

HENRY VII., 1488), of Sir John Blount, Knt., of Kinlet, co. Salop; was first made a knight of the Garter, and then created by letters patent, dated 18 June, 1525, *Earl of Nottingham*, and **DUKE OF RICHMOND AND SOMERSET**; the ceremony being performed at the royal palace, called Bridewell, in the city of London, at which time he was little more than six years of age. Upon the same day he was appointed lieutenant-general of all the king's forces north of Trent, and warden of the marches of Scotland. In five years afterwards, his grace was constituted lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir William Skeffington appointed his deputy there. The duke was educated with Henry, Earl of Surrey, at Windsor Castle, and went with that nobleman to Paris in 1532, when he formed an attachment to the earl's sister, Lady Mary Howard, and married her, but the marriage was never consummated. His grace was a youth of great promise, and much beloved by his royal father. He *d.* aged about seventeen, in 1536, when all his honours became extinct.

FITZWALTER—BARONS FITZWALTER.

By Writ of Summons, dated 23 June, 1296.

Lineage.

ROBERT, 5th son of Richard FitzGilbert, Earl of Clare (ancestor of the Earls of Hertford), being steward to King **HENRY I.**, obtained from that monarch the Barony of Dunmow in Essex, as also the honour of Baynard's Castle, in the city of London, both of which came into the possession of the crown by the forfeiture of William Baynard. This Robert *m.* in 1112, Maud de St. Liz, Lady of Bradham, dau. of Simon de St. Liz, 1st Earl of Huntingdon, and by her (who *d.* 1140, *m.* 2ndly, Saer de Quincy, *see that name*;) had two sons,

WALTER, his successor.

Simon, to whom he gave Daventre, in Northamptonshire.

He *d.* in 1134, and was *s.* by his elder son,

WALTER FITZ-ROBERT, who in the 12th of **HENRY II.**, upon the assessment in aid of marrying the king's dau., certified his knights' fees to be in number sixty-three and a half, *de Veteri feoffamento*; and three and a fourth part, *de Novo*, for all of which he paid £44 10s. In the great controversy between John, Earl of Moreton, (brother of King **RICHARD**;) and William de Longcamp, bishop of Ely, whom the king left governor of the realm during his absence in the Holy Land, this Walter adhered to the bishop, and had at that time the custody of the castle of Eye, in Suffolk. He *m.* 1st, Margaret de Bohun, who *d.* in 1146; and 2ndly in 1148, Maud de Lucy, with whom he had the lordship of Dia, in Norfolk, and by whom he left at his decease, 1198, a son,

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER. This feudal lord, upon the assessment of the scutage of Scotland, in the 13th of **JOHN**, had the king's especial writ of acquittal for sixty-three knights' fees and a half, which were of his own proper inheritance; and for thirty knights' fees, and a third part which he had acquired by marriage. But the next year he was forced to fly with his family into France in order to avoid being arrested, upon the first disposition of the barons to revolt; and was soon afterwards charged with treason and rebellion, when his house, called Baynard's Castle, in the city of London, was demolished by order of the king.

"The primary occasion of these discontents," says Dugdale, "is by some thus reported: viz.—that this Robert Fitz-Walter having a very beautiful dau. called Maude, residing at Dunmow, the king frequently solicited her chaastly, but never prevailing, grew so enraged, that he caused her to be privately poisoned, and that she was buried at the south side of the quire at Dunmow, between two pillars there."

FitzWalter, however, is said, subsequently, to have made his peace with King **JOHN**, by the great prowess and valour he displayed at a tournament, held in Normandy before the kings of France and England; where, running a tilt with his great lance, he overthrew his rival at the first course, which act of gallantry caused the English monarch to exclaim, "*By God's Tooth, he deserves to be a king who hath such a soldier of his train.*:" and afterwards, ascertaining the name of the victorious knight, he immediately sent for him, and having restored his barony, gave him liberty to repair his castle of Baynard. In the 17th of King **JOHN**, FitzWalter had so far regained the confidence of the crown, that he was appointed governor of the castle at Hertford; but soon after, arraying himself under the baronial banner, his lands were all seized, and those in

Cornwall committed to Prince Henry, the king's son; a course of proceeding that had the immediate effect of riveting the haughty baron to the cause which he had espoused, while his high rank, tried courage, and acknowledged abilities, soon gave him a lead amongst his compeers. We find him, therefore, amongst the first commissioners nominated to treat with the king, when it was agreed, that the city of London should be delivered up to the barons, and twenty-five of those powerful feudal chiefs chosen to govern the realm. The insurrectionary lords subsequently assembled at St. Edmundsbury, and there pledged themselves, by solemn oath at the high altar, that if the king refused to confirm the laws and liberties granted by **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**, they would withdraw their allegiance from him and seize upon his fortresses. After which, forming themselves into a regular army, they appointed this Robert FitzWalter their general, with the title of Marshal of the army of God and the Church, and under his command, they eventually extorted the Great Charters of Freedom from **JOHN** on the plains of Bunnymede, when Fitz-Walter was elected one of the celebrated twenty-five, appointed to see the faithful observance of those laws. He continued, during the remainder of **JOHN**'s reign, equally firm to his purpose; and after the accession of **HENRY III.**, until the battle of Lincoln, where the baronial army sustained a signal defeat under his command, and he became a prisoner himself, after displaying a more than ordinary degree of valour. He does not appear, however, to have remained long under restraint, for we find him, the very next year, in the Holy Land, and assisting at the great siege of Damietta. This eminent feudal baron *m.* 1st, Gunnora, dau. and heiress of Robert de Valonies, and had issue,

WALTER, his successor.

Mathilda.

Christian, *m.* 1st, to William Mandevil, Earl of Essex, and 2ndly, to Raymond de Burgh.

He *m.* 2ndly, Rose —, and dying at the siege of Damietta in 1234, was *s.* by his son,

WALTER FITZ-WALTER, who, in the 24th **HENRY III.**, paid into the exchequer a fine of 300 marks for livery of his lands, and in the 42nd of the same king had a military summons to march against the Welsh, and *d.* 1259, leaving by Maud his 1st wife, a son and heir,

SIR ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, who had a license, in 1275, to pass away the inheritance of Baynard's Castle to Robert Kilwardby, then archbishop of Canterbury, which prelate translated thereto the Dominican or Black Friars, from Holborn, near Lincoln's-inn. In alienating this part of his property, Sir Robert took especial care, however, to preserve the immunities of his barony, which, as appertaining to Baynard's Castle, are thus specified: "That the said Robert, as constable of the Castle of London, (so Baynard's Castle was designated), and his heirs ought to be banner bearers of that city, by inheritance as belonging to that castle; and in time of war, to serve the city in the manner following, viz., to ride upon a light horse, with twenty men-at-arms on horseback, their horses covered with cloth or harness, unto the great door of St. Paul's church, with the banner of his arms carried before him."

This Robert Fitz-Walter was in the wars of Gascony, in the 22nd **EDWARD I.**, in the retinue of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and continued there the next year; at which period he was summoned to parliament, as a baron, and from that time to the 19th **EDWARD II.** His lordship was afterwards continually engaged in the Scottish wars. He *m.* 1st, Devorgil, one of the dau. and co-heirs of John de Burgh, and grand-dau. of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and by her (who *d.* 1284), had an only dau.,

1. Robert, *b.* 1291, *m.* 1305, — Boutetourt.
2. Christian, *m.* to John le Marshal, and left a son, William Marshal, who left two children, viz., John Marshal, who *d.* *s. p.* Hawyse, who *m.* to Robert Morley.

His lordship *m.* 2ndly, Allanore, dau., of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and had an only son,

ROBERT, his successor.

Ida, *m.* to John de la Ward.

The baron *d.* in 1325, and was *s.* by his son,

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, 2nd baron, but never summoned to parliament, *b.* 1300. This nobleman *m.* Joanna, dau. and co-heir of John de Multon, of Egremond, and dying in 1323, was *s.* by his son,

JOHN FITZ-WALTER, 3rd baron, *b.* 1316, summoned to parliament from 3 March, 1341, to 20 November, 1360. In the latter year, being then in the wars of France with the king, his lordship was one of those appointed to assist Sir Walter Manny

in an attack upon the barriers of Paris, the Duke of Normandy being at the time within the city; and he was knighted for his good services therein. Lord Fitz-Walter *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Henry, Lord Percy, and *w.* at his decease in 1361, by his son.

WALTER FITZ-WALTER, 4th baron, summoned to parliament from 6 April, 1269, to 3 September, 1385. This nobleman, in the 44th EDWARD III., was in the expedition made into Gascony, being esteemed at that time one of the most expert soldiers in the realm; but being taken prisoner, he was constrained to mortgage his castle and lordship of Egremont for the sum of £1,000 to accomplish his release by ransom. In three years afterwards, he was again in France under John, Duke of Lancaster; and in the 1st of RICHARD II., he served with Thomas of Woodstock against the Spaniards. In the 5th of the same reign, he did great service in Essex against Jack Straw, and the next year he was constituted one of the wardens of the west marches towards Scotland. In the 9th, being with John, Duke of Lancaster, in his expedition into Spain, when he went to receive possession of the kingdom of Castile, his lordship displayed great valour in storming the forte raised against the castle of Brest, in Brittany, and relieving that fortress, then closely besieged. He *m.* 1st, Eleanor —, but had no issue; and 2ndly, Philippa, dau. and co-heir of John de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, and afterwards wife of Edward, Duke of York, and dying in 1386, was *s.* by his son.

WALTER FITZ-WALTER, 5th baron, summoned to parliament from 12 September, 1390, to 25 August, 1404. This nobleman *m.* Joane, dau. of Sir John Devereux, and sister and heiress of John, 2nd Baron Devereux, (by which alliance the baronies of Fitz-Walter and Devereux became united,) and had issue,

HUMPHREY, } successive barons.
WALTER,
Eleanor.

His lordship *d.* in 1407, and was *s.* by his elder son.

HUMPHREY FITZ-WALTER, 6th baron, *b.* 1398, who *d.* a minor, *a. p.* about 1419, and was *s.* by his brother.

WALTER FITZ-WALTER, 7th baron, *b.* 1400, summoned to parliament from 12 July, 1429, to 27 November, 1430. This nobleman became so distinguished in the French wars of King HENRY V., that he obtained from that monarch, in consideration of his services, a grant to himself and his heirs male of all the lands and lordships which Sir John Cheney held within the duchy of Normandy, and which had reverted to the crown upon the decease *a. p.* of the said Sir John. At this time Lord Fitz-Walter had not attained his full age; he was, however, equally eminent in after years. His lordship had an only dau. and heiress,

ELIZABETH, who *m.* Sir John Ratcliffe, K.G., and conveyed the baronies of Fitz-Walter and Devereux into that family.

He *d.* in 1427, when the male line of the FITZ-WALTERS became EXTINCT; but the honours of the family passed, as stated above, to the Ratcliffes. (See RATCLIFFE, BARONS FITZ-WALTER.)

Arms—Or, a fesse, between two chevrons, gu.

FITZ-WARINE—BARONS FITZ-WARINE.

By Writ of Summons, dated 23 June, 1296.

Lineage.

Amongst the first persons of note, to whom WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR committed the defence of the Marches towards Wales, was

GUARINE DE MEKE (a member of the house of Lorraine), to whose custody he confided Adderbury, co. Salop, and Alestoun, co. Gloucester, of which former county Guarine was sheriff, in the year 1063; and he was at the same time one of the chief councillors to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. Of this Guarine, it is stated, that having heard that William, a valliant knight, sister's son to Pain Peverell, Lord of Whittington, in Shropshire, had two daus., one of whom, Mallet, had resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and that her father had appointed a meeting of noble young men, at Peverell's Place, on the Peke, from which she was to select the most gallant, he came thither; when entering the lists with a son of the King of Scotland, and with a Baron of Burgundy, he vanquished them both, and won the fair prize, with the lordship and castle of Whittington. At this place he subsequently took

up his abode, and founded the Abbey of Adderbury. He was *s.* at his decease, by his son,

SIR FULKE FITZ-WARINE, who being under the tutelage of Sir Josce de Dinant, fell in love with his dau., Hawise, and marrying her, proceeded with her father to Ireland, and assisted him in his wars against Walter de Lacie. This Fulke was constituted by King HENRY I., about the year 1122, lieutenant of the Marches of Wales, and afterwards steward of the household, and lord and governor of those Marches. Of Sir Fulke it is stated, that at one time falling out with Prince John, King HENRY's son, at a game of chess, and having had his head broken by a blow of the chess-board from the prince, he returned the assault so violently, as nearly to deprive his opponent of life. He *d.* some time before the year 1195, leaving a dau. Eve, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

FULKE FITZ-WARINE, who had a castle at Adderbury, the ruins of which were remaining at the time Dugdale wrote. This Fulke was left by King RICHARD I., to defend the Marches of Wales, when that monarch set out himself for the Holy Land; and in the 7th of the same reign, he paid 40 marks to the crown for livery of Whittington Castle, in conformity with the judgment then given in his favour, by the Court of King's Bench. After the accession of JOHN, however, this castle was forcibly seized by the crown, and conferred upon another person, which act of injustice drove Fitzwarine and his brothers into rebellion, and they were in consequence outlawed; but through the mediation of the Earl of Salisbury (the king's brother), and the bishop of Norwich, the outlawry was reversed, and Fitz-Warine, upon paying 200 marks, and two courses, had livery of the castle as his hereditary right; command being given to the sheriff of Shropshire to yield him possession thereof accordingly. About this time he paid to the crown, 1,200 marks and two palfreys, for permission to marry Maud, dau. of Robert Vavasour, and widow of Theobald Walter. In the 12th JOHN, he attended that prince into Ireland, and in the 17th he had livery of his wife's inheritance, lying in Amunderness, in Lancashire. After this we find him active in the baronial cause, and amongst those excommunicated by the Pope; nor did he make his peace until the 4th of HENRY III., when he compromised by paying £262, and two great courses, for the re-possession of Whittington Castle, which, in the baronial conflict, had again been alienated. Whereupon undertaking that it should not be prejudicial to the king, he had licence the next year, to fortify the same; and he thenceforward evinced his loyalty, by the good services he rendered against the Welsh, under William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and by his personal attendance upon the king himself, in his army at Montgomery. He had subsequently military summonses upon several occasions, and fought at the battle of Lewes, anno 1263, under the royal banner; in which action he lost his life, by being drowned in the adjacent river. This celebrated feudal lord, *m.* 1st, as already stated, Maud, dau. of Robert Vavasour; and 2ndly, Clarice —, He left at his decease a dau. Eve, who became 2nd consort of Llewellyn the great Prince of North Wales ap Iorwerth Drwyndun, and a son, his successor.

FULKE FITZ-WARINE, who having distinguished himself in the Welsh wars, was summoned to parliament as a baron, by King EDWARD I., 23 June, 1296, and he had summons from that period, to 24 October, 1314. His lordship was afterwards equally eminent in the wars of Scotland and Flanders, and was made a knight of the Bath, prior to attending Prince Edward into the former kingdom, in the expedition made against Robert Bruce. Lord Fitz-Warine *m.* the Princess Margaret, dau. (by Hawya, dau. of John Le Strange, feudal Lord of Knockyn and Cheswardine, co. Salop) of Griffith ap Wenwynwyn, Prince of Powys-Wenwynwyn, 1274. By the Princess Margaret, Lord Fitz-Warine acquired the territory of Ballealey, and dying circa 1314, was *s.* by his son,

FULKE FITZ-WARINE, 2nd baron, summoned to parliament from 6 October, 1315, to 22 January, 1336. This nobleman being at the time of his father's death, in the wars of France, Aianore, his wife by the king's especial favour, had livery of the manor of Whittington until his return. During the remainder of King EDWARD II.'s reign, he was engaged either in Scotland or Gascony, and he was constable of the royal army which advanced against the barons in insurrection under the Earl of Lancaster. In the 7th of EDWARD III., he was again in Scotland; and in the 20th, he was in the expedition then made into France. His lordship, who *m.* 2ndly, Joan, dau. of Henry, Lord Beaumont, styled Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife Alice Cumyn, *d.* in 1349, and was *s.* by his son,

FULKE FITZ-WARINE, 3rd baron, *b.* 1342. This nobleman and his successors do not appear from the existing enrolments to have been summoned to parliament. In the 41st EDWARD III., he attended Edward, the Black Prince, into