

## XIV.

## GENEALOGICAL STATEMENT RESPECTING BEATRIX WIFE OF THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL, AND BEATRIX WIFE OF SIR GILBERT TALBOT.

According to Dugdale, Beatrix, an illegitimate daughter of the King of Portugal, married Gilbert Lord Talbot; became his widow on the 19th October 7 Hen. V. 1419;<sup>a</sup> married secondly on the 26th November, 6 Hen. IV. 1404, Thomas Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, who died 10 October 3 Hen. V. 1415;<sup>b</sup> and thirdly, in the 11th Hen. VI. 1432,<sup>c</sup> John Holland Earl of Huntingdon; whilst other authorities state that the said Beatrix, widow of the Earl of Arundel, remarried Gilbert Lord Talbot, and after his decease became the wife of the Earl of Huntingdon, and then of John Fettiplace of Childrey in Berkshire.<sup>d</sup>

These assertions respecting Beatrix, natural daughter of the King of Portugal, have been repeated with slight variations by every genealogical writer who has mentioned her; and no attempt has hitherto been made to reconcile the manifest contradictions in Dugdale's Baronage, or to ascertain the exact facts of the case.

The following statements, which are founded upon evidence, throw much light on the point, if they do not even finally settle the question.

John the First, King of Portugal, besides the children by his Queen Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt and sister of King Henry the Fourth, had issue by Donna Agnez Pires, or Perez, a son named Alfonso and a daughter named Beatrix;<sup>e</sup> the son Alphonso was legitimated by his father<sup>f</sup> on the 20th October

<sup>a</sup> Baronage, vol. i. p. 328.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 320.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. vol. ii. p. 80.

<sup>d</sup> Copies of the Visitations of Berkshire in the British Museum, and Collins's Peerage, ed. 1779, vol. iii. p. 8.

<sup>e</sup> "Memorias para a Historia de Portugal que comprehendem o Governo del Rey D. Joaõ I. do anno de 1383 ate ao anno 1433. Escritas pelo Academico Joseph Soares de Sylva," tomo i. pp. 246, 252. Sylva has devoted several pages to Agnes Perez and her family. It appears that she became "Commendadeira" (that is, held a *Commandery*, assigned to her for her support,) or Superior of the Convent De Santon in Lisbon. Ibid. i. p. 252, et seq. Vide also the Collecção dos Documentos, tom. iv. p. 118.

<sup>f</sup> A copy of the Charter of Legitimation is given by Sylva among the "Documentos

1401; was created Count of Barcellos and afterwards Duke of Braganza, and was the immediate ancestor of the present royal family of Portugal.

Donna Beatrix was contracted in 1404 to Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, whom the Portuguese historians properly describe "do sangue Real da Inglaterra,"<sup>g</sup> as he was through one descent second cousin, and through another descent third cousin, of Philippa Queen of Portugal: and fourth cousin once removed of the King of Portugal his father-in-law.<sup>h</sup> It may be presumed that his marriage with Beatrix arose from his relationship to the Queen; but no proof has been found that he was ever in Portugal. This alliance was proposed to Henry the Fourth by Sir John Vasquez de Alnada and Doctor Martin Docem; and Henry wrote to the King of Portugal signifying his approval of it. On the 29th October [query 1404] King John acknowledged the receipt of Henry's letter, and said that he should again write to him by Doctor Docem respecting the arrangements for Donna Beatrix's voyage, and on other matters concerning her marriage.<sup>i</sup>

In April 1405 she was solemnly contracted to the Earl at Lisbon, his proxy being Sir John Huelcitsyra,<sup>k</sup> first gentleman

para as Memorias del Rey D. Joaõ I." tomo iv. p. 72. The charter is dated 20 Oct. 1439, which corresponds with the year 1401, as the Portuguese and Spanish æra, till the year 1415, commenced thirty-eight years before the birth of Christ according to the vulgar computation. It can scarcely admit of a doubt that similar letters of legitimation were granted to his sister Beatrix.

<sup>g</sup> Memorias, &c. i. p. 246. See the Pedigree No. II. annexed to this article.

<sup>h</sup> See the Pedigree No. I.

<sup>i</sup> See the King of Portugal's letters on the subject of the marriage, in the Cottonian MS. Nero B. 1. some of which are referred to, and one is printed, in the account of the Earl of Arundel, in Blore's Monumental Remains. In February 2 Hen. IV. (1401) Dr. Martin de Sensu, Ambassador from the King of Portugal to Henry, is stated in a document in the Fœdera (viii. 178) to be then about to return to Portugal. In September 1403 John Gomez de Silva, Knight and Banner-bearer to King John, was his Ambassador here, and was then about to return home. (Ibid. viii. 329.) On the 27 December, 1405, Henry replied to a letter which he says had been delivered to him by Sir John Gomez de Silva and Dr. Martin de Sensu. (Ibid. viii.)

<sup>k</sup> SIR JOHN WILTSHIRE, respecting whom the following notices occur: In November 1381 he was charged with having rescued a prisoner from the custody of the Keeper of the Fleet. (Rot. Parl. iii. 128.) He obtained letters of protection dated 6th March 1386, in consequence of being about to serve under John of Gant in Spain. (Fœdera, viii. 499.) Some messuages in Calais were granted to him and his wife 5th October, 1395. (Carte's Norman Rolls, ii. 171.) He was present with *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, when Richard the Second solemnly promised *Richard Earl of Arundel* that no harm should be done to him, a short time

of the Earl's household;<sup>1</sup> and about October in the same year she proceeded to England, accompanied, it appears, by her brother Alphonso Count of Barcellos.<sup>m</sup> Her marriage took place at Lambeth, with great splendour, on the 26th of November following, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Earl of Kent, the Earl of Warwick, her brother Don Alphonso, and many other distinguished personages of the Court. Henry the Fourth acted as her father on the occasion, and a *procès verbal* of the ceremony, which was performed by her husband's uncle Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, was legally executed and deposited among the archives of Portugal.<sup>n</sup> She brought the Earl fifty thousand crowns,<sup>o</sup> one-half of which sum was paid at her marriage, security being given for the remainder;<sup>p</sup> but the expenses attending her voyage were so heavy that in June following the Earl requested the King to remit him a debt which he owed to his Majesty, in consequence of the destruction of Arundel's lands in Wales, and of "les grandes charges q̄ iay encountre la venue ma muliere;" which petition was soon afterwards supported by a letter from the King, his father-in-law, to Henry.<sup>q</sup>

before the Earl's execution in 1297. (Rot. Parl. iii. 435) Sir John Wiltshire again obtained letters of protection on going abroad in April 1398; (Carte's Norman Rolls, ii. 175.) and in October 1403 he, Sir John Sutherland, and John Waleys, Esquire, "qui versus partes transmarinas profecturi sunt," received letters of general attorney. (Ibid. ii. 186.) On the 22nd April, 1412, Wiltshire was appointed a commissioner to settle a dispute respecting the ransom of the Count of Denia. (Fœdera, viii. 730.) His name frequently occurs in St. Lo Kniveton's Collection for a History of the Earls of Arundel, MS. Harl. 4840; and at f. 621 he appears from an inquisition after the death of Beatrix Countess of Arundel, 18 Hen. VI. to have then been dead.

<sup>1</sup> Memorias, &c. tom. i. pp. 247, 248.

<sup>m</sup> The *procès verbal* of her marriage states that Don Alphonso was present at the ceremony; and two writs are printed in the Fœdera, the one dated 20th January and the other on the 18th February, 7 Hen. IV. 1406, commanding that the goods and merchandize, to the value of 100*l.*, of "Alphonso Count of Barcellos, son of the King of Portugal, then lately arrived in England," and of certain Knights in his suite, should be allowed to pass free of duty. (Tome viii. pp. 428, 431).

<sup>n</sup> Printed by Sylva among the "Documentos" illustrative of the history of John I. tome iv. pp. 76—83. Walsingham thus notices the marriage under the year 1405: "Comes Arundelice duxit Londoniis in uxorem filiam Regis Portingalice notham, satis magnifice, presentibus rege Angliæ et regina, in crastino sanctæ Katherine." (*Ypo. digna Neustria.*) p. 169; and in p. 418 of his Chronicle.

<sup>o</sup> "Memorias," &c. tom. i. p. 249; and the Cottonian MS. Nero B. i.

<sup>p</sup> A curious letter from King John to Henry the Fourth, respecting the unpaid moiety, occurs in the Cottonian MS. Nero B. i. and is printed in Blore's Monumental Remains.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid.

In MS. Cotton, Vesp. F. III. f. 86, is a letter in French from Philippa Queen of Portugal to King Henry IV. dated Lisbon 4 Nov. [1406] praying him to release to the Earl the sum due for licence to marry as he pleased in his nonage, on the ground that the Earl was "now married not after his own seeking, but by your commandment, in part at my instance." A translation is printed in Miss Wood's "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," vol. i. p. 80.

The Earl of Arundel died without issue on the 13th October, 3 Hen. V. 1415;<sup>r</sup> and in 1421 his widow, describing herself as "Beatrix who was the wife of Thomas late Earl of Arundel," presented a petition to the King in which she stated that she was born and engendered in Portugal ("née et engendrée en la terre de Portingale"); that since her marriage with the late Earl he was seised of divers castles, manors, lands, &c. in England and Wales, part in fee simple and part in fee tail; that some of the heirs and "terretenants" of the late Earl had disturbed the petitioner of her reasonable dower, alleging that she was not dowable because she was born and engendered in Portugal, to her great injury. She therefore prayed that it might be ordained by the authority of Parliament that she might be enabled in law to enjoy her dower in the said lands as effectually as if she had been born the King's liege woman in the kingdom of England; which request was granted.<sup>s</sup>

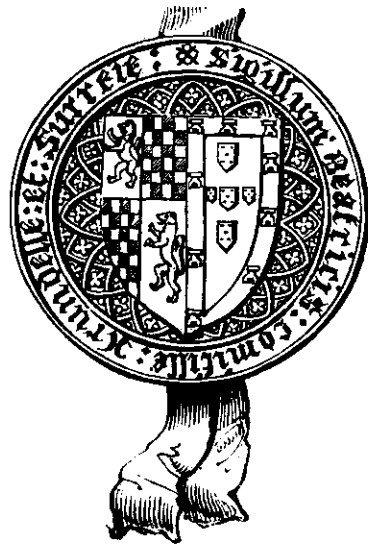
The next notice of her is that on the 11th February 5 Hen. VI. 1426, by the style of Beatrix Countess of Arundel, she received letters of protection, being about to go abroad.<sup>t</sup> In February, 10 Hen. VI. (1432) she executed a receipt for 40*l.* from her late husband's sister, whom she describes as "sorore nostra Johanna de Bello campo, Domina de Bergavenny," being part of a larger sum for the purchase of her dower of Bronfield and Yale, in the marches of Wales and Essex.<sup>u</sup> To this instrument her seal, of which the annexed engraving is a copy, was affixed.

<sup>r</sup> Esch. 4 Hen. V. No. 54. See also Esch. 6 Hen. V. No. 49; 8 Hen. V. No. 108; and 4 Hen. VI. No. 40.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Parl. iv. 130.

<sup>t</sup> Carte's Gaseon Rolls, ii. 259.

<sup>u</sup> Harleian MS. 4840, f. 650.



It was inscribed "SIGILLUM BEATRICE COMITISSE ARUNDELIE ET SURREIE,"\* and contains the arms of Fitz-Alan quartering Warren, impaled with the royal arms of Portugal.

In the 11th Hen. VI. 1433, Beatrix Countess of Arundel married John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards Duke of Exeter, the license for which alliance is dated on the 20th January in that year:

R. Omibz ad quos, &c. Saft. Sciatis qđ nos considerantes qualiſ cariffimus Dñs & pal' nŕ Rex defunctus concesserit cariffime Consanguinee nŕe Beatrici Comitisse Arundell, nup uxi Thome Comitiss Arundell, qui de nob tenuit in capite, ut diciſ, qđ ipa alicui pſone ſtatu ſuo convenienti ſe maritare poſſit abſq aliquo p fine maritagii pdci ſolvend, et qđ ipa licencia nŕa cariffimo Consanguineo nŕo Johi Comiti Huntyngdon ſe maritare jam pponit, de grā nŕa ſpali p avisamentum & aſſenſum conſilii nŕi et consideraōe pmiſſoz, ac eciam p consideraōem ppinquitatis ſanguinis quo dci Consanguinei nŕi nob ſunt adjuncti, et qđ idem Consanguineus nŕ notabile ſviciū nob in regno nŕo Franc in ppria pſona ſua ad magnos labores cuſtus & expenſas ſua impendit, Conceſſim dce Beatrici qđ ipa Consanguineo nŕo pdco ſe maritare poſſit, & qđ idem Consanguineus nŕ eandem Beatricē aſſume poſſit in uxem abſq impetiōe nŕi vel heredum nŕoz tem-

\* Harleian MS. 4840, f. 650.

poribz futuris, Solvendo nob ad Receptam Scocii nŕi p fine maritagii pdci ſūmam ducentaz marcaz ad pminos Paſche & Scti Michis p equales porcoes. In cujus, &c. T.R. apud Westm' xx. die Janua'. p bre de pſvato Sigillo.

In August in the ſame year the Counteſſ loſt her father the King of Portugal, who in his will, dated in 1426, ſpeaks of her as his daughter Beatrix Counteſſ of Arundel in England.<sup>a</sup> In the inſcription on his tomb he is ſaid to have left two daughters, "quarum una erat Domina Infans Elizabeth Duciffa Burgundiæ, et Comitiffa Flandriæ, et aliorum Ducatum, et Comitatum; et alia Domina Beatrix Comitiffa Huntintō et Arondel; quæ in ſuis terris permanebant."<sup>a</sup>

The Earl of Huntingdon was appointed Lieutenant of Guienne for ſix years in the 16 Hen. VI. 1437,<sup>b</sup> to which province he appears to have been accompanied by his Counteſſ, as ſhe died at Bordeaux without iſſue on 13th November, 1439.<sup>c</sup> She was buried with her firſt huſband in the College of Arundel, and the following notice of the circumſtance occurs in the Register of the Priory of Lewes:<sup>d</sup>

"Domina Beatrix, filia Regis Portugalie, vxor Thome vſi Comitiss Arundell et Surreyie, et poſtea vxor Joh'is Comitiss Huntyngdon', obiit xiiij die menſis Novembr' apd Burdigal', Anno dñi Miſſmo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xxxix<sup>o</sup> Sepultaq, eſt apd Arundell in collegio iux<sup>a</sup> virum ſuū p'mū."

The effigies of the Earl and his Counteſſ were placed on their tomb, an engraving and deſcription of which is given in Stothard's Monumental Effigies and in Blore's Monumental Remains.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Patent. 11 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 14. The fact of her having actually married the Earl of Huntingdon (which the royal license by itſelf would not prove) appears from the inquisitions taken after the death of John Earl of Arundel, 14 Hen. VI. 1436, in which ſhe is called "Beatrix jam uxor Johannis, Comitiss Huntyngdon." (MS. Harl. 4840, ff. 581b, 590); as well as from the epitaph on her father's monument.

<sup>b</sup> Memorias del Rey D. Joaõ I. tom. i. p. 297. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 281.

<sup>d</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 81, ex autog. penes Cler. Pell. and Chronicle of London, fto. 1827, page 126.

<sup>e</sup> Register of Lewes, vide poſtea. The Inquisition taken on her deceaſe ſtates that ſhe died on the 23rd October 18 Hen. VI. 1439; but does not ſtate where her deceaſe took place. It ſays ſhe died "ſine herede." Eſch. 18 Hen. VI. No. 28.

<sup>f</sup> Cottonian MS. Vesp. F. xv. f. 108.

<sup>g</sup> Sir William Burrell, who viſited this tomb in 1780, ſays that at that period the only arms viſible on it were thoſe of Fitzalan and Warren, impaling Bohun and Beauchamp (MS. Add. 5699), and this ſtatement has been negligently adopted by Gough, Dallaway, and others. But twenty years later, as the Editors are aſſured by an able

All which is known of Beatrix Countess of Arundel having been alluded to, the following particulars will be added of BEATRIX LADY TALBOT; from which it will be evident that she was a distinct person from the Countess of Arundel and Huntingdon, with whom she has been hitherto erroneously identified.

antiquary and herald, at the S.E. angle of the monument was a shield, supported by an angel, on which clearly appeared the arms of Fitzalan and Warren, quarterly, impaling Portugal, precisely as on the seal of the Countess of Arundel. On the south side of the tomb five other coats were also then distinguishable, and among them the escutcheon of Portugal, as borne by the Dukes of Braganza. In one of the Wriothesley MSS. sold from the library of Sir George Nayler, Garter King of Arms, (as we are informed by a correspondent,) drawings of the whole of these shields exist, taken in the time of Henry VIII. when the monument was in a perfect state. At present (1833) scarcely a trace of the arms supported by the angel remains, and of the other five coats, only one (the second from the S.E. corner) is sufficiently perfect to elucidate this inquiry. It still distinctly retains on the sinister side the border of castles dimidiated.

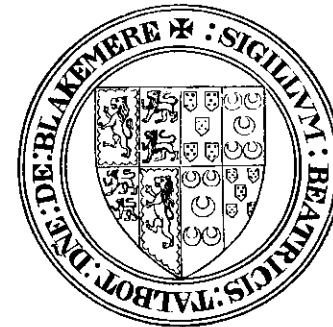
Dallaway, in a note to his *History of Sussex*, vol. ii. p. 196, new ed. describes some paintings of the Earls and Countesses of Arundel, formerly extant in the windows of the chapel, and refers to the Visitation of 1634 (MS. in Coll. Arm. and MS. Harl. 1076) as his authority. Among these he instances Thomas Earl of Arundel, and *Beatrix of Portugal*, his wife; but, on examining the MSS. referred to, there appears no evidence to warrant such a description; the whole of which betrays such an extraordinary want of accuracy, as to create a very unfavourable opinion of Mr. Dallaway's topographical labours.

It may be worth notice here (particularly since the historian just cited has omitted to mention it,) that in the Burrell collection of monuments in the chapel at Arundel (MS. Add. 5699, f. 25 b) is a drawing of a gravestone, near the foot of the Countess Beatrix's monument, on which were the figures in brass of John Threel, marshal of the household to William Earl of Arundel, and Joan his wife. The latter died 14 Sept. 1459, and beneath her effigy was inscribed:

Hujus sponsa fui, quondam vocitata Johanna,  
Ante tamen recidi nece, nullo posse neganda  
Hic ancillabi Comitissis ante duabus.  
Filia prima fuit regisq' vocata Beatrix,  
Portugall' regno tunc oriunda suo,  
Regum procedens ex stirpe: secunda Johanna.  
His sum conjuncta morte prius famula.  
Prospecte presentes tumulos queis claudimur omnes,  
Omnes terra sumus, sic erit omnis homo, &c.

The brass is now destroyed. A little to the left of the above, and immediately below the Countess's tomb, is the gravestone of Thomas Salmon, Esq. Usher of the Chamber to King Henry V. and of Agnes, his wife, "alias dicta D'Olyvere, nuper de Portugalia, principalis nuper mulier illustris d'ne Beatricis Comitisse Arundell et Surr." She died 30 May, 1418. Her arms (which are torn from the stone) were 6 crescents, 2, 2, and 2, impaled with an eagle displayed, bearing on its breast a leopard's head, for *Salmon*. The figure of her husband has been taken away; but that of the lady still remains, and is a beautiful specimen of the dress of that period. An engraving of it appears in the *History of Arundel Castle*, by the Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.S.A., Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

It is probable that Beatrix Lady Talbot was a member of the Portuguese family of Pinto, which is the only house in Portugal that bears the five crescents in saltire, as displayed on her seal, of which the annexed is an engraving taken from a drawing in a manuscript in the British Museum: <sup>f</sup>



This seal is inscribed, "SIGILLVM BEATRICIS TALBOT D'NE DE BLAKEMERE," and occurred to a grant of a fee of 100*s.* yearly value to Richard Cholmundleigh, seneschal of the manors of Blakemere, Dodington, and Cheswardin, in Shropshire, in the 8th Hen. V. In the Church of Whitchurch the same arms formerly stood; viz. Talbot quartering Strange, impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, five escutcheons in cross azure, each charged with five plates in saltire, for *Portugal*; 2 and 3, Azure, five crescents in saltire or; with this inscription, "Gilbertus Talbot Do. de Blakmere et Beatrix uxor ejus." <sup>g</sup>

Of Lady Talbot but little is known. She was the second wife of Lord Talbot; and on his death on the 19th October, 7 Hen. V. 1419, Ankaret his only child was about three years of age, <sup>h</sup> so that she must have been married before 1415.

Immediately after Lord Talbot's decease a writ was issued to the escheator of Shropshire, stating that Beatrix the widow of Lord Talbot was born in Portugal; that during the time that his wife was an alien they became seised of the manor of Blackmere, alias Whitchurch, to the use of himself and the

<sup>f</sup> Cottonian MS. Julius C. vii. f. 193. Also in MS. Harl. 333, f. 7.

<sup>g</sup> Lansdown MS. 874, f. 24.

<sup>h</sup> Esch. 7 Hen. V. No. 68.

said Beatrix, and the heirs of the said Gilbert; that her homage had been respited until the King's return to England; and granting that she should be deemed one of his liege women.<sup>i</sup> Her daughter Ankaret died in 1421,<sup>k</sup> being then about five years old; leaving her father's brother, Sir John Talbot, afterwards the famous Earl of Shrewsbury, her heir. Before the year 1423 Lady Talbot married her second husband Thomas Fettiplace of East Shefford, in Berkshire, Esquire, of an ancient family in that county. Fettiplace had been appointed by Lord Talbot, on the 17th September, 1413, Steward of the manor and hundred of Bampton,<sup>l</sup> and possibly it was this Thomas Fettiplace who in 1421 obtained a grant of a house in the town of Caen.<sup>m</sup>

Lady Talbot died on Christmas Day 26 Hen. VI. 1447, leaving her son William Fettiplace her heir, who was then twenty-four years of age.<sup>n</sup> According to the pedigrees of Fettiplace in the Heralds' Visitations of Berkshire, she had several other children, namely, James, John, and Constance, whose descendants flourished in various branches for several generations. In 1661 John Fettiplace of Childrey was created a Baronet,<sup>o</sup> and the title did not become extinct until 1743.

Lady Talbot was buried at East Shefford, in Berkshire;<sup>p</sup> and John Fettiplace, Citizen and Mercer of London, one of her sons,

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Claus. 7 Hen. V. No. 6. Rex Escaetori suo in Com' Salop' ac March' Wall' eidem Com' adjacent' Sal'tm. Cum Gilb'tus nup' D'n's de Talbot defunctus & Beatrix nuper ux' ejus, in regno Portugalie oriunda, nup' in vita ip'ius Gilb'ti adquisivissent eidem Gilb'to & Beatrici & heredib' ip'ius Gilb'ti, tempore quo p'd'ca Beatrix fuit Alienigena, de Rog'o Threske p'sona eccl'ie de Whytechurche & al', man'ium de Blakemere, alias d'e'm man'ium de Whytechurche, cum p'tin' in Com' p'd'c'o, &c. &c. Nos de gr'a n'ra sp'ali concesserimus p'fate Beatrici, cujus homagium usq' adventum n'r'm in Angl' respectavim', q'd ip'a femina ligea n'ra existat. &c.

<sup>k</sup> Esch. 9 Hen. V. No. 44.

<sup>l</sup> Esch. 7 Hen. V. No. 68.

<sup>m</sup> Carte's Norman Rolls, i. 342.

<sup>n</sup> Esch. 26 Hen. VI. No. 7. Inquisicio capta apud Wilton' in Com' Wiltes' vicesimo secundo die Aprilis anno regni Henr' sexti vicesimo sexto, coram Joh'e Barowe escaetore d'ni Regis in Com' p'dict', virtute cujusdam br'is, &c. Juratores dicunt q'd Beatrix que fuit ux' Gilb'ti Talebot militis, diu ante obitu' suum fuit seist' de t'cia p'te man'ii de Swyndon', &c. in Com' p'dict', in d'nico suo ut de lib'o ten', et tertias partes illas tenuit in dotem suam de hereditate Joh'is Comitis Salop' ex dotac'o'e p'dict' Gilb'ti quondam viri sui, &c. Dicta Beatrix obiit in festo Natal' D'ni ultimo p't'it'. Et quod Will's Feteplace est fil' & her' ejusdem Beatricis et est etatis xxiiiij anno'.

<sup>o</sup> The account of the family in Collins's Baronetage, ed. 1741, vol. iii. p. 266, is very imperfect.

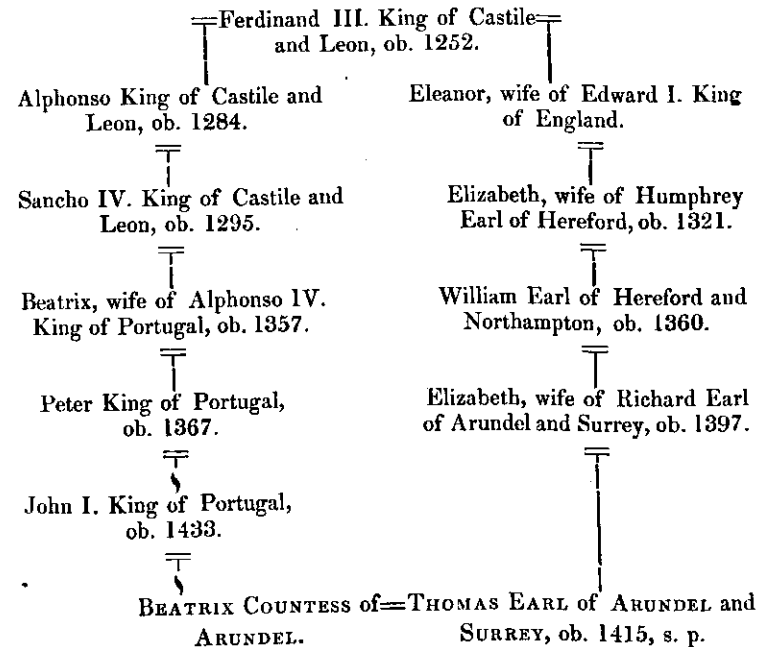
<sup>p</sup> Original Visitation of Berkshire.

by his will dated 22nd August, 1463, and proved 3rd September, 1464, bequeathed 40*l.* to repair the church of Shefford, to build new pillars, erect a steeple of timber, and make a "closure" round the tomb<sup>q</sup> of his father and mother buried there.<sup>r</sup>

N. H. N.

PEDIGREES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

NO. I. SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL TO JOHN I. KING OF PORTUGAL, FATHER OF BEATRIX COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL.

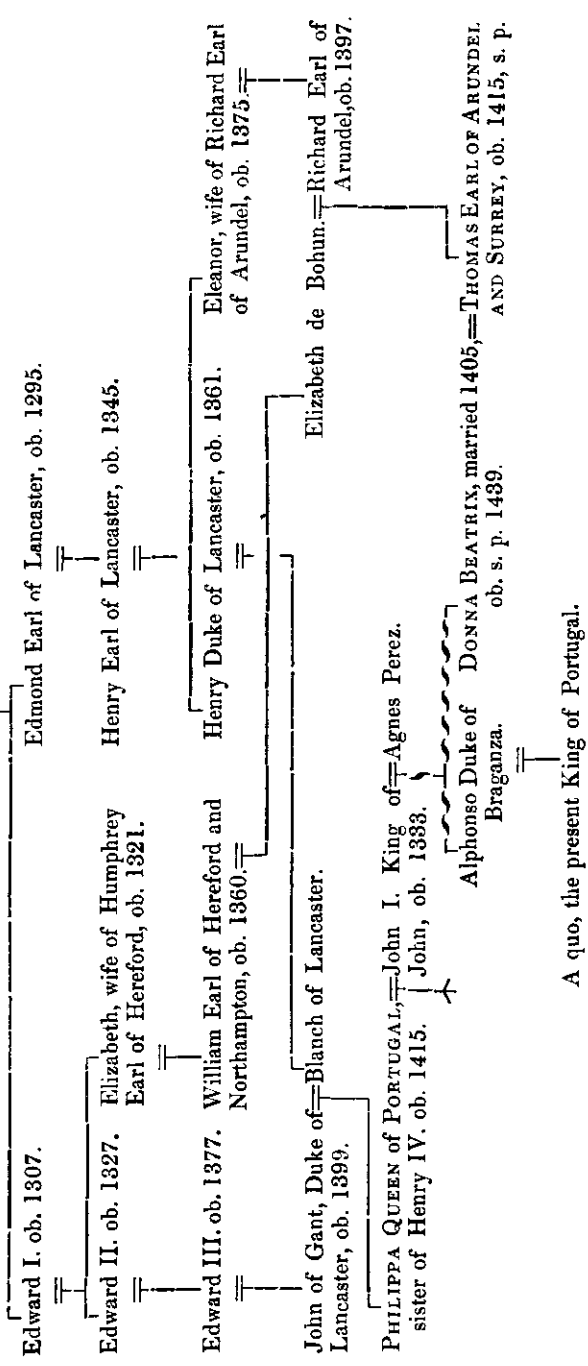


<sup>q</sup> This tomb, on which lie the effigies of Thomas Fettiplace and his lady, is described by Ashmole, ii. 258, and Lysons, i. 360, but has never been engraved. There is no inscription on it, and the arms on the shields (twelve in number, each supported by an angel,) are entirely effaced. In the time of Ashmole existed in the churches of Childrey, Sparsholt, and Shefford, several shields bearing the arms of Fettiplace, Gul. 2 chevrons arg. impaled with the coat of Portugal (without the border) and 5 crescents in saltire, quarterly, exactly as on the seal of Lady Talbot, which affords additional proof (were any required) of the identity of Sir Gilbert Talbot's widow with the wife of Fettiplace.—*Edit.*

<sup>r</sup> Will in Prerog. Off.

NO. II. PEDIGREE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP, IN THREE WAYS,  
OF THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL TO PHILIPPA QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Henry the Third, King of England, ob. 1272.



A quo, the present King of Portugal.