

France to negotiate the marriage of the Princess Eleanor with the Dauphin.

He was with King Edward III. in his expedition to Scotland, and in 1340 at the siege of Tournay, and was made a Knight Banneret for valour in the Flemish wars. In the lists he also won renown for gallantry and prowess at the tournaments of Northampton, Guildford, and Newmarket, of which the aged Knight, Sir Thomas Roos, and Sir William Aton bore witness in their depositions during the famous trial in the Court of Chivalry between his nephew, Sir Richard le Scrope, and Sir Robert Grosvenor, ancestor of the Duke of Westminster. They said they had seen him "tournayer," and that he had "performed his part most nobly." By his wife, Ivetta, daughter of Sir William Roos of Ingmanthorpe, he had a son, Sir Henry (created Lord Scrope of Masham in 1350), an enthusiastic companion in arms of Edward III. in his wars in France and Scotland; knighted at the siege of Berwick; fought at Halidon Hill, Crecy, Durham, the seafight with the Spaniards at Espagnoles-sur-Mer, and at the siege of Calais. Two younger sons of Sir Geoffrey Scrope—Sir William and Sir Stephen—also fought on the famous field of Crecy.

Richard, first Lord Scrope of Bolton—Lord Treasurer 1371, Lord Chancellor 1378-82, father to the Earl of Wiltes—was a statesman of rare abilities, ranking among the foremost men of his day, and no less distinguished as a soldier. During forty years there was scarcely a battle fought by the English in which he did not take a conspicuous part. In 1346 he was one of the heroes of Crecy, and in the same year fought at Neville's Cross. He was at the siege of Calais in 1347, and in the sea-fight off Rye, when the Spaniards were defeated with the loss of twenty ships; went with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to France in 1359, and to Spain in 1366; served under the Duke again in France in 1369 and 1373; assisted in the taking of Edinburgh in