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SIR THOMAS FANE OF BURSTON AND ELLEN HENDLEY HIS WIFE.

THE ANCESTOR

A Quarterly Review of County and
Family History, Heraldry
and Antiquities

EDITED BY
OSWALD BARRON F.S.A

NUMBER XII
JANUARY 1905

LONDON
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO LTD

THE pages of the ANCESTOR will be open to correspondence dealing with matters within the scope of the review.

Questions will be answered, and advice will be given, as far as may be possible, upon all points relating to the subjects with which the ANCESTOR is concerned.

While the greatest care will be taken of any MSS. which may be submitted for publication, the Editor cannot make himself responsible for their accidental loss.

All literary communications should be addressed to

THE EDITOR OF THE ANCESTOR,
16 JAMES STREET,
HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.

L. 11135

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THE TWELFTH VOLUME OF THE *ANCESTOR*

WHEN this twelfth volume shall have come to our readers' hands, the *Ancestor* will be an ancestor indeed, for as a quarterly review it is about to die and to join upon the bookshelves the magazines which have been before it.

Our quarterly has for three years' space shown itself fair and perdurable beyond all its kind. Its sale has probably reached a point beyond the sale of any such venture. Its readers, as witness a great file of letters, are satisfied and full of sympathy with the work. Few magazines have received such kindly notice and applause as has the *Ancestor* from its reviewers, to whom we offer our gratitude in this place, for the *Ancestor* had no clique and not one of our critics is known to us save in his criticism.

The quarterly *Ancestor* therefore comes to an end whilst still full of blood and life. For two reasons it must needs die.

Despite the growing interest in that most human form of archaeology which bids us search out our fathers and make ourselves familiar with the colour and detail of their lives and memorable doings, there has not yet arisen in England a body of antiquaries large enough to sustain amongst them by their pens a quarterly magazine of family history which shall combine with original critical research, matter that has interest for the larger public. Antiquaries as a class are busy men, and we saw the time drawing near when the *Ancestor*, an unsatisfied daughter of the horseleech, crying four times in the year for substantial articles and notes, would cry to deaf ears.

And the hour has come when the editor himself has fewer hours in which he may sit in his editorial chair. With the progress of the great scheme for writing upon broad lines the history of the counties of England, involving armorial and genealogical work on a vast scale, a mass of new editorial labour is thrown upon his hands, and in the long day before him he sees no room for continuing with the *Ancestor*, his com-

panion for three years, in its present form. In his new work he asks the help and encouragement of those who have helped him in the past.

With our quarterly behind us on the road we can consider its work in the spirit of a critic. Let us acknowledge that its twelve volumes hold a museum of curious errors. It could not be otherwise in a review and magazine built up in a mosaic of facts and names and dates. There are the printers' errors, some of which might make hideous the deathbed of a compositor, but for the most part our excellent printers were blameless. Blame was with the tired mind and eye which read the proof sheets amongst many distractions. There are errors of fact, mis-statements, mis-readings. For these we kiss the rod, plead poor humanity's weakness and ask pardon humbly. But for the spirit and policy of the *Ancestor* we ask no grace, we have nothing to withdraw. The *Ancestor* has been an honest review, with honest scholarship to aid it. We have encouraged the student and the tiro, we have praised good men, and though a thought over mild with the crank and the charlatan we have lashed their impostures. At a time when English genealogical and armorial studies are sharing the exploitation of the pill and the hair-wash we have laughed at impudent incompetence, and if we may believe our correspondents and critics, our readers have laughed with us.

In many a merry chase we have hunted that deceitful monster the family legend of ancestry. The coverts still swarm with its brood, as paragraphs in the nearest newspaper will testify, but our twelve plump volumes will remain for a while upon the shelf, and English families of ancient and authentic descent will yet call us blessed for drawing them out of the clamorous press of houses amongst which every one who derives not from Cedric the Saxon claims source in a Norman ancestor who landed at Pevensey Bay.

A young and militant review, we were prepared for much opposition and found little or none. More than once an opponent to whom for good reasons the ordinary *terrain* of criticism was denied thrust an abusive circular under our door, and a Kidderminster solicitor, in a much-prized letter, withdrew his support from our publication on the ground that it was 'ungentlemanly.' But we have bowed our head to the blast and gone forward, and now we have come to

believe that our outspoken criticism uttered in good temper and good faith has made us no enemies.

To readers and critics the editor offers again his thanks. It remains to him to thank the many scholars and archaeologists who have supported him with their contributions. All of these antiquaries and historians, heralds and men of letters, have given their work freely for the advancement of the studies they have at heart. The Public Record office, the ancient College of Arms and the British Museum, these national institutions have given us help and helpers.

Amongst many distinguished names our gratitude demands that one should be singled out. Mr. Horace Round, in conversation with whom the quarterly *Ancestor* was first planned, has remained by it to the end. Although he has been vexed by continual ill-health, there is no one of our twelve volumes which has been without some work from his hand. This although his task upon the volumes of the County History Series has never ceased, and it may be hoped that the ending of the first series of the *Ancestor* will give him more leisure for the laborious work which he is doing for that series in the elucidation of Domesday Book, the most venerable of English records.

Our news concerning the *Ancestor's* future we have kept for a last word. As a quarterly it comes to an end with this present volume. Next year, if all go well, the *Ancestor* will wake again and look about it for its friends, for with Christmas of 1905 it will take up its work in larger and more stately form as an annual publication. Full details of the change will be communicated to the public in due course. Until that time we say to those who have worked for us, to those who have shown us our errors, to those who have read us—hail and farewell.

THE EDITOR OF THE ANCESTOR

THE FANES

IN the first half of the fifteenth century a certain Henry Vane was living at Tonbridge in Kent, in a house called 'Luxfelde's' or 'Aldufe's.' Little can be recovered concerning him save here and there a reference to a law suit with some neighbours. Our chief document is his will, wherein he styles himself Henry of Vane (*Henricus de Vane*) of the town of Tonbridge, and asks for burial in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in his parish church. He was probably a husbandman or yeoman. A brother and other kinsfolk of his own generation are named, and all evidence points to the fact that he was born in a family of that countryside. His lands lay in Tonbridge and its neighbourhood, in Leigh, Penshurst and Shipborne. Beyond this we cannot say with any certainty whence he came, but we have perhaps a clue in the parish of Brenchley, which is hard by Tonbridge. Here John of Copgrove in the time of Edward II. sold his manors of Copgrove and Chekeswell to one John of Vane, who also became owner of another manor there called Mascalls. In an aid of the twentieth year of Edward III. Robert of Vane, as heir of John, paid twenty shillings for these three manors as half a knight's fee. We have then a family close at hand bearing this surname of Vane or Fane, and in every case the particle 'of' shows us that as in the case of our Harry of Tonbridge the surname was regarded as one drawn from a place. These facts will be recalled when we encounter the Elizabethan genealogists, who will tell us that Vane must needs be Welsh and a personal name.

Little as we know of Henry of Vane, he must remain a personage of high importance to the genealogist. This yeoman of Kent, of humble place and with no known ancestry at his back, was an ancestor indeed, the founder of a family which saved and fought and married its way to the first rank in England. In a right line from the loins of Harry Vane came Fanes, Earls of Westmorland, Lords Le Despenser and



SIR ANTHONY MILD MAY, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

Burghersh; the Vanes, Dukes of Cleveland, Earls of Darlington and Lords Barnard; the Viscounts Fane of Loughgur and the Viscounts Vane; Vanes and Fanes, baronets and knights of the Garter and the Bath; Vanes and Fanes, puritans and cavaliers, soldiers and sailors, diplomatists and conspirators, dramatists and divines.

The rise of the house of Harry Vane to the dignity of gentry may be traced step by step. His younger sons and their issue drift downwards or away. His eldest son, John, appears again and again in his rank of yeoman, but it is possible that John made a good marriage.

With John's four sons the Fanes climb a tall step. John Fane of Southborough, the youngest born, married one of the knightly house of the Hautes. The wife of his son Henry of Hadlow was widow to Sir John Godsolve, clerk of the signet to Henry VIII., and comptroller of the mint under Edward VI. From Henry Fane, the son of this Henry, came all those Vanes whose initial separates them from the Westmorland house, 'the elder and the younger Vane,' and their descendants the Dukes of Cleveland and Earls of Darlington.

Thomas Fane, the third son of John Fane the yeoman of Tonbridge, went to London and prospered there. His only son, born out of wedlock, was married to a daughter of John of Southborough. Henry, the yeoman's second son, was the first Fane at Hadlow. His wife was the widow of a Surrey squire and daughter of a baron of the exchequer, and his rise is marked by his serving as high sheriff of Kent in 1508 and 1525. He had no child by his wife, but his bastard son Ralph ran a short but famous career. Ralph Fane began life in the service of Thomas Cromwell, and well hated as Thomas Cromwell might be, his service was one in which a young man might rise. We may believe that Ralph Fane was a tall fellow, goodly to look upon, for in 1539 he had changed households, the king having chosen him for one of his new bodyguard of the 'fifty spears,' the ancestors of to-day's gentlemen-at-arms. Therefore when Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, went down in 1540, Ralph Fane's advancement went on without hindrance.

After the death of Henry VIII. he followed the dangerous fortunes of a new master, Somerset the Protector, and under him won knighthood at the siege of Boulogne. After Pinkie Cleuch he was made knight banneret, and to his new rank

were added lands and pensions and the manors of Penshurst and Lyghe, which had been manors of the fallen Stafford. But as Fane rose, an eager enemy of his master Somerset was gaining strength and following. The first open skirmish of the struggle between Somerset and Dudley of Northumberland was the charge against certain knights of the Somerset faction of planning Northumberland's murder. Of these knights was Ralph Fane, who, dragged from under a truss of hay in a Lambeth stable, was led off to the Tower. In January of 1557 he stood at the bar to answer for conspiracy against the lives of divers of the king's privy council, and that a soldier's courage did not fail him in the jaws of Tudor law we have the boy king's own diary to witness, where we may read that Fane answered boldly and 'like a ruffian.' Within a month Sir Ralph Fane and Sir Miles Partridge were hanged on Tower Hill, the nobler blood of Sir Thomas Arundel and Sir Michael Stanhope gaining for them the honour of the axe blow. Penshurst was again in the king's hand, whence it came to the Sydneys, but Fane's widow, a daughter of Rowland Bruges, had some livelihood assured her and is said to have lived until 1568, 'a liberal benefactor of God's saints.'

Ralph Fane was first of his name to come to a knight's rank, but beside him the elder line of the Fanes was pushing steadily forward. Richard Fane of Tudeley, grandson of Harry of Tonbridge, is written gentleman in the many documents which concern him. He was of Tudeley in right of his wife, the daughter of Henry Stidulf, a Kentish gentleman and lord of the manor of Badsell in Tudeley, whose little moated manor house of Badsell still remains, not far from the railway station of Paddock Wood. The next generation carried the Fanes of the Westmorland line to rank amongst the squires. George Fane, esquire, of Badsell, was bred at an inn of court, as custom ordered that a rich gentleman's son should be, and he was high sheriff of Kent under Philip and Mary. He married a Waller of Groombridge, and for a second wife a daughter of Sir Walter Hendley of Cranbrook, having by his first marriage three daughters, married to squires, and two sons.

After a fashion deplorable by the genealogist, he gave each of his sons the name of Thomas. As it was ordered that each of them should be a knight, the deeds of these two brothers are hard to disentangle. The younger Sir Thomas, who was



GRACE SHARINGTON, WIFE OF SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY.

1551-1620.

of Burston in Hunton, lieutenant of Dover Castle and member for Dover, did not add lucidity to his pedigree by his marriage with a younger sister of his father's wife, a sour little lady whose pinched face is seen in the oldest of the Fane portraits beside the shoulder of her burly husband. Their only daughter, Mary, was wife to her cousin, Henry Fane or Vane of Hadlow.

The elder Sir Thomas Fane cuts a greater figure than the lieutenant of Dover Castle. The fate of Ralph Fane came very nigh to him in the reign of Queen Mary, for he nibbled at treason and was concerned in Wyatt's desperate rising in Kent. The death sentence was passed upon him, but the royal favour seems to have been invoked, and he was sent home to Badsell with a pardon. Like his father and great-uncle he served as sheriff of Kent, and in 1573 he was knighted at Dover Castle by Leicester the favourite. When the Armada threatened us Sir Thomas Fane of Badsell was at work upon the Kentish coast arraying the militia and disposing them at their stations.

His first wife, a Colepeper, died without a child, but his second marriage carried the descendants of Harry Vane, the Tonbridge yeoman, to the House of Lords, for in 1574 the widower married Mary Nevill, daughter and sole heir of Henry, Lord Bergavenny. This branch of the illustrious Nevills of Raby was sprung from Sir Edward Nevill, Baron of Bergavenny and uncle of 'Richard Make a King.' Mary Nevill brought her husband Mereworth manor and castle in Kent, and the little moated house of Badsell ceased to be the chief seat of the Fanes. She claimed for herself and her heirs her father's historic barony, and the law of peerages was at once thrown into debate. Burghley's own unnumbered notes of the case still lie at Hatfield, and pedigrees of the Nevills of Bergavenny made to illustrate Mary Nevill's cause are found on every shelf of ancient genealogical manuscripts. In the end the House of Lords adjudged the barony of Bergavenny to the heir male, from whom descends the Marquess of Aberavenny. But for a consolation to the heir female the lady had a patent to herself and her heirs of the barony of Le Despenser.

To the Elizabethan mind the match of Fane and Nevill had a certain scandal of inequality; but about this time appeared a document which should somewhat redress the

balance of rank. This was the Fane pedigree as set forth and prepared by the heralds of the realm. Of this pedigree remain rolls of ancestry beautiful with illuminated shields and attested by the signatures of officers of arms, and a version of it repeated in the peerage of Collins, is still the authority for newspaper paragraphs on the ancestry of the Fanes. The house, which our halting genealogy can carry no further than Harry Vane of Tonbridge, is traced in triumph to its source in Howel ap Vane, a nobleman who flourished in Monmouthshire 'long antecedently to the Conquest,' as the peerages even yet remind us. From Howell a line of illustrious descendants is led through Sir Henry Vane, who was knighted on the field of Poitiers for his valiant sword-play under Edward the Black Prince. Sir Henry Vane has long been the pride and ornament of his house, and the shield of the Fanes, with its three steel gauntlets, is held by some to commemorate the surrender of the glove of King John of France on the day of Poitiers.

Chronicles and records throw small light upon the doings of Sir Henry Vane on that glorious day, but family tradition contends stoutly for his fame, and family tradition, as a writer assured us but lately, is a surer guide than these grudging records. Had we ourselves not such good authority for Sir Henry's battlings we ourselves should have traced the use of the shield of the three gauntlets to a play upon the word glove, which in the old French is *gaun*, *waun* or *vaun*, the last form giving a sound near enough to Vane to satisfy the easily satisfied punster in armory.

From the hero of Poitiers descended Henry Vane of Tonbridge at whose name meet our own pedigree and that of the Elizabethan heralds, but over the circumstances of his life we are at variance with the older writers. For them he was by rank a squire and married to Isabel, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Peshall, son of Sir Hugh Peshall of Knightley in Staffordshire. Eight of his sons are recorded, of whom only three can be traced by modern genealogists. Of these, Thomas, the second son, appears as Dean of Salisbury. Our own researches point to him as a churchman, but we confess ourselves unable to assign to him any higher preferment than the parish clerkship of Tonbridge. Many other discrepancies appear as we contrast the two pedigrees—John Fane, son of Henry, makes his will as an esquire, a title which has now



FRANCIS FANE, FIRST EARL OF WESTMORLAND, IN HIS CORONATION
ROBES, 2 FEB., 162⁵₀.

faded away from the record, and he is succeeded by his son and heir Henry, and not, as the inquest taken after his death would persuade us, by his son and heir Richard.

Having these attestations of their ancient nobility at their backs, the Fanes came to their new rank of peers of the realm.

Francis Fane, son and heir of Sir Thomas Fane and Mary Nevill, inherited from his mother in the last three years of his life the barony of Le Despenser. Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn educated him, and he was four times returned to Parliament. Honours were increased to him. He had the Order of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and in 1623 he was created Baron of Burghersh and Earl of Westmorland, the ancient earldom of the Nevills, which had been forfeited by them in the rising of 1569.

His marriage added another stately house and broad lands to the Fane possessions, for his wife was daughter and heir of Sir Anthony Mildmay, after whose death she inherited the hall and manor of Apethorpe in Northamptonshire. Sir Anthony had gone ambassador to Paris in 1596, where his cold and ungenial manner served the *entente cordiale* so ill that Henry of Navarre had on one occasion ordered him from the presence chamber and offered to strike him on the face. From Paris he came home to Apethorpe, where he died in 1617. His picture, formerly at Apethorpe and now at Fulbeck, shows him standing with his rich armour and weapons lying about him. He had inherited Apethorpe from his father Sir Walter, Elizabeth's Chancellor of the Exchequer, who although a puritan of the Calvinists, had weathered the reign of Queen Mary, whom he was serving at her death. Sir Walter was a skilled financier and economist rather than a statesman, but he had nevertheless a share in the condemnation and death of the Queen of Scots, whose restraint he had advised from her first coming to England. The elder Mildmay is best called to mind by his foundation at Cambridge of that 'house of the pure Emmanuel' which came to be, as its founder had planned, a nesting-place of puritans.

No less than seven sons and seven daughters were born of the Fane and Mildmay match. Of the daughters the most famous was Rachel, who was married to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Bath. After his death she married Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. She was a great lady and a busybody, and all her cloud of kinsfolk held her in fear as their patroness and

suzerain. To the vexation of her second husband she held to her rank of Countess of Bath, disdaining the Middlesex title, and on her death in 1680 she was buried as a Countess of Bath beside her first husband in Tawstock church on the Taw, where still remains her splendid tomb. Of the sons three were in arms for the king, and one, Anthony Fane, died a colonel in the army of the parliament. From Sir Francis Fane, the third son, descended the eighth Earl of Westmorland. George Fane, a colonel of horse in the royal army, was ancestor of the Viscounts Fane. From Robert Fane of Combe Bank in Sundridge came a family seated there for some generations. Of all the seven brothers Francis Fane alone left descendants whose male line can be recognized in our own time, although William Fane, parson of Huntspill in Somerset, was claimed as ancestor by a cabinet-maker in London, who sent his pedigree to the Earl of Westmorland at the end of the eighteenth century.

Mildmay Fane, second Earl of Westmorland, a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles, was with the king at Oxford, but his career as a cavalier partisan was of the shortest, for in 1643 he 'came in' to the parliament. He was the poet of *Otia Sacra*, a work from which the lines headed *Virtus Vera Nobilitas* are still quoted by the curious—

What doth he get, who e'er prefers
The scutcheons of his ancestors ?
This chimney piece of gold or brass ?
That coat of arms blazoned in glass ?
When these with time and age have end
Thy prowess must thyself commend.
The smooty shadows of some one
Or other's trophies carved in stone,
Defacd', are things to whet, not try
Thine own heroicisim by.
For cast how much thy merit's score
Falls short of those went thee before ;
By so much are those in arrear,
And stain'st gentility, I fear.
True nobleness doth those alone engage,
Who can add virtues to their parentage.

Little as Mildmay Fane might value the scutcheons of his ancestors as blazoned by the Elizabethan heralds, his tepid 'prowess' in the king's cause seems to have made a less substantial support for his posthumous fame. In his country



MARY MILDMAI, WIFE OF FRANCIS FANE, FIRST EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Attributed to Daniel Mytens.

retreat the earl's muse served him in laboured lampoons upon Oliver's 'brazen face and copper nose,' on Black Tom Fairfax and the Rump, but we hear no more of any more dangerous trifling with established power, until 1660, when Mildmay Fane and his like proclaimed themselves loyal cavaliers and declared for a restoration when loyalty had become once again safe and expedient.

He married twice, his second wife being a daughter of that old hero of the low country wars, Horace, Lord Vere of Tilbury. From his first marriage was born Charles, the third earl, who travelled for some years in Holland, Flanders and Brabant, as we may learn from verses addressed to him on his home-coming by the author of *Otia Sacra*.

The third earl's biography is illustrated by the first of those short family memoirs which Thomas, the sixth earl, compiled for the use and warning of those who should come after him. He was in command of a volunteer troop of horse when King Charles was gloriously restored, and married first a Hertfordshire heiress, Elizabeth Nodes of Shephall Bury, and secondly Dorothy Brudenell, a daughter of the Cardigans, leaving issue by neither. Of him the sixth earl writes—

Charles, Earl of Westmorland, by all accounts I could get, came into the possession of an estate above the double of what he left, but being one that cared not for business and having no children of his own, left all to the management of those about him. He married for his first wife a very good fortune, who died in childbed, and her estate, being in land, went away to her heirs upon his death; for his second wife he married a daughter of the then Earl of Cardigan, who although she was young never had any children.

At the death of this easy liver his half-brother Vere came to the earldom. He was a very good-natured man, as his son records, 'but affected popularity too much, living in Kent [at Mereworth], where he was greatly beloved, far beyond the compass his estate would allow of.' He enjoyed his earldom but two years. He had been forward and active in the revolution, and hoped that his extravagant living would be recompensed by places and rewards, but—

he found himself greatly deceived in the short time he lived. . . . a warning to all not to spend their estates to serve the Court in expectation of being afterwards repaid or rewarded.

He married Rachel Bence, daughter and heir of an alderman

of London, who 'in the plague year got a great estate.' Her fortune, as paid down, was but five or six thousand pounds, a sum which was of little avail in meeting the cost of Vere Fane's manner of life at Mereworth. First and last some forty thousand pounds came to the Fanes through Rachel Bence, 'yet coming in small sums like presents it supplied only a present occasion to stop some clamorous gap, and so the family were not the better for it, but greatly the worse.

After the death of the fourth earl the earldom of Westmorland came in turn to three of his sons.

The eldest of these sons, another Vere Fane, became fifth Earl of Westmorland. His father's attachment to the new dynasty might have made a great career for this fifth earl, had he lived to pursue it. King William adopted him as a lad in characteristic fashion, sending him to the academy at the Hague to be made a gentleman after the Dutch fashion. He grew to be an accomplished young man in whom the king took great delight, and he seems to have been on a fair way to become a favourite at Kensington and the Hague. He had volunteered at sea in 1697, and he wore the uniform of a major in the first troop of life guards when, a few days before his coming of age, he danced at a ball given by the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen of England. At this ball he took a violent fever, which carried him to the vault at Mereworth church, and brought his brother Thomas to the earldom.

It is to this Thomas that we owe these memoirs of his kinsfolk. When he succeeded to the family honours he was serving at sea as a volunteer under Captain Beaumont, with whom he had been already nearly two years.

In the which [service] I took great delight so that had I continued I might have risen considerably in the world and done well to my family as others my juniors have done for theirs, if it should have pleased God to [have] continued my life therein.

His own life the sixth earl is able to give for us in curious detail. At the time of his father's death he was at school with one Mr. Taylor, the parson of Darent near Dartford. Thence he was sent to Eton with his younger brother John Fane, 'and when I had gotten to the upper end of the second form I was removed to a school at Kensington to learn mathematics in order for going to sea for which I was designed.'

When at this Kensington school he saw from his own



MILDMAY FANE, LORD LE DESPENCER. AFTERWARDS SECOND EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

window the flames of the burning of Whitehall. He was not long there, as he was sent back again to Eton. This shifting about, as he complains, put him 'quite off from learning,' so that he was but in the second remove of the third form when he left school for the sea. He was taken on board the *Revolution* as a volunteer, the ship being commanded by Captain Beaumont, who was afterwards drowned as an admiral in the great storm.

His brother Vere's death ended his life at sea. His mother was determined that one or other of her boys should find that Court favour for which his father had crippled the estate, and the young earl was sent to Margate to meet King William on his way to Holland. King William, it would seem, had but one method before him for the training of a lad of promise, and Thomas was bidden to follow his king to the Hague, where, to his dismay, he found himself ordered into that academy which had received his brother. The restraints of this seat of the polite learning of the Dutch irked the young seaman, who doubtless believed himself safely escaped from schools and schoolmasters.

I was very sorry for this change of life having a great delight in the sea where I wished to have continued, but my Mother through mistaken notions I suppose, fancied that because my Brother was so fortunate as to be in the King's favour greatly therefore she hoped I should succeed him in that as well as Estate.

In Holland he stayed with small hope of advancement. From the Court he had those fair words which butter no man's bread, and his mother at home in Kent would send him little money from the estate, believing that the king had made provision for him. When Queen Anne came to the throne the earl found himself in a strange land with few friends, and debts which he could not meet until my lord of Marlborough kindly wrote an order for £200 upon the paymaster of the troops. With this money he paid his debts, 'made a short progress about Holland and the other Provinces,' and came home again to England.

In the second year of Queen Anne, Thomas, Earl of Westmorland, became a lord of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark. For this poor prince, despised and neglected of the historians, his lord of the bedchamber has a good word and a loyal :—

The Prince although a foreigner born was become so hardy an Englishman that

it was visible to all who were about him, always pleased with their successes and speaking always in a manner natural for a people of a country to do in behalf of their own, so he used to do on the behalf of this kingdom looking upon it as his own country. He was mighty easy towards all his servants, affected not popularity and appearing in public, towards his latter days grew very fat and uneasy to himself with a great difficulty of breathing which made him care little to stir about, would stand still a great while till he became afflicted with the gout.

A later entry in the book tells of the earl's marriage :—

In the year of the entire Union of the two Kingdoms being 1708 and which commenced the first of May I married the [] day of June to a most excellent woman ; she was of an ancient family the only daughter of Mr. Thomas Stringer of Sharleston in the county of York. She was married first to Richard Beaumont esquire of Whitley in the said county, who died without having any children, and about three years afterwards I had the happiness to obtain her in marriage.

The only child of this marriage was a son born dead by reason of the treatment laid down for the mother by Sir David Hamilton, Queen Anne's physician. He had been sent for by the earl's own mother, a dowager who, as he says sadly, ' was in many ways a very unfortunate woman to her family [and] was so here by her oppiniatry of having this man,' who ordered rough carriage exercise for the Countess Catherine.

Thomas, the sixth earl, died in 1736, and a third brother succeeded him, John Fane, who had been a colonel in Marlborough's wars. His brother's death found him a peer of Ireland, by the style of Lord Catherlough. In the eighteenth century military or naval promotion did not lag when an English earl was in question, and the new earl was able to leave the army as lieutenant-general of the forces. He retired to Mereworth, where the unhappy taste of the time persuaded him to pull down the old castle and church of Mereworth to rebuild them after the style of Palladio. With him this elder line of the Fanes ended. His younger brother, Mildmay Fane, whom a cousin had made heir of the Burston lands, was long since dead in his youth.

For a new earl a long journey must be made over the family pedigree. Sir Francis Fane of Fulbeck in Lincolnshire, a Knight of the Bath, was a cavalier commander who led the royal forces at Doncaster and Lincoln. When Lincoln fell to the Parliament in 1644 he was taken prisoner, but his captivity was not a harsh one, as he was soon allowed to go home on his parole. The next year he was allowed to compound for his estates. Before the restoration he rebuilt the house of Ful-



MARY FANE, VERE FANE. HENRY FANE, MILDMAV FANE, RACHEL FANE, KATHERINE FANE,
CHILDREN OF MILDMAV FANE, SECOND EARL OF WESTMORLAND BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

beck. The monuments of two of his sons commemorate the travels of the second generation of Fanes of Fulbeck, William Fane, the second son, having travelled for ten years in France, Flanders, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Jerusalem and the Holy Land. In some of these wanderings he must have had the company of his youngest brother Edward, who made five journeys into Spain, five into Italy, two into Turkey. Edward Fane dwelt six years at Aleppo, probably as a Levant merchant, whence he visited Jerusalem, Tripoli, Sidon, Acre, Joppa, Nazareth, Galilee, Jordan, the Dead Sea and Bethlehem. His adventures included the three days' sea fight against the Dutch in 1666, when he fought as a volunteer.

Sir Francis Fane of Fulbeck, the elder brother of these wanderers, was like his father a Knight of the Bath. This was a courtier of King Charles's Restoration, a writer of stage plays and poems, who dedicated his *Love in the Dark* to the Earl of Rochester, assuring that depraved lad that his most charming and instructive conversation had inspired Sir Francis Fane with a new genius and improved him in all the sciences of which he coveted the knowledge. More than this, the earl's conversation had made Sir Francis a better poet, a better philosopher and (surely to the earl's surprise) a better Christian! and Sir Francis held himself obliged to my lord not only for reputation in this world but also for future happiness in the next. Fortunately for the Fulbeck lands Sir Francis did not remain long at Court in such improving and edifying company. He married a daughter of John Rushworth of Lincoln's Inn, the author of the *Historical Collections*, who had been the Protector's secretary, a historian who ended an industrious life within the rules of the King's Bench Prison.

The dramatist was succeeded at Fulbeck by his son and grandson, each a Francis Fane, the last dying without issue. On the death of this fourth Francis Fane of Fulbeck, the lands of Fulbeck came to his widow, who married as her second husband an Evelyn of Godstone. She died in 1787, and Fulbeck became the portion of Henry Fane, a second cousin once removed.

The third Francis Fane of Fulbeck had a younger brother, Henry Fane, who settled at Bristol and married Anne Scrope, whose father, a Bristol merchant, was of the old and historic stock of the Scropes. The eldest son of this marriage had the Scrope estate of Wormsley on an uncle's death and died without

legitimate issue. The second son, Thomas Fane, married as his father had married, a Bristol merchant's daughter. An attorney-at-law and clerk to the merchant adventurers of Bristol, he might have founded a family of rich citizens of Bristol had not John Fane, seventh Earl of Westmorland, died childless in 1762. In that year the Bristol attorney found himself lord of Apethorpe and Charlston and eighth Earl of Westmorland.

From his eldest son John descend the later Earls of Westmorland. John the tenth earl posted to Gretna Green with Sarah Child, the heir of Robert Child the banker, who never forgave the name of Westmorland for the adventure, leaving his great fortune to the Countess of Jersey, the eldest daughter of the marriage. The tenth earl was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Privy Seal and Knight of the Garter. He died a blind old man in 1841, having begotten eleven children by his two marriages.

His son John, the eleventh earl, was a general in the army, an author, a diplomatist and a musician. He served in Egypt at the storming of Rosetta. His campaigns in the Peninsula saw Roliça, Vimeiro, Talavera and Busaco, and he came home to marry a niece of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and to edit the memoirs of the Duke's Peninsular wars. His diplomatic missions took him to Florence and Berlin and the Congress of Vienna. He was a famous violinist, wrote seven operas, three cantatas, masses, hymns, canzonets and madrigals, thereby making himself an acceptable son-in-law to the musical Wellesleys, and he was founder of the Royal Academy of Music.

The twelfth earl was also a soldier and served in India and the Crimea, where he was aide to Lord Raglan. He earned a C.B. and retired as colonel. His son Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, thirteenth Earl of Westmorland, has but lately sold Apethorpe, which had been for nearly three hundred years the family seat.

The line of Henry Fane of Fulbeck, second son of the eighth earl, is now seated at Fulbeck. Henry Fane, who was in 1772 'keeper of the King's private roads, gates and bridges, and conductor or guide of the King's person in all royal progresses,' had nine sons and five daughters. Amongst the nine sons may be reckoned three soldiers of distinction, a prebendary, a banker, a Bengal civil servant and a commissioner of bankruptcy.



SIR VERE FANE, AFTERWARDS FOURTH EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Painted by William Verelstede in 1677.

The eldest son, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., found himself in those purchase days a captain in the line at fifteen years of age. At thirty he was a brigadier-general, a young and active general who held the churchyard of Vimeiro against three assaults of Junot. He was at Coruña, Talavera, Vittoria, and Busaco, and at that last battle of Toulouse. Next to Cotton he was held our best leader of cavalry, and he trained the cavalry for Waterloo. His health failed him when as Commander-in-Chief in India he was preparing for the first Afghan war, and he died in 1840 when off the Azores on his voyage home.

His brother Charles was wounded beside him at Coruña and killed at Vittoria in 1813. His brother Mildmay Fane was the third of these brothers in the Peninsula campaign, living to fight at Waterloo and to die a general in 1868. The grandson of William Fane of Bengal is now at Fulbeck, this being the thirteenth in descent from Henry Fane of Tonbridge, the first founder of this house, which, once so widely spread, now counts so few descendants.

O. B.

CANTING ARMS IN THE ZÜRICH ROLL

A COMPARISON of the early armory of the Germans and German-speaking peoples with that of our own countrymen shows that among the former the use of canting arms is not only of more frequent occurrence, but that those arms appear to possess a more spontaneous character, so to speak, than was generally the case on this side of the narrow seas. This phenomenon is due probably not so much to a keener appreciation among German armorists of the humour of such things as to the fact that many more of their family name are either wholly or in part the names of things than was ever the case in England, and therefore more readily prompt the employment of this kind of symbolism.

The *Wappenrolle von Zürich*, which from internal evidence has been confidently assigned to a date between 1336 and 1347 at the latest, may be adduced in support of this statement. That famous roll contains nearly six hundred coloured drawings of German and German-Swiss armorials, and out of some five hundred and fifty that have been identified more than a fifth are undoubtedly *redende Wappen*.

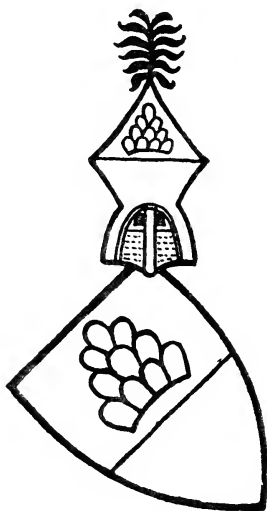
The simple solid directness of the draughtsmanship, the stateliness and variety of the crests—always a feature of high dignity and importance in Teutonic heraldry, the strong and vigorous character of the work and its perfect state of preservation combine to place this roll among the most precious and instructive examples of the armorial practice and design of the Middle Ages. A facsimile of it was published at Zürich in 1860, and for the purpose of the student this is perhaps as valuable as the original, since it is naturally more easily accessible than that venerable document. The object of the following notes is at once to attempt to give such readers as have had no opportunity of seeing either the actual roll or the facsimile some idea of its beauty, and at the same time to substantiate Mr. Barron's¹ dictum—‘almost every out-of-the-way charge conceals your pun.’

¹ *Ancestor*, i. 55.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 19

For convenience sake the punning arms in this famous collection may be arranged in nine groups as follows :—

(1) The blazon of both arms and crest contains the whole of the name of the bearer. Grünenberg, for instance, has the canting coat silver a chief vert and a mountain gold in the



chief. His crest is a mitre-shaped hat coloured as the shield with a bush of cock's feathers sable in the top of it. The helm is one of the very few in the roll that are drawn full-faced.

(2) The arms and crest represent the whole name, but the crest is part only of the bearings depicted in the shield. Betler, for example, puns on his name with arms of silver a



beggar (*Bettler*) in a long black coat with a wallet silver at his back and holding a begging bowl and a staff both gules. The crest is the figure of the beggar cut off at the waist clad in white with wallet and bowl of sable.

(3) Part only of the name of the bearer is pictured, but that part is shown both by the arms and the crest. Thus Velkirch carries gules a church banner gold, and these arms



are repeated on his magnificent fan-shaped crest that is edged with ermine and peacock's feathers.

(4) The arms exactly represent one or more syllables of the name, but the crest, being part only of the bearings, only partly does so. Mühlhain, for instance, puns with a shield of arms complicated enough to gladden the heart and to tax the



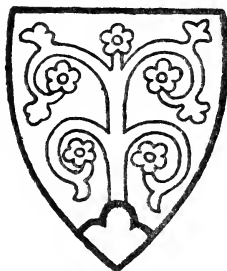
wit of the herald of *The White Company* :—party silver and azure a lion gules crowned gold holding a mill-stone azure and passing his tail through another mill-stone of silver. The crest that goes with this dainty piece of allusiveness is a demi-lion gules with a golden crown holding a mill-stone silver.

(5) The name is not given in the blazon of the arms and crest; they merely suggest it. Montfort furnishes an ex-

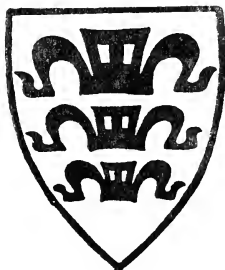


ample of this class with his arms of silver a chess rook sable. The crest is a chess rook gules edged with peacock's feathers along the top.

(6) The arms alone contain the pun, the crest making no reference to the name. Roschach, for instance, whose name is properly Rosenberg, has for arms silver a rose tree growing out of a mount gold.



(7) The blazon gives part only of the name. Aichelberg



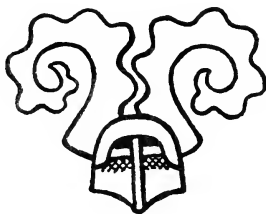
and Aichan in this way carry the one in gold, the other in silver, three scale-beams (*Aichellen*) sable.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 25

(8) The charge merely hints at the bearer without actually naming him ; as for example in Tüfel's arms, gold a roundel sable, where the solid black disk is evidently intended to denote, or at least to suggest, the realm of darkness.



(9) Finally, the crest alone either exactly translates the bearer's name, as that of Wolfsattel, which is a wolf saddled azure ; or it makes a more or less obvious allusion to the sound



of it, as that of Wisendangen, which is indeed two white things (*weisse Dinge*), a pair of huge ibex horns of silver one on either side of the helm.

These groups may be further subdivided into sections according to the subject matter of the arms; for instance, shields containing human figures; those which have representations of water; the important section belonging to names of which the syllable *-eg* or *-eck* (*Ecke* = corner) forms a part; arms of families whose names end in *-berg* or *-perg*, *-fels*, *-stein* and the like, of which the English equivalent is *-mount*; the leaf (*Blatt* or *Laube*) section and so on. Each group consists of one or more of such sections, and these two



methods of classification will be combined in the consideration of some other noteworthy specimens of the canting arms included in this wonderful collection.

I. Biber's shield is gold with a beaver (*Biber*) sable placed bendwise athwart it, and his crest is a tall sugar-loaf cap of gold with a black beaver similarly painted upon it and a bush of black cock's feathers atop.

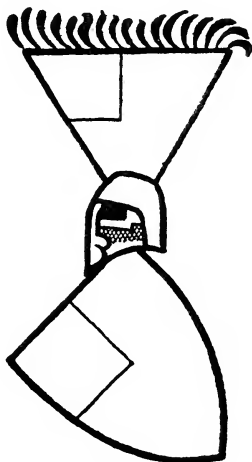
The punning arms of *Ot a dem Rand* are sable with the remarkable charge of a turnip (*Rande*), and he has a turnip for his crest.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 27

Two more of these strange vegetable coats appear in the roll ; silver a parsnip growing out of a green mount and sable a cabbage. Neither of them has been identified, but it may be guessed that they also are punning arms.

Kim bears gules a high peaked hat silver with strings vert and a sprig (*Keim*) of green stuck on either side of it. His crest is a similar hat with a bunch of green sprigs sprouting from the point.

Affenstein has silver a sitting ape (*Affe*) gules biting a golden stone (*Stein*), which may however be intended for an orange. On the helm a like ape sits as crest.



Hoheneck plays on his name with the fine simple arms gules a quarter silver ; and his fantastic crest, which is nothing but a quiver with black cock's feathers stuck in it, is coloured in the same way. '*Ecke hoch oben in dem Schild*' is the comment of the editor of the facsimile on these arms ; and it may be noted here that all canting coats in this roll for names of which *-eck* or *-eg* is part have sharply pointed charges.

Thus Sterneg carries sable a pale silver and three stars (*Sterne*) gules thereon. Two sickles silver with handles gules and a star gules between their points are placed upright on the helm for the crest.

The arms of Schwarzenberg are silver a mountain sable (*schwarz*), and his crest is a mitre silver with the black mount



on back and front and a tuft of cock's feathers sable on either point.

Pfaff displays on a field gules the figure of a priest (*Pfaffe*) cut off at the waist wearing a white surplice and a gold cap and flourishing a holy-water sprinkler of gold. The priest's figure is exactly repeated for a crest.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 29

II. The well known shield of the duchy of Styria is green with the silver panther which has been¹ wrongly described as a wingless griffon with a forked tail breathing flames. The crest is the upper half of him. Originally no doubt this was a punning charge, a rampant steer (*Stier*); but already as early as the first half of the fourteenth century the steer is losing his natural form and changing into a monster with a steer's head indeed, but with very unbovine body and extremities.



The beginnings too of what later developed into a forked tail are clearly visible.

¹ By Trier, for instance, in his *Einleitung zu der Wapen-Kunst*, 9thth Edn. Leipzig, 1744, page 221, a mistake copied by the late Dr. Woodward, *Heraldry British and Foreign*, ii. 121. Spener does not so err nor do modern German heraldic writers. It is only fair, however, to add that Trier mentions the fact that "others call this charge a panther," and that "von Bircken believed it to have been a steer in early times."

The coat of Ringenberg is silver a ring gules twisted with silver set upright on a green mount, and his crest is a like ring on a cushion gules.

Ramensperg bears for arms gold a ram sable standing on a mount vert, and for crest a demi-ram sable with horns silver.

Blattenberg puns on his name with silver a fess gules and

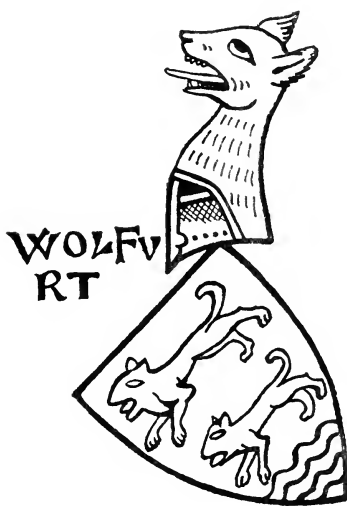


three mounts of green leaves (*Blätter*) in the chief. His crest is a linden tree in full leaf painted green.

Bartenstein carries these canting arms; azure two broad axes (*Barten*) silver their helms gold on a mount silver. The crest is two silver axes with helms gules fixed one on either side of his helm.

Pfegelsberg has a similar shield and crest; gules two flails (*Pflegel*) with golden handles and silver swiples on a green mount. Two like flails appear on the helm.

The punning coat of Wolfurt is silver two running wolves



azure over a ford (*Furt* represented by waves) azure in the foot. The crest is the head of one of the wolves.

Münch's arms are naturally enough a monk (*Münch*) in a silver field; and a monk cut off at the waist serves as his crest.

III. Helmshoven's achievement, gules a helm gold and a like helm as his crest, is of great interest as showing with considerable detail the exact form of helm in use at the date at which the roll was made.



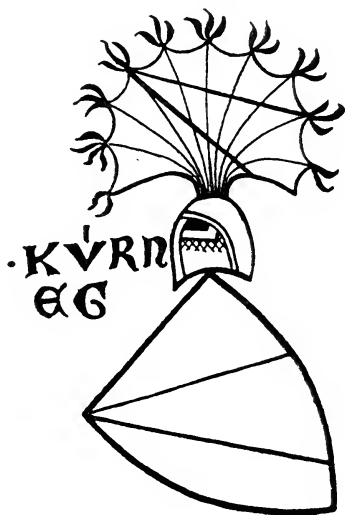
Aeschach displays on a shield gules the head of a grayling (*Aesch*) silver, and the crest is the same fish's head with the scaly skin continued to form the mantle.

The arms of Facklastein are silver a golden torch (*Fackel*) with red flames, and two like torches are fixed upright on his helm for the crest.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 33

Wasserburg carries the canting coat of gules three water tubs silver, the crest being two like tubs with a bush of peacock's feathers in each.

Kürneg uses gules a point bendwise silver and his fan crest with tufts of cock's feathers sable at the points of it is similarly coloured.



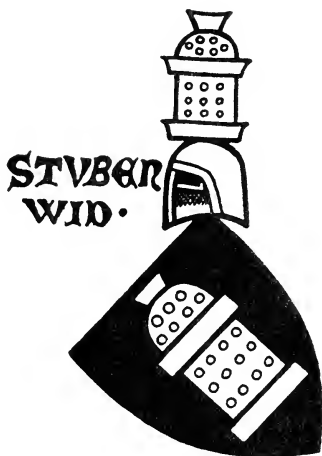
The little group of arms for names in which *Stube* (chamber) occurs is very curious.

Stuben has for arms gules three chamber windows azure with golden frames, and the crest is one such window set round with bunches of black cock's feathers.

THE ANCESTOR

Stubenweg's shield is gules with a sitting dog silver, and he uses a crest of the same dog—not a hunting hound but the pet dog that stays at home in my lady's chamber.

Stubenwid, more curiously still, has simply on his helm and sable shield the stove that warms his room.



The two families of Mandach have each a black man's head for crest, and bear the one sable a chief gules, the other gules a chief silver with the negro's head in the chief of each.

Laubgassen's shield is gold six linden leaves (*Lauben*) vert and a bordure gules, and the crest is a linden tree gold.

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 35

IV. The canting arms of Arbon are silver an eagle (*Aar*) gules with golden beak and legs, and he has a red eagle's head and wings for his crest.

Heutler bears sable a chief silver and a label gules, which is thought to suggest a hay (*Hew*) rake by its shape. The white comb-shaped attachment at the back of his black swan's head crest has the same red label upon it.

671885



Swangow places, as may be expected, a swan in his red shield, and uses a swan's head for a crest.

Hirseg's punning coat is gold a stag (*Hirsch*) gules climbing the jagged side of a mountain azure. His crest is a demi-stag gules with golden antlers.

V. Müller plays on his name with azure a mill-wheel gold, and a like wheel on a red cushion is his crest.

Russ has for his canting coat silver three legs sable of a war horse (*Ross*) with silver hooves lying fesswise one above the other, and for his crest two like legs crooked at the knee.



The allusive character of Spiser's arms, gules a mill-stone silver, with which goes a like stone set round with cock's feathers as crest, is not very obvious until one remembers that it is by the grinding of mill-stones that grain is converted into food (*Speise*)!

CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 37

More obscure still is the pun that Sulzberg's shield contains. His arms, barry wavy azure and gold, must be taken to typify the stream that flows from a salt (*Salz*) spring, and the same idea is conveyed by the strongly waved outer edges of the two golden horns that decorate his helm.

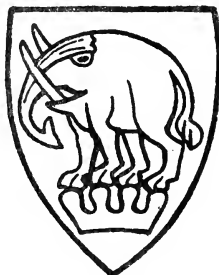


VI. Tor carries the canting arms gules a gateway (*Thor*) silver with the doors flung open.

Stofen has azure three cups (*Staufen*) gold.

Wasserstelz puns on his name with arms of azure a fess gold and three waterwagtails (*Wasserstelzen*) azure on the fess.

Many coats with beasts standing on mounts belong to this section ; it will suffice to mention those of Bärenfels, who displays on a shield gold a bear erect on a mount vert, and Helfenstein, who has gules an elephant silver standing on a mount gold.

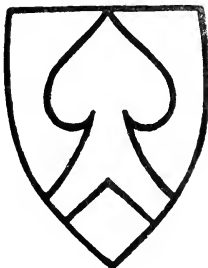


Henneberg's coat, a well known quartering of the Saxon duchies, is gold a hen sable standing on a green mount.

Rötenberg has gold a mountain gules (*roth*).

Winterberg has the beautiful arms sable three white snow-covered mountains.

Lobeg, with an eye to both syllables of his name, has devised for himself silver a linden leaf (*Laube*) vert on a point (*Ecke*) gules.



VII. Grünstein uses the simple and expressive arms barry of four pieces green and silver.

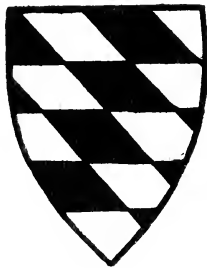
CANTING ARMS IN ZÜRICH ROLL 39

Turner has gules a tower (*Thurn*) silver.

Laiterberg's shield is silver with two ladders (*Leiter*) gules crossed saltirewise.

Oberriedern bears silver a boat sable with two oars (*Ruder*) gold.

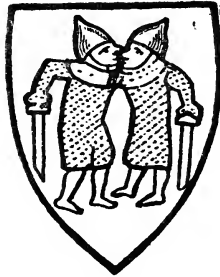
The sharply pointed divisions in the shield of the principality of Teck, lozengy bendwise sable and gold, the Würtemberg colours, and Künsegg's coat, which is the same in red and gold refer, as has been indicated above, to the latter part of these names.



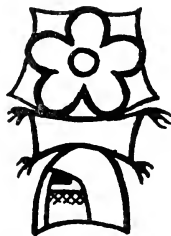
VIII. In End's arms, azure a leopard rampant silver with paws of gold, the ends of the beast's legs pun on the family name.

The next illustration gives the early form of the remarkable bearings of Manesse, gules two mail-clad fighting men. In later times one of the warriors is shown lying prostrate and vanquished at the feet of the other. That sinister name could scarcely be better symbolized than by this significant shield, for even these quaint placid little figures of the Zürich

Roll seem instinct with the very spirit of war. Surely the first of those fierce Maneaters who assumed it must have had in his mind some such biblical words as Isaiah's threatening against the Assyrian foe—'the sword, not of a mean man, shall devour him.'



IX. A few crests are exact translations of the name of the bearer. Such, for instance, is Roseneck's red rose with prominent green barbs on a yellow cushion.



A rather larger number merely hint at the name.

Graber's crest is a grave-digger's shovel of gold, with a bush of cock's feathers sable at the point of it.



Küssenberg's is a red cushion (*Kissen*) with a golden cup upon it, while Kaplan has a green cap with a red ball atop. Lindenberg has a silver linden leaf for his crest, and Fröwler's crest is the head of a woman (*Frau*) wearing a red hood lined with white.

And so, but for a proper fear of the editor's frown, the interesting catalogue might be continued for many pages. But enough has perhaps been said to lift for a moment a corner of the curtain of the years and to give a glimpse of bygone fashions and things long dead through the golden haze that, even while it dims their outlines, wraps them in the charm and the glamour of antiquity and romance.

E. E. DORLING.

MR. ROUND AND THE TRAFFORD LEGEND

ONE can readily appreciate the 'blank amazement' of Mr. Round upon finding that a pedigree, which he had denounced at sight in no measured terms, could after all be proved step by step, with one doubtful exception. Such are the disadvantages of Jedburgh justice—condemnation first and evidence afterwards. It is very well now to affect an injured air, and make out that his words had but a limited application. Readers of the *Ancestor* have seen the expressions he used, and may judge whether they could well be more sweeping. His phrase 'shattered by Domesday Book,' for example, according to the gloss now put upon it, merely means at variance with certain theories of nomenclature, which Mr. Round has deduced in part from his Domesday studies. So eminent a critic, so fervid an apostle of accuracy, might really have expressed himself with more precision.

Let me hasten to wear my own white sheet. One sentence of mine might conceivably be construed to imply that certain names would be found in the *Golden Mirrour* which, it seems, are not there.¹ That was, I own, a piece of carelessness, but not a wilful attempt to deceive, as Mr. Round, with the graceful courtesy which so distinguishes him, would appear to hint. As to my use of the word contemporary, I am impenitent still, and should declare without a blush that we were all contemporaries of Queen Victoria, merely smiling when Mr. Round protests that he at all events is not yet in his dotage.

For a more important correction I have to thank Mr. Farrer. The rebellions of Roger of Poitou are, it is true, matter of history, but not at the date of Domesday. Some years earlier his family had been implicated in the factious

¹ When Mr. Round twits me further with limiting this work to Lancashire, I can only suppose that he has somehow misread the word *country* as *county*, though he quotes it correctly.

Radulfus de Maag: Omnibz hominibz suis clericis & laicis francis & Angliis
An fuerit eadem presentibz: Sal. Notum sit vobis me gcessisse & her
nere & heredes suos Radulfo filio ranoisi Robto filio suo & herediobz suis
libe & quere de me & herediobz meis & hoc nominatim ppz maagas. m. lxxi
ventionis: sibi sunt testes. Adam capellan. Robtus de Maag. Robt de taccy.
Wilkus de taccy. Mathis de brenhale. Mathis de moctun. Roges fit h.
mundi de maag. Adam fit Richd. Galfred fit Robt de maag. Robt mal
uelsen. Galfred fit Richd de maag. Simo fit hugonis. & Willelm fit h. & hu
go de Maag. Robt pposie & hugo filii ei.



proceedings of Robert the king's son. William Rufus had not been many months on the throne when Roger and some of his brothers were in arms against him as the Duke's partisans. On the first occasion the faction had been scotched but not killed, and it would seem that a number of Norman nobles were thenceforward held by the Conqueror in suspicion; but no definite statement has been found to explain why Roger's great fief was in the king's hand at the time of the survey.

Mr. Farrer has been fortunate enough to see the Trafford evidences, or a good many of them, and has been so kind as to communicate to me his own copies. I am therefore now in a position to give the full Latin text of several that had to be cited before in imperfect abstracts; but Mr. Farrer's copies do not include the deeds I numbered 3 and 5. In two cases, Nos. 1 and 7, my text is taken from a photograph of the original, and a print of the former is here reproduced. Mr. Farrer considers that the witnesses' names in that deed point to a date about 1150-1170, thus agreeing exactly with my own estimate; and those in No. 2 to about 1170-1186.

I

Hamundus de Maci Omnibus hominibus suis clericis et laicis, francis et anglicis, tam futuris quam presentibus Salutem. Notum sit uobis me concessisse Wlfet note et heredes suos Radulfo filio randulfi et Roberto filio suo et heredibus suis libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis, et hoc nominatim propter marcas iiii^{or}. Istius conuentionis isti sunt testes, Adam capellanus, Robertus de Maci, Robertus de tattun, Willelmus de tattun, Matheus de Bromhale, Matheus de mortun, Rogerus filius hamundi de maci, Adam filius Ricardi, Galfridus filius Roberti de maci, Robertus malueisin, Galfridus filius Ricardi de maci, Simon filius Hugonis et Willelmus frater eius et Hugo de Maci, Robertus prepositus et Hugo filius eius.

No seal remains. Instead of a separate tail, two strips are cut lengthwise at the bottom of the parchment to which a seal or seals have been attached.

II

Hamundus de maci omnibus hominibus suis clericis et laicis francis et anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus Salutem. Notum sit uobis me concessisse Wlfet note et heredes suos Roberto filio Radulfi et heredibus suis libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis sicuti carta patris mei confirmat et hoc nominatim propter dimidiam marcam. Istius confirmacionis isti sunt testes, matheus de bromhal, hugo de maci, Robertus de maci, hamundus de maci filius hamundi, adam et Willelmus frater ¹ eius, petrus canutus, Robertus de arderne, Simon

¹ Or fratres? as Canon Raines read.

de t^{urs} (?), Ricardus filius Kospatric, Willelmus et Rogerus fratres domini, hug' preposito,¹ hugo de st^{ort}fort,² Robertus filius Warin, henricus frater eius, Robertus clericus, et pluribus aliis (?).

A broken seal of white paste, showing the hind quarters of a lion (?).

IV

Nouerint presentes et futuri quod Ego Hamo de Mascy dedi et concessi et Hac presente Carta mea confirmaui Henrico filio Roberti pro homagio et seruitio suo vnam bouatam terre cum pertinentiis de dominico meo in asselehe, illam scilicet quam Vhtredus tenuit, videlicet quartam partem tocuis uille, illi et Heredibus suis habendam et tenendam de me et Heredibus meis in feodo et Hereditate Libere et Quite plene et pacifice in bosco in plano in pratis et pascuis in aquis in viis et in Semitis in stagnis in moris et mariscis in molendinis et in omnibus Libertatibus nominatis et non nominatis, Exceptis speruariis et pannagio forinsecorum porcorum et venacione Cerui et Cerue. Predictus autem Henricus et Heredes sui Habebunt dominicos porcos nutritos in asselehe et hominum suorum in prefata terra manencium quietos de pannagio, et lx porcos de forinsecis porcis annuatim vnde uoluerint, Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis de eo et heredibus suis iii solidos ad festum sancti iohannis baptiste pro omni seruitio et consuetudine et exactione mihi pertinente saluo forinseco seruitio. Hiis testibus, Patrico de Madburleia, Hugone de Mascy, Ricardo de Kingeslea, Liolfo de twanlawe, Ricardo filio suo, Alano de tatton, Ada de bromhale, Ada de Carintona, Willelmo de Mascy clerico, Henrico de Fulsah, Johanne de Barton, Matheo de Birches, Hugone de stretford, Ricardo clerico de Mamecestria.

On a large seal of white wax, a lion passant guardant (?) sinister . . .

HAMVND

VI

Sciant omnes [tam] presentes quam futuri quod ego Gospatricius de cheltona dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmaui henrico filio Roberti filii Radulfi de trafford pro homagio et seruitio suo totam quartam partem de cheltona, scilicet quatuor bouatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis, duas scilicet quas Rannulfus tenuit, et unam bouatam quam steinuulfus tenuit, et unam bouatam quam Robertus filius edwini tenuit, in bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis et in assartis in molendinis et in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamenis ad eandem uillam spectantibus, illi et heredibus suis tenendas de me et de meis heredibus libere et quiete, pro omni seruitio mihi et heredibus meis annuatim inde reddendo quinque Solidos argenti, scilicet xv denarios ad Natale domini, et xv denarios ad pascha, et xv denarios ad festum beati iohannis baptiste, et xv denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis, et quod ego et heredes mei prefatam terram warantizabimus per pretaxatum seruitium prenominato henrico et heredibus suis, hiis testibus, Rogero de bartun, Orm de astun, Roberto de burun, Matheo de Redich, Willelmo de Radedcl^{ue}, Rogero de Middiltun, Ada de Buri, Gilberto de notona, Willelmo filio suo, Galfrido de burun, hugone de stretford, Alexandro de pilkintona, Matheo de Glothec, hugone de Soreswrth, Roberto fratre suo, Roberto filio hugonis de Masci et multis aliis.

Seal of white paste: SIGIL . . . PAT E CHARLTVN.

¹ Prepositus ? (or prepositi ?).

² Stretford ?

VII

Sciant presentes et futuri Quod ego Helias filius Roberti de penelbiria Dedi et Concessi et Hac presente Carta mea confirmaui Henrico filio Roberti filii Radulfi de Trafford pro Homagio et Seruicio suo totam terram de Gildehuses-tide cum pertinentiis infra Has Diuisas, Scilicet de Goselache usque ad pullum ubi Matheus filius Willelmi leuauit fossatum ad uertendum aquam ad Molendinum suum, et per pullum descendendo usque ad fossatum Quod ego feci, et ita per illud fossatum usque ad Mussam, et de mussa usque ad Goselache, illi et Heredibus suis tenendam de Me et de meis Heredibus Libere et Quiete integre et Honorifice in Bosco in plano in pratis in pascuis et in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis cum communione omnium libertatum Quas liberi homines predicti Mathei domini mei Habent, Sicut Carta testatur quam Habeo de predicto Matheo de prefata terra, Reddendo inde annuatim Michi et Heredibus meis a se et Heredibus suis quatuor solidos pro omni seruicio et Consuetudine ad duos terminos scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis duos Solidos ad pascha duos solidos. Prenominatus uero Matheus filius Willelmi et Heredes sui Habebunt unam uiam per Medium prefate terre prescripti Henrici ad Carianda fena sua. Hiis Testibus, Ricardo filio Henrici, Roberto de burun, Ricardo de perepont, Willelmo de Radecliue, Alexandro filio Gilberti de Harewode, Henrico filio Galfridi de Mamecestria, Petro De Burnhil, Alexandro de pilkinton, Matheo de Redich, Hugone de Streford, Ada de Ormeston, Roberto filio Hugonis de Masey, Ricardo clerico de Mamecestria.

The seal gone. There is another deed between the parties (there called simply Elias de Penelbiria and Henricus de Trafford) otherwise in the same terms, and with the same witnesses, but the rent is there 3s. to be paid at three terms, Michaelmas, Christmas and Easter.

My provisional abstracts prove to have been more accurate and more nearly complete than I had dared to hope. We will not stop now to enlarge upon the Masey family party who were present at the execution of the first deed. The subject matter is, I take it, the seigniorship of a tenant's holding, whether free or villein there may still be differences of opinion. Wlfet note is plainly the name, as the photograph shows; whether it should be one word or two remains doubtful, for in both charters it happens to be divided at the same place by the end of a line. The document describes itself as an agreement (*conuentio*), its form suggesting rather a compromise between two neighbouring landlords between whom some question of title or of boundaries had arisen than an ordinary sale and purchase. It is not a grant of land to hold in demesne, nor is any rent or service reserved. The grantor takes his four marks, and retains apparently no superior lordship. The second tallies precisely with the first, except that the term *confirmatio* is substituted for *conuentio*, and a few words of reference to the earlier deed are added. I merely note these points here, and shall refer to them again.

Let us next make an effort to clear the issues, which have been laboriously confused. With the evidence now before him, even Mr. Round is constrained to acknowledge that the pedigree of the Traffords, as given in *Burke* and elsewhere, is in the main correct, certain dates always excepted, and one single point reserved; that they descend in the male line from the Randolph, Ralph and Robert of the first deed, and are 'among the oldest of our landed houses.' I gather that he accepts also my calculation which placed the birth of Randolph probably in the second half of the eleventh century. The points which I endeavoured to prove being thus conceded, he goes on to decide offhand, in a somewhat peremptory manner as it seems to me, certain other questions which I raised, and to parade his contemptuous disagreement with my supposed conclusions.

Now I accept with all my heart the canon of criticism Mr. Round has laid down, and agree that in every discussion it is essential to appreciate an opponent's case, and to meet it fairly. That is what I desire to do. How far he has been true to his own maxim is another question. Had it been any one else, I should have said to myself, How carelessly he must have read my essay; but Mr. Round's best friend will hardly credit him with carelessness in such a matter. His readers might naturally suppose that I had pinned my faith to the dates which in fact I exposed and ridiculed, committed myself to that second Henry whose existence I was the first to question, and entered upon a kind of crusade, on behalf of legend and tradition, against sound scientific historical methods.

Not that he has asserted any of these things in so many words. Oh dear no. There are far less clumsy methods of conveying a false impression, and these he prefers to use with a skill which readers of the *Ancestor* have doubtless admired, not for the first time. To select one instance: twice on a page he has done me the honour of quotation. My words undoubtedly, with reference attached; and very ridiculous they are made to look. The reason is simple. He has not thought it necessary to mention that I used them ironically, in depicting the attitude of one whom I was myself ridiculing.¹

¹ *Ancestor*, x, 79, ix, 72. I wrote 'If that was so, the dates he adopted are now explained . . . Subsequent generations, no doubt, had to be spread out rather in order to make all shipshape; but no matter. It was a good way on to a point where his materials permitted, or required exact chronology.' Mr. Round will hardly plead lack of intelligence to grasp the purport of this passage.

Such are the delicate pleasantries that have endeared Mr. Round to all, and especially to those with whom he does not happen to agree.

Again, let us take the question of the second Henry. Mr. Round has chosen to assume that he was gratuitously invented by the pedigree maker to help bridge over a gap of years ;¹ and finds it 'evident' that I 'cannot emancipate myself' from that pernicious influence. Well, if it were so, I should for once be in good company. Was not he also content to follow the old pedigrees of the house of Windsor at a point where evidence failed him, as a writer in the *Ancestor* has pointed out ?² But in my case the charge does not happen to be true. It is I who may claim credit for fastening on the error, if error it be. For I am not prepared to dismiss the matter with the airy dogmatism of Mr. Round—airy indeed this time, since avowedly he has not seen the evidence. Nor can he blame me for that. Had the point been one which I aspired to clear up, it would have been incumbent on me to disclose all I had. I was, however, content to state the difficulty, and pass on ; yet I did not omit to mention that there is other evidence, and where it may be found.³

The truth is that, besides the charters I have cited, there are a number of others without date to which a Henry de Trafford is a party. To interpret these as covering a considerable space of time, and applying to two separate generations, was neither fraudulent nor unreasonable, though I have already expressed a strong doubt whether it was right. How frequently such a difficulty will arise in dealing with ancient deeds, how often old pedigrees have to be corrected in the opposite sense, by the insertion of one more generation where two persons of the same name succeed one another, most genealogists know. On this head Mr. Round is no more justified, I would submit, in casting an imputation upon the maker of our pedigree than in attacking me as his benighted follower.

To return to the tradition of Saxon origin, here assuredly

¹ A difficulty which, as I have shown, appears in fact to have caused him less concern than it should have done.

² *Ancestor*, ii. 95, iv. 50. His retort (it cannot be called an answer) will be found in *Ancestor*, v. 48, and is worth reference as a shining example of his controversial methods.

³ *Ancestor*, ix. 73.

one might hope for help and guidance from Mr. Round's great learning. Well, we have his opinion, clear and emphatic enough, expressed not without a certain warmth. That is just the difficulty. How it may appear to others I cannot say: to my mind his conclusion and his arguments for once fail to carry conviction. There is a taint of prejudice about them—prejudice against tradition as such, bias against a too presumptuous person (my humble self), who must, if any way possible, be put in the wrong, a too eager desire to justify at all costs that Jedburgh judgment of his. Engagingly human traits these; but not quite in harmony with the scientific spirit.

Let me protest once more that I have shown no intention to take up the cudgels for tradition all and sundry. Tradition, I am well aware, is frequently untrue, absurdly untrue. Jerningho and all his crew are nothing to me: they were only dragged in to import prejudice, and to confuse the issue. I have not claimed that tradition proves anything: not even that the tradition in question is proved to be true. Yet there is a region, lying just beyond the frontier of recorded fact, which may be wholly barren for the student of the past if he be forbidden to use tradition for a guide, even where there is no other. Tradition, I would suggest, is itself a fact, though one that needs to be approached with caution. Mr. Round will have none of it. He has nothing but contempt for those who pay any attention to this class of fact, unless it be to replenish their armoury of ridicule and invective: that is to pour new wine into old bottles, and so forth. He even prefers, it would seem, the guidance of pure conjecture.

My 'reverence for tradition' amounts to this, that I have ventured to select one tradition among many, and commend it to respectful consideration, not for its venerable antiquity, but because it appears to me to harmonize with known facts. Other families cherish a tradition of Saxon origin for which no basis can be shown. Granted: but in 1212 and earlier this family held a manor in thanage in a Hundred where a number of King Edward's thanes had apparently been left in undisturbed possession.¹ Here surely is a *prima facie* case for the tradition; and more than that I do not claim.

To rebut this, Mr. Round has two arguments. First, he

¹ This theory, I gather, Mr. Round does not dispute.

points to two cases¹ in which King John (before his accession) granted lands in the same Hundred to be held by this tenure, and sets up a hypothesis that 'rather earlier,' but 'not earlier than the middle of the twelfth century,' there had been a similar grant of Trafford to 'a man of foreign blood.' Here, then, we are in a realm of pure conjecture. Is it even plausible conjecture? Were our earliest kings in the habit of granting lands on these terms? By King John's time a tenure which had persisted since the conquest may well have become stereotyped by use, while any policy tending to widen the area of knight service may have grown obsolete. Yet even then grants in thanage are surely uncommon enough to be worth noting. As the date recedes, with every decade, I submit, such a grant from the Crown becomes more and more improbable; a century earlier it would be scarcely credible.

Though the pedigree from Randolf is not in dispute, Mr. Round observes, truly enough, that Robert is the first who is *proved* lord of Trafford; nor can we *prove* that he died much before 1205. Indeed we have no root of title in Trafford at all. But though proof be wanting, it seems to me at any rate probable that Ralph was lord before the date of the deed No. 1. I have already briefly remarked upon the form of that document. It may or may not imply a previous dispute, possibly one of long standing; but whether or no, who so likely as the lord of Trafford to be one of the parties, the other being that post-Domesday intruder the lord of the adjoining manor of Stretford? If my reading of the deed is reasonable, the ownership of Trafford is carried back a good way into the twelfth century, while the probability of Mr. Round's presumed grant grows less and less. The absence of any charter of Trafford, where other deeds have been so carefully guarded, is itself some argument for immemorial possession.

Secondly, Mr. Round objects that the name Randolf is distinctively French. That it was 'unknown' in England before the Conquest, merely because it is not found in Domesday among the tenants of King Edward's time there mentioned, seems rather a bold assumption.² However, we may

¹ With one of them I supplied him. *Ancestor*, ix. 79, iv. 209.

² To write 'that pretended Englishman with the very French name Renouf (*Ranulphus*)' is an ingenious way of begging the question. That a name has a French equivalent proves nothing. By parity of reasoning one might pour scorn upon that pretended Englishman with the very French name Auveray (*Aluredus*).

accept his statement that it was common after the Conquest though not found before, and let that pass. But to assume further that a man born in the second half of the century could not be of English parentage if he bore a foreign name is surely to press the matter too far. I freely admit that the name does affect the probabilities of the case; but should not myself go so far as to say that it 'creates the strongest presumption'—still less that it justifies the expression 'shattered by Domesday Book.'

There the question must rest, for by the circumstances of the case there can be no proof one way or the other. Mr. Round thinks I make too much of the thanage tenure, in conjunction with the suggestions of those early deeds: I think he regards that too lightly, and places undue stress upon his argument from the name. For such legitimate differences of opinion there is, I submit, ample room; for arrogant dogmatism none whatever.

Lastly, with regard to the legend of the thresher, I confess I do not here rate Mr. Round's judgment very high. One has met with worthy people to whom any work of fiction was *ex hypothesi* a pack of lies, and therefore taboo. A note of kindred fanaticism is perceptible in Mr. Round. That legend and tradition are as a red rag to him (I had almost written a *Red Book*) need cause no surprise. Are they not pitfalls for the unwary, snares for the student of history, false lights that have led many astray? Moreover, several of his remarks, those concerning the flail for example, betray an astonishing (yet perhaps characteristic) lack of humour.

I have missed the point of this story, he considers. Well, my complaint was that Mr. Agarde had missed the point, or rather that his version disclosed no point whatever. In a conflict between a strong man and a weak, suppose the weaker has recourse to disguise and is detected, what then? Why should the incident, if it ended there, become permanently imbedded in local memory, or be cherished with pride by the man's descendants?¹ To strike the popular imagination, it must be that the disguise was part of some *ruse de guerre*, an ingenious stratagem whereby the weak managed to get the better of the strong, and that in a cause which appealed to

¹ Where the mighty are picturesquely brought low, like King Charles after Worcester (an unfortunate parallel for Mr. Round to suggest), that is of course another matter.

many sympathies, such as a class conflict, or a race conflict, and not in a mere private quarrel.

Once more I must disclaim all championship of legend in general: I have nothing to do with Bulstrode's bull, the Stourton giant and the like. This legend contains no element of the marvellous or the grotesque: it simply postulates a struggle in which, by resolution and cunning, the weaker party contrived to hold his own. I cannot forget that it has been popularly affixed to the man, whether Saxon or not, whose small thanage manor was sandwiched between the barony of Manchester and the post-Domesday encroachments of another Norman baron. The hint of variance possibly conveyed by our earliest record is thus hardly needed to give legend for once an appearance of verisimilitude. If it was not true, it is exceedingly *ben trovato*.

For the rest, the difference between Mr. Round and myself is mainly one of tone and temper. He has a mission, it seems, to confound the heathen and rebuke the backslidings of his people. He is a voice crying in the wilderness: How long shall *Burke* continue in iniquity? In such a case remonstrance is no doubt thrown away, or one might ask whether, after all, the clamorous method is the most effective. For a quarter of a century or so he has lifted up his voice, yet the editor of that standard publication remains serene in his sins, conscious perhaps that subscribers have not fallen away. Is it not time that saner councils prevailed? There may be occasions that call for strong language, but (like all strong measures) it must be used sparingly and with discrimination, or it will fail of its effect. Strange that so acute and able a man has never discovered this truth, nor the persuasive value of sweet reasonableness.

W. H. B. BIRD.

MR. BIRD AND THE TRAFFORD LEGEND

I AM happy to find myself at the outset in agreement with Mr. Bird ; the difference between my article and his ' is mainly one of tone and temper.' Those who read his angry outburst will doubtless draw their own conclusions.

My original position remains, it will be seen, unshaken ; Mr. Bird, in spite of his vehemence, does not even venture to question it. What I wrote on the Trafford pedigree was this :—

The *World* . . . asserts that ' Randolph, Lord of Trafford, was the patriarch of the family, which for nearly nine centuries after him has produced an uninterrupted line of heirs male. The first recorded Trafford lived in the reigns of King Canute and Edward the Confessor,¹ being succeeded by his son Ralph,' etc. ' This grotesquely impossible tale is duly found in *Burke's Peerage*, although it is shattered by Domesday Book.²

This is the ' grotesquely impossible tale ' (*sic*) that I ' denounced at sight in no measured terms,' and that Mr. Bird, it will be seen, does not venture to defend. Far from trying to ' make out ' that my words ' had but a limited application,' I most emphatically repeat that the tale as it stands *is* ' grotesquely impossible,' for the excellent reason that *Renouf* (*Ranulfus*) is not an English name. Readers of ' What is Believed ' will have learnt from many a paragraph (not from my pen) how pedigrees deserve but ' Jedburgh justice '—as Mr. Bird puts it—when they make our English forefathers born before the Conquest masquerade in foreign names.

Mr. Bird grudgingly accepts my statement that Randolf is a name not found before the Norman Conquest, but accuses me of ingeniously ' begging the question ' by pronouncing it foreign. Readers of the *Ancestor*, therefore, may be interested in the following expert remarks on the name by the acknowledged authority on the subject, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, which I have his permission to publish :—

The name Randolph occurs, in the form Randulf, as the name of a moneyer of King Edmund. This is the only instance of the use of this name before the

¹ This is how the ' nearly nine centuries ' back (from 1900) are reckoned.

² *Peerage Studies*, p. x.

coming of the Normans in the days of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. The list of tenth and eleventh century moneyers yields many foreign personal names, principally Frankish, and there can be little doubt that Edmund's moneyer was a Frank. His name, at all events, is not an Old-English one, whereas it was a very favourite and, one might say, characteristic, Frankish name. From the Franks the Normans, after giving up most of their native Scandinavian personal names, borrowed this name. It would be impertinence on my part to dilate upon its wide currency among them in a letter addressed to one who has so deep a knowledge of Norman matters as you have. The reasons for saying that it is not a possible Old-English personal name are, apart from its non-appearance in the recorded names, that it is a contracted form of a name that would appear in Old High German (which, for our purpose, may be taken as Old Frankish) as *Hraban-wolf*, the Old-English representative of which would be **Hræfen-wulf*, a name that is entirely unknown and that is improbable from the fact that 'raven' was not one of the common nouns used by the English in forming compound personal names. The Frankish name appears in the chronicler *Fredegar* (seventh century) as *Chramnolf*; in *Hincmar of Rheims* in the ninth century as *Ramnulf*. The corresponding assimilation in Old English produced *hremm* from *Hræfen*, which is another proof of the philological impossibility of *Rannulf* being an Old English name. This Frankish *Ramnulf* naturally became assimilated to *Rannulf*, and the name then became confused with *Randulf*, which is from an Old Frankish *Rand-wolf*, or it developed in French mouths a *d* between the *n* and the *u*, or had the *d* introduced by analogy with *Radulf*. The history is not clear, but, as you no doubt know better than I do, *Ranulf* and *Randolph* are applied to one and the same person almost indifferently, and there is even confusion with *Radulf* in the case of *Flambard*. *Rand-wolf*, I may say, has no representative in Old-English, in which names compounded with *Rand* are as foreign as those compounded with *Hræfen*. The Old English name corresponding to *Radulf* was *Rædwulf*, but this name, which would have produced *Redwulf*, not *Radulf*, was very little used and seems to have been confined to the Northumbrians only. On philological grounds alone I should say that a *Ralph* son of *Randle* or *Randulf* before the coming of the Normans is highly improbable, and that an Englishman bearing either name before that event is a sheer impossibility.

It is amusing enough to compare this verdict with the artless efforts at philology in Mr. Bird's footnote.

Now this *Trafford* 'tale' has a particularly bad pre-eminence even among other claims to Old-English ancestors; bad, because of the precision with which the tale is told, and bad because it is not only repeated year by year in *Burke's Peerage*, but has now actually found its way into a *History of Stretford Chapel*, published by the Chetham Society (1903), where our friend *Randle*, 'temp. Canute' again lifts his head!¹ I must, therefore, once more denounce it 'in no measured

¹ See the current *English Historical Review* (Oct. 1904), xix. 827, where the reviewer naturally calls attention to the fact.

terms,' and I can only regret that Mr. Bird, who does not dare to defend it, endeavours to convey by his opening words the impression that this denunciation has no justification, and that I have hastily condemned what is valid and true.

Mr. Bird's own version of the Trafford pedigree was unheard of till he advanced it. It begins only after the Conquest, and I said of it at once in the *Ancestor*, with perfect frankness, that 'I have no wish to question it,' and 'there is obviously nothing "impossible," still less "grotesquely impossible" in' his post-Conquest Randolph. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the somewhat neurotic bombardment of which I am the subject, unless it is due to Mr. Bird's annoyance at having to admit that no Randolph can have been born in England before the Conquest, and having further to admit that 'Mr. Round observes, truly enough, that Robert is the first who is *proved* lord of Trafford; nor can we *prove* that he died much before 1205.'

Just so. Everything before that is speculation, for Mr. Bird cannot be allowed to select one 'tradition' and reject others as worthless. He here confuses the issue. Either 'tradition' is of value as evidence *per se*, or it is not. All family traditions, *as such*, rest on a similar footing; we must not pick and choose to suit our own convenience.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Bird will but do me the honour of reading that article of mine with common care, he will find that we are much less far apart than he imagines and represents. The origin of the connexion of the family with Trafford is a question of probabilities. I have given my reasons on p. 80 for deeming it 'most improbable' that, even after the Conquest, an English family 'would have adopted so early as the eleventh century so foreign a name as Ranulf.' But I have *not* said that such a supposition is 'shattered by Domesday Book,' an expression which I only apply to the *pre-Conquest* 'tale.' Indeed, so far from being guilty of 'arrogant dogmatism' on this point, I went on to observe:—

The clue, it may be said, is slight; but it is all the evidence that we have.¹

My definite conclusion at the close of my article was that 'Trafford was probably (*sic*) granted to a man of foreign blood,' etc.¹ Am I or am I not guilty of 'arrogant dogmatism'?

¹ *Ancestor*, No. 10, p. 80.

Mr. Bird, on the other hand, thinks it probable that Trafford belonged to the existing family even before the Conquest. But of this he admits that, as I urged, there is and can be 'no proof.'¹ And the *onus probandi* rests, I must remind him, with those who claim an exception to the normal results of the Conquest. As 'What is Believed'² reminds us, that claim is now being made for quite a number of families, and has received at the editor's hands 'Jedburgh justice.' That is why one must insist upon the point that the Traffords also, admittedly, cannot make it good.

'With regard to the legend of the thrasher,' my readers will doubtless remember that it belongs to the same class as those connected with the well-known crests of Hamilton and of Hay. With strange 'fanaticism' (as Mr. Bird puts it) antiquaries have long discarded them; but they still linger, I admit, in the pages of popular magazines. The Trafford motto of 'Now thus' is closely akin, it may be interesting to note, to that on Sir William Tyler's 'standard' *temp.* Hen. VIII., viz., 'Nowe it is thus.' One cannot well say which is the earlier in origin; for, as those who are familiar with the subject know, mottoes are less ancient than they seem, and those for instance in Norman French in no way prove the 'Norman French' origin of those who use them.

I need but say a few words on Mr. Bird's personal attack. To that attack, if it needed a reply, the best reply would be found in the letters I receive from readers of my papers, many of them personally unknown to me, some of them in distant lands. Remembering that, as Lord Beaconsfield observed, the critical investigation of pedigrees does not tend to popularity, while, as Mr. Bird unguardedly reminds us, spurious genealogies bring prosperity, I have often been surprised that my sturdy denunciation of their wilful and persistent repetition should have met with such widespread approval. It is something, after all, to have earned the praise of those whose names are more widely known and whose authority carries even greater weight than that of the critic whom it annoys.

J. HORACE ROUND.

¹ *Ancestor*, No. 10, p. 82.

² See *Ancestor*, No. 11, p. 177, and 'What is believed' in the current number.

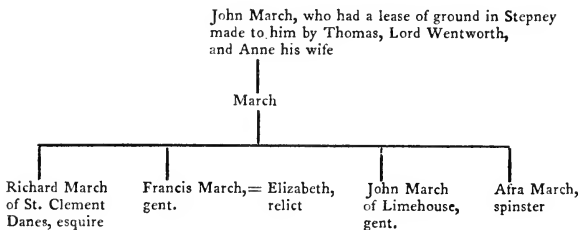
A GENEALOGIST'S CALENDAR OF CHANCERY SUITS

MARCH V. STONARDE AND MARCH

M₃. Bill (14 May 1646) of Afra March of Limehouse, co. Middlesex, spinster.

Answer (27 June 1646) of Francis Stonarde of Limehouse, gent., and Elizabeth^h March, widow, relict of Francis March.

Concerning the estate of John March of Limehouse, gent., deceased, whose will made about 16 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ named his brother Francis March as his exor. The said Francis made a will 24 June 1645, making the defendants his exors. The said Francis March never renounced his executorship of the first will, but endeavoured to prove it, failing because the prerogative court had been carried to Oxford. The goods of John March are claimed by the defendants as exors. of Francis March, although the compt. claims to have taken out letters of admon. in a peculiar court.

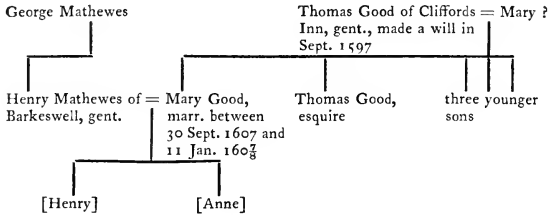


MATHEWES v. GOOD

M₁₈¹. Bill (13 June 1631) of Henry Mathewes of Barkswell, co. Warwick, gent., and Mary his wife.

Answer (29 Sept. 1631) of Thomas Good, esquire.

Concerning a lease of lands in Bedmarlowe Debitat, co. Worc.



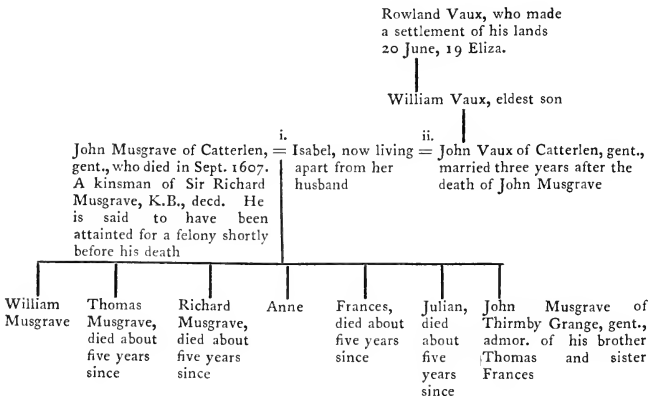
MUSGRAVE v. VAUX

M₃₂¹. Bill (2 June 1641) of John Musgrave of Thirby Grange, co. West morland, gent., son of John Musgrave of Catterlen, gent., deceased.

Answer (8 June 1641) of Isabel Vaux, wife of John Vaux.

Plea (11 Nov. 1641) of John Vaux, gent.

Concerning the estate of John Musgrave, deceased.

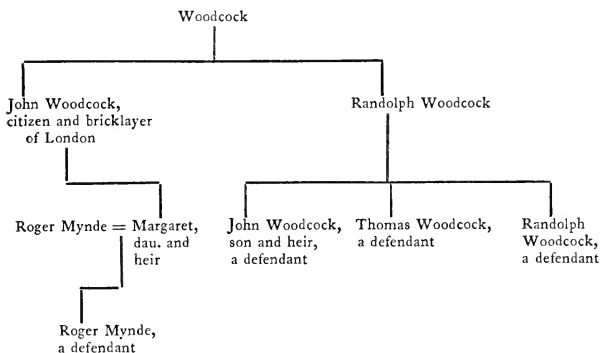


MILLION V. MYNDE

M₃¹/₆. Bill (23 Nov. 1641) of Henry Million the elder of Coventry, alderman, and Henry Million his son, of Gillmorton, co. Leic., clerk.

Answer (2 Dec. 1641) of Roger Mynde, a defendant.

Concerning the advowson of Gillmorton, which John Wale of Walford, gent., conveyed to John Woodcock, citizen and bricklayer of London, and which the elder compt. purchased of Randolph Woodcock.



MUNDY V. SEWELL

M₃¹/₇. Bill (5 July 1641) of Nathaniel Mundy of Hatherdine in Andover, yeoman.

Answer (16 Oct. 1641) of John Sewell, clerk, a defendant with John Mundy.

Concerning a settlement of land which was to have been made about October 15 Car. I. on compt.'s marriage. There was a dispute concerning the settlement, and Elizabeth Sewell left her father's house for the compt. Mrs. Anne Browne persuaded the deft. Sewell to marry the couple rather than that they should be suffered 'soe loosly to wander and ramble together about the countrey.'

John Mundy of
Hatherdine

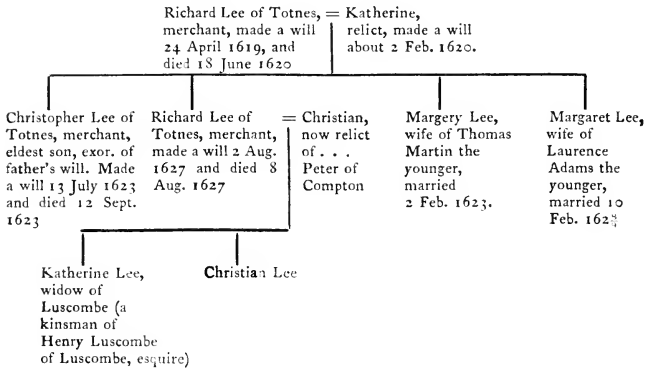
John Sewell of = . . .
Enyam
Millitis, clerk | sister of
Mrs. Anne
Browne

Nathaniel Mundy = Elizabeth Sewell

a child

MARTIN AND ADAMS V. LYNN AND OTHERS

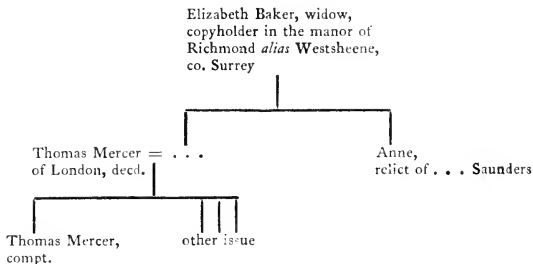
M₃₃. Bill (9 June 1641) of Thomas Martin the younger of Totnes, co. Devon, merchant, and Margery his wife, and Laurence Adams the younger of Totnes, merchant, and Margaret his wife, compts. against John Lynn, Philip Holdich and Richard Martin.



MERCER V. SAUNDERS

M₅₅. Bill (16 Feb. 1633) of Thomas Mercer of London, salter.
Answer (3 March 1633) of Anne Saunders, widow.

Concerning certain messuages, copyhold of Richmond manor.

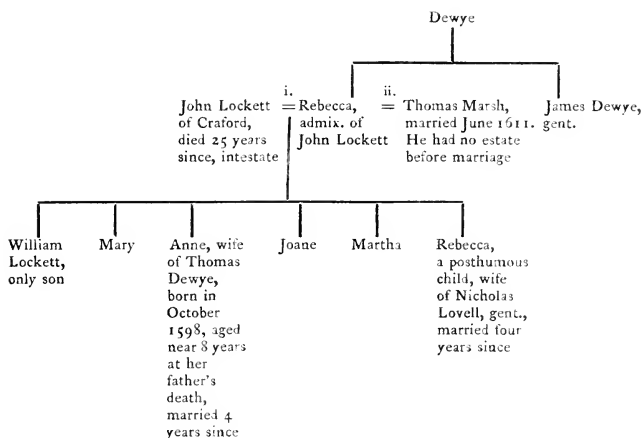


MARSH V. LOVELL AND DEWYE

M₃₇. Bill (27 June 1631) of Thomas Marsh of Craford, co. Dorset, yeoman, and Rebecca his wife.

Answer (24 Sept. 1631) of Nicholas Lovell, gent., and Rebecca his wife, and of Thomas Dewye and Anne his wife.

Concerning the portions of the defendants Rebecca and Anne.

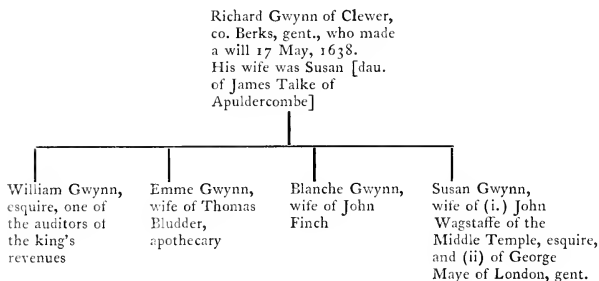


MAYE V. WALSTED AND WAGSTAFFE

M₁₆₇. Bill () of George Maye of London, gent., and Susan his wife Answer (9 July 1646) of Francis Walsted, esquire, and Thomas Wagstaffe grocer.

Concerning the settlement made upon the compt. Susan by Richard Gwynne of Clewer, who by indenture dated 13 April 1635 made between the said Richard Gwynn and Francis Walsted of the Middle Temple, esquire, and Thomas Wagstaffe of London, grocer, settled a mansion house called the Chantry House of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Clewer, wherein he dwelt, with certain other houses and lands to the use of himself and his wife Susan for their lives, with remr. to their daughter Susan Gwynn. He made a will 17 May 1638, which was proved by his daughter Susan, then widow of John Wagstaffe, esquire.

[The Visitation of London in 1634 describes Emme Gwynn, the eldest daughter, as wife of John Wagstaffe.]



THOMAS WALL'S BOOK OF CRESTS

[*Concluded*]

232. PYNSON OF MEDYLSEX beryth to his crest a demy heron gold vollant the wynges and beke sable holdyng a branche of pynne apple tre vert the apples gold in a wreth gold and geules manteled sable doubled silver. Par C. B. Gar. Wr.

233. SPENCER OF that beryth two owndes ermyns beryth to his crest two dragons the oone silver the other geules their neckes wrythed together havyng the oone the other by the mouth standyng close on a wreth or s. g. ar.

234. SPURCOK Beryth to his crest a cocke silver membryd geules standyng in a wreth silver and vert manteled asur d. ar.

235. WENLOKE OF WENLOCK IN SHROPSHIRE beryth to his crest a gryffon gold standing on a wreth or b. g. a.

236. WYGSTEN OF beryth to his crest a lynx hed razed geules and asur par pal droupe gold iu a wreth silver and sable manteled sable doubled ar.

237. WALL OF DERBYSHIRE ALIAS NORREY KING OF ARMES TO KING HENRY THE VIIth beryth to his crest an egles hede coppe silver and asur betwene two wynges conterchanged on every wyng thre droupes counter couloured in a wreth or s. g. a.

238. SATINA PASTROVICHIO VENISIAN beryth to his crest a lyons hede razed gold langued geules on his necke a fece ermyn in a wreth or b. manteled s. d. ar. Per C. B. 1528, 12th day Marche.

239. FEYREY OF DONSTABLE IN BEDFORD SHIRE MARCHANT OF LONDON beryth to his crest an arme in pal garnesched bende of foure peces silver and sable the hand charnu holdyng up right a handfull of rye gold the arme in pal standyng in a wreth or g. g. ar. Per C. Benolt the 22 daye of Marche a^o 1528 H^{ci} 8^{vi} 20.

240. COUPLAND OF LONDON MARCHANT TAYLOUR beryth to his crest a horsse hede coppe gold brydeled geules betwene two branches of hauthorne vert the flowes silver standing in a wreth gold and asur ma. b. d. ar. Per C. Be. 15 day of April a^o 1528 H^{ci} 8^{vi} 20.

241. HAWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK crest for HAWARD two wynges geules in pall on eche of theym the armes of Haward in a crowne gold manteled g. d. ar.

242. DAWBENEY CHAMBERLAYN w^t H. VIJth beryth to his crest a tree of holly wert the berryes geules standing in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

243. LARDER beryth to his crest an olyphauntes hed sable armed and crowned gold in a wreth or g. s. ar.
244. LESQUET beryth to his crest a castel silver standing on a wreth silver b. g. ar.
245. TUNSTAL beryth to his crest a cocke geules standing on a wreth ar. sable sable ar.
246. HEYFORD NUPER MAIOR LONDON beryth to his crest a harte geules armed gold standyng on a wreth silver and sable m. s. dou. ar.
247. COPWODE OF TATRYGE IN HERTFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest an egle vert standing on a wreth or asur manteled sable doubled ar.
248. BLACGE OF DERTFORD IN KENT beryth to his crest a hede fro the shulders face and necke silver long here and berde sable a sowdains hatte gold lyned ermyns the beeke bacward his appareyl geules bound a bout the coller gold standing in a wreth gold and sable manteled geules doubled silver.
249. FESANT OF SUTHEREY beryth to his crest a fesant in his coullours holdyng a braunce of roses geules in her beke the stalke and leves vert standyng in a wreth gold b. g. ar.
250. CROMER OF YARMOUTH beryth to his crest a crowe sable in a wreth silver and geules manteled b. doubled ar.
251. CURTEYS OF LONDON beryth to his crest an armytes hed from the shulders with long here and berd and a brode hatte sable about the smalle of the hatte a bande golde at every ende of hit a buttun geules his appareil asur bound a bout the coller gold on a wreth gold and geules manteled b. d. ar.
252. MOL OF CODSALLE IN STAFFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest a bludhounde is hede party par pal geules and sable eeryd ermyns langued asur dented silver in a wreth silver and sable m. g. ar.
253. RETHE OF CRODMOUR IN SUFFOLK MARCHANT OF LONDON beryth to his crest a fleurdelys party par pal gold and silver in a wreth geules and silver m. b. d. ar.
254. EBURTON OF LONDON.
255. PEKHAM OF LONDON beryth a lepardes hede sable percyd with thre cros-crosselettes fiches silver eryd and lampassed gold on a wreth ar. s. m. g. ar.
256. LANGRICH OF LONDON beryth to his crest a dragon clos wynged vert with a hede at her tayle standing in a wreth silver and sable m. g. ar.
257. MATTOK OF HICHIN IN HERFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest a bere syttyng party par fece sable and silver moseled gold in a wreth ermyns manteled asur d. ar.

THOMAS WALL'S BOOK OF CRESTS 65

258. HOGAN DRAPER OF LONDON beryth to his crest a fleurdeyls party par pal gold and asur in a wreth gold g. b. ar.

259. GRENE OF ESSEX TAYLOUR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a lyon seant the taylor cowart the fore part of the lyon silver the hynder part sable.

260. RIDEEN OF EXCITER IN DEVON beryth to his crest a demy griffon rampant and volant party par pal silver and geules standing in a crowne gold manteled asur doubled gold.

261. SCHAA OF LANCASHIRE GOLDSMYTH OF LONDON beryth to his crest a shef of arrowes gold fethered silver a gyrdel geules bouckle and pendant gold in a wreth ar. s. or ar.

262. ASLYN OF ASKIN beryth to his crest a demy asse rampant asur in a wreth or b. manteled s. or.

263. HOWARD OF DERBYSHIRE beryth to his crest a chamber of a gownne sable fying with a tampon geules leyng on wreth or g. m. b. ar.

264. RYS OF ESSEX DRAPER OF LONDON beryth to his crest a hede geules armed gold in a wreth or. b. g. ar.

265. KEBEL OF LONDON beryth to his crest vj bylles the blades silver the haftes sable in a crowne geules m. sa. d. or.

266. LYMINGTHON OF LEYCESTERSHIRE beryth to his crest a swannes hed silver owt of the necke v. tasselles of pecokfethers gold on a wreth a. g. g. ar.

267. SPENCER OF beryth to his crest a hethe cock in his coulour sable in a wreth ar. b. b. ar.

268. COOPE OF ESSEX beryth to his crest a deny fleurdeyls gold and silver party par fece a dragons hede geules issant owt of the myddel leffe langued silver in a wreth ar. vert. v. ar.

269. WYLSHIRE OF STONE IN KENT beryth to his crest an egles legge the fethers stycking owt sable the foote downward in a wreth or and geules manteled b. doubled argent.

270. RAWSON OF CASTELFORD beryth to his crest an egles hed rased sable droppe a ring in his mouth hangyng gold w. ar. g. s. ar.

271. ROBERTES beryth to his crest a greyhound syttyng silver in a wreth sable and silver m. sable doubled ar.

272. HEDE beryth to his crest an unicornes hed silver in a wreth or and silver manteled sable doubled ar.

273. GOODYER OF MYDELSEX beryth to his crest a pertryche in her coullours holdyng an eere of whete in her mouth gold standing in a wreth a. b. ma. g. ar.

274. GOODYER OF OXFORD SHIRE beryth to his crest a bryd rising gold syttyng in a wreth gold and asur manteled asur d. or.

275. STEDE OF LONDON SQWYER beryth to his crest an unicornes hede silver armed gold in a wreth or ar. manteled sable replenyshed w^t crosrosseletes or doubled silver.

276. CHAMPENEY OF DEVON SQUYER beryth to his crest a demy moryan from the wast upward clothed w^t strayt sleeves gold gyrther geules holdyng a ring in his hande and oone hangyng by his ere gold in eche a ruby havyng a copped towell about his hed and hangyng downe silver in a wreth b. ar. the mantel silver replenyshed with roses geules budded gold doubled geules.

277. CURTEYS OF LINCOLN beryth to his crest a rammes hede gold armed geules in a wreth gold and asur the mantell pale gold and asur doubled purple.

278. POWER OF BUKKYNGHAMSHIRE beryth to his crest a hartes hede sable armed gold in wr. ar. g. g. ar.

279. ALWEN OF DEVON beryth to his crest a demy lyon sable rampant fretted gold in a wr. or b. m. or d. b.

280. GYGES OF SUFFOLK SQWYER beryth to his crest a lyon with two taylles sable standyng w^t his foure fete in a wreth or b. s. ar.

281. LACY OF LINCOLN beryth to his crest a demy lyon geules rampant armed langued asur in a wreth or b. g. ar.

282. HARDING OF LONDON beryth to his crest a byrde rising w^t the wynges gold syttyng in a w. or b. b. ar.

283. WRYTH OF WILTES ALIAS GARTER KING OF ARMES beryth to his crest a dove close silver membred geules crowned gold standyng in a wreth or b. b. ar.

284. HOLME OF LANC' beryth to his crest a lyons hede cloose mouthed gold a sowdens hatte asur lynyd ermyns the beke forward in a wreth silver and asur manteled asur doubled silver.

285. COPILDIKE OF KENT beryth to his crest a Katherin whele betwene two swordes in pal the pointz upwardes silver the haftes pomel and crosse of the whele standing in a wreth gold and asur manteled asur doubled silver.

286. KENE OF beryth to his crest a sheffe of arrowes silver a gyrdel sable in a wreth b. ar. b. ar.

287. HOLME OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a hertes hede in his coullours armed gold in a wreth ar. g. g. or.

288. CLARELL beryth to his crest a gotes hed silver armed gold in a wreth silver and geules m. g. d. ar.

THOMAS WALL'S BOOK OF CRESTS 67

289. MORTON OF LONDON beryth to his crest a gotes hed silver armed of the same in a w. ar. g. g. ar.
290. SPALDYNG beryth to his crest an olyphantes hede gold armed silver crowned asur in a wreth or b. b. ar.
291. HORWOD OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE beryth to his crest a roten stocke hory in his coullours in a wreth or s. s. ar.
292. TYCHEWELL beryth to his crest a tygre silver loking backe under his hynder legges in a loking glasse gold in a wreth g. ar. manteled asur besante lyned silver.
293. BARNARD OF HAMPSHIRE beryth to his crest a madyns hed w^t a bawdryke gold about her necke a rowle and her appareil geules on the sayd rolle on her hede a feder here silver w. or s. s. ar.
294. CRAFFORD beryth to his crest a gryffons hede betwene two wynges silver in a wrethe or b. m. v. d. ar.
295. UPHOLDESTERS OF LONDON to their crest a pavylyon asur lynyd ermyns the pole and pomels gold in a wreth b. or manteled b. ar.
296. DRAYTON OF LONDON beryth to his crest an egles legge the foote downward asur in a wreth gold and asur ma. g. d. ar.
297. BOND OF COVENTRY beryth to his crest a heth cockes hede asur holding an cerey of corne in her mouth gold betwene two wynges and the barbes under her beke gold both hed and wynges bezanted in a wreth ar. b. g. ar. Par C. B. and G. Wr.
298. SHERLEY COFERER TO KING H. viijth beryth to his crest a bludhoundes hede silver eeryd sable havyng a bolt in his mouth in bend geules the fethers upward in a wreth ar. v. g. ar. Par C. B. and G. Wr.
299. VIDEPOL OF LONDON beryth to his crest a demy catte rampant party par pal gold and geules goute conter couloured in a wreth ar. s. g. a. Par. C. Be. and G. Wr.
300. THORN OF beryth to his crest on a hawkes hede gold a lozenge geules havyng in her mouth a branche of hawthorn vert the leves the floures silver in a wreth silver and sable manteled geules doubled silver. Par Cla. Be. and Wryth Gart.
301. STALWOURTH OF LONDON DRAPER beryth to his crest a hawkes hede asur holdyng a branche of marygoldes stalke and leves vert flowres all close gold in a wret a. s. g. a. Per C. B. G. W.
302. JYKET OF MYDELSEX beryth to his crest a horse hed palle of vj peces wave ar. s. brydeled gold in a wreth a. v. g. a. Per C. B. G. W.

303. BROWN OF LONDON THE KINGES PEYNTER H. viiith beryth to his crest a cranes hed asur beked geules holdyng a branche of acorne vert the acorne gold betwene two wynges gold on every wyng oone skalop and oone skalop on the necke conter couloured of those two in a wreth a. s. g. a. Per C. Benolt and Garta Wryth.

304. YONG OF HOGGESTON beryth to his crest a gryffons hede rased gold and asur party par pall thre lozenges contercouloured ij j beked geules holding in hit a branche of oke vert the acorne or in a wreth ar. sable geules argent. Per C. B. G. W.

305. FOWLER OF MADE KNYGHT BY beryth to his crest an owle silver with a crowne about her necke and membred gold in a wreth ar. b. g. a. Per Clarencieux Benolt Garter Wryth.

306. LEE OF QUARINGDOUN beryth to his crest a hawke gold membred and the wynges geules close fedyng on an egles legge asur leying a long the fleshe of the thygh seen geules in a wreth sylver and geules manteled geules doubled ar. Per C. B. G. W.

307. CLERKE OF QUARINGDOUN beryth to his crest [a] larke vollant geules the wynges and a whete ere in pal in her mouth gold standing silver and sable mant. g. dou. ar. Per C. B. G. W.

308. LORD OF LONDON beryth a demy egle vollant sable havyng rammes hornes on her hede gold the wynges geules the inner partes silver in a wreth or and b. mant. g. d. ar. Per C. B. G. Wr.

309. LUCAS OF SUFFOLK AUDITOUR beryth to his crest a wodwous arme silver flecked at the elbow holding a crosrosselet fiche geules on the arme v pellettes in sautoir on that in palle in a wreth or g. g. ar. Per C. B. G. Wryth.

310. BRUN MAIOR OF LONDON H. viijth beryth to his crest a crane goyng asur the wynges close two gemewes the one about his necke and the other hangyng by hit gold membryd geules in a wr. ar. s. g. ar.

311. CUSSUN OF LONDON beryth to his crest a conney sable standing up etyng couloubyns spryng owt of a hylle wheron he standes verth the flowres asur on a wreth or b. g. ar. Per G. C.

312. TATE OF beryth to his crest an right arme garnyshed party par pal geules and gold the ege next the hand asur engrayled fleeted at the elbow holdyng in the hand silver a handfull of dates stalked vert in a wreth gold and sable man. g. ar.

313. EDEN OF BURY IN SUFFOLK beryth to his crest a demy lezard in his coulours holdyng in his pawes a busche of hawthorn vert floures argent in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

314. HALGH OF beryth to his crest a woulfes hede rased party par bend vert and geules on his necke thre skalops in pal gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

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315. CAVELEYR HALYEN MADE DENISON BY H. VIIIth beryth to his crest a horse hede sable chaffron and crynettes gold a busche of oystryshe fethers in his hede quarterly silver and geules in a wreth ar. v. g. ar.

316. DAWEUS MAIOR [*sic* for sheriff] OF LONDON TEMPORE H. VIIIth beryth to his crest a halbert in pall gold a dragon vollant without feete sable bezante casting fyre at her taylor stycking on the point of the sayd halbert in a wreth gold and asur manteled geules doubled argent.

317. BUSTARD OF _____ beryth to his crest a demy egle silver the wynges displayed geules two eres of corne in pal over the wynges and beked gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

318. MARLAND OF CROYDON beryth to his crest a camelles hede razed barrey of vj peces wave silver and geules ered langued and razed gold in a wreth a. b. g. ar.

319. FERMOUR OF OXINFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest a cockes hede geules combed barbed and beked gold holdyng a branche of lyllys vert in his mouth the floures ar. in a wreth or s. g. ar.

320. SPRING OF LAYNAM IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a demy roo buck rampant quarterly silver and gold holdyng in his mouth a braunce of coulumbins vert the floures asur in a wr. or g. b. ar.

321. HOBSON OF _____ beryth to his crest a panthers hede razed silver full of tourteaulx in a wreth or s. g. ar.

322. FENROUDER OF LONDON GOLDSMYTH beryth to his crest a roo bucke party par pal geules and silver armed gold standing betwene two branches of hasel vert in a wreth a. b. g. ar.

323. COWPERS CRAFT OF LONDON to their crest a demy moore cooke asur the wynges dysplayed beked silver holdyng a lylly of the wynges the barbes geules the wynges replenyshed with anneletes sable the body w^t annelettes gold w. or b. g. ar.

324. PORTER OF LONDON CLERK OF THE CROWNE beryth to his crest a demy sqwyrell gold replenyshed w^t heurtes holding betwene the feete and in the mouth a branche of hasel vert the nuttes silver in a wreth or. b. g. ar.

325. CRANE OF THE CHAPELL TO KING H. VIIIth beryth to his crest a demy doo gold a bee about the necke asur bezante in a wreth silver vert manteled sable doubled silver.

326. BRYKES OF KAYOW BESYDES RICHMOND beryth to his crest a beres hed razed gold and asur par pal holding an arrow w^t a brode hed geules in bend the fethers upward in a wreth silver and vert ma. g. d. ar.

327. TOLLEY OF RAMESSEY beryth to his crest a demy dragon w^{out} wynges vert bezante langued geules a bee about his neck silver pellete in a wreth or g. s. ar.

328. BULMER BASTARD OF EBORU' beryth to his crest a demy bull rampant geules armed and langued the typpes of the hornes on his syde a skalop betwene two bylletes in pal gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

329. LYLEGRAVE OF YORKES beryth to his crest a pecockes hede barrey of foure peces gold and asur holdyng a lylle in his mouth silver stalked vert in a wreth ar. g. s. ar.

330. STARKY OF DERBYSHIRE beryth to his crest a storkes hede rased party par pal silver and sable holdyng a snake in her mouth vert or a wreth or b. g. ar.

331. GREVE OF EBOR' beryth to his crest a sqwyrell syttyng bende in bellecke of foure peces ar. sable the tayle up conter couloured holding betwene his fore fete a skallop gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

332. BATY OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a cormorant havng a fych in her mouth silver the wynges cloose and membred geules havng a crowne about her necke and a chayne comyng over her backe gold standing on a wreth a. b. g. a.

333. BEAUMONT OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a bulles hed razed quarterly silver and geules the typpes of the hornes gold in a wreth or. b. m. g. d. ar.

334. BOUGHTON OF WOLWICH IN KENT beryth to his crest a gootes hed razed party par pal silver and geules peleted plated horned berded and razed gold wreth silver b. g. ar. *En dieu en est.*

335. BYRCHE OF LONDON AND GROME PORTER [TO] H. VIIITH beryth to his crest a cony standing up right gold and asur barrey of vj peces hollydyng in his pawes a branche of philbertes vert in a wreth ar. g. ma. v. ar.

336. BROKE SPERE OF CALLAYS beryth to his crest a gootes hed of Ynde bende of iiij peces geules and asur berdyd eeryd and horned gold in a wr. a. s. g. ar.

337. BROWN OF NEWARK UPON TRENT beryth to his crest a crane cheveronne of iiij peces geules and asur his wynges membred an an [*sic*] annelet about his necke gold standing in a wreth a. b. g. ar.

338. BEEKE OF WHITEKNYGHTE IN BARKSHIRE beryth to his crest a half a pecke gold and sable barrey ended of iiij peces betwene two wyng and asur on every wyng thre bezantes wr. ar. v. g. ar.

HERE FOLOWITH THE CREST OF DYVERS GENTILMEN THAT WERE MADE KNYGHTE IN THE TYME OF THE MOST VICTORIOUS PRINCE KING HENRY VIIITH.

339. SCROP BARON beryth to his crest a bushe of ostrysche fethers asur in a crowne gold manteled asur doubled silver.

340. FITZHUGH BARON beryth to his crest a dragon vollant asur syttyng in a crowne gold mant. b. d. ar.

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341. MONTJOYE BARON beryth to his crest a woulf sable standyng betwene two hornes lyke sawes in a crowne gold m. s. a.

342. BROKE BARON beryth to his crest a sarazins hede caboched long here and berd sable crowned gold langued geules leyng on the mantel geules doubled argent.

343. KNYVET beryth to his crest a dragons hede betwene two wynges asur w. a. s. b. a.

344. WYNDESORE OF STANWEL beryth to his crest a hertes hede silver coppe in a w. or g. g. ar.

345. PARRE beryth to his crest vj floures geules stalked vert in a wreth or. s. s. ar.

346. BULLEYN VISCOUNT ROCHEFORD beryth to his crest a bulles hed sable coppe armed langued gold wr. or. g. g. a. and he beryth for an other crest a gryffon scant gold the tayle coward in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

347. WENTWOURTH OF SUFFOLK beryth to his crest a wyne pot with a towel knyte to the handel silver wr. ar. g. g. ar.

348. UTREYGHTE OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a buckes hede asur armed and in a crowne gold manteled geules and doubled argent.

349. WYOT beryth to his crest a demy lion rampant sable armed geules holding in his pawe a darte on his shulder a brod arrow hede gold wr. ar. b. g. ar.

350. METHAM OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a bulles hede coppe betwene two buckes hornes sable armed gold in a wr. or. g. g. ar.

351. ALYNGTON OF SUFFOLKE beryth to his crest a bloudhound passant ermyns in a wr. ar. s. g. ar.

352. TREVEYNON OF CORNUAIL beryth to his crest a hert passant quarterly silver and geules armed gold in a wr. ar. s. g. ar.

353. CROMER beryth to his crest a tygre regardant bacward in a loking glas silver betwene his hynder legges in a wr. ar. s. s. ar.

354. OXINBRIGE beryth to his crest a demy lyon la queue fourchie silver holdyng in his right pawe a skalop gold wr. g. g. ar.

355. SACHEVEREL beryth to his crest a gote passant silver arme de mesmes in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

356. JENYNS MAIOR OF LONDON AT THE CORONACION H. VIIJTH beryth to his crest a gryffons hede betwene two wynges gold holdyng in his mouth a sowned or a plomet sable in a wr. or b. g. ar.

357. BROWNE OF ESSEX beryth to his crest a Lyons pawe razed armed geules holdyng the wynges of an egle sable in a wr. ar. v. s. ar.

358. SHERBOURNE beryth to his crest a Lyons pawe gold holdyng an egles hede razed geules in a wr. ar. s. g. ar.

359. LUCY OF BERKSHIRE beryth to his crest a bores hed coppe ermyns armed gold betwene two wynges sable beleted gold in a crowne geules manteled geules doubled ar.

360. BURDEIT beryth to his crest a Lyons hede sable langued and cryd geules in a wreth or. b. g. ar.

361. MORTON beryth to his crest a lapwyng vollant silver the wynges and membred sable in a crest ar. b. g. ar.

362. AUDELEY BARON beryth to his crest a sarazins hed sable with a torche a bout hit silver a barre cheveronne on hit purple the hede close mouthed wr. or. g. g. ar.

363. WYNGFELD OF SUFFOLK beryth to his crest a bull quarterly gold and sable armed of the second in a wr. a. b. g. a.

364. COMPTON OF COMPTON beryth to his crest a demy dragon rased an vollant geules his legges lenyng on a crowne a bout his body gold the rasures a bout the helmet m. b. d. ar.

365. WILLOUGHBY BARON beryth to his crest a sarazins hede caboched sable crowned gold langued geules.

366. EVERS OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a catt passant gold and asur quarterly in a wr. ar. s. g. ar.

367. BOROUGH beryth to his crest a faucon rising ermyns membred beked sonettes and a crowne about her necke gold wr. or. s. b. ar. another crest a fleurdelys ermyns.

368. TYRWIT beryth to his crest a lapwyng gold wr. ar. b. g. ar.

369. FAIRFAX OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a gotes hed razed barrey of vj peces silver and geules berded horned and a crowne a bout his necke gold wr. or. g. s. ar.

370. CAPEL OF ESSEX beryth to his crest an ancre in pall geules bezante the rings and the pawnes gold over the uppermost another annelet asur wr. or. b. g. a.

371. DOON beryth to his crest v snakes knotted togethers vert langued geules in a wr. or. g. b. a. standyng in pal.

372. BELKENAP beryth a lezard passant in his coullours havng a bout his necke a crowne and a chayne by hit a bout his body standyng by a becon gold in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

373. FITZWILLIAM beryth to his crest a bushe of swane fethers silver in a crowne gold manteled g. d. ar.

374. GYFFORD OF beryth to his crest a panthers hede gold spotted geules and asur hys breth lyke fyre in a wreth ar. g. b. ar.

375. GARNEYS beryth to his crest a wodwose arme in pal charnu razed holdyng a fauchon silver crosse and pomel gold the strokes on the fauchon bledyng g. wreth ar. g. g. ar.

376. POOLE BARON MONTAGU beryth to his crest a griffons hede betwene two wynges silver beked cryd in a crown geules manteled asur doubled argent.

377. VEER ERLE OF OXINFORD¹ beryth to his crest a bore asur armed brysteled the pusil gold wr. or. g. g. ar.

378. LONG beryth to his crest a lyons hede silver holdyng a mans right arme razed in bend charnu in his mouth bledyng purple in a wreth or. b. s. ar.

379. CHAMBERLAYN OF OXINFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest an asses hede silver in a wr. ar. s. s. ar.

380. NEVYLL SIR EDWARD beryth to his crest a bull argent flecked sable armed and a coller about his necke with a chayne a bout his body gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

381. HANSARD OF beryth to his crest a faucon rising asur the utter sydes of the wynges geules beked membred and sonnettes gold in a wreth ar. s. g. ar.

382. ESSEX beryth a demy gryffon the wynges close gold holding in his beke a gryffons legge razed geules the foote downeward in a wreth ar. s. b. ar.

383. FRAMELYNGHAM beryth to his crest a panthares hed close mouthed gold spotted b. geules razed in a wreth ar. g. s. ar.

384. TYLER beryth to his crest a demy wyld cat razed in pal peleted on his shulder a crosse ourme fysche in a cressant geules wreth a. b. g. ar.

385. SHARP beryth to his crest a woulfes hede razed party par pal sable and gold aboute his necke a crowne contercouloured langued geules in a wr. a. b. g. ar.

386. JERNYNGHAM OF NORFFOLK beryth to his crest a demy faucon rising on the body asur thre gemelles gold the insides of the wynges geules the owt sydes gold in a wr. ar. sa. g. ar.

387. KYNGESTON beryth to his crest a goote silver ramping against an ive tree vert in a wr. or. b. g. a.
388. NEVYL OF LEVERSEGE beryth to his crest a greyhoundes hede razed gold on his necke a label vert betwene thre p.llettes wr. a. g. g. ar.
389. TALBOT OF _____ beryth to his crest a lyon gold standyng on a dukes hatte geules lynyd ermyn on the lyon a cressent silver w'in annother cressent asur manteled geules doubled silver.
390. FYNCHE beryth to his crest a byrd vollant standyng on a burre stalke with leves leyng a long the wynges gold membred and the floure geules in a wr. or. b. g. ar.
391. DYMMOKE beryth to his crest two asses eerys grey w'in sable standyng in a wreth or g. s. ar.
392. DAWNCE AUDITOUR beryth to his crest a horse hede geules and asur par fece besanted brydeled silver in a wr. a. v. g. ar.
393. THOMAS SIR WILLIAM beryth to his crest a ro buckes hed sable horned gold betwene two branches of nettels vert w. or. s. g. ar.
394. HOPTON beryth to his crest a gryffon silver vollant holdyng in oone fote up a pellette the wynges and membred gold standyng in a wreth a. b. g. ar.
395. BAYNHAM beryth to his crest a best lyke a woulf sable ful of sterres gold his eres and legges geules his fete cloven lyke a hogge.
396. LATIMER BARON beryth to his crest a gryffon gold standing in a wr. a. b. g. ar. oon foot rampyng vollant.
397. ZOWCHE beryth to his crest a faucon vollant silver stonding on a knotty stocke gold leyng a long a branche of v leves vert comyng owt of hit on her brest a cressant asur in a wr. a. b. g. ar.
398. RADCLYF OF THE TOURE beryth to his crest a bulles hede rased sable sable a crowne a bout his necke with a chayn at hit horned and langued silver in a wreth ar. g. s. ar.
399. POOLE OF CHESHIRE beryth to his crest a hertes hed caboched the nose to the wreth geules armed barrey of vj peces gold and asur in a wreth or b. g. ar.
400. LEYLOND beryth to his crest a doves hed silver membred geules betwene two wynges in pal asur holdyng in her beke thre erys of corne gold in a wr. a. s. g. ar.
401. HOLFORD beryth to his crest a greyhond in his pryde sable standing in a wreth a. g. s. ar.

402. PERCY beryth to his crest a lyon asur langued geules standing on a dukes hatte geules doubled ermyn a cressant on his brest gold manteled b. d. ar.

403. HAWARD beryth to his crest a lyon gold crowned silver regardant a cressant on his shulder sable standing on a dukes hatte geules doubled ermyns manteled g. ar.

404. APPLYARD beryth to his crest a demy tygre quarterly asur and geules the mane and the end of the tayle and a busche of here in the myddes of hit gold holdyng the stalke of an apple in his mouth the apple purple the tayle contercouloured in a wr. a. s. g. ar.

405. GORGES beryth to his crest a dunne greyhoundes hed w^t a coller about his necke geules a bouckle and a payre of tyrrettes hangyng by hit gold langued of the coller in a wreth or b. g. ar.

406. STANLEY OF BASTARD beryth to his crest an egles hede gold holdyng a lyons pawe in her mouth geules razed the foot upward armed silver on the egles necke thre pellettes iiij. in a wr. a. b. g. ar.

407. DAWTREY OF BERYTH beryth to his crest a foxe party par pal sable and geules standing betwene two wyngs in pal gold in a wreth a b. g. a.

408. BOTELER MAIOR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a bores hede with a long necke coppe geules and asur par pal armed silver in a wr. or b. g. a.

409. FITZWILLIAM OF GAINS PARKE HALL IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a busche of swanne fethers silver in a crowne gold on the fethers a tourteau over hit a fleurdelys geules ma. g. d. ar.

410. HEYRON TRESOURER OF THE CHAMBER beryth to his crest a herons hede razed ermyns membred and a crowne about her necke gold in a wreth ar. s. g. ar.

411. DYNHAM beryth to his crest an ermyn in his kynd w^t a lace a bout his necke a goyng under hym gold standing betwene two tapors goubonne gold and sable in a wreth silver and asur manteled geules doubled argent.

412. YARFORD MAIOR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a gotes hed razed asur berded horned on his necke thre skaloppes gold i ij in a wreth ar. s. g. ar.

413. SEYMOUR MAIOR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a swannes hede bende of vj peces silver and geules beked gold in a wr. or. b. s. ar.

414. STAYBER OF NUREMBERGH IN HIGH ALMAYN beryth to his crest a demy lyon regardant the one foote downe the other up betwene two ox hornes sable in a crowne of the lyon a bee a bout his necke silver and geules goubonne m. g. ar.

415. WARHAM OF BERYTH beryth to his crest an arme quart' silver and asur the hand silv. r holdyng a sword sable pomel and crosse gold the point downward on the sword thre plates on every plate a crosse geules in a wr. a. p. g. ar.

416. BAYLLY MAIOR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a wodwos arme silver on the upper part of hit a fece vayr cotised asur flected at the elbow the hand charnu holding a staffe downward gold in a wr. ar. b. g. ar.

417. BALDRY MAIOR OF LONDON beryth to his crest a demy mayden fro the navel upward her appareyl sable and gold par pall ended the sleeves straye and ended and her gyrdyll conter couloured standing in a daysy in his colour and her hondes upon hit stalked with two leves vert her here gold a garlond a bout her hede geules budded gold in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

418. MAYNORS SERJANT OF THE KINGES SELLER beryth to his crest a hand charnu holdyng a beres pawe in pal sable rased goute armed gold the foote dounward in a wreth ar. s. ma. g. ar.

HERE ENDYTH THE CRESTES OF DIVERS GENTILMEN MADE KNYGHTES
BY OUR SOUVERAIN LORD KING H. VIJITH.

419. BEDEL OF beryth to his crest a buckes hede geules armed every hornne in pal or. and asur a floure hangyng downward by the upper tynes silver stalked vert in a wreth or. b. manteled g. d. ar. Per C. B. G. W.

420. BELLEWE THAT CAMME OUT OF IRELAND AND NOW OF DEVON beryth to his crest a bore sable tusked gold standyng on a wreth gold and sable manteled g. d. ar.

421. BOYNTON OF SUDBERRY beryth to his crest a gote sable goute silver armed gold standing on a wreth silver and sable m. g. ar.

422. BENBERY OF beryth to his crest a demy antelope in his coullour in a wreth vert and geules m. b. d. ar.

423. BIRKEN beryth to his crest a hartes hede silver armed and langued gold in a wr. g. ar. g. ar.

424. BODYAM OF beryth to his crest a demy mandragore femalle silver the here gold the leves vert the apples purple a crosroselet fiche sable on her brest in a wr. or. b. g. ar.

425. COBBELEGH OF BRYGHTLEY IN DEVON beryth to his crest a cockes hed rased geules goutee gold holding in his beeke two eres of whete silver in a wreth or. g. manteled g. ar.

426. ESINGOLD beryth to his crest two armes asur holdyng up their handes silver standing on a wreth gold and geules m. b. ar.

427. GILES beryth to his crest a squyrell holdyng a branche of couldre the noisettes gold in a wr. or. s. manteled geules doubled argent.

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428. GONSON OF LONDON beryth to his crest the hede of a goote of Ynde silver goute sable.

429. HARE beryth to his crest a demy hare in pal bende of foure peces gold and geules holdyng in his mouth a branche of fongere vert in a wreth ar. b. g. ar.

430. LISLE BARON beryth on a chief asur iij lionceaulx gold beryth to his crest a hert passant silver havyng a croune with a chayne pendant a bout his necke and armed gold in a wreth or and asur manteled asur doubled ar.

431. LONGUEVILLE that beryth the fece dancey silver beryth to his crest a blud howndes hede geules with a bee dancey and eryd silver in a wreth ar. g. g. ar.

432. LYNGEYN beryth to his crest a bundell of lykes in a crowne of gold manteled geules doubled silver.

433. BURNELL OF LONDON beryth to his crest a lions legg in pal coppe sable armed geules holding a branche of bouraige leves and floures in their kinde standing in a wreth gold and wert manteled sable doubled vert.

434. DODMORE OF LONDON maior 1530 beryth to his crest an arme in pall comyng out of cloudes in their coulour garnyshed quart' geules and sable over all thre houpes gold the hand charnu holding two arrowes with brode heddes in sautoir vert fetheryd and hedes gold on a wreth gold and asur manteled geules doubled silver.

435. ACHELEY beryth to his crest a demy bustard geules the lyfte wyng up the other rysyng gold holding a lylly in her mouth in the propre colours on a wreth silver and sable manteled asur doubled silver.

436. ALEYN OF TAXSTED beryth to his crest a demy greyhound in pall palle of iij peces silver and asur holdyng up with his fete a cressant gold on a wreth silver and asur ma. g. doub. ar. (H. VI.).

437. AMYDAS beryth to his crest a demy mayden from the navel arrayed palle of iij peces geules and asur holdyn with booth her hondes before her brest an annelet gold a wreth about her hede silver and purple her here gold on a wreth silver and asur manteled geules doubled silver (H. VIII.).

438. AMCOTTES beryth to his creste a sqwyrell leyeng geules cracking a nutte gold and colered gold on his syde thre bezantes ij. j. on a wreth gold and asur manteled sable doubled silver (H. VIII.).

439. BARRO beryth to his crest a hyndys hede sable in a wreth purple and silver manteled geules double silver (H. VII.).

440. BELHOWS beryth to his crest a sqwyrell sitting par pall silver and asur a gainst a branche of couldre vert the noisetes and her tayle gold (H. VII.).

441. BROWNE OF MARCHANT OF LONDON beryth a demy crane vollant sable replenyshed with skalops geules wr. a. b. m. g. d. a. (H. VII.).

442. BORELL beryth to his crest a wodwos armes flected silver holdyng a braunche of burres vert floured gold on the arme thre pellettes i. ij. on a wreth silver and sable ma. g. d. ar. (H. VII.).

443. BOYS beryth to his crest a demy catte rampant barrey of iiij peces gold and sable holdyng a garlond of ooke vert the glans gold in a wreth a. b. m. g. d. ar. (H. VIII.).

444. BROWNE beryth to his crest a cranes necke silver in pal the crowne geules membryd gold on a wr. ar. s. g. ar. (H. VII.).

445. BORLAS beryth to his crest a bores hede coppe with the necke bende of iiij peces gold and sable betwene two burres stalked and leved vert floured purple (H. VIII.).

446. COMPTON OF BEKYNGTONE IN SOMERSETT SHIRE berith to his crest a demy crane close bende of iiij peces silver and geules the wynges close sable holdyng a fyshe in her bylle party par pal silver and purple two ryng[s] about her necke and two rynges hangyng by gold on a wreth or. b. s. a. (H. VIII.).

447. CONWAY beryth to his crest a crane syttyng close palle of vj peces sable and asur a bout her necke two annelettes gold wreth silver and geules g. ar. (H. VIII.).

448. COPPLEY OF ROUGHWEY IN SUSSEX beryth to his crest a gryffon gold sitting membred geules the right wyng silver the lyfte sable a crownal about his necke par pal countercouloured of the wynges a chayne asur hangyng at it and holdyng up the same in the myddes with his right foote in a wr. or. g. m. b. d. ar. his congnoissance an ostriche silver clos the wynges geules havyng in his becke a horsshew sable a bout his necke a crownal and a chayne hangyng and comyng over the back gold not shewyng his legges on a wr. or. g. Per C. B. a 1530 the 4th daye of Juing, booth by patentes.

449. GIFFORD OF WOURCESTERSHIRE beryth to his crest a hand silver holdyng full of jelefours in their coullours standyng in pall in a wreth geules and silver mantelyd sable doubled silver.

450. CAUNTON OF LONDON beryth to his creeste a camell sable bezanted about his necke two jemelles the typpe of his tayle and his legges from the knees douneward gold armed geules standing in a wr. a. b. (H. VIII.).

451. SANDFORD OF beryth to his crest a boore hede with the necke gold in a crowne geules.

452. BARROW OF FLOKERBROKE beryth to his crest a demy boore rampyng silver iij billetes betew two cotises in bend on the body sable armed geulen standing in a wreth ar. b.

453. JACSON OF beryth to his crest half a darte rased standyng in pal barrey of vj peces sable and verte the hede lyke to a brood arrow douneward par pal gold and silver in a wreth a. b.

454. DYGGEY OF beryth to his crest an ostriche silver havynge a horshewe in his mouth asur.

455. LETTON OF beryth to his crest a brewe in his coulour standing in a wreth asur [and] gold.

456. STREY OF YORCK beryth to his crest an owle gold membred and the wynges displayed geules on his brest thre hurtes betwene two palles of the wynges standing in a wreth ar. b.

457. CARILL OF beryth his crest a dragons hede bende of iiij peces rased vert and gold betwene two birdys wynges standing in pal pal the furst silver the second sable in a wreth silver and asur mantelyd asur lynyd silver.

458. FOULER OF ISLYNGTON beryth to his crest an arme in pall from the elbowe gold and geules palle of iiij peces the hand silver holdyng a lure by the leches geules the lure vert fretted silver the wynges upward the furst silver the second sable wreth silver and sable.

459. HARTEGRAVE beryth to his crest a hartes hede gold all the neeke frettyd geules armed silver rasyd and the snowte asur standing in a wreth silver and sable.

460. GOLDSMYTH beryth to his crest a hawke asur membred geules droppe gold standing cloose in a wr. a. b.

461. RUTHALL OF beryth to his crest a dove silver holdyng a floure in her mouth gold stalked leved vert the wynges vollant geules droppe gold.

462. EVERARD OF SUFFOLKE beryth to his crest a mannes hede charnu a close coif about his eres geules an albanois hatte gold fretted sable.

463. REDE OF beryth to his crest a bushe of reedys gold bound with a corde geules.

464. HUNT OF PADDON beryth to his creste a demy luce in pall bende of vj peces gold and asur eyrant.

465. CHAMBER beryth to his crest a demy egle displayed with two neckes sable ermyneyd silver and ermys party par pal a bee a boutte the necke and the wynges countercouloured membred and dyademes behynd the heddys geules.

466. NORTH OF FELCHAM beryth to his crest a cockes hede geules holding in his beeke a braunche of holly on his necke thre besantes betwe two cotises in fece gold standing betwene two wynges cheveronne of iiij peces gold and sable.

467. BROWNE OF beryth to his crest a demy crane par pall asur and geules cloose on his necke ij barres gold membred of the second standing betwene two brome stalkes vert floured gold in a wreth gold an geules.

468. **STRANGE** beryth to his crest two handys the oone holding in the other coppe silver leyeng on cloudes in their coullours on a wreth silver and geules.
469. **WYNDOUT OF** beryth to his crest a hande gloved silver the arme garnyshed geules standing in pal betwene two wynges sable a hawke syttyng on the fiste asur membred gold holdyng the loynes geules a wreth silver and asur.
470. **WROTHE OF ENFYLD** beryth to his creste a lions hede rased sable crowned gold ered langued geules standing betwene two wynges bende of iiij peces silver and sable in a wreth gold and asur.
471. **HENGSTOTT OF HENGSTOT IN DEVON** beryth to his crest a roo buckes hede rased gold two javelyns in sautoir on the necke sable betwene iiij pelletes in a wreth silver and asur.
472. **PRATTE OF ROYSTON** beryth to his crest a woulves hede silver and sable par pall langued and ered geules on his necke a fece contercoloured standyng betwene two branches of ooke in the colours the fece plated and pelleted.
473. **PACE OF LONDON** beryth to his crest a bores hed caboched standing in pall sable a crosrosselette fische and an ancre in saultar gold on his cheke armed snowt and eres gold.
474. **HARDY OF** beryth to his crest a byrdes hede bende of iiij peces silver and sable holding in the beeke a jelofour purple stalked vert standing betwene two wynges party par fece geules and gold membred gold.
475. **HAWKYNS OF SHERINGTON IN HARFORDSHIRE** beryth to his crest a demy hawk checke silver and sable the wynges vollant geules the pinions and membred geules.
476. **WARTON OF** beryth to his crest an arme from the elbowe armed quarterly silver and sable holdyng a hand axe in the myddys in pall the stele and maunche geules the hed silver upward the femail gold on the arme thre besantes.
477. **YONG OF** beryth to his crest a demy sqwyrel geules holdyng a nutte gold bytyng of hit stalked and leved vert on the body a chevron palle of iiij peces silver and sable beneth hit ij plates.
478. **HILL OF** beryth to his crest a roobuckes hede geules and asur par pal indented razed a fece on the necke the snowt armed and the rasures gold.
479. **GODSALVE OF** beryth to his crest a gryffons hede palle of iiij peces wave silver and sable the rasures and membred gold holdyng a braunche of jelofres geules stalked vert.
480. **TOMPSON OF** beryth to his crest a demy of the see standyng in pal the body lyke a dogg geules the eres the crest along the backe lyke a sawe the skales thynne the feete lyke a hogge and the legges all these gold.

481. **CULCHET OF CHESHIRE** beryth to his crest a morian standing naked sable holdyng before hym a target lyke a Lyons face asure an anelette in the mouth gold casting a darte above his hede geules the hede fethers and a towell a bout his hede and hangyng downe silver standing in a wreth gold and asur manteled geules lynyd silver.

482. **SAXTON OF** beryth to his crest a demy mayden fro the nave upward in a surcote geules voyded ermyns her here gold a chappelet about her hede and an other in her right hond holdyng it up geules standyng in a garlond geules.

483. **BOYDEL OF** beryth to his crest a Sarazins hede sable long berd and here all sable on the hede a dukes hatte the beeke foreward purple lynyd ermyns.

484. **REST OF LONDON** beryth to his crest a birde vollant asur the wynges geules membryd gold hold[ing] a branche of ferne in her beke verte.

485. **LYSTER OF YORC'** beryth to his crest a larke vollant gold standing betwene two branches of ooke in their coullour.

486. **BRUGES OF LONDON** beryth to his crest a moryans hede sable the coller palle of iiij peces silver and asur pelleted bezanted a wreth a bout his hede gold and geules on every pece a drope conter chandgyd knottyd behynde and hangyng downe gold.

487. **THURSTON OF LONDON** beryth to his crest an arme flected at the elbowe palle of iiij peces silver and sable the hand silver grypyng a flynt stone in the coulour.

488. **WATSON OF** beryth to his crest a gryffons hede rased cheveronne of iiij peces silver and sable holdyng in the beke a jelofre geules stalked vert membryd gold.

489. **LEDER OF** beryth to his crest an arme flected at the elbowe bende of iiij peces vert and geules the hand silver holdyng a braunce of romary floured in the kynd a ryband bound a bout hit and hangyng downe geules standyng in a wreth silver and asur manteled asur doubled silver.

490. **MERFYN OF LONDON** beryth to his crest a moriens hed sable with a towell a bout hit silver his coller palle of iiij peces gold and sable on every pece oone ermyne contercouloured standing betwene two dragons wynges in pal sable the pointz gold.

491. **GYLL OF** beryth to his crest a demy falcon in the proppet coullour the wynges lozenge gold and vert.

492. **CAVE OF** beryth to his crest a marygold in pal the oone leef silver an other purple stalked and leved vert owt of the marigold dooth issu a greyhoundys hed par pall silver and sable on the neeke thre droppes contercouloured j. ij.

493. REED OF JUSTICE beryth to his crest a shoveler bende of vj peces silver and sable.
494. YEO OF beryth to his crest a shouvelers hede asur on the necke iij droppes gold j. ij. standyng betwene two wynges the furst gold the second silver.
495. FOX OF beryth to his crest a fox runnyng lokyng backward par pal silver and geules holdyng in hys mouth a braunche of strawberys in their coullour.
496. JENYNS OF beryth to his crest a hauke vollant asur the utter syddys of the wynges geules.
497. GRENE OF beryth to his crest a gryffons hede rased gold and vert quarterly holdyng in her beke a troyffle sable.
498. HULL OF HAMELDEN IN SURREY beryth to his crest a dragons hede sable on the neke a bee gold on the whiche thre tourteaulx beneth that a pal silver betwene iij plates langued and eryd geules.
499. PALMER OF beryth to his crest a demy dragon vollant silver on a bee a boute his necke geules thre bezantz the wynges upryght fretted on every wyng betwene the frettes iij troiffles of the body.
500. PECOCKE OF WATERFORD IN IRELAND beryth to his crest a pe-cokes necke gold standyng betwene two wynges and membred geules holdyng a snake in his mouth asur the hede of the snake gold in a wreth silver and sable.
501. HUTTON OF beryth to his crest a camelles hede par pal sable and silver droppe contercoloured betwe two wynges the furst silver the second sable droppe contrechanged snowt and eres geules holdyng a brode arrow in the mouth gold the point downward.
502. PARK OF [MALMAYNS ¹] beryth to his crest a wesel gold and asur palle of iij peces standyng on a terrace and there spryngyng thre branges of fougere vert closed with a pal silver about hit.
503. HALL OF beryth to his crest a dragon wyver vollant sable holdyng up in the right foote in pal an holmesse silver the crosse pomel a crownal a bowt his necke a chayne hangyng at hit and leyeng over the backe and the wynnges droppe gold the tayle knotted standyng on a terrace vert within a bulwert silver on a wreth gold and geules.
504. MOYLE OF beryth to his crest two demy dragons endosed rampantz their neckes enterlaced the furst gold the second geules the wynges not seen.
505. SKUSE OF beryth to his creste a lyke a foxe purple the body replenysched with sterrys and a bee a bout his necke gold his fete cloven gold from the knees downward.

¹ In a somewhat later hand.

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506. TOLL OF beryth to his crest a bores hed coppe eyrant sable armed the snowt and on the necke two ragged staves in sautoir gold betwene iiij plates.

507. HYNDE OF beryth to his crest a gryffons hede betwene two wynges in pal asur a bee a bout hit necke under hit a skalop membred and cryd gold the wynges droppe silver.

508. THOMAS AP JOHN FITZ URIAN beryth to his crest two pollaxes in sautoir the furst geules the hede gold the second asur the hede silver a crowe sable standing on the croisseur on his brest a cressant silver.

509. HORTON OF beryth to his crest an arme garnysched geules holdyng in the hand silver a dart asur hedyd and fethered gold and two stalkes of strawbery floures in their coullours.

510. SAINTAMOND OF beryth to his crest an asses hede asur the mane a fece on the necke betwene thre besantes above the furst a marlet gold.

511. ALYEFF OF COLSOLL IN KENT beryth to his crest a camelles hede geules and sable quarterly thre besantz in pal on the necke holdyng in his mouth the-end of a spere gold broken the eres of the staffe the spere hed silver standing betwene two branches of hasel vert the noysettes gold.

512. PLAYDELL OF beryth to his crest a pantares hed rased sable besanted plated havyng in his mouth a crosse fourme fishe issuing with his breth geules.

513. WHITINGDON OF beryth to his crest a dragon's hed sable besante commyng owt of a cinfeule geules holdyng in his mouth a dartes ende rased gold the hede upward silver the point and the dragons tong geules.

514. ALFREY OF IN SUTHEX beryth to his crest two demy swannes indosed theyre neckes entrelaced the furst sable the second silver a crownal gold about booth their neckes.

515. WREYE OF beryth to his crest a demy herenshewe holding a fysche in her mouth silver the wynges geules in pal.

516. JOHNSON OF beryth to his crest a wolves hed rased gold droppe sable holdyng a floure in his mouth gold the stalke vert.

517. AUDELEY OF IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a demy conny in pal sable fedyng on a branche of fern vert the fete a fece on the necke cotised and the cros gold.

518. RAYMOND OF beryth to his crest a catte sitting regardant par fece gold and geules pelleted besanted conter couloured a bee about her necke geules.

519. PATISMARE OF beryth to his crest a demy harre of the see asure the fete and eres gold.

520. JONYS OF berith to his crest a ravons hed sable havng in hys
 beke a branche of lyke reed vert the top downeward.
521. BEKWITH OF beryth to his crest a demy bustard bende of iiij
 peces gold and vert the wynges in pal behynde hym the one silver the other
 sable.
522. BOUGHTON OF beryth to his crest a storkes hede rased chever-
 onne sable and silver of iiij peces membryd gold an eele in her mouth asur.
523. POTKYN OF beryth to his crest a roo buckes hed sable rased
 geules th nowt eres and and armed gold.
524. AYLMARE OF LONDON beryth to his crest a lyke a unicorne the
 horn streyght bacward the tayle wrynkeled the fete cloven gold.
525. GRENEWAYE OF beryth to his crest a griffons hede asur mem-
 bred ered rased and the fethers in the necke gold holdyng an ancre in her mouth
 by the ring hangyng doune geules.
526. MONOUX OF LONDON beryth to his crest a byrde asur the wynges close
 gold holdyng in her beke a branche of ooke verte the glans gold.
527. BYRKEBEKE OF beryth to his crest a bowe bent in pal gold
 standing in a busche of hasel verte the noisetes appering owt of the huskes gold.
528. DANVERS OF beryth to his crest a right hand open charnu the
 sleve geules the edge gold ingraylyd a marlet vert standyng on the fyngers endes
 havng an annelet gold in her mouth.
529. BACON OF beryth to his crest a bludhondes hede sable rased
 and eryd silver havng a hogges foot in his mouth gold.
530. MOYLYN OF beryth to his crest a greyhoundes hed quarterly
 silver and gold on the partion a molet geules standing betwene two branches
 of strawberies in their coullours.
531. VILLERS OF beryth to his crest a robuckes hede sable rased
 byllsted all over and armed gold.
532. ROCHE OF beryth to his crest a roo buckes hede geules armed
 gold standing betwene two wynges the first silver the second asur in pal.
533. WALDEN OF beryth to his crest a hawkes hede gold havng a
 wyng in her beke asur rased geules.
534. CHAMBUR OF IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a camelles hede
 silver and gold par pal the eres geules on the necke a fece betwene thre anne-
 lletes sable.
535. HARTEWELL OF beryth to his crest a flye callyd a bucke horne
 geules the wynges and hornes silver.

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536. COOKE OF KENT beryth to his crest an arme pale of iiij peces gold and geules edged asur the hand silver holdyng a branche of marigold and a branche of columbynes verte the flowres gold.

537. SWYNARTON OF beryth to his crest a boore passant silver standyng on a terrace vert a coller asur besante.

538. WHITE OF beryth to his crest a hawkes hede vert betwene two wynges in pal the furst gold the other silver membryd purple holdyng in his beke a braunche purple the flores silver the leves vert.

539. ALVARD OF GYPYSWYCHE IN SUFFOLKE beryth to his crest a hyndes hede asur on the necke thre bezantes between two gemelles gold standing betwene two branches of hasell in the coulo'.

540. FYSCHAR OF HATFELD beryth to his crest a demy seale the feete rampant standing in pal quarterly silver and asur betwene two reedes with leves gold the flowres silver.

541. UMPTON OF beryth to his crest a demy greyhound salyant sable havyng a spere ende broken in his mouth and a coller about is necke gold.

542. STYLE OF beryth to his crest a demy storke sable the wynges upright behynd silver in the beke gold holdyng a lamprey asur.

543. PAWLMEYER OF beryth to his crest a demy panthare silver wounde pellete the breeth asur holdyng betwene his fete in pal a branche of vyne vert the grapes purple.

544. LEGHT OF beryth to his crest an unicornes hede rased sable on a bee about his necke silver thre tourteaulx horned berdyd and an annelet gold.

545. FYSCHMONGERS CRAFT OF LONDON have for their congnouissance two armes clothed with chasubles asur lynyd gold the hand sylver holdyng up a popes tyayre purple the crownes gold w' perry full [*sic*].

546. MAYDELEY OF beryth to his crest a merlyon close party par pal asur and silver holdyng a larke under her fete membred and sonettes gold the wynges close.

547. KNYGHT OF beryth to his crest a hawke vollant asur and silver par fece membred geules standyng on a spurre lethered leyng and her wynges gold.

548. BRADBERY OF beryth to his crest a demy palumb silver vollant fretted membred geules in his beke a braunche of vert the beryes geules.

549. COLE OF beryth to his crest a demy heron vollant silver membred sable the inner partes of the wynges gold the utter part vert holding in her beke a branche of holly gold the beryes geules.

550. SAMPSON beryth to his crest a demy dragon standyng in pal holdyng up a swourd in his right pawe and droppe silver pomel crosse gold his wynges owt behynd hym.

551. HALL OF beryth to his crest a demy lyon rampant the tayle fourchie and croise losenge silver and asur holdyng up betwene his pawes a fuzeau gold langued geules.

552. DORMER OF beryth to his crest a foxe silver and sable par pall goyng on a terrace vert havyng a wyng in his mouth gold razed geules.

553. CLEMENT beryth to his crest a lyon passant silver droppe geules standing in a wreth silver and sable.

554. PAKINTON OF beryth to his crest a demy hare standing in pall asur on the syde iiij besantes in crosse.

555. MUNDY OF beryth to his crest a woulves hed sable rased besanted langued geules.

556. WARD OF STAFFORD beryth to his crest a marlet silver droppe asur beked geules holdyng in hit a fleurdelys silver.

557. KEBELL OF beryth to his crest an olyvantes hede bende of iiij peces the snowt and eres geules.

558. GARDINER OF beryth to his crest an oold mans hede silver long here and berd sable his necke rased geules an albanoy's hatte on his hede silver the reversion lyke a wrethe purple.

559. CREMOUR OF beryth to his crest a rammes hede coppe geules and silver palle of vj peces armyd gold cryd silver.

560. HERFORD OF PLYMOUTH beryth to his crest a demy lyon rampant regardant silver a bee about his necke and two bendes on his body geules and the type of the tayle armed and langued asur in a wreth gold and geules.

561. KEYLE OF beryth to his crest a maydens hede beneth the shuldres silver the here gold a chappelet on her hede geules her rayement barrey of foure peces wave silver and sable.

562. KENERSEY OF beryth to his crest a demy hynd in pal gold on the body a fece undey betwene two cotises and the eres sable.

563. BARLE OF (*Barley in Darbysbyr*¹) beryth to his crest a demy bucke in pall gold and (*silver*²) par pal thre barres *wave*³ on the body *sable*⁴ the furst horne silver the second *gold*.⁵

¹ In a later hand.

² In a later hand, altered from *sable*.

³ In a later hand, altered from *indented*.

⁴ In a later hand, altered from *contercoloured*.

⁵ In a later hand, altered from *sable*.

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564. LENACRE OF beryth to his crest a greyhoundes hede quarterly sable and silver foure skalops conter couloured the eres geules standyng on a wreth silver and asur.

565. KYLOM OF beryth to his crest a hartes hede geules armed silver on the necke a fece betwene thre annelettes gold.

566. CRYSTEMAS OF beryth to his crest an arme in pal purple the shert apperyng^{ed}ented ermyns edged gold the hand silver holdyng a braunche of hollys in the coulour.

567. CRUGE OF beryth to his crest a demy palumbe silver membred and a bee about her necke geules the wynges in pal behynd at the backe gold and sable barre of iiij peces.

568. COPE OF beryth to his crest a rammes hede silver armed vert standing on a wreth gold and asur.

569. HADDON OF beryth to his crest a mannes legge flected armed silver the genoul gold and the sporre the foote upward.

570. HAMPTON OF SARUM beryth to his crest a greyhound courrant silver havyng a donne cony by the belly in his mouth sanglant a coller gold.

571. GUNTER OF beryth to his crest a roo buckes hede geules and sable par pal the hornes conter couloured.

572. HYDE OF beryth to his crest a cockes hede rased asur combed membred and barbed purple on his necke a losenge gold betwene iiij besantes in crosse havyng in his beke a pance w' a stalke in the proper coulours.

573. HOLLYS OF beryth to his crest an arme flected at the elbowe bende of iiij peces silver and sable the hand silver holding a braunche of holly in the proppre coulours.

574. GYBSON OF beryth to his crest an arme in pal armed sable the gauntelet silver holdyng in the hande a malet of the arme by the hafte.

575. GRAVE OF beryth to his crest a foxe silver and sable palle of iiij peces holdyng a penne to wryte wyth in his mouth gold.

576. HOLSTON OF beryth to his crest a lyons pawe rased barrey of iiij peces gold and geules grypyng a stone asur.

577. GORGE OF beryth to his crest a demy bludhonde sable the legges eres and a fece cheveronc on his neke gold standing betwene two branches of ferne vert.

578. GRENE OF beryth to his crest an arme in palle garnysched vert the edge of the sleve gold a hand silver holding a branche of hollys vert the beryes gold.

579. ANDREWS OF beryth to his crest an greyhoundys hede coppe gold and sable par pall a sauterelle betwene two rondelettes in fece on the necke contercouloured.

580. UVEDALE OF beryth to his crest a morecocke gold the wynges close vert the toppe of her hede and membred geules a fece cotised on the necke asur besanted.

581. WODWARD OF beryth to his crest a woulves hede barrey of foure peces sable and silver on the second of sable thre plates standyng betwene a branche of ooke and an other of ferne.

582. PORTER OF beryth to his crest an antelopes hede rased silver armed gold a crownal about his necke geules standing betwene two branches of hasell in the coullour.

583. PURD OF beryth to his crest a swannes necke checke silver and sable, membred geules holdyng a reed in her mouth and the floure gold the leves vert.

584. PETTE OF beryth to his crest a demy grayhond in pall sable colered and two bendes on his body gold standing betwene two stalkes of ferne vert.

585. VAUGHAN BAYLY OF DOVER IN KENT beryth to his crest thre gones in pal the mouth upward shoting in stockes gold two snakes wrythed in fesse from the oone to the other havyng eche two heddys asur the stones with fyre appering at the mouthes of the gones standyng the oone from the other on a wreth silver and vert manteled geules doubled silver.

586. PYMME OF beryth to his crest a hyndes hed gold a fece on his necke florete conterflorete sable holdyng in his mouth a stalke with a pynne aple gold the stalke vert.

587. ROLL OF beryth to his crest an arme garnysched gold on the arme a fece cheveronne betwene two gemelles asur the hand silver grypyng a stone sable.

588. PALSHEY OF beryth to his crest an arme flected bende of vj peces geules and silver the hande silver holdyng a handfull of pancees by the stalkes in their coulours.

589. SMYTH OF beryth to his crest an arme in pal garnysched checque silver and vert the hand charnu holdyng thre dartes gold. Edw. IV.

590. WILLIAMS OF beryth to his crest a wayre for fysche vert bound geules the bayte hangyng in hit gold leyng.

591. PILBOROUGH OF beryth to his crest a byrdes hede rased bende of iiij peces gold and asur two pellettes two besantes in pal on the necke hold[ing] in the beke a branche of pynne apples vert the apples geules.

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592. WARYN OF beryth to his crest a conny sable a coller silver and geules checke cotised and the eres gold standing on a terrace vert hedged a bout gold.

593. GOUGH OF beryth to his crest a bores hede with necke coppe geules a coller and a chayne hangyng at hit gold havyng a bore spere in his mouth the shafte sable the hede silver standing on a wreth silver and asur man-teled sable lynyd silver.

594. RUDEHALL OF IN HARTFORDSHIRE beryth to his crest an arme charnu holdyng a marygold stalked vert the floure gold.

595. REIGNOLT OF beryth to his crest a woulves hede rased sable eryd and langued geules on the necke thre dropes betwene two cotises gold in fece.

596. TROYS OF beryth to his crest a ragged stocke silver out of the whiche a braunche of ooke in pal in the coulour.

597. RUCHE OF beryth to his crest a lynx hede rased vert droppe silver.

598. MORGAN OF beryth to his crest a griffons hede sable and silver bende of iiij peces havyng in his beke geules a lyke ¹ blade and ered gold silver bek.

599. MEGGES OF beryth to his crest a bludhonds hede sable on his neke a gemelle gold betwene thre plates behynd his hede standyng a branche of ooke in the coulours.

600. JOHNSON OF beryth to his crest a leopardes hed rased party par pal geules and sable a fece on his necke and his eres gold besanted plated over all the hede and necke.

601. KETELBY OF beryth to his crest a lyons hed rased geules holdyng in his mouth an arrow silver a brode hede gold fetheryd asur.

602. MUCKLOW OF beryth to his crest a draggons hede ended par pal geules and silver droppe gold and sable holding a hogges foote in the mouth gold the rasures upward.

603. SMYTH OF beryth to his crest a dragons hed rased silver pelleted langued and eryd geules.

604. KYTSON OF beryth to his crest a half a sonne gold in fece over hit an unicornes hede sable rased geules on the necke thre besantes ered armed and berdyd of the sonne.

605. MEERY OF beryth to his crest the maste of a ship broken with a toppe sable the dartes in hit gold the heddys silver the sayle in crosse bounde up and the fastenyng geules.
606. MURIELL OF beryth to his crest a demy catte par pal regardant silver and sable a coller contercoulloured the furst foote holdyng up a branche of mulbery vert the floures silver the other foote on the wreth.
607. MARSHALL OF beryth to his crest a demy oxe in pall silver and sable armed gold havyng wynges straith owt on his sydes silver.
608. LANE OF beryth to his crest a swanne hede palle wauve of iiij peces silver and geules on the necke a cincfeule par pal gold and purple membred geules standyng betwene two reedys vert.
609. FERMOUR OF beryth to his crest a cockes hede geules comyng owt of a daysy silver stalked asur holdyng a pance in his beke in the proper coulours.
610. FORD OF beryth to his crest a demy wolf in pal sable on his body thre acornes betwene two cotises in bend gold standyng betwene two branches of vert the floures gold.
611. FRANKELYN OF beryth to his crest a demy luce ayrrant with boores teth and barbed lyke a cocke gold rased geules standyng betwene two reedes vert.
612. HORDEN OF beryth to his crest a demy woulf saliant quarterly silver and sable holdyng a quatrefeule with out stalke betwene his fore fete quarterly of his body.
613. HORNE OF beryth to his crest a man standyng his cote straye slevs hangyng downe and his hat vert blowyng a horne with his right hond and his nose sable his doublet geules holdyng in his lyfte hond a bowe bent in pal gold under his grydyll arrowes silver his face and handes charnu.
614. HARPER OF LATTON HALL IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a boore passant a crownal about his necke and a chayne at hyt comyng about his body armed geules.
615. ASKE OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a dragons hed silver in a torche gold and asur.
616. ASKE OF AUGHTON in Yorkeshire beryth to his crest a sarazins hed naked.
617. BARTON OF GRIMSTON IN beryth to his crest a tygres hede ermyns in a wreth hermyns and sable.
618. COGNYERS OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a wyngge geules in pal in a wreth silver and geules.

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619. CONSTABLE OF HOLDERNES beryth to his crest a dragons hede barrey of vj peces the geules lozend gold in a wreth gold and asur manteled asur doubled silver.

620. SMYTH OF beryth to his crest a griffons hede rased sable berdyd membred and the rasures gold a bee aboute the neke silver.

621. CLERVAUX OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a crane in his coulours sette without shewyng his legges in a wreth gold and sable.

622. HUDSWELL OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a fountayne geules the water apperyng sylver.

623. MONTFORD OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a lyons hede asur in a wreth silver and geules.

624. MYDELTON OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest in his propre colour wyth a chayne at hys myddell gold tyed to a blocke sable.

625. MALORY OF YORC' beryth to his crest a horse hed geules in a wreth silver and sable.

626. PLUMPTON OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a gootes hed silver the hornes gold standyng in a crowne.

627. PIGOT OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a greyhound syttyng sable a collar gold and on his side in pal thre pickaxes silver in a wreth gold and vert.

628. ROOS BARON beryth to his crest a pecoke in his pryde standyng in a wreth gold and asur.

629. SEE OF HOLYM IN YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a mayden from the navyll upward arrayd a chapelet on her hed of roses g.

630. STRANGWAYS OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a lyon passant palle of vj peces silver and geules.

631. SHORTHOSE OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a dragon vollant asur in a wreth silver and geules.

632. STANHOP OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a busche of vert the floures hangyng lyke belles silver.

633. TWYERE OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a gryffons hede.

634. TANCKARD OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a busche of olyve tree vert.

635. WYTHAM OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a mayden fro the navel upward arrayed in a crowne gold.

636. WANDISFORD OF YORKESHIRE beryth to his crest a churche.

637. WARD OF YORKSHIRE beryth to his crest a gootes hed gold.
638. FITZURIAN APHTOMAS RIS OF WALIS beryth to his crest a demy lyon rampant yssuyng owt of a toppe of a ship palle silver and vert.
639. GREY MARQUYS DORSET beryth to his crest an unicorne ermyns in a sonne gold.
640. GREY OF KNYGHT BY H. VIII beryth to his crest a draggon syttyng legges nothyng seen gold vollant on his brest a marlet sable dyfferens langued geules.
641. TERELL OF HERON IN ESSEX beryth to his crest a boores hed in pal sylver swallowyng a pecookes taylor in hys kynde.
642. JAMES OF LONDON ALDERMAN beryth to his crest a lyon asur standyng betwene two wynges in pall and the lyon ermyned gold the lyon regardant.
643. ISAAC OF LONDON AND ALDERMAN beryth to his crest a fagot silver leyng in a wreith gold and purple bounde geules on the fagot a swourd standyng the point upward silver manched sable garnysched gold mantelyd asur lynyd silver.
644. MYLL OF HAMPTON beryth to his crest a demy bere rampant sable moseled and a chayne goold and armed in a wrethe or. g. manteled g. d. er.
- 645.* WHEYTLEY berith in his crest iiij wheyt shevis lyenge upon every sheffe a tourtez in the mydes.
- 646.* DETHIKE bereth to his creste a horse hed coppe sylver on a wreth or. g. mantelled g. d. ar. DERBYSHIRE.
- 647.* BROWNE OF SNELSTON IN DARBY SHERE bereth to his creast a griffphins head rassed sable eared and beaked geules aboute his necke ij gemeles silver a troyfoyle ermins in a wrethe ar. sa.
- 648.* BRETON berethe to his crest a beares foote rased blue theron a cheveron gould.
- 649.* BOSTOCKE bereth on a stocke rased or. a beares hed rased sables muselled or.

[THE END OF THE BOOK OF CRESTS]

* These last five blazons are added in later hands.

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THE HAWTREYS

THE ancient family of Hawtreay is no longer amongst the 'landed gentry' or the 'county families' of the reference books. Nevertheless it endures, and the old name of the squires of Chequers, and of the parsons, lawyers and schoolmasters their descendants, has gone round the world on the playbills. The long ancestry of the Hawtreys deserves the care of the genealogist, and a contributor to the *Ancestor* has in a late volume begun the work of bringing the light of modern research to bear upon a part of it.

At first sight Miss Florence Molesworth Hawtreay's history of her family¹ is not an acceptable book to the enlightened antiquary. The account of her researches into the past swarms with those misprints which come from misunderstanding. At the beginning of her tale we gain the most confused impression of the origin of the Hawtreys. They seem to have brought their name from 'Dauterive' in Switzerland, from Brabant, whence they came with the queen of Henry I., and from Normandy, where they lived as vassals of Duke William. These are origins enough, and we cannot wonder that Miss Hawtreay considers a fourth derivation of the name 'from the river Arun' a superfluity. Their Norman legend seems the most popular, and few would ask more than a descent from 'the knight who struck down Harold and seized the standard, for which exploit a fourth lion was added to the three in the arms still borne by the family.'

As the *Ancestor*, in the face of this and a hundred other excellent legends, continues to deny the possession of armorial bearings to the Conqueror and his companions, we may well ask at what time the curious arms of Hawtreay were in truth assumed by them. For *four* crowned leopards between double cotises would have set on edge the teeth of the medieval armorist, whose eye recognized three or five charges borne bendwise as symmetrical but disliked four.

¹ *The History of the Hawtreay Family*, by Florence Molesworth Hawtreay, in two volumes. George Allen, 1903.

Side by side with the Hawtreys we have a rare tale of the Dormers, whom otherwise we should have taken for a Buckinghamshire family whose modest fifteenth century beginnings were improved by a Dormer Lord Mayor under Henry VIII. We are now allowed to recognize them as descendants of Thomas Dormer or d'Ormer—in Latin *de Mare Aureo*—a distinguished and remote personage who attended King Edward the Confessor on his return from France in 1042.

These things do not encourage us to the study of Miss Hawtreys's account of those Hawtreys who follow the swordsman of Hastings, whose portrait Miss Hawtreys does not include amongst her illustrations, although we may assure her that a spirited likeness of him in the act of felling King Harold is wrought into the tapestry of Bayeux. Mr. Story-Maskelyne and others have helped Miss Hawtreys in her task, but their notes and extracts are printed without arrangement and with such wild mis-printings and mis-spellings that the virtue of them suffers. For an example we quote the will made by Edward Hawtreys in 1549, which ends with the puzzling sentence, 'wit Edward Hamden, Harry Hamden, William Barnaby cualus.' That 'wit' should be read 'witness' is clear enough, but what may *cualus*, the strange title of William Barnaby, betoken? We hazard that the list of witnesses ends with the words *cum aliis*.

The interest and real value of Miss Hawtreys's book begins and ends with the family correspondence, which disposes us anew to declare that no family history can be dull reading wherein old letters are cited at length.

The Hawtreys letters begin with those of John Hawtreys, vicar of Ringwood—the first relating his tour to Scotland, a tour in which we willingly join him. He remarks the high houses and filthy streets of Edinburgh, he sleeps in 'a pompous bed' at Hopetown House, and at Buchanan meets 'with a batch of port wine equal to Tarrant's of 5 years old which I tasted last summer.' He adds, 'I shall stick to this.' At Stirling he is shown the castle, and in an age when an antiquary signified an amateur of Roman altars and red Samian ware it is not surprising that Mr. Hawtreys should receive Stirling Castle at its custodian's valuation as of more than fourteen hundred years' antiquity! Like most men of his age, the age in which they stuck to five year old port, he is curious

in medicines. 'Buckbean' is his favoured drug, and Buckbean must be drunk by all those who would stand well with him. He urges it upon his brother Edward's wife. 'I am very glad you have been brewing Buckbean. I depend upon your steadiness to see your husband does not fail to drink two small tea-cups every day without interruption, and do you do the same.' Stephen Hawtreys, another brother, has come from Bath on a visit, and is led at once to the fount of health, but 'he shuffles as well as your Husband about Buckbean.' A remedy much rarer in 1793 than Buckbean is used by the Reverend John Hawtreys, a bath or 'Roman Piscina,' into which the vicar of Ringwood proposes to turn himself 'for three or four months to come 3 times a week,' an advance upon Mr. Pepys, who was satisfied with a single experiment in a kitchen substitute for the Roman piscina. Pestle, wine merchant to the Reverend John, shall be famous with him, for Pestle 'never adulterated a drop of wine.' 'As a proof that Pestle's wines are unadulterated I drank after dinner my usual quantity at his house, and tested five or six different sorts of wine, viz. Montem 25 years old, sherry 12, red calavalle, which is a delicious wine, and four sorts of ports, rode home after it, and had no heartburn, which is almost always the case if you ride after dinner.' We may read with envy that the price of Pestle's matchless port in 1793 was but 20s. a dozen. In 1795 Ringwood rectory is in very great distress on account of scarcity occasioned by the 'dreadful wars.' We do not hear of economies in the wholesome wares of Pestle, but the rectory is eating brown bread and abstaining from all pastry, cherry pyes and cherry puddings. In 1800 'the decoction of Elm Bark' has taken the place of Buckbean, but the times demand other and stronger medicine. The vampire Bonaparte is ravaging Europe like the beast of the apocalypse. 'Tis no matter what becomes of Him, for He is an infamous Blasphemer and shameless Hypocrite.' For minds unsettled by signs and wonders '*Dr. Rett on the Scripture prophecies*, 2 vols. octavo,' provides a spiritual Buckbean. 'The Bishops of London and Lincoln strongly recommend the work; I am much pleased with it; it must amaze and confound every Infidel that reads it in these very awfull times.'

The long war and the constant menace of invasion seems to have told upon the nerves of a generation of the English.

One side of life under the regency is presented well enough by the gin-fired caperings of Corinthian Tom and Jerry, but elbowing these the Puritan re-appears. The rector of Ringwood, a sound divine, riding happily in his flapped hat between his friend's houses, and, Buckbean to aid, rejoicing over the subordination of sherry, 'red calavelle,' and four sorts of port, must make way for a generation afflicted with a spiritual queasiness.

Another Reverend John Hawtrey comes. A man of strong character, the story of his life fills most of Miss Hawtrey's book, and he seems an Englishman of a type so far from us that we wonder to find his daughter writing of him in the twentieth century.

John Hawtrey began his career in 1798 as a cornet in the Fourth or Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons. 'Eton,' as he says in a scrap of autobiography, 'was then very warlike,' and the commissioned ranks were filled with young men whose guardians had but to buy a commission and a uniform to make soldiers of them the day they left school. Forty pounds a year was the allowance which his father made to the young dragoon officer in an army so pleasantly unreformed that John Hawtrey asked his father to buy him a step in rank before he had bought his first charger, and probably before he had learned 'to mount and dismount *à la militaire*.' Although the elements of a soldier's trade were not demanded of a lieutenant, we are reminded by a letter to John Hawtrey from his father that one qualification at least was demanded in 1798.

Every Officer in the Army is by an Act of Parliament obliged to receive the Sacrament within 6 Calendar Months after he has his Commission; therefore when you are qualified to receive the Sacrament, you must inform the Clerk of the Parish of your intentions, and he will take care and provide a Certificate for you and be witness of your receiving it, together with the Sexton, and the Minister will sign it, and then at the next Quarter Sessions of the peace for Ipswich you must go into Court with your witnesses and Certificate and take the necessary oaths prescribed by Act of Parliament, for which you pay two shillings, and this is called *qualifying* for your Commission.

At the age of nineteen or twenty years the purchase system made John Hawtrey a captain in the 25th Foot. He was then a young man with blue eyes and fair hair, six feet in height, who had for a time relinquished his playing upon the flute, because 'nothing is so likely to affect the lungs and bring on a

consumption.' He married in 1804 Miss Ann Watson, daughter of Colonel Watson, who was shot near Wexford leading his men against the rebels in arms. By this time Captain Hawtrey, who when quartered at Gibraltar had been a 'professed avowed infidel,' had become a very serious young man, as witnesses a document drawn up by him in which the day of the young couple is parcelled out in virtuous sections from seven in the morning till eleven in the evening, a day ending with 'from 9 to 11, the Elegant Authors, Poems Sublime or Pastoral, the Belles Lettres, Addison, Thompson, Sterne and Religious Works.'

John Hawtrey's military life was short and undistinguished. In 1807 he went with the force which was to take Madeira, but Madeira was surrendered without a shot. From Madeira he was ordered to the West Indies, where he sold his commission in 1808 and left a profession which he had come to believe was 'a bad one, a very bad one.' He had become a Methodist preacher, and the army in 1808 did not love preaching captains. In 1832 he took orders in the Church of England and died a Somersetshire parson in 1853.

Miss Hawtrey's work fills two volumes, and might with more careful editing have been made a single volume of some interest. But no plan has been followed, and Miss Hawtrey has evidently not had the heart to cut away the unnecessary from cherished letters and memoirs. That it is possible to read with pleasure amongst her nine hundred pages is another testimony to the abiding interest which clings about old family correspondence.

SOME PASSIVE RESISTERS OF 1612

MAY it please your lordships
‘These three men, Joell and the rest, have wearied Mr. Maior and myselve with their pretended personall wronges betwixt their minister and them. They have been examined at several times by Mr. Maior and the Justices of the City. Myselve have spent diuerse dayes with Joell in hearing and examining his personal aggrenances against his minister. I haue found them mier shadowes to cover his pride, stomach, and wilfull disobedience, and no perswasion, that Mr. Maior or myselve have used, canne moue Joell and the rest to yeald their obedience unto your Lordshippes authoritie and comand. They are three chief men for wealth and estimac'on: who like Corah, Dathan, and Abirham haue seperated them selues from their congregac'on and onder Ho'ble informac'on except exemplarie justice bee shewed uppon these, our Walloon congregac'on will fall to nothinge.

(Signed) ‘Sa: Noruicen.’¹

The Joell referred to was one Desormeaux, a member of the Walloon French church at Norwich, and the moving epistle of the Bishop of Norwich was addressed to the Privy Council. The cause of the difficulty was the refusal of Desormeaux and others to pay the rates for the maintenance of their own and their parish clergy.

The first regular settlement of the strangers at Norwich in the sixteenth century was in 1565, when a selected few were invited by the City authorities to settle and exercise their trades; arrangements were made by the Duke of Norfolk with John Utenhove and the London Dutch Consistory, and the first party of thirty families and their servants, chiefly from London, Sandwich, Colchester and Lynn, came to the City. In due time large numbers followed them, and the trade of the City and County of Norfolk, which had greatly diminished, grew to large proportions. Two

¹ State Papers, Dom. Jac. I., 37, 43, 1613.

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hundred years before, as was doubtless remembered by the authorities, the Flemings imported by Edward I. and Philippa of Hainault had laid the foundations of the English woollen manufacture in England, and the middle of the fourteenth century saw Norwich more prosperous than ever before. Fuller tells us that there were no less than sixty parish and seven conventual churches within the walls, and upwards of 70,000 souls in the city and suburbs, all of which prosperity had been caused by the woollen trade established by the Netherlands.

The Dutch, by far the most numerous, were assigned in 1565 the choir of St. John the Baptist, formerly the church of the Black Friars, which had come into the hands of the Corporation at the dissolution of the monasteries. The Walloon French were given the use of the chapel of Little St. Mary in Tombland, commonly called the Bishops' chapel. Both the congregations being Conformist, their discipline and form of worship were ordered to conform as much as possible to that of the Established Church: the Bishop of Norwich being their superintendent.

The disposition of these strangers appears to have been of a singularly pleasant character. 'Profitable and gentle strangers,' says Archbishop Parker, 'ought to be welcome and not to be grudged at.' A Report,¹ endorsed 'The benefittes receaved in Norwich by having the straungers there,' says of them: 'They live holy of themselves withoute chardge, and doe begge of no man, and doe sustaine all their owne poore people.' They were clearly not of the type which land on Saturday, and commit burglary on Monday. Item. 'They not onelie sette on worke their owne people but doe also sette on work oure owne people within the cittie as alsoe a grete number of people nere xx^{ti} myles aboute the cittie, to the grete relief of the porer sorte there.' Imagination boggles at the thought of the result on the mind of the British citizen, say of Shoreditch, in the year 1575, of a placard in a 'straunger's' window: 'Noe Englysshe neede applye.' A second Report shows the alien of that time in a still more favourable light: Norwich entertained angels unawares. Item. 'They have and dayly doe willinglie lend to sundry Englishe for their better mayntenaunce dyvers sums of monie

¹ 1575. State Papers. Dom. Eliz., vol. 20. No. 49.

w'thout taking anie interest or p'fit (at all) for the same, but pray and thanke God for His blessinges.'¹

Isaac Gordon and his compeers, strangers of later arrival, might well be thankful that this disastrous custom did not persist amongst the Norwich aliens!

Previous to 1607 the parish clergy in Norwich were dependent on voluntary offerings. In 1606 an order was made by the Privy Council to the Mayor and Justices, that a proportionate tax of twenty pence in the pound on the rents of houses and shops should be imposed for the maintenance of the parish clergy. This tax had already been imposed on the strangers by article 4 of their book of orders, in 1571. The order calls attention to the forwardness of the strangers in respect of their contributions, and the backwardness of natural subjects, which backwardness 'we conceive to proceed either out of want of religious zeal towards the Gospel, or out of their owne corrupt disposition : to factious sectaries, and pretended reformation' (Blomefield, iii. 362).

In 1612, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and other Judges, confirmed this order of 1571, and further ordered that the strangers should stand charged with the maintenance of their own ministers and poor, in respect of their private estate.

To men who had lived in darkness and the shadow of death, and who had seen the Spanish Terror, to pay a double tax was no hardship when not only the bare right to live, but even prosperity was assured to them. With prosperity, however, came the inevitable reaction. Besides, that omnivorous genius of the Anglo-Saxon race was beginning to work, which absorbs every alien race within its borders, even its conquerors. The strangers were becoming English; a process which was specially rapid and easy in the case of the Dutch.

The alien of the twentieth century, who brings little into this country beyond an assortment of new diseases, celebrates his new found freedom in various ways, not infrequently making the early acquaintance of British Justice, through a misunderstanding of the term Liberty. The alien of the seventeenth century began by frequenting, not the police-court, but his parish church.

As early as 1608, the Bishop of Norwich, as Superintendent

¹ State Papers. Dom. Eliz., vol. 127. No. 81.

and Overlord, was appealed to by the French congregation, in the matter of one Peter Truye, of St. Lawrence parish, and Nicolas de Corte, of St. Paul's, who had given up attending their own church, and contributing to the support of its poor, and had betaken themselves to their several parish churches. The Bishop was entreated 'to helpe us in bringing home these two strayed shepe unto their owne shepe-fold.'¹ Aided by the Mayor and Justices, he seems to have succeeded in heading off the truants—but others soon followed through the gap they made. Black sheep there are in every flock, and the difficulties which arose were taken advantage of by those who wished to escape from a too exacting taxation.

In 1612, one Denis L'Hermite, whether a scion of the race of the fiery Peter, history does not relate, refused to pay his tax of a penny in the pound on his house-rent in St. Saviour's parish, to the Rev. Foulke Robartes, and associating himself with Joell Desormeaux, before mentioned, and Samuel Camby, 'principall men of the French Congregation who being riche in meanes, and refractory in condition, have upon some displeasure misconceived against Mr. Peter de Lawne their minister, whom we knowe to be a learned, grave and discrete preacher, not onely withheld from him their usual contribution but have also withdrawne themselves from that their congregacion and churche, wherein they had formerly borne sev'all offices, and continued members thereof ever since their baptisme.'²

Denis L'Hermite seems to have waged a successful defensive campaign against the Bishop and civil authorities for some years, for we do not hear of him again until 1620, when a petition was addressed by the Mayor and Justices to the Privy Council, dated 31 January 1620.

The petition sets forth the old regulation agreed to at the coming of the strangers, and states that the parish rate had not been paid by L'Hermite since 1606. He had been summoned before the Justices by Mr. Robartes, and still refusing to pay, the matter was therein referred to the Privy Council. With an agility commendable only in the children of this world, our passive resister now changes his ground. He 'complains' to the Privy Council, that being a freeman

¹ Baker MSS. Camb. Univ. Lib. 32, pp. 169, 170.

² State Papers: Dom. Jac. I., cxxii. 144.

of the City, and one of the Livery of his company, and frequenting the parish church of St. Saviour's, to which he is perfectly ready to pay all church dues, he 'ys forced by those of the ffrench congregacion' to resort to their church as formerly 'to his infinit vexacion,' and asks for the matter to be referred back to the authorities of Norwich. This was done, but in 1621, 25 September, the harassed Mayor and Justices again implore the aid of the Privy Council. After a full hearing, in which the French minister and elders had been examined, the case was again decided against L'Hermite. The Mayor points out that others were offending in the same way, and that if all were allowed to do as they liked, the support of the minister and care of the poor would fall on those who remained faithful to their own church. The petition states that Denis did indeed promise to do his duty to both the French church and his own parish, and at their request 'did willinglie submitt to resort to the said French churche as formerly and beare the said office of Eldership.'¹

This mood, however, soon passed, and our friend, Mr. Facing-both-ways, had now conspired with Joell Desormeaux, aforesaid, and refused to pay the French church dues; having apparently compounded with his former enemy, the Rev. F. Robartes, by a promise to pay his church rate. The ground of battle was now shifted, and so far from falling between two stools, L'Hermite appears to have balanced himself with great success on both. It was now the turn of the French minister and the Consistory to attack. Strengthened by fresh forces in the shape of Desormeaux and Camby, Denis L'Hermite and his friends dared the enemy to do his worst. In the ensuing war of words, L'Hermite leaves the brunt to be borne by Joell, who appears to have had a gift of repartee suited for the occasion.

An order of the Privy Council, dated October 1621, was issued on behalf of the French minister, touching 'Larmett and others not submitting to the discipline,' to compel them to resort to their church and submit to its discipline, under a bond to appear before the Council in case of disobedience. In this order, founded on the report of the Bishop of Norwich, L'Hermite is mentioned as being born in England, which seems to be incorrect, as a return of strangers for the City of Norwich

¹ State Papers. Dom. Jac. I., 122, 144.

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in 1622 gives 'Dennys Lermite, comer' (wool comber) as born beyond the seas.

The last we hear of the matter is in a long petition of the Mayor and Justices to the Council, April 1623, in which the behaviour of Joell is fully set forth: the result of which issued in his being bound in £40 to appear before the Privy Council.

According to the petition he had repeatedly been summoned before the Justices, and had as often refused to pay his 'arrerages' of £24 6s. for the maintenance of the ministry and poore of the Walloon congregation. On 10 March, 1622, the Lord Bishop of Norwich being present, Jock was required by him to conform to the Walloon church 'his L'pp then usinge many gentle persuasions to that purpose,' to which he answered that he had received so many wrongs from the minister 'that he could not condiscend to his L'pp therein.' On being assured by the Bishop that satisfaction should be made by the minister, and asked to name them, 'the said Joell craved pardon, sayinge hee would name none.' On 30 March he was again cited, and again refused to make any other answer than that he had made at his last appearance: 'and for payment to the poor hee sayd that upon the minister and others of that church shall cease to molest him' he would pay as he was able. Time was then given him till 2 April, 1623, when he again declared that when the French church would 'cease to molest him by conventinge of him before the Lord Bishop and the Maior of Norwich hee would pay to the yeare as he should be able,' but flatly refused 'to bee of that congregacion.' In consequence he was ordered to appear before the Council on 10 May, 1624.

The order appears never to have been obeyed, for shortly after Joell eluded his pursuers by shuffling off this mortal coil, and with it, a considerable load of debt to Denis L'Hermite, who had become surety for him for the payment of 'severall greate somms of money' for which said surety he had been imprisoned.

The difficulties arising out of the two separate churches solved themselves automatically by the intermarriage of the strangers with the native English; the children of marriages in the parish church being ipso facto declared English, with no claim on the foreign churches for any charitable support.¹

¹ French Colloquy, Bk. 16 d.

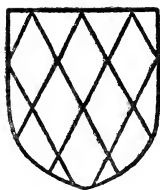
A Bill in Chancery¹ of the year 1626 affords us a last glimpse of Denis L'Hermitte. The curtain falls on our worthy friend engaged in a struggle with Elizabeth, relict of his whilom friend and companion, and her son, who appear to have completely got the better of 'your pore orrator, Dyonisse Lermite, of the Cittie of Norwich, wool-comb^r.'

CHARLES E. LART.

¹ Chanc. Proc. Car. I., Bills and Answers, l. 65, 176.

OUR OLDEST FAMILIES

XIV. THE FITZWILLIAMS



ROBERT DE LIZOURS, lord of Sprotborough in Yorkshire and son of Fulk de Lizours whose name is written in Domesday Book, married Aubreye, widow of Henry de Lacy, the lord of Pomfret. Aubreye's son Robert died in 1193 as the last of his line. With such parentage, a second Aubreye, only child of Aubreye and Robert de Lizours, was born about 1130 to be the great heiress of her countryside. In the twelfth century such ladies did not remain long in spinsterhood, and the younger Aubreye was wedded to Richard fitz Eustace, the baron of Halton in the county palatine of Chester, to whom she bore John the constable of Chester, who founded a new line of Lacys, who were to be earls of Lincoln. After the death of Richard she married William the son of Godric, and from this marriage springs the house of Fitzwilliam.

Of Godric nothing is known save that he was Godric and therefore an Englishman, for Godric is so bluntly English a name that the fine Normans and Frenchmen about King Henry Beauclerk fastened the nickname of Godric upon him for the sake of his English manners. A father was indeed found for him by Thoroton the topographer, who read of Godric, son of Chetelbert and lord of Sprotborough in a pipe roll of King Stephen's reign; but the learned Hunter looking in the same roll found indeed a Godric son of Chetelbert, but naught of his lordship of Sprotborough. So by reason of there being many Godrics in England Thoroton takes his place with discredited pedigree mongers and William son of Godric is left without a grandfather.

Many guesses concerning this family found themselves on their shield of arms, which is *lozengy silver and gules*. The Grimaldi, sovereign princes of Monaco, overlords of the rouge and the noir, have long borne the same shield, and their kinsman, Mr. Stacey Grimaldi, claimed that our English Fitzwilliams came from Grimaldi. The lords of Bec Crespian had

the same blazon, and even the learned Hunter saw a remarkable coincidence in the fact that many of these bore the sufficiently common name of William. Nevertheless, no one has traced a common ancestry for the seigneurs of Bec Crespin and the Grimaldi on the ground of the lozenged shield, so Fitzwilliam, in spite of his shield, may refuse the cousinship of either house, pointing to Godric their forefather, a rosbif Englishman.

Even to our own time this family has been reckoned amongst those who claim a descent from beyond the age of the Norman Conquest. Harken to *Collins's Peerage*, which recites their early ancestry with no uncertain note. We begin with SIR WILLIAM FITZ GODIRE, *cousin to Edward the Confessor*. His son and heir, Sir William Fitzwilliam, 'being ambassador at the court of William, Duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England A.D. 1066; and for his bravery at the battle of Hastings on 14 October (when King Harold lost the crown with his life) the Conqueror gave him a scarf from his own arm.' The son of this treacherous gallant, another William, is said to have wedded Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Elmley of Sprotborough and Elmley, and to have had issue a fourth William, whose chief distinction is found in the fact that he sealed a grant to the Monks of Byland with a seal of his arms, and that in 1117, a long time before such toys were invented. A fifth William married 'Ella, daughter and co-heir of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by Gundreda his wife, daughter of King William the Conqueror,' and had issue the William with whom we have been content to begin our more modest pedigree. For this legendary beginning and for each and all of its details, the signatures and seals of three Elizabethan kings of arms stand for all proof, William Harvey, Clarencieux, testifying that the descent 'is sufficient to satisfy any judge.' The judicial value of such official certificates of ancestry may be estimated by these attestations of a tale as clumsily improbable as this discredited story of five Williams, for no one of whom can a jot of evidence be brought to witness. King Edward's cousin, who dedicated his son to treason from his birth upward by providing him with the foreign name of William, is as unknown to the chronicler as is that amazing son who, sent on an embassy to an enemy, is persuaded to return to his own land as marshal of the invading

host. The captain's scarf of the Elizabethan period points clearly enough to the date when this story was woven. In the eyes of the uncritical Elizabethan antiquary, his contemporary captains, with their scarves and ostrich plumes, had pranced on every battlefield since the flood. The marriage with a ghostly Elmley of Sprotborough is thrust into the pedigree to account for the Fitzwilliams' possession of that Sprotborough which in truth was brought them by Aubrey de Lizours, and the match with a coheir of Warenne is braggart falsehood devised for adorning the Fitzwilliam shield with a quartering of the chequered coat of the mighty Warennes.

In 1178¹ William son of Godric rendered account of ten marks for his marriage with 'the mother of John the Constable.' Her vast lands were divided between the issue of her two marriages, the Lacy lands to the heirs of her first born and the lands of Lizours to William her son by William son of Godric.²

The house of Fitzwilliam thus begins its career with eight knights fees in Yorkshire and with illustrious kinsfolk. William son of Godric their housefounder is sometimes called William de Clairfait—*Willelmus de Clarofagio filius Godrici*—and we know him for a follower of King Stephen and a founder of the monastery of Hampole.

The founding of a monastery was a pious work which blessed the founder's progeny with a well proven pedigree. The charters of Hampole show William Fitzwilliam of Edward the Third's day inspecting and confirming the grant of his ancestors, he being son of William, son of Thomas, lord of Sprotborough, which Thomas son of William, son and heir of Aubrey de Lizours, confirmed the grants of his father and grandmother, who gave the church of Adwick le Street to the monastery.

When Aubrey de Lizours made her great agreement with her grandson Roger the Constable she was doubtless a widow, but the date of the death of the first William is unknown. Their son William fitz William is he of whom it is written that

¹ By a fine made at Winchester 21 April 5 Ric. I. between Aubrey de Lizours and Roger the Constable her grandson, the lady Aubrey quitclaims to Roger the land which was Robert de Lacy's and the said Roger grants that the said Aubrey shall hold for life the land which was of Robert de Lizours her father, with remainder to William her son.

² Pipe roll 24 H. II.

he sealed with a seal whereon he rides on horseback with the lozenged shield of Fitzwilliam upon his arm, a seal which would make the arms of Fitzwilliam the most ancient in the land. Hugh Fitzwilliam, the Elizabethan historian of his family, gave this seal the date of 1117, an error still cherished by the peerages and still served up by the newspaper paragraphers when Fitzwilliams are marrying or dying. This William is said to have been in arms against King John and to have come back to the King's obedience in the fifth year of Henry III.

Thomas Fitzwilliam, his son and heir, is styled grandson of Aubrey de Lizours in a fine of 10 Henry III, and in 1253 had freewarren in his Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire lands. This Thomas was a rebel in his father's steps. A quarrel and lawsuit of his sons tell us that at the battle of Chesterfield in 1266 he was prisoner to the King. After this no more of Thomas Fitzwilliam. That they who smite with the sword perish with the sword was in his days commonplace fact and truth. He had married Agnes Bertram, with whom her father, Roger Bertram, gave a manor and a rent, and in 1312 William Fitzwilliam, son of William the son of Thomas and Agnes, was, with Darcys, Roos's, and Veres, amongst the coheirs of Roger Bertram, brother of Agnes.

After him comes one William in whom we see that the name Fitzwilliam has not yet crystallized to a surname, for this William is commonly called William fitz Thomas, under which name he pleaded before the commissioners of Edward I. that he claimed in his lands of Sprotborough the rights of assize which his ancestors had there since the conquest. His son was yet another William, the William who was found to be a coheir of the Bertrams. Again William begat William, a son who rode to Boroughbridge with his lord the earl of Lancaster. When the earl died by the axe six knights were hanged at Pontefract, and one of these was the young William Fitzwilliam. The father lived on at Sprotborough, and five years later, with his son John, was declared by a Yorkshire jury not guilty of the death of a knight slain feloniously at Dringhouses. This John died of the black death in 1349.

Sir John of Sprotborough was slain about 1385 by Roger Spark, a servant of the Aske family, who were allied to the Fitzwilliams, so that in the story related in his widow's appeal in the King's Bench we have the story of a neighbourly affray of Yorkshiremen; but the record stands alone, for we know little of the

life of these later Fitzwilliams. They made good marriages and sustained their house without meddling with affairs of State. One of them died over sea in the King's service at Rouen, and they held, as it would seem, by the house of York, but in such canny wise that Sprotborough came safely from father to son. The last Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough died in 1516, and a struggle at law began for his Yorkshire lordships of Sprotborough, Emley, Darrington and Haddlesey, his Nottinghamshire and Norfolk manors, which were claimed in vain by Fitzwilliams sprung from Ralph, a captain of Sauveterre in Aquitaine under the earl of Huntingdon. The Saviles of Thornton had Emley and the Copleys Sprotborough, and thus the old lands were scattered. But the Fitzwilliams of Haddlesey who lost Sprotborough and Emley in the law courts remembered the pit from which they were digged, and the Aquitaine captain's great grandson, Hugh Fitzwilliam, an ambassador's servant in Germany, Italy and France, lived to put in a book all that he could collect of his family history and evidences. The family lawsuit with Copleys and Saviles was still alive in his day, but little good came of it, and the family historian's will, proved in 1577, deals for the most part with leather-covered chests, caskets, mails, and leather bags, which speak of the precious parchments of Fitzwilliam descents and alliances.

This will of Hugh Fitzwilliam makes his cousin, Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton in Northamptonshire, his executor.

From the main line of Sprotborough many younger lines had branched away,—Fitzwilliams of the Woodhall, Fitzwilliams of Mablethorpe in Lincolnshire, Fitzwilliams of Wadworth, Aldwark, Kingsley, Clayworth, and many another far-scattered house. Two Fitzwilliams of Aldwark, fourth cousins of Sprotborough, were slain in the glorious fight of Flodden Field, and their brother William became a King's favourite and an earl. This William Fitzwilliam was with King Henry VIII from a boy. He was unlearned, with none of the Latin which made a second tongue for most of those about him, but he was a cunning sportsman, and a successful soldier and sailor. In the year 1513, which saw his brothers die at Flodden, he was fighting at sea off Brest and took a sore hurt with a crossbow quarrel. He served Wolsey as ambassador to France, was vice-admiral of England, captain of Guisnes, and a knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

He forced a confession of adultery from Anne Boleyn's gallant, Sir Henry Norris, rode down the Lincolnshire rebels, and taught Anne of Cleves to play at the cards whilst waiting for a cross channel wind from Calais. He bought the great house of Cowdray and was made Earl of Southampton. In all things he was the Tudor courtier, a keen and bold man who rose with the climbers and over the fallen. He died in 1542, leader of the van of an English army, and his standard went forward with the army, leaving his corpse at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To his great genealogy of 1565 Hugh Fitzwilliam, styling himself as of Sprotborough, first set his name and seal, and after him signed William Fitzwilliam of Milton, knight, as 'eldest brother of the house,' with John Fitzwilliam of Milton and Brian Fitzwilliam of Gaines Park in Essex. William Fitzwilliam of Lincoln signed next, followed by Gervase Fitzwilliam of Bentley, William Fitzwilliam, son and heir of John of Kingsley, William Fitzwilliam of Plomtree, George of Haddlesey, Thomas, son and heir of Francis of Fenton, John, son and heir of Richard of Ringstede, and Charles Fitzwilliam of Sandby in Nottinghamshire. So widely spread and well seated were the younger lines of the house at the time when the main line came to its end.

But of all the many lines of Fitzwilliam but one survives to our own day, a house established by a merchant of London, alderman of Bread Street ward. He flourished under Wolsey, whose treasurer and chamberlain he was, and in those days of black treachery it is pleasant to know that here at least was one who honoured his fallen master and received him at his house of Milton in Northamptonshire.

He was a son of John Fitzwilliam, who is said to have been sixth son to Sir John of Sprotborough, who died in 1418, and his near kinship is vouched by the will of his kinsman, Hugh the genealogist, who made the Milton Fitzwilliams his heirs. His grandson and heir was perhaps the greatest man of the house. Born in 1526 and christened William, he soon distinguished himself amongst the many William Fitzwilliams of his family. The first Russell earl of Bedford was his kinsman by the mother's side, and he was soon a gentleman of the King's chamber. Though a protestant, he held for Queen Mary, who honoured him for his loyalty, and for most of the last fifty years of his life his work lay in Ireland, where

he held all posts, from temporary keeper of the great seal to lord deputy, which high place he filled three times. He was soldier, justice and ruler, and Ireland broke him in health, fortune, and reputation. His English lands were at one time all but thrown to his Irish creditors, he was spattered with charges of cruelty and corruption, and died at last, home again at Milton, lame and blind, weary of life. He had a crown lease of Fotheringhay when Mary of Scotland came to the block, and amongst many harsh gaolers Mary found the old Lord Deputy kind and respectful to her misery. She gave him a picture of her son James, which picture is still an heirloom amongst his descendants.

The Lord Deputy's grandson William was created a peer of Ireland in 1620, and the third Lord Fitzwilliam of Lifford became an Irish earl in 1716, the reward of loyal Whiggery. In 1746, the family being steadfast in its politics, the Irish earldom had an English earldom and viscountcy added to it. The second earl was lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1795, and was recalled within three months for avowing his sympathy with Catholic emancipation. Four and twenty years later the earl's liberal tongue dealt with the massacre of the weavers at 'Peterloo' and cost him his lieutenancy of the West Riding. He died the father of the peerage, having been seventy-seven years an earl.

The estate of Milton is now in the hands of a younger son of the house, and the Earl Fitzwilliam, who is probably heir male of Godric the Englishman, is seated in the county of Yorkshire, where the forefathers of his name lived on their lands in the twelfth century.

OSWALD BARRON.

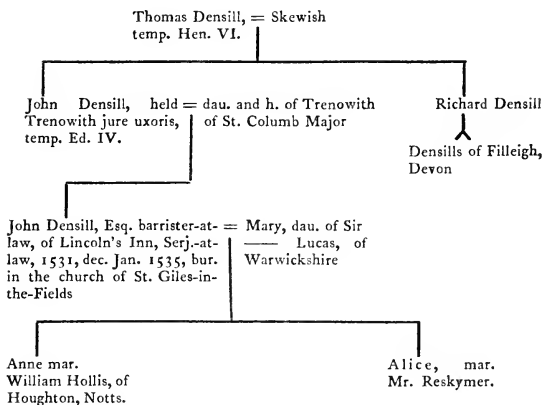
CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE PEDIGREE OF DENSILL

THE Densill family, from his descent from which the well-known Denzell Holles, father of John Holles, Earl of Clare, received his name, was for many years of considerable importance in the parish of St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, a village now perhaps best known as containing the convent of Lanherne, which is situated in the ancient manor-house of the Cornish Arundels.

There are in the British Museum at least two manuscripts (Harl. 3,367 and Lansd. 207 F.) which contain transcripts of documents in the possession of Gervase Holles, and throw much light on the pedigree and possessions of the family. With the latter I do not propose to deal; the former, however, is of interest, owing to the fact that the family was connected by ties of marriage with many of the most famous names of Cornwall.

It may be well to begin by giving *in extenso* the pedigrees which I propose to augment from these documents.

Gilbert, in his *History of Cornwall*, iii. 147, s. v. Mawgan-in-Pyder, gives the following fragment, which I have thrown into pedigree form:—

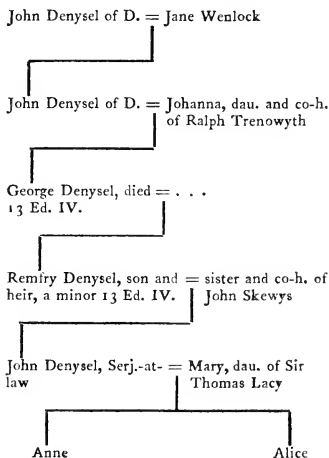


This is full of inaccuracies. Maclean, on the other hand, in his *History of Trigg Minor*, iii. 385, is mainly correct as far as he goes, but the manuscripts already referred to add largely to our information.

He begins with :—

Laurence Denysel, = Dionis
living 1283

as the first known of the name, and after a gap, goes on as follows :—



The MS. Harl. 3367 is entitled 'Densellorum de Densell Prosapia. Ex archivis Denzelli Holles filii junioris prænobilis Dñi Johannis Holles militis Baronis de Haughton, et Comitibus de Clare'; while Lansd. 207 F. is vol. vi. of the 'Collectanea Gervasii Holles,' and its sub-title is practically the same as that of the former MS. with the date 1637. There are, however, some differences in the two collections of charters. Thus Lansd. begins with an undated gift of lands in Saint Hyde by Joan Bozoun, widow, to Peter de Dinesel, to which appear as witnesses, among others, Ralph de Arundell and Thomas le Arcidiaken. According to the *Cole Family*, p. 22, there was a Sir Thomas Ercedekne, who was sheriff of Cornwall 7 Edw. I., and a Sir Thomas, who was governor of Tintagel in 1329; this latter would seem to be too late; but a comparison of all the witnesses would be necessary to fix the date. According, however, to Collins, (1756), vi. 116, a Sir Ralph Arundel was sheriff of Cornwall in 44 Hen. III.

Ralph Arundell and others are witnesses to Carta I. Harl. (Lansd. c. ii.), wherein Roger de Gliwyon gives up rights to Peter de Dinisel. This also is undated.

In H. c. ii. (L. c. iii.) William Wise makes a gift to his daughter Sybilla and William de Dynishille and their heirs, 'Anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici tricesimo,' one of the witnesses being Stephen de Dynishille.

H. c. iii. (L. c. iv.) is dated 'A° d'ni Mcccxxxviii,' and is a gift by John Denysel de Alderstowe to Thomasia his daughter and her heirs, presumably on her marriage.

The next deed in Lansd. (c. 5) is dated 4 Hen. V. It is executed by John Denesel, and makes mention of 'Odo Trenowyth' and 'John Trenowyth,' 'my brothers,' 'George, my son,' 'Joan, my wife,' 'Richard, my brother,' and 'Isabel Hamely, my sister,' evidently the wife of 'Harturus Hamely,' one of the parties to whom the gift is made. A brief pedigree given below sets this Isabella down as a Trenowyth. This John Denesel is clearly the one who married Johanna Trenowyth.

H. c. v. and Lansd. c. vi. are copies of a transaction in 14 Hen. VI. between Thomas Chauntrell and George Denysel, the son of John last named. C. viii. in both collections is a conveyance in 17 Hen. VI. by John Trethevan to George Denshyll.

C. vii. in both collections is an arbitration between 'Nich-

olas Carminowe and George Denysell, esquiers,' about lands in Pellyngarowe, held by John Arundel, esq., and others at St. Columb's, 25 Hen. VI.

L. c. xi. gives us the date of George Densell's wedding, and the name of his wife, it being a gift by him on his marriage, 4 April, 27 Hen. VI., to 'Johanna, filia senior Johannis Petyt de Predannek armigeri postea militis'; Sir John Petyt died 31 Hen. VI. In 30 Hen. VI. (H. c. iv.; L. c. xiv.) Nicholaus Calamee, whose relationship, if any, to the Densills does not appear, gives 'unum messagium' in Tregonyburgh to George Densell, Joan his wife, and their heirs, unless they die without heirs.

From H. c. ix. (Lans. c. ix.) we gather that George Densell 'armiger' was living 6 Ed. IV.

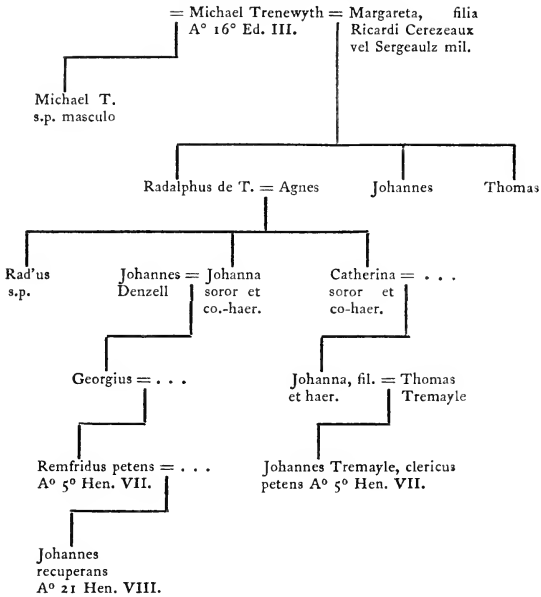
L. c. xv. says that 'Johanna uxor Georgii Densell armiger (*sic*) vixit post maritum suum, sicut apparet ex charta data xii^o die September A^o undecimo Ed. 4^{ti}.'

H. c. vi. (L. c. xix.) is a gift in 14 Ed. IV. by John Ivacocke of Penros, to his daughter Joan; in remainder are mentioned successively Remfry Densell, George Densell, Elizabeth sister of Remfry, and wife of John Enys, and Katharine and Thomasia, sisters of Remfry.

In 4 Hen. VII. we find (H. c. xi, L. c. xii.) Remfry Denisell conveying the manor of Denysell to his son John, who at that date had no heirs of his body. The Lansd. MS. gives a short pedigree by which it appears that Peter, this John's elder brother by Katharine Skewys, died without issue.

In L. c. xxviii. we find the beginning of a long law-suit over the manor of Trenowyth, which was not terminated until the 21st year of Hen. VIII. This document is headed—'Pleas at Westminster in Michaelmas term between Remfry Densel, esquire, and John Tremayle clerk, plaintiffs, and Ralph Copleston, defendant, 5 Hen. VII.' This being a question of descent, the pedigree is carefully gone into, and as the verdict of the court went in favour of the Densells, it will not be out of place to give the version which was accepted (L. c. xxxi) :—

THE ANCESTOR



From Harl. c. x. (L. c. x.), and H. c. xii. (L. c. xvii.) we gather that Remfry Densell was living in 6 Hen.VII., but dead in 1 Hen. VIII., in which year John styles himself the son and heir; and mentions John Skewys his uncle, Richard Densell his brother, and Johanna Densell his sister.

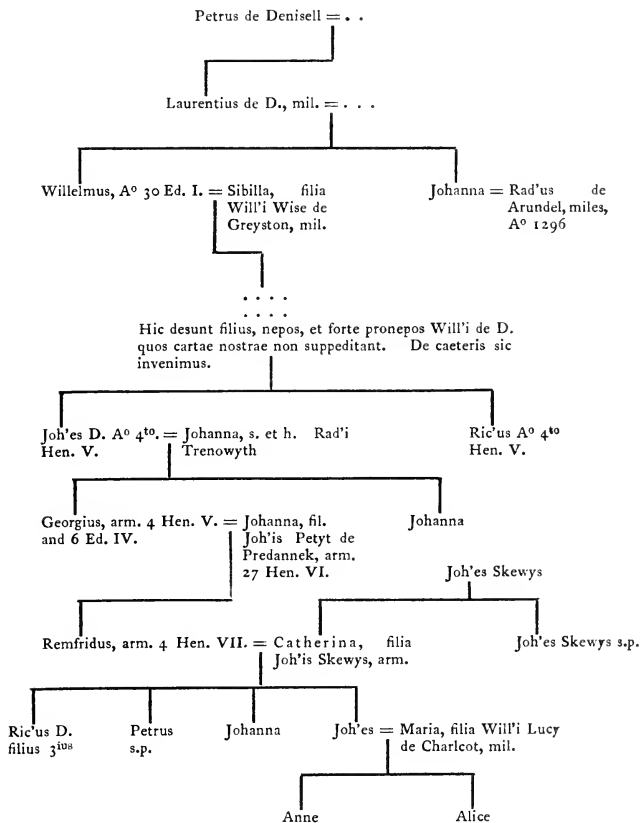
In H. c.xvi. (L. c. xviii.), dated June 1, 7 Henry VIII., John Denzell mentions Thomas Lucy, Humphrey Lucy, and Mary 'my wife, aunt of the aforesaid Thomas Lucy.' She was the daughter of Sir William Lucy, of Charlecote, co. Warw., and great-granddaughter of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn. Her pedigree is given in L. c. xxxii. By this entry, and the additional evidence of the arms impaled on John Denzell's tomb 'in St. Giles', neare Holborne' (L. 207 F., fol. 42), we are enabled to correct both Gilbert and Maclean. The coat is given as

Quarterly. A crescent surmounted of a mullet in pale (Denzell); A chevron betw. 3 Mores headed (Wenlocke). Empaled with—Semy of crosse crosselets 3 Lucies hauriant (Lucy): the last quartered with divers other coats.

THE PEDIGREE OF DENSILL

No tinctures are given.

We come then to L. c. xxxv., which gives the pedigree as follows :—



Other brothers and sisters can be added from the particulars already given.

It appears probable then from these documents that John Densill who had a marriageable daughter Thomasia in 1338, may have been the son of William Densill and Sybilla Wise, who were married in 1301, and was perhaps the husband or

father-in-law of Jane Wenlock, an heiress, and grandfather of John Denzell, who married Joan Trenowyth; this would leave only one generation unaccounted for from 1301 onwards; or indeed, if we accept the Lansd. MS. version, for a considerably longer period. The grandfather of Catherine Skewys, wife of Remfry Denysel, married, (according to Maclean iii. 385,) Margaret Trevery, whose maternal grandmother was a daughter of John Arundel, of Lanherne, in memory of whose family there still remain brasses in the church of St. Mawgan.

The family was apparently wealthy, but its fame was merely local till John Densill came to London, and attained honour in the legal profession. He left, however, no sons to carry on the name, though his daughter's descendants were advanced to the now extinct Dukedom of Newcastle. The history of the Holles family may be found in Collins' *Noble Families*, and though they were, at the time of the marriage with the Densills, owners of Haughton, in Leicestershire, it is interesting to note that they were for some generations settled at Stoke, near Coventry, some twenty miles from Charlecote, where John Densill found a wife; and diligent search might reveal a cause for the descent of the Densill property to a family in no way connected with Cornwall in the fact that the lawyer's marriage brought him into a close connexion with the Midlands. These speculations, however, belong rather to the region of romance than of genealogy, though the two are and must be inextricably bound up together.

M. W. HUGHES.

COSTUME AT THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES

THE manuscript from which we draw these illustrations is a singularly beautiful one,¹ the work, as it would seem, of French artists at the end of the mediaeval period. The hands of two painters are seen, and one of these painters shows a tendency to shorten the long piked toes of boots and shoes in anticipation of the broad-toed footgear which marks the coming of the renaissance in England. As pictures of jousting in the tilt-yard, of fighting with axe and spear, these doings of the little Jehan of Saintré are of the first value, and the few examples of civil dress show costume at what many will consider a period as stately as graceful.

OSWALD BARRON.

¹ Cotton MS. *Nero D.* ix.

I

HERE THE LITTLE JEHAN DE SAINTRÉ, ELDEST SON OF THE LORD OF SAINTRÉ IN TOURAINE, IS QUESTIONED BY THE DAME DES BELLES COUSINES AT THE COURT OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

The tall head-gear, which makes such a stately figure in this picture, has the sugar-loaf cap of deep grey with a broad roll of black above the brows. From the peaks hang thin veils of clear lawn.

The lady upon the seat of estate has about her neck a thick collar of gold with a jewel hanging from it. Her long gown, which falls in heavy folds over her feet, is of blue wrought with gold thread and edged with a deep border of ermine. The sleeves are close, with a broad ermine cuff over the hand to the knuckles. Her high waist is drawn in with a broad red band, from which the blue gown is open to the shoulder in a V-shaped opening turned up with ermine, within which is seen the black undergown. With less rich ornament the apparel of her ladies follows the same fashion. Two have black wimples looped up to join the fold of the same black stuff which hangs over their brows, and two of them have caught up their ample skirts, showing a plain gown below of another colour. The lad upon his knee has a short coat gathered into even pleats before him, the skirt of a few inches length, the sleeve full at the shoulder and closer at the wrist. This sleeve is slashed open from shoulder to wrist, and shows the black tagged sleeve of an under coat whose high black collar, open in front, is seen above the golden hue of the upper garment. His hose are crimson, his cap and pointed shoes black.

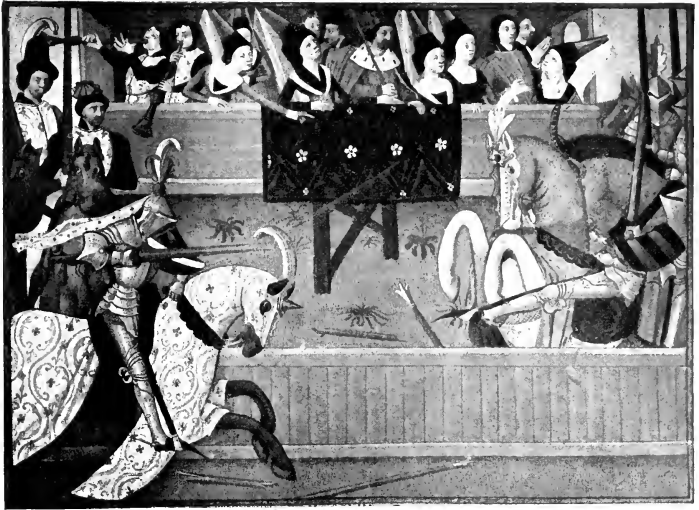




II

HERE THE LITTLE SAINTRÉ AT HIS FIRST JOUSTING DRIVES A KNIGHT FROM HIS SADDLE.

No armour is seen upon the horses save only the chafrons of steel, the one with a gilded spike, the other with a gilded and engrailed ridge having above it a gilded star with a red stone. The champions are armed alike, locked up in steel harness with no mails showing, but the sides of a short skirt of rings. This armour is in many plates. At the loins, at the upper arm, at the breast and knee, the plates overlap with defence upon defence for each movement of the body. The pauldrons on the shoulders are of moderate size: the elbow cops large. In these close helms the knights dash at each other blind save for a peering glance through the narrow sights which show the charging enemy and nothing else. The small shield in whose round 'mouth' the little Jehan couches his lance is deeply concave. It bears his arms of *gules with a bend silver and a label gold*. For crest he has a golden ball out of which spring a white feather and two red ones. From the crown of the helm floats a long white scarf worked in colour with red crosses and blue lines. The spurs have long shanks and the shoes are not of steel, but seemingly the black leather shoes of the civil dress.



III

HERE SAINTRÉ JOUSTS BEFORE THE KING OF ARAGON.

Saintré's jousting armour worn in this picture is remarkable for the single plate which covers the right arm, combining elbow-cop and vaunt-brace. The crests of the two helms are also curiously illustrated. Saintré has a red thistle flower, whose golden leaves spread themselves into a short and dagged mantle. The knight flung from his saddle bears a crest of a golden hart's head with a collar between two red wings, the razure of the head flowing in the form of a mantle.

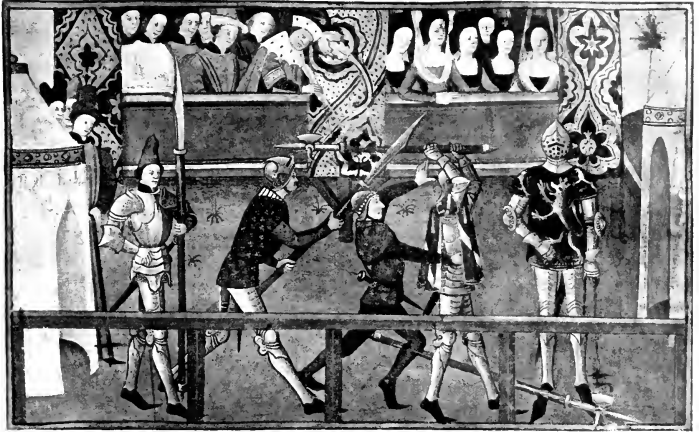


IV

HERE SAINTRÉ FIGHTS ON FOOT WITH A KNIGHT, WHOM HE WOUNDS IN THE HAND AND DISARMS. THE GUARDS COME BETWEEN THEM BY ORDER OF THE KING.

In this combat on foot the great helms of the jousting are laid aside. The close helm of the wounded knight at whom Saintré lashes with his pole-axe has beside the slot sight many holes to let in air to the face. The other head-pieces are varieties of the sallet or salade, two of them showing that a strap was worn under the chin with these pieces. The two short coats of arms, with bearings on front, back and shoulders, give a good view of the form of this tabard.

IV.



V

HERE SAINTRÉ HAVING PERFORMED HIS FEATS OF ARMS,
LEAVES BARCELONA, TO THE SORROW OF THE COURT.

The chief figure is the little Saintré upon his hackney. He is unarmed, and his dress differs little from that in which we see him in our first picture. But his short coat of black has no under coat, the collar being of a piece with it, and the slashed sleeve shows a white shirt. His long boots seem of soft black leather turned over the thighs and having long and sharp toes. The little page behind him sits upon the knight's great horse, a feather between its ears. Note Saintré's long arming sword and the short stabbing tuck won by the gentleman of whom he takes leave.



VI

HERE SAINTRÉ COMES BACK TO PARIS, AND IS MET BY MANY WHO COME TO GREET HIM. HE MEETS THE DAME DES BELLES COUSINES IN THE GARDENS.

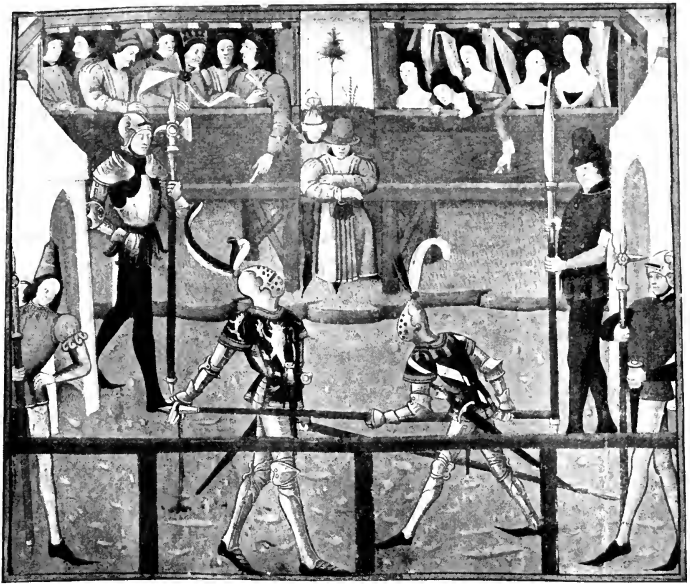
Here Saintré is armed as to the legs only, and we see that the hinder parts of the thighs are not covered by his plates. whilst the greaves meet round the calf of the leg. His shoes are of steel, but slightly pointed at the toe. The close garment of the body and arms, slashed at the elbow point, is probably that which he would wear next below his harness; over it he has slipped a light sleeveless jacket, loosely hanging and open down the front. His small feathered cap is of orange-coloured fur or stuff with a high nap. Those meeting him have short coats with false sleeves, and under jackets slashed at the elbow like the garment of Saintré.



VII

HERE THE LORD OF LOISSELENCH, A BARON OF POLAND, AND SAINTRÉ PERFORM THEIR FEATS OF ARMS ON FOOT.

Loisselench, here fights in a coat bearing sable with a silver lion crowned gold. His three feathers of red and white give a beautiful character to his helm. The champions wear arming swords at their sides and long daggers hanging from the belt buckle. The fingers have no protection, as the lord of Loisselench is learning to his cost. The tall serjeant in half armour who is guarding the lists has black hose, and a scarlet jacket with a dagged skirt under his harness. Another serjeant is armed with a heavy bill.



VIII

HERE SAINTRÉ, AS LIEUTENANT FOR HIS KING, DEFEATS A HOST OF TURKS AND BARBARIANS, AND KILLS THEIR CHIEF.

In this great rout of the barbarian host many points are to be observed. Those fighting on foot are using sword and buckle play, the bucklers small and round with a deep boss. In one case the buckler takes a curious fluted form. As in all the work of this second painter the toes of boot and shoe are but slightly pointed. In the foreground we have a figure whose round steel cap has loose cheek-pieces of a square tile shape. Saintré and his chief followers charge in helms such as those worn by the jousts and their shields are painted with arms.



IX

HERE SAINTRÉ FIGHTS IN ARMOUR WITH THE ABBOT WHO, WHEN UNARMED, HAD THROWN HIM ON HIS BACK AT THE WRESTLING.

The breast and back plates are each in one piece, and show the buckle below the neck. All plates of the harness take a moderate form, even the elbow cops being small and of no pronounced type.



JOHN OF GAUNT¹

AT a time when many are willing to believe that every field has been tilled and every book written, Mr. Armitage-Smith gives us the first book of the life and death of John of Gaunt, a man who should surely have tempted the biographer.

Save only his brother, the Black Prince, no son of the English royal house has left his name so familiar in our ears as did John of Gaunt. Yet his defence of Wycliffe is perhaps the only one of the deeds of his crowded life which is recalled by popular historians, and one cannot doubt that his fame remains by reason of Shakespeare having beckoned his shade to a place at the back of the stage and that his name is established for ever in one ringing line.

Yet John of Gaunt lived and died a great prince. The fourth son of the victorious lord, Edward III., he was born one of that famous nursery of princes whose issue tugging for the crown lit up England with civil war. In the right of dame Blanche, his wife, he was heir to the house of Lancaster, the most important of the few cadet houses founded by the old royal line of England, and their son Henry sat upon the throne and bred the hero of Agincourt. In the right of his second wife, John styled himself king of Castile and Leon, and from the daughter of this second marriage descended another line of kings. Those who have read the enamelled shields which mark the ancestry of Charles the Bold on his tomb at Bruges, know how widely the blood of John of Gaunt flows in the veins of kings oversea. Under him, in peace and war, served many great captains and noble Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards. Knolles the free-companion, Scrope, Nevill of Bolton, Nevill of Raby, Roos of Hamlake took his livery. King of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster, and duke of Aquitaine, earl of Richmond and Derby, of Lincoln, and Leicester, lord

¹ *John of Gaunt*, by Sydney Armitage-Smith, late Scholar of New College, Oxford; Fellow of University College, London. (Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 1904.)

of Beaufort and Nogent, Bergerac and Roche sur Yon, high steward of England and constable of Chester—the roll of his titles reads like a herald's challenge.

It cannot be said that an insufficient man was clad in all these titles. Froissart, who had a trained eye for princes, found him *sage et imaginatif*. Chaucer, who lived under his patronage and had by his wife a left-handed kinship with the Duke of Lancaster, found him

so trefable
Right wonder skilful and resonable,

and a gentle patron withal, one with a true love of letters. Many another knew him for a generous lord and cheerful giver. He was a good knight, ready enough to venture his body in the field, as he proved at Najera and Limoges, and ever willing to hear tales of chivalry, of strong blows given and taken. He sat as judge of feats of arms. Sir John Annesley the little and Thomas Katrington fought their famous duel before him in Westminster yard,¹ and that adventurous Sir Regnault de Roye ran his course with Sir John Holand under the warder of the duke. Of Lancaster's inner man Mr. Armitage-Smith speaks wise words. The men of the middle ages are very far from us—they are moved with the passions of an earlier time, and we may not hastily write down as ruthless and cruel those whom their living fellows found gentle and knightly. At least he was a loyal soul, loyal to his father, and to his brother, the Black Prince, loyal in bitterness of heart to the king, his nephew.

Twice he wedded in his own rank. His third marriage was a love match, and may be reckoned to him for an evidence of constancy. With Katherine Swynford he had lived for more than twenty years in a union as well recognized as that of a sultan of the east with a second and acknowledged wife. He married her suddenly at Lincoln, himself being in his fifty-sixth year and she in her forty-sixth. By her before the marriage he had three sons and a daughter, the Beaufort bastards; and through these again, he who was never king in aught but name and splendour was destined to be the father of kings.

¹ Mr. Armitage-Smith wrongly describes Annesley as husband of the daughter and heir of Sir John Chandos, a mistake in which he has many old books to support him.

His great granddaughter, Margaret Beaufort, was mother to the Tudor line, his granddaughter Joan was married to her poet, the king of Scotland, and Cicely Neville, daughter to Joan Beaufort, was mother and grandmother to the three kings of the house of York. It may not be out of place to point out that through these Beauforts the line of our ancient kings survives to this day. Although doubly bastards, the Somersets, dukes of Beaufort, are probably the only house which may claim a clean descent in the male line from those fierce Angevins who gave us fourteen of our kings.

Mr. Armitage-Smith has done his work with care and judgment. The book is well documented with maps, genealogies and notes, but is nevertheless as readable as history in good hands will always be. Errors there are, and some of these might have been corrected in a more careful study of the proof sheets.

The illustrations, which, for the most part, are reproduced from those chronicle books made in Flanders for Edward IV., are not, indeed, by contemporary hands, but they give us spirited and beautiful presentations of that life of sieges and jousts, of battles and banquets, which John of Gaunt loved and which Froissart recorded. His portrait, from a picture of the Duke of Beaufort's, lately to be seen at the New Gallery in London, we take to be a very curious example of those ancestral pictures painted to the command of many English families in the early seventeenth or late sixteenth century. With a skill beyond that of his time the artist has striven to recall the armour and habiliments of a day two centuries behind him, and though no detail may pass the scrutiny of an antiquary, the whole effect is creditably accurate.

O. B.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY HERALDRY

THE following notes on the heraldry of the tomb of Richard Metford, Bishop of Salisbury from 1396 to 1407, are suggested by the curious blazon of a ¹ Metford coat given in the seventh number of this review. A ² letter to the Editor in the next number pointed out that this prelate bore a somewhat similar coat, and the mention there made of the heraldic ornament of his tomb is here amplified and illustrated by photographs of casts taken for the purpose.

Though he held many high ³ offices in the Church Richard Metford appears to have been ⁴ a man of little more note than such as attaches to the friendship of kings. Too small a mark perhaps for the utmost displeasure of my lords appellant he, along with many other favourites of Richard of Bordeaux, falls under the ban of 'the parliament called the parliament that wrought wonders,' and passes a year or more behind the bars of Bristol Castle. But in that day when the king shook himself free from the guardianship of his uncle Gloucester, Metford came to his reward and won both liberty and the fat bishopric of Chichester. He was advanced (19 Rich. II.) to Salisbury, where he sat for eleven years till his death in 1407 (8 Hen. IV.). He lies in his cathedral in a place of his own choosing in the chapel of St. Margaret on the south side of the choir.

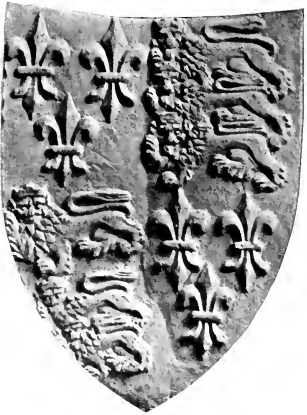
The four shields are in the spandrels of the arched canopy that is over his effigy. On the north side, at the west end of it, are the bishop's personal arms, and the corresponding position at the east end is occupied by the shield of the see of Sarum. Metford's coat is here carved and painted as barry dancetty of four pieces, gold, sable, gold and azure, the gold pieces being in high relief. The original painting is still plainly visible.

¹ *Ancestor*, vii. 213.

² *Ancestor*, viii. 222.

³ He was Canon of Windsor 1381, Archdeacon of Norwich 1385, Prebendary of York 1386, Bishop of Chichester 1390, and translated to Salisbury 1396. W. H. Jones, *Fasti Ecclesie Sarisberiensis*.

⁴ Bishop Godwin's *Catalogue of Bishops, sub* Salisbury.



SHIELDS FROM THE TOMB OF BISHOP METFORD IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

The arms of the bishopric have no colouring left, and, as will be seen, the figures of the Virgin and Child have been deliberately mutilated by some rude Protestant forefather. The Virgin is crowned, but neither of the figures seems to have had a halo carved about the head. Here, as in all examples of these arms, the Virgin carries the Holy Child on her right arm. Strangely enough post-reformation practice represents her almost invariably as holding a sceptre in her left hand. In this shield, done in the days of¹ the old faith, she holds no sceptre, but a rudely carved object that has somewhat the appearance of a rose.

The royal shields on the south side of the canopy refer to those kings who were reigning at the dates of Bishop Metford's consecration and burying. To the east is a very noble representation of the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor, a saint for whom Richard had so great a devotion that it was his special vanity to display these arms impaled with his own. The vigorous carving and the fine balance and proportion of this shield cannot easily be matched. Here again traces of the original colouring of blue and gold survive.

In the western spandrel is France quartering England—not old France, be it noted, for the use of that had been abandoned by Henry IV. in 1405, two years before Metford died, but the familiar quartered shield which was displayed by eleven successive sovereigns of this land for close on two hundred years, till the accession of Scottish James added two new quarters to the old shield. Faint traces of red and blue are just visible on it. The artist seems to have had difficulty with the arrangement of the English leopards, but the French lilies are firmly cut, though the form of them no longer has that restrained beauty of line which is so marked a characteristic of earlier fleurs de lis.

Not the least remarkable ornament of this fine monument is the string of royal badges—martlets alternating with columbine flowers—carved on either side of the arch of the canopy. These are again references to the two kings under whom Richard Metford sat in the bishop's chair at Sarum. The columbine is of course the well-known badge of Henry of Lancaster, and though one would have expected to find

¹ The only other pre-reformation examples of these arms now existing in the cathedral (on Bishop Audley's chantry) are so much damaged that it is not easy to determine what was in the Virgin's left hand in them.

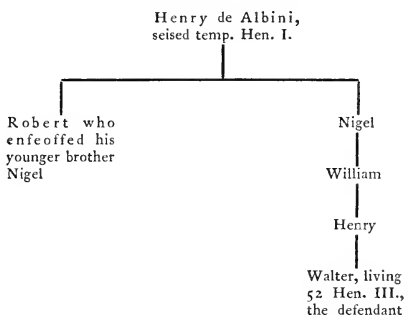
the more familiar crouching hart to typify the ill-fated Richard, it seems clear that the maker of the tomb was so greatly in love with the magnificent martlets that he had placed in the Confessor's shield that he could not refrain from repeating them as Richard's emblem. The words *Honor Deo et Gloria*, painted on the ribbands which these martlets grasp in their claws, probably formed Metford's own motto.

E. E. DORLING.

A D'AUBENEY CADET

ONE of those pedigrees from the plea-rolls, for which we are indebted to the labours of General Wrottesley, enables us to explain two entries which might otherwise baffle us, and which in turn confirm its statements.

On the Wilts Assize Roll of 52 Hen. III. is 'a plea of "quo warranto" to try the right of Walter de Albini to have gallows and other franchises in Wycheford.'¹ Fortunately there was no question at issue as to the right to the manor, so that there is no reason to doubt the pedigree given by Walter. He stated that 'King Henry I. gave the manor of Wichford to Patrick de Chaworth, and Patrick gave it to Henry de Albini.' The further descent is thus given:—



An entry in the *Testa* (p. 149) under Wilts is in entire harmony with this statement. It shows us Henry, the father of Walter, holding Wishford of the heir of Robert de Albini, who holds of the heir of Patrick:—

Henricus de Albiniaco tenet in Wichford dim. feodum unius militis de Radulfo de Sancto Amando, et ipse de Patricio de Chawurth, et ipse de rege in capite.

But of greater interest is the entry in the *Carta* of Payn

¹ *Genealogist* [N.S.], xv. 219. Mr. A. S. Maskelyne, of the Public Record Office, who has a special knowledge of Wiltshire feudal history, has most kindly sent me a full transcript of the proceedings from Assize Roll, No. 998, m. 16 dorse. He observes that the case is hardly one of 'quo warranto,' but rather of a claim by Walter.

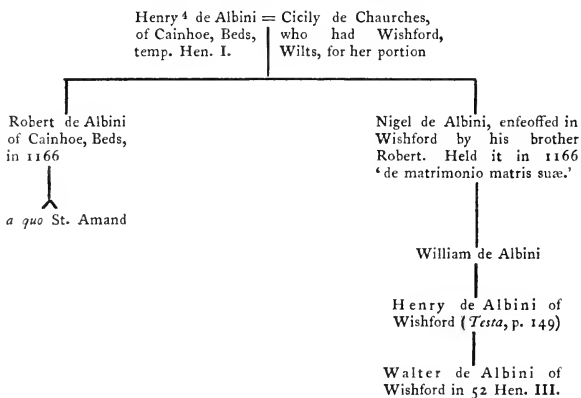
'de Muntdoublel' (grandson of Patrick 'de Chaurcis') in 1166.¹ For we there read :—

Et extra hoc . . . Nigellus de Albeneio; manerium de xxl. similiter, de matrimonio matris suæ, unde nullum servitium fecerunt.

How hard a nut this proved to crack may be seen from Sir Henry Barkly's comments in his papers on the *Testa de Nevill*² :—

Who this Nigel can have been, who stood in the same position towards the original Patrick de Chaworth's holding as Walter de Salisbury's son, is a puzzle. . . . It seems, however, by no means improbable that Nigel de Mowbray's wife may have been William's sister, and daughter of Earl Patrick, and that he, therefore, is the person alluded to in the *Liber Niger* by his old surname of Albini.

But General Wrottesley's pedigree explains the whole mystery. For we know from monastic evidence that Robert de Albini, son of Henry, who held the barony of Cainhoe, Beds, in 1166, had a younger brother *Nigel* (and a mother Cicily).³ And a charter of Henry I., which Mr. Maskelyne has been so good as to send me (from Charter Roll 52 Hen. III. m. 8) definitely states what one would have inferred from the evidence, namely, that Henry's wife was a daughter of Patrick 'de Cadurcis.' We thus obtain the full pedigree :—



¹ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 298.

² *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.* xiv. 16-7.

³ *Dugdale's Baronage*, i. 131; *Chronicon de Abingdon*, ii. 101.

⁴ It is practically certain, though not absolutely proved, that he was the son of Nigel d'Albini who held the Cainhoe barony in 1086.

The Inq. p.m. on Walter 'de Aubeney' in 1 Edw. I. shows him as holding the manor of (Great) Wishford and also lands in Kent, which prove to be the manor of Sileham Court in Rainham. And it carries the pedigree a step further by telling us that his heir was his brother Henry, who was of full age. And the Close Rolls enable us to finish off Henry's career; for, on 2 October 1278, the king's steward was ordered 'not to intermeddle further with the lands that belonged to Henry de Albiniaco in cos. Southampton (*sic*)¹ and Wilts, as the king learns by inquisition taken by the steward that Henry at his death held nothing of him in those counties, by reason whereof the wardship of his lands ought to pertain to the king.'² Mr. Maskelyne has been so good as to communicate to me the contents of the Inq. p.m. on Henry for Hampshire and for Wiltshire, in which he was returned as having held 'Wicford' of Sir Patrick de 'Chawrcis.' His heirs were found to be his sister Claricia and Maurice de Bonham, son of the son of his sister Juliana. Mr. Maskelyne adds that the presentations to the church show the continued division of the name of Great Wishford.

J. H. ROUND.

¹ His Hampshire land (at Hale) was held by an interesting serjeanty of Cardunville (cf. *Testa*, pp. 236, 237).

² *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1272-79, p. 478.

A BACHEPUZ CHARTER

COUNTY history has suffered in the past from the limitation of purview inevitable when the historian restricts himself to a single county and is compelled to concentrate upon it his whole attention. It is likely, therefore, that great advantage will result from the new system of simultaneous research adopted by those who are directing the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*.

As an illustration of this principle I may take a charter which affects the history of two counties so far apart as Derbyshire and Berkshire. In the county system which the Normans found and the feudal system which the Normans formed we have, as it were, a cross-division; the constituents of a great fief may lie in several counties, and the history, for instance, of a Berkshire manor may explain the descent of one in Derbyshire, or a Nottinghamshire under-tenant may be traced through his Buckinghamshire holding.

One of the greatest of the Conquest fiefs was that of Henry de Ferrers, of which, although the bulk lay in Derbyshire, a considerable portion was in Berkshire, where Henry had obtained the lands of Godric, the English sheriff. 'Assedone,' one of his Berkshire manors, has hitherto been unidentified, and in endeavouring to trace its identity for the *Victoria History of Berkshire*, I was led to consider the charter which is the subject of this paper. Turning first to the *Testa de Nevill*, we find William de 'Bakepuz' holding half a fee of Ferrers in 'Kingeston, Cumpton, et *Esseden*' (p. 121), or in 'Kingeston, *Asseden*, et Cumpton' (p. 126). The first of these is Kingston Bagpuze, which preserves to this day the name of its lords; and 'Cumpton' is Compton in Compton Hundred, which is known to have been held by Bachepuz. As the 'Assedone' of Domesday was in Compton Hundred, and is the only manor in that Hundred credited to Ferrers by Domesday, the most probable inference is that it was in or next to Compton and included, in Domesday, the Ferrers holding at Compton. Lysons considered that it was in or near Ashampstead (adjoining Compton), but the British

Museum boldly identifies it with Ashridge in East Ilsley (adjoining) in its *Index to Charters* (p. 25), and, apparently, in its *Charters in the British Museum* (No. 49). Mr. W. H. Stevenson points out to me that it occurs as 'Assheden' in an Inq. p.m. of 19 Edw. III., as 'Ashedene' in 1428, when it occurs in conjunction with 'Westcomptone' (*Feudal Aids*, i. 66), and as 'Assheden' or 'Asshedeyn' in 1494 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* Hen. VII. i. 400, 401).¹ From these forms it follows, as he observes, that Domesday's 'Assedone' gives the wrong termination, and that Ashden, rather than Ashdown, is the name we should look for. The fact, however, remains that Ashridge, which adjoins Compton on the south-west, is the name nearest to Ashden that we can now find.

But we must now hark back to Add. Charter 21,172, which deals with Compton and 'Aissendene,' of which a facsimile and annotated transcript will be found in that valuable volume, *Charters in the British Museum*. It must, from its description of Henry I., be later than Stephen's reign, while the Gresleys' ancestor, who occurs in it as a witness, was dead in 1166. Thus we obtain, for its date-limit 1155-1166.

BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. CHARTER 21,172. Original, sealed.

Robertus de Bachep[uz] omnibus hominibus totius Anglie, tam presentibus quam futuris, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis me concessisse et dedisse Johanni, filio meo, pro servitio suo, totam terram de Co[n]tun et de Aissendene, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et in pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et in semitis, tam libere et tam quiete quam ego melius eam tenui de Comite Roberto tempore Henrici Regis senioris, per servitium unius militis de me tenendam et de heredibus meis, ipse et heredes sui. Hanc donationem concessit Robertus filius et heres meus. Testes Henricus presbyter,² Hugo, clericus de Cubeleia,³ Robertus de Piro,⁴ dapifer, Willelmus filius Nigelli,⁵ Galfridus de Bachep[uz],⁶ Rogerus Duredent, Radulfus de

¹ It is omitted from the index in *Feudal Aids* and left unidentified in the Hen. VII. volume.

² This is probably the Henry 'sacerdos,' who attests the prior of Tutbury's grant at Mayfield to Orm of Okeover.

³ Cubley, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor.

⁴ Held half a fee of Ferrers in 1166.

⁵ The ancestor of the Gresleys. Held 4 fees of Ferrers in 1135.

⁶ Geoffrey de 'Bacheviz' and Ralf de 'Mungumeri' are found together as witnesses to Robert Abbot of Burton's confirmation of Okeover to Ralf, son of Orm, *circ.* 1150 (see Wrottesley's *Okeover of Okeover*).

Givelega,¹ Radulfus de Mungumeri,² Radulfus filius Nicholai, Ricardus de Normantun³ et Robertus, filius ejus, Willelmus filius Terri, Robertus de Landa,⁴ Robertus de Trussele,⁵ Henricus filius Roberti de Lega,⁶ Henricus de Barwa,⁷ Aluricus de Broctun,⁸ Reginaldus de Boilestun,⁹ Wimundus de Bartun, Robertus Rufus, Aluredus, Gillebertus filius Cnihtwin, et omnis hallimot de Bartun.

'Bartun' is Barton Bagpuze (*alias* Barton Blount), which the Bacheput family held of Ferrers. All the place-names mentioned in the list of witnesses are situated in a district lying in the neighbourhood of Tutbury, where stood the Ferrers castle on the border of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

The Ferrers *carta* of 1166 shows us Robert de 'Bakepuz' holding three knight's fees of the Earl of Derby. Of these the Berkshire portion, we have seen, lay partly in Kingston Bagpuze¹⁰ and partly in Compton and 'Assheden.' Now when we refer to Domesday Book, we find that Kingston and 'Assedone' were held of Ferrers by Ralf, and the Chronicle of Abingdon enables us to say that this Ralf was Ralf de 'Bacheputz,' who was succeeded by his sons Henry and Robert in turn.¹¹ Applying this evidence to Derbyshire, we find that there also Barton Bagpuze (*alias* Barton Blount) and Alkmonton (in Longford), the two manors which are found so far back as we can trace them, held of Ferrers by Bacheputz are entered together in Domesday as held of Ferrers by 'Ralf.' We are therefore now in a position to say that this was Ralf

¹ Yeveley, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor.

² Probably the predecessor of Walter de 'Monte Gumeri,' who held 4 fees of Ferrers in 1166; for he appears as a witness to a Ferrers document assigned to 1121-7 (Add. Ch. 27,313). See also note ⁶ previous page.

³ Normanton, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor.

⁴ Probably Laund, Staffordshire, to the south of Tutbury.

⁵ Held 1 knight's fee of Ferrers in 1166. Took his name from Trusley, a Ferrers manor.

⁶ Probably the son of that Robert son of Ulviet to whom Geoffrey, abbot of Burton, granted Leigh, Staffordshire, and who was succeeded there by his son Henry (Burton Cartulary, ed. Wrottesley).

⁷ Burrow, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor. The Hospitallers quitclaimed its advowson to Robert de Bakepuz (father of John) in 1197 (*Fees of Fines; Pipe Roll Society*).

⁸ Church Broughton, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor.

⁹ Boyleston, Derbyshire, a Ferrers manor.

¹⁰ Of which the family held only a moiety.

¹¹ Vol. ii. pp. 30, 121.

de Bachepuz.¹ And we can trace Ralf's Norman home, namely Bacquepuis, north-west of Evreux, now (like Ferrières, the home of his lord) in the Department of the Eure.

In his valuable notes to the charter I have dealt with, Mr. H. J. Ellis observes that Robert de Bachepus, the younger, after his father's death, granted to his brother John — who, like himself, is mentioned in it—Barton itself, in Earl William ('de Ferrers') court at Tutbury (Harl. Ch. 45, F. 23).²

J. H. ROUND.

¹ Snelston and Cubley, which are entered together in Domesday as held by 'Ralf' of Henry de Ferrers, were afterwards held by the Montgomery family, so that their tenant was not Ralf de Bachepuz. The groundless suggestion that the Gresleys' ancestor, Nigel, who held of Ferrers, was a different person, viz. Nigel de Albini, is based simply on confusion between two under-tenants of the same (not uncommon) Christian name.

² *Charters in the British Museum*, No. 49.

THE ANCESTOR, MR. JOSEPH FOSTER AND DR. BIRCH

IN the first number of the *Ancestor* we reviewed *Some Feudal Coats of Arms* by Mr. Joseph Foster, the compiler of peerages. We gave to the reviewing of this work a space which many will have held more proportionate to its size than to its importance. But seeing that a revived interest in armory is being met by an output of pretentious volumes which can but lead astray the student of armory, we were content to use Mr. Foster's book as a text for the warning of antiquaries.

A reviewer of *Some Feudal Coats of Arms* could not attempt the correction of the errors of detail which every page revealed in plenty. We were forced to take broader ground and to ask of this unhappy book for the reasons for its existence. That a writer so manifestly lacking in the equipment of an archaeologist should adventure upon a book which should be based upon mediaeval manuscripts and records seemed to us a mocking of the public. We discovered and easily demonstrated that the thousands of shields of arms which have passed through Mr. Foster's hands had taught him nothing of the ancient practice of English armory, and we allowed ourselves to laugh at the muddled inconsequences of Mr. Foster's introductions, essays in which a taste for flowery rhetoric struggled most unhappily with the difficulties of prose composition.

With it all we protest that our review was an honest one. It exaggerated no defects of the work, it made no special plea for Mr. Foster's condemnation. We sought but to warn the student and the antiquary of a book which could but be a stumbling-block, and having done this we had no desire to keep Mr. Foster's larger and less critical public from buying his picture-books. More than this, we assert that we strove to soften the natural harshness of an unfavourable verdict by reminding our readers of the useful work which Mr. Foster's industry has achieved in other fields.

Our courtesy was met by Mr. Foster in characteristic fashion. Had he desired to counter any or all of the points which we had made against *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, our pages would have been open to him. He chose the safer course of tossing amongst a puzzled public bundles of circulars and leaflets of incoherent abuse of the *Ancestor* and its editor. The Society of Antiquaries shared our punishment, Mr. Joseph Foster having possibly a grudge against a Society which has not admitted Mr. Joseph Foster to its fellowship.

We sent no leaflet in reply to Mr. Joseph Foster's leaflets. The Society of Antiquaries hired not a single sandwich-man to justify itself against the public shame to which Mr. Joseph Foster had brought it. Years have passed and Mr. Foster's sores have had time to heal, but it would seem that our exposure of him still rankles.

In the fulness of time Mr. Foster's batteries open upon us again. His later works boasted that he had 'no patron,' a curious boast at a time when so few of us enjoy that eighteenth century advantage. But it would seem that Mr. Foster has found a patron at last under whose auspices large and expensive heraldry books are again being issued by Mr. Foster under the title of the 'De Walden Library.' We know nothing of the views of Lord Howard de Walden, but we are unwilling to believe that it is with his full knowledge and consent, as well as at his cost, that Mr. Foster is allowed to use the 'De Walden Library' for continuing with his old incoherence and with more than his usual virulence the frantic attacks begun in his circulars.

With the first of these works we have little to do. The book of fifteenth century arms which has appeared in the *Ancestor* is reprinted. We had with some reason assigned this first collection to a period in the later half of the fifteenth century, as had, indeed, Mr. Foster in *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*; but the *Ancestor* must be assailed at all points, and Mr. Foster now feels bound to carry it to the age of Elizabeth. A second collection of arms in his volume is a later and a finer one from a manuscript illuminated in colours. In every detail of handwriting and drawing this document speaks of the period of Henry VIII., whose nobles, prelates and gentlemen have their arms blazoned here. Nevertheless Mr. Foster dates the book in all confidence as 'a late Tudor book' and his reason for such an

ascription is happily discoverable. One of the last shields is that of a clerk, a churchman of high rank, as we may see by his hat with its rows of tassels. The name beside it is that of *Master Dallbe*. Mr. Foster's archaeological method can be beautifully illustrated by his deductions from this name. The *Dictionary of National Biography*, which is not difficult to consult, yields Mr. Foster a Dalby who is a priest and dies in 1589. Therefore the book of arms is Elizabethan, late Elizabethan, and no more need be said. But this poor Dalby of the *Dictionary* is an unfortunate young Englishman ordained at Douay about the Armada year and sent as a disguised missionary in 1589 to England, where he is at once detected and hanged upon a gallows. Mr. Foster learns very slowly and utterly refuses to learn from us; but we would ask him what the probabilities may be that this poor Dalby from Douay, here but for a few months as a hunted seminary priest, and caught and hung as pitilessly as a mole is nailed to a barn door, should have his arms emblazoned as those of a high dignitary of the church amongst the shields of Henry's peers and knights. A pupil of a week's standing from Mr. Hubert Hall's record classes could have assured Mr. Foster at sight of the manuscript that here was no Elizabethan document. Its true date is manifest, and we turn at once to records of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., sure that we shall not have far to seek for the true Master Dalby. We find him at once in the archdeacon of Richmond and king's chaplain who died in the earlier part of the king's reign. Hat and tassels and high place are at once explained, and Mr. Foster's opinion of the manuscript goes down the wind.

A third volume follows in the track of the *Ancestor*. In this large book the seals of the barons' letter to the Pope, illustrated by us last year, are republished by Mr. Foster with a commentary spiced with more abuse of the *Ancestor* and its editor. Given the rudiments of literary skill, Mr. Foster would make a doughty opponent for a German *savant*.

In this volume we find our reason for replying for the first time to Mr. Foster. Its composition is most evidently his own work, for his curious style betrays him. 'The enigmatical seal of Bryan Fitz Alan, not inaptly described as a chimera of four masks, should delight the monogram man'! is a sentence which could only have come from the author of *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*. But here Mr. Foster has a

collaborator. Everywhere we find the 'unique and valuable assistance of Dr. Walter de Gray Birch' unctuously acknowledged; and as Dr. Birch has chosen to allow his name to back Mr. Foster's controversies we cannot but accept his challenge.

We may take it that it is with the approval of Dr. Birch that Mr. Foster charges the *Ancestor* with plagiarizing its account of the Barons' seals from Dr. Birch's *Catalogue of the Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum*. To meet this charge we are reluctantly compelled to deal with Dr. Birch and his catalogue.

Mr. Foster or his collaborator having searched and searched again for error in our account of these famous seals, we are relieved to learn that the eagerness of ill-will has discovered only two errors in our account which call for explanation. We were abroad whilst our article was being written, and the seals were described by us from prints from our illustration blocks. One of these being defective, an officer of the public record office most kindly undertook to examine for us the inscription upon the seal of Robert de Tony. He read this as CHEVALER-AL-MIRE, but as this appeared to us an unlikely version, we printed the last word in brackets with a note of interrogation. The inscription has since been read as CHEVALER-AL-CING—Robert being the Knight of the Swan. In view of our caution we cannot be accused of error, and our failure in the circumstances may be excused, but Mr. Foster is thus upon us in characteristic fashion :—

The legend of De Tony, however, proves to be quite irresistible, for it affords the *Ancestor* one of those opportunities which it so much loves, to display its unique knowledge of French, 'floundering French' (*Ancestor*, ix. 172); hence no other than a 'Mire'ish substitute for the Gallic of 'Knight of the Swan' is querulously evolved. Surely the lust of plagiarism has here o'erleaped itself!

Transcribing this poor stuff in cold blood we feel that apology is due to our readers for reprinting its clumsy periods. We must, it seems, justify our knowledge of French against a writer whose acquaintance with English is so slight that he employs the adverb 'querulously' in describing a phrase which we had printed with a *query*!

The charge of plagiarism is again brought up and proved

to Mr. Foster's satisfaction by the case of the seal of Robert Hastang, or Robert de Hastangs as Mr. Foster sometimes calls him, evidently believing that Hastang is much the same name as Hastings, and that a 'de' is a meaningless particle which may be employed when desired 'for more grace.'

Here again we saved ourselves in time from grave error. Our photographs of the seals were taken for the most part from a fine series of casts made many years ago when those attached to the letter may be presumed to have been more perfect. These casts are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. A certain seal is ascribed in the accompanying list to Nicholas of Segrave. Dr. Birch in his catalogue makes the same ascription. We ourselves, however, noted that this seal bore the arms of Hastang, and recorded our opinion that if Segrave sealed with this he must have availed himself of Hastang's counterseal. As a matter of fact we touched the truth, for this seal is indeed, as we described it, the counterseal of Hastang's greater seal, from which it had gone astray in the collection of casts both at Burlington House and at Bloomsbury. This, Mr. Foster exclaims triumphant, is proof enough of plagiarism; the Segrave error showing that Dr. Birch's catalogue has been the *Ancestor's* mainstay. Harking back to the Tony seal he writes :—

This is one of the four Barons' seals unnoticed in the British Museum Catalogue, a catalogue on which the Editor of the *Ancestor* has hitherto relied absolutely; this may be safely inferred not only by the general avoidance of error, but by the great care he takes in naming the few slips of the Catalogue, as his meed of gratitude.

It is forced upon us, therefore, to explain to Dr. Birch the reasons which make the six volumes of his important work unavailable for any but the most courageous plagiarist.

Dr. Birch is a scholar whose labours in many antiquarian fields are familiar to archaeologists. We are content to leave the trustworthiness of the mass of his work to those qualified to judge it. The verdict of his late colleagues at the British Museum and of the officers of the Public Record office would have more value than our own. With his catalogue of seals alone we are concerned.

His descriptions of these few seals attached to the barons' letter may be examined before we decide that Dr. Birch can be taken for an author from whom details may be safely

cribed. To our surprise we find that even Mr. Foster is in several cases prepared to support the readings of the *Ancestor* article, albeit in others he falls with his favourite authority.

Leaving lesser errors, each of which nevertheless destroys the value of an entry in the *Birch Catalogue*, we select for comment those grosser faults which would lead the unwary follower of Dr. Birch's lantern into man-traps of misapprehension.

The Hastang seal may well be our first example, for here Mr. Foster, hesitating between the *Catalogue* and the *Ancestor*, loyally follows the former to his own dismay.

The arms of Hastang are as well known to every student of ancient armory as the English leopards or the three cheverons of Clare. The shield has a chief with a lion with a forked tail rampant over all. An unhappy pilferer from the *Catalogue* would find himself describing the seal wrongly attributed to Nicholas of Segrave after this fashion :—

A shield of arms : a lion rampant, debriused by a barrulet. Perhaps for SEGRAVE, a lion rampant.

Our cribber would have here three remarkable errors to put in his poke. The lion upon the seal has clearly the forked tail, and a lion with a forked tail was at that time and after a thing apart from the lion rampant furnished with but a single tail. The arms of Segrave also are of common knowledge : they too have no plain 'lion rampant,' but show the royal beast with a crown upon his head. Last of all we have the amazing blazon of 'debruised by a barrulet.' Describing the greater seal of Hastang, Dr. Birch has again 'over all a barrulet,' and adds :—

The arms are sometimes described as a chief, over all a lion rampant, but the seal shows clearly that the chief is an error for the barrulet.

The root of the matter lies in the fact that the engraver of the Hastang seal, which is somewhat coarsely cut, has allowed the line of the chief to flow into the shoulder of the lion, which should be above it, an easily understood error of the graving tool. But the Hastang arms were never in any doubt. The ancient rolls of arms, other Hastang seals, Hastang monuments, all assure us of the true blazon. Why should all these be set aside? More than this, we perceive that although Dr. Birch has handled at his work in the Mu-

seem very many thousand seals and casts of seals, yet his knowledge of the customs of the old English armorists is still of the most vague. English armory knows no such charge as the single 'barrulet,' and a lion 'debruised by a barrulet' is a bearing which would be at once questioned by any competent decipherer.

It is difficult to carry the point into the view of those who have little or no acquaintance with armory, but an illustration may be serviceable. English sixpences have long borne the sovereign's head on the obverse. The Victorian sixpence, as an idle person in the eighties discovered joyfully, shows in much worn examples the suggestion of the outline of an elephant where the back of the head should be. Let us imagine a future Dr. Birch, compiling in a future century a catalogue of the nation's coins. If in examining a worn sixpence of the Victorian age he shall find the 'elephant,' the extreme improbability of such a device will not save the catalogue from reading thus :—

The figure on the obverse is sometimes described as a Queen's head, but this example shows clearly that the head is an error for an elephant.

Leaving the Hastang lion ramping uneasily under its 'barrulet,' our purloiner might secure a somewhat similar example in copying Dr. Birch's account of the seal of Roger de Huntingfeld. Here the arms are a fesse with three roundels thereon, again a shield well known to all students. But Dr. Birch detects some scratches in the field alongside of the fesse. At once the evidences of other seals, of the rolls of arms and of the common knowledge of antiquaries is put aside, and Roger is given a 'cotise' on either side of his fesse. But a fesse between cotises is so rare in England that we can call to mind no example of such a bearing in the middle ages. The old book of arms printed in the *Ancestor* had one shield so charged, but in manifest error for a fesse between gemels.

Even those whose study of armory has stayed at an hour spent with a popular handbook are aware that a sharp distinction is drawn between the lion who shows the side of his head only and the 'lion gardant' or leopard, as old custom styled the beast who shows his full face. But the armorial equipment of Dr. Birch and his fellow-worker does not seem to have reached this elementary stage. In Dr. Birch's

catalogue many examples show us that to him the position of a lion's head is a detail hardly worth recording, and Mr. Foster is with him. The beast in the seal of John of Lancaster looks with full face, although the *Catalogue*, followed by Mr. Foster, describes it as *passant* only. But for Fulk Lestrangle, who bears on his seal his well-known arms of two lions *passant*, 'lions passant guardant' are found in the *Catalogue*, and again Mr. Foster cribs to his undoing, giving the necessary flavour of originality by spelling lion with a 'y' after the familiar manner of Ye Olde Englysche Fancye Fayre.

In each of these examples the plagiarist from Dr. Birch's catalogue would fall into error from which a very modest knowledge of ancient armory could have saved him, a knowledge, let us say, far below that which might have been looked for in the expert who at the public charges was to compile six volumes of a most important work of reference.

But even within the narrow limits of these few seals of the barons the *Catalogue* takes us to still more curious fantasies of error. In face of these later discoveries we can no longer sustain the suggestion of a possible plagiarist who should plagiarize wholesale from the *Catalogue*. There are limits even to Mr. Foster's loyalty.

Let us remember that the arms upon these hundred seals were the arms of the chief lords of our land, arms as well known to the antiquary as the Irish harp or the lilies of France. Nowhere would there be less excuse for blundering. Probably no single 'handbook of heraldry' for beginners is without a cut of the shield of Eyncourt—billety with a dance or 'fesse dancetty' as the handbook prefers it. We have this shield plain to see on the seal of Edmund de Eyncourt of Thurgarton, yet thus will Dr. Birch stumble through his description of it 'from a good impression':—

A shield of arms : billettée of six pieces, three, two, and one, on a chief a fess dancettée, and label of four points for DEYNCOURT.

As his description of this seal, a seal used in 1301, and even at that date an old-fashioned example, is drawn from a cast and not from the seal of a deed, Dr. Birch is not hindered from making the happy guess that it belongs to the *fifteenth* century.

The very simple shield of Fauconberg, a fesse with three

pales in the chief, becomes to Dr. Birch 'in chief a label of three points, inverted' [*sic*], another description from which the least familiarity with his subject might have saved our compiler.

Keeping strictly to our rule of leaving Dr. Birch's lesser errors uncorrected, for our case against him bases itself upon none of those mistakes in detail which fall so readily from a busy pen, we may save for the last his truly remarkable description of the arms of Grey as 'barry of *one*,' a puzzle for the curious which we will engage ourselves to match from the *Catalogue* with a description of the shield of John Huse of Charlcombe :—

A shield of arms : per fess,—and ermine, over all barry of eight within a bordure charged with some uncertain bearings.

We have held this amazing blazon this way and that, and can make nothing of it. It would seem that armorial bearings lie in layers on this shield of Hussey, one layer being dimly seen below another.

This last seal is not amongst those of the barons of 1301, and we are unwilling to go deeper to-day into the jungle of the *Catalogue*, were it not that an instance offers itself in which even he who runs may discern the critical value of Dr. Birch's work. So extraordinary an example of untrustworthiness have we here, that we feel it necessary to assure our readers that we quote *literatim*. The example is contained in these two entries, which we print in full detail.

John Browe of Lyfield [co. Northt.] Esq. [A.D. 1462]

A shield of arms, couché : on a chevron three roses, BROWE. Crest on a helmet, mantling, and wreath, a goat's head and neck, Supporters, two apes. In background on each side a cinquefoil flower on a wavy branch of foliage.

℥' johan . browe

Robert Browe [A.D. 1409]

A shield of arms, couché : on a chevron three roses, BROWE. Crest on a helmet, short mantling and wreath, a rabbit's head and neck. Supporters, two wild men. The background replenished with sprigs of foliage and on each side a cinquefoil or rose of the arms.

℥' roberti . browe

Will it be believed by those unfamiliar with Dr. Birch's work that these two descriptions, these seals of 1409 and 1462,

these crests of goat's head and rabbit's head (the real crest is apparently a ram's head), these supporters here of apes and there of wild men, these inscriptions for John here and for Robert there are taken, the one from an impression in wax, the other from a fine plaster cast of *the same seal*?

Our readers will hardly ask further demonstration of the reasons which would keep us, were our own poor abilities failing, from the sin of plagiarism from the *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum*. Before we leave the subject of plagiarism let us permit ourselves to grieve Mr. Foster, whose conscience is tender upon this point, with a single question. Mr. Foster is welcome to amend, as far as his discernment will allow him, the blazons of the *Catalogue* from the blazons in the *Ancestor*, where they are in print for the public service. But how comes it that so nice a mind should use, without acknowledgment of its source, the remarkable discovery concerning the sealing of the barons' letter which Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, the Deputy Keeper of the Records, contributed to the *Ancestor's* account of the letter? Mr. Foster, whom we can scarce credit with any familiarity with medieval records, may indeed assure us that quaint coincidence brought him to an independent discovery of the ancient document which threw fresh light upon our knowledge of the history of the letter. Mr. Foster is at liberty to make such an excuse, and Dr. Birch owes him enough gratitude to believe him.

With this we may allow Mr. Foster once more to point his moral. Let him speak of

The British Museum catalogue, a catalogue on which the Editor of the *Ancestor* has hitherto relied absolutely; this may be safely inferred not only by the general avoidance of error, but by the great care he takes in naming the few slips of the catalogue, as his meed of gratitude.

Mr. Foster, it will be observed, is so incautious as to let slip a testimonial to the *Ancestor*. It 'generally avoids error.' With that testimonial before us, beside our notes of a few characteristic 'slips of the catalogue,' we may, with an easy mind, leave Mr. Foster to scream 'plagiarism' with 'the unique and valuable assistance of Dr. de Gray Birch.'

O. B.

THE HISTORY OF A BLUNDER

ONE may often derive at the same time amusement and useful warning from the fate of antiquaries who follow one another in repeating a statement without question and then endeavour to explain a fact which is merely a blunder.

For students of heraldry or of the English baronage 'the barons' letter to the Pope' has always had a great interest. Both the document itself and its appendant seals were copied by Charles, Lancaster Herald, in the seventeenth century, and they have quite recently been the subject of special study. In 1820 there was published, as an Appendix to the First Report (1819) on the Dignity of a Peer, a collection of records which included the text of the Barons' letter (A.D. 1301) with the marginal note, 'In domo capitulari Westm'.¹ (pp. 125-7). In it is found the name of

• Willelmus Paynel dominus de Fracyngton.¹

But at its foot was printed part of 'Dugdale's lengthened transcript' of the document, in which the above name occurred as

Willelmus Paynel (de Tracington),

and this is how the trouble began.

In 1825 the Lords' Committee brought out their fourth report, and to this they appended a special dissertation on the Barons' letter to the Pope (pp. 325-341), in which they begin by referring to their former text as 'a supposed Transcript' . . . 'supposed to have been an exact copy' which 'has been found in some particulars imperfect, and in others incorrect.' They accordingly caused copies to be made, 28 June, 1825, of both exemplars of the letter by the Keeper of the Records himself (pp. 347-350). In these the name appeared in the exemplar now known as A thus:—

Willelmus Paynell Dominus de Tracington,

while in its damaged fellow now known as B it is:—

Willelmus Paynell Dominus de . . . yngton.

¹This form may possibly be derived from Charles' reading, substituting a 'F' for his (correct) 'T.'

The good Sir Harris Nicolas, who was great on the subject of this letter,¹ produced *Fracyngton* as the name of the place,² but his successor Courthope, who struck out all that Nicolas had said about the letter, was careful to give the name as *Tracington*.

To them enters G. E. C., who in his *Complete Peerage* treats them with his wonted impartiality. He gives his readers both their versions (though altering that of Nicolas to 'Fracynton') and is careful to add that 'No manor of "Tracington" or "Fracynton" is mentioned by Dugdale among his possessions at his death' (vi. 192). He also tells the story of William's first wife 'Margaret, formerly wife of John de Camoys, dau. and h. of William de Gatesden, which lady was handed over to him by written document in the lifetime of her said husband.'

And now once more the 'Letter' came before the House of Lords. For the Fauconberg case there was made a fresh certified copy—evidently from the A copy—by an Assistant-Keeper of the Records 14 June, 1900, in which the name appeared as

Willelmus Paynell dominus de Tracinton.³

This was nearer to the true reading than any attempt yet made.

When the Editor of this Review came to deal with the Letter, it was with its seals that he was primarily concerned. But he gave our baron's name as

William Paynel, lord of 'Fracynton,'⁴

and explained that he died seised of manors in Wiltshire and Sussex, 'amongst which no manor of the name of Fracington or Fracynton is found.'

At length, in the fulness of time, there has arisen Mr. Joseph Foster with a stately volume on the Barons' letter, of which it is doubtless intended to form the definitive edition.⁵ He is careful to give us the name we are discussing in the form DOMINUS DE FRACYNGTON, and he solves its identity at once; it is 'Fracington, co. Sussex.' From a writer who spells heraldic lions as if they were a popular café, one would hardly

¹ *Synopsis* (1825), pp. 761-809.

² *Ibid.* p. 770.

³ *Minutes of Evidence*, p. 18.

⁴ *Ancestor*, Jan. 1904, p. 104.

⁵ *De Walden Library*, vol. i.

expect even this concession to a merely modern spelling. But spell it as we may, there remains the difficulty that there is no such name in Sussex.

Let us try to discover what and where this baffling place really was. William, as Mr. Foster observes, 'held land in the rape of Chichester.' He also, as G. E. C. and those who have followed him are aware, married a Gatesden heiress. Now, in the days of Henry III., a certain John de Gatesden was busy acquiring lands, among which, as we learn by a charter of 1242, he had 'of the gift of Agatha de Sancto Georgio all her land in Tradint and Dudeling.'¹ The former is left derelict in the Index to the official calendar, where 'Tradint' means for recognition. It is, however, the place of which we are in search; it only needs a little 'tone.'

'Tradintone' or 'Tratintone' were the regular mediæval forms of Trotton, co. Sussex, which lies (between Midhurst and Petersfield) in the rape of Chichester. In 33 Hen. III. we have a fine between John de Gatesden and Sibil de Gundevill 'de manerio de Tradinton,' which John has of the gift of Agatha de Sancto Georgio, mother of Sibil, and 'Dudeling' (Didling) is named as appurtenant to Trotton.² In a somewhat later fine (A.D. 1288) it is 'Tradyntona.'³ It then became Tratton, and so Trotton. It is known to have been held by the Camoys family, one of whom, as we have seen, was the first husband of the Gatesden heiress.

That Mr. Foster's 'Fracington' should prove to be really Trotton may seem at first sight strange, but the place is now identified beyond the possibility of doubt. As for the reading of the A text, in which alone the name is complete,⁴ we have only to substitute 'Tratinton' for 'Tracinton' to obtain what I hold is the right version, and those who are familiar with the writing of the time must be well aware that 'c' and 't' are, practically, often indistinguishable unless one has knowledge of the name to guide one.

J. H. ROUND.

¹ *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, i. 266.

² *Sussex Fines*, p. 122.

³ Add. MS. 20,404.

⁴ An excellent facsimile of this text, in which—for those who can read mediæval script—the name is clear, will be found in Mr. Foster's volume.

THE BERESFORDS' ORIGIN AND ARMS

FEW surnames are more familiar or enjoy a wider popularity among 'the commonalty of this realm' than that of the famous Beresfords, sportsmen and fighting-men. Although they have long ranked among the greatest of Irish houses, they are not of those *conquistadores* who became, as the saying went, *Hibernis Hiberniores*; indeed, their connection with Ireland dates only from some three centuries back, when a fortunate cadet of a Derbyshire house became manager of the 'Society of the new plantation in Ulster.' It is with the origin of this Derbyshire house that I desire briefly to deal.

To the indefatigable labours, among records, of General Wrottesley we are, as so often, indebted for the facts of which we are in search. The long array of volumes published by the Salt Society enable us to trace, by record evidence, the ancestors of the house of Beresford in their original home from which their name was derived. This was a small estate in the Staffordshire parish of Alstonfield, but on the very border of Derbyshire, which is represented to-day by 'Beresford Hall.' This estate appears to have been held by forester-service in Malbanc forest, for in 1411 we find the Beresford of that day describing it as 'all his estate in Alstonfield, with the office of one of the foresters of Malbanc forest, and housebote, heighbote, and common of pasture for thirteen cows and a bull, thirteen mares and a horse, thirteen swine and a boar.'¹ Tenure by such a service was compatible with a certain social position, and the family can be traced back on the rolls at 'Beveresforde' or 'Beverford,' as it was then named, to the days of Edward I., when John 'de Beveresfort in Verselowe' (Warslow) is found as a juror for Totmonslow Hundred in or about 1275.² Either contemporaneous or just previous

¹ General Wrottesley informs me that so late as 5 James I. Edward Beresford of Beresford, Esq., levied a fine of the manor, including 'the two offices of forester of the forest of Malbon, co. Stafford.'

² *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, v. (1), p. 117.

was a Hugh de 'Beveresford' who witnessed a Rydeware charter in 1274,¹ and two Okeover charters possibly a little earlier.² The earliest member of the family yet discovered is, in General Wrottesley's opinion, the John 'de Beveresford' who attests an Okeover document³ not later than 1241. Most families would be well satisfied if they could trace their ancestors so far back as this.

It has been attempted, however, to carry back the pedigree, at a bound, for several generations by alleging the existence of 'a deed dated 4 October, 1087, 1 Will. II.,' which mentions John de Beresford as seised of Beresford, and which still figures in the pedigree-books at the head of the family history. Time after time I have postponed the writing of these notes in the hope that the text of this elusive deed might yet be discovered somewhere; but always in vain. The fullest mention of it that I can find is contained in 'an historical account of the Beresford family' by Major C. E. De La Poer Beresford, to which I shall have occasion to refer below. In it he thus confidently writes:—

But to come to the clear light of day, it seems incontestable that by a deed dated October 4, 1087 (1 William II.) John or (*sic*) Jehan de Beresford or (*sic*) Beresford, was seized of this manor in East Staffordshire. This is the earliest deed of which I have heard. Blore quotes it in 1794, and is satisfied of its existence. Bassano states that he saw the deed, and Degge mentions it. Blore affirms that in it Christopher de Beresford appears as a witness to John de Beresford or (*sic*) Beresford.⁴

It is distracting to find that for all this not a single reference is given by the author. Moreover we are left in doubt as to whether this all-important deed has 'Jehan' or 'Johannes,' has 'Beresford' or 'Beresford.'

General Wrottesley has most kindly exerted himself to have a special search made among Blore's MSS. at Stafford and in every likely quarter; but still the deed eludes us. Indeed, General Wrottesley goes so far as to write to me: 'I think you will agree with me . . . that there is no deed of A.D. 1087 relating to the Beresfords.' He points out that the place-name in Alstonsfield did not assume the form

¹ *The Rydeware Chartulary*, Ed. Wrottesley, p. 275.

² Wrottesley's *Okeovers of Okeover*, pp. 141, 147.

³ *Ibid.* p. 155.

⁴ *Genealogical Magazine*, i. 619-620.

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'Beresford' till a much later period,¹ and, on my part, I may point out that a deed of so early a date would be, in any case, unspeakably rare and would certainly not be thus dated. Either a very much later deed has had its date misread, or—which I think quite possible—the document is merely the invention of some pedigree-maker.²

The Rev. William Beresford, Vicar of St. Luke's, Leek, who has devoted much attention to the history of the family, has succeeded in tracing back the mention of this lost deed to a pedigree which was drawn up for the family in 1621 and which is still in existence. But all that is there found, under the alleged date, is:—'Johannes Beresford fuit seisitus de manerio de Beresford. Christopher Beresford was a witness.' Christopher, I may observe, is not a name that is found at that early period.³

It appears that among the records of the see of Ely there is a pedigree of the Beresfords drawn up for the then bishop in 1692, 'by y^e care and industry of Francis Sandford, Esq., late Lancaster Herald, and his successor Gregory King, Esq., by the present Lancaster Herald and Registrar of the College of Arms.'⁴ This pedigree traces up the family to a Hugh living in 1249–1250, accepts the evidence of the alleged deed of 1087, and then bridges the gulf of 167 years by interpolating three generations, Hugh, Aden, and John, for whose existence no evidence whatever is vouchsafed.

Major Beresford's 'historical account' was written at the invitation of the editor of a popular genealogical monthly, and the writer modestly wishes that the task 'had fallen into better hands.' We learn at the outset that

¹ It seems not to be found till after 1300.

² It may be only a coincidence, but 1087 is, as a matter of fact, the year after Domesday, and is therefore the earliest date compatible with the utter silence of that record as to the family and the place.

³ Major Beresford even speaks [p. 622] of 'the deed seen by Bassano, in which Christopher, *sen.* (who probably had a son or a cousin Christopher, *jun.*) appears as witness.' Mr. W. H. Stevenson, as a specialist on names, kindly writes, in reply to my inquiry: 'According to my experience Christopher does not become at all common until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it is by no means common then. The name occurs sporadically both as a Christian and a surname in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It does not appear to have been at all an aristocratic name at that period.'

⁴ Ex. inform. Rev. William Beresford.

The name of de Beresford or (*sic*) de Bereford, cannot be found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, but in Domesday Book the manor of Barford, in Warwickshire, is entered as Bereford.¹

Precisely. And it is just because the medieval 'Bereford' is represented to-day by Barford, and not by Beresford, that the whole fabric of pedigree and arms which the writer proceeds to construct comes toppling to the ground.

The strange thing is that Major Beresford then turns to the right *stammhaus* :—

But Beresford, Beversford, or (*sic*) Bereford, is a small manor in the parish of Alstonfield, on the Staffordshire moors close to Derbyshire.²

It will, at least, be obvious to all that the family cannot have derived its name from two different places, Beresford in North-East Staffordshire and Barford in Warwickshire; they must select one or the other. Major Beresford, however, sees no such difficulty, and as his conclusion raises a question of interest to genealogists, I need not apologise for quoting it.

So far, then, we have located the Beresfords and Berefords in Derbyshire or Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. Are they distinct and different families, or one family? I incline to the belief that they are one and the same family. Readers of the *Genealogical Magazine* know what the general public seems not to understand, i.e. that the spelling of family names in times past varied much, according to the fancy of the scribe or mason who marked it on vellum or stone. If the spelling commenced with the right letter, and phonetically rendered the sound of the words, it was sufficient. We are now more exact, and cling sometimes rather to the shadow than the substance in declaring that branches of the same original stock, whose names are not spelt in exactly the same manner, belong to different families.³

Readers of the *Ancestor*, at any rate, may be trusted to understand that Barfords of Barford and Beresfords of Beresford would have no more in common than had Macedon and Monmouth. An excellent instance in point is found in the case of two medieval families in a district not very remote from Beresford itself. The Gresleys of Gresley in Derbyshire and the Greasleys of Greasley in Nottinghamshire might easily be and actually have been confused, although they were wholly distinct. Even as I write, there is brought to my

¹ *Genealogical Magazine*, i. 619.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 620.

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notice a still more striking example from another part of England: The Rev. W. O. Massingberd observes of Lincolnshire, that

It is clear from the Cathedral Charters and the *Testa de Nevill* that there were three distinct families, taking their names respectively from Bilsby, Beesby, and Beelsby. How easy it is to confuse them may be seen from the Visitation Pedigree of Thimbleby in 1562, where Thomas Thimbleby is said to have married the heiress of Sir William Billesby of Billesby, whereas it is clear from records that the property Richard Thimbleby acquired was in Beelsby and had belonged to Sir Thomas Belesby, knight.

Major Beresford would have more excuse in such a case as this for erroneously supposing the families to be 'one and the same.'

Although, perhaps, to readers of the *Genealogical Magazine* the names 'Bereford' and 'Beresford' may seem indistinguishable, this can only be due to ignorance of phonetic values. For while one is a name of *two* syllables, the other is a name of *three*. In Domesday the place-name 'Bereford' is found in several counties, and the fact that it always represents a place called Barford shows that we must pronounce it as a disyllable, Bere-ford. That, as in the instances I gave above, the two names might at times be confused, does not in any way affect the fact that Bar-ford and Ber-es-ford are quite distinct, as were also their early forms 'Bereford' and 'Beveresford.' Yet it is by assuming their identity at the outset in the phrase 'Beresford or (*sic*) Bereford' that the writer lays the foundation on which his history is to rest.¹

For it is by annexing knightly members of one or more houses of Barford that he adds dignity and colour to the story of his own house. It is thus that we meet with Edmund Beresford (*sic*), knight and cleric (!) 'in 1327-8, although on the rolls this considerable landowner proves to be Edmund 'de Bereford.' He 'used as seal'—the heraldry is that of the *Genealogical Magazine*—'Crusule fiché and three floure de lices, colour sable, field argent'! Strange to say, 'his son, Sir Baldwin de Bereford (*sic*) adopted as his device a black bear, which was emblazoned (*sic*) on his banner at Crecy A.D. 1346.' Alas, we have no reference for the fact, nor is Sir Baldwin to be found within the covers of General Wrottesley's

¹ I understand that the antiquary Blore, who wrote a history of the family in 1794, distinctly rejects any connection between 'Beresford' and 'Bereford.'

Crecy and Calais. This is possibly accounted for by the fact that he held a special staff appointment; for 'he was said,' we learn, 'to have been A.D.C. to the Black Prince.' For this statement, at least, there is authority; it is—Mr. Bird should be interested to know—'family tradition.' Then there is Sir William, the chief justice, and—woe is me—Sir Simon. It was cynically observed by Professor Freeman that people did not mind what their ancestor had done, so long as he did something or other a long time ago. Not so Major Beresford. 'Simon de Bereford,' we read, 'I must mention, though I might perhaps be excused if I passed him over in silence.'¹ For Sir Simon, it seems, had a hand in the death of Edward II. Let us wipe this blot from the scutcheon and hasten to assure the writer that Sir Simon had no more to do with the house of Beresford than I have.

Let us now turn to the amazing fruit that this strange confusion between different families of two distinct names bears at the present day in the arms of the Irish house.

It is recognized that the coat borne by the Beresfords of Beresford was the 'canting' one of a sable bear (collared and chained) on an argent field. Obviously this coat can only have been adopted after the place-name had assumed its later form of 'Beresford'; and, as a matter of fact, when discussing the arms, Major Beresford cannot produce any clear evidence of its use earlier than its occurrence on the monument to Thomas Beresford (a second son of the house), who died in 1473, in Fenny Bentley Church, Derbyshire. The Staffordshire Visitation of 1583 records the coat as three bears instead of one, but according to Major Beresford's 'historical account' the senior branch of the Beresfords, i.e. those who remain in England, use as arms, Arg. a bear 'sa. collared chained and muzzled or.'² So far, so good.

But, proceeds the writer, 'the Irish Beresfords, who descend from the same ancestor, bear the shield *argent semé of cross-crosslets sable, three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, of the second, the whole within a bordure engrailed, also of the second.*'³ Now the history of this coat, both with and without a 'bor-

¹ *Genealogical Magazine*, i. 620.

² *Ibid.* i. 621.

³ *Ibid.* The italics are mine. The engraving in the margin of the above shows *no bordure*.

dure,' is perfectly well known ; it duly appears on the rolls of arms as that of knightly bearers, whom the Beresfords, as we have seen, would like to connect with their house, but who had nothing to do with it and were of higher position in the medieval world. In other words it was that of men who derived their name, not from Beresford but from Barford ('Bereford'). Entered in slightly differenced forms, as was common on the rolls of arms, it is assigned, without a 'bordure,' to Sir William de Bereford on the Parliamentary Roll, and with a 'bordure' to Sir Simon de Bereford on the Boroughbridge Roll.¹ The cumbrous blazon of Lord Waterford's coat given above is that variety of the 'Bereford' coat borne by Sir Simon with the microscopic distinction that the engrailed 'bordure' is gules instead of sable.

Let me drive home the facts, facts 'plain as a pikestaff.' Here are two coats, different as coats can be ; one belonged to Beresford of Beresford ; the other, in its various differenced forms, was borne by men in other counties, of different family, and of distinct name. And yet the Irish Beresfords, discarding their own coat, coolly adopted one which, if heraldry has any meaning, implies, and is meant to imply, that they are descended from knightly Barfords, with whom they had absolutely nothing to do.²

But I have to invite particular attention to Major Beresford's comments on the facts :—

Beresford of Beresford apparently first used the bear, whilst Bereford of Barford or Bereford used the fleurs-de-lis. I believe that at this moment there is a dispute in the Heralds' Office as to which is the correct cognisance of the family. Whether the Beresfords elect to use the muzzled bear sable or the fleurs-de-lis between the cross-crosslets ; their right to bear either has been established at visitations over and over again. *This is worth noting in these days of fancy pedigrees and coats of arms, either borne without authority of the sovereign, the fountain of honour, or impudently assumed by non-armigerous families.*³

The hand that penned these lines may be that of Major Beresford, but the voice—is it not that of 'the prophet,'⁴

¹ I am indebted to the editor for this information.

² The adoption of this coat is no recent matter, but its baselessness was recognized long ago. It appears to me that the English Heralds' pedigree of 1692 is quite guiltless of introducing these knightly 'Berefords' into the family.

³ *Genealogical Magazine*, i. 621

⁴ *Ancestor*, No. 6, pp. 155-7.

the inventor, and 'onlie begetter' of 'the genuinely armigerous person'? For here we have his own gospel preached in a paper written by his own invitation.¹

'Those,' says an ancient proverb, 'who live in glass houses should not throw stones.' When Major Beresford goes out of his way to denounce arms 'impudently assumed,' the thought cannot but occur to us that, coming from a member of his house, the words are curiously unhappy. And as to his 'fancy pedigrees,' the less said of them the better.

This is, however, no personal question; it is a principle that is at stake. Sandwiched with Major Beresford's chapters, we find successive instalments on 'the right to bear arms';² but, curiously enough, neither in these nor in other similar hortatory epistles do we find any mention of 'the right to pirate arms.' The verb, I hasten to add, has Mr. Phillimore's sanction. As he justly observes:—

Having regard to the nature of arms and their object, that of providing a distinctive symbol or family mark or emblem, it can only be regarded as a scandal that they should be openly pirated by persons having no better title to them than a similarity of surname.³

With this view the *Ancestor* finds itself wholly in agreement. But then what are we to say to Beresford annexing the arms of Barford? What of Gerard similarly discarding its own honourable coat to usurp that of Fitz Gerald?⁴ What of the Stewarts of Ely pirating the arms of the royal Stuarts? Do these notorious cases stir Mr. Phillimore's indignation? Well, that is perhaps a question that he would rather not answer. For he would have to tell us that the coats which his principles compel him to denounce are 'from a legal aspect' those which he is bound to approve. As Major Beresford assures us under the auspices of 'the prophet' himself, his is borne by heralds' sanction; there is nothing left for Mr. Phillimore but 'do poojah' at the shrine.

I would ask permission to repeat what I have already said:—

¹ *Genealogical Magazine*, i. 619; ii. 124-5.

² *Genealogical Magazine*, vols. i., ii.

³ *Heralds' College and Coats of Arms regarded from a legal aspect*, second edition, revised, cited in *Ancestor*, No. 6, p. 168.

⁴ See *Ancestor*, No. 7, pp. 22-4.

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The line taken by the *Ancestor*, in the matter of armorial bearings, has been definite and frank throughout. We are in cordial agreement with those who denounce the pirating of arms, that is the annexing of a family's coat by another family of the same name, but wholly unconnected. But we deny that this admitted wrong is at once turned into right when the annexed coat is borne with the sanction of the Heralds' College, or when the offender is allowed to retain his usurped coat in what he can represent as a merely differenced form. To Mr. Phillimore and his fellows the sanction of the college is the only point worth considering; to us it makes no difference; it cannot turn wrong into right.¹

As we began, so we end. To a public confused by talk of 'bogus' or 'illegal' arms we are determined to make the real issue clear. When a man usurps the arms belonging to another family, he implies, if heraldry has any meaning, that he is a member of that family when he is not. He has, to use Mr. Phillimore's phrase, 'pirated' the arms. The man, on the other hand, who does but use arms which are not registered at the college, but which do not belong to any other family, is guilty of no piracy; the utmost that he can be said to assert is that his social position entitles him to have arms. And if his position is such that the heralds would at once confirm that assertion, should he apply for a grant, no man can charge him with pretending to be other than he is, or assuming a position which he does not hold.

And when it is perceived that 'the prophet' and his friends treat these two classes as equally guilty in their sight, the intelligent public will apprise their attack at its right value and may draw its own conclusions as to what their grievance is.

J. H. ROUND.

¹ *Ancestor*, No. 7, p. 22. These remarks, of course, apply not merely to the English College, but to any other official sanction of arms.

WHAT IS BELIEVED

Under this heading the Ancestor will call the attention of press and public to much curious lore concerning genealogy, heraldry and the like with which our magazines, our reviews and newspapers from time to time delight us. It is a sign of awakening interest in such matters that the subjects with which the Ancestor sets itself to deal are becoming less and less the sealed garden of a few workers. But upon what strange food the growing appetite for popular archæology must feed will be shown in the columns before us. Our press, the best-informed and the most widely sympathetic in the world, which watches its record of science, art and literature with a jealous eye, still permits itself, in this little corner of things, to be victimized by the most recklessly furnished information, and it would seem that no story is too wildly improbable to find the widest currency. It is no criticism for attacking's sake that we shall offer, and we have but to beg the distinguished journals from which we shall draw our texts for comment to take in good part what is offered in good faith and good humour.

THE LIFE OF THE LEGEND

WHILE this, the last volume of the *Ancestor*, is a-making we may look round us and learn in the daily journals how little harm our gentle remonstrances have inflicted upon the English family legend. There are those who would persuade us that we have dealt harshly with this tender growth, but as we see it still in leaf and bud we know that we have no cause for remorse. The Saxon forefather drains the mead-horn undisturbed by our libels. The Norman ancestor remains behind his kite shield and hauberk unwounded by our darts. We are tempted to believe that some premonition of the *Ancestor's* coming end has stirred amongst these venerable shadows, for the old legends are marching forth fearless and new-furbished.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD

Folk-lore and genealogy take hands and dance in this letter to the editor of a London morning newspaper. We reprint it in full, as it deserves.

SIR,—In your paper the other day you mentioned with regard to some children who got lost in a wood that it was very like the ‘nursery tale’ of ‘The Babes in the Wood.’

It may interest you to know that the story of ‘The Babes in the Wood’ is not fable, but fact. The two children were De Greys, who were purposely taken into the wood and lost by an uncle who aspired to the Walsingham title.

The house where the uncle lived (an old Elizabethan farmhouse) is in the village of Griston, in Norfolk. The land all round is prettily wooded with numbers of small woods, the largest being known as ‘Wayland Wood,’ once called ‘Wailing Wood,’ and said to be the portion where the babes were lost. The position of the woods round shows that it was at one time a vast forest.

VILLAGER.

The vast forest of Griston may indeed have disappeared, but the Walsingham family tree is left standing. From a study of it in the nearest peerage we can with all but certainty put our hand upon that wicked uncle. The peerage of Walsingham was created in 1780, the first lord being Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The first and only uncle in the pedigree who could have ‘aspired to the Walsingham title’ was in holy orders. He was Archdeacon of Surrey and Prebendary of Winchester. His treachery, as we know, was successful, and he died as Lord Walsingham in 1839. The fate of the little nephew is concealed by a statement that he died in his father’s lifetime, and the peerage editors, like the robins, have hidden the little niece in their leaves. Hitherto we have believed the story of the babes in the wood to be an old, old, very old tale. It is disturbing to learn from *Villager*, the authority on the spot, that it is a painfully modern scandal and a Serious Charge against a Clergyman.

GERALD AND FITZGERALD

Where a paragraph may glance aside an article steeled with record and reference should surely wound. Gerard of Bryn we made the text of an article in our seventh volume. This month we read that ‘Gerald of Bryn can claim descent from a common ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster in Ireland.’ We cannot deny this, for Lord Gerard claims such a descent in every peerage by using the arms which belong of right to the Duke of Leinster, but we have nevertheless demonstrated that this claim bases itself upon a certain resemblance of surname and that its assertion cannot be traced further than those legend-begetting times of the Tudors.

JOCELYN AND THE CONQUEROR

A paragraph tells us that the Earl of Roden, 'who has just entered upon his sixty-third year, can claim a lineage which was of quite respectable antiquity in the reign of King John. There was indeed a Jocelyn in the Conqueror's train, and doubtless the family is the same.'

With apologies to our paragrapher a doubt may be forgiven. Jocelyn is a surname founded upon a personal name. There were once Jocelyns as there are now Toms and Jacks. Let us admit that there was 'a Jocelyn in the Conqueror's train,' although the fact derives itself in all probability from the precious 'roll of Battle Abbey,' a document compiled far on our side of the reign of King John. Let us remember also that we have even better authority for saying that the Conqueror's own name was William. One hundred and twenty-three years afterwards we are given one who is a Jocelyn by surname, he or his fathers having taken that name from an ancestor who bore it as a personal name. If we are to allow that in this case King John's Jocelyn is 'doubtless' of the same family as King William's Jocelyn, we shall find ourselves obliged to admit that any Williamson or Fitzwilliam found living under King John is 'doubtless' of the same family as the Conqueror. Such reasoning, although foolishness in the ears of Jocelyns and journalists, may be found by others reasonable enough.

THE ANTIQUARY AND THE NOVELIST

In each and every field our advice has fallen upon barren places. In an article concerning the *Antiquary and the Novelist* we besought the Novelist to keep the crests of his knights upon the helms to which they belong. Yet Mr. Rider Haggard's knights will not be guided by us and allow their author to equip them for holy land in a fashion which must have exposed them to needless mockery from their crusading companions. In *The Brethren* we read that the two twin knights, Sir Godwin D'Arcy and Sir Wulf D'Arcy their pleasantly improbable names, believed themselves to be shunned of their Christian fellows by reason of a suspicion that they were spies of the Saracen. The knights are dust, their good swords rust, but they cannot have reached their last edition, and therefore we hasten to clear up the mystery

of the ill reception of these two amiable young men by the hosts of the cross. The army even to this day resents eccentricity in costume, and when we have said that Sir Godwin and Sir Wulf were in the habit of charging upon the Paynim hordes, with 'their shields blazoned with the Death's head D'Arcy crest,' the difficulty explains itself. To be 'improperly dressed' is still a military misdemeanour, and it is possible that we do not know the full measure of their offence. Young men who wore the crest, the ornament of the helm, affixed to their shields, may well have carried originality to the point of wearing their spurred boots upon their hands or of twisting their sword-belts into turbans.

KING WULFHHERE AND THE HENEAGES

The activities of Lord Heneage carry the Heneage family legend again and again into the newspapers. With each appearance it gathers bulk, and at its present rate of growth it cannot be long before we greet our father Adam as the first of the Heneages and discover traces of Eden garden in the family estate of Hainton in Lincolnshire. We hurry three precious paragraphs into such immortality as the twelfth volume of the *Ancestor* will give.

The fishermen of Grimsby could not have a more appropriate spokesman than Lord Heneage, who is not only High Steward of the great fishing port, but has a family connection with the town which goes back for nearly four centuries.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about him is the fact that he is the first peer of his line. He should at least have been the twentieth, for the Heneages were an old family when the Conqueror first braved the terrors of the Channel passage. There were certainly Heneages at Hainton in the time of King Edwy, and they doubtless took part in the revolt which brought Edgar to the throne, and it is not impossible that some of them were in the train of Wulfhere, King of Mercia.

In comparatively modern times Sir Rupert de Heneage was witness to a grant of land to the monks of Brucra in the reign of William Rufus; and in Henry the Eighth's day a Heneage was private secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. He must have very narrowly escaped a peerage, which, failing him, certainly should have gone to his nephew, Sir George Heneage, M.P. for Grimsby in 1553, Vice-Admiral of Lincoln, commander of the forces which suppressed the Irish rebels in Queen Elizabeth's time, and attached to the household of Edward the Sixth and Mary, as well as to that of the Virgin Queen.

The Heneage family, as we have before recorded, can probably be traced with certainty to the fourteenth century.

The legend that would make them an old family at the Conquest is the thinnest web of genealogical fancy. A Sir Rupert [*sic*] de Heneage of the time of William Rufus announces by his very name that his existence is but a pleasant fancy of an inexpert pedigree-maker. That there were Heneages at Hainton under Edward III. is in itself no overwhelming proof that there were also Heneages at Hainton under King Edwy in the tenth century, and Heneages following Wulfhere, son of Penda, in the seventh. If such legends were brought within more familiar periods their improbability would declare itself to all men. Mr. Smith is seated in Berkeley Square, where his father was before him. By the Heneage, or Lincolnshire, method, we should be justified in paragraphing him as the descendant of Smiths who looked from their Berkeley Square windows at the coming of the first Tudor King to London, adding colour to our narrative by sketching in with a light hand Smiths who 'doubtless' caught up a two-handed sword from the hat-rack and hurried after King John to Runnemede, or Smiths who 'not impossibly' marched stoutly away down Bolton Street, red cross on shoulder, towards the holy land. Absurd as this second legend might seem to us, it would have the advantage of the Heneage legend in probability, for in exceptional cases it is possible for the genealogists to trace a modern house to the thirteenth century, whereas by reason of absence of all material we cannot hope to prolong a fourteenth century ancestor to the seventh. There are Smiths to-day and there were Smiths who bore that surname under Edward III., but Heneages with a surname of Heneage under Edwy or Wulfhere are impossible to any one having a knowledge of names and their history in England.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE ACLANDS

That the genealogical paragraph is arousing the interest and drawing the comments of the antiquary is seen by this note from an evening journal :—

In amplification of a reference in this column on Saturday to the fact that the family of Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland has been settled for several centuries in Devon, a correspondent points out that *the family was an old one in that county in the reign of Henry the Second*, when Hugh de Acalen found occasion to obtain information of certain grants dating to the *eleventh century*.

We can add to this from our own researches. An ancient chronicle book—*Parvuli Arthuri Historia Anglicana*—has revealed to us that Henry II. lived and died in this eleventh century, so that the deeds for whose confirmation the cautious Hugh de Acalen ‘found occasion’ may be safely assigned to no later date.

THE SAXON RADCLYFFES

The following paragraph is an instalment of the new information which is making Anglo-Saxons of all our old families. It may be well allowed that Sir Percival Radcliffe is a Pickford ‘as well as’ a Radcliffe, seeing that he is Pickford by descent, his only connexion with the Radcliffes being through a great-great-grandmother.

Sir Percival Radcliffe comes of the old Macclesfield family of Pickford, as well as of *the Saxon Radclyffes of Radclyffe Tower, in Lancashire*, of which county William de Radclyffe was sheriff in 1194. His great-grandson Richard was seneschal and minister of the forests of Blackburnshire in the days of Edward the First, and received from that Sovereign a charter of ‘free warren and free chase’ in the Radclyffe lands.

The Radcliffes were truly amongst the most ancient Lancashire families, but genealogists have failed to carry their descent beyond that reign of Henry II. which for reasons well known to the antiquary must in most cases mark a limit for the keenest pedigree-maker. No one of the earlier Radcliffes having even a personal name with an ‘Anglo-Saxon’ flavour, the evidence for Saxon blood of the house must surely rest upon some eleventh or twelfth century edition of the *Landed Gentry* which has escaped the bibliographers.

THE ASHBURNHAM PATRIOT

We greet with enthusiasm the re-appearance of a Saxon hero of the stubborn sort. With the obstinacy which served him well in Dover tower, Bertram Ashburnham, surely the least probably named of his breed, still keeps the top place of the Ashburnham genealogy as stoutly as he kept the castle, and with even more success.

Lord Ashburnham, who is putting another year to his credit, comes from a long way back, but he is, I fancy, only the second baptismal Bertram of his family since the Bertram Ashburnham, Governor of Dover Castle, who made

so stout a defence of that fortress against the Conqueror, and was beheaded, in consequence, by the appreciative Norman. The regulation fore-name of the Ashburnhams, through the centuries, has been John. A John, in fact, is heir to the title now.

Embittered by Bertram's defence, the Conqueror was revenged upon him and his line after a fashion familiar to those who have studied the history of our Saxon-descended nobility. That the champion of Dover should lose his head, was but to be looked for; a stately walk to a scaffold, a weeping chaplain, a sympathetic crowd, and Bertram might die happy in having embellished the pedigree after the most esteemed fashion. But the Conqueror's revenge did not end with the fall of the axe. The very name of Bertram has been expunged from all records, doubtless by the direction of the invader, and 'men's opinions and his living blood,' the newspaper paragraph and a striking portrait in Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, alone testify to the existence of this amiable patriot. The effects of the Conqueror's malice have been far-reaching. Doubt has been engendered, and to-day there are some so hardy as to assert that Lord Ashburnham is not 'the second baptismal Bertram of his family,' but the first.

THE FITZWILLIAMS

In another page of this present *Ancestor* we have an account of the true origin of the ancient English family of Fitzwilliam. We have there spoken somewhat of the legends surrounding their beginning, and these paragraphs, samples of many, may be collated with our own article.

The Fitzwilliams date so far back that their record is lost; but Sir William, a knight of the Conqueror's day, married, it is recorded, the daughter of Sir John Elmley, and so acquired the lordships of Elmley and Sprotburgh, and his son, another Sir William, made a grant of land in 1117 to the monks of Piland.

There was a still later Sir William who married the daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, Earl of Surrey.

* * * * *

For nine centuries the Fitzwilliams have been prominent figures in the history of England, and have always been famous for that sturdy independence of character which prompted William Fitzwilliam, Sheriff of London, to give a cordial welcome to Cardinal Wolsey, his early friend, in the hour of his disgrace. For this daring act he was summoned to the Royal presence, and King Henry looked so menacingly at him that the Sheriff made up his mind that he would lose his head.

Surely in the first sentence of these notes we have the strangest evidence for antiquity of race. For not the Fitzwilliams only, but the house of Smith, the Joneses, the Browns, and eke the Robinsons are here in the same galley with Colonna and Bourbon and with the Foundling Hospital, for all can boast with equal truth that their record at this or that date becomes lost.

The fact that the sturdy independence of the Fitzwilliams was already apparent in the year 1000 A.D. will be noted with interest. As no record exists to vouch for this, we can have no doubt that we have it upon what a late writer describes as 'the surer ground of legend.'

THE CHILDREN OF THE WOLF

The baby which was born yesterday to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster will some day find himself one of the richest men in England. But *if he is like the Grosvenors who have preceded him he will care less for his wealth than for his lineage, which goes back in Normandy a century and a half earlier than the Conquest*, in which one Gilbert le Grosvenor assisted the first William. The blood of the great Hugh Lupus, *Duke of Chester*, flows in his veins, and he has a long line of knightly ancestors famous in war, famous as counsellors of State, famous as *mighty huntsmen*.

If the Grosvenor baby attaches any value to this paragraph he may be forgiven the sin of family pride, which such a lineage may surely excuse. But we warn him against accepting it before he has had the first volume of the *Ancestor* sent up to him in the nursery. He will there learn that the Grosvenor pedigree cannot be carried with safety beyond the thirteenth century. Historians too will tell him that the line of Hugh of Chester, who was never a duke, ended with a son, and philologists will add the assurance that the surname of Grosvenor indicates descent not so much from a mighty huntsman as from a fat one.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JERNINGHAMS

AS there seems to be still entertained a doubt whether this ancient house is of Breton or of Danish extraction, I should be glad to clear away the confusion which exists at present on its origin.

A very detailed pedigree, with record references, is given in Playfair's vast *Baronetage* (1811), i. 171-189, as 'corrected' from Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, its main source.

In his introductory remarks Playfair began by stating that 'the name of Jernegan appears to be of Celtic or British derivation, and occurs as such in Lobineau's *Annals of French Brittany*.' But he adds that Weever 'supposes it to be of Danish extraction,' and quotes from him, out of a pedigree of the Jerninghams 'by a judicious gentleman' an absurd story that Canute brought a certain 'Jernengham' with him from Denmark and gave him 'certaine mannors in Norfolk.' This 'Jernengham,' I need scarcely say, is as apocryphal a person as his contemporary, Randle lord of Trafford 'temp. Canute.'

But the detailed pedigree given by Playfair appears plausible enough, and begins only with :—

Jernegan or Jerningham, who was settled at Horham Jernegan in Suffolk in the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II. and is mentioned in the Castle Acre Register (fol. 63b), as a witness to a deed by which Bryan son of Scolland confirmed the church of Melsombi to the monks of Castle Acre. He died about the year 1182, leaving by Sybilla, his widow, who, in 1183, paid one hundred pounds of her gift into the exchequer (*Rot. Pip.* 30 Hen. II.), a son, who was called

Sir Hugh, or (*sic*) Hubert Fitz-Jernegan, of Horham Jernegan, knight, who gave a large sum of money to King Henry II. (*Mag. Rot.* 29 Hen. II) and paid it into the exchequer shortly after his father's death, in 1182.

When we find a pedigree styling a man 'Hugh *or* Hubert,' we may generally conclude that there is something wrong, and we should look up the references. The case of the Jerninghams is no exception; their true ancestor, 'Hubertus Gernagan,' is returned as holding a knight's fee of the Honour of Eye in 1166,¹ and Horham Jernegan is 'found in Domesday held of that great Suffolk Honour. The Calendar of Suffolk fines, for which we are indebted to Mr. Walter Rye, enables

¹ *Liber Rubeus*, p. 411

us to trace a Hubert 'Jarnegan' at Radlingfield (next Horham) in 3 Hen. III. (1218-9), Hubert 'Jarnegan' at Stonham (Jernegan) in 7 Hen. III. (1222-3) and later members of the house. Further, an important plea of 25 Hen. III. (1240) cited in the pedigree shows us Margaret, widow of Hubert Jernegan, suing Hugh her son for lands in Stonham Jernegan. It is in the records of the Honour of Eye that would have to be sought the history of the family, which, from its first appearance in the twelfth century, has had East Anglia for its home.

Unfortunately, however, the pedigree-maker has developed its early genealogy by interweaving with it that of a totally distinct family, which held of the Honour of Richmond *alias* the Honour of Brittany under its Breton counts. Of this family, which appears to have held at Hunmanby and elsewhere in Yorkshire, a chart pedigree of six generations is given in Gale's *Honour of Richmond*, beginning with 'Gernegan' and ending with that Avice, whom, as daughter of Hugh Fitz Jernegan, John Marmion paid a large sum for leave to marry in 16 John. Hugh Fitz Jernegan is returned as holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the Honour of Richmond in John's reign.¹ This Yorkshire Hugh and the Suffolk Hubert have been rolled together in the above pedigree. It was clearly to the Yorkshire house that belonged the 'Jernegan' who witnessed Bryan Fitz Scolland's deed, for Bryan was one of the great Breton tenants of the Honour of Richmond.

But, although we have thus in 'Jerningham' a most interesting, if corrupt, survival of an old Breton name, we cannot identify the ancestor of the Suffolk family among the tenants of Robert Malet, the Domesday lord of the Honour of Eye.

J. H. ROUND.

¹ *Liber Rubens*, 163, 587

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD

DEAR SIR,—

As a possessor of all past, and subscriber to all future volumes of the *Ancestor*, I trust you will forgive my trespassing on your space and kindness, in the hope that some of your many readers might throw a light on connecting my family history at a point where, through a change of name, all proved trace is lost to me.

Here is an extract from the life of my great-uncle, the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D., of Ruthwell [W. Oliphant & Sons, Edinburgh, 1848]. The first chapter opens as follows:—

‘During the dark periods of Border warfare, the family of Charteris of Amisfield, in Dumfriesshire, held a high place among the lesser barons of Scotland; the head of that house having generally sustained the honourable office of Warden of the Western Marshes. A cadet of the family had exposed himself to danger during the troubles attending those rude times, and had been forced by the pressure of circumstances to seek safety in a change of name and a distant flight. The place of his refuge was sufficiently remote, being no other than the Orkney Islands; and the name he assumed was that since borne by the male line of his descendants, of whom the subject of this memoir was one.

‘The first of the family who returned to the mainland was the son of a clergyman, who had been settled in one of these islands shortly after the Revolution of 1688, and spent the most of his life, between the beginning and middle of last century, as a merchant in Aberdeen. His son and grandson, both bearing the Christian name of George, were successively ministers of the parish of Lochrutton, in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright, near Dumfries.’

Note.—Charteris of Amisfield were, I believe, an East Lothian family, and not related to the Dumfriesshire family of that name. This appears to be an error.

Now the family tree from the aforesaid merchant of

Aberdeen (being the first of the family who returned to the mainland), I quote below :—

Alexander = Christian
Duncan, Liddell
merchant,
Aberdeen

George Duncan, = Ann Hair (maiden name),
born 25 Sept. 1692, widow of Robt. Boyd, writer,
died 17 July 1765, Dumfries, 26 Oct. 1730.
She died 2 Dec. 1741

George Duncan, = Anne McMurdo
born 15 Dec. 1738, (dau. of William McMurdo,
died 17 March 1807. merchant, Dumfries),
4 June 1770

William McMurdo = Marianne Duncan, born 28 Tobin, 25 Oct. Nov. 1772, died in 1797	Henry Duncan, D.D. born 8 Oct. 1774, died 14 Feb. 1846.
William Rathbone Duncan = Jessie Hignett	

William MacDougall Duncan = Dorothy Fitch Kemp

I have no dates of Alexander Duncan's birth, death, and marriage.

Should any of your readers be so kind as to give me any information that would enable me to connect the aforesaid Alexander with the legend of the Charteris descent, I should esteem it a great kindness and favour.

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy, should you see fit to publish my letter in your excellent quarterly,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM McD. DUNCAN.

EDGCOTE RECTORY, BANBURY,

18 October 1904.

THE HAMILTON CREST

SIR,—

As I observe that the *Ancestor* is open to correspondence on heraldic questions, I venture to enclose a cutting from a local newspaper which professes to state the origin of what is called 'the ancient Hamilton crest':—

The Duke of Abercorn, who presided at the noisy Chartered Company's meeting the other day, has on his armorial bearings the ancient crest of the Hamilton family—an oak tree, the trunk of which is penetrated by a frame-saw; on the blade of the implement is inscribed the word 'Through.' The origin of this, says a London evening paper, is interesting. At the court of Edward II., William de Hamilton, a son of the Earl of Leicester, chanced to speak in favour of Robert Bruce. This was resented by a courtier, John de Spenser. A duel with De Hamilton was the consequence, when De Spenser was killed. The former, attended by a manservant, rode off to Scotland, chased by the Royal retainers.

When hotly pursued De Hamilton and his attendant changed clothes with two woodmen, and were engaged in sawing an oak trunk asunder when Edward's unsuspecting men passed. At the moment De Hamilton sang out in a matter-of-fact fashion the woodman's exclamation, 'Through!' meaning that the sawing operation was finished. De Hamilton, the ancestor of the Dukes of Abercorn and Hamilton, reached Scotland safely, and was welcomed by Bruce. He selected the oak tree and saw crest, with the motto 'Through,' as a heraldic emblem of his narrow escape.

The story of this 'crest' is, of itself, very interesting; but my purpose is only to propound the following few questions which appear to hang upon it, and which you may be able to solve for the satisfaction of students of heraldry.

1. Had the Hamiltons, in Edward II.'s reign, no family crest of their own? It would appear not.

2. Having adopted one, consisting of an oak tree and frame-saw, and having at the time no ducal coronet in which to grow a sapling, are we to suppose that they made a mound within the wreath of the helmet, and stuck an oak branch in this with a miniature saw attached; or how otherwise, at that period of the fourteenth century, would the family give value to the newly-adopted device for the adornment of their head-gear?

3. How comes it that members of most families named Hamilton, and not the Dukes only, wear this timber-tree crest in conjunction with a ducal coronet? When was this enrichment of it invented, and on what grounds?

In my own family, lacking, like many others, a traditional crest, but suffering from the imposition on a younger son in the seventeenth century of a *laurel tree and shield* in place of one (which 'crest' has since been attributed to the head), there is fortunately an easy way of accounting for the device, though not for its ponderous nature. It is only a near copy of the family shield of arms, which seal engravers and others were in the habit of representing as hanging on a laurel tree,

the charge on the shield being deleted by the Herald copyist.

Ought there not to be one name for a real crest or *cimier*, and another for an over-shield device incapable of being worn?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LAMBTON LORAINÉ, Bt.

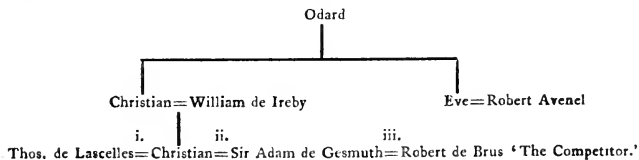
BRAMFORD HALL,

17 October 1904.

[The story of the Hamilton crest is nothing more than one of those family legends which the well-advised antiquary will neglect. The value of this one may be judged by the fact that William de Hamilton, if a son of an earl of Leicester, must have been either a son of Simon de Montfort, in which case his years should have calmed his hot blood, or a son of the royal house of England, Simon's earldom having been given to Edmund Crouchback. Sir Lambton Lorainé's questions are easily answered. 'Family crests' were rare matters under Edward II., and many good houses have even to this day never acquired a crest. In the criticism of the crest we cannot share. Both the Hamilton and the Lorainé crests have nothing in them which would offer the least difficulty to the mediaeval modeller of crests, for ancient crests were often towering structures. The 'ducal coronet' is a stumbling-block to Sir Lambton Lorainé only by reason of the epithet ducal, a post-mediaeval adjective in such a case. These helm crowns have no exact relation to the rank of the wearer—coronets indicating a definite rank in the peerage being unknown until a comparatively modern time.—ED.]

ODARD OF GAMELSBY

CAN any reader give me the name of the wife of Odard of Gamelsby and Glassaneby? There is also a difficulty as to his daughters; in one document he is said to have had two daughters, Christian and Eve, widow of Robert Avenel. From documents in Bains' *Calendar* (vol. i. pp. 105, 294, 409) the pedigree may be given thus:—



But at p. 433 of the same *Calendar* Eve, the widow of Robert Avenel, is described as *sister* of Christian, the widow of Thomas de Lascelles. Surely this is a mistake? Eve, widow of Avenel, conveyed her moiety to Ralf de Levington.

D. M. R.

ARTHUR GARFORTH

SIR,—

If you will be so kind as to publish this letter among those ‘To the Editor,’ some other reader may help me in the matter that follows. Arthur Garforth, afterwards spelt Garforde, was the fifth son of William Garforth, of Steeton, Yorks. He was born in 1596, and in 1628 he married Letitia, daughter of Robert Castell, of Glatton, Hunts. He afterwards appeared in some Chancery proceedings wherein he endeavours to obtain payments of his wife’s dowry from her brothers. These proceedings last until 1641, during which time he appears to have been living in Huntingdonshire. In 1633 his signature occurs as a Commissioner to inquire into certain charities at and about Peterborough. After 1641 I fail to discover any trace of him, but, I may add, there is reason to surmise he was the father of one Francis Garford, who with his wife Grace lived at Corby, Lincs., 1660–65. I should be greatly beholden by any further information respecting this Arthur Garforde.

Yours faithfully,

J. GARFORD.

EARLDOM OF BUCKINGHAM

SIR,—

In an article entitled ‘The Giffards,’ contributed by Mr. John Parker to the *Records of Buckinghamshire* [vol. vii. No 6, p. 478], the writer quotes a statement from Segar’s *Baronagium* to the effect that Walter Giffard, son of the elder Walter Giffard, was ‘Earl of Bucks and Pembroke *dono conqu.*’

That there were three generations of Walter Giffards, the

second and third Walter being certainly Earls of Buckingham, appears now to be quite clear, and Freeman's curious blunder in confusing the first Walter Giffard with the second Walter Giffard has been pointed out by Mr. Round [*Feudal England*, pp. 385, 386] and by other writers. The first Walter Giffard, son of Osbern de Bolbec and Avelina, probably died soon after the Conquest.

The second Walter Giffard died 1102-3, and the third Walter Giffard was dead in 1165.

The object of my present query is threefold.

1. Is there any authority for the statement that the Earldom of Pembroke was ever in the Giffard family? It is a noteworthy fact that Gilbert, the grandson of Richard Fitz Gilbert and *Robese Giffard*, was Earl of Pembroke [Round's *Feudal England*, ped. p. 472].

2. Were the office of Marshal to the King and the Earldom of Pembroke held by the Mareschall family by reason of their descent from the Giffard family?

Dugdale (*Baronage*, p. 599) implies that the office of Marshal was in this [Mareschall] family in Henry I.'s reign, but in certain proceedings between John le Mareschall and the Abbot of York [see Wrottesley's *Giffards*, p. 6, citing *Coram Rege*, Mich. 4-5, Ed. i. m. 49] Walter Giffard, the third of that name and last Earl of Buckingham, is styled '*Marshal of England*.'

3. Is it clear, after all that has been said [see Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* vol. i. 361, note 2], that it was *not* the first Walter Giffard who was created Earl of Buckingham? Ordericus Vitalis implies that it was the first Walter Giffard who held that honour [lib. iv. c. 7], and General Wrottesley has pointed out [*The Giffards*, p. 5] that the son of an earl was never given the title of earl in ancient documents before his investiture, and that, therefore, an appreciable interval of time often elapsed between the death of an Earl and the investiture of his successor. It is conceivable, therefore, that Walter Giffard II., the Domesday Commissioner, received investiture from William Rufus, because William the Conqueror was in Normandy and Walter Giffard II. was busy in England at the time when Walter Giffard I. died: moreover, Hemingus, the monk of Worcester, a *contemporary writer*, styles Walter Giffard, *the commissioner* [i.e. no doubt Walter Giffard II.], '*comes Walterus Giffard*.'

Moreover, the fact that Walter Giffard was not styled Earl does not appear to prove that he was not entitled to that dignity.

For if Freeman is correct [see *Reign of William Rufus*, vol. i. p. 137 and Appendix F] in supposing that this Earl Walter, whose name occurs in the list appended to the grant of the office of Abbot of Bath to Bishop John in 1091, was identical with Walter *Giffard*, it is clear that the latter must have been an Earl several years later at the siege of Le Mans, although Gaimar, in singling out Walter Giffard with some others for special praise, omits to describe him as such.

Again, why should Richard de Clare have claimed to be Earl of Buckingham by descent from Rohese Giffard [who certainly was daughter of the *first* Walter Giffard, see Round's *Feudal England*, pp. 469, 470] unless the *first* Walter Giffard was the *first* Earl?

H. F. G.

STOYLL, OF DEVONSHIRE

SIR,—

Among the list of donors to the Abbey of Buckland in Devon in the eighth year of Edward I. Dugdale (*Monasticon Anglicanum*) mentions the following: Hugh Peverell, William de Bikelle, Thomas de Pyn, Warin de Setthevill, Reynold de Ferrariis, knights, John de Vautort, Richard Mowy, Ralph de Lenham, *Stephen de Stoyll*, Baldwin le Bastard, Humphrey de Donesterre, and others.

I should be very grateful for any genealogical information concerning my namesake.

Faithfully yours,

(Rev) B. W. BLIN-STOYLE.

DAVENTRY, 29 October 1904.

THE BUILDERS OF THE NAVY

DEAR SIR,—

My attention has been drawn to an article in No. 10 of the *Ancestor* on the Pett family. This I have only glanced at, but I see you suppose one Ann Pett may have become the

wife of William Acworth. Such was not the case. The 'sister' of Pett, who sought to visit him in the Tower, was, without any doubt I think, his sister-in-law, and in the event of your wishing to make the correction the following are the facts :—

Pett and Acworth twice married sisters. Fine Roll 13 Charles I., Part 2, No. 22 shows that Pett had married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Coll, and that Acworth had married her sister Avice (their respective first wives). Acworth married secondly, about 1644, Elizabeth Munday, widow of William Munday and daughter of Peter Bradshaw. This Munday was 'a souldier of fortune and had no estate,' as is shown by a subsequent law case. Pett married secondly Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, of East Greenwich, and, his second wife having died in 1646, Acworth married as his third wife her sister Elizabeth. These were the wives 'vyed' by Acworth and Pett, as stated in Pepys' *Diary*. Mary Pett (spelt Pitt in the Register) was a legatee of Jane Duppa, widow of Bishop Duppa, in 1664—P.C.C. 139 Hyde—but was dead in 1665, and whatever the object was of the intended visit, this will explain why her sister Elizabeth Acworth had to ask for an order to see him. Elizabeth Acworth married again twice after her first husband's death, firstly to Robert Tobey, of Stourbridge, and secondly to Capel Hanbury. Her will is in P.C.C. (1 *Lane.*), and in it she mentions her 'loving kinswoman Elizabeth Pett,' and her grandson-in-law, Jacob Acworth—afterwards knighted and for many years Commissioner of the Navy, and whose portrait, taken when a boy, is now in the possession of the gallant and aged Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., the last survivor of the bloody battle of Navarino, and the discoverer of the remains of the Franklin expedition.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. GREEN.

SIR,—

May I draw your readers' attention to a Charter cited by Mr. Round in his article, 'The Origin of the Comyns' in No. X. of the *Ancestor*? The Charter as printed in Hodgson's *Northumberland* ends thus: 'Apud Castrum puellarum iiii^{to} die Octobris anno regni mei x^oij. In cujus rei testimonium huic carte magnum sigillum meum apponere feci dicto die et loco.'

Now, firstly, the concluding sentence could be paralleled from Scottish royal Charters of the fourteenth century, but hardly from those of the twelfth. Secondly, the King of Scotland in 1177 usually ended his Charters with the place of granting only; the addition of the month and day of granting came in gradually between 1195 and 1199, and that of the regnal year did not establish itself till 1222. Thirdly, the first witness, 'Eugen,' Bishop of Glasgow, can only be Bishop Engelram, who died in 1174, so could not have witnessed a Charter in 1177.

These considerations throw some doubt upon the genuineness of the Charter, which is printed not from a late transcript with improvements by the transcriber, but from the original, authenticated by its 'seal of green wax very much decayed.' It might be added that the phraseology is in parts unusual, and that King William's later Charter (*circa* 1200) in the same collection, which contains no suspicious elements, has no less than seven witnesses (out of nine) the same as those whose names are appended to the 1177 Charter—a considerable stretch of the long arm of coincidence.

On the other hand, the later Charter refers to an earlier one; and, as Canon Greenwell pointed out to me, there is no apparent motive for forgery. Perhaps these remarks may meet the eye of some one who is in a position to settle the matter by inspection of the original. If 'anno regni mei xii' should prove to be a misprint for vii, the only fatal objection would disappear.

The Charter does not appear to be vital to Mr. Round's argument, which will be received with the respect due to his learning, abilities and experience. In the phrase 'quam . . . Ranulfus filius Huctredi concessit predicto Reginaldo cum filia sua,' does he understand 'filia sua' to mean Huctred's daughter? His suggestion that Reginald was Richard Cu-

min's brother-in-law seems to imply it. As a friend has observed to me, the words may bear that meaning, but an ordinary reader would not have so understood them. In conclusion, one remark. We are all fallible—Mr. Round himself in this article is responsible for an *Alexander* King of Scots in 1177—does he well to tomahawk a fellow-mortal for writing Augustine Friars instead of Augustine Canons? For this particular slip I am not responsible, but to have made none such is to have written nothing.

J. M. T.

[Until the original charter can be examined it would be difficult to settle the question of its authenticity or of the accuracy of Hodgson's transcript.

My phrase 'brother-in-law to Reginald the grantee' (p. 106) should, of course, run, 'brother-in-law to Ranulf the grantor,' as the context shows.

By another slip I have written 'Alexander' instead of 'William' for the King of the earlier charter.

I venture, however, to suggest that a distinction may fairly be made between a *lapsus calami* and a blunder which, as I pointed out, is made with strange persistence (p. 116), and which no less an authority than Mr. St. John Hope told me I had not stigmatized too strongly. The odd thing is that J. M. T. (whose courtesy I gladly acknowledge) himself clings to half of it; for, since Augustine is a Christian name, we might as well write of 'Benedict' monks as of 'Augustine' canons.—J.H.R.]

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE CHARTERS OF COLCHESTER.

FORTUNATE in its possession of a great and valuable collection of records, the ancient borough of Colchester is also, it would seem, fortunate in having a Corporation enlightened enough to care for their proper custody and to undertake their publication. As a first instalment they have issued a volume of translations of the charters granted to Colchester by Richard I. and succeeding sovereigns, the latest being that of George III. in 1818. It is under the earliest of these charters that the borough still enjoys its valuable rights of fishery in the 'Colne,' the home of the famous 'Colchester natives'; but to the readers of the *Ancestor* the chief interest, perhaps, of the book will be found in the full lists of members of the Corporation at various periods embodied in the charters and letters patent. These illustrate a striking feature of English borough life, the short persistence of burgess families, and the constant replacing of one group of surnames by another. An introduction by Mr. Gurney Benham—who has himself done good work among the records—and an *Index rerum* add to the usefulness of the volume.

THE ARMS OF PHILLIMORE

In reply to a pamphlet by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore on the legal aspect of bearing arms, we quoted, as an instance of armorial wrong-doing which would be familiar to our antagonist, the grants made to two Phillimore families of arms based upon the shield of the *Filmers*, baronets in Kent. Mr. Phillimore has since convinced us that only one family of Phillimore enjoyed such a doubtful honour, and in the interests of truth we here withdraw the half of our assertion. Our point remains safe, as the single example of wrongly assigned arms will serve our case. Another explanation may follow as a rider. Mr. Phillimore points out that he is not

one of those Phillimores to whom this grant was made. Lest the passage in our article should carry the suspicion that Mr. Phillimore was himself amongst the offenders against our theory of the first use of arms, we desire to record our protest against any such unjust reading of the phrase.

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MYSTERY

The *Ancestor* itself has more than once paid tribute to its own budget of errors. Volume x. yielded perhaps the most symmetrical example of those mistakes which the conscientious editor will recall with shuddering. Amongst the *Deeds relating to the family of Wydmerpol* is a grant by John, called Brag, to Nicholas of Wydmerpol and his wife of a messuage in Wydmerpol, for which grant, as we have noted at the foot, the said Nicholas had given a messuage and lands. In reading through the proof of our abstract of this deed we made a pencil note of a proposed addition, that the grant of Nicholas was *in escambio*, that is to say, in exchange. Alas, the proof hurried with others to the press, and the two Latin words were wrought in the revised proof into a form convincing to the eye, the messuage and lands of Nicholas appearing as 'in Escambury.' Keen topographers amongst our readers were not long in advising us of this hamlet which we had created, and gazetteers were produced to our confounding. Amongst others one whom we have criticised became our critic and was able with some legitimate delight to point his finger at our mishap. But our critic is no tactician. Smarting, as we may suspect, from our overthrow of a certain unfortunate pamphlet he must follow the shame of 'Escambury' with a list of such of our errors as in his opinion may be considered 'howlers'—his own phrase. We survey the list with trembling anticipation, for the critic, although a reckless partisan of certain curious beliefs, is nevertheless an antiquary and an expert. But when we find only five errors in his list, which we may take it is as complete as his care can make it, we grow contemptuous of his bag of mistakes. We feel that we could have found more had we helped him in the search. And 'howler' is surely a word which might be set aside for graver faults than these. We have, at p. 21 of volume xi., called the first Earl of Rochester the fourth earl, an error of the pen which could in this case mis-

lead no one. We have given a wrong number to a Commandment, for which we make apology to the whole decalogue; and we have wronged our contributor Mr. Sanborn in making his initials V. S. in place of V. C. The fourth and fifth errors we will allow our critic to carry home again; they are none of ours. 'What does *anuse* mean?' he asks (xi. 151). We have our answer ready. '*Anuse*' is his own misreading of 'anufe,' and 'anufe' is the manner in which Rachel, Countess of Westmorland, was wont to disguise the word 'enough.' The last of our 'howlers' is that we have used the word 'picaresque,' an adjective which our chastiser, who doubtless takes it for a misspelling of picturesque, does not understand. Here the meekest might make a stand and protest. To be charged with 'howling' error because our vocabulary has a broad choice of words seems to us unjust indeed.

A MANCHESTER SUBURB¹

The Chetham Society goes on its useful way with a certain severity. These last volumes, however welcome to the Lancashire antiquary, cannot be accused of pandering to the desires of the general reader.

Newton was one of the nine and twenty ancient chapelries which are now grimy members of North and South Manchester. The church of Newton is Gothic of the most debased sort, begun in 1815, with cast iron pillars and stucco mouldings. No ancient monuments remain. Byrons and Traffords were landowners in the middle ages. A branch of the Chetham family lived here in the seventeenth century, and the Berons of Newton may have been Byrons who had fallen in the world, but for the most part Newton has no illustrious names. The name of Jonathan Wild arrests us amongst the register entries, but this Newton Jonathan does not seem to have been Jonathan Wild the Great. Sir Elkanah Armitage, mayor of Manchester in the Chartist days, was a Newton man by birth. He was descended from Godfrey Armitage, a nonconformist

¹ A history of Newton Chapelry in the ancient parish of Manchester, including sketches of the townships of Newton with Kirkmanshulme, Failsworth and Bradford, but exclusive of the townships of Droylsden and Moston, together with notices of local families and persons, by H. T. Crofton. Vol. i. and vol. ii. part i. 1904. Printed for the Chetham Society.

living in 1670, who by tradition was of kin to the Kirklees family, and Mr. Crofton's archæology suffers for the statement that the Armytages of Kirklees 'trace their lineage from John Armitage, who was standard-bearer to King Stephen'!

The early history of Newton in the middle ages can hardly be said to be illustrated by the quotations from the late Mr. Higson's researches. For a specimen of these we may cite :—

The Annual Wake was regulated by the 18th of August which was anciently the day for rushbearing, and the Wake was on the Sunday following. August 15th is the Feast of the Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin. Mr. Higson therefore conjectures that Newton Chapel (if it existed before the Reformation) may, like the Collegiate Church, have been dedicated to The Virgin, and the dedication may have been changed in protestant days to the less schismatic [*sic*] 'All Saints.'

Before figuring as the output of an ancient and learned society this poor stuff might surely have suffered some more judicious editing than Mr. Crofton has afforded.

The early registers of Newton are here very fully abstracted, and entries of Newton folk have been drawn from the registers of Manchester. The topography of houses and small estates in Newton is the small beer of topography, but the genealogist will be grateful for it, and for this the copies of several rolls of the Newton manor give the best material.

AN ANCIENT FAMILY IN STAFFORDSHIRE¹

We have received from General Wrottesley a copy of his history of the Okeovers of Okeover. Any genealogical work by the hand of General Wrottesley is welcome to the antiquary, but the history of a Staffordshire family, and that one of the most ancient, has a peculiar value when we consider the laborious research which he has so long followed in the records of his native county.

With the Okeovers the *Ancestor* has already dealt in one of the series of articles now appearing upon our oldest families, an article which we were enabled to base upon the researches of General Wrottesley. Orm had Okeover by the feoffment

¹ *A History of the Family of Okeover, co. Stafford*, by Major-General the Hon. Geo. Wrottesley. Reprinted from vol. vii., New Series, of *Staffordshire Collections*. London: Harrison & Sons, 1904.

of Neel, the Abbot of Burton, and General Wrottesley shows that this remote ancestor is found before the year 1089 and after the year 1138. He founded a knightly family from which descends Haughton Charles Okeover, the twenty-fifth of his line, lord of that Okeover which his forefather Orm had of the abbot, and held by the service of following the abbot with his men and horses to guard him when he rode abroad.

The labours of General Wrottesley enable him to illustrate the early history of this family with remarkable fulness from plea rolls and the like. As an appendix we have copies of the Okeover deeds, those now at Okeover beginning with the grant from Robert, Abbot of Burton, to Ralph the son of Orm, the housefather made about 1150, whereby Okeover was confirmed to the said Ralph. Added to these are copies of deeds from a parchment roll dealing with the Swinscoe lands sold under Edward II. to the Abbot of Rochester. A note scribbled at the foot of this roll says much in a few words to explain the jealous secrecy with which, even in our own day, the family muniment chest is sometimes warded. It runs thus :—

‘These writings without a verrie right understanding of the case may be verrie disadvantageous to the familie if they should fall into some evil hands.

CONCERNING FOUR BARONETCIES

We may invite the attention of the Standing Council of the Baronetage to the strange case of Sir James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, to whom a leading evening newspaper has assigned two baronetcies, only to be corrected by a wonderful correspondent who points out the ‘remarkable circumstance’ that ‘he is not only too amiable baronets rolled into one, but four’! The two baronetcies assigned him were those of Scatwell and Tarbat, the facts as to which appear to be as follows. His right to the Scatwell title (1703) is recognized at the Lyon Office, though according to Foster’s *Baronetage* ‘of this creation there seems to be no evidence.’ The Tarbat (1628) title, however, according to the newspaper, remains ‘in abeyance, as Sir Kenneth has never sought to substantiate’ his right to ‘it before Lyon King of Arms; but there is little doubt of his right to it.’

We gladly avail ourselves of the labours of G. E. C. for the purpose of testing this statement, only to discover from his *Complete Baronetage* that the Tarbat baronetcy was 'forfeited' in 1763 on passing to an attainted man, and that no reversal of the attainder 'has,' apparently, ever taken place.' It would seem, therefore, that the newspaper scribe had been actually too generous, and that we need not pursue the further baronetcies described as 'of Royston' and 'of Grandvale.'

Nevertheless the confident corrector assured the scribe that Tarbat and the other two baronetcies 'are undoubtedly his by right, and Lyon King-at-Arms would confirm them were the necessary steps to be taken.' It is not for us to say that he would not, in view of our recent critical analysis of Lyon's pedigrees of Comyn and Valognes, which prove that he holds peculiar views on genealogical evidence. But we should greatly like to know by what right Lyon or any other King-of-Arms is entitled to adjudicate on claims to baronetcies, or to 'confirm' the dignity to any one. It is understood that the baronets have a well-recognized grievance in the absence of any tribunal before which claims can be determined, and we should like to hear what their Standing Council has to say on the subject.

THE CARTWRIGHTS

Our contributor, Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, has kindly placed at our disposal the result of a long series of investigations which have enabled him to make to overturn the accepted theory of the origin of the Cartwrights of Marnham, which was dealt with in our sketch of that family. The Cartwrights of Normanton, from whom the Marnham Cartwrights sprung, were in the older pedigrees derived in a senior line from Hugh Cartwright, ancestor of Cartwright of Ossington. We have ourselves given reasons for detaching from this pedigree the Cartwrights of Aynho, and now Mr. Burke comes to make a separate house of the Marnham family. His carefully constructed pedigree derives them from an Alexander Cartwright of Whitehouse in Ordsall in Nottinghamshire, who died early in the year 1552, leaving five sons, of whom Gregory Cartwright of Whitehouse, whose son George was the first of the Normanton Cartwrights. William Cartwright, son of this George, married Christian, daughter of Hugh Cart-

wright of Ossington, by Mary Cartwright, daughter of the Cartwrights of Edingley, a family probably of kin to that of Ossington. This tangled skein of Cartwrights of this family and of that, four pedigrees in all, has at last been wound into order by Mr. Burke. A work that results in the discovery of the true ancestry of so remarkable a man as Dr. Edmund Cartwright is a service to genealogy which deserves public notice. At a future time we hope to be allowed to publish the whole genealogy with its proofs and annotations.

ARMORIAL POTTERY ¹

Mr. A. van de Put, whose name is familiar to readers of the *Ancestor*, has completed a remarkable study of that strangely beautiful lustre ware, the product of an Oriental art flourishing in a Spanish environment. The many examples illustrated by him may be recommended to our readers as examples of armorial decoration applied to pottery. In a pattern of dots and stalks, of vine leaves or tendrils of bryony, the shield of arms asserts itself as the most interesting and the most effective motive of ornament. Many instances are afforded of the curious customs of the Aragonese armorists, and a genealogical tree of the later Kings of Aragon, with the princes allied to them, is annotated to show us to what a degree this house was patron to the lustre ware.

THE THIRD INDEX TO THE "ANCESTOR"

An index to volumes ix.-xii. of the *Ancestor* is now being prepared by our contributor, the Rev. E. E. Dorling, who has again accepted this toilsome but most useful task. It will be forwarded when ready to all readers of the *Ancestor* who, possessing these four volumes, will ask for it by a postcard addressed to the publishers of the *Ancestor* at 16 James Street, Haymarket, S.W.

¹ "Hispano-Moresque Ware of the fifteenth century," a contribution to its history and chronology based upon armorial specimens, by A. van de Put. London. *The Art Workers' Quarterly*, 12 Clifford's Inn, E.C. Chapman & Hall, 1 td., 11 Henrietta Street, W.C., agents, 1904.

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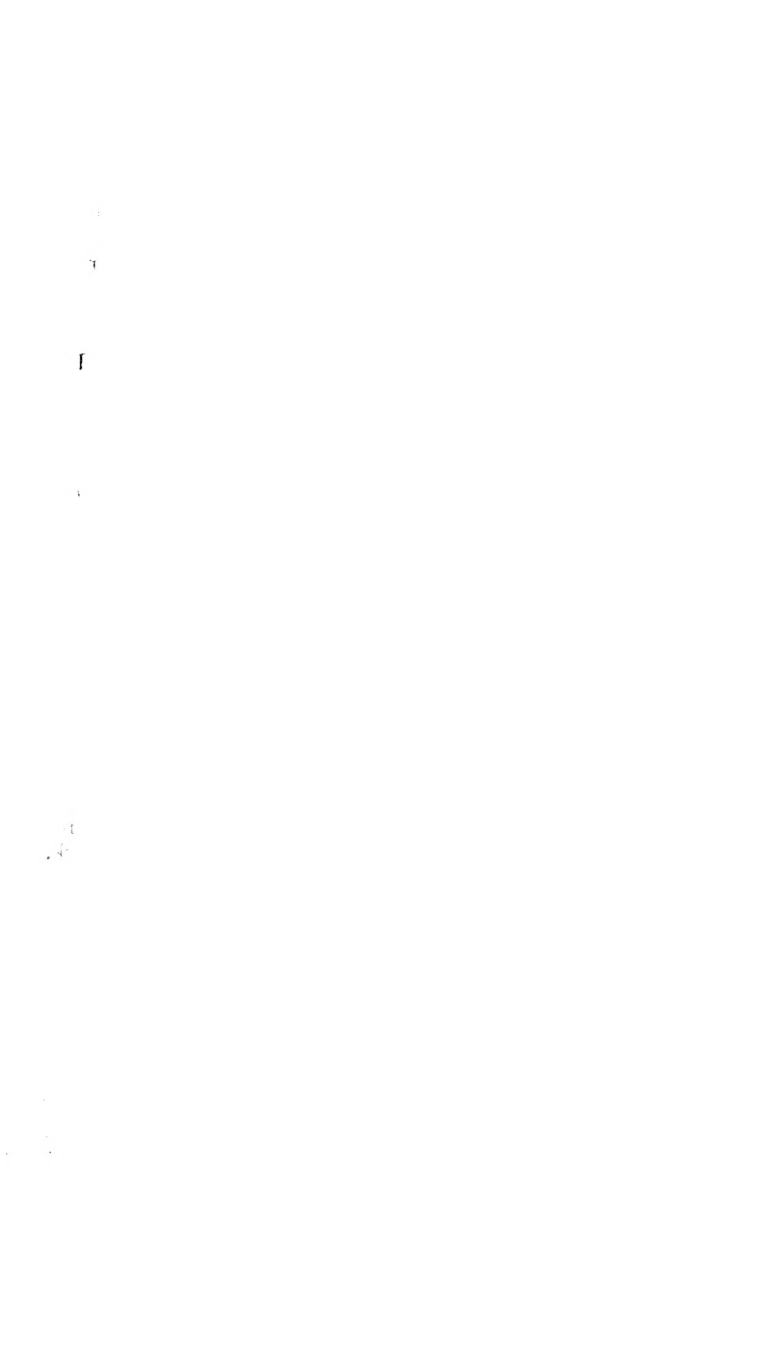
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