

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.