

Mowbray

Roger de Mowbray, 1048
(Brother of the Bishop of
Coutance) Earl of Northumberland
= Amicia de Plessis
Sister of Grimald de Plessis

Robert D'Albini = Amicia
Lord of Aubigny

Robert de Mowbray, who inherited the
property of his uncle, Groisfreid, Bishop of
Coutance, whose estates were confiscated,
and who died a captive in Windsor Castle,
1106; Earl of Northumberland
= Maude, dau. of
Richerius d'Aquila
NO ISSUE

Harold VIII
911-936
1st King of Denmark
= Cyrid
Queen of Sweden
= Cyrid
Princess of Denmark

living 1130
Maude, the
wife of his Uncle,
Robert de Mowbray
= Nigel d'Albini, on whom were conferred the
Estates of Robert Mowbray + also the possessions
of Geoffrey de Wircce, living 1118; + 26 Nov. 1129
Companion of King Conqueror
June 1118
bn. Priory of Bec

2. Gundreda, dau. of
Girald de Gournay
+ 1096 and Edith (dau. of
and Gundred, dau. Matilda of
Waldemar and Gilbert the Fleming.)
Rodolph de Warrene + 1059
= Beatrice
+ 1059
Waldemar + 24 June 1088

bn.
Roger de Mowbray, who by royal mandate assumed
the name + ARMS of Mowbray, living 1145
founded 35 monasteries + universities
twice a Crusader + 1188
Treaty

Alice de Gant, dau. Gant
and
Richmond, son of Eudes + 1079 c. Brittany
= Walter de Gant
+ 21 April 1135, Earl
of Brittany

Henry
Lord of Buckingham
= Adeliza
1103 + 23 Apr. 1151
= William d'Aubigny
Earl Arundel, Lincoln, Sussex,
Chichester + 12 Oct. 1176

Nigel de Mowbray, + 1191
= Mabel, dau. of the Earl of Clare
+ 1203
bn. Crusader
at Acre
and Matilda de St. Hilary

Robert
= Alice
+ 1188 m.
John, ed. of
lord Hastings

magna Carta
Surety 1215

William de Mowbray + 1222
Baron of Axholme
b. 1173
bn. Newburgh

Agnes, dau. of
the Earl of Arundel
+ 1193
William d'Albini + 24 Dec. 1193 in-mand de St. Hilary

Robert Philip

Robert
dsp 1218
= Maud, dau. of
inherited Bedford Castle

England's Premier
Baron
buried Fontaines
Abbey

Nigel, who had no
issue, + 1228
Baron Mowbray
= Maud, dau. of Roger
de Camvil

Roger de Mowbray
1219 + 1266
of Isle of Axholme
Cubincula

William de Beauchamp, Baron Bedford,
son of Simon, son of
Purke, Baron Beau-
champ de Bedford
m. Roger Vere

Earl Marshall
Thomas
of Brotherton
b. 1 June 1300
d. Aug 1338

Roger, + 1298
1283
Baron Mowbray
= Rose, sister to Gilbert,
Earl of Clare
b. 1270
granddau. of Richard de Clare + 1202

Robert Andrew John Edmund William
three daughters, whose
names are not mentioned

Henry III
E. of Lancaster
= Eleanor
1346

John de Segrave
Baron Segrave
+ 20 Mar. 1353
Gov. of York

John de Mowbray, who was hanged at York for joining in
the Rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1321
2nd Baron Mowbray, Gov. of York, Sheriff of York
Baron Gower and Bramber in Sussex, inherited Bedford Castle

Aliva de Breos
+ 1331 dau. of
Wm de Braose,
Lord of Bramber
and Gower
in Sussex

Richard III
Fitz Alan
= Eleanor
1346

Margaret
Duchess of Norfolk
+ 24 Mar. 1399
of Framlingham
Castle

John de Segrave
Baron Segrave
+ 20 Mar. 1353

Joan, dau. of
Henry, Earl of Lancaster
+ 7 July 1349
m. 1298
Maud de Chaworth

John de Mowbray + 1361
4 Oct. + plague at York
Knt. 3rd Baron Mowbray
Lord of Braose and Gower
and Bramber (Suff)

Richard III
Fitz Alan
= Elizabeth de Bohun
1346 + 21 Sept. 1397
KE.

Elizabeth
de Badlesmere
1310 + 16 Sep. 1360
= William de Bohun, KG
+ 13 Sep. 1360

Alianore
m.
John de Welles
1250 + 1421

Elizabeth, dau. of
John, Lord Segrave
b. 25 Oct. 1338
John, created Earl of
Nottingham, + 1382, unmarried

John, who granted the deed called
"Mowbray's Deed", + 1368 in Thrace
4th Baron Mowbray
b. 1328
15 Mar. 1383

Elizabeth, dau. of
Thomas, created Earl Marshal
of England + Duke of Norfolk,
15 Mar. 1383

Richard III
Fitz Alan
= Elizabeth (sister
+ co-heir to Thomas
Goushill, Knt.

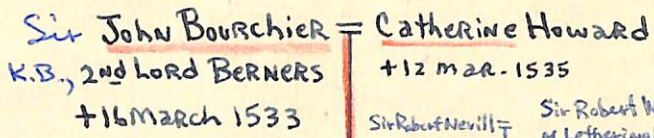
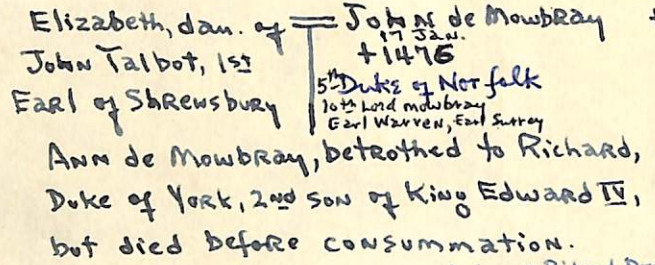
Elizabeth (sister
+ co-heir to Thomas
Goushill, Knt.
1401

Baron Mowbray of Arundel

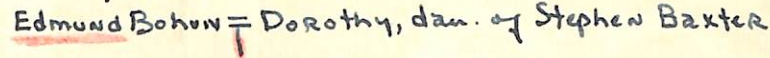
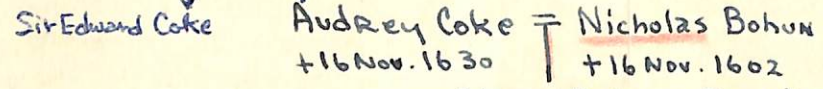
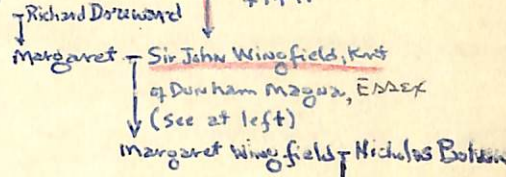
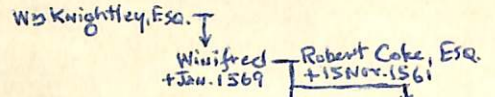
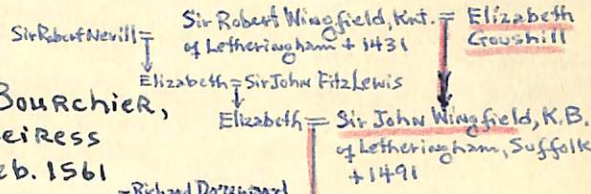
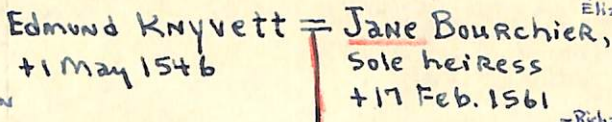
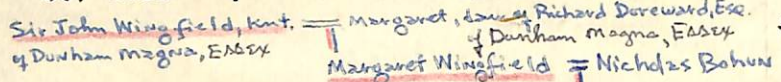
No issue
+ 23 Aug. 1383

banished on accusation of
treason, + 1399, 22 Sept. in Venice
K. Garter

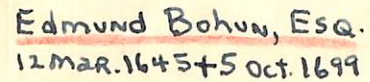
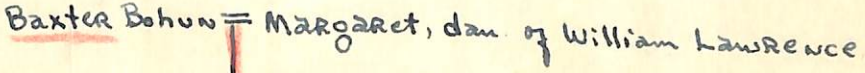
Fitz Alan, Earl of
Arundel) + 8 July 1425



[see right]

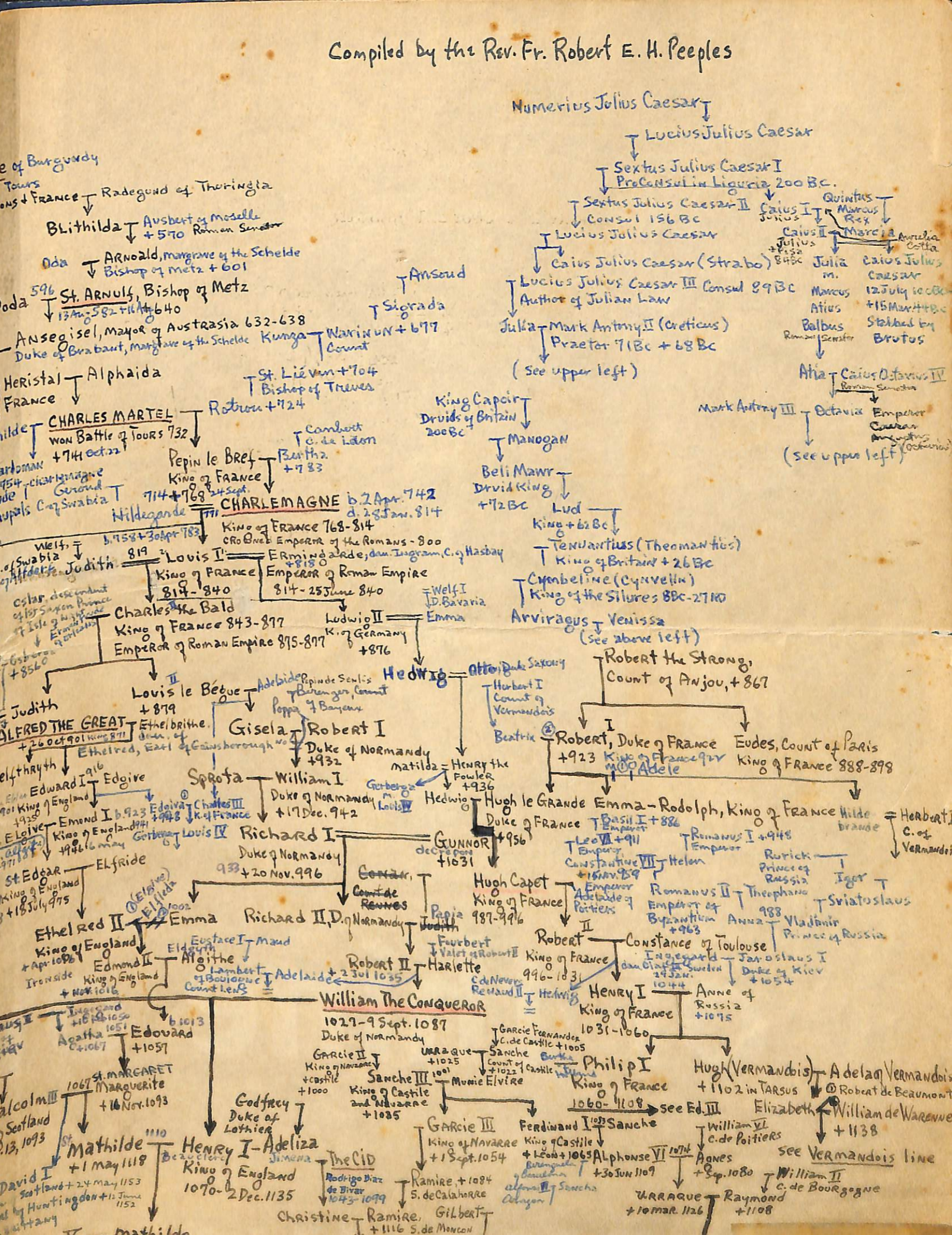
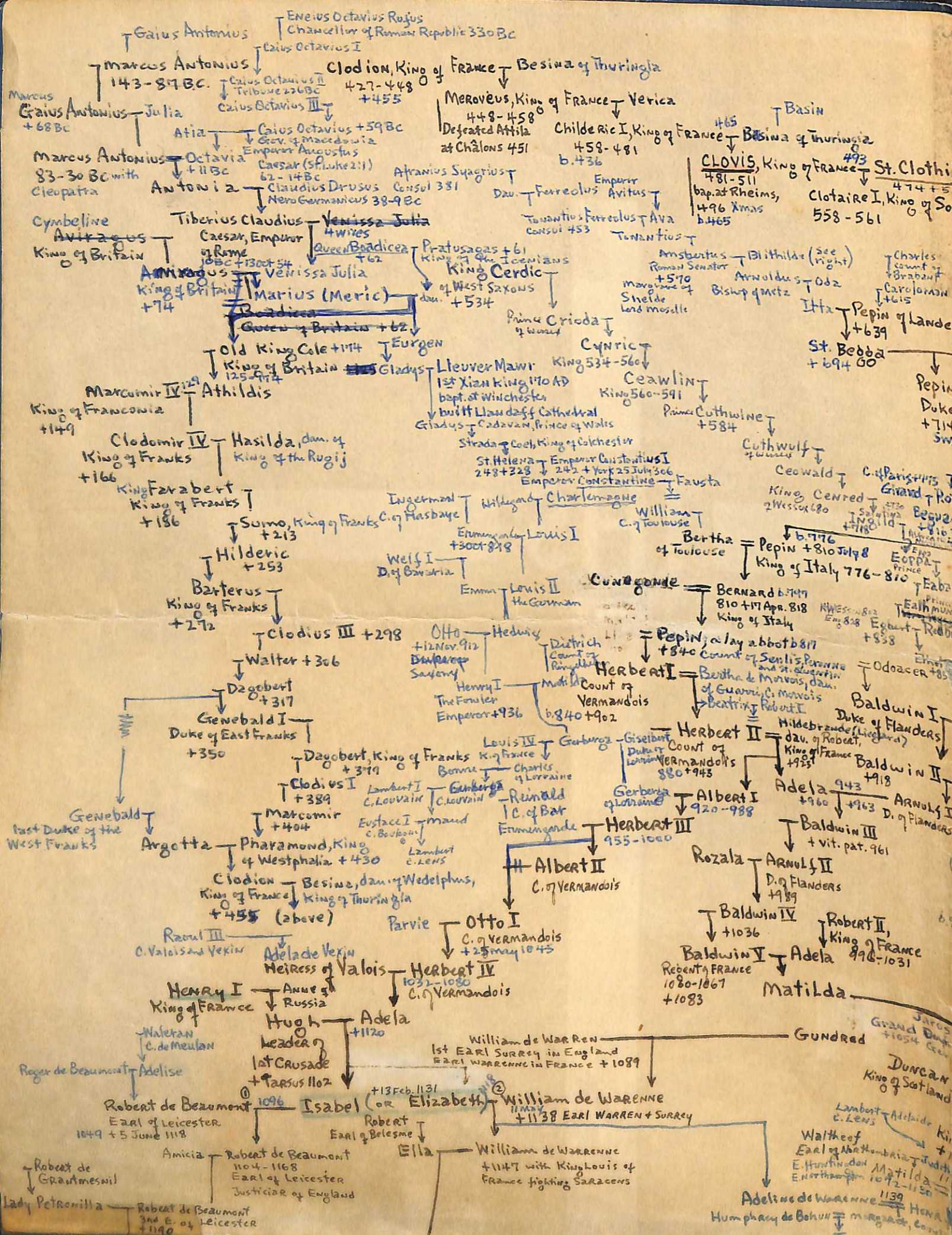


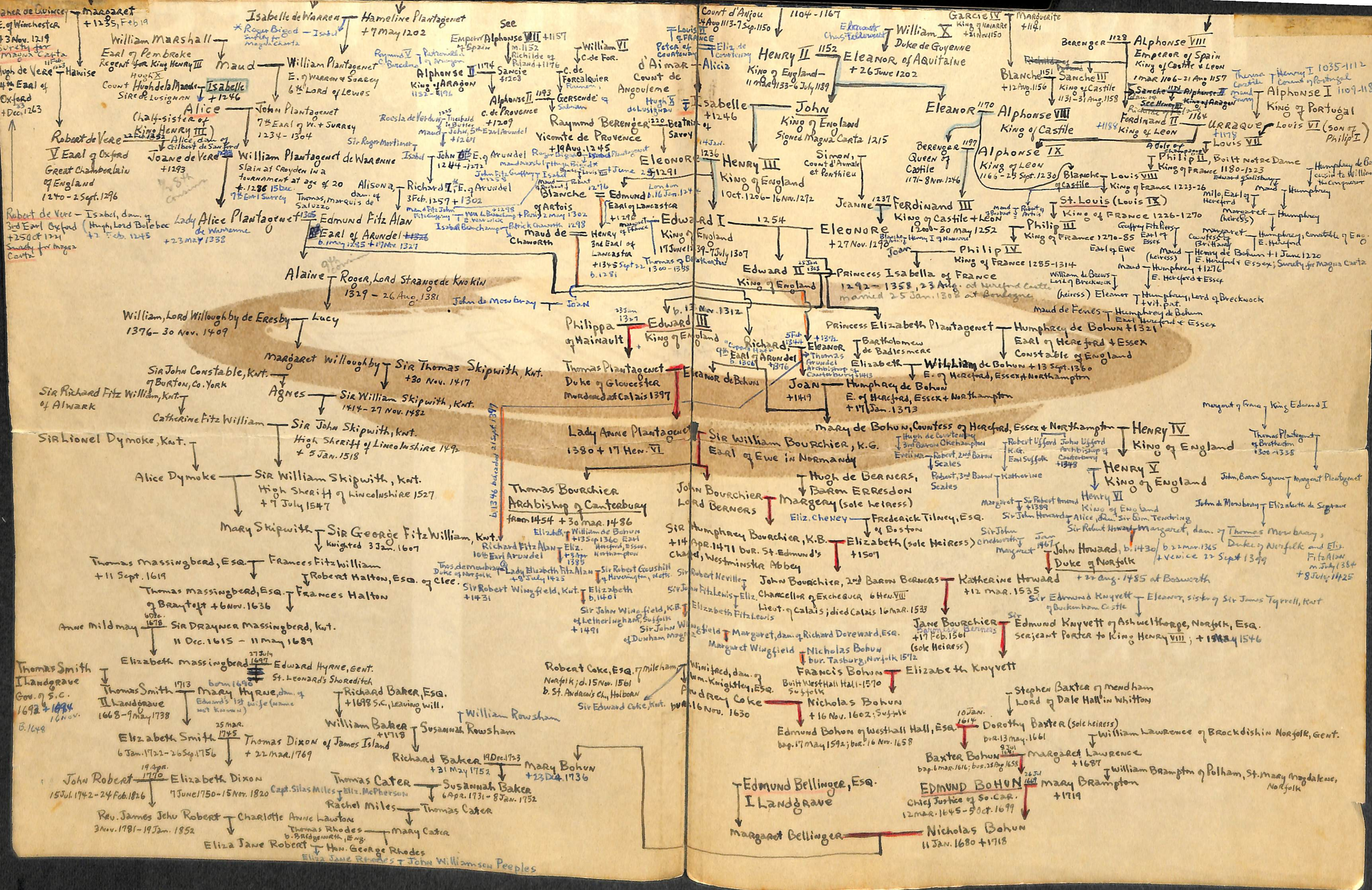
Francis Bohun + Westhall 1607



1st Chief Justice of South Carolina

of the blood Royal.







(Field Ruby - a Lion rampant - Pearl)
gules argent

Mowbray

William de Mowbray - 10725 Runnymede barons appointed
+ 1277 build Newburgh conservators of same 19 June 1219
Priory; m. Agnes, dau. of E. of Arundel
leaving Roger + Nigel
+ 1266 + 1278

4 April 1955

21 July 1942

26 March 1946

3 yrs. 8 mos.

(1173-1223)

24. WILLIAM DEMONBRAY Surety +1224 m. Avice d'Albini, dan. of
William, Earl of Arundel
23. Roger de Mowbray +1266 m. Mand Beauchamp
22. Roger de Mowbray 1266-1298 m. Rose, dan. of GILBERT DE CLARE
Surety +1230 and Isabel Marshall; Gilbert was son of
RICHARD DE CLARE, Surety +1217 and Annice, dan. of William
Earl of Gloucester
21. John de Mowbray +1321 m. 1298 Aliva, dan. Wm de Braos.
20. John de Mowbray +1361 m. Joan, dan. Henry, Earl of Lancaster
19. John de Mowbray 1340-1368 m. Eliz., dan. of John de Seagrave and
Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk.
18. Thomas de Mowbray, K.G. 1366-1399 m. ²Eliz., dan. of Richard FitzAlan, K.G.
and Eliz. Bohun, descendants of sureties HENRY DE BOTTUN,
ROBERT DE VERE, ROGER BIGOD and HUGH BIGOD; Richard FitzAlan, K.G.
was a descendant of sureties Robert de Vere and SAIRE DE QUINCEY.

"It was in the reign of Henry the First when the Manor of Epworth and Westwood was given to Nigel d'Albini. This celebrated warrior was bow-bearer to William Rufus, and being girded with the sword of knight-hood by the sovereign then reigning, had the Manor of Egmonton, with diverse parks in the forest of Sherwood. He was enfeoffed with the vavasories of Camville and Wyville, which so attached him to the Crown, that in the battle of Tinchebray, the last of those unhappy conflicts which took place between Henry and his brother Robert, he exerted himself with the greatest valour, and took the King's brother, and Robert Baron of Grundeboef, or Fronteboef prisoners: and for distinguishing himself in Normandy, Henry bestowed upon him the lands of Robert de Mowbray abroad, with the castle of Baioux and the extensive possessions of Geoffrey de Wirce, which were twelve lordships in the County of Warwick, twenty-seven in the County of Leicester, and twenty-four in Lincolnshire, of which the Manor of Epworth and Westwood was one. Nigel d'Albini was twice married, first to Maude, during the captivity of her husband Robert de Mowbray, by the permission of Pope Pascal; but she was afterwards divorced on account of their consanguinity: secondly to Gundreda, daughter of Girald de Gournay. This union took place at the express desire of Henry the First. By the former marriage he had no family; but by the second he had two sons, Roger and Henry. Roger being the eldest, and consequently heir to the property of his father, assumed, by the royal mandate, the name of Mowbray. This change of name is thus noticed by Hardyng, in his Chronicle:

"The same Nygell that hyghte Albany
A some had then, whom the King Henry
Roger Mowbray did call, ever after ay.
Thus Albany was changed morally,
Unto Mowbray for lyvelod only,
Whiche Mowbray had afore of heritage.

These Mowbrays nowe rose first of hye courage."

"And thus it was that Nigel d'Albini, having obtained the possessions of Geoffrey de Wirce, and his Son Roger changing his name, the Lords of this Manor were called Mowbray. They had a mansion situated at the Vine Garths, near the Church, at which some of the family occasionally resided. Roger Mowbray died here, in 1266. John, who gave the celebrated deed, had a son born here in 1326, and a grandson in 1365; and it was the summer residence of Katherine Duchess of Norfolk in 1340. In the survey of the Manor taken in 1749, it is described "as a capital Messuage or Manor-House, consisting of a hall, a parlour, a kitchen, with three lofts over them:" and that "the close of arable land called the Vineyards, lay on the north and east side thereof." This description would convey to us but a poor idea of a hall or principal mansion of a lord; but so late as the reign of Henry the Eighth, the apartments in the manor houses were but low and small, having only one or two rooms which modern ideas would think eligible, and these were the hall or the chapel. About eighty years since some part of the buildings were to be seen, but now they are entirely gone. Several relics of antiquity have been found near the site: two rings of gold with inscriptions, and one of silver, weighing near one ounce, and set with a red cornelian.

"The origin of the illustrious family of Mowbray in England, was this. When William, duke of Normandy, invaded the kingdom, he was accompanied by Goisfrid, bishop of Costance, who so highly signalized himself in the memorable battle of Hastings, that the Conqueror rewarded him with two hundred and eighty lordships; and for his further exertions against the Danes and English, he gave him other marks of his royal favour, in numerous grants of property. Robert de Mowbray, nephew of the bishop of Costance, succeeded to the property and possessions of his uncle. He was

the son of Roger de Mowbray, who, on the death of Walcher, bishop of Durham, A.D.1080, was created earl of Northumberland. This person, on account of his rebellion against William Rufus, forfeited these immense possessions, and was confined a prisoner in Windsor Castle, where he languished thirty years, and his property was conferred on Nigel d'Albini, of whom I have already spoken.

"A short biographical account of the descendants of this family, who for such a considerable length of time were Lords of this Manor, and frequently resident therein, may properly be introduced in this part of the History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme.

"ROGER DE MOWBRAY, being under age when the death of his father, Nigel took place, was a ward of King Stephen; the third year of whose reign, though in his minority, he was one of the Barons who met at York to consult with Archbishop Thurston, for the defence of the north, then invaded by David, King of Scotland, Roger took the chief command in the battle which was fought near North-Allerton, and in which the English obtained a complete victory over the Scottish forces. In the seventh year of Stephen, A.D.1142, Roger, adhering to the King against the Empress Maud, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, but soon afterwards regained his liberty. In the thirteenth of Stephen, A.D.1148, Roger attended Lewis, King of France, to the Holy Land. In the twelfth of Henry the Second, Roger was certified to hold eighty-eight knights' fees, a third and fourth part "de veteri feoffamento", and eleven knights' fees, and three parts "de novo"; for which, upon levying the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he paid sixty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings and fourpence. In the twentieth of Henry the Second, Roger, to support the cause of Prince Henry, who wished to reign either over England, or Normandy, Anjou, and Maine, repaired his castle at Kinardfere, in the Isle of Axholme, which had been long ruinous, and fortified all his other strong places; but Geoffrey, bishop elect of Lincoln, and the King's natural son, having collected the forces of Lincolnshire, laid seige to Kinardfere castle and destroyed it. This took place in the year 1173. Roger perceiving the badness of his cause and repenting of the baseness of his conduct for encouraging the Prince against his father, hastened to the King, who was then at Northampton, confessed his fault, and implored in the most submissive manner the royal pardon, surrendering his castles of Thirsk and Kirkby Malesard. The royal clemency was extended towards him; but lest his contrition should not be sincere, the King ordered his castles to be immediately destroyed, and thus put it out of his power either to offer them as places of strength to others, or of defence and refuge for himself, should rebellion again break out in the kingdom. After this he continued firm in his allegiance and attachment to the throne.

The charities and bequests of Roger de Mowbray were as numerous as his possessions were extensive. At the instance of his mother, Gundreda, he founded the Abbey of Byland for Cistercian monks, in the year 1145, and also the Abbey of Newburgh for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, to which he appropriated the Churches of Haxey, Owston, Epworth and Belton, with all the lands and tythes belonging to them, situated in the Isle of Axholme. Roger de Mowbray founded a Preceptory at Balshal, in the County of Warwick, for Knights Templars, and endowed it with certain lands in the Isle of Axholme, and with the Manor of Kettleby, in Lincolnshire. This raised him so high in the estimation of that order, that they unanimously granted to him and his heirs the power of releasing any of the Templars' fraternity, under the sentence of public penance, for any offence whatever, on expressing their contrition.

In the early part of the reign of Henry the Second, Roger bestowed Sandtoft upon the Abbey of St. Mary's, at York; to the Hospital of St. Leonards, the ninth sheaf of all his corn throughout his lordships in

England; and, amongst other Hospitals which were founded and endowed by Roger, that of Burton Lazars claimed particular notice, being the chief of all the spittles and lazar houses in England, but dependent on the great one at Jerusalem. It was founded for eight sound, as well as several poor leprous brethren, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus. Several other endowments were made by this munificent and pious nobleman to charitable institutions and religious establishments.

During his stay in the Holy Land, Saladin taking advantage of the differences between Guy de Lusignan and the Earl of Tripolis, entered the Holy Land with an army of Turks, and utterly defeated the Christians. Roger de Mowbray was taken prisoner, and shortly after, having been ransomed by the Templars, he died abroad, and buried at Sures, leaving issue by his wife, Alice de Gant, two sons, Nigel and Robert.

NIGEL, like his father, had a great predilection for the holy wars; and being signed with the cross for an expedition into those parts, died before his arrival there, in the third year of the reign of Richard the First, 1191. Whether his journey was for the purpose of rescuing Palestine from the hands of the infidels, or whether he was one of those who went by the authority of the Pope, to dethrone the Christian Emperor of Constantinople, cannot now be ascertained. Whatever was the object of his journey, he did not live to reach the end of it. He left four sons, William, Robert, Philip and Roger, by Mabel, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Clare. Though his charities were not so extensive as those of his father, he performed many deeds which showed that he possessed great feeling and liberality.

WILLIAM, eldest son and heir, was his father's successor; and in the sixth of Richard the First, 1194, paying 100 pounds for his relief, had livery of his lands. In the time of King John, he was the most resolute of the barons who took up arms to compel the weak prince to sign Magna Charta, June 9th, 1215. After the death of King John, he espoused the cause of Prince Lewis of France against Henry the Third, and was among those taken prisoners at the decisive battle fought in the streets of Lincoln; but, through the interposition of Robert de Burgh, his submission was received. He retired to his possessions in the Isle of Axholme, where he died in 1222; and his body was taken for interment to the Abbey of Newburgh. His wife was Agnes, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, by whom he had two sons, Nigel and Roger. Nigel de Mowbray, in the eighth of Henry the Third, paying 500 pounds for his relief, had livery of his lands; but he died soon after, in 1228, leaving no issue; and was buried at Nantes in Brittany. His wife was Maud, daughter and heir of Roger de Camvil.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, his brother, succeeded to his property; and was one of the barons Henry appointed to command the army which he sent into Scotland, to assist the King of that country against the rebels; and when Henry went to Chester, to subdue the Welch, Roger attended him. Roger married Maud, daughter to William de Beauchamp, of Belford, by whom he had issue Roger, Robert, Andrew, John, Edmund and William; and also three daughters, whose names are not mentioned. Being fond of domestic ease, he retired to his domains in the Isle of Axholme, where, in the 51st Henry III A.D. 1266, he breathed his last, and was buried at Pentefract.

ROGER, his eldest son, in the sixth year of Edward the First, on doing his homage, had livery of his whole inheritance, and had summons to the Parliaments of the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Edward the First. He was one of the King's attendants when he went into Flanders; but dying at Ghent, his body was brought over for interment to England, where it was buried in the Abbey of Fountains, A.D. 1299. Roger was married to Rose, sister to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, by whom he had several sons. (Hornby, in his Remarks on Dugdale's Errors, says, she was not a daughter but great-granddaughter to Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford.)

JOHN, the eldest, being a minor on the death of his father, was given

in ward to William de Breos, whose daughter Aliva he married. John was one of the three hundred nobles who received knighthood when Edward Prince of Wales had that honour conferred upon him. In the thirty-fourth year of Edward the First, 1305, this John, although not of full age, had livery of his lands, and attended the King on his expedition into Scotland. Edward the Second, on succeeding his father, appointed John to the shrievalty of Yorkshire, and to the government of the city of York. He was afterwards made governor of Malton and Scarborough castles. These distinguished honours, and certain marks of royal favour, did not, however, secure the loyalty of Mowbray. He joined Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and other great nobles, in an insurrection against the Spencers, and shared the ill fortune of his confederates, being taken prisoner with the said Earl and many others, at Boroughbridge, and was afterwards hanged at York. All his landed property was confiscated to the Crown, of which Epworth in the Isle of Axholme was a part. Edward also imprisoned Aliva and her son John in the Tower. (Aliva married for her second husband Sir Richard Peshall, knight, and died fifth Edw. III, but before her death she obtained from the King a confirmation of Gowerland to herself and her son John, who in his Charter, styles himself "Dominus Insula de Haxeholme, et de Honoribus de Gower et de Brember".)

The numerous acts of compassion exercised by Edward III on his accession to the throne, shewed that he possessed in no ordinary degree that brave and generous disposition so well calculated to ensure a prosperous and happy reign. He liberated the wife and son of Mowbray; and acknowledging the sense he entertained of the eminent services which the forefathers of John de Mowbray had rendered his royal progenitors, accepted his homage, and gave him livery of all the lands which his father had forfeited by rebellion to the Crown; and, upon the death of his mother, John gave three hundred pounds fine for all the lands which she had inherited. In the fourteenth of Edward III, 1340, John was made governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was in that memorable battle near Durham, against David, King of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. John attended the King in his campaigns abroad; and, from his constancy and attachment to him during a long and active life, proved himself worthy of the royal favour which had been extended towards him. He fell a victim of the pestilence which prevailed at York, in the thirty-fifth of Edward III. His body was taken to Bedford, and buried in the Grey Friars of that city. He had one son, John, born at Epworth, A.D. 1326, by Jean, his wife, who was the daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. This John granted the famous deed, of which mention is made in other parts of this History, to his tenants and residents in the Isle of Axholme, in which he gave them free use of all the waste lands adjoining to the several parishes for their common.

JOHN DE MOWBRAY, like his father before him, stood high in the favour of the King, whom he attended to the wars in France. In the memorable battle of Crecy, Mowbray is mentioned, with Mortimer and others, as attendants of Edward, who conducted in person the last line of the English forces; and when peace was concluded between the sovereigns of France and England, John de Mowbray was one of the English lords who made oath for the just observance of its articles. In the forty-second of Edward III, he went to the Holy Land; and was killed by the Turks near Constanti-nople, A.D. 1366. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Segrave, by whom he had two sons, John and Thomas, the former of which was born at Epworth, A.D. 1365. John succeeded his father, and on the coronation of Richard II, 1377, was created Earl of Nottingham, with this special clause in the charter of his creation, that all the lands and tenements of which he was then possessed or should become possessed, should be held "sub honore comitatu, and as parcel of his earldom". These, however, he enjoyed but a short time; for dying in the sixth year of Richard II, 1382, at London, he was buried in the Church of the Friars Carmelites, near

Fleet Street.

THOMAS DE MOWBRAY, on the death of his brother, John, was created Earl of Nottingham, and three years afterwards was constituted Earl Marshal of England for life, being, according to Sandford, the first Earl Marshal; for before his time they were only Marshals, though Dugdale calls Thomas of Brotherton, Earl Marshal. He joined the Duke of Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick in accusing the King's ministers of high treason, who, together with Burleigh, Beauchamp, Berners, and Salisbury, were sent into banishment or perished by the hand of the executioner. He afterwards not only lent his aid to accomplish the destruction of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, but was one of those who guarded him to his execution, and is affirmed to have been the person who bound up his eyes, and even cut off his head. He is also stated to have had a principal hand in the execrable murder of the King's uncle, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. The precise manner of the death of this unfortunate nobleman has ever been wrapped in the veil of mystery, and is differently related by different authors. Mowbray was Governor of Calais when the Duke was imprisoned there.

Thomas de Mowbray was one of the ambassadors sent into France to demand the Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of Charles the Sixth, and who settled all the articles of marriage between her and Richard. He obtained the King's license for founding a monastery at Melwood, in the Isle of Axholme, which was "commended to the patronage of St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward the King and Confessor." He obtained also the royal charter of confirmation to the office of Earl Marshal of England to the heirs male of his body, with an union of the office of Marshal in the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, of Marshal's Crier before the Steward, and Marshal of the King's Household; and that he and his heirs male, by virtue of their office, as Earl Marshal should bear a golden truncheon, enamelled with black at each end, having the royal arms engraved at the upper end, and at the lower the arms of Mowbray.

In the year 1397 Thomas Mowbray was created Duke of Norfolk; and to support the dignity of his Dukedom, the Manors of Worth and of Kingston-juxta-Lewes, with the reversion of several other Manors, and their advowsons, were conferred upon him. (Thomas Mowbray had for his page Sir John Falstaff, according to Shakespeare, "Then was Jack Falstaff, now Sir John, a boy, and page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk"; but in a poem of Weever's, entitled, "The Mirror of Martyrs", it seems to have been Sir John Oldcastle. Oldcastle relating the events of his life, says,

"Within the spring time of my flowing youth,
He (his father, slept into the winter of his age,)
Made meanes, (Mercurius thus begins the truth,)
That I was made Sir Thomas Mowbray's page."

But the period now arrived when the tide of Mowbray's prosperity turned; the Duke of Hereford presented a schedule to the King, which he said contained an account of certain slanderous words which the Duke of Norfolk had spoken to him of his Majesty. The King had several deliberations with parliamentary commissioners on the dispute between these noblemen; and at length it was resolved that the controversy should be determined by the laws of chivalry, in a single combat between the contending parties, before the King, at Gosford Green, near Coventry. The following account of this transaction, from Hollinshed, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

"In the reign of Richard the Second, Henry, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, accused each other of treason, and challenged each other to combat; and having obtained license of the King, all things necessary were immediately prepared; and on the day appointed the

Duke of Aumarle, High Constable of England, and the Duke of Surrey, Marshal, first entered the lists with a great company of men, every one of which bore a tipped staff, to keep the field in order. Then came the Duke of Hereford, the appellant, completely armed, in rich attire, and mounted on a stately white courser; the Constable and Marshal came to the barrier of the lists, and demanded who he was; he answered, "I am Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, whiche ame come hither to do my devoir against Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, as a traitor, untrue to God, the King, his realme, and me." Then incontinently he swore upon the Holy Evangelists that his quarrel was just and true; and thereupon he required to enter the lists. He also further swears, that, "he dealt with no witchcraft, nor arte magique, whereby he might obtain the victory of his adversarie; nor had about him any herb, or other kind of experiment, with which magicians used to triumph over their enemies." This ceremony being performed, he put up his sword, which before he held naked in his hand, and putting down his visor, making a cross upon his horse, and with his spear in his hand he entered the lists, and descending from his horse, sat down in a chair of green velvet at one end of the lists, and reposed himself. Soon after the King entered the field in great triumph, attended by all the Peers of the realm, and above ten thousand men in armour, lest any quarrel might arise between the nobles of either party. A king at arms then made open proclamation, prohibiting all men in the name of the King, of the High Constable, and of the Marshal, to approach or touch any part of the lists on pain of death, -except such as were appointed to order and marshal the field. This proclamation ended, and the herald cried, "behold here, Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, which is entered into the lists royal to do his devoir against Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, defendant, upon pain to be found false and recreant." Then came the Duke of Norfolk, defendant, to the barrier, completely armed, and likewise richly attired, mounted on a good horse: he also answering who he was, and taking oath as the Duke of Hereford had also done before him, entered the lists; then alighting from his horse, which was covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with lions of silver and mulberry trees, he sat himself down on his chair, which was crimson velvet, trimmed with white and red damaske.

"The Lord Marshal viewed their spears, to see that they were of equal length, and delivered the one spear himself to the Duke of Hereford, and sent the other to the Duke of Norfolk by a Knight. Then the herald proclaimed that the traversers and chains of the champions should be removed, and commanded them in the name of the King to mount their horses, and address themselves to the combat. The Duke of Hereford was soon mounted, and closed his visor, and cast his spear into the rest; and when the trumpets sounded, set forward courageously to meet his enemy; but ere the Duke of Norfolk had well set forward, the King cast down his warder, and the heralds cried, Ho! Ho! And so the combat was prevented by the King's taking the matter into his own consideration and judgment as he should think it."

After this the King with the advice of the parliamentary commissioners, pronounced the following sentence, "that the Duke of Hereford should be banished for the term of ten years, and that the Duke of Norfolk should leave the realm for life."

Norfolk, for thee remains a heavier doom,
Which I with some unwillingness pronounce,
The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile:
The hopeless word of - never to return *
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life.

Shakespeare, Richard the Second.
Upon this Norfolk was committed prisoner to the castle of Windsor, and

soon after banished the kingdom; and going to Venice, he there died of the plague, A.D. 1399. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, at the particular request of his son Thomas, his body was brought to England, and buried in a tomb of alabaster, in the Charter House of the Monastery, near Melwood, in the Isle of Axholme, which he had founded.

Godwin in his life of Chaucer, justly observes, "that there is a great obscurity in the whole of this story. It is almost impossible to guess at the motives of the contending parties, or to form any tolerable solution respecting the strange proceedings by which Richard thought proper to terminate the affair;" and he thinks it "altogether improbably that any such private conversation, as we find one party ready to lay to the charge of the other, ever took place."

The Duke of Norfolk married Elizabeth, daughter of John le Strange, by whom he had no issue; but by Elizabeth his second wife, sister and co-heir to Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, he had two sons, Thomas and John, and also two daughters, Isabel and Margaret; the one married Sir Thomas Berkley, Knight, and the other Sir Robert Howard, Knight."