

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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<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.

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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.

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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.

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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>

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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