrows, for the attendants of the king, and a greyhound and other dogs for his keeper; the whole in acknowledgment of the great honour which had been done to him on occasion of his combat with a French knight.<sup>4</sup> In 1388 sir Peter Courtenay was appointed principal chamberlain.<sup>5</sup> In the same year also, by the description of "the king's cousin," he was authorised to proceed to Calais with John Hobeldod, his esquire, for the purpose of inquiring of and deliberating with the enemy touching certain intended feats of arms.<sup>6</sup> This journey had doubtless reference to the jousts which were, not long afterwards, held at the abbey of St. Inghelbert. Froissart, before entering into a minute description of those jousts, takes occasion to narrate the adventures of Courtenay on his returning to Calais after his former encounter with De la Tremouille. It seems that king Charles, having extolled and rewarded our knight for his gallant bearing in that tourney, ordered the sire de Clary to escort him back to Calais. They alighted on their way at Luceu in Artois, the residence of king Richard's sister, the countess of St. Paul, who had been first married to sir Peter's nephew, Hugh lord Courtenay. The lady entertained them courteously; and, amongst other questions to sir Peter, demanded

SIR  
PETER  
COURTE-  
NAY.

<sup>1</sup> Leland's Collect. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 251.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, vol. viii. p. 120.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, tom. xii. p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 7 Ric. 2, Nov 23, m. 16; Rymer, vol. vii. p. 415.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Pat. 11 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 9, April 24.

SIR  
PETER  
COURTE-  
NAY.

whether he had been well received by the French nobles? "Doubtless," replied the knight, "I am content with my reception: nevertheless, the object for which I crossed the sea has been but poorly accomplished. Sure I am that if the sire de Clary, here present, who is a knight of France, had been pleased to visit England for a like purpose, he would have found more readiness than I have met with, to gratify his chivalrous desires. True it is, that sir Guy de la Tremouille was allowed to joust with me; but, after we had broken a lance or two, we were ordered to desist; and, madam, I must everywhere maintain that it was not my fault that there was no second encounter." Clary's anger at this speech was suppressed by his recollection that the English knight was under his escort; and the countess comforted her kinsman by assuring him that he would quit the French territory without reproach, and with the more honour for having complied with the request of its sovereign. On the day following the knights took leave of their noble hostess, and proceeded on their journey. Upon entering within the English lines near Calais, sir Peter, having thanked his companion for his kind escort, was reminded by Clary of the disdainful language which he had used at Luceu when speaking of the chivalry of France, and informed that if he would deign to accept the challenge of the least of that gallant band, he would find him ready, on that evening or early on the morrow, to fulfil his desire. Courtenay cheerfully proposed that the combat should take place on the following morning; and the knights separated in order to arrange their equipment, the one at Calais, the other at Marquise. At the appointed hour sir Peter, accompanied by sir John Devereux, then captain of Calais, met his antagonist; both being well armed and mounted. Their first essay was without effect; but, at the second onset, Clary striking with full force beyond Courtenay's buckler, his sword penetrated deeply into the shoulder of our knight, who by the violence of the blow was thrown from his horse.

The sire de Clary left the ground, not without reproach from the English that he had transgressed the rules of the joust by aiming a blow at the shoulder of his adversary; and, on his return to the presence of his royal master, he was

reproved by him and the whole court for having challenged a knight who had been committed to his escort.<sup>1</sup>

The grand jousts at St. Inghelbert were fixed to be held on the 20th of May 1390;<sup>2</sup> but the earls of Nottingham and Huntingdon, sir Thomas Clifford, sir John Beaumont, and sir Peter Courtenay received, whilst at Calais, a message from king Richard, dated on the 13th March preceding, that they should abstain from the exercise of any feats of arms with the French without the special leave of the earl of Northumberland.<sup>3</sup> The immediate cause of the prohibition is not mentioned; but the detailed narrative of the tourney by Froissart records that, besides many others, all the knights named in the message (excepting Nottingham, who had in that year been appointed captain of Calais,) were among the combatants. Courtenay jousted, with various success, with the three challengers, Bouçicaut, Roye, and Saint-Py.<sup>4</sup>

In the same year sir Peter was appointed constable of Windsor castle for life.<sup>5</sup> In 1393 several knights appeared at the English court from Scotland with challenges to feats of arms; and Courtenay was opposed in one of these combats to a knight named Darell.<sup>6</sup> It was probably in his character of chamberlain that the confession made by the unfortunate duke of Gloucester, or extorted from him, at Calais in 1397, was committed to his safe keeping.<sup>7</sup> In 1398 he was appointed captain of Calais.<sup>8</sup>

Immediately after the accession of Henry IV, the last-mentioned post seems to have been confirmed to him;<sup>9</sup> and the favour of the new sovereign was manifested by divers grants of lands,<sup>10</sup> and by his nomination, in 1403-4, to the privy council.<sup>11</sup>

Sir Peter Courtenay died unmarried, 2nd February 1404-5, leaving his nephew, Edward third earl of Devon, his heir.<sup>12</sup>

SIR  
PETER  
COURTE-  
NAY.

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. xii. pp. 53-65.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 13 Ric. 2, m. 4, Mar. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. tom. xii. p. 131.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Leland's Coll. ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 482.

<sup>7</sup> Rolls of Parl. vol. iii. p. 432b.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Franc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. Franc. 1 Hen. 4, m. 22; Exit. Pell. Mich. eod. a<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Rolls of Parl. vol. iii. p. 530.

<sup>12</sup> Esc. 6 Hen. 4, No. 38.

SIR  
PETER  
COURTE-  
NAY.

His remains were deposited in the cathedral church of St. Peter at Exeter, under a tomb bearing a laudatory inscription to his memory.<sup>1</sup>

## ARMS.

Gules, three torteaux; over all a label of three points Azure, each charged with three annulets.

## LXXXI.

## THOMAS, SIXTH LORD LE DESPENSER—EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

THOMAS  
LORD LE  
DESPENSER.

A WARDROBE account for 1399<sup>2</sup> is the sole authority for including this nobleman among the knights of the Order; his attainder having occasioned the omission of his name in the Windsor tables. He was probably elected after the date of the warrant which directed the issue of robes against St. George's feast in 1390,<sup>3</sup> and to the only stall then vacant since the death of sir John Sully.

Thomas le Despenser, the only son of Edward lord le Despenser, K.G.<sup>4</sup> by Elizabeth Burghershe, was born about 1373, and two years old at his father's death;<sup>5</sup> soon after which event his wardship was granted to Edmond of Langley, with the intention that the wealthy young heir should, in due time, intermarry with Constance the daughter of that prince.<sup>6</sup> In 1394, he attended king Richard on his expedition into Ireland;<sup>7</sup> and, in August 1397, was of that monarch's council at Nottingham castle, when it was decided to appeal the duke of Gloucester and his party of treason.<sup>8</sup> In the following month, lord le Despenser appeared in parliament as one of the lords appellants;<sup>9</sup> and, before its close,

<sup>1</sup> Cleaveland, ut supra, p. 198.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 254.

<sup>3</sup> Page 252. Between 1390 and 1399 no wardrobe account has been found, containing the names of *all* the knights for whom robes were prepared.

<sup>4</sup> Page 140.

<sup>5</sup> Esc. 49 Ed. 3, No. 46.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 1 Ric. 2, p. 5, m. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Pat. 18 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 21.

<sup>8</sup> Wals. p. 392.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 377<sup>b</sup>.  
410.

was rewarded for his aid in that nefarious transaction with the earldom of Gloucester<sup>1</sup> and a large share of the forfeited lands of the earl of Warwick, which were settled upon him and Constance of York, then his wife.<sup>2</sup>

THOMAS  
LORD LE  
DESPENSER.

In the same parliament the earl of Gloucester obtained a revocation of the judgment of disinherison and perpetual exile which had been pronounced in the parliament of 15 Edward II. against his great-grandfather, Hugh le Despenser the younger, upon the ground that the process had been contrary to law, the said Hugh not having been cited and put upon his defence, and the earls and barons only, and not the prelates, although peers of the realm, having assented to the judgment. Such of the estates of his ancestor as remained within the control of the crown, were, in pursuance of this reversal, restored.<sup>3</sup>

The claims upon his gratitude, in consequence of so many marks of favour, were soon forgotten; and he was among the first who deserted the unfortunate Richard in the hour of distress; not hesitating even to accept and discharge the insulting office of notifying, on behalf of the peers, the sentence of deposition to his late indulgent master.<sup>4</sup> This baseness was suitably rewarded; for Henry IV. had no sooner ascended the throne, than the appeal of 1397 became a subject of inquiry in parliament. The earl's defence, that he had acted under constraint,—that his name had been inserted in the bill of appeal without his knowledge,—that he had been in no respect privy to the murder of Thomas of Woodstock, or a promoter of the sentence against Arundel and Warwick, or of the repeal of the patent to the duke of Lancaster,—was unavailing; and he was adjudged to be degraded from his title of earl of Gloucester,—to forfeit all the grants which he had received of the lands of those whom he had accused,—to give thenceforth no liveries or cognizances,—to have no other retainers than his domestics,—and to hold all his possessions at the king's mercy.<sup>5</sup>

Within a month afterwards, Despenser, with four others of the former lords appellants, entered into a conspiracy to in-

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 355.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 20 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 360.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. pp. 422<sup>b</sup>. 424.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 452.

THOMAS  
LORD LE  
DESPENSER.

vite the king to a tournament at Oxford, seize his person, and liberate and proclaim king Richard. The king having failed to attend the proposed festivity, they, with five hundred horse, surprised Windsor castle; but finding that Henry (warned of his danger by Rutland, one of their number,) had quitted it for London, they were alarmed at the discovery of their plot, and hastened into the western counties. Despenser was seized at Bristol, and beheaded by the citizens, on the 16th of January 1399–1400.<sup>1</sup> His body was buried in the choir at Tewkesbury.<sup>2</sup>

By Constance of York he left one son, Richard, who died at the age of fourteen, without issue; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabel. The latter only attained maturity, and married, first, Richard Beauchamp earl of Worcester, and secondly, Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. The representatives of Thomas le Despenser are the same as those of Bartholomew lord Burghershe.<sup>3</sup>

ARMS.

Quarterly, Argent and Gules; in the second and third quarters a fret Or; over all a bend Sable.

LXXXII.

WILLIAM I. DUKE OF GUELDERS AND  
JULIERS.

WILLIAM  
DUKE  
OF  
GUELDERS.

THIS prince was the eldest son of William VI. duke of Juliers, by Mary second daughter and the last surviving child of Reynold I. duke of Guelders. On the decease of his maternal uncle, Reynold II, 4th December 1371, the succession to the duchy of Guelders was contested by two factions, the Hekerains and the Bronchorts; the former supporting the pretensions of John de Châtillon count of Blois, the third

<sup>1</sup> Leland's Itin. ed. 1769, vol. vi. p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> Monast. Ang. vol. i. p. 157<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> *Antea*, p. 47.

husband of Mathilda the elder sister of Mary duchess of Juliers above-mentioned; and the latter those of the subject of this notice, then an infant of seven years. The civil war raged for a considerable period, but terminated, in 1379, favourably to the cause of the young prince of Juliers, who was at that date almost universally acknowledged as duke of Guelders, and, upon the death of his aunt, Mathilda, received his formal investiture on the 18th October 1383.<sup>1</sup> In the year following he led his troops into Prussia, to assist the Teutonic knights in quelling a revolt. During his absence, Guelders was invaded by the Brabanters: the duke hastened home; and, in 1386, declared war against Jane the widow of Wenceslaus king of the Romans and Bohemia, and duke of Brabant. That princess having called to her succour Philip the Hardy duke of Burgundy, under a promise to constitute him her heir, Philip obtained for her an alliance with France and the emperor: whereupon duke William solicited support from England, the ancient ally of his paternal house;<sup>2</sup> and, by a convention concluded at London, 10th July 1387, between the plenipotentiaries of Richard II. and himself, it was agreed that he should do homage to, and be of the retinue of the king of England in his wars against France, and furnish 500 men-at-arms, with knights and esquires, for the same wages as had been allowed to his grandfather by the late king.<sup>3</sup> On the 12th of the same month he sent an esquire to Paris to defy Charles VI. king of France,<sup>4</sup> a step productive of serious consequences; for the duke of Burgundy having, in 1388, induced the French monarch to march to the support of the duchess of Brabant, that monarch en-

WILLIAM  
DUKE  
OF  
GUELTERS.

<sup>1</sup> Pontani Hist. Gelr. 1639, p. 321.

<sup>2</sup> His maternal grandfather, William V, marquis and afterwards duke of Juliers, was created, 7th May 1340, earl of Cambridge, with a grant of the town and castle and of a yearly rent of 1000*l.* in consideration of the services which he had rendered to king Edward III. in his continental wars. This duke married Jane of Hainault, sister of queen Philippa.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 535.

<sup>4</sup> The challenger was exposed to great hazard of his life on his journey; was arrested and thrown into prison at Tournay; but released by order of the duke of Burgundy, and suffered to fulfil his commission; after which the king presented him with a silver goblet of the weight of four marks, with fifty francs therein.—*Art de verifier les dates*, tom. iii. p. 180.

WILLIAM  
DUKE  
OF  
GUELDERS.

tered, by the route of Champagne and Luxemburg, the territory of Juliers at the head of 100,000 men. The old duke of Juliers necessarily submitted; and by an act of the 22nd September of that year, in which his wife and their younger son joined, declared that the defiance had been made without their privity; that they intreated the king's pardon for it, and engaged, that if the duke of Guelders should not imitate their example, they would assist the king in making war against him.<sup>1</sup> The king thereupon advanced into Guelders, and obtained the like submission from duke William. In the same year he renewed the war in Prussia; and, returning from thence in 1390, he accompanied the duke of Bourbon on his expedition, at the instance of the Genoese, against the Moors in Africa, which was not wholly unsuccessful; as, although attended with great losses in its commencement, it ended with a treaty whereby the sovereign of Tunis engaged to liberate the Christian slaves, and to pay 10,000 bezants towards the expenses of the war.

The authorities are not agreed concerning the year in which the duke of Guelders visited England, was received magnificently by the Sovereign, and admitted into the Order of the Garter. He was elected to the sixth stall, on the Sovereign's side, after the death of Ralph lord Basset, which happened on the 10th May 1390. A MS. in the Cottonian library,<sup>2</sup> after relating the elevation of John of Gant to the dukedom of Aquitaine, (2nd March 1389-90,) mentions the arrival of the duke of Guelders, and his installation at Windsor. Leland, from another MS., fixes it to the month of May;<sup>3</sup> but Walsingham refers the visit to the year 1391.<sup>4</sup> Now, the African expedition having landed on that coast on 21st July 1390, it is possible that the duke of Guelders may have visited England towards the end of May preceding, on his way to join, in France, the duke of Bourbon; and Basset's death having occurred early in that month, the duke may then have been

<sup>1</sup> *Art de verifier les dates*, citing MSS. of Brienne, vol. xxxiv. pp. 201-208.

<sup>2</sup> Tiberius C. ix. 25<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Collect. vol. ii. p. 386.

<sup>4</sup> Page 381. "Eo tempore venit

in Angliam dux Gelriae, cognatus regis, vir clarissimus, Angliæ unus in militia," &c. Another writer postpones the visit to the 15 Rich. II, May 1392.—*Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 406.*



elected in his room. We find that pensions were granted by letters patent on the 20th, to several Gueldrian knights;<sup>1</sup> and a wardrobe account of the same year contains a charge for a robe provided for the king after the feast of St. George, he having given his robe on that occasion to the duke of Guelders.<sup>2</sup>

WILLIAM  
DUKE  
OF  
GUELTERS.

On the 13th December 1393 the duke inherited the duchy of Juliers by the death of his father, and was inaugurated in July following. In 1397 the war was renewed between him and the duchess of Brabant, and carried on, with various success, until the conclusion of peace in 1399. The duke and duchess of Guelders appear to have re-visited the court of Richard II. about this period, (and probably at the Christmas festivities which were celebrated, according to Stowe,<sup>3</sup> in the beginning of that year, with "every day joustings and running at the tilt,") as robes of the Garter are stated to have been prepared for them against the feast of the Order in 1399.<sup>4</sup>

Our knight having, in 1401, concluded a treaty of alliance with the duke of Orleans against the duke of Burgundy, led an army into France; but returned to his states shortly afterwards and died on the 16th February 1401-2, at the age of thirty-eight; leaving no issue by Catherine his consort, (daughter of Albert duke of Holland,) who had previously been affianced to his uncle, Edward duke of Guelders.

## ARMS.

Per pale Azure and Or, two lions combatant, the dexter of the Second, the sinister Sable.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 672.

<sup>2</sup> lib. Cotom. p. 145, "eo quod dom. rex dedit gown suam de eadem liberatura dom. duci de Geler."

<sup>3</sup> Page 319.

<sup>4</sup> Anstis, *Introd.*, p. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Butkens, *Trophées de Brabant*, t. i. p. 530.

## LXXXIII.

## WILLIAM OF BAVARIA, COUNT OF OSTREVANT.

WILLIAM  
COUNT  
OF  
OSTREVANT.

THE character of Ostrevant seems to bear the stamp of a period of comparative repose. His inclination to martial pursuits, which in a more stirring age might have raised him to distinction as a general, was nearly absorbed by a ruling passion for the triumphs of the tilt-yard and the festivities of the hall. He, therefore, figures prominently among the favourites of Froissart, whose lively pages became more redolent of praise of the combat and tourney, as the English star declined in France, and his early heroes had disappeared from the busy scene, together with the trophies of their achievements.

This prince was the eldest son of Albert, the sovereign of Holland, Hainault, and Zealand, and the grandson of the celebrated emperor Lewis Bavarus and of Margaret, the great heiress of the Netherlands.<sup>1</sup>

His first military essay appears to have been made in 1385.<sup>2</sup> The citizens of Ghent had revolted against his father, and fortified themselves in the town of Damme, in West Flanders; when Ostrevant, availing himself of the aid of Charles VI. of France (who had assembled an army in the low countries for the purpose of invading England), carried the place by assault, and compelled the insurgents to sue for peace. During the siege he received knighthood from the French monarch,<sup>3</sup> whose cousin-german, Margaret, the daughter of Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, he had then recently married.

Ostrevant, with the sire de Gomeney and other knights in his train, was a gay visiter at the French court on the occasion of the magnificent entry of Isabel of Bavaria, queen consort of Charles VI, into Paris, on the 22d of August 1389.

<sup>1</sup> The count of Ostrevant was second cousin to Richard II; his grandmother having been the eldest sister of queen Philippa.

<sup>2</sup> *Art de verifier les Dates*, vol. iii. p. 212.

<sup>3</sup> Pareus, *Hist. Bavarico-Palatina*, 1633. p. 84.

He jousted, "moult bien," (as the chronicler, an eye-witness, assures us,) and was honoured with the applause of the ladies present.<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM  
COUNT  
OF  
OSTREVAULT.

The treaty of Leulinghen, of which the ratification was delivered at Paris soon after the jousts,<sup>2</sup> was concluded on the 18th June, and freed for a while the chivalry of both nations from their military engagements. The English sought employment in the crusade against the Lithuanians; and the French and Genoese, under the command of the duke of Bourbon, undertook an expedition to Africa in the summer of 1390. Ostrevant was then governor of Hainault; and many of his subjects joined the French standard, and displayed his banner on those distant shores.<sup>3</sup>

In the mean time king Richard, in order to rival the gorgeous Parisian festival, invited the knights of Europe to a similar tournament, to be held in London, soon after Michaelmas. Ostrevant, unable to resist so great a temptation, communicated to his father his intention of passing into England upon this occasion; and was ineffectually admonished to refrain, lest he should give offence to his French allies. Proceeding to Calais, he despatched from thence his herald, Gomeney,<sup>4</sup> to signify his desire to Richard, who, on the 8th of September, forwarded a safe-conduct<sup>5</sup> by his messenger.<sup>6</sup> The delighted chronicler describes, with his usual zest, the stately progress of Ostrevant and his numerous attendants towards the English court; his cordial reception; the brilliancy of the jousts, balls, and banquets; and, finally, his investiture at Windsor castle with the Order of the Garter, by the reception of which he is said to have incurred the displeasure of the French knights present at the ceremony.<sup>7</sup> It does not appear, however, that the acceptance of the Order was consi-

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. t. xii. p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 254. The devise on Ostrevant's banner is there stated to have been "Gules, a field-hatch (*haise*) Or."

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. *ut supra*, p. 288.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Ric. 2, m. 11. The count's suite was to be limited in number to one hundred persons,

amongst whom there were to be none who had been banished or outlawed by the law of England. Rymer, vol. vii. p. 683.

<sup>6</sup> Froissart relates that Gomeney was struck with blindness on his return from this mission.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 253, and Froiss. tom. xii. pp. 288-296.

WILLIAM  
COUNT  
OF  
OSTREVANT.

dered to bind him to any new fealty; for, although the earl of Northumberland, captain of Calais, was instructed, on the 25th of February following, to treat with the count of Ostrevant concerning "friendship and allegiance,"<sup>1</sup> we have not met with any evidence that such a treaty was concluded.

Historians of the Netherlands relate that our knight was, in 1392, at the head of an insurrection of the Houkins party against duke Albert, the object of which was to destroy the influence of Adelaide de Poëlgeest, his father's favourite mistress; and that, having forcibly entered the palace on the 22nd of September, the unfortunate lady fell a victim to their fury.<sup>2</sup> Ostrevant was under the necessity of withdrawing from the country, in consequence of the part taken in this revolt; and did not return until 1394. The stain was effaced by his subsequent conduct. In 1396, being invited by John of Burgundy count of Nevers (who had married his sister Margaret) to accompany him into Hungary, in order to take arms against Bajazet, he consulted his father on the project; but was dissuaded from it, and rather prompted to direct his warlike views towards Friesland, and the recovery of that territory, which had formed part of the inheritance of his family. To this advice he willingly yielded; and, having allied himself with the counts of Cornouailles, Namur, and St. Paul, he defeated the Frisons in several engagements, and obliged them to render homage to his father.<sup>3</sup>

Ostrevant succeeded his father, Albert, on the 13th December 1404, and was inaugurated at Leyden on the 13th of the following month. In the first years of his reign the factions of the Cabeliars and Houkins excited great tumults, in which many perished.

Upon occasion of the visit of the emperor Sigismund to England, and the reception of that monarch into the Order of the Garter, by Henry V, on the 7th of May 1416, our knight, as "duke of Holland,"<sup>4</sup> arrived once more in this country, and landed at Orwell on the 28th of that month; having been prevented by contrary winds from reaching the English coast in

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Ric. 2, m. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Art de verifier les Dates, *ut supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Van Mieris, tom. iii. p. 686.

<sup>4</sup> The counts of Holland, of this family, being, by birth, dukes of Bavaria, were usually styled "dukes of Holland."

time to attend at the celebration of St. George's feast and the installation of the emperor.<sup>1</sup>

The last public act of his life, on record, is that the emperor Sigismund having sent ambassadors to the Frisons, proposing to obtain a subsidy from them, duke William forbade the payment, by his letter of the 30th April 1417, since the counts of Holland owed nothing to the empire beyond their homage for Friesland.

He died at Bouchain on the 31st May 1417, leaving issue, by Margaret of Burgundy, an only child, Jacqueline,<sup>2</sup> then

WILLIAM  
COUNT  
OF  
OSTREVAULT

<sup>1</sup> Compare the several authorities on this point, cited by Anstis in his Introduction.

<sup>2</sup> Jacqueline was, in her infancy, married to John, a younger son of Charles VI, and who, for a short time after the death of his brother Louis, enjoyed the title of dauphin, but died in 1416 without issue. Upon the death of her father, in the year following, she was inaugurated as countess of Holland, Hainault, Zealand, and Friesland. A widow at the early age of sixteen, her vast inheritance became an object of ambition to the neighbouring princes. Her uncle, John of Bavaria, bishop of Liege, quitted the priesthood in the hope of espousing her; but his addresses were rejected, and, under the direction of her mother, she bestowed her hand upon her cousin-german, John duke of Brabant, son of her maternal uncle, Anthony of Burgundy. The duke, her equal in years, but of languid health, mild spirit, and weak understanding, was soon despised by his consort, who was endowed with the opposite qualities, both of body and mind. Anxious to free herself from so unpromising a union, Jacqueline eloped from her husband and repaired to England, accompanied by her mother, who had, a few years antecedently, visited the English court. This step would seem to have been taken with the sanction of Henry V. who, having failed in a former endeavour to secure for his brother, the duke of

Gloucester, a splendid alliance in Sicily, appears to have favoured the view of that prince to unite himself with the fair fugitive, and thereby to obtain possession of four of the finest provinces of the Netherlands. The protection afforded to her was undisguised: a monthly allowance of 100*l.* was issued for her maintenance, (*Rymer, vol. x. p. 67*); and she publicly assisted, as sponsor, at the baptism of the infant prince, Henry. But, in order to accomplish Gloucester's object, a divorce from the duke of Brabant was indispensable; and pope Martin V. being in the contrary interest, recourse was had to the anti-pope, Benedict XIII, to annul the marriage; and the pseudo-pontiff, too happy to be consulted by such powerful clients, readily complied with the requisition. Gloucester's nuptials were, notwithstanding, postponed by the king in the fear of embroiling himself with the duke of Burgundy. In this situation of affairs Henry died; and the government, in the name of the infant king, having passed into the hands of Gloucester in the absence of his brother, the duke of Bedford, regent of France, he conceived himself absolved from all restraint; hastened to consummate his marriage with Jacqueline; and laid claim to her patrimonial dominions. This rash and impolitic conduct created a powerful diversion for Charles VII. at a crisis when the English rule in France might have been firmly establish-

WILLIAM  
COUNT  
OF  
OSTREVAULT.

recently become the widow of John the dauphin, son of Charles VI.

This knight filled the eleventh stall on the Sovereign's side until the death of John duke of Brittany, in 1399, when he was translated to the second stall on the Prince's side. The Windsor tables mention him by his title of "Ostrevaunt" only. According to the wardrobe accounts hitherto recovered, robes of the Order were issued to him in 1399, as "duke of Holland" in 1408; as "duke of Holland and Bavaria, count of Ostrevaunt" in 1409; as "duke of Holland" in 1413; and as "duke of Holland, duke of Bavaria" in 1416.

ARMS.

Quarterly, First and Fourth, bendy, lozengy, Argent and Azure, BAVARIA: Second and Third, Or, four lions rampant, the first and fourth Sable, the second and third Gules, HOLLAND.

ed; an opportunity which thus was lost for ever. Gloucester and his duchess passed over to Calais; and, at the head of 5,000 men, marched into Hainault, and invested several towns in that province. The duke of Burgundy joined his forces to those of Brabant, and opposed their progress. In consequence of an angry correspondence between the contending princes, Philip challenged the duke of Gloucester to single combat: the defiance was accepted by the latter, and a day appointed for the issue. In the mean time a truce was agreed upon, and Gloucester passed into England. He would have carried the duchess with him, but for the intreaties of the inhabitants of Mons, who solemnly engaged to defend her with their lives. But the duke had scarcely quitted Hainault, when Philip began to intrigue with the people of Mons, in order to induce them to surrender Jacqueline into his hands. This act of treachery was finally accomplished with the concurrence, as it is supposed, of her mother; and she was shut up in Ghent in the month of June 1426. In September following, she found means to escape disguised in male attire, and fled into Holland, where the

war was renewed and carried on with great violence by the two factions, the one (the "Cabelliers") fighting under the banners of Brabant and Burgundy, and the other (the "Houkins") on the side of Jacqueline. Her enemies prevailed: she was compelled to commit the government of her states to Philip, and to nominate him her heir. Pope Martin having annulled her marriage with Gloucester; and, the duke of Brabant dying in 1427; she further engaged to continue a widow during the remainder of her life. It appears, however, that so late as 18th May 1428, the duke of Gloucester and Jacqueline had not acquiesced in the sentence of the pope; as permission was then granted to export certain articles for the use of "Jacqueline duchess of Gloucester and Holland, the king's aunt."—(*Rymer, vol. x. p. 398.*) The duke having, however, found his endeavours to withdraw her from the power of Burgundy ineffectual, married Eleanor Cobham; and Jacqueline, in 1432 took, secretly, for her fourth husband, Francis de Borselen, a Dutch nobleman, who filled the post of stadtholder of Holland. The duke of Burgundy, informed of the marriage, arrested

## LXXXIV.

## JOHN, SECOND LORD BOURCHIER.

ALTHOUGH the election of sir John Bouchier into the Order did not take place until towards the close of the year 1392, and a late period of his life, he had proved himself a gallant associate of the heroes who sustained the glory of the preceding reign. He began his career under favourable auspices; being son to Robert lord Bouchier, in whom the qualities of warrior, statesman, and negotiator were, in an eminent degree, united.<sup>1</sup> We find our knight first mentioned in a public record in 1355, when he followed the Black Prince into Gascony;<sup>2</sup> His name occurs again, in 1364,<sup>3</sup> amongst the distinguished combatants at the decisive battle of Auray, which restored the duke of Brittany to his inheritance.<sup>4</sup> His services were also in requisition in 1369;<sup>5</sup> and, in the following year, he and sir Alan Buxhull and sir Thomas Granson were associated in a royal commission as of council to sir Robert Knolles, the king's lieutenant in France.<sup>6</sup> He was further employed in that kingdom in 1375,<sup>7</sup> and 1377.<sup>8</sup>

JOHN  
LORD  
BOURCHIER.

In December 1379 Bouchier sailed from Southampton in the fleet, intended to convey a reinforcement to the Breton army, and commanded by sir John Arundel; and he narrowly escaped the disastrous fate of that person, sir Thomas Banastre, and many others.<sup>9</sup> He accompanied, with the rank of

Borselen, and, in the following year, compelled the princess to make a final cession of her states in his own favour. Thus reduced to a private condition, she retired to the castle of Teilingen, where she closed her eventful life on the 8th of October 1436, at the age of thirty-six. Her remains were interred at the Hague. Borselen was restored to liberty, created count of Ostrevant, and invested by Philip with his Order of the Fleece. He lived until 1470.

<sup>1</sup> The elder Bouchier had filled

the high offices of Justiciary of Ireland and chancellor of England; distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy; and been twice employed as ambassador to treat with France.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Vasc. 29 Ed. 3, m. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 38 Ed. 3, m. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. tom. vi. pp. 259. 266.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Vasc. 43 Ed. 3, m. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 44 Ed. 3, m. 14.

July 8. Froiss. tom. v. p. 194.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Franc. 49 Ed. 3, m. 25.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 51 Ed. 3, m. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Froiss. tom. vii. p. 280.

JOHN  
LORD  
BOURCHIER.

banneret, Thomas of Woodstock to France in 1380;<sup>1</sup> and, after his return, was summoned to parliament among the barons on the 16th July 1381.

Richard II. having, upon the decease of Lewis count of Flanders, in 1384, been solicited by the Flemings to assert his right to homage for that territory as lord paramount in respect of his title to the French crown, lord Bourchier was selected to fill the high office of "Ruard," or guardian, and governor in chief of Flanders,<sup>2</sup> and sent thither with a considerable force.<sup>3</sup> He exercised his high functions at Ghent during a year and a half;<sup>4</sup> but the principal inhabitants of that city having, in 1385, resolved to submit themselves to the duke of Burgundy, the country was evacuated by the English troops.<sup>5</sup> In that year he was appointed to superintend the fortification of Calais;<sup>6</sup> and he was once more employed in France in 1389.<sup>7</sup>

John lord Bourchier was elected into the Order after the death of sir Robert Namur in 1392, and succeeded that knight in the eighth stall on the Prince's side,<sup>8</sup> where his plate still remains.

In 1400 he was, on account of his age and infirmities, excused by letters patent from attendance in parliament and at the council;<sup>9</sup> and he died on the 21st of May in the same year;<sup>10</sup> leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir John Coggeshall, an only son, Bartholomew, third lord Bourchier. This nobleman died in 1408; and his only daughter, Elizabeth (who married, first, sir Hugh Stafford, and, secondly, sir Lewis Robessart, K.G., both, in her right, successively lords Bourchier), dying childless in 1433, all issue from our gallant knight became extinct.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. vii. p. 316.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 448. 452.

<sup>3</sup> Wals. p. 338, where he is, by mistake, called "Edward."

<sup>4</sup> Froiss. tom. ix. p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 177.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 9 Ric. 2, m. 9.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 13 Ric. 2, m. 4.

<sup>8</sup> Windsor tables. He had robes issued to him in 1399. See p. 254.

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 1 Hen. 4, p. 5, m. 6.

<sup>10</sup> Esc. 1 Hen. 4, N<sup>o</sup> 9.

<sup>11</sup> Esc. 11 Hen. 6, N<sup>o</sup> 40. Henry Bourchier count of Eu and sixth lord Bourchier, was the next heir of Elizabeth; but Dugdale (vol. ii. p. 128) errs in stating that his grandfather, William, had been brother to Bartholomew, the said William having been younger brother to our knight.



ARMS.<sup>1</sup>

Argent, a cross engrailed Gules between four water-bougets, Sable.

## CREST.

A man's head, in profile, proper, ducally crowned Or, with a pointed cap, Gules.

## LXXXV.

## JOHN FOURTH LORD BEAUMONT.

THIS eminent individual was the great-grandson of Henry the first lord Beaumont, who, in right of Alice Comyn, his wife, bore the title of earl of Boghan, or Buchan, in Scotland, and had been a person of great historical celebrity during the reigns of the three Edwards.<sup>2</sup> John, the son of the earl of Boghan, succeeded to a vast inheritance on the death of his father in 1340; but did not use the Scottish dignity. By the lady Eleanor Plantagenet, sister of Henry duke of Lancaster, he left, in 1342, Henry Beaumont, the third baron; who, by Margaret de Vere daughter of John earl of Oxford, was father to the subject of this notice.

JOHN  
LORD  
BEAUMONT.

John lord Beaumont was eight years old at the death of his parent in 1369. He was, in 1383, summoned to parliament; commenced immediately afterwards his military career in the expedition of the warlike bishop of Norwich against the partisans of pope Clement VII;<sup>3</sup> and was with the garrison at

<sup>1</sup> Garter plate extant.

<sup>2</sup> The lineage of the earl of Boghan has been differently stated by genealogists; some asserting that he was son to Louis de Brienne, by Agnes, the heiress of Beaumont, and grandson to John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem, by Berengaria, his second consort, the daughter of Alphonso IX, king of Castile: whilst, according to others, his father was Louis, the second son of Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily and Jeru-

salem, younger brother of St. Louis. Henry de Beaumont and his brother Lewis (afterwards bishop of Durham) are supposed to have come into England with one of the consorts of Edward I, and to have been her kinsmen. Upon the former hypothesis, he was cousin-german, once removed, to Eleanor of Castile; and, if the other be adopted, he was second cousin to Margaret of France.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. viii. p. 414.

JOHN  
LORD  
BEAUMONT.

Bourbourg, in French Flanders, when that town capitulated, after a gallant defence, to Charles VI.<sup>1</sup> In 1386 he held a command in the army during the Peninsular campaign, and was a guest at the banquet given by the king of Portugal to John of Gant and his staff at Oporto.<sup>2</sup> Upon his return to England, in the following year, his near connection in blood with the duke of Ireland occasioned probably his removal from the court by the party of the duke of Gloucester, as one of the evil counsellors of the king.<sup>3</sup> He seems, however, to have ere long regained his station near the Sovereign; as we find a licence granted to him in April 1388, to proceed to Calais for the purpose of arranging the conditions upon which certain jousts were to take place between four English and as many French knights.<sup>4</sup> Upon this occasion he tilted with the chamberlain of France.<sup>5</sup> He was, in 1389, constituted admiral of the fleet in the northern parts,<sup>6</sup> and one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland;<sup>7</sup> whereupon he invaded that kingdom and took many prisoners.<sup>8</sup> The castle of Cherbourg was, in 1390, committed to his custody; and, about the same time, his ardour for chivalric exercises induced him to join sir Thomas Clifford and sir Peter Courtenay in soliciting from the king a safe-conduct for Regnault de Roye, Bouçicaut la Misne, and the sire de Saint-Py, to enter the march between Boulogne and Calais for the purpose of holding a tourney.<sup>9</sup> The permission was, nevertheless, qualified by an order that the proposed feat of arms should not take effect without the sanction of the earl of Northumberland, then governor of Calais.<sup>10</sup> The splendid jousts, described in detail by Froissart, were held in the beginning of May in that year, near the abbey of St. Inghelbert; and our knight is recorded to have tilted, though not successfully, with the famous Bouçicaut.<sup>11</sup>

Lord Beaumont was, in 1392, appointed constable of Dover

<sup>1</sup> Froiss. tom. viii. p. 469.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Franc. 10 Ric. 2, m. 10;  
Froiss. tom. x. pp. 124. 213.

<sup>3</sup> Knyghton, 2705.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Knyghton, 2706.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 12 Ric. 2, m. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. m. 7.

<sup>8</sup> Stowe, sub. a°. 1389.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. Franc. 13 Ric. 2, m. 8.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. m. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Froiss. tom. xii. p. 131.

castle and warden of the cinque ports;<sup>1</sup> and, in the course of the same year, retained to serve the king during his whole life upon an allowance of 100*l.* per annum.<sup>2</sup> The death of lord Devereux happening in February following, he was honoured with the Garter, and admitted to the thirteenth stall on the Sovereign's side, to which his plate is still affixed. In 1394 he is mentioned among the witnesses to the grant of the duchy of Aquitaine to John duke of Lancaster.<sup>3</sup> He was nominated, 7th October 1395, one of the ambassadors to the French court to demand, in the king's name, the princess Isabel in marriage.<sup>4</sup> After having fulfilled this commission, he proceeded to Scotland, in order to discharge his duties as warden of the West marches;<sup>5</sup> and died at Stirling on the 9th of September 1396;<sup>6</sup> leaving, by Catherine Everingham<sup>7</sup> his wife, (who lived until 1426,<sup>8</sup>) Henry de Beaumont, his heir, the ancestor of Miles-Thomas Stapleton, of Carlton hall, in the county of York, esq., and of Montague Bertie earl of Abingdon, by whom our knight is at present represented, and who are coheirs of the ancient barony of Beaumont.

JOHN  
LORD  
BEAUMONT.

ARMS.<sup>9</sup>

Azure, semée of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant, Or, BEAUMONT, quartering COMYN, Azure three garbs Or.

## CREST.

On a chapeau d'état Azure, doubled ermine, a lion statant Or.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 2, m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. xiii. p. 198.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Ric. 2, m. 19; Froiss. tom. xiii. pp. 212. 231.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Scoc. 19 Ric. 2, m. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Esc. 20 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup>. 14.

<sup>7</sup> Dugd. vol. ii. p. 53.

<sup>8</sup> Esc. 5 Hen. 6.

<sup>9</sup> Garter plate.

## LXXXVI.

SIR WILLIAM LE SCROPE — EARL OF  
WILTSHIRE.

WILLIAM  
SCROPE  
EARL  
OF  
WILTS.

SIR WILLIAM LE SCROPE was the eldest son of Richard the first lord Scrope of Bolton, by Blanch de la Pole, the sister of Michael earl of Suffolk. The public records furnish no materials for his history previously to the reign of Richard II; and we are left to gather the few particulars, which are presumed to be known of his early life, from depositions in the celebrated suit of his distinguished father with sir Robert Grosvenor;<sup>1</sup> without possessing the means of verifying, from other sources of evidence, the facts related, or of ascertaining how far the relators may not have blended, in their reminiscences, this individual with his kinsman sir William le Scrope of Masham, to which branch of the noble house Dugdale has, by mistake, affiliated him.<sup>2</sup> Godard, however, one of the witnesses, stated<sup>3</sup> that he had seen sir William, “the plaintiff’s son,” armed in Prussia (probably in one of the several crusades of the Teutonic Order against the Lithuanian pagans), and again, beyond Venice, on his coming to join the army under the duke of Duras. To the former incident we are unable to assign a date; but our knight may have served in the north of Italy in 1373 or 1378, in both which years Charles of Sicily duke of Duras (who afterwards, in 1381, ascended the throne of Naples by the title of king Charles III.) commanded the Hungarian forces against Venice.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Scrope and Grosvenor roll, pp. 118. 122. 136. 166. 172.

<sup>2</sup> Baronage, vol. i. p. 661.

<sup>3</sup> Scrope roll, p. 172.

<sup>4</sup> Charles III. was grandson of John of Sicily duke of Duras, 8th son of Charles II. king of Naples. Duke John had two sons, Charles and Louis. The elder succeeded as duke of Duras in 1335, and was beheaded in 1348, leaving his daughter, Jeanne, who, as duchess

of Duras, gave the title of duke to her husband Louis of Navarre upon her marriage in 1366. After his death in 1372, it devolved to Charles the son of Louis of Sicily-Duras, the second son of John above-mentioned. The duke of Duras came, at the head of the army of Louis king of Hungary, to the succour of the Paduans in 1373; and defeated, on the 9th of May in that year, the Venetian general Thad-

The military experience acquired by Scrope on the several occasions referred to in the above-mentioned depositions, and the influence of his father and maternal uncle, sir Michael de la Pole, in the government of Richard II, conduced doubtless to his appointment on the 30th May 1383, to the high office of Seneschal of Aquitaine.<sup>1</sup> The troops, which were to attend him on this service, were mustered in July following.<sup>2</sup> In 1385-6 he was appointed governor of the town and castle of Cherbourg;<sup>3</sup> and continued, during the five following years, to fill that confidential station, together with his post in Gascony; although we find him at intervals in England within that period.<sup>4</sup> In 1389 the custody of Queenborough castle was granted to him.<sup>5</sup> He was, in the following year, adjudged to offer a jewel of 500*l.* value at the shrine of St. Cuthbert, in atonement for some injury which he had inflicted on the bishop of Durham or his servants.<sup>6</sup> Whilst in Aquitaine, he received directions to conclude a treaty with Spain in 1390,<sup>7</sup> and remained in that province until 1392, when he was commissioned, with others, to accept the homage of the count of Armignac.<sup>8</sup>

WILLIAM  
SCROPE  
EARL  
OF  
WILTS.

About 1393 Scrope seems to have exchanged his active duties in the foreign service of the state for the less honourable occupations and intrigues of a court. In that year he was nominated vice-chamberlain;<sup>9</sup> and, in 1395, lord chamberlain of the household.<sup>10</sup> In 1394 he had been admitted into the Order of the Garter, upon the death of sir Bryan Stapleton;<sup>11</sup> filling the third stall on the Prince's side. On 7th October 1395 he was sent as one of the ambassadors to France to negotiate the king's marriage with the princess Isabel;<sup>12</sup> and, on the 9th of May following was empowered to

deus Giustiniani, in a pitched battle on the banks of the Piave. We are not aware that a duke of Duras had, previously to 1373, the command of an army in the neighbourhood of Venice.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Vasc. 6 Ric. 2, m. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. 7 Ric. 2, m. 12, July 18.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 9 Ric. 2, m. 26.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 10 Ric. 2, m. 18; 11 Ric. 2, m. 18; 12 Ric. 2, m. 6, & 14 Ric. 2, m. 14. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 12 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 15.

<sup>6</sup> See p. 309.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. iii. (new ed.) p<sup>t</sup> 4, p. 61.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Vasc. 15 Ric. 2, m. 2.

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 17 Ric. 2, m. 32; Pat. Holinsh. 480, 18 Ric. 2, m. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Pat. 19 Ric. 2, m. 9.

<sup>11</sup> Windsor tables. He had robes in 1399. See p. 254.

<sup>12</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Ric. 2, m. 19.

WILLIAM  
SCROPE  
EARL  
OF  
WILTS.

sign the treaty.<sup>1</sup> High in the king's favour, he was appointed at this period to various offices of trust and emolument.

The prominent part which he took whilst chamberlain as one of the appellants against the duke of Gloucester and the adherents of that prince in 1397, drew from Walsyngham the bitter censure that "a man more wicked or cruel could not easily be found amongst the whole human race."<sup>2</sup> His subserviency to Richard in the guilty transactions of that memorable year was rewarded by his elevation to the earldom of Wiltshire on the 29th of September,<sup>3</sup> and with ample portions of the spoil from the confiscated property of the victims.<sup>4</sup> The unfortunate earl of Warwick was committed to his custody in the Isle of Man, the sovereignty of which Scrope had, some years antecedently, purchased from the earl of Salisbury. In February 1397-8 he was appointed one of several ambassadors to negotiate with France a treaty of peace;<sup>5</sup> and, on the 17th September following, constituted treasurer of England.<sup>6</sup>

In February 1398-9 the castle of Guînes was committed to his custody.<sup>7</sup>

Although retained by indenture to attend the king to Ireland on his ill-fated expedition in 1399,<sup>8</sup> Scrope did not accompany him; but remained, as lord treasurer, to assist in the council of the duke of York, to whom the guardianship of the realm was entrusted during the king's absence; and, on the 11th of July, was appointed, with sir John Bussy, sir Henry Grene, and sir William Bagot, to protect the young queen Isabel, then resident at Wallingford castle.<sup>9</sup>

The fall of the earl of Wilts from his powerful eminence was as sudden and rapid as that of his unhappy master. From Bolingbroke, whose star was now in the ascendant, he could entertain little hope of forgiveness, since it was notorious that he had mainly advised<sup>10</sup> the unprincipled repeal of the patent

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Ric. 2, m. 11. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Wals. ed. 1574. p. 387.

<sup>3</sup> Chart. 21 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 19. The habendum of the grant was to him and his heirs male for ever.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, m. 12, &c. Orig. cod. a<sup>o</sup>. rot. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Franc. 21 Ric. 2, m. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Orig. 22 Ric. 2, rot.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Franc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 6.

<sup>8</sup> Dugd. vol. i. p. 662.

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 23 Ric. 2, m. 7.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 372.

which had reserved the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster to their owner during his exile. Soon after the landing of Henry at Ravenspur, the council of regency erected the royal standard at St. Alban's, and prepared to resist the invader. Their efforts, however, failing to collect a sufficient and willing force for that purpose, and the unpopularity of the king's party hourly increasing, Scrope, with Bussy, Grene, and Bagot, also members of the council, abandoned the regent and the chancellor (Stafford, bishop of Chichester,) and fled precipitately to Bristol. Henry, having secured the metropolis, marched with a large army towards Wales in order to obtain possession of the person of the Sovereign; and, on his way, laid siege to Bristol castle. It surrendered on the 29th of July; and, on the following morning,<sup>1</sup> the earl of Wilts, Bussy, and Grene were beheaded; Bagot having escaped by sea to Ireland.<sup>2</sup>

WILLIAM  
SCROPE  
EARL  
OF  
WILTS.

The earl's attainder was declared in parliament shortly after the accession of Henry IV; and, when the act was introduced for that object, his aged father raised his feeble voice, drowned in tears, to acknowledge submissively the justice of the sentence which had cut off his first-born, and to implore and obtain the king's mercy for the preservation of his inheritance to himself and his surviving children.<sup>3</sup>

Our knight married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of sir Maurice Russell; but died without issue. By the petition of his widow to the king in parliament in 1401, it appears that an annuity of two hundred marks had been granted for her support, but not punctually paid. Her prayer to have dower of her husband's lands was not granted, but a pension of 100*l.* assigned to her.<sup>4</sup>

## ARMS.

Azure, a bend Or, differenced by a label, of three points, Gules.

## CREST.

A plume of feathers, Azure, issuant from a coronet Or.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Chronicle of London," pp. 84, 85.

<sup>2</sup> Wals. p. 397.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 453<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 483<sup>b</sup>. It appears by Exit. Pell. Mich. 1 Hen. IV, that a payment on account of this an-

nunity was made to her.—"Isabelle que fuit ux. Willi le Scrop mil. nup. Com. Wiltes def. consang. dñi nri Reg<sup>is</sup>." on 27 Jan. 1399-1400.

<sup>5</sup> Harleian Charters, A. 22. 56.

## LXXXVII.

## SIR WILLIAM ARUNDEL.

SIR  
WILLIAM  
ARUNDEL.

FEW particulars are known of the personal history of this individual, who was the second son of sir John Arundel, marshal of England, (by Eleanor,<sup>1</sup> grand-daughter and co-heir of John lord Maltravers,) and grandson of Richard the fifth earl of Arundel of the surname of Fitzalan,<sup>2</sup> by his second countess, Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster.

Sir William Arundel was born after 1365; and we find him first mentioned, in 1375, as a legatee in the will of the earl his grandfather. In 1389 he had, together with sir Simon Felbrigge and Robert Teye, a licence to travel.<sup>3</sup> He attended Richard II. to Ireland in 1394.<sup>4</sup> In 1395 he is designated custos or constable of Rochester castle;<sup>5</sup> and, in or about the same year, he was admitted into the Order of the Garter, as successor to sir Nicholas Sarnesfeld.<sup>6</sup>

As the records and chronicles of the period suggest no public ground for this distinction, and for another mark of favour which was soon afterwards bestowed upon him, we must assume that they proceeded from the mere motion of the Sovereign. We may not, in the absence of any evidence on the point, consider them as the reward of an unworthy subserviency to the tyrannical will of his master: yet it is somewhat remarkable that, at the time when the king had "by bland

<sup>1</sup> She afterwards married Reginald second lord Cobham of Sterburgh.

<sup>2</sup> It is remarkable that the two younger sons of this earl, viz. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir John Arundel, adopted, as their surname, the designation of their father's dignity, or perhaps the name of their birth-place. The latter was usually called, and made his will, as "sir John de Arundel, knight." He had been

summoned to parliament, among the barons, from 1377 to 1379, in which latter year he perished by shipwreck, on the 16th December, near the Irish coast. See p. 208.

<sup>3</sup> Pat. 13 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 12. They were allowed by the licence to take twelve horses with them.

<sup>4</sup> Froissart, tom. xiii. p. 201.

<sup>5</sup> Issue roll of Excheq. 20 Apr. 18 Ric. 2; extracts by F. Devon, p. 258.

<sup>6</sup> Windsor tables.



persuasions," according to Walsyngham,<sup>1</sup> allured the unfortunate earl of Arundel into his power, in order to deliver him up to a cruel and ignominious death, he should have conferred upon our knight, who was the earl's nephew, the offices of constable and warden of Reigate castle, and the rangership of all the surrounding parks and chaces. The earl's execution took place on the 21st of September 1397, and this lucrative grant bears date on the 7th of the following month.<sup>2</sup>

SIR  
WILLIAM  
ARUNDEL.

Sir William Arundel, and his wife Agnes, (whose filiation we have not discovered,) both received robes of the Order in 1399.<sup>3</sup> He made his will in London on the 1st August 1400, wherein he directed the interment of his remains in the church of the priory of St. Andrew at Rochester, at the back of the high altar; and died without issue before the 17th of the same month.<sup>4</sup> The will of Agnes, his relict, bears date on the 6th September 1401, and was proved on the 8th October following.<sup>5</sup> She desires to be buried near the body of her husband, under the tomb upon which their effigies had been sculptured.

ARMS.<sup>6</sup>

Quarterly, 1st and 4th FITZALAN, Gules, a lion rampant Or: 2nd and 3rd MALTRAVERS, Sable, a fret Or.

## CREST.

Out of a ducal coronet Gules a griphon's head Argent, beaked of the first.

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 392.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, p<sup>a</sup> 1, m. 12.—  
"dilecto et fideli consanguineo  
nostro, Willielmo Aroundell chivaler."

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 254, 255.

<sup>4</sup> Reg<sup>r</sup> Arundel at Lambeth, fo. 173.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. fo. 192.

<sup>6</sup> Garter plate, remaining in the second stall, Sovereign's side.

## LXXXVIII.

SIR JOHN BEAUFORT—EARL OF SOMERSET—  
MARQUESS OF DORSET.JOHN  
MARQUESS  
OF  
DORSET.

THE Garter, vacant by the death of John lord Beaumont in September 1396, was conferred upon sir John Beaufort, the eldest natural son of John of Gant, by Katherine Swynford.

We are informed by Hoveden<sup>1</sup> that he and the other issue of that connection obtained their surname from their birth-place, Beaufort castle in Anjou, an hereditament of the house of Lancaster, derived from Blanch of Artois.

Of the early life of a person, born under such circumstances, few notices could be expected. In 1391, when he is supposed to have been about sixteen years of age,<sup>2</sup> we find him described as a knight in a licence permitting him to travel beyond the seas;<sup>3</sup> and, in 1393, he accompanied his father into France.<sup>4</sup>

The duke of Lancaster solemnized his nuptials with Katherine Swynford on the 13th January 1395-6.<sup>5</sup> On the 9th February 1396-7, the king's letters patent legitimating their issue were, with the previous sanction of the pope, ratified

<sup>1</sup> Hoveden, fo. 450. N<sup>o</sup> 30.

<sup>2</sup> The conjecture that he was born about 1375 rests upon the supposed age of his next brother Henry. By the receiver general's account of the duchy of Lancaster, we find that Henry Beaufort was pursuing his studies at Oxford in 1393.—"Roberto Style carrectario pro carriagio duarum pip. vini & unius compul' fructus miss. ex precepto dñi de Londoñ usque Oxon̄ magistro Henrico Beaufort, per litteras dñi de warranto dat. apud Hertford 4<sup>to</sup> die Feb: a<sup>o</sup>. 16<sup>o</sup>. [1392-3] 12l." He obtained the see of Lincoln in 1397. The taunt of Richard III, that the great-grandfather of Henry Tudor was the offspring of a *double adultery*,

(Ellis's Orig. Letters, 2nd series, vol. i. p. 164.) was probably not founded in fact. John of Gant's first consort, Blanch, died in 1367. Sir Hugh Swynford died in 1372; and the marriage with Constance of Castile took place in the latter year.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 15 Ric. 2, m. 12. By an entry in the account of the receiver-general of John duke of Lancaster it appears that under a warrant of the duke, dated London 22nd Feb. 1391-2, the Lincoln estates were charged with an annuity of 100*l.* to him, by the description of John Beaufort, knight.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 Ric. 2, m. 7, Oct. 22.

<sup>5</sup> Wals. p. 390.

and confirmed by parliamentary authority;<sup>1</sup> and, on the day following, sir John Beaufort was created earl of Somerset.<sup>2</sup>

JOHN  
MARQUESS  
OF  
DORSET.

These public marks of the king's favour, and his admission about the same period into the Order of the Garter, naturally inclined, if not bound him, to the will of the Sovereign. He was accordingly a party to the proceedings at Nottingham castle in August 1397; and, at the opening of the parliament, on the 17th of the succeeding month, one of the lords appellants against the duke of Gloucester and his adherents. In common with his associates in the appeal he was rewarded with promotion in the peerage, and with more substantial benefits out of the spoils of the victims. On the 29th of the same month he was raised to the marquise of Dorset; but, by another patent, the title was changed to that of "marquess of Somerset:"<sup>3</sup> notwithstanding which, he appears, during the remainder of that reign, to have used, and been summoned to parliament by, the title of "marquess of Dorset," and to have received divers grants under that appellation. The offices of king's lieutenant in Aquitaine,<sup>4</sup> constable of Wallingford castle, and steward of Wallingford and St. Valery,<sup>5</sup> admiral of the fleet northwards and westwards,<sup>6</sup> constable of Dover castle and warden of the cinque ports,<sup>7</sup> and admiral of all England and Ireland,<sup>8</sup> were conferred upon him in rapid succession.

When his brother, Henry IV, ascended the throne, he was, together with the other appellants of 1397, called upon to justify himself in parliament, and was not exempted from the general sentence pronounced against them, whereby the dignities and beneficial grants, with which the proceedings against the duke of Gloucester and his party had been remunerated, were adjudged to be forfeited.<sup>9</sup> He was, however, immediately distinguished from his partners in guilt; for, on

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. 20 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 28, vol. iii. p. 343.

<sup>2</sup> Chart. 10 Feb. 20 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

<sup>3</sup> Chart. 21 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 23. In the margin of the roll against the record of the charter (which is crossed) are these words, "*Vacat quia nichil inde actum est*;" and, a little lower, by another charter of the same date, the grantee is cre-

ated *marquess of Somerset*, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Vasc. 21 Ric. 2, m. 8, Sept. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. eod. a<sup>o</sup>. p. 2, m. 20, Nov. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. eod. a<sup>o</sup>. m. 4, Feb. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Chart. eod. a<sup>o</sup>. m. 9, Feb. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Pat. eod. a<sup>o</sup>. p. 3, m. 23.

<sup>9</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 450.

JOHN  
MARQUESS  
OF  
DORSET.

the 9th of February 1399-1400, he was, as earl of Somerset, nominated great chamberlain of England for life.<sup>1</sup> In 1401-2 he was appointed captain of Calais;<sup>2</sup> and he filled, during the remainder of his life, several high diplomatic and other employments. In 1403 the commons in parliament petitioned for his restitution to the title of marquess of Dorset; and, although he humbly desired to be excused, alleging that the name of *marquess* was strange in this realm,<sup>3</sup> and that he preferred to retain his title of *earl*, yet, in deference to wishes, so cordially expressed by the lords and commons, he consented to resume the dignity which had been bestowed upon him in the late reign.<sup>4</sup>

In 1404 the revenue of the isle of Thanet was placed at his disposal for the support of himself and his retinue in garrison at Calais;<sup>5</sup> and, in the same year, being then styled chamberlain of England and captain of Calais, a commissioner was delegated to appear for him in the court military.<sup>6</sup>

We derive from contemporary writers no means of forming a just opinion of the capacity or character of this nobleman. The latter can scarcely be supposed to have been uncontaminated by the corrupt manners of the court amidst the frivolities of which he had passed a chief portion of his life. His denial, however, of all other than a passive acquiescence in the transactions which disgraced the concluding years of the reign of his cousin and lavish benefactor, was in terms so ingenuous that he seems to have retained the good will of king and people during his remaining short career.

Beaufort's last recorded public appearance was at the jousts held, at the instance and on the challenge of the chivalrous seneschal of Hainault, John de Werchin, in 1409, when he entered the lists against that celebrated champion.<sup>7</sup> He made soon afterwards his nuncupative will on Palm Sunday the 16th of March 1409-10,<sup>8</sup> died on the same day, and was in-

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 1 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 4, Feb. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Franc. 2 Hen. 4, m. 7.

<sup>3</sup> De Vere was the first marquess, Beaufort the second.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl. 4 Hen. 4, m. 18, art. 18, Selden's titles of honour, p. 217.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 5 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 26.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 1, m. 32.

<sup>7</sup> Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 699.

<sup>8</sup> Arundel, vol. ii. fo. 48; Nichols's Royal Wills. The will was proved 5th April 1410.

tered in St. Michael's chapel in the south transept of Canterbury cathedral. He had issue (by Margaret Holand, his wife, third daughter of Thomas second earl of Kent, K.G. and afterwards the consort of Thomas duke of Clarence) three sons and two daughters. Henry Beaufort, the eldest, became earl of Somerset, and died unmarried in 1418; John, the second, and Edmund, the third son, were successively created dukes of Somerset, and elected into this Order. Of the daughters,—Joan married James I. king of Scotland, and Margaret was the wife of Thomas Courtenay earl of Devon. The only issue of John duke of Somerset was Margaret, who married Edmond Tudor, created earl of Richmond by Henry VI, and was mother to king Henry VII, whose co-heirs and representatives are also those of John Beaufort marquess of Dorset.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN  
MARQUESS  
OF  
DORSET.

The marquess occupied the thirteenth stall on the Sovereign's side, to which his plate is still affixed. According to the wardrobe accounts extant, robes were issued to him, by his title of marquess of Dorset, in 1399,<sup>2</sup> and, as earl of Somerset, in 1408 and 1409.<sup>3</sup>

## ARMS

(before legitimization).<sup>4</sup>

Per pale Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules, three lions passant guardant Or, a label of three points, of France.

(After legitimization).<sup>5</sup>

Quarterly, France and England, within a bordure gobony, Argent and Azure.

## CREST.

On a chapeau d'état the lion of England, gorged with a collar gobony, as the bordure of the arms.

<sup>1</sup> See *antea*, p. 220.

<sup>2</sup> Page 254.

<sup>3</sup> Queen's Remembrancer's office.

<sup>4</sup> In a glass window in Wanlip church, Leicestershire.

<sup>5</sup> Garter plate.

## LXXXIX.

THOMAS HOLAND, THIRD EARL OF KENT—  
DUKE OF SURREY.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
SURREY.

CONSIDERING the state of the Order between the 25th of April 1397, when Thomas the second earl of Kent,<sup>1</sup> died, and St. George's feast 1399, for the celebration of which robes were issued to his son, we must presume that the latter was immediately elected to fill the sixth stall on the Prince's side, in the room of his father.

At the period of his succession he was in his twenty-third year;<sup>2</sup> and had no sooner performed homage, and obtained livery of his estates, than he was summoned to attend the secret council of the king his uncle, sitting at Nottingham castle, and deliberating on the means of destroying the duke of Gloucester's power and life. The young earl was included in the list of appellants; and, upon taking his seat at the opening of parliament at Shrewsbury in September following, he yielded such support, as his name and influence might afford, to the vindictive projects of the court party, and shared with it the rich profits of the confiscations. Warwick castle,<sup>3</sup> together with many lordships forfeited to the crown by the earl of Warwick, and even his stud of horses and repositories of draught-cattle in the counties of Warwick and Worcester,<sup>4</sup> were awarded to Holand. On the 29th of the same month he was created duke of Surrey.<sup>5</sup> After the disclosure made in parliament, in January 1397-8, by the duke of Hereford, and the consequent appointment of the duel between that nobleman and the duke of Norfolk, the office of marshal, held by the latter for life and with remainder to his heirs male,

<sup>1</sup> By the Pells Issue-roll, Michaelmas term 21 Ric. 2, 89*l.* was, on 5th Nov. 1397, paid to Roger Stoke, wax-chandler of London, in fulfilment of an agreement to furnish, for 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a hearse, with the proper number of torches, to burn by day and night, at the

solemnization of the obsequies of Thomas earl of Kent and sir John Golafre, in the church of St. Peter, Westminster.

<sup>2</sup> Esc. 20 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 30.

<sup>3</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, m. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. m. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 355.

was granted to Surrey during the king's pleasure,<sup>1</sup> in order to enable him to officiate at the proposed combat; and, when sentence of banishment was pronounced by Richard against both parties at Coventry on the 16th September 1398, the limitations of that grant were, on the following day, extended to the whole term of Norfolk's life.<sup>2</sup> Several manors also, belonging to the exiled duke, were declared to be forfeited and transferred to Surrey.<sup>3</sup>

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
SURREY.

About this time he founded a Carthusian priory, called Montgrace, in his lordship of Bardelby in Cleveland.<sup>4</sup> On the 26th July, in the same year, he had been appointed lieutenant of Ireland,<sup>5</sup> with a grant of the barony of Norragh in that kingdom, forfeited by Arthur Macmorrough.<sup>6</sup> He arrived in Ireland, to take possession of his office, on the 25th April 1399;<sup>7</sup> but his government was of short duration, as he accompanied the king on his return from his ill-advised expedition in August following.

From Bolingbroke, now advancing to supreme power, he could hope for little favour, as he had recently obtained from the profuse Richard a grant of certain manors in Gloucestershire which had been the property of John of Gant, and which Surrey was empowered to hold until the son, or his heirs, should sue for livery of them.<sup>8</sup> It has been stated that Henry, upon getting him into his power at Chester, caused him to be imprisoned in the castle;<sup>9</sup> but we have seen no evidence of that fact. He was present in the first parliament of the new reign; and, in defence of his conduct in the appeal against Gloucester, he pleaded his tender age and small reputation, and his necessary obedience to the commands of his uncle.<sup>10</sup> He was, in consequence, deprived of the ducal dignity, as well as of the estates which he had acquired since the date of the appeal.

Impatient under this reverse of fortune, he eagerly listened

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 20, Jan. 30; Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 368, Jan. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 17 Sept. 22 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. m. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 968.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 22 Ric. 2, m. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 3, m. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Marleburgh in Camden, *Annals of Ireland*, a<sup>o</sup> 1398.

<sup>8</sup> Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 15.

<sup>9</sup> Stowe, p. 321.

<sup>10</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii.

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
SURREY.

to any project which encouraged a hope of the restoration of his indulgent kinsman and master; and united himself with Salisbury, Huntingdon, and the other conspirators, in order to seize and destroy the king and his sons. On the 4th of January 1399-1400<sup>1</sup> they arrived with an armed force at Windsor, for the accomplishment of their design; but Henry having previously quitted the castle, they rode to Sunning, where queen Isabel then resided. Walsyngham relates that Kent and Salisbury, feigning sorrow on the approach of the queen's household, the former, crossing himself, exclaimed, "Bless me, how happens it that Henry of Lancaster, who boasts so much of his valour and chivalry, flies thus from before my face?" adding, presently, "My lords and friends, you must know that Henry of Lancaster, having been pursued by me, has fled, with his sons and friends, to the tower of London. And it is my intention to go to Richard, who was, and is, and will be our king: for he has escaped from prison, and is now at Pontefract with a hundred thousand men to defend him!" And, to confirm these sayings, he took the collars and badges of Henry from the necks of those around him, and, contemptuously casting them away, declared that they must no longer wear such ensigns. Having, by this wild freak, raised for the moment the young queen's spirits, they proceeded, by Wallingford and Abingdon, to Cirencester. The inhabitants of the latter town, where the two earls arrived at midnight, doubting the truth of their report, strenuously opposed and subdued them; and a priest of their party having, in the mean time, set fire to several houses, in the hope of engaging the attention of the towns-men, and thereby covering their escape; the enraged sufferers dragged Kent and Salisbury from the abbey in which they had taken refuge, and struck off their heads.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wals. p. 403.

<sup>2</sup> The narrative of the decollation of the earls of Kent and Salisbury by the commons of Cirencester, which has been adopted by historians upon the authority of Walsyngham, is corroborated by the recitals in a bill of error, passed in 1414, and is probably in regard to

all its principal points, consistent with the facts. It is, however, at variance with a public record, by which it would appear that the two earls and the other rebels were *captured* only by the towns-men (whose names are commemorated) and *taken to Oxford*, whither the earl of Rutland, himself one of the



This event happened on Wednesday after the feast of Epiphany, viz. 7th January 1399-1400;<sup>1</sup> and the head of Kent was sent to London and set upon the bridge; from whence, however, Joane his widow, the daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford, obtained the removal by the king's precept on the 2nd of March, in order that it might be interred (together with the body which had first been deposited at Cirencester,) at Montgrace.<sup>2</sup>

THOMAS  
DUKE  
OF  
SURREY.

The earl died without issue in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Froissart says that "he was much lamented by many brave knights in England and elsewhere, for he was a handsome young man, and had unwillingly entered into the conspiracy by the persuasion of his uncle (the earl of Huntingdon) and Salisbury."<sup>3</sup>

## ARMS.

The arms of England within a bordure Argent (as borne by his father) impaled with those attributed to Edward the Confessor (a cross flory between five martlets) within a bordure Ermine.<sup>4</sup>

originators of the conspiracy, was sent to inflict the penalty of the law upon them. We subjoin the entries in question from the Exchequer Issue-rolls of Michaelmas and Easter terms, a<sup>o</sup>. 1 Hen. IV. "4 Feb. Reginaldo Spicer, Rog<sup>o</sup> Carvill, Joh'i Colman, Ric<sup>o</sup> Small, & aliis de villa de Cirencestr. in denar' eis lib'at' in p'solucōem xii li. 7s. 9d. quos dñs rex eisdem lib'are mand' p' o'ib's custubus & exp. suis p' ipōs habit' & appositis circa arres-tacōem Com. Kanc. Sar. & alior' rebell' qui raro insurrexerunt erga dñm reg<sup>m</sup> & coronā suā & p' custubus p' ipōs appos<sup>s</sup> super salvo conductu eor' rebell' p' ipōs sic capt' usq' villā Oxon' & post modum p' consimilib' expens. p' ipōs habit. & appos<sup>s</sup> super salvo conductu bonorum dictor' rebell' usq' Lond. ibidem lib'and' dño regi—xii li. 7s. 9d." "26 Jun. Joh'i Cosyn de Cirencestr. cui dñs rex nunc 27 Januar. preterit' C mar' ann' ad totā vitā p' bono servicio p' ipūm Joh'em impens' resistendo viriliter ap<sup>d</sup> Ci-

rencestr. Thome nup' comiti Kanc' & aliis qui contra dñm regem & ligeanciā suā p'ditorie insurrexerunt."—"10 Julii. Joh'i Burgh cl'ico de recept' nup' ass. p' dñm Thesaur. ad p'ficiscendum in comitiva sua p' certis solucōib's faciend' div' p' sonis ordinat' p' dñm regem ad p'ficiscend' in comitiva com' Roteland & dicti dñi Thes. ad p'sequent' Thomā nup' com. Kanc' Joh'em nup' com. Sar. Rad<sup>m</sup> de Lomley mil', & alios rebell' qui ad f<sup>m</sup> Epiph' dñi prox' preterit' con' dñm nrum regem & coronā suā insurrexerunt & qui quidem rebell' ap<sup>d</sup> Cirenc' p' homēs eiusd. ville capti fuerunt in denar' p' vad. & exp. suis eundo & redeundo in com' d'ctor' Com. & Thes. p' xiiij dies & p' vad. triū equor' p' viagio p'd'c'o, &c. 6 li. 13s. 4d."

<sup>1</sup> Esc. 5 Hen. 4, N<sup>o</sup> 38.

<sup>2</sup> Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 77.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. xiv. p. 254.

<sup>4</sup> Seal to an indenture between Richard II. and Thomas Holand duke of Surrey, whereby the king

## XC.

JOHN MONTACUTE THIRD EARL OF  
SALISBURY.JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

THE intercourse, which is known from contemporary authorities to have subsisted between this nobleman and several persons distinguished for their genius and talents, justifies us in assuming that the intervals of his leisure from military duties were embellished by a taste for literature and the fine arts, rarely cultivated at that period by individuals of his rank.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Montacute, the eldest son of sir John Montacute by Margaret Monthermer,<sup>2</sup> has been sometimes mistaken by genealogists for his more warlike father, the companion in arms of the Black Prince at Cressy and Poitiers; but his career commenced when all the great victories had been achieved, and the English dominion in France was on the wane. He was born in or about the year 1350;<sup>3</sup> and received knighthood, in 1369, from the earl of Cambridge, in reward of his prowess at the siege of Bourdeille, where two

granted to him the lieutenancy of Ireland for three years, the duke to maintain 150 men-at-arms, knights, and esquires, and 100 archers. Dated Westm<sup>r</sup>, 10 April, 22 Ric. 2. Harl. MS. 5805. p. 392.

<sup>1</sup> We owe to a suggestion of Salisbury the interesting metrical history of the concluding year of Richard II, of which the reverend John Webb has contributed an excellent version to the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*. The earl's talent for poetry is celebrated in the text; and the erudite translator has collected, in his highly entertaining and instructive notes, all that appears to have descended to us, through other channels, on the subject. Specimens of the "ballads, songs, and roundelays," which he is said to have composed, are

unfortunately missing, but may possibly yet be discovered among the literary treasures which doubtless lie concealed in the muniment-rooms of our nobility and great landed proprietors. How much might be achieved by a patriotic association of the chiefs of our patrician families, and the appropriation of a common fund towards redeeming from oblivion many original documents of great historical value which would be found in those repositories!

<sup>2</sup> Daughter and heir of Thomas de Monthermer, the son of Ralph Monthermer, sometime earl of Gloucester, by Joan of Acres sister to Edward II.

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 13 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 34, when he is stated to have been in his thirtieth year.

renowned captains, Ernaudon and Bernardet de Batefol, surrendered to him as prisoners.<sup>1</sup> In the course of the same campaign he was, with the rank of banneret, attached to the staff of that prince at Belle Perche, when the duchess of Bourbon was carried from that fort in the view of her son's army.<sup>2</sup> Upon those occasions Froissart identifies him as "nephew to the earl of Salisbury:" but where the name of "sir John Montacute" occurs in the public records between the years 1370 and 1390 (the latter being the date of his father's death), it may be difficult to decide whether it apply to father or son.

JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

In 1391 our knight, having done homage for his patrimonial inheritance,<sup>3</sup> obtained the king's licence to journey into Prussia with a retinue of ten servants,<sup>4</sup> probably in the same expedition against the Lithuanians in which the earl of Derby bore a part. In the following year he was summoned to parliament; and, in the autumn of 1394, he attended king Richard into Ireland.<sup>5</sup> In the spring of 1395 he inherited the Monthermer estates upon the decease of his mother;<sup>6</sup> and in 1396 was employed, for the last time, in a military capacity beyond sea.<sup>7</sup>

The dignity and estates of his uncle, William earl of Salisbury, devolved to him in 1397, and he was about the same time elected to the stall in St. George's chapel which that eminent warrior had filled as one of the Founders of the Order.<sup>8</sup> From that date, we find him constantly near the person of the king, whom he served with unabated attachment during the guilty and unhappy remnant of his reign. He naturally became, under such circumstances, one of the appellants against Gloucester, Arundel, and Warwick; and, upon the forfeiture of the last of those noblemen, eight of his escheated manors fell to his share.<sup>9</sup>

Towards the close of 1398 he was nominated marshal of

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, tom. v. p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Fin. 14 Ric. 2, m. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc. 15 Ric. 2, m. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Stowe, p. 309.

<sup>6</sup> Esc. 18 Ric. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 31.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Franc. 20 Ric. 2, m. 11.

<sup>8</sup> He had robes of the Garter

issued to him against the feast in 1399 (see p. 254), and the fourth stall, on the Sovereign's side, was the only one which, according to the then state of the Order, he could have occupied.

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 21 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 9.

JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

England during the absence of the duke of Surrey in Ireland:<sup>1</sup> and Froissart's narrative, that he was, about Christmas, entrusted with a negotiation of great delicacy at the French court, seems to be corroborated by the record of a safe-conduct then granted to him.<sup>2</sup> The design of his mission was to frustrate a proposed matrimonial alliance between Henry, then duke of Lancaster, and Mary the daughter of the duke of Berri; and Salisbury succeeded in that object.<sup>3</sup> Upon his return, he was one of the peers who assented in parliament to the repeal of the patent which had reserved to Henry the control over his estates during his exile.<sup>4</sup> He was also joined in a commission with others to treat for a peace with Scotland;<sup>5</sup> but it is doubtful whether he proceeded on that service, as he was certainly in the retinue of the king on his fatal expedition to Ireland in May 1399.<sup>6</sup>

The intelligence of Lancaster's arrival in England induced Richard to despatch Salisbury from Ireland with a part of the army to oppose him; and, landing near Conway, the earl was enabled to augment his forces by new levies in Wales and Cheshire: but the gentry of those districts, who had been persuaded to take up arms, dispersed upon finding the voyage of the king from Waterford protracted by adverse winds, and hearing of the formidable approach of Henry after his successful visit to the metropolis. The unfortunate monarch, therefore, when he had at length reached the English coast, saw himself powerless and at the mercy of the invader.

Notwithstanding the hostile part, which Salisbury and other loyal adherents of the fallen sovereign had taken against the usurper, it was the obvious policy of the latter to suppress his resentment. They were accordingly left unmolested during the first days of the new reign. But the throne had no sooner been secured to Henry by the unanimous consent of parliament, than it was decided to wrest from Richard's late favourites the immense wealth which they had acquired by the confiscations of 1397; and the appellants

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 1, m. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Franc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Froiss. tom. xiv. p. 155, et seq.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 372<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Scoc. 22 Ric. 2, m. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 23 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 37.

of that year were called upon for their justification. Salisbury, in his turn, endeavoured to extenuate his conduct upon grounds similar to those which had been pleaded by his former confederates; averring that he had not been the author or contriver of the bill of appeal, and his ignorance even of its purport until commanded by the late king to join in the proceeding, when he had only concurred, in common with his peers, in the judgments given thereon. It having moreover, as he said, been alleged that the duke of Norfolk had informed the now king, that he (Salisbury) had compassed the death of the late duke of Lancaster; he was ready, if Norfolk were present, or if any other person should repeat such false assertion, to defend himself as a gentleman, and in any way the king might think fit to direct. For the rest, he repented of his error; and threw himself upon the mercy of God, the king and his crown. The duke of Norfolk was then no more; but the lord Morley appears to have risen to repeat the accusation against Salisbury; and the latter to have defied him to prove it by wager of battle.<sup>1</sup> We learn, from a record recently inspected, that the duel between these noblemen was appointed to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne,<sup>2</sup> probably on the king's expedition to Scotland; but we are not aware of any evidence that the meeting took place.

It is remarkable that Salisbury should have been excepted<sup>3</sup> from the parliamentary sentence by which his associates in the appeal were deprived of the grants of land made to them subsequently to the ruin of Gloucester and his party; and that he should have so hastily and so treacherously requited Henry's forbearance towards him. At the close of the session he conspired with Albemarle, Exeter, and Surrey (then degraded to their former titles of Rutland, Huntingdon, and Kent), to seize and destroy the king; and having, on their arrival at Windsor for that purpose, failed in their object,

JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Bodl. 2376, fo. 213.—Rot. Parl. vol. iii. 451<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> 21 Feb. Joh'i Vaux assign. p. com. Northumb. et Westmorland const. et maresc. Angl. commissar. et deputat' eorundem ad sessionem

faciend. apud villā Novi Castri sup. Tynam sup. judicio duelli inter comitem Sar. et dñum de Morley p' veniend. ibidem. In denar' Cs.<sup>3</sup>  
—*Exit. Pell. Mich. 1 Hen. IV.*

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. ut sup<sup>a</sup> p. 452.

JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

Salisbury accompanied the earl of Kent, in open rebellion, into the western counties. Having been (according to the narrative generally received by historians, and confirmed by the allegations of a petition presented by his son in the following reign) overpowered and detained in custody, at Cirencester, during a day and the half of a night,<sup>1</sup> with a promise that he should be safely delivered up to the king, he was, in consequence of some sudden attempt to rescue him, beheaded by the townsmen on the 7th January 1399-1400.<sup>2</sup>

His remains were deposited in Cirencester abbey; but, upon the petition of his widow to Henry V. in 1420, they were permitted to be removed to Bustleham priory in Berkshire, the foundation of his ancestor.<sup>3</sup>

Walsyngham relates, with acrimony, that the earl had been a chief patron of the sect of Wickliff, or Lollards, having carried his iconoclastic zeal so far as to destroy all the images of saints which had been set up in his chapel at Shenley by Aubrey and Buxhull, his wife's former husbands, excepting that of St. Katherine, which, being an object of particular veneration to his household, he allowed to remain in his bake-house. The chronicler adds, that he became contrite just before his execution, and expressed an ardent desire to be shriven according to the rites of the mother church.<sup>4</sup>

By Maud, his countess, daughter and at length heir of sir Adam Franceis of London, knight (relict, first of John Aubrey of that city, and, secondly, of sir Alan Buxhull, K.G.) the earl of Salisbury had two sons, Thomas, who was restored to the earldom and became also a Knight of this Order, and Richard, who died without issue; and three daughters, 1. Anne, who married, first, sir Richard Hanckford, secondly, sir John FitzLewis, and, thirdly, John Holand earl of Hunt-

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 18, a°  
<sup>2</sup> Hen. 5.

<sup>2</sup> By the inq. after death of the earl of Kent it was found that he died on *Wednesday next after Epiphany*, which festival, in that year, fell on *Tuesday*. It is known that

Salisbury suffered at the same time. The date also agrees with the account of the transaction by Walsyngham.

<sup>3</sup> Dugd. vol. i. p. 650.

<sup>4</sup> Wals. 358.

ingdon, duke of Exeter; 2. Margaret, who married William lord Ferrers of Groby; and, 3. Elizabeth, the wife of Robert lord Willoughby of Eresby.

JOHN  
EARL  
OF  
SALISBURY.

His coheirs-general, representing his grand-daughter Alice wife of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, are George-Augustus-Francis marquess of Hastings, and William Lowndes and William Selby-Lowndes, esquires.

## ARMS.

Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess Gules.<sup>1</sup>

## XCI.

ALBERT, COUNT PALATINE, DUKE OF BAVARIA,  
COUNT OF HAINAULT AND HOLLAND.

We have elsewhere<sup>2</sup> assigned our reasons for placing the name of this prince in the list of Knights of the Order. The fact of his reception into the illustrious fraternity is vouched by a public record amongst the French Rolls, supported, were it necessary, by a doubtless equally authentic instrument cited by Monstrelet.

ALBERT  
COUNT  
OF  
HOLLAND.

Albert was the third son of the emperor Lewis, the Bavarian, by Margaret heiress of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, the sister of our queen Philippa. His elder brother William III. of Hainault and V. of Holland, having, in 1357, after his return to the Hague from a visit to the English court, betrayed symptoms of mental alienation, was, towards the close of that year, placed in confinement; and, subsequently, removed to the castle of Quesnoi, where he lingered thirty years. The government was, in the mean time, administered by Albert, his presumptive heir, who, on the 23rd February 1358, was acknowledged by the States at Dordrecht, as

<sup>1</sup> He was entitled to quarter, in right of his mother, the arms of Monthermer, "Or, an eagle displayed Vert."

<sup>2</sup> See Preface.

ALBERT  
COUNT  
OF  
HOLLAND.

Ruward or Protector of Holland.<sup>1</sup> In 1364 he meditated the assumption of the full sovereignty; assembled, with that view, the states at Gertrudenberg; and, having obtained from them a declaration against certain pretensions of his aunt, queen Philippa, to the succession, passed into England in order to obtain a settlement of his rights; but returned without having accomplished his object. In 1371 Albert obtained from the emperor Charles IV. a grant of the investiture of Holland and the other provinces; which, however, proved unavailing, the nobles and the municipal cities considering the imperial edict as insufficient to authorise the deposition of a lawful prince, although fallen into a state of imbecility. In 1382<sup>2</sup> and 1388,<sup>3</sup> ambassadors were sent to him by Richard II. to treat for commercial objects. After the death of his brother, in 1389, the title of count of Holland<sup>4</sup> was unanimously conceded to him. In 1392 a revolt of a large number of his subjects was headed by his son the count of Ostrevant;<sup>5</sup> in the course of which a favourite mistress fell a sacrifice to the popular fury. It was suppressed by prompt measures, and the son became an exile during two years.

Duke Albert died at the Hague, on the 13th December 1404, at the age of sixty-seven. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Lewis I. duke of Brieg or Briga in Silesia, he had three sons, William, count of Ostrevant, who succeeded him; Albert, who died without issue; and John, bishop of Liege. His daughter, Margaret, married John de Valois, son of Philip the Bold duke of Burgundy. Albert's second consort was Margaret, daughter of Adolphus duke of Cleves; but by her he had no issue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, first and fourth, bendy, lozengy, Argent and Azure, BAVARIA; second and third, Or, four lions rampant, the first and fourth Sable, the second and third Gules, HOLLAND.

<sup>1</sup> Art de verifier les dates, tom. iii. p. 212. See also a letter addressed by him, in that capacity, to the magistrates of Mons, on 2nd May 1358. — *Documents concernant la Belgique, par Gachard, tome i. p. 116.*

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, Fœd. vol. vii. p. 374.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 604.

<sup>4</sup> He was frequently styled "duke of Holland," enjoying by birth the ducal rank.

<sup>5</sup> See N° LXXXIII.



## XCII.

## SIR SIMON FELBRIGGE.



THIS knight is ranked by Ashmole among those elected by Henry V;<sup>1</sup> but it is certain that his admission into the Order took place during the reign of Richard II, and before St. George's day 1399, as robes were provided for his attendance at that feast;<sup>2</sup> and that he occupied the thirteenth stall, on the Prince's side, to which his plate is still affixed.<sup>3</sup>

The lineal ancestor of sir Simon Felbrigge was Simon le Bigot, (a near kinsman, as presumed, of Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk,)<sup>4</sup> who acquired, in the reign of Henry III, the manor and parish of Felbrigge<sup>5</sup> in the county of Norfolk in right of his wife, Maud, the sister and heir of William son of Richard de Felbrigge. Sir Roger Bigot, the great-grandson of Simon and Maud, adopted the surname of "Felbrigge,"

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 7395 in Mus. Ashm. Oxon.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 254.

<sup>3</sup> In the Windsor tables he is placed as successor to the Soudan de la Trau; but, for reasons already stated at p. 315, *note* 11, the thirteenth stall is presumed to have

been intermediately filled by sir Henry Percy.

<sup>4</sup> Roger Bigot, the earl's ancestor, appears by Domesday-book to have possessed Felbrigge.

<sup>5</sup> The seat, in modern time, of the late right hon. William Windham.

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE.

and was, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert lord Scales, father to the individual to whom this notice relates.

Not having discovered, among the public records, any inquisition taken after the death of sir Roger Felbrigge, (who is stated, on a cenotaph to his memory in his parochial church, to have died and had sepulture at Paris,)<sup>1</sup> we are unable to fix the age of our knight; but, according to his own avowment, he was armed and in the retinue of John of Gant at the relief of Brest in 1386, and with that prince in his expedition to Spain during the same year.<sup>2</sup> Upon his return, in 1387, he purchased the manor of Colby in Norfolk,<sup>3</sup> and must therefore be supposed to have been of full age at that date. In 1389<sup>4</sup> he had a licence to undertake a pilgrimage beyond sea in the company of sir William Arundel, subsequently also a Knight of this Order; and it was probably after the accomplishment of that voyage that he formed a matrimonial connection with one of the ladies of honour by whom Anne of Bohemia had been attended into England.

This lady is described in several heraldic collections as Margaret the daughter of Premislaus duke of Teschen,<sup>5</sup> and as a relative of the queen her mistress. If the nobleman of that name, who accompanied the queen to this country in 1381, was father to Margaret, the latter part of the description would apply to her; for Premislaus (who, in the letters of credence from the emperor Wenceslaus to Richard II, is styled *sororius noster*)<sup>6</sup> was the queen's great-uncle:<sup>7</sup> but the Silesian genealogies, received as the most authentic,<sup>8</sup> give no

<sup>1</sup> Blomefield's Norfolk.

<sup>2</sup> Deposition of sir Simon Felbrigge at North Walsham, 20th July 1408, in a suit between Reginald lord Grey de Ruthyn and Edward Hastings touching the right to the arms "Or, a maunch Gules."—See a recital of the deposition in *Anstis*, vol. i. p. 170, note m.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Fin. 11 Ric. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 13 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Vinc. N<sup>o</sup> 20, fo. 50. H. 25, fo. 11, in Coll. Armor. and sir Henry Spelman's *Icenia*, p. 412—"Margareta filia ducis *Thasa*, regis Bohemie neptis."

<sup>6</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 283. 293. 295, &c.

<sup>7</sup> The affinity to the emperor, designated by the term "*sororius*," was that of his *sister's kinsman*. Queen Anne was half-sister to Wenceslaus; and her mother, Elizabeth, the fourth consort of the emperor Charles IV, was the daughter of Bugislaus, duke of Pomerania, by Elizabeth, sister to Premislaus duke of Teschen.

<sup>8</sup> *Silesiacarum rerum scriptores*, a Sommersberg, Lips. 1729, and *Diplomatische Beyträge zu der Schlesischen Geschichte und Rechte*, &c. von Ehrenfried.

daughter, of the name of Margaret, to the duke in question; an omission, however, by no means conclusive against the statement.

It was, not improbably, under such auspices that sir Simon Felbrigg obtained, in 1395, the important office of the king's standard-bearer, as successor to sir Nicholas Sarnesfeld, K.G.<sup>1</sup> In 1398, being then one of the knights of the king's chamber, he had a grant of the manor of Beston in Norfolk, which had formed part of the possessions of the unfortunate earl of Arundel,<sup>2</sup> executed in September preceding, and whom he also appears to have succeeded as a member of this Order.<sup>3</sup> In April 1399 letters of general attorney were granted to him preparatory to his departure for Ireland,<sup>4</sup> in the exercise of his duties near the royal person on that expedition.

The favourable light, in which he had been regarded by Richard, may account for the neglect shown to him in the succeeding reign; during which there is little mention of him besides his attendance before the court military as a deponent in the Grey and Hastings' controversy in 1408,<sup>5</sup> and the issue of robes of the Garter to him in that<sup>6</sup> and the following year.<sup>7</sup>

Upon the accession of the warlike Henry V. he was once more summoned to the performance of military duties. That king, in the first year of his reign, ordered that the annuity of one hundred marks, which had been assigned to sir Simon out of the fee-farm rents of the city of Norwich by Richard II, should be paid to him, with an additional annuity of like amount charged upon the revenues of Norfolk and Suffolk;<sup>8</sup> and, in the same year,<sup>9</sup> as well as in the third<sup>10</sup> and ninth<sup>11</sup> of

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE.

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 18 Ric. 2, p. 2, m. 17.—  
"Fideli militi nro Simoni Felbrigg  
vexillifero nro tale feodum sicut  
Nicolaus Sarnesfeld nuper vexilli-  
fer percepit." 7th April.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> As we find him named with sir Henry Percy in the same wardrobe account in 1399, and are assured that both occupied, at different periods, the thirteenth stall P. S., we are authorised, upon reference also to the scheme of the stalls in that year, to presume that Felbrigg was elected to the vacancy

created by the death of the earl of Arundel, and that Percy was thereupon translated to the higher stall.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 21, 28th April.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 370, note 2.

<sup>6</sup> Wardrobe account 9 Hen. 4—  
Queen's Rememb. Off.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 10 Hen. 4.

<sup>8</sup> Privy seal, 19th Dec. 1 Hen. 5,  
in Off. Pell.

<sup>9</sup> Wardrobe account, 1 Hen. 5.  
Anstis, vol. i. p. 14, note g.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 15, note k.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 171, note b.

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE.

that reign, robes of the Order were again prepared for him. On the 29th April 1415 he was retained by indenture to serve in the wars in Guienne and France, with twelve men-at-arms and thirty-six archers:<sup>1</sup> but he seems not to have attended the king on the expedition which landed in France in the following August, and which was rendered so brilliant by the battle of Agincourt; for we find that, on the 4th of October, he accompanied John duke of Bedford to St. Alban's, on which occasion his name was registered among the benefactors to that monastery.<sup>2</sup>

The records of the Order mention his attendance, and, occasionally, excuses for his absence, at various chapters and ceremonies during that and the ensuing reign. In the first year of Henry VI. he is described as the "senior" knight, and, in the next year, as "Ordinis maxime senex." His name occurs for the last time in the register in 1437; and he died, at a great age, on the 3rd of December 1442;<sup>3</sup> having, on the 21st of September preceding, at his mansion in Norwich, executed his last will, which was proved on the 20th February following.<sup>4</sup> According to his direction in this instrument, his remains were deposited in the church of the friars preachers, or Black Friars, in that city; although he had, many years antecedently, provided his burial place in his own church at Felbrigge, near the body of Margaret, his first wife, who died on 27th June 1413.<sup>5</sup>

Sir Simon Felbrigge married, 2ndly, Katherine,<sup>6</sup> relict of

<sup>1</sup> Vincent's "Exitus," in Coll. Armor. fo. 43.

<sup>2</sup> Bibl. Cotton. Nero, D. VII.

<sup>3</sup> Esc. 22 Hen. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 33. In the issues of robes of the Order for the 21st and 22nd years of Hen. 6, the name of our knight is, by mistake, included in the wardrobe accounts for those years. The former of these accounts, now in the Queen's Rememb. Office, commences 29th Sept. 1442, and the latter, transcribed by Anstis, (vol. i. p. 174, note o.) is from Michaelmas 1443.

<sup>4</sup> Reg<sup>r</sup>. Rouse, in Cur. Prer. Cant. fo. 14.

<sup>5</sup> See in Anstis, vol. i. p. 174, an engraving of the monument on which are the figures of sir Simon Felbrigge and dame Margaret his consort, "nomine Boema ac olim domicella illustrissime dñe dñe Anne quondam inclite regine." Our knight is represented in complete armour, with the Garter on the left leg, and his right arm supporting the standard of England; having thereon the royal arms impaled with those of Edward the Confessor, as borne by Richard II.

<sup>6</sup> This lady is in Halsted's "House of Mordaunt," &c. stated

sir Ralph Grene, of Drayton, co. Northampton, daughter of sir John Clifton,<sup>1</sup> of Buckenham, in Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph 2nd lord Cromwell. By this lady he had not any issue; but by Margaret, his first wife, he appears to have left two daughters, Alana and Anne. The latter is mentioned in his will as being then a nun in the convent of Brusyard. Alana, the heiress of sir Simon, married, first, sir William Tindale, of Dene, in the county of Northampton, who died in 1426; and she took to her second husband sir Thomas Wauton, knight. Her grandson, sir William Tindale, of Hockwold, in Norfolk, received the knighthood of the Bath at the creation of Arthur prince of Wales; and a strange tradition, noticed by Spelman, but unsupported by evidence of any description, asserts him to have been declared heir, in right of his descent, to the kingdom of Bohemia.<sup>2</sup>

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE.

Upon the death, 1st Sept. 1473, of Elizabeth lady Scales, sole daughter and heir of Thomas lord Scales, and wife, first, of Henry Bouchier, and secondly, of Anthony Widvile (in her right, lord Scales) 2nd earl Rivers, her estates were inherited by Elizabeth, wife of John de Vere 12th earl of Oxford, as heir of the body of Margaret Scales, who married sir Robert Howard, and by the above-mentioned sir William Tindale, as heir of the body of Elizabeth Scales, sister of Margaret, and wife of sir Roger Felbrigge.

The representation of sir William Tindale, and consequently of sir Simon Felbrigge, together with a share in the abeyance of the ancient barony of Scales, appears to have been vested, in 1738, in Lucy, wife of Charles King (the son of William King, D.C.L. principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford),

to have been the daughter of Anketill Mallory; an assertion disproved by the inquisition taken after her death, which happened 23rd March 1459-60. She is therein described as widow of sir Simon Felbrigge, and theretofore of sir Ralph Grene; and her heir is found to be John Knyvet, esq. son of Elizabeth, daughter of Constantine [Clifton], brother of the said

Katherine.—*Esc.* 38 *Hen.* 6, *No.* 21.

<sup>1</sup> Summoned to parliament among the barons from 50 *Edw.* 3, 1376, to 12 *Rich.* 2, 1388, in which year he died. Constantine Clifton, his son, was also summoned to parliament in 1393 and 1394.

<sup>2</sup> "Margaretta proavia sue hæredem regni Bohemiae denunciatum."

SIR  
SIMON  
FELBRIGGE. and grand-daughter and heir of John Tindale, of Maplested,  
in Essex.

ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant, Gules.

CREST.

Out of a ducal coronet, Gules, a plume of ostrich feathers, Ermine.

XCIII.

SIR PHILIP DE LA VACHE.



SIR  
PHILIP  
DE LA  
VACHE.

SIR PHILIP DE LA VACHE obtained, in 1370,<sup>1</sup> livery of the lands of his father, sir Richard de la Vache, who had been also a knight of this Order,<sup>2</sup> and had died in 1366. Of his employment, towards the close of the reign of Edward III. in the wars of France, evidence is afforded by the disposal to the king, in 1376, of certain prisoners whom sir Philip had taken in some military adventure jointly with John de Harleston, then captain of Guines castles.<sup>3</sup> In the same year he

<sup>1</sup> Rot Claus. 44 Edw. 3, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 103. They were prisoners of rank, if we may

judge from the amounts of the ransoms. The sum paid for John sire de Poys was 1500*l.* and for Walter Châtillon 1000*l.*

had the custody of the manor of Woodstock; and it was probably in the execution of that charge that the royal jewels were committed to his care; for, soon after the accession of Richard II, we notice an acquittance granted to the bishop of London and the earl of Arundel, for three large crowns and divers vessels of gold which they had found in the keeping of sir Philip de la Vache, "gardien des dits joyaulx."<sup>1</sup> His familiarity with the transactions of the interior of the palace, and with those who surrounded the couch of the infirm monarch at the period of his dissolution, occasioned his examination before the parliament, on 22d December 1377, on the charges which had been preferred against Alice Perrers; and his evidence contributed to justify the sentence which was pronounced thereon.<sup>2</sup> On the 15th May 1388 he was appointed captain of the castle of Calais;<sup>3</sup> and he received, with the other captains of forts in Picardy, on the 8th November following, the singular privilege of sending over to England, for the purpose of fattening, the oxen and sheep taken from the enemy, and of having them returned without payment of customs.<sup>4</sup> Continuing to occupy his important station, he was, in 1390, empowered with others to negotiate a truce with France and with the count of Flanders, and the inhabitants of Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres.<sup>5</sup> In the two succeeding years his patent as governor of Calais was renewed.<sup>6</sup> In 1393 he was nominated captain of Guînes.<sup>7</sup>

When the bill of appeal against the duke of Gloucester was presented to parliament on 17th September 1397, he was, with sir Simon Felbrigge and others, one of the pledges for its prosecution.<sup>8</sup>

After the death of John of Gant in February 1398-9, and probably at the ensuing feast of St. George, sir Philip de la Vache was elected a knight of the Garter, and installed in the Prince's stall: but, when Henry IV. ascended the throne, that stall was of course yielded to the prince of Wales; and

SIR  
PHILIP  
DE LA  
VACHE.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 187; 19 Mar. 1377-8.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. 2, m. 5; May 15.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. p. 607.

<sup>5</sup> Rymer, vol. vii. pp. 660, 661.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc. 14 Ric. 2, m. 2, May 25; and 15 Ric. 2, m. 5, March 25.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 17 Ric. 2, m. 13.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 374<sup>b</sup>.

SIR  
PHILIP  
DE LA  
VACHE.

the banner of de la Vache was removed to the third stall on the Sovereign's side, vacated by Lancaster's accession to the sovereignty.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Philip married the daughter of sir Lewis Clifford, Knight of the Order; and died in 1408, leaving Blanch his daughter and heir (or co-heir), who married Richard lord Grey de Wilton.<sup>2</sup> By his will, dated 25th April 1407, and proved 22d June 1408,<sup>3</sup> he directed that his remains should be deposited in his church of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, and bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, amongst other things, thirty-six silver dishes, one of which had been the gift of Isabel late queen of England, and another had been presented to him by Joan princess of Wales on the day of his marriage. He observes that some of the plate had engraved thereon the sign of "the cow's foot," which was his crest.

Elizabeth, his relict, died on the 5th March 1413-14, seised for the term of her life of the manors of Hoggorton and Cudlington, in Oxfordshire, with reversion to John Golafre and others.<sup>4</sup>

The heir-general of the body of sir Philip de la Vache is Eleanor marchioness of Westminster, daughter and heir of Thomas late earl of Wilton.

ARMS.<sup>5</sup>

Gules, three lions rampant Argent, crowned Or.

CREST.

A cow's foot embowed Ermine, hoof Or.

<sup>1</sup> Windsor tables.

<sup>2</sup> Vinc. N<sup>o</sup> 20. f. 373. in Coll. Armor.

<sup>3</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Marche, fo. 128 in Cur. Prer. Cant.

<sup>4</sup> Esc. 1 Hen. 5, N<sup>o</sup> 24. The reversion of the manor of Hoggorton had been granted to John

Golafre by Edward Hampden, and that of Cudlington by sir John Dabrichcourt. The jury returned that they were ignorant who was her heir; meaning, who was entitled to the reversions.

<sup>5</sup> Garter plate, remaining affixed to the third stall S. S.